

**Gazetteer on the History of Pembrokeshire including names,
records and information on historic sites, mining and people**

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Note

Hearth Tax--- H = Hearth ---P = Pauper

Clare = clear

Introduction

In the early 1970's I was working as a Shipwright in HM Mooring and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock and became interested in the history of the area and especially of Pennar, collecting information from the older residents and being shown old coins and relics which had been found in the gardens. I wrote down a series of notes and would visit the Records Office in **Haverfordwest** and the local Library to find out more. There was one big problem -I am dyslexic so spelling is a big challenge.

One Saturday morning a gentleman who was also researching asked me what area I was looking at. He looked over my notes and suggested I them in a logical sequence with references and make some copies. That was the birth of my "Jottings on the History of Pennar" and my widening interest in research on the History of Pembrokeshire

Many of the records are old and over time the spelling of names etc. have changed, as far as possible I have used the original document spelling.

Abbreviations

CCED– Church of England Database

Hundred Notes

Castlemartin Hundred 1847

This district lies nearly within a line drawn from **Hobbs Point** to **Tenby**, and was planted with a colony of **Flemings** who are supposed to have been mercenary soldiers and to have remained **Long** enough in England to bring the English language with them.

It is upon the whole the best educated district which I found in the counties assigned to me. There are good schools at **Redberth**, **Carew Pater**, **Warren**, **Stackpole**, and **Lamphey**, which, although not all of them included within its limits are available for some portion of it. The schools at **Warren** and **Stackpole** are maintained by the Earl of Cawder on his own estates. The portions most unprovided with schools are those lying between **Pater** and **Angle**, about **Cosheston**, and between **Tenby** and **Lamphey**.

There are in this hundred a greater number of resident gentry and proprietors than in the purely **Welsh** parts. On one side the dockyard at **Pater** affords extensive employment, and tends to raise wages; besides being a centre from which habits of regulated industry and improved applications of labour to the various purposes of life must be, to some extent, circulated among the population. At the other extremity, the strangers, who either reside at **Tenby** or frequent it as a watering hole in the summer, not only circulate a good deal of money, assist local funds, and exercise which much private charity, but also (which is far more important) help by their presence to break through that feeling of isolation in which the lower orders of the **Welsh** Throughout remoter districts too complacently hug themselves.

The hundred of **Castlemartin** and part of Roos is familiarly called '*Little England beyond Wales*'

On "The State of Education in Wales 1847"

Cilgerran (Kilgerran) Hundred

1847 The State of Education in Wales

The district includes the north east corner of the county. There are **Fair** schools in Manordieff and **Kilgerran** in the upper part of it by the River Teifi where there are several resident proprietors who maintain the two schools. But, out of nine parishes in the hundred containing a population of 5211, no less than 5 parishes containing a population of 2458, are without a resident clergyman; and four parishes containing a population of 2115 are without either a day school or a resident clergyman. It will be noted that one of these doubly destitute parishes Cydey contains a population of 1269 souls

Dewisland Hundred

1384 wages Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

At that time wages in **Dewisland** were fixed in the Lordship of Pebydiauck by the **Bishop of St David's** as **Lord** of the manor, and the Scale in 1384 was regulated by a Statute of **Bishop Adam Houghton** on 15 July, 1380, which enacted that no common workman in the Lordship of **St David's**, who did not support a household, should take more than 2d. a day with food, or 3d. per

day without food. Master workmen were to be paid 4d. per day unless the **Lord** should think that they deserved more. Teamsters with their carts were to be paid 6d. only as from old they had been accustomed to receive, and no teamster was to be paid more than 1d. for drawing a full cart-load from **Porthclais** to the cathedral or to the city of **St David's**, and in the event of their not loading their carts full, they were to be mulcted of one day's pay.

The Statute further provided that when a bushel of barley was commonly sold for 6d. in the Market place in the city of **St David's**, the price of ale sold for compulsory work for the **Lord** of the manor should not exceed 1d. (per gallon), and when the price of barley exceeded 10d. per bushel but did not exceed 6d. per bushel, the price of ale sold for such work was not to exceed 2d.

The Statute also enacted that Bread was to be sold at a just price according to legal weight, and the price of corn, as by the law in England.

Another clause in the same Statute provided that in view of the tricks of dealers in the city of **St David's** and also outside the city, no one should buy victuals in the city before the third hour of the day, or purchase such victuals on the way to the Market.

Moreover, no one was to prevent provisions from being brought to the Market and exposed for sale, and when provisions were being sold, the **Bishop, Canons, and vicar's choral** of the cathedral were to have the preference over all other buyers. Workmen were by the same Statute prohibited from going to reap for pay outside the Lordship in harvest time, if work were available within the Lordship, under a penalty of a fine and imprisonment.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

This district embraces the North west Quarter of **Pembrokeshire**. It is miserably provided with schools and is in other respects much neglected. Out of 21 parishes, containing an aggregate population of 10,840, no less than 12 parishes containing a population of 2392 are utterly unprovided with day schools at all; 13 parishes containing a population of 3401 are without a resident Clergyman; and 11 parishes containing a population of 2462 are without either a day school or resident Clergyman.

I heard on all hands but one account of the gross immorality prevailing among the unmarried population of both sex. Little care is taken to separate the resident male and female servants properly in the farm houses at night; but further than this, the system of bundling, or, at any rate, nightly visits of the men to the women prevails extensively. The unmarried men servants in the farms range the country at night; and it is a known and tolerated practice that they are admitted by the women servants at the houses to which they come. I heard the most revolting anecdotes of the gross and almost bestial indelicacy with which sexual intercourse takes place on these occasions. In the parochial notes, the moral character of the population is generally returned by the Clergy and others as good. It is necessary, however to state, that I found in all parts of my district the common acceptance of the words good character to be an absence of legal rather than moral offences. I have several times been told in answer to a question on the general character of the people of the Parish that "it was very good –not a man of them had joined the **Rebecca** riots, nor had they ever to be carried before a magistrate".

Dungledy Hundred

The State of Education in Wales 1847

This district excepting the parishes of **Uzmaston**, **Boulston** and **Slebech**, lies between the mail road on the south, the road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard** on the west and **Carmarthenshire** on the east, extending northwards not quite as far as the Prescelly Mountains. The only good schools in it are those at **Rudbaxton** and **Uzmaston**. Of the 21 parishes named in it, four (viz. Cilymaenllwyd, Landissilio, Llanfateg and **Llangan**) are returned in the Hundred of Derllys, **Carmarthenshire**, **Llandewi Velfrey** is returned in the hundred of **Narberth**; and **Prendergast** in the town of **Haverfordwest**.

Kemes -Cemais Hundred

Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales by Thomas Nicholas 1872

The conquest of **Cemaes** was effected about 1094 by **Martin de Tours**, a knight who by his name is marked as having originally come from Tours in France. He had settled at first in Devonshire, and came thence to the conquest of this district

Newport before that time was called only by the name which still clings to it in the Welsh-Trifdraeth, and received the new name of Novo-Burgus, since modified into **Newport**, from the new possessor. **Martin de Tours**, on the conquest being effected, was invested with the usual attributes of a **Lord** Marcher; he and his successors were summoned to the sovereign's council as barons, holding in capite from the English **Plantagenet King**; the territory was constituted a Lordship marcher, having regalia and courts of its own, where all matters affecting life and property were tried; and the barons of Cemmaes continued to be "lordes of the Parliamente of England" up to the time when the Lordship came by descent to the **Audeleys**, "whoe of themselves before were lordes of the Parliamente, and soe the place of **Kemes** was drowned in that respect. But whiles it continued in the names of the **Martins**, the first lordes thereof, and untill it came to the Lorde **Audeley** they were lordes of Parliamente by the name of Lordes of Cemaes". The third **Lord** of Cemaes, **Sir William Martin**, married **Angharad, daughter of the Lord Rhys**, and thus the family became identified with the people of the country. **Sir Thomas D. Lloyd Bart.**, a lineal descendant of the **Martins**, first Lords of Cemmaes, and as such himself **Lord** of the Lordship, is quite entitled to claim the name and rank of Baron of Cemaes- the last **Lord Marcher** title now subsisting.

The Lordship marcher of Cemaes, as described by the antiquary, **George Owen** of Henllys, himself its inheritor, extended along the sea-coast from the mouth of the Teivi to **Fishguard**, and thence southward by a line nearly direct to **St. Dogwell's**, where it took an eastern direction, passing **Castle Henry**, **Maenclochog**, **Monachlog-ddu**, to **Llanfyrnach**, its extreme eastern point, and thence northward, west of Frenni Fawr, to the Teivi, below **Cilgerran Castle**.

Kemes Hundred

– State of Education in Wales 1847

This district includes all the northern coast of **Pembrokeshire** from **Fishguard** to **Cardigan**, and

extends some miles to the south of the Prescelly Mountain. On the south-and west it is bounded by the Hundreds of **Dungledy** and **Dewisland**, and on the east by that of **Kilgerran**. It is quite as badly off for education as **Dewisland**. Of its 26 parishes containing a population of 15559, no less than 13 parishes, containing a population of 3460, are without a day school at all; 14 parishes containing a population of 3773, are without a resident Clergyman; and 12 parishes containing a population of 2386 are without either a day school or resident Clergyman. In the whole of the country between **Fishguard** and **Dinas** to the north, and the Prescelly Mountain on the south, there is no day school. I rode over most of it. The population is scattered, and lives in a very poor manner. A great part of the country appeared to be hardly reclaimed. The schools most resorted to are the Sunday schools in **Puncheston** and **Llanychlwydog**. Some few children, who are within reach of Dinas, go to the day schools there; but, even putting poverty and the small inducements which such schools offer out of sight, the distance and the nature of the roads must prevent the young families of scattered cottagers from getting even thus much education during the greater part of the year. I had some conversation with the superintendent of Jabez Sunday School in **Llanychlwydog**, a better sort of farmer, living in a comfortable way, and apparently upward of 30 years old. He wrote a good hand, spoke English correctly, and appeared a shrewd intelligent man. He talked much of “the want of schools, and that the poor severely felt it”, but he declared at the same time that “if a day school was to be under clerical control no children would attend it. There were no **Church** people in the parish. He was against religious instruction of any sort in day schools”

The state of the churches exemplifies the neglect in which the population of these parishes is left. Churchwardens are never appointed. The churches at **Llandeilo** and **Maenclochog** are in ruins. I entered that at **Morfyl**. The panes of the chancel window were all out, and the inside of the **Church** was as wet as if it had just been rinsed with water – as, indeed, it had been, for the afternoon was windy and rainy.

Kilgerran Hundred –

1847 The State of Education in Wales

The district includes the north east corner of the county. There are **Fair** schools in **Manordieff** and **Kilgerran** in the upper part of it by the River Teifi where there are several resident proprietors who maintain the two schools. But, out of nine parishes in the hundred containing a population of 5211, no less than 5 parishes containing a population of 2458, are without a resident Clergyman; and four parishes containing a population of 2115 are without either a day school or a resident clergyman. It will be noted that one of these doubly destitute parishes Cydey contains a population of 1269 souls

Narberth Hundred

Introduction

John Childs (Captain (mine owner) and Landowner 1847) stated

This is a mineral and coal district; and now in contemplation to build four new furnaces for the smelting of iron. This will greatly increase the demand for all, and therefore juvenile, labour. It becomes then the more important to provide such means of education as shall convey the greatest

possible amount of instruction in the short time that is likely to be allowed for schooling; for it is scarcely to be calculated that from the increased demand for labour the children will be continued at school beyond 10 years of age.

Note --**Saundersfoot** is not mentioned in most of the older sources although **Owen** does mention it in his description of the coalfield. It would have appeared originally a small fishing village. The Parish is listed as **St Issell** and appear to have been part of **Coydrath** Forest.

Despite the present day tourist attractions this area had a heavy industrial past. The majority of the Hundred is situated on the **Pembrokeshire** coal field which was a source of high quality anthracite needed for industry and especially the coal fire railways and steam ships of the 1800's also culm for households. The industry died with the last mine closing in 1948 but in the preceding century it and the iron foundry had been major employers, bringing much wealth to the local landowners. Most traces of the squalid houses that the workers lived in have rotted away but I have included the records of these times including those of the courts and inquests. (*See Begelly Education report 1847*)

I have a personal interest, my ancestors worked in the mines and my great grandfather was killed in a mining accident when the rope of a chair they were using to inspect the leaking shaft wall broke. It was three months before the bodies were brought up from the pit sump. There was no compensation for my great grandmother and her cottage was a tied one so she had to get out. My other great grandmother lost her Husband down a pit when he was 41, she at the age of 35 was left with eleven children but fortunately for her it was found, at the inquest, that negligence was involved in her Husband's death and she held the lease of her terraced house with three tons of coal a year until she died (age 96).

Rhoose Hundred

1841 Evidence Collected By Robert Hugh Franks, esq.. Collieries In Pembrokeshire. For Mines Act 1842

Mr. M. Whettow, agent, **Nolton** Colliery.

"Children are not required in our mines under 12 years of age. A limitation of age is desirable."

Nolte Colliery, parish of **Roch**, county of **Pembroke**.

Messrs. Bowen, Whittow and Co.,

Number of persons employed:-

	Males		Females
Adults	24	Adults	4
Under 18	14	Under 18	0
Under 13	3	Under 13	0

No.419. **Mr. W. Whittow**, agent.

Steam power, 30 horses.

Our mine is entered by shaft, 36 fathoms (1 fathom = 6ft) from the surface depth and we ventilate by air pits. Little or no bad air, or foul gas exists and no accident whatever has occurred from such accumulations since the operations commenced. Our machinery is daily inspected by the foreman and not more than four are allowed to ascend or descend together. Only one serious accident within the last two years, viz. a man was killed while coming up the shaft by incautiously holding the rope by hands only which caused him to drop when half way up.

Our coal is brought from the workings by young people from 13 to 18 years of age. Seventeen males and one female. None draw by the girdle and chain. The distance they draw is 120 fathoms and two boys drive to mouth of the shaft about 30 fathoms. The weight of coal in the corve is 6 cwt. Children are not required in our mines under 12 years of age as the vein is four feet thick, and the least height on the ways is three feet. A limitation of age is certainly desirable at which children should enter mines; I think 11 or 12 years might be fixed upon. The usual number of hours which our people labour rarely more than 8 to 10

NOTES:- This would appear to be the only colliery in the **St Bride's Bay** to replied to the report or to have been inspected.

Also the strata of the Seams or Veins in this area were folded with fault outcrops and would frequently dip at 20 to 30 degrees.

[SEE Also the Individual Parishes for information of the coal mines in those Parishes]

Coal and Culm Mining

Extract from the British Geological Survey (BGS) 11th October, 2008 site visit by Dr J R Davies to Broadhaven report

“Mining within the **Pembrokeshire Coalfield** appears to have reached its zenith in the latter half of the 18th Century, from when it rapidly declined. As a result, sources of information are lacking for large parts of the coalfield, and the relationships between coal seams within different areas are not fully understood. Much of the coal was worked in a piecemeal manner from opencast pockets (‘slashes’ or ‘slatches’) as, and when, they were discovered, although underground working also took place.”

THIS district lies on the western side of the county between-**Dewisland** hundred to the north, and **Castlemartin** (from which it is separated by **Milford Haven**) on the south. Its western boundary may be roughly taken as the road from **Fishguard** to **Haverfordwest**. Of the 97 parishes, or parts of parishes, included in it, with a population of 14,777, five only, with a population of 991, are utterly without a day-school Yet most of the schools in it are of an utterly inefficient character, and large portions of it here and there are very destitute Between **Haverfordwest** and **Burton** there is no school worth mentioning, except that supported by **J. H. Philipps, esq.**, at **Williamston**, quite down at the south. Yet the upper part of this quarter comprises a considerable Mining population. Some of the cottages about **Freystrop** were the worst and dirtiest that I saw in Wales. In more than one, pigs and poultry were going in and out. A large school is much wanted here—another in **Llanstadwell** parish— another somewhere about **Hasguard**. -January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Early Records ---Pre Historic

John Fenton wrote to his father an account of his excavation of the **Orielton** tumuli, of which the following is an extract:—

“30th September, 1811. Opened one of the tumuli on Dry Barrows near **Orielton** discovered large and well-formed kist: cover stone 4 feet long. 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick depth 3 1/2 ft. Human bones, partly burned - charcoal – *bits of coal* -- no weapon, urn, or any ornament found in this barrow. Field called Hangman field

1st October In another barrow no kist, but interment had been made in a most irregular manner Bones had been first burned on surface of natural soil, and afterwards collected in four different heaps – *immense quantities of charcoal, mixed with a much greater proportion of new and hard coal*

1595 George Owen Pembrokeshire

(English language and spelling of the period)

Most of the gentlemen of the sheere are well servid with wood for their fuel; but for the most parte, those that dwell neere the **Cole**, or that may have it caried by water with ease use most **Cole** fiers in their kitchings, and some in their Halles because it is a ready fiere and very good and sweete to rost and boyle meate and voyd of smoake, where yll chymnies are, and doth not require a man's labour to cleve wood and feede the fiere continually. **Nest** unto the wood, or rather to be preffered before it for fuell, is colefiere, for the generalities of it, as that which serveth most people and especially the cheefe townes. This **Cole** may be nominate as one of the cheeffe commodities of this countrey, as without it the countrey would be in great distress. It is called stone **Cole** for the hardness thereof, and is burned in chimneies and grates of iron; and being once kindled giveth a greater heate then light and deliteth to burse in darke places: it serveth alsoe for **Smithes** to worke wit,

He goes on to describe the methods of coal extraction

“The diggin of this **Cole** is of ancient tymes used in Penbrokeshire, but not in such extent and skilfull sorte as now it is; for in former tymes they used not engines for lifting up of the **Coles** out of the pitt but made their entrances slope, soe as the people carried the **Coles** upon their backs along stayers which they called landwayes: whereas nowe they sinke their pittes downe right foure square about six or seaven foote square and with a wyndles turnid by fouremen, they drawwupp the colesa barell full at once by rope: this they call a downright dore. The lords of the land have eyther rent or the third barrel, after all charges of the worke deducted.

The **Cole** is first found by a small appearance thereof, which they call edge, which being found, they search which way the veyne leaneth, and on the cotraire side they begin to sinke for the coal is found to lye slopein the ground, and seldom down right; the **Cole** being found the workmen follow the veyne every way, until it ende, or be letted by water or rocke, the veyne will not be for the most parts passing five or six feet deepe soe that the **Cole** is caried stooping; for they commonly leave a foote of **Cole** in the bottome undigged to serve for a strong foundation, except they finde the rocke underfoot which they calle the Deen Stone which if they find then they dig cleane all the **Cole** and further then that stone they looke for noe cloe; and overhead they are driven to tymber their worke to keepe the earth from falling, which is chargeable; but in some grounds they have a rocke above, and then they save much labour and cost in sparing of tymber.

In these workes the water springs are troublesom, which they avoid by sinking a great pit right under the dore, to which all the water will run, and from thence draw it up with a wyndles, by barrells or els by making a levell (as they call it) which is by a waye digged underground, somewhat lower

then the worke , to bring a passage for the water; this is very chargeable, and may cost sometimes £20. and often more.

They now most commonly sinke down right twelve , sixteen or twenty fathoms before they come to the **Cole** , whereas in old tymes four fathoms was counted a great labour; when they finde it, they worke sundrie holes , one for every digger some two, some three or four, as the number of diggers are; each man working by candlelight and sitting while he worketh; then having they bearers which are boyes that beare the **Coles** in sitt basketts on their backes, going alwayes stooping, by reason of the lownes of the pitt; each bearer carieth this basket six fathome, where upon a benche of stone he layeth it; where meeteth him another boy with an empty basket, which he giveth him, and taketh that which is full of **Coles**, and carrieth it as farre; where another meeteth him, and soe till they come under the doore, where it is lifted up. In one pitt where will be sixteen persons, whereof there will be three picjaxes digging seaven bearers, one filler, four winders, twoe ridlers who ridle the **Coles** when it is lande, first tp draw the small coal from the bigg, by one kind of rydell, then the second rydling with a smaller rydell, with which they drawe smaller **Coles** for the **Smythes** from the colme, which is indeed very dust, which serveth for lyme burning. These persons will lande about eighty or a hundred barrells of **Cole** in a day. There tooles about this work are picaxes with a round pole, wedges and sledges to batter the rockes that crosse their worke.

All tymes of the yeare in indifferent for working, but the hott weather worst by reason of sodaine [sudden] dampes that happen which oftentimes cause the workmen to found and will not suffer the candells to burne, but the flame waxing blew of collor, will of themselves go out. They worke from six a clock to six a clock, and reste an hour at Noone, and eat their allowance as they terme it, which is 6d in bred to every man, and 4d in drinke among a dozen: this is of custome on the charge of the pitt, although they worke on their owne charge. All their worke is by candell-light throughout the yeare.

The **Cole** they finde is eyther an ore **Cole**, a string, or a slatche, as I have learnid their termes.

The ore is the best and is a great veyne spreading everyway and enduring **Longest**; The string is a small narrow vayne, sometymes two, three, or four foote in bigness, and runneth down right, and is always found betweene two rocks; a slatche they call a piece of **Cole** by itselfe found in the earth is quickly digged about, and no more to be found of the peece. The first of those three sorts is the best, then the next, and the last countid worst of all.

The dangers in digging these **Coles**, is the falling of the earth, and quelling the poore, or stopping of the way forth and soe dye by famine, or els the sodain irruption of standing waters in old works.

The workmen of this blacke labour observe all abolished holy dayes, and cannot be wayned from that follye”

1842 Children's Employment Commission

REPORT by Robert Hugh FRANKS, esq., on *the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries and the Iron- Works of South Wales, the district of Merthyr Tydvil, the collieries of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire and on the State, Condition and Treatment of such Children and Young Persons.*

An exact total of persons and children employed could not be obtained as several have not made their return and other have objected to do so.

Children under 13. In the divisions in which the ages of these employed in the collieries and manufactures are relatively classed there is no provision for the entry of the particular ages of young children under the age of 13 years. It can scarcely be said to be an uncommon occurrence for a **Child** to work at the early age of five years and a half. This is the youngest age at which I myself have found any employed but **Mr. Thomas Josephs**, mineral agent for the Plymouth Works, **Merthyr Tydvil**, in his evidence, states, “children are employed as air-door keepers at 5 years of age, as horse-drivers at 14, as colliers at 12 years of age.”

Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, agent to **Sir Thomas Phillips** says on the subject, “young boys are taken down as soon as they can stand on their legs.” and **Mr. William Strange**, medical assistant, Llanvabon also states, “they [the people] certainly had a bad practice here of taking children down as soon as they can creep about, many as early as five or six years of age.”

Pembrokeshire Mining

In the county of **Pembrokeshire** the field or bed of coal is what is called anthracite or stone-coal and in many parts the angle is so highly inclined as to demand a particular form of labour. Supposing a vein of coal to lie at an angle of 45 degrees, windlasses are fixed at convenient distances on the incline on the vein by which means (if the mine is worked by adit or level and above the adit) the coal, after being brought from the stalls to the stage of the windlass in carts or skips, is dropped by the chain of the windlass down the incline to the level road and the empty carts are worked up the stage on which the windlass is fixed by the opposite chain of the windlass. If, on the contrary, the coal is worked to the dip, the coal is in a similar manner worked up to a convenient stage by windlass and then taken by shaft to the surface.

Windlass-women.

These windlasses are worked by women and their labour is certainly severe, though only of eight or ten hour's duration.

Hours of Work. Collieries.

In the collieries of South Wales the hours of work are generally from six in the morning until six at night including the time given to meals and as in collieries and iron works, the labour of children and young person's accompanies the labour of the adult workmen, their hours of labour are of the same duration as the labour of men.

Meals.

The children and young person's employed in collieries generally take to their work Bread and cheese for their meal in the day time for which, however, no fixed time is set aside. The haulier eats his food as he drives his horse along. The little air door boy may take his meal when he pleases and as the colliers are.

Treatment and Care.

The industry and the cleanliness of the female population of South Wales are apparent in their persons and homes and I am led to believe that their children, in infancy, are the objects of tender maternal solicitude and if the **Welsh** mother knew of the dangers which awaited the physical constitution of her **Child** by its exposure to the foul air of the colliery at the immature age of five years, no legislative enactment would be required to limit the age at which the boy should commence work. In general, the **Welsh** women are remarkable for attention to warm clothing, which they secure for themselves in woollens and flannels &c. Nor are they less anxious for their husbands and children. The man and children are always well defended against the general inclemency of the mountain country. On the return from work it is usual for the workmen and children to be washed. In fact, in lodging houses it is art of the bargain that the lodger shall be washed every night previous to retiring to rest. A point which, by the way, is strenuously insisted by the housekeeper. At five years of age, however, arise the call for labour. To add an extra half-crown per week to the wages of the father, the **Child** is sent into the mine. From this period the mother seems to consider herself relieved of the responsibility for the treatment and care of her **Child**. That **Child** follows a new teacher, a new instructor. The father or employer becomes the object of his imitation. He drinks. He smokes, and swears, The **Child** follows his example and the children of seven years of age and even less, will be found to enter in their expenses at the shop their supply of tobacco and the evidence will show that swearing, drinking and obscene language are all too frequent amongst the young. Education is a subject to which the working people seem to attach little value. Ignorant themselves, and never having suffered severe distress, they note no distinction in the wages of the boy or the man who can Read or write and those who do not and they cannot appreciate the value of that education of which they themselves never know the want. The consequence is that the children if they so to Sunday school are sent rather as a Mark of respect to those who recommend education, than from any esteem of the benefits to be derives from instruction. Parents are careless of the attendance of their children at school and it has been observed to me that in a free school opened for the instruction of the children of working people, copy books, &c., were expected to be found for the children and because they were not found the children were withdrawn from school.

It is difficult to get children to attend the Sunday School for the same cause, the carelessness of parents and it is to be laments that numerous as are the Chapels of many denominations of **Christians** and large as they are the congregations which at the appointed hours of public worship throng these Chapels both in the week and in the Sunday, the spiritual education of the young seems to be grossly neglected.

It is much to be lamented that few or no efforts are made to facilitate a change in their habits of the manufacturing and mining populations of South Wales. A little time and though given to the welfare of the people would not only tend to wean them from the gross habits in which they indulge but would produce abundance if kindly felling between the employer and the employed. It has been suggested that the establishment in mining or manufacturing districts of reading rooms of the better sort, of decently conducted coffee rooms with books, periodicals, &c. for the working man, together with familiar lectures on matters connected work the labour of each district and this not conducted with too strict a hand or under the imposing titles of Athenaeum, Mechanic's Institute or Temperance Hall but rather in an inviting and conciliatory spirit that in the exclusive tone which too often mars the effect of such well-intended attempts and in the villages a little more of wholesome incitement to excellence in the distribution of small prizes for the best cottage, the best garden &c., would be productive of immense good, nor can these things be done with half efficacy by others as by those who are residents amongst the people themselves. A personal interest in the people and the distribution of but a small fund in each district to the humble purposes alluded to, would invite the labourer from the vulgar line he now treads in. As matter stand at the moment, in the largest manufacturing town (Methyr Tydvil), the working man after labour has no resort but the beer shop. His boy accompanies him, his daughter often passed the evening there. It is unnecessary to pursue this further. It is not intended to be inferring that the collier or mining or manufacturing population

is to be changed by one sudden movement but it surely a source of great regret that a small proportion of the enormous wealth of the land and some of the influence of larger proprietors, should not be applied to the improvement of the moral and educational condition of its inhabitants, the productive sources of that wealth.

Of the girls it may be said, although perhaps the age at which they commence labour, excepting as air-girls, is not so early as that of boys, still their usefulness in the house to assist the mother in cleaning, scouring, nursing, and fetching water, which latter is a heavy and fatiguing part of the girl's duty, is a plausible reason for their being kept away from school.

Interference seems rarely to be the vice of the women of South Wales and however frequent and early the connection of the sexes may be, the cases of bastardy are comparatively trifling. It being usual, as I am informed, for a youth to marry a girl when discovered to be pregnant by him.

Many instances of improvidence occur as may be expected from such early marriage, A mere **Child** of 14 becomes a wife and her first important act is to open an account at the shop for goods, clothing and food. This facility of procuring goods to the credit of her husband's labour induces extravagance in clothing, food and other modes of increased expenditure.

Hiring and Wages.

The usual mode of hiring in the collieries, iron works, tin works and copper works of South Wales is by the month.

In many instances, in the works under inquiry, where certain proportions of work are taken by the job, the younger hands are employed by the men and not by the master and the terms on which they are hired are of course determined by the adult whom they assist and in the collieries the collier boy is, to all intents and purposes, the property of his father (as to wages) until he attains the age of 17 years or marries, His father receives his wages, whether he be an air-boy of five years of age or a haulier of 15.

A very absurd custom exists amount the colliers in South Wales, a custom which, however, is by no means confined to this particular country of claiming and being allowed privilege of work for a male **Child** taken into the mine, in some instances indeed the same privilege is claimed for girls. I am informed, no matter the infant's age, strength or capacity, into the mine he must be taken to enable the father to claim an extra tram of coals, that is to say, supposing a given number of men working a colliery, and the quantity of coal desired to be raised being limited, the full day labour of a collier not being required, it is obvious that each workman must be reduced below his usual work. To remedy this, in the case of a man with a family, the system of privileges seems to have been devised and by this means the married man works for himself perhaps a full day's work. By this circuitous mode of giving the man with a family a chance of extra work, the unfortunate **Child**, who of course is of little use to his father, is taken into an unwholesome atmosphere from his mother's side and deprived of the slender means of education afforded. It being at the same time obvious to the end proposed (viz. Allowing the married collier extra work) might be secured by handing in a certificate to the oversman, or any other convenient proof, of the existence of such a **Child**, &c., and the **Child** at the same time might be kept out of the mine.

Physical Condition.

For an estimate of the physical condition of the working population, both infant and adult in the districts through which I passed, I beg to refer to the evidence of the medical gentlemen

Colliers Health.

That amongst colliers the diseases most prevalent are chronic diseases of the respiratory organs, especially asthma and bronchitis arising probably from inhalation of atmosphere charged with carbon &c.

I have not been able to ascertain for want of sufficient data the average duration of a collier's life but it is admitted that such average duration is less than that of a common labourer.

In the county of **Pembroke**, however, **James Bowen, esq.**, surgeon, **Narbeth**, in that county informs me:-

"The average life of a collier is about 40. They rarely attain 45 years of age and in the entire population of **Begelly** and **East Williamson**, being 1163, forming, strictly speaking a mining population, there are not six colliers of 60 years of age."

The **Rev. Richard Buckby**, rector of **Begelly** in answer to one of the *Queries in the Educational Paper of the Central Board*, writes:-

"The foul air of the mines seriously affects the lungs of children and young persons employed therein and shortens the term of life. In a population of 100 there are not six colliers 60 years of age."

"The employment of children in the mines at a very early age tends to produce disease by exposing a constitution not matured to foul air but other causes contribute to this effect. Such children are very much exposed to wet and cold, especially during winter and the rainy season. They are moreover deprived of solar light which is as necessary to the proper development of animals as vegetables."

James Bowen, esq., surgeon, **Narbeth** (whose evidence I have had occasions to refer to), states:-

"The practice of taking children down into the mines at the present early age had a manifest tendency to shorten the average duration of human life and it is highly desirable, in my opinion, that children should not be taken down before 12 years of age."

Accidents.

I was desirous of ascertaining the whole number of accidents that have happened in the different mines and works which I have personally visited but it is much to be regretted that an apparent unwillingness to communicate exists amongst those who alone are capable of affording the requisite information. At present, it would seem, no record whatever is kept of accidents, either by the medical gentlemen, which is invariably attached to each work, or in any of the books of the particular firm.

In order, however, that I might be enabled to lay before you such materials as should be sufficient to show the importance of this branch of the inquiry and the very unsatisfactory and inefficient means of affording of estimating its extent,

In perusing the general body of evidence your attention will have been to the effect that there is a general laxity in the administration of justice particularly with reference to inquests held in cases of fatal accidents, and the mode of proceeding is thus described:-

"When a man dies the viewer looks at the body and sends to the coroner and unless a case of suspicion is made to the coroner, he does not come, but sends an order to the constable to bury and frequently the coroner does not attend until there are five or six cases to clear off."

Or thus, by other witness:-

“When a death (i.e. accidental, or out of the ordinary course of nature) occurs a communication is made with the coroner, he issues his warrant and, through the constable appoints a jury and the coroner seldom visits us until there are five or six cases to be disposed of.”

It had been represented to me that in cases of fatal accidents, which, however, have not been of sufficient magnitude to rouse public attention, many difficulties lie in the way of obtaining an impartial, for the jury in many instances, selected from the fellow workmen of the deceased and who are willing to hear, even if they think it unnecessary to call, evidence which may possibly involved either their employer or any one employed in the same work as themselves and it is not improbable that, from the difficulty of carrying out the useful objects of the office of coroner, the benefits to be derived from a proper administration of the important office amongst a population so exposed to frightful accidents as those engaged in the iron works are not duly appreciated. There exists, besides, a feeling amongst the people themselves, especially those of the country, averse to keeping a dead body above ground more than a clear day, nor in some places will they work while the body is above ground and in a conversation with **Mr. Rees**, of Cardiff, that gentleman stated he had no doubt that if the coroner did not attend on such occasions, or an order were not sent to the constable. The relatives would bury without an order whatever. This, however, proves but the existence of a strong prejudice and custom, which I think it would met be difficult to repress by punishing all engaged in such informal burial as for misdemeanour's.

Means of education.

It will be seem that the means of education are adequate only to the education of a very small proportion of the rising generations and that it is those districts where a greater number of schools presents greater opportunities to the population, the want of a proper appreciation of the benefits of education prevents them from availing themselves of the advantages presented.

From a careful examination of the collected evidence and from attentive inquire into the several subjects distinguished in this Report, I submit to you the following points as to the result of my investigations:-

1. - That labour, in the collieries of **Glamorgan** and **Pembroke** in South Wales and of **Monmouth** in England is unwholesome and productive of diseases which have a tendency either to shorten life or reduce the number of years of useful labour in the mechanic.
2. - That the physical health and strength of children and young persons are deteriorated by their employment at the early ages and in the works before enumerated.
3. - That the education, both secular and religious, of the children of the working population is lamentably defective the means of instruction small and the slender opportunities afforded of intellectual, moral and religious culture, diminished by the early age at which children commence working.
4. - That a restriction of the age at which children should be allowed to labour in the mines and works should be fixed, and young girls altogether excluded from such labour and together with such measures that an educational qualification to labour should be established Throughout the Mining and manufacturing district of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

I have the honour to be, Gentleman, With the greatest respect,
Your obedient Servant, **Robert H. Franks** London, December 12th.. 1841.

Abercastle,

North **Pembrokeshire** port – cargo's used to include grain, limestone, butter, honey coal, once a busy slate port, before the advent of Railways now only pleasure boats and fishing boats. Was known in old port books as **Cwm Badau** (valley of boats). Has an excellent example of a Lime Kiln and the remains of old warehouses, including a ruined grain store above the creek.

Boat and shipbuilding was carried on.

Commissioners to suppress Piracy in 1566

Suspected by **Elizabeth** I of piracy and smuggling, described by them as a small safe harbour. Thriving trade in 18th and 19C exporting to England, Ireland and the Continent.

The island has signs of very early occupation. Nearby is Longhouse farm on which Carreg **Samson** is located a set of New Stone age cromlechau from approximately 3000 BC.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

Abercastle: A coastal hamlet, at the end of a drowned valley from which schooners sailed carrying corn and other farm produce to the west Country and returned laden with merchandise that was sold at the local shop, aptly called "Bristol Trader". Limestone brought from **South Pembrokeshire** was used to build a water mill, storehouses and a tavern, and to burn in lime kilns, one of which survives, before being spread on the land.

Ynys y Castell may have been an early **Christian** site. Upon it is **Bedd Bys Samson**, "the grave of **Samson's** finger", the finger with which he lifted the capstone on to the upright pillars of **Carreg Samson**, the chambered tomb at Longhouse farm above the bay. The tomb is an outstanding example of a passage grave built by Neolithic people moving along this coast from about 2500BC.

A quiet little bay with a sandy beach, good for bathing.

Abercych, see also Manordeifi

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

A village in the **Valle of Cuch**, where **Pwyll, prince of Dyfed**, according to the ***Mabinogion***, chased away the hounds of the **King of Annwn**, the Celtic Hades, and set his own upon the stag they were following. For this he did heavy penance by having to change place with that Monarch for a year and a day.

In the garden of the Nag's head inn the only coypu ever recorded in west Wales was killed in 1949.

Long the home of wood-turners who, until recent times, pursued their art in a manner almost unchanged since the Early Iron Age.

Woodturning Traditions

- of the Davies Brothers Spoons, Ladles, Platters, Axe, Handles and Stools By GARETH JONES Craftsmen of Wales - The Western Mail 21st July, 1933 .

Three **Joneses** in Cenarth, Cardiganshire, were discussing wooden spoons - **Sam Jones**, the **Miller**, **David Jones**, the blacksmith, and myself.

Sam said: "Thirty years ago it was wood everywhere. For meat we use wooden dishes. My mother used to serve the meat on wood always. You rarely saw anything except wooden spoons and "ffiolau pren." They used to be rougher "mwy o lwmpyn," but now they make them daintier. If you would like to see some I shall fetch them."

Sam went into his farmhouse and returned with spoons some of which had become black and brown with age, and one of which was 40 years old. I was told the spoons were made at **Abercych** by **James Davies**, the wood turner.

I set out for **Abercych**,

I found Mr. **Davies** in his factory. In various parts of the workshop were hundreds of shovel handles, axe handles and mandril handles, for **James Davies** is not a craftsman in his spare time, but is an efficient whole-time wood-turner and handle-maker, and carries on the trade for which **Abercych** has been famous for centuries.

"How long has your family been in the wood-turning craft?" I asked him.

"With the coracle men I can say", he replied, "from time immemorial. **Abercych** is the real home of the old industry. As late as the middle seventies, seven different families, all related were in the trade and most of the inhabitants of **Abercych** earned their living by making spoons, ladles, bowls, platters and stools. I know my great-great-grandfather was in the craft".

"I am myself 58 years old and remember seven different small workshops here in the village, each workshop with the pole lathe and all the families bearing the name of **Davies** and related".

"Before the War we were four working in the trade, my father, my two brothers and myself. I was the eldest, my brother John, the second, went to live in Cwm Lancych about 1914 and my other brother was killed in the War".

Twin Mills

Mr. **Davies** is now working with his two sons. I was shown two water wheels, one of which provided power for the turning factory, and the other, by its side, power for a flour mill. Surely there can be no place in where a flour mill stands side by side by a wood-turning factory driven by the same mill-stream. "Your main work is, therefore, no longer hand-turning and making bowls and spoons", I said. "No, we chiefly make handles. We send thousands of miners' mandrel handles, axe and sledge handles to , Cross Hands, Tumble. Those handles you see over there are going to Pontyberem, and those to Cwmllynfell". "But you still make wooden spoons and bowls?" "Yes, and some people beg of me to make more. I could sell many more than I make, but the work is very slow". To make the wooden vessels Mr. **James Davies** used to work a pole lathe, but now his factory has several modern lathes driven by water-power.

About thirteen years ago he made a test of the old pole lathe and the power lathe. His father worked one and he the other, making bowls. After working all the day the power-driven lathe was only a bowl or two in front, owing to the time it took to do the important work of "chucking" and "re-chucking" the bowls.

Mr. James Davies has the: reputation of being the best turner that **Abercych** has seen in using the **Hook** tools ("cyllell lam"), and his spoons and bowls reveal that he is one of the most skilled of craftsmen. "You should see my brother's work", he says when congratulated on his skill. "He spends all his spare time in making spoons and bowls and still has the old pole lathe".

"Where does he live?" "His farm is in **Llancych**, up the valley".

Wooden Bowls

When I left **Mr. James Davies** and drove up the Cych glen I realised why the neighbourhood was famous for its wood-turning. I have seen no valley in Wales more thickly wooded, and sycamores beloved of the wood-turner, grow every where.

Near the residence of the late **Sir Marteine Lloyd** lies the farm of **John Davies**. The lawn in front of the clean cottage was covered with fleece. **Mrs. Davies** welcomed me, and told me that John had been out in the hay, but would come immediately. When he came, with ruddy cheeks and slightly curly reddish hair, he showed me the wooden bowls which he takes to **Cardigan Fair** every week.

Outside, off the farmyard, he has his workshop, where he keeps a foot lathe as a curiosity and the hand lathe which he now uses. He demonstrated how he first uses his axe on the rough wood and how the big block is carved to the final smooth graceful bowl.

So Very Old

The tradition of the **Davies** brothers is far older than **Welsh** people imagine. It goes back much farther than the days when the Mabinogion made the Cych renowned. It goes back to prehistoric days. **Dr. Cyril Fox** and **Mr. Iorwerth Peate**, of the National Museum of Wales, have shown that the objects made by the West Wales turners resemble in a striking manner the wooden utensils from the dwellings.

Mr. Iorwerth Peate, in his contribution on "**Some Welsh Wood-turners**," in that valuable compilation of work by Aberystwyth students, "**Studies in Regional Consciousness and**

Environment," writes: "When the evidence of folk tales of buried cities in inland **Welsh** lakes (e.g., Maesllyn in the Tregaron bog) is also recalled, it can be argued with some probability that the tradition of wood-turning so admirably developed in the central European lake dwellers, brought to West Britain via the Glastonbury lake dwellers, has been prolonged to our own day in the work of the West Wales turners."

Abereiddi,

On north coast of **St David's** Peninsula. Old slate quarrying industry old workings flooded to create "Blue Pool" by the fishermen after the quarrymen left. The remains of the quarrymen's houses can still be seen. Mineral narrow gauge railway line used to run to Porthgain.

18C Beacon on the headland to guide ships into the Harbour, lime kiln which was still in use in the 1930's, at one end of beach Ty Powdwr (Gunpowder store) at the other.

The Pembrokeshire National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

A Row of cottages, now much ruined, were the homes of industrious quarrymen who quarried slates that were taken by tram road to **Porth-Gain** on the other side of the headland known as **Barry Island** whence **St. Barri**, of Finbarr, is said to have sailed to his island retreat. A quarry hollowed in the dark slate cliffs was converted into an anchorage by local fishermen and is not inappropriately referred to as "the Blue Lagoon".

The hair pin graptolites *Didymograptus bifidus* are found in Ordovician shales of the **Llanvirn** series. **Llanvirn** is a farmhouse above the bay.

The tower of **Trwynycastell** is a 19c navigation beacon. The beach is ideal for family picnics.

Abermawr,

Stranded bay with shingle bank formed during the storm of 1859 when over 400 ships were lost including the Royal charter.

The remains of trees which are visible at low tide are part of a sunken forest, the lost land of Wales submerged about 5000BC.

Was once to be the terminal for **Isombard Kingdom Brunei's** railway which was abandoned, traces of pier abutments and the bed of a railway may be still seen.

Lime kiln.

Abermawr Cable Station.

The First Cables were laid in 1862 by the Cable Ship Berwick. It was over 60 miles long and ran from **Abermawr** to **Wexford**. A second cable was laid in 1880 from **Abermawr** to **Blackwater** Ireland. There was a corrugated iron hut at **Abermawr** with benches for the telegraphs. It also had bunks as sleeping quarters for the operators. Messages were retransmitted from here to the London Office. During the first World War the station provided an important link with **North America** and so was guarded by a small number of soldiers. In the early twenties a storm damaged the cables and the site was abandoned.

Ambleston,

1844 Ambleston Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis.

Ambleston, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundreds of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (North North East) from **Haverfordwest** containing 605 inhabitants. This place has been identified as the site of the long sought for

Roman station Ad Vigesium,

Noticed in the Itineraries, as the first from **Maridunum**, or **Carmarthen**, from which the distance corresponds exactly with that mentioned in the Itinerary. The discovery, which, from a variety of concurrent testimony, appears to be founded on truth, was made in the year 1805, by **Mr. Fenton**, author of the "*Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*," accompanied by **Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.**, while collecting materials for that work. The form of the station, which is situated about a mile to the north-east of the **Church**, is nearly a perfect square, having the Angles rounded off, and comprehends an area two hundred and sixty feet in dimensions: the agger by which it was enclosed, though nearly effaced by tillage, may still be accurately traced: and the **Via Julia**, leading from Maridunum to Menapia, passes through the centre of the area. The camp is called by the inhabitants Castel **Flemish**, from having been subsequently occupied by the **Flemings**, who first settled in this part of the principality, in order to assist in subjugating the natives; and another **Roman** road, more to the north, and afterwards uniting with the **Via Julia** near **St David's**, is from the same source designated **Via Flandrica**, or "the **Flemish** way." Within the area of the station have been found **Roman** bricks and cement, part of a stuccoed floor, a large flagstone bearing an inscription, now lost, and other **Roman** relics. At a short distance to the west, near the village of **Ford**, are the remains of a smaller camp, evidently of **Roman** construction, and probably the Campus Aestivus of the station; and in the same neighbourhood were discovered, in 1806, the remains of a **Roman** hypocaust, six feet in depth, and eight feet long on each side with stone and cement, from which two flues of one foot four inches in the aperture, and widening towards the upper extremity, rose in an angular direction to the surface; they were formed of fluted **Roman** bricks.

The lands in this parish are, with a very trifling exception, all enclosed, and the soil is in general fertile; the rateable annual value being returned at £970. 10. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 19. 4. 1/2., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £183; it is in the gift of the crown; impropiator, **Lloyd Phillips, esq.**

The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There is a Chapel of ease in the parish, called **Rinaston** Chapel. The **Calvinistic Methodists** have a place of worship here. In a day school 26 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, consisting of 88 males and 81 females, is supported by the **Calvinistic Methodists**.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Ambleston, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 5 miles North North west of **Clarbeston**-road Railway station, and 8 miles North North East of **Haverfordwest**. Post Town, **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 3,956. Real property, £2,980. Pop., 524. Houses, 118. The **Roman** station **Ad Vigesium**, on the **Via Julia Maritima**, occurs about a mile NE of the **Church**, and bears popularly the name of **Castle Flemish**. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £183. Patron, the **Lord** Chancellor. There is a **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel.

1923 Castle Flemish; Castle Fleming (Ad Vigesium?)

There are good indications that the earthwork at **Castle Flemish** enclosed a **Roman villa**, or romanised farmstead, probably including a bathhouse, occupied from the late first century AD onwards. Legends of a golden table buried on the site have not been disproved.

It is an irregular quadrilateral banked enclosure, about 90m east-west by 82m, round-angled and straight sided, set on ground falling gently to the south. The site was identified with the spurious '**Ad Vigesium**' of **Richard** of Cirencester; brick was noted here through the nineteenth century, along with persistent reports of inscribed stones and of a golden table. Trenching and pitting over three days in December of 1922, determined that the greater part of the interior had been cleared and levelled, most test-pits producing only fragments of brick and slate. A section taken across the bank close to the south-west angle showed that this was some 6.0m wide, survived to 1.0m high, and was separated from a ditch, some 4.0m wide and at least 2.1m deep, by a 1.0m wide berm. The front of the rampart is thought to have been stone kerbed, or revetted. A trench in the south-eastern part of the enclosure recorded a sequence of two clay floors and their substructures, about 0.48m of **Roman** stratigraphy being recorded; the upper floor may have extended over an area of up to 9.0m overall, with evidence of a hearth, or partition, and was associated with hexagonal roofing slates; a later first to earlier second century ceramic assemblage pre-dated this later floor. Unstratified finds of flue-tile fragments imply the presence of a heated apartment, presumably part of a bathhouse.

Source: **Sir Mortimer Wheeler 1923 (AC 78), 211-224**

[A bank crossing the site appears to represent a recent field bank, rather than a **Roman** road.
RCAHMW]

Earthworks at Castell Fleming - "Ad Vigesium"

This enclosure measuring 303 foot from East to west by 294 foot from North to South, occupies commanding ground 500 foot above sea level which slopes slightly to the south. The lines of the northern and southern banks are fairly traceable as is also the southern half of the western bank but the other half and most of the eastern side have disappeared. At no point does the bank rise above one foot. There are no indications of an outer ditch or trench. The enclosure, about two acres in

extent, is traversed by a main road which divides it into two practically equal parts. The site has long been under cultivation, with the exception of a triangular plot immediately south of the road in the SE quarter.

The superficial resemblance of the plan to that of a **Roman** station led *Fenton* and *Hoare* to identify it with the **Ad Vigesium** of the "Itinerary" of **Richard** of Cirencester not at that time known to be a forgery. *Fenton* saw **Roman** brick and cement and heard of "a large flag that had been found near with some inscription on it perhaps a military" A writer in *Arch. Camb. 1879* says that the "encampment" was then "full of **Roman** brick".

Some trial trenches dug by **Professor R C Bosanquet** and **Dr. R E M Wheeler** in Dec. 1922 showed that the earth rampart and ditch were of **Roman** type and had enclosed at least one building of timber with slate roof and clay floor. These remains were exposed in the triangular plot mentioned above which had been preserved from the plough by piles of stone removed from adjoining ground and was covered with dense growth of bracken. Several pieces of flue tiles and bricks such as were used in hypocausts were found above the surface of a clay floor 2 ½ inches thick. The part that was laid bare showed remains of two raised clay hearths and a post-hole about 3 inches in diameter. The floor rested on a bedding of cobbles, and below this was an earlier occupation layer partly floored with clay resting on some 7 inches of fine gravel. A number of hexagonal roofing slates of characteristic **Roman** type were found on the upper clay floor and some fragments occurred in and below it. The minor finds included two bones and iron nail a fragment of glass and a dozen pieces of Pottery of which five were "Samian". The Pottery was found below the upper clay floor and points to the early part of the second century AD as the first occupation.

(*Fentons Tours* i 333; *Hoare Giraldus Cambrensis* i cxlvi; *Lewis Top Dic Wales 1845* i 27; *Arch. Camb. 1879* p 318; *Haverfield Mil Aspects of Roman Wales* 112 (in *Trans Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion* 1908-9)

Castle Flemish

Tiny **Roman** camp on the acknowledged **Roman** road going towards "villa" at **Wolfs Castle** and on to **St David's**. Positively identified by **Sir Mortimer Wheeler** as **Roman** 1st century in the 1920s after he partly excavated the site

"Roman road":

The Ordnance sheets Mark as **Roman** the road which bisects the **Roman** station at **Castle Fleming**. The road is an old one and was formerly a section of the parish boundary it has long been the principal line of communication with **St David** but exhibits no traces of **Roman** origin

Castle or Castell Fleming or Flemish RCAM

NB. As to the name **Castle** or **Castell Fleming** or **Flemish** it may be suggested that the first word "**Castle**" has been taken from the fortification which has been proved by the excavations of **Professor Bosanquet** and **Dr Wheeler** to have been a small **Roman** settlement. The second word "**Flemish**" or "**Fleming**" doubtless has reference to the race or family of the person into whose possession the "**Castle**" may have passed and who may actually have used it as a defensive post in the days when the colony of **Flemish** introduced into the county by **Henry I** were obliged to make the position good by strenuous fighting. One of the leaders of the **Flemish** was a knight called **Wiz** or **Wizo** termed the **Fleming**. His chief residence was at **Wizo's tun** which soon became altered to **Wiston** where there is a fine **Castle** mound. From **Wiston** it is evident that **Wiz** ruled directly or exercised suzerainty over a wide extent of country comprising much of the cantrefs of **Dougleddau** and **Rhos**. He was a patron of the **Knights Hospitallers of St. John** and it said by some authorities to have founded the house of that order at **Slebech**. It is certain that he or his son **Walter** endowed the knights with the tithes of several parishes one of them being **Ambleston**.

1920 The Parish Church dedicated to St. Mary. RCAM

Diocese and Archdeaconry of **St David's**; Rural deanery of **Dungleddy**

This **Church** consists of Nave 42ft x 16 1/2ft chancel 30ft x 28ft and western tower 19 1/2ft x 18 1/2 ft. In 1906 the nave and chancel were rebuilt on the original foundations none of the earlier features being retained. The tower is of two storeys the lower being vaulted. The stair-turret projects at the north east angle. The tower has a slight batter to within two feet of the ground. The battlements and low spire were repaired in 1779. The entrance to the **Church** is through the tower. At a restoration about 1833 the original font with its circular shaft and square base were sold by public auction but in 1903 it was returned to the **Church**. The bowl has an interior diameter of 18 inches. It is of the Norman type but is entirely unornamented. In the porch is a stone bowl which may have served as a stoup and at another time as a domestic mortar. It has four equidistant projecting lugs or handles.

The **Church** was probably among the **Dungleddy** deanery churches granted to the abbey of **St. Peter Gloucester** by a knight named **Wiz the Fleming** about the year 1114 (*Hist Cart Mon S Petri Glous.; Rolls Ed i 228, 262-6*). A few years later these churches were transferred to the priory of Worcester and subsequently they are found attached to the **Hospitallers of St. John at Slebech**. Variants on the name are **Amelostiston** (1409) and **Amlaston** (1490) Visited 20 Apr 1920.

Ambleston. St. Mary. -Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice is a vicarage, formerly in the presentation of the prior of the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, to whom it was granted by **Wizo and Walter his son**, and **Walter son of Walter**, which grant was afterwards confirmed by **Peter de Leia, Bishop of St David's**, who succeeded to the see in 1176. **Wizo** was a **Fleming**, and built and owned **Wiston Castle** in **Pembrokeshire**. - *Anselm's Confirm. charter.*

Ambleston Vicaria:Ecclesia ibidem unde **Johannes Yeim** s vicarius es collacione Preceptoris de **Slebeche** tenet ibidem vicariam habens terciam partem fructus et emolumentorum dicte ecclesie que valent communibus annis iij. Inde solut in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno viij. Et remanet dare 7s. 4d. Inde decima 7s. 11d. - **Valor Eccl.** 1535

Under heading Livings Discharged: **Ambleston** alias Ambleston V. (**St. Mary**). Ordinario quolibet tercio anno 8d. Habet tere. part. fruct. commun. any The Prince of Wales. Preceptor de **Slebeche** olim Propr. Clear yearly value 7. 30. **King's Books**, £3 19s. 4d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

The grant of **Ambleston** by **Wizo**, his son, and grandson, to the **Knights of St. John**, mentioned above, comprised all the churches and Chapels in their fee of **Dungledy**, and among them were the Chapels of **Rinaston** and **Woodstock** , in the parish of **Ambleston**. The former is described as Cappella de Villa Reineri. **Anselm's Confirm. charter**. There is a Chapel of ease called Rinnaston, distant from the parish **Church** about a mile served by the Vicar. -**Diocese Book of St David's for 1715**.

1906 30th June. A faculty was granted for the restoration **Ambleston Church**

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales Mike Salter.

Ambleston St. Mary SN001258

The low 15C west tower with a vault and spire was repaired in 1779. The 13C nave and chancel were mostly rebuilt in 1906. There is a Norman Font.

Church rebuilt on original foundations 1906 (**RCAM**) 1925

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas ,
Ambleston '—The vessel now used as a Chalice at **Ambleston** is a two-handled fluted cup . It was not originally designed for ecclesiastical purposes. It bears the **Hall** Mark of 1750, the maker's Mark being H B in plain oblong for **Henry** Brind. Weight, 9 oz. 13 dwts. It is prettily engraved with scroll work, and is inscribed " **Ambleston** T » T 1751." The initials are probably those of **Admiral Thomas Tucker**, concerning whom a descendant. **Colonel F. Edwardess of Hook, Treffgarne**, writes "In his younger days he served upon the ship that captured a notorious Pirate, known as "Blue Beard," and later, as Captain of a frigate, he captured the Spanish ship, Son Josef. I believe he held the rank of full Admiral, and was for a time in command of the Channel Squadron. He owned **Sealyham** and the **Tucker** Estates, and also built **Hook**, where he appears to have died." In the **Church** of **St. Dogwells** there is the following inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Admiral T. **Tucker** of **Hook**, who died 5th of July, 1766." The monument was erected by **Thomas Edwardess Tucker**, 1837.

—The only other vessel is a pewter Plate, 11 in. in diam., and bearing the following marks: T C in a plain shield; a fleur de lys; a **Griffin** (?) rampant; There is a plate by the same maker at Penrieth.

851 **Ambleston Parish Church** **Jno Pugh**, Vicar

1929 **St Mary & St Dogfael (St Dogwells)** Incumbent and Curates; **E H Saunders**

Rural Deanery of **Dungledy**

Nonconformist Chapels

Woodstock Chapel nearby was the first **Methodist** Chapel not to be consecrated by a **Bishop**.

Woodstock, in Woodstock [**Calvinistic Methodist**, 1754]. Woodstock CM Chapel - 1851 **Thomas Harries**, Deacon, **Henry's** moat-still open in 2006

Bethel Treamlod CM Chapel, **Ambleston** Built 1881, altered or restored 1906

Still open in 2006 **Coflein**

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Parish of **Ambleston**

– This is an agricultural parish. Wages are for labourers 7d per day with, and 1s without food. The character of the people is steady. The landed proprietors are non-resident and contribute nothing to schools. There are four farmers in the parish paying above £100 a year rent. Their children are educated with those of labourers. The people can generally Read; but the means of education are insufficient, and there are said to be 50 children not attending a day school. There is no resident Clergyman signed **John Pugh** Vicar.

Mr Bowen's School – The schoolroom is a small apartment in the master's dwelling house. I saw in it one table, three benches, and a great many articles for domestic use. The master spoke English tolerably well, and is a schoolmaster of **Long** standing. His scholars are labourer's children, whose parents, he said are too poor to pay for their schooling. He sells groceries and appeared to live better than on the paltry sum he receives from his school. January 11th 1847 **WM. Morris**, Assistant.

Farming Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days Francis Green

The letting of a farm, with live stock and implements on 10 Feb., 1606-7, when **Philip Picton** of

Martletwy, yeoman, leased to **John Thomas**, then late of **Lawrenny**, **Husband**-man, a messuage and lands in the fields of **Scollock** in the parish of **Ambleston**, together with 10 **Kine**, 4 oxen, 60 sheep, 2 horses, a mare, a cart bound with iron, a plough with iron, and two pairs of harrows with their teeth, for five years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d.

The description of the plough and harrows suggests that both these implements largely consisted of wood.

Mining

Slags from ancient iron smelting reported. Possibly iron Mining in the area.

Places of interest

Reynerton (locally **Rinaston**) Chapel:

This was a small Chapel of ease to the parish **Church** which is now disused and become a ruin all that remains are the walls of a small chamber 30ft x 13 1/3 ft. There was a stone vaulted western porch 10ft x 9 1/2 ft probably with a room over. The walls of the building are from 3 to 4 ft high. A burial took place within the **Church** in 1789 a few years before its abandonment. The ruins stand within the yard of **Rinaston** Farm in the centre of an enclosure 120ft x100ft which is still known as "the graveyard". The walls of this enclosure have been cleared away so that the whole of the burial ground is without shelter or protection and trees grow freely upon and about the ruins. In a charter of 1230 the Chapel is described as "capella de Ville Reineri". Visited 13 Oct 1914

Reynaston: This tiny 13c Chapel in **Ambleston** Parish was abandoned c1800 and is now a ruin in a farmyard – there seems to have been a room over the vaulted west porch.

Rinaston

The Chapel of **Rinaston** was in ruins in 1904; only portions of the main walls then remained, and one of the walls was merely held together by the roots of a good-sized tree which had grown on the masonry. The Chapel was a small edifice, and was situated at the northern end of the farmyard of **Rinaston** Farm; it consisted of a nave and chancel. Within the nave is a tomb with an inscription to the memory of **David Morse** of Reynaston, who died on 30 July, 1785 aged 67, and his wife **Martha**, who died on 11 Jan., 1789 aged 64. From this it would appear that the Chapel was probably abandoned at the end of the 18th century.

Parc **Castell** Parc Carreg Greystone

Parc Greystone

Lower Greystone

The names of these sites suggest an historical origin and where an **Archaeological** discovery may at

any time be made.

Wallis Rath: **RCAM**

This earthwork has a horse shoe appearance but it probably originated as an irregular square with considerably rounded corners. The northern bank has been cleared away The ground is fairly level both within the enclosure and around it. It has a diameter of about 80 ft. and the bank on the south side where it is seen at its best is from 3 to 4 ft. high with an exterior fall of about 5 ft to a shallow ditch. Within the enclosure are slight elevations as of foundations and the site may possibly have been that of a small moated dwelling. Immediately south of the earthwork is a farmhouse named Pen y **Castell** - Visited 13 Oct 1914.

Woodstock Ring: **RCAM**

At the junction of four roads a few yards east of Woodstock schoolhouse is an enclosure of about 60 ft in diameter which is possibly the site of a small moated dwelling though there are at present no indications of a moat. A surrounding bank stands about 3 ft high. In the same field are the ruins of a small Chapel and burial ground of **Rinaston**. The name "ring" is not common. Visited 13 Oct 1913.

Cromlechau at Parc y llyn: **RCAM**

About 300 yards SW of the farmhouse of Parc y llyn and 800 yards SSE of a spot in the adjoining parish of **St. Dogwells** where another cromlech is known to have stood are the remains of at least one and probably two cromlechs. A capstone 7 foot by 5 foot, appears to rest upon two supports; these are partly covered by accumulated soil, but show a height of at least 2 ft. The capstone is aligned North East -South west In the hedge to the east and largely concealed by it, is what may have been the capstone of another cromlech, but failing examination with a spade it is impossible to say more about it. Both remain standing upon a slightly elevated platform of 180 ft. circumference - Visited 13th Oct. 1914.

Chapel:

On a field at Woodstock called Parc Capel are the outlines (about 40ft x 20ft) of the foundations of a small building which may have been an early Chapel. So far as the ruins can be aligned the building seems to have stood directly East – west and a slight depression suggests the existence of a north door. The surrounding area is locally called "the Burial Ground" but nothing is known nor does any tradition exist of interments having been met with at any time. Immediately NE of the site and practically adjoining it is the earthwork known as Woodstock Ring - Visited 13 Oct 1914

Church Meadow: This is the name of a field on the farm of Scollock west about 1 mile SE of the

parish **Church**. No tradition explains the name which indeed is not now in use. It may at an earlier time been part of the Glebe. Visited 13 Oct 1914

Scollock Cross:

Here the word "cross" merely marks the meeting and crossing of roads. Visited 13 Oct 1914.

Some Names Ambleston

Clergy

1408	David Kellan.
1409 Jan. 15.	Lewis David vice David Kellan , resigned.
1490 Jun. 15.	John Glovers
1534	John David.
1535-6	John Yeims.
1554 Dec. 19.	Peter Lyde.
1633 Nov. 16.	David Williams.
1675 Dec. 2	David Rice, vice David Williams. Deceased.
1716 Aug. 23.	Samuel Phillips, vice David Rice , deceased.
1730 Jan. 3.	Thomas Phillips, vice Samuel Phillips deceased.
1749 Aug 17	David Morris vice Thomas Phillips deceased
1764 Nov. 19.	James Evans, vice David Morris , deceased.
1782 Jul. 31.	Morgan Evans, vice James Evans , deceased.
1822 May. 2	David Hughes Saunders, vice Morgan Evans , deceased.
1824 Mar.11.	John Pugh vice David Hughes Saunders , deceased.

1866 Feb. 3. **Peter Phelps, vice John Pugh**, deceased.

1903 May. 23. **Thomas Jones, vice Peter Phelps**, deceased.

David John 1534 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lewis David chaplain to the vicarage of the **Church** of **Ambleston** vacant by the free resignation of **Kellan David** last vicar of the same and pertaining to the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Grendon Walter** prior etc. true patron of the same vicarage and instituted him etc. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

David Lewis 15 January 1409 chaplain **Church** of **Ambleston**

Evans James 1764 Nov 19 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Glover John 1490, 15 June On 15 **June** in the year and place above-said

Llamphey he collated to one **Sir John** Glover, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Ambleston** vacant and in his collation for this turn by lapse. And he instituted him etc. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Grendon Walter prior 1409, 15 February . At **St David's** , the vicar general aforesaid admitted **Sir David Lewis**, chaplain, to the vicarage of the **Church** of **Ambleston** vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Kellan David** last vicar of the same and pertaining to the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon** prior etc., true patron of the same vicarage, and instituted him etc.

Harries (Harris Harry) John (1722 - 1788), ‘of **Ambleston** ’, Pembs. , early **Methodist** exhorter He was at an early date in charge of a group of Societies in north **Pembrokeshire** , and it is by no accident that Woodstock , the oldest **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel in **Pembrokeshire** , is in **Ambleston** parish. On the death of **Howels Davie** (1770), **Harries** (who was a well-to-do farmer) superintended the whole **Methodist** work in the county according to **William Gambold** ‘he was one of the strictest and most approved of men, universally beloved’; and **Rowland Hill**

thought very highly of him.' He died. at **Newport**, Pems. , 7 March 1788 , when (according to his tombstone) 66 years of age.

Hughes David Saunders 1822 May 2 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Jenkins David 26 March 1804 **Ambleston** Yeoman Offence Assault.

Ambleston Prosecutor **Davies Diana** Verdict No true bill. *Before the*

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jones Thomas 1903 May 23 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Kellan David 1408 Vicar **Ambleston Church** 1409, 15 February . At St David's

, the vicar general aforesaid admitted **Sir Lewis David**, chaplain, to the vicarage of the **Church of Ambleston** vacant by the free resignation of **Sir David Kellan** last vicar of the same and pertaining to the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon** prior etc., true patron of the same vicarage and instituted him etc. *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Llewellyn / John Annie 20 Jun 1870 Wallis **Ambleston Pembrokeshire** died 13 Feb 1947

Brigham City Box Elder Utah , Married to **Heaton, John** on 18 Jan 1903 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah

Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Lyde Peter 1554 Dec 19 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Phelps John 1872 **Ambleston** Clerk **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Barlo John 1576 May 18 **John Wogan of Wyston**, esq., **John Barlo of Slebech**, esq., Mortgage of lands and tenements in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlo John 1579, September, 9 of **Slebech John Wogan of Wyston**, esq.,

Cicill his wife,, esq., **Alban Stepneth of Prendergast**, esq., and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent, Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, **Dunstrete**, **Arnoldeshill** and **Buckeshill** touching lands (tenants specified) in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and

Ambleston, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlo John 1577, September, 24 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq., Covenant to levy a fine of messuages and lands in the parishes of **Wyston, Slebeche** and **Ambleston, *Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Barlo Thomas 1576, May 18 **John Wogan** of Ayston, esq.,, **Thomas Barlo** of **Slebeche**,-- Grant of a messuage and land, etc.,, in the parishes of **Wyston, Slebeche** and **Ambleston, *Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Beavans John 21 August 1821 **Ambleston**, Labourer Offence Pickpocketing money and a purse at **Cilgerran Fair, Cilgerran** , Prosecutor **Williams, John Ambleston**

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Beavans William 22 August 1821 **Ambleston** Labourer Offence Assault on prosecutor in execution of his duty, **Bridell** Prosecutor **Morgan James** , **Cilgerran**, constable & shopkeeper

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Bevan James 26 March 1804 **Ambleston**, Yeoman Offence Assault. **Ambleston**, Prosecutor **Davies Diana** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bevans Margaret 26 July 1828 **William Bevans** **Ambleston**, Labourer Charged with Murder of **Margaret Bevans** by poisoning her porridge and broth with arsenic. Prisoner aged 51. ***Little Newcastle , Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bevans William 26 July 1828 **Ambleston**, Labourer Offence Murder of **Bevans Margaret** by poisoning her porridge and broth with arsenic, Prisoner aged 51, ***Little Newcastle , Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Lyde Peter 1554 Dec 19 Vicar **Ambleston Church** ***Pembrokeshire Parsons.***

Morris David 1749 Aug 17 Vicar **Ambleston Church** ***Pembrokeshire***

Parsons

Perrot Stephen 1378 Infant son of **Peter** wardship granted to **John Harold**, clerk, apparently the uncle." Of this **Stephen** we know little, except that he married, as his first wife, **Ellen** the heiress of **John Howel**, of Woodstock in **Ambleston**, who brought some North **Pembrokeshire** estates to the **Perrots of Haroldston**.

Perrott Francis 1636/7 March 20 will dated London "His will stated "my Sevrall Mannors with lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging called or knowne by the Several names of Casteleigh, **Amblestone** and Woodsforke in the County of Pembroke." *Arch Camb* 1870

Picton Philip 1606/7 Feb 10 **Martletwy** " leased to **John Thomas** , then late of **Lawrenny**, Husbandman, a messuage and lands in the fields of **Scollock** in the parish of **Ambleston**, together with 10 **Kine**, 4 oxen, 60 sheep, 2 horses, a mare, a cart bound with iron, a plough with iron, and two pairs of harrows with their teeth, for five years at the yearly rent of £13 6s, 8d, ""*Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Rees Mary **Cilgerran** Single-woman Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, the goods of Prosecutor --and **Morgan James, Ambleston**, gent. Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rice David 1675 Dec 2 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Row Margaret 18 January 1797 Alias **Margaret Rowe** **Ambleston**

Single-woman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard **Child** by strangulation. **Ambleston**

Prosecutor **Llewhellin John, Ambleston** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stepneth Alban 1579, September, 9 ,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **Cicill** his wife

esq., **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq., and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent, agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and Buckeshill touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Symyns David 1599 July 9 Will . **David Symyns** of the parish of **Ambleston**.
Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Vaughn Sarah born abt 1820 **Ambleston Pembrokeshire** died 3 Jan 1855
Ambleston Pembrokeshire. Married to **James , Thomas** , on 15 Nov 1842 at **Haroldston**,
Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Williams David 1633 Nov 16 Vicar **Ambleston Church** **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Williams Henry 5 June 1826 **Ambleston** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's woollen factory with intent, Prisoner aged 12, **Ambleston** Prosecutor **Williams John** Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Williams Phoebe 25 June 1826 **Ambleston** Widow Offence Inciting **Henry Williams** of **Ambleston** to steal. **Ambleston** Prosecutor **Davies James** Verdict No true bill,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Wogan Cicill 1579, September, 9 of **Wyston**, **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,
Cicill his wife, **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq., and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent., Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and Buckeshill touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**,
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Wogan John 1576, May 18 of Ayston,,**John Wogan** of Ayston, esq., **Thomas Barlo** of **Slebeche**,--Grant of a messuage and land, etc., in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1577, September, 24 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq., Covenant to levy a fine of messuages and lands in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1576, May 18 -, **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq. , **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Mortgage of lands and tenements in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1579, September, 9 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **Cicill** his wife , **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq.,, and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent. Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and **Buckeshill** touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Woogan Thomas 1579, September, 9 of Antisladd, **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **Cicill** his wife, **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq.,, and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent, Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and **Buckeshill** touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Yeims John 1535- 6 Vicar **Ambleston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*,

Ambleston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Esmond John **Ambleston** H

Higgon Thomas . **Ambleston** H 2

Llewhelin Francis **Ambleston** H

Elliot Lewis **Ambleston** H

Watkin Lewis	Ambleston	H
Hutson Charles	Ambleston	H 2
Baddam Rutheroe	Ambleston	H
Hugh William	Ambleston	H
John Phillip	Ambleston	H
Williams Robert.	Ambleston	H 2
.? .cket John	Ambleston	H 2
John Lewis	Ambleston	H
Hooper Samuell	Ambleston	H
David Morris	Ambleston	H
David John	Ambleston	H
Thomas Jenkin	Ambleston	H 2
William David, clerk vicar of	Ambleston	H 2
David Lewis	Ambleston	H
William Howell	Ambleston	H
Bowlas Stephen	Ambleston	H
Hooper John	Ambleston	H
Lloyd Thomas	Ambleston	H
Barron Mary	Ambleston	H
William Thomas	Ambleston	H
Philpin William	Ambleston	H

John Griffith	Ambleston	H 2
John Mathias	Ambleston	H 2
Evan John ap	Ambleston	H
Harry William	Ambleston	H
Meredith Thomas	Ambleston	H
Hyer William	Ambleston	H
Williams Edward	Ambleston	H 2
Phillip Robert	Ambleston	H
Llewhelin Owen	Ambleston	H
Hancocke William	Ambleston	P
Griffith Thomas	Ambleston	P
Andrewe Jane	Ambleston	P
Hooper Morris	Ambleston	P
Thomas Michael	Ambleston	P
Phillip Phillip John	Ambleston	P
Thomas Jenkin	Ambleston	P
William Henry	Ambleston	P
Mortimer Mary	Ambleston	P
Page Hugh	Ambleston	P
John William	Ambleston	P
Roblin Alice	Ambleston	P

Phillpin Thomas	Ambleston	P
Bowen William	Ambleston	P
Harry Thomas	Ambleston	P
Bowlas Stephen	Ambleston	P
Thomas David	Ambleston	P
Thomas Sage	Ambleston	P
Robert William	Ambleston	P
Phillips Robert	Ambleston	P
David Thomas	Ambleston	P
David Charles	Ambleston	P
Evan John ap	Ambleston	P
Browne Richard	Ambleston	P
John James	Ambleston	P
Llewhelin Griffith	Ambleston	P
Lloyd Evan	Ambleston	P
Phillip Owen	Ambleston	P
Phillip Thomas	Ambleston	P

Amroth,

Coal Mining

The parish was an important Anthracite coal mining area until the end of the 19th century. Slight remains of mines and tramways are still found

Amroth

Amroth is now a holiday village, 7 miles (11km) east of **Tenby Pembrokeshire** noted for its long sandy beach

The name is Welsh, and probably means "On (the brook called) Rhath".

The beach stretches the whole length of the village. At extreme low tide you can still see the petrified forest, destroyed when sea levels rose 7000 years ago, while fossilise antlers, nuts, animal bones and Neolithic flints have been discovered. Ruins of **Hean Castle** still remain, and one mile inland is the Parish **Church**.

Whatever may have been the relative importance of the **Church** of **Amroth** during the early **Welsh** period and we have reason to believe that this was without question – it makes no appearance in the **Taxation** of 1291. **Tenby**, **Gumfreston** and **Begelly** are entered, all of them having been carved out of an earlier **Amroth** as a result of the Norse settlement with (it may be) the addition of **Carew**; and it is possible that at this time the residue of **Amroth** was merged in the rising Scandinavian seaport of **Tenby**. It is also not named in the *St Davids Survey of 1326*. **RCAM**

Amroth was a landing place for Pilgrims heading and returning from **St David's** (Two pilgrimages to **St David's** equalled on to Rome). From **Amroth** they could take a boat to Cardiff or Bristol thus avoiding the danger of robbers and the very bad muddy roads. It was quicker and less tiring than walking as well although there was always the problem of sea sickness.

1150 approx

According to **Prof. J Roger Rees** writing in *Arch Camb* 1897 on the subject of **Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John**. The order was established by **Papal Bull** in 1113 and very soon after gifts of land and churches were being made to the Order and these gifts increased along the route taken by **Giraldus Cambrensis** and **Archbishop Baldwin** in 1118. Most of the gifts were given so that the health of the donor's soul, his ancestors and his successors might be assured. If he decided to join a religious order he undertook to join the Hospitallers and in any case his body on death should be buried by the Brethren.

William Herizon who held **Amroth**; evidently held under **William of Narberth**, the tenant in chief of the **King**, one knights fee of five hides (approximately five hundred acres) in exchange for services due to his superior **Lord**. **William Herizon** wanted to donate to the **Hospitallers** half his holding which necessitated the permission of **William of Narberth**. This was given and

Acc/ to Anselm's Confirmation

William Herizon gave the Hospitallers:-

The **Church** of Amtrud (**Amroth**) with

Fifty acres of Sanctuary Land (A sacred place, in which fugitives formerly were immune to arrest (recognized by English law from the fourth to the seventeenth century) and

Two Plough-lands (approx 200 acres) With all their appurtenances and liberties.

Which they seem to have retained until the Reformation

Topographical Dictionary 1839 Lewis-- Amroth

Amroath (Ambroth, or **Amroth**)

Amroath (AMBROTH, or **Amroth**), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (S. E.) from **Narberth**; containing 779 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of **Carmarthen** bay. It abounds with coal of a peculiarly fine quality, which, burning without smoke or any offensive smell, is much in request for drying malt and hops; for this purpose, considerable quantities are shipped from a place called Wiseman's Bridge, in vessels of fifty or sixty tons' burden, for Bristol, and other places on the banks of the Severn. This part of the bay is celebrated for **Salmon**, **Cod**, and flat-fish, which are taken in abundance, for the supply of the Market at **Tenby**, five miles distant.

Iron-ore was obtained in the parish, during the existence of the Penbrey Iron Company; but the operations have been suspended since the stoppage of their works. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 18. 6½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron and impropriator, **Charles Poyer Callen**, esq.. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Elidyr**, is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and is well fitted up.

A school, for the gratuitous instruction of an unlimited number of children of both sexes, was endowed in 1789 by **D. Rees**, esq., of the city of London, who gave £20 per annum to the parish, of which £5, according to the will of the testator, are distributed among the most deserving of the poor, and the remainder appropriated to the maintenance of the school, in which are at present about seventy five children. The endowment amounts to £666. 13. 4. three per cent. consols, vested in respectable trustees; the present school-room was erected by the parish, in 1832. A Sunday school, which is supported by subscription, is attended by about fifty children, nearly all of whom participate in the benefits of the day school.

In the vicinity of **Amroath** are several elegant seats, of which two are within the parish. Of these, **Amroath Castle**, originally either the residence of **Cadwgan ab Bleddyn**, Prince of Powys, or the site of his palace, and subsequently the seat of the family of **Elliot**, at which period it was called Eare Weare, has been modernised into a marine castellated mansion. It was at this place, according to some writers, that Cadwgan ab **Bleddyn** gave a sumptuous banquet to the neighbouring chiefs, among whom was **Gerald de Windsor**, Lord of **Carew** with his wife Nêst, whom the son of Cadwgan afterwards carried off by force from **Carew Castle**, as is noticed in the account of that place. **Colby** Lodge is situated in a highly romantic dell, opening at one extremity towards the sea; it commands a fine sea view, and is enriched in other parts with scenery pleasingly varied, forming a beautiful and sequestered retreat.

1846 23 Oct. Amroth Church Glynne

This is a curious **Pembrokeshire Church** consisting of a nave with a singular western vestibule, a tower forming a north transept, a south transept, and a chancel with north aisle. The tower is of the usual kind, embattled, with a block-cornice under it, and a square turret at the south-east. The belfry windows are narrow and rude. The exterior has a rude appearance, and is partly whitewashed. The vestibule, westward of the nave, is of lower elevation, and opens to it by a rude, plain, pointed arch without impost mouldings. The nave has a coved roof, plastered, and the arch opening from it to the south transept is of a plain. Pointed form. The tower contains a two-light window, of trefoil lights and square head, apparently Perpendicular. The chancel-arch is depressed, and rude in form, set upon imposts. On the south side of the chancel is a very flat arch in the wall, which seems to have once communicated with an aisle or Chapel. The chancel is divided from a north aisle by an odd-shaped, flattened arch; and there is a similar one between the tower and the nave, and between the north chancel-aisle and the tower. The north chancel-aisle is raised on an ascent of three steps, and forms the burying-place of the **Biddulph** family. In its wall is a pointed, arched recess, probably a piscina. The east window of the chancel, and also that of the north chancel-aisle, are Perpendicular.

The other windows are wretched modern insertions. The interior is damp, and vilely pewed. The font seems Norman, having a square bowl, with some, curious, sculptured foliage, upon a square stem and plinth.

In the churchyard is a cross. The tower has three bells.

This **Church** was put into good repair early in the incumbency of the present Vicar, the **Rev. W. D. Phillips**, who was instituted in 1850. **Mr. Biddulph**, whose wife and two children lie in the north chancel -aisle, owned **Amroth Castle** from 1832-40, and resided in it. The **Castle**, which, although much modernised, retains distinct traces of medieval features, had, centuries since, a considerable estate attached to it, possessed by the **Barrets** of Pendine, from whom it passed by marriage to a family of distinction named **Elliot**.

1915 RCAM The parish Church Amroth

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 85 N.E.) Ded: **St. Elidyr.**+Diocese and archdeaconry of **St Davids**; rural deanery of **Narberth**.

The parish **Church** of **Amroth** was rebuilt in 1855, according to an inscription on the Bell frame, or, more accurately stated, was enlarged, the nave being lengthened by 26 feet. It was also restored in 1899. It now consists of nave (58- feet by 322 feet), chancel (21 feet by 152 feet), north aisle to chancel, known as **Amroth Castle** Chapel (230 feet by 132 feet), south transept (17- feet by 184 feet), tower on north side (18 feet by 172 feet externally), and south porch. The ground chamber of the tower, south transept, and the eastern half of the nave have plain vaulting. The pointed chancel arch has replaced the "depressed and rude " arch seen by **Sir Stephen Glynne** in 1845. All the windows are modern with the exception of that in the ground floor of the tower, which is a two-light with trefoiled heads. In the south side of the older portion of the nave is a blocked off doorway having a pointed arch. The tower is of three storeys, the lowest opening to the nave; it has a projecting stair-turret rising to the battlements and lit by slits. The corbel table is massive and prominent. The font bowl, of the Casual Norman type, 22 inches square, and with slightly sloping sides, is decorated on each face with an unusual motive in relief which may be intended to represent a vine leaf and branch, repeated in reverse. In the south-east corner of the Chapel is a plain piscina. In the churchyard a fragment of the stem of a tall cross still stands upon its original base.—Visited, 19th May, 1915.

St Elidyr's Church, Amroth dates from the 13th century. A charter of 1231 indicates that the **Church** had been granted to the Knights Hospitallers of **Slebech**. The list of Vicars commences in 1332. The north Chapel was the private Chapel of **Amroth Castle**. In 1855 the Galilee porch was extended to provide additional nave seating. The words 'rebuilt 1855' are carved on the Bell-frame. In the restoration the tower, walls (apart from the west of the Galilee) and vaulted roofs were retained. The porch appears to have been added later, and was in place by 1888. In 1882 the **Amroth Castle**

Chapel was granted to the **Church**. Its window had not been included in the restoration but has since been rebuilt in Perpendicular style. The Chancel and are Chapel paved in black and white chequer tiles. A wide pointed arch leads from the Chancel into the **Amroth Castle** Chapel. This has a boarded barrel ceiling with ribs. The late Norman font is square and covered in sculptured foliage. It has a good modern carved cover in late Gothic style.

Amroth St. Elidyr - Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This **Church** was granted to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem** about the year 1150, by **William Horrizon**, by the permission of **William de Narberth**. the grant included the **Church** of 'Amtrud' [**Amroth**] with 50 acres of sanctuary land and two carucates of land.—**Anselm's Confirm.** charter. Amteth Vicaria.—Vicaria et collatione preceptoris de **Slebeche** unde **Rieus Kikert** est vicarius. Et valet gleba hujus vicarie per annum iiii li. Inde sel' archidiacono pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno sviiij d. Et remanet **Clare** 78s. 6d. Inde deeima 7s. gd.—**Valor Eccl.**

Under heading 'Livings Discharged: '—**Amroth V. (St. Elider or Eliere)** Archidiac. quolibet anno 1s. 6d Val. in gleb. &c. Praeceptor **Slebech** Propr., **Richard Fowley**, 1741. **John Poyer**, esq., 1782. Clear yearly value, £9- **King's Books**, £3 18s. 6d.—**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 25 Jan., 1899, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**, and on 8 March, 1902, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage belonging to the benefice.

1847 The State of Education in Wales -Amroth

Parish of **Amroth** – Charity School – This school is held in a schoolroom erected at the Parish expense in the Churchyard in 1832. It is in good repair, except for the concrete floor, in which there are many and deep holes. The furniture consists of only one desk for the master, and one ten feet long for all the scholars, 10 benches and 2 cupboards in the corners of the schoolroom. In these latter the scholars keep their dinners. There are no maps of any kind, and the scholars provide their own books to the great disadvantage of the master, who was highly spoken of in the neighbourhood. He appeared to discharge his duties well, but nothing beyond reading, writing and arithmetic is taught. Of the 75 scholars, 18 of them are farmers' children; the remainder consist of labourers, colliers and mechanics children. Their education is entirely gratuitous except those who learn arithmetic, for which they pay £1 per annum. The school is endowed by the late **David Rees** gent of the city of London, a native of **Amroth**; the £15 is paid in half yearly instalments by Messrs **Child**, of London. The trustees are the **Rev W D Phillips**, Curate of **Amroth** and Messrs. **John Rogers** and **William Phelps** of the same parish. The Scholars are not compelled to learn the **Church** Catechism nor attend the **Church**.

The 14th chapter of **St Luke** was read and to questions proposed by the master they gave pretty correct answers (Proposed by Me) --**Tenby** is south from **Amroth**; **Pembroke** to the west; **Llanelly** to the east; **Cardigan** to the north. Victoria is our Queen; her consort is **Prince Albert**; never saw the Queen; saw her image "in the book"

The copybooks were kept clean, and some were fairly written.

Mr John Rogers, schoolmaster and **Mr Thomas Protheroe**, farmer informed me that labourers on their own finding get 7s a week and from 8d to 1s a day with food; farm servants £6 to £8 and female servants 30s to £3 a year; colliers, on average 9s a week.

Some of the smaller farmers are unable to write their names, and are quite illiterate. The most respectable can read and write well. There is a desire for education among all classes here
December 28th 1846 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

1923 Parish of Amroth RCAM

The district comprising the medieval deanery of **Pembroke** with possibly a parish or two of the immediately adjoining deaneries appears to have been the main field of activity of **St Teilo's** missionary labours within what became the county of **Pembroke**. The greater number churches in this area are dedicated to **St Teilo** of his disciples and followers. The concurrent crusade of **St David** and his followers, starting as it probably did from south Cardiganshire and eventually

compassing the whole of north western Dyfed, was bound to result in trouble between the two bodies of zealous ecclesiastics, trouble which manifested itself for centuries after the formation of the bishoprics of **St David** and **Llandaff** under the titular headship of Dewi and Teilo respectively. The occasion and course of the dispute between the two sees is outside the scope of this volume, but the fact that it has a bearing upon the archaeology of the district, and may in its turn receive some much needed elucidation from the consideration of the historical and antiquarian evidence, is sufficient excuse for the following remarks.

The book of Llan Dav

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as ***The book of Llan Dav*** which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of **Pembroke** are thus enumerated—

In the deanery of Penbro.

Lann rath.

Lann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis Amrath. Finis illarum o frut gurcant hit glan rath.

Tref carn villa tantum sine ecclesia.

Laithti Teliau super ripam Ritec, villam tantum juxta Penn Alunn- Menechi ar glann Ritec juxta Pen Alun.

Pull arda junta mainaur Pir, villa tantum

Luin Teliau, villa tantum

Eccluis guiniau ubi natus est sanetus Teliau

Porth medgen, villa tantum.

Porth manach mainaur inamithiel.

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.

The first name, Llan rath, when taken with the particulars given in the next entry Amrath and hit elan rath. maybe safely regarded as representing the modern **Amroth**, much as by a diametrically opposite linguistic turn the Lonion of the document has become the modern Lanion near **Pembroke**. The rath at **Amroth** is doubtless the mound, of which only faint traces exist, placed near the **Church** and on ground called in the ***Tithe Schedule*** " **Castle park** " (see No. 13)- The tribes terntsriis Amrath are more particularly set forth in the original charters which is also contained in the ***Book of Llan Dav*** (p. 125)- Here Aircol lauhir fil to Tryfun rege Demetice regionis grants to **St. Teilo** the three villis Trefearn. Finis o uinyd garthon di blain nant Brat yr guaiet hit in Ritec.

Ex alia parte o uinyd garthon hit nant y clavorion bet (hit) in Ritec; Laith ty Teliau, o earn baclan di ail meiniauc bet (hit) in Ritec;

Menechi, o tref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte o tonou (?) pencenn (pencefn) di blain nant castellt cerran bet (hit) in Ritee-

It will be noticed that the three villis are described in the charter as each extending hit in Ritec, that is as far as (or to) the Ritec; and in the list of churches

Laith ty Teilo is said to be super ripam Ritec junta Pen Alun, whilst

Menechi is given as ar glan Ritec junta Pen Alun.

The Ritec is the stream that falls into the sea at **Tenby** after a straight easterly course of about six miles from its source in the long ridge of open down extending from directly above **Tenby**- to within half a mile of **Pembroke**. along the summit of this open land runs a track known as the **Ridgeway**, the trackway being bordered by many monuments of antiquity. The course of the little

stream is on the north side of the upland, but by a sharp bend round the corner of the ridge it reaches the sea a little to the south of the **Ridgeway**. Traced from its mouth, it is first found to form a boundary between the parishes of **Tenby (St. Mary in Liberty)** and **Penally**, next between **Gumfreston** and **Penally**, then between **Penally** and **St. Florence**, finally disappearing within the last-named parish at a point nearly a mile beyond its parish **Church**.

The first-named of the vills in the district round about (Am)Rath, Tref Carn, would appear to have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the parish of **St. Florence**, where on the boundary line between **St. Florence** and **Gumfreston** parishes is an outcrop of rock called Carn Rock, and adjacent to it the **Tithe Schedule** of **St Florence** locates two Carn Meadows. The trev or township probably extended from the borders of the parish to the Ritec, a distance of a little over a mile.

The name of the second vill is Llaethdy Teilo. Taken literally, this means Teilo's dairy, but seeing that Teilo, like his rival **David**, was probably the son of a **Welsh** chieftain, or, at lowest, of a **Welsh** free tribesman, and would accordingly be reared by foster-parents, the words may signify the trev of Teilo's fosterage. It is described as being upon the banks of Ritec, where , a few yards directly north of **Carswell Farm**, is a spot called in the **Tithe Schedule** of **Gumfreston** " The Palace," which term is possibly intended to represent the **Welsh** Llys, and to denote a habitation of dignity and repute.

Furthermore, a short mile to the south of the site just indicated, and on the slopes of the **Ridgeway**, the **Tithe Schedule** gives the name " **Castle Gwyne** " to the field immediately behind the faint remains of the ancient manor house of **Trefloyne**. Now, the old list of Teilo foundations mentions one of them as Eccluis guiniau, " where **St. Teilo** was born." There is now no trace of either eglwys " or " **Castle**," but there can be little doubt that we are here in the immediate neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace and upbringing, and possibly upon the scene of his earliest labours.

Menechi (Monks' town), the third vill, extended from Tref eithinog (gorse vill) to the streamlet of Nant y rhodwyddeu, thence to the Ritec; in other directions is from Tonou Pencenn (Read Pen ceun, the top of the ridge), to (or towards) Nant **Castell** Cerran, thence to the Ritec. - ;

Thus the three trevs had a common boundary in the brook Ritec, and were probably three patrimonies lying on the south or perhaps both sides of the stream, and, taking **Amroth** as having been in the **Welsh Church** period a district of considerable importance and area, it would appear that the first-named of the trevs was situated to the north of the Ritec stream with its dependence upon the little seaport of **Amroth**; Llaethdy Teilo formed the southern part, with **Penally** as its natural point of concentration; and (Tref y) Myneich (Monks tun) came between them.

Longstone RCAM

This well-known monolith stands in a field to which it has given its name on the farm of **King's Park Honse**. It has a height of 6 feet from the ground level, and a breadth at the base of 3 5 feet, declining to about one half at the top, and a depth of 13 inches. There are no traditions connected with the stone. **Tithe Schedule**, Ns. 380.—Visited, 25th April, 1915.

Amroth Castle RCAM

On the field called " **Castle Park** " which adjoins the churchyard of the parish, is a small mound traditionally believed to be the site of **Earwere** (later **Amroth**) **Castle**. At a subsequent period it should appear that the mound gave a place to a small stone **Castle** on a site about 500 yards to the south-east of the mound, of which practically nothing now remains beyond a much-restored gateway that may date from the early 14th century. This dwelling probably developed into a residence " of the castellated style of architecture " (**Fenton, Tours**); and in the last century this in turn gave way to the present modern dwelling.).—Visited, ;19th May, 1915 **RCAM**

Greystone Park

There is no appearance or tradition of a " grey stone " on this site, and the field name is probably compounded of **Gray's** or Grey's-tun.

Church Park

Probably in former times a part of the parochial glebe. *Tithe Schedule*, —Visited, 23rd April,

Neolithic Flints.

The parish of **Amroth** has as its southern boundary the Bristol Channel, and along a considerable stretch of the shore the sea has been encroaching upon the land for untold ages. At very low tides the remains of a submerged forest are visible. Bones of comparatively recent animals, wild ox and stag and flint objects in various stages of development and stages of workmanship have been found-- They are all of the Neolithic period.

Roman Remains Acc to RCAHMW

Traces of a **Roman** villa excavated within an earthwork enclosure.

A subcircular earthwork enclosure, 72-76m in diameter, defined by a rampart, ditch & counterscarp, having a south-west facing entrance, from which the ground falls away in all directions, steeply on the east, save the north, where it faces gently rising ground: identified from **RAF** vertical AP in 1948, & trenched as a possibly medieval site in 1950, the recognition of **Roman** material prompting further excavation of internal surface features, 1950-1: this work recorded a heavily plough-damaged rectangular stone built, or founded building, at least 17.5m north-west to south-east by 7.0-8.5m, divided into three compartments by stone-founded partition walls; patches of clay floor were recorded, as well as stone-flags & pitching, these last possibly floor substructures; finds indicated occupation from the early 2nd to at least the later third century; flue-tile fragments suggest the presence of a hypocaust, or bath-suite; fragments of ceramic roof tile were also noted: indications of further structures were noted close by the main building, or range, which was positioned to face the enclosure entrance.

Sources: RAF Vertical: 106G/UK/1423.3052

Thomas & Walker 1959 (BBCS 18.3), 295-303.

2. Aerial reconnaissance in 2007 revealed rectangular footings of a possible building 440m NNW of **Trelissey** villa at **Eastlake**. These may be interpreted as those of a possible **Roman** building but further work is required.

Low earthworks of a sharp-edged rectangular building platform measuring c.35m x 18m were recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 29th November 2007 . The building platform is associated with a linear ditch or leat on the north side, and an angled ditch on the west, both perhaps forming boundaries or parts of a water management system. The site occupies the upper slopes of a west-facing valley, looking down to the present **Eastlake** farm and a minor stream which issues to the sea at **Amroth** to the south. There is no way to date the earthworks of the building platform. However, the site lies just 440m NNW of the excavated **Trelissey Roman** villa (NPRN 304230), and the rectangular form and dimensions of this present site would match those of a **Roman** villa quite closely. The earthworks could however relate to a much more recent structure, although the field is shown as open pasture on 19th century County Series mapping.

Colby Lodge House

John Colby, a local mine owner, built **Colby Lodge, Amroth**, in 1803. Alterations are believed to have been carried out in 1825.

The house is a plain 3 storey building with a slate roof. There is a flat porch with 4 square columns and a lower 3 storey rear wing. It is rendered and painted, with scored lines to imitate stone courses. The roof is of low pitch with tile ridges and hips.

Improvements to the house were carried out in the late 1960s. The house, gardens and estate were later taken into **National Trust ownership**, and the house, with its immediate gardens and the walled garden, granted on long lease to the present owners.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Zoar **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1854 and a porch added in 1935. The present Chapel, dated 1854, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan. Zoar is now Grade 2 Listed as a simple country Chapel with an austere design and original layout.

Ebenezer Congregational Chapel was built in 1867 and possibly rebuilt 1887. The present Chapel, dated 1887, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. Was still open in 1993

LLanteague Congregational Chapel was built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1889. The later Chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan.

Summerhill **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1881 in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted into a house.

Elim **Congregational** Chapel was built in 1850 and rebuilt during the late nineteenth century. The later Chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan and segmentally headed openings. By 1993 this Chapel was in use as the Sunday school to Sardis.

Stepaside **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1861 and a large extension added at ninety degrees in 1893. The 1861 Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan.

Some Collieries at Amroth

Amroth	1794	Wim Pit	owned by Ann Callen
Amroth	1796	Counter Hill Pit	owned by Lord Milford
Amroth (site now a car park)	1797	Calf's Meadow Pit	owned by Lord Milford
Amroth	1800	Hean Castle coal works	

All pits seem to have been closed by mid 1800's

Some Names connected with Amroth

Clergy CCED–Vicars

Philip de CrickHowel.	1332
Nicholas Walwayn	1332
Rice Kikert.'	1535-6
Edward Phillipps.	1622. Jan. 17'.
Ludovic Goz.	1690. Nov. 4.
Howell Williams.	1698. Oct. 4
Thomas Williams	174I. Apr. I8 vice Howell Williams , deceased.
Benjamin Twining,	1782. Oct. I vice Thomas Williams , deceased.
John Evans.	1807. May 19 vice Benjamin Twining , deceased.
William Harries,	1825. Feb. I5.vice John Evans , deceased.
Richard Lewis, MA.	1847. Sep. I7. , vice William Harries , deceased.
William Davies Phillips,	1851. May 2I vice Richard Lewis , resigned.
Thomas David, BAA.,	1886. Jul. I6. vice William Davies Phillips, deceased.
James Evans Jones, B.A.,	1891. Oct. 2.vice Thomas David instituted to Llanddewi Velfrey .
William Francis Davies.	1905 Oct 16 vice James Evans Jones instituted to Llangan

Carmarthenshire

Barlow: Elizabeth;	1746. married Walter Joseph and inherited the estates in 1746. She then married Eliot Alexander of Eareweare (Amroth)
Adam David	1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax
Andrew Roger	1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .
Arley William	1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax
Barlow Hugh	1753, Nov. 16 Alexander Elliot of Earewere, esq., and Elizabeth Elliot his wife, Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny , esq., and Wyrriott Owen of Nash , esq., John Lort of Prickerston , esq., and William Willams of Tenby , esq. .Deed Of revocation of uses in the

marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells, Amroth** and **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Elizabeth 1746 married **Walter Joseph** and inherited the estates in 1746. She then married **Eliot Alexander** of Eareweare (**Amroth**)

Barsey Phillip 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan Thomas 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon John 28 January 1790 **Lampeter Velfrey**, Labourer Offence Theft of barley, winnowing sheet, an iron shovel and geese from prosecutor's barn and carhouse. **Amroth**, Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas** , **Amroth**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Arthur 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Isaac 14 January 1813 **St Issells**, Collier Offence Riot and Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit at **Amroth**, blocking the same, **Amroth**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brace Roger 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brace Thomas 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butterfield John 14 January 1813 **St Issells**, Collier Offence Riot and Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit at **Amroth**, blocking the same, **Amroth**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Callen Anne 1786, September. 19-20 **Thomas Mansell** of Grove, surgeon, and **Margret** his wife, relict of **John Poyer** of Grove, esq., **William Callen** of Merixton, parish of **Amroth**, gent., and **Anne** his wife, **William Oliver** of the city of Bristol, gent., and **Louisa** his wife (which **Anne** and **Louisa** are the only surviving sisters of the said **John Poyer**), **William Davies** of **Nash**, parish of **Minwear**, gent., **John Higgon** of **Haverfordwest**, esq.. Lease and Release of the

messuage, etc., called **Nash** and other lands in the parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Callen Ann 21-Feb1794 **Phillips Sarah St Issells** Singlewoman, -Wim pit in **Amroth** -property of **Ann Callen** she lost her footing and fell 24 fathoms, *Inquest report*

Callen Anne 1807 May 18 (widow) *WWHR* Vol1 P234,

Callen Charles 1825 Feb 15 Merixton *WWHR* Vol 1 p234,

Callen William 1786, September. 19-20 of Merixton,. **Thomas Mansell** of Grove, surgeon, and **Margret** his wife, relict of **John Poyer** of Grove, esq., **William Callen** of Merixton, parish of **Amroth**, gent., and **Anne** his wife, **William Oliver** of the city of Bristol, gent., and **Louisa** his wife (which **Anne** and **Louisa** are the only surviving sisters of the said **John Poyer**), **William Davies** of **Nash**, parish of **Minwear**, gent., **John Higgon** of **Haverfordwest**, esq.. Lease and Release of the messuage, etc., called **Nash** and other lands in the parish of **Minwear**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Canton John 20-Dec1815 **Amroth** While removing a sack of corn from barn at Wisemans Bridge the sack split open covering him and suffocating him *Inquest report*

Child David 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Child James 1 June 1786 **Amroth**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.

Amroth, Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. *Before the*

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Child John 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Childs Elizabeth 27-Aug1815 **Amroth** A stone fell out of a tub onto her head while working in a coalmine *Inquest report*

Cozens Mary 05-Jan1807 **Amroth** Slipped into a coalpit where she worked, *Inquest report*

Dalton James Rev 10-Sep1795 **Mends James** killed **Amroth** Collier Parsonage pit in **St Issells** property of **Rev James Dalton** the headstones collapsed *Inquest report*

David Thomas B A 1886 Jul 16 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davids William 1670 **Amroth** H3 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Benjamin 25 December 1813 **Amroth** Labourer Offence of prosecutor's house and stealing drink - beer **Amroth** Prosecutor **John Colby** esq. Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Jane 1832 born abt East Lake Farm **Amroth Pembroke** Married to **Rogers Henry** on Abt 1850 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davies William Francis B A 1905 Oct 16 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davis Gilbert William Warren 1809 of Tre -**Warren Lord** of the manor of **St Ishmael's** JP High Sheriff 1839 born at Mullock son of **Davies Henry** of Mullock – Married **Biddulph Margaret** daughter of the **Rev T S Biddulph** of **Amroth Castle** inherited the estate 1834 Had 3 sons and 7 daughters

de CrickHowel Philip 1332 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Narberth William 1150 **Amroth Church** *Anselms Confirm charter*

Edmund Johan 1670 **Amroth** H **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Edwards William 12-Sep1799 **Amroth** Collier digging in Hard Docks cliff **Amroth** for culm for own use when headstone gave way *Inquest report*

Elliot Alexander 1753, Nov. 16 .**Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq., **John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Willams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Elliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells**, **Amroth** and **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Elliot Elizabeth 1753, Nov. 16 .**Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife,**Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq.,**John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Willams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells**, **Amroth** and **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Elliott John 1670 .esq. of Earweare **Amroth** H5 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliott Owen 1670 . **Amroth** H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Lewis 1 June 1786 **Amroth** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault.

Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for assault only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evan Rebecca 17 Jun 1830 born **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died Mar 1906 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the John J. Boyd Arrived in New York on 1 Jun 1862 married to **Williams, John Jenkins** on 18 Nov 1848 at **Amroth, Pembrokeshire**

Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Evans Ann 5-Mar 1823 **Amroth** The rope holding the tub in an **Amroth** coalpit gave way and she fell to her death *Inquest report*

Evans John 1807 May 19 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Fowley Richard 174I Propr **Amroth Church** *Bacons Liber Regis*.

Griell Roger 1670 **Amroth** P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith ? Farmer 1670 **Amroth** H **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Gilion 1670 **Amroth** P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Henry 1 June 1786 **Amroth**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.

Amroth, Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 1670 **Amroth** P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Martha 21 Jul 1866 born **Amroth Pembroke**shire Left Liverpool on 25 Oct 1876 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 4 Nov 1876 Married to **James , William Jenkins** on 9 Jan 1885 at Ogden, Utah ? *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire ?

Griffith Mary Ann 17 May 1854 born **Amroth Pembroke**shire Left Liverpool on 25 Oct 1876 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 4 Nov 1876 Marriages, Married to **Levi, Smith** on 24 May 1854 at Stepside, **Pembroke**shire *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Griffith Phillip 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Robert 1670 **Amroth H2 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Thomas 1670 **Amroth H 3 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith William 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Henry 02-Aug1807 **Amroth** Drunk fell into a pit *Inquest report*

Griffiths Mary 5-Mar 1823 **Amroth** The rope holding the tub in an **Amroth** coalpit gave way and she fell to her death *Inquest report*

Griffiths Mary 3 March 1767 **Amroth** Spinster Offence Theft of household goods, a silver tumbler belonging to Biggins **Thomas** , *Before the Pembroke*shire Courts 1730-1830

Griffiths Sara 15 Feb 1833 born **Amroth Pembroke**shire died 3 May 1918 Menon Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Married to **Reese, Charles** on 6 Sep 1856 at **Amroth, Pembroke**shire *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Griffiths Thomas 05-Jul1818 **Amroth** suffocated from dead air -pit in **St Issells** *Inquest report*

Griffiths Thomas 14 January 1813 **Amroth**, Collier Offence Riot and Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same, **Amroth**, *Before the Pembroke*shire Courts 1730-1830

Hancocke Roger 1670 **Amroth H2 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries William	1825 Feb 15	Vicar Amroth Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Henry Rees	17 August 1815	Amroth	Stone cutter Offence Perjury
involving prosecutor and Child Henry taking coal and culm from a colliery in lieu of debt owed by prisoner, Haverfordwest			
		Prosecutor Ackland Capt, James , esq.,	Punishment 18 months imprisonment and to be pilloried
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830			
Howell George	14 January 1813	St Issells	Collier Offence Riot and
Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same, Amroth			
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,			
Howell John	1670	Amroth H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Owen	14 January 1813	Amroth	Collier Offence Riot and
Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same, Amroth			
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,			
Howell Roger	1670	Amroth H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hwell Thomas	1 June 1786	Amroth	Collier Offence Riot and assault
Amroth			
Prosecutor William Phillip Verdict True bill for riot only			
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830			
Howell Thomas	1670	Amroth H 2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hugh William	1 June 1786	Alias William Hughes	Amroth
Collier			
Offence Riot and assault Amroth			
Prosecutor Phillip William Verdict True bill for riot only			
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830			
Jenkin John	1670	Amroth P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
John David	12-Dec1793	Amroth	Collier Parsonage pit in St Issells coal gas explosion
Inquest report			
Jones J. E	1900	Rev B.A. . Amroth	Vicarage, Begelly Arch Camb 1900
Jones James Evans	1891	BA Oct 2 Vicar Amroth Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Keymer	Elizabeth	1670	Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Kikert Rice		1535-6	Vicar Amroth Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Lawrence	Hugh	1670	Amroth H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lawrence	John	1670	Amroth H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lawrence	Lawrene	1670	Amroth P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lawrence	Richard	1670	Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Griffith	1670	Amroth H 2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Richard	1847 Sep 17	M A Vicar Amroth Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Lewis	Thomas	1 June 1786	Amroth	Collier Offence Riot and assault.

Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. Guilty. **Before the**

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Lewis	Thomas	17-Jul 1813	Amroth The headstone of a pit in Amroth collapsed on him <i>Inquest report</i>
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Lewis	William	1670	Amroth H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
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Lort **John** 1753, Nov. 16 of **Prickerston, Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq., **John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Willams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells, Amroth** and **Narberth**. **Slebech Estate and Family**

Record

Martin	John	1670	Amroth P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax .
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Mends	James	10-Sep1795	Amroth Collier parsonage pit in St Issells property of Rev James Dalton the headstones collapsed <i>Inquest report</i>
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Milford Lord 27-Jun1800 -**Phillips James Amroth** Collier west park Pit **St Issells** owned by **Lord Milford** on 23/6 /00the headstones dropped died at Camomile Back **Amroth Inquest report**

Milford Lord 24-Apr1796 --**William Evans Amroth** Collier Counter **Hill** pit property of **Lord Milford** in **Amroth** the head of the pit sunk in **Inquest report**

Morgan David 05-Oct1814 **Amroth** The head of the pit sunk in **Inquest report**

Morgan Mary born 10 Jan 1834 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 13 Apr 1884

Bevier Macon Missouri Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in New York City on 1May 1860 Married to **Rees, Thomas** , on 2 Mar 1860 at **Pembrokeshire Mormon**

Records for Pembrokeshire

Morgan Rabseia 1622 Jan 17 Lady widow Amroth?? **WWHR** Vol1 p 234

Morris Elizabeth 08-Aug1796 **Amroth** Spinster Beacon Hill pit in **St Issells** belonging to Messrs **Stokes and Roberts** sat astride an iron bar fastened to windlass rope the rope slipped off the bar and she fell to the bottom of the pit, bar and rope were property of **Roberts** and **Stokes**

Inquest report

Morrow Elinor 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Parcell John 14-Jun1791 **Amroth** drowned when fell out of boat going to **Tenby**

Inquest report

Parcell Thomas 16-Aug1813 **Amroth** He tripped up beside pit mouth and fell to the bottom of the shaft. **Inquest report**

Parsell Henry 14 January 1813 the younger **Amroth** Collier Offence Riot and Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same **Amroth Before the Pembrokeshire Courts**

1730-1830

Pasell James 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Passell	John	1670	Amroth P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Phillips	David	13-Jun1805	Amroth	dead in highway in Amroth Inquest report
Phillips	David	24-Dec1816	Amroth	Working in coalmine in St Issells Inquest report
Phillips	James	23/6 /1800	Amroth	Collier west Park Pit St Issells owned by Lord Milford the headstones dropped died at Camomile Back Amroth Inquest report 27-Jun1800
Phillips	Sarah	21-Feb1794	St Issells	Singlewoman -Wim pit in Amroth property of Ann Callen she lost her footing and fell 24 fathoms Inquest report
Phillips	W D	1850	Amroth	Rev Notes on older Churches 1845– Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886
Powell	John	1670	Amroth	H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax
Poyer	John	1782	esq. Amroth Church	Bacons Liber Regis
Prosser	Sarah	27 March 1790	Amroth	Spinster Offence Slander. No indictment. Amroth Prosecutor Charles Swann , esq., JP Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Rees	Charles	born 27 May 1830	Amroth Pembrokeshire	Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Rees	Charles Albert	born 16 Nov 1859	Slates Mills Amroth Pembrokeshire	Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Rees	Henry	9 May 1818	Amroth	Labourer Offence Theft of planks, Amroth Prosecutor Colby John , esq., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 ,
Rees	Henry	9 August 1818	Amroth	Stone cutter Offence Theft of an axe, Amroth Prosecutor William David , Marros, co,Carm, carpenter, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 ,

Rees Jennette born 14 Dec 1793 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died East Lake Farm **Amroth Pembrokeshire**. Married to **Rogers John** on 11 Oct 1812 at **Eastlake Farm, Amroth, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Richard 25 December 1813 **Amroth** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing drink - beer, **Amroth** Prosecutor **John Colby**, esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees Thomas 08-Jun1812 **Amroth** Going down shaft of a pit in **Amroth** by rope he lost grip of the rope and fell to bottom of shaft *Inquest report*

Rees Thomas 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees William 1 June 1786 **Amroth** Collier Offence Riot and assault. **Amroth** Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees William Griffiths born 15 Aug 1857 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese Charles born 27 May 1830 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 17 Sep 1904 Benson Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrival, Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Married to **Griffiths, Sarah** on 6 Sep 1856 at **Amroth, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese Charles Albert born 16 Nov 1859 Slates Mills **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 24 Jul 1919 **Logan** Cache Utah Married to **Reese, Mary Ann** on 9 Oct 1882 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese William Griffiths born 15 Aug 1857 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 13 Oct 1938 Married to **Reese, Mary Maria** on 2 Jul 1884 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Roblin Phillip 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers Ann born 30 Dec 1834 East Lake Farm **Amroth Pembroke**shire died 11 Mar 1928 Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah** Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Snow, William** on 13 Mar 1853 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Rogers Elizabeth born 14 Sep 1826 **Amroth Pembroke**shire **murdered** 20 Apr 1850 On Riverboat near **St Louis Rogers, Elizabeth** Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah** Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 buried on one "lovely old plantations along the riverbank and we buried her under the grass and trees in the moonlight" Comments, The following story of **Elizabeth's** death on 20 Apr 1850 is taken from **Ann Rogers'** biography "On the way across the ocean, a young man fell in love with Grandmother's sister, **Elizabeth** and asked her to marry him but she refused. One night when they were some miles beyond **St. Louis**, Aunt **Elizabeth** saw Grandmother to bed then went out on deck of the steamer in the moonlight. Here the young man found her and again asked her to marry him. When she refused, he became angry and strangled her to death". *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Rogers Henry born 1 Dec 1832 East Lake Farm **Amroth Pembroke**shire died 5 Mar 1891 **Amroth Pembroke**shire Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah Bradlee** Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Davies Jane** on Abt. 1850 *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Rogers Mary born 21 Feb 1840 **Narberth Amroth Pembroke**shire died 22 Nov 1878 Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah** Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Fryer, Thomas Colton** on Abt. 1857 at , **Davis**, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembroke*shire

Rogers Thomas born 4 Apr 1830 **Eastlake Farm Amroth Pembroke**shire died 5 Nov 1891 Benson Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah** Bradlee Arrived in

New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Evans, Ann** on 9 May 1850 at Coonsville, Pottawatamie,
Iowa *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thain Eliza born 3 Sep 1839 Pendilo **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 30 Sep
1905 **Logan** Cache Utah Married to **Twissell, William Hunt** on 24 May 1866 at Cainscross,
Gloucestershire, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thain John Teague born 2 Oct 1829 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 28 Jun 1907
Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23
May 1856 Married to **Griffiths, Margaret Roch** on 16 Mar 1856 at **Pembroke**,
Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thain Susannah born 8 Jul 1833 Pendeilo **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died Jan
1907 Malad City Idaho Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on
23 May 1856 Married to **Price, John** on 15 Nov 1857 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for*
Pembrokeshire

Thomas Adam 1670 **Amroth H2 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Charles 1 June 1786 **Amroth** Collier Offence Riot and assault.

Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. . *Before the Pembrokeshire*
Courts 1730-1830

Thomas Cyffig, cooper.**Amroth** Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas Amroth,**
Yeoman Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Thomas John 1670 **Amroth H 5 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 14 January 1813 **Amroth** Collier Offence Riot and
Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc. belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into
the said coalpit , **Amroth Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Thomas Martha 29 January 1790 **Crunwear** Widow Offence Receiving stolen goods - geese - from **John Beynon, John Thomas** and **John Bevans** **Crunwear** Prosecutor
Cossens ,Thomas Amroth, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Turbervill Lewis 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Twining Benjamin 1782 Oct 1 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Walwayn Nicholas 1332 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Watkins Leonard 03-Jun1816 **St Issells** working with others on a steam engine in **Amroth** parish ropes of the engine gave way and he was violently thrown into the engine pit and killed instantly *Inquest report*

Wellington Henry 1670 **Amroth P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Evan 24-Apr1796 **Amroth** Collier Counter **Hill** pit property of **Lord Milford** in **Amroth** the head of the pit sunk filled in *Inquest report*

William Rees 1670 **Amroth H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Ann born 28 Mar 1801 **Tenby Pembrokeshire** Deweyville Box Elder
 Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the **Josiah** Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Rogers,, John** on 13 Dec 1838 at **Amroth, Pembrokeshire** Married to **Thomas Danial Stilwell** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Elizabeth born 29 May 1849 **Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jan 1906 Lava Hot Springs Bannock Idaho Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the **John J. Boyd** Arrived in New York on 1 Jun 1862 Married to **John, Charles Henry** on 11 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City

Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Williams Howell 1698 Oct 4 Vicar **Amroth Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Williams Isaac 1 June 1786 **Amroth** Collier Offence Riot and assault. **Amroth**
Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict Guilty. Judgement arrested. *Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John Jenkins born 19 Nov 1827 **Templeton Green Pembrokeshire** died 12 Feb
1875 Tooele Utah Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the **John J. Boyd** Arrived in New York on 1
Jun 1862 Married to **Evans, Rebecca** on 18 Nov 1848 at **Amroth, Pembrokeshire Mormon**
Records for Pembrokeshire

Williams Thomas 1741 Apr 18 Vicar **Amroth Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.**
Phillips Peregrine 1640's Acc/to J T Rees " History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales"
(1861)

The Oxford-educated **Phillips**, the son of a vicar of **Amroth**, was appointed to the **Llangwm** living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as **Sir Hugh Owen, Sir Roger Lort** and **Sir John Meyrick**, he was soon preferred first to **Monkton** and then to **Pembroke St Mary's**. When he preached before **Oliver Cromwell** and his troops during the siege of **Pembroke** (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men- of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, **Phillips** became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county, he preached in almost every **Church** English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at **Cardigan, Haverfordwest** and **Carmarthen**. He must have relinquished his **Pembroke** incumbency when the parishes of **Llangwn, Freystrop** and **Rosemarket** were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at **Freysrop** and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor **Captain Longmans**, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an un-named deaf woman and her alert grandson.. **Peregrine Phillips** continued to

be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the **Act of Uniformity (1662)** which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the **Book of Common Prayer**. Ejected from the Established **Church**, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman Hill Farm which he held from **Sir Herbert Perrot**, of **Haroldston**, and which he converted into an **Independent** house **Church** (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the **Green** Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on **St Thomas 's Green** and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) **Church Haverfordwest**. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector of **Llangwm** was buried near the pulpit at **Haroldston Church**.

Angle (Nangle) (see also Bangeston)

A single street village near sea level at western end of the **Castlemartin** peninsular. There is evidence of pre Norman strip fields still existing behind each freehold as they have since approx. 800 AD village. Flat topped houses and colonnaded Globe Hotel reflected, it is alleged the participation of Colonel **Richard Myerhouse** in the South African Wars. The last remains of five old sailing vessels are slowly rotting away on the beach one of which was the schooner *Progress* reputedly the fastest ship in her day on the **Cod** run to Newfoundland another the 45ft two masted ketch **Mary Jane** the last ship to be built in **Jacob's Pill**.

First records using the name date from 12 century and it was sometimes recorded as **Nangle**.

Earthworks and Monuments according to the RCAM

The Devil's Quoit, or **Newton** Cromlech:

This structure stands on the stretch of sand known as **Newton** or Broom Burrows; at high tides the sea reaches the stones. One, possibly two, of the supporters has fallen so that the fine capstone, 12 feet in length, is borne one end by a single stone. **Fenton** (Tour, 405) speaks of the structure as having probably been covered, but there is now no trace of a possible mound. About forty paces to the East is a prostrate monolith which may have had some connection with the cromlech.

Castles Bay or Skomer Neck Camp:

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 SE. lat. 51° 40' 22" N, Long 5° 07' 00" W)

What must have been an unusually interesting earthwork has in recent years been much disturbed through various causes, military, agricultural and natural. Fortunately it was examined at the end of the 19th century by **Lieut. Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, RE.**, an ex-Commissioner, who has written of it:

A bank and ditch, 200 feet long from cliff to cliff, cuts off an area of about half an acre from the mainland opposite to Sheep Island. The width from cliff to cliff is afterwards reduced to 100 feet and a deep natural gully, 60 feet wide, cuts off the rest of the promontory, about two acres in extent (defended by steep cliffs) from the first-named area. The smaller area might either have been the **Bailey** of the larger enclosure, or possibly the gully was used as a ditch to protect it from the sea. Probably the first is the correct solution, as **Fenton** (Tour, 404), quoting from **George Owen's** (1602) that the remnant of a tower stood in this further enclosure in the time of **Queen Elizabeth**, and that the tradition is that this was a place of retreat for the new Norman settlers to save themselves from the natives. The rampart mentioned above is 6 feet high (or rather was, for it has mostly been destroyed by the erection of a War Office building) across the tongue, with 8 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet wide, the ground rising to the front. The entrance is near the east end.

The surface of the larger area or promontory is dotted with depressions, which, in the absence of spade examination, have every appearance of hut circles. Some of these might profitably be excavated.

West Pickard Camp:

(This name does not appear on any map or document till the 1842 tithe assessments). (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 SE.; lat. 51° 40' 00" N, long. 5° 05' 20" W).

This promontory camp is situated midway between west and East Pickard Bays. Although much damaged from exposure enough remains to show it to have been of horse-shoe shape, and to have measured 220 feet by 160 feet. To the west the defence is formed by the naturally steep cliffs; to the north and east a bank rises some 8 feet from the enclosed area, falling externally 15 feet to a ditch of

an average depth of 3 feet. The entrance was at the south-east **Angle**. Any footpath which may have led down to the sea has disappeared through falls of the cliff. Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Roman finds – Nov. -94 -

At **Angle** – **Roman** silver coin (value £12) AD79 on **Mirehouse** land – understand it was given to **Mirehouse**.

Note: Finders Grandfather found 6 **Roman** coins west **Angle** beach many years ago.

Also 4 hammered coins between **Angle** and Freshwater west.

Historic Buildings.RCAM

Castle:

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 NE.; lat. 51° 04' 5" N, long. 5° 05' 16" W).

Separated at high tide from the **Church** and churchyard are the remains of a moated dwelling which has been frequently termed a "Fortified Rectory" upon part of the ruins a Small house has been built which is called "**Castle Farm**," (first recorded in 1729) and by this name the site is locally known.

On plan the site gives a square enclosure, protected on its north and west sides by a well-preserved wet moat, on the south by an inlet of the sea, and on the east originally by the third side of the moat, which, however, has been here filled-in to form a road At the south-west corner stands the shell of a tower of the "**Peel**" type 15 feet square, and some 80 feet high. This is the part of the structure which is illustrated and described in *Arch. Camb. (1868, ITI, xiv, 77)* as a "Fortified Rectory."

The north-east angle was protected by another and possibly similar tower, of which the vaulted under-croft still survives in use as a cart shed. The south-west tower is of four stories, the lowest vaulted; all the floors have fallen, as has also the saddle-back roof. The first floor was reached by a flight of forty-seven steps.

The three upper storeys have fireplaces, that in the middle chamber being placed across an angle. In the ground floor chamber is an opening, probably intended provide access to the cellar beneath; in the wall outside are corbels which may have carried a hoisting arrangement; all of which point to smuggling activities at possibly a late date. A prominent feature on the four sides of the exterior is a **Row** of large corbels which possible supported a wooden galleys entered by a doorway still traceable at the head of the stair. The moat is stone-faced and in good preservation, the water being supplied by a small stream.

Immediately adjoining the filled-in side of the moat are the remains of an outbuilding with oven and circular chimney on square base, probably an addition, when about the end of the 17th century an inn called the "**Castle Inn**" occupied the enclosure. Over the entrance to this ruined dwelling is a stone bearing a human face in high relief. This is known locally as the **Gerald stone (Gerald de Barri Giraldus Cambrensis, vicar of Angle c. AD 1200)**. The stone is probably the terminal of a Hood-moulding from an earlier house on the site.

A Jacobean glass bottle found in the moat is preserved in the Museum of **Carmarthenshire** Antiquarian Society.

In the adjoining field is a fine columbarium, with domed roof and several rows of **Nest** holes. Visited, 8th June, 1922.

East block-house:

On the cliff overlooking Rat Island, about three-quarters of a mile west North

Studdock farm-house, are the poor ruins of a block House which, according to **George Owen**, was erected temp. **Henry VIII**. The term East distinguish it from a somewhat similar building (now destroyed) which was known as the west block House, in **Dale** parish. It is described in the **Pem.**

Arch. Survey (p. 88) "24 feet from north to south by 13 feet from east to west. It was divided into two unequal chambers, each lighted by two windows looking east and west. The walls seem originally to have been about 15 feet high, but much has fallen, some recently. There seems to have been an enclosure on the north side, and a second building little distance off to the south-east, which was 22 feet by 9." Since this report the remains have deteriorated considerably. - Visited 8th **June** 1922

Ruined Almshouse:

To the immediate south of houses in the village of **Angle**, are the remains of a building marked "**Castle**" on the 6 in. Ordnance survey sheet. Of this once massive structure all now standing are three sides of a square walled enclosure heavily overgrown with ivy. It seems but little changed since the year 1868, when it was described and illustrated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (III, xiv, 76). It appears to have been a building, 90 feet by 13 feet, of two storeys in height. The west side, containing the entrance, has disappeared. The upper floor was lighted by two or three large windows; a fireplace and a cupboard with stone shelf by its side can also be traced. In the absence of clear indications the building may be put down as of late 15th or early 16th century date. Visited, 8th June, 1992

NOTE. The building goes by various names. **Fenton** (Tour, 402) quotes a letter from **Canon Lewis of St Davids** to **Browne Willis**, dated 12th January, 1719: "There is at **Angle** yet standing entire, an old square building said to have been a nunnery." Of a nunnery at **Angle**, however history is silent, nor do the remains point to such an establishment. "The Old Rectory" is another name locally used, in common with that given to the building on the north of the **Church**. Whatever its original purpose, there can be little doubt that it is the building thus alluded to in the **MS. Diocese Book of 1715**, preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen - "There is . . . a ruined almshouse at **Angle** and £30 left by the will of **Griffith Dawes**, esq., of Barneston [**Bangeston**] near 40 years since, but no part thereof is yet paid by his administrators towards the repair thereof."

Angle The Parish Church Ded.: St. Mary.

The **Church** consists of nave (50 feet by 20 feet), chancel (30 feet by 14 feet), north transept (192 feet by 13 feet), west tower (19 feet by 16 feet) and a modern south porch. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch, it is of three storeys with a pointed barrel vault to the lowest and a domed roof to the belfry, the stones being further covered with tiles, a not uncommon feature of the **Church** towers of **South Pembrokeshire**. The apex of this tiled dome is on a level with battlements, which, with the usual corbel table, crown the tower. In the south-west angle is a projecting turret with seventy-six stairs. A doorway to the west is blocked; above it is a modern window. The belfry has two square-headed lights. The font of the Norman cushion type has been scraped and coloured. The nave north wall and the north transept are probably 13C, and the font is Norman. The 15C tower has a vaulted lowest stage and a dome roofed belfry. The nave south wall, the porch, chancel, and north Chapel are all Victorian.

The **Church** was heavily restored in 1853 by **R. K. Penson** but no actual account of the work done could be found.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was formerly a rectory as well as a vicarage. The rectory was vested in the Priory of **Pembroke**, which was a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of **St. Martin** at **Seyes** in Normandy. In consequence of this, **Pembroke Priory**, during the wars between England and France, was constantly being seized by the **King** of England. Prior to 1461 the priory was taken into the **King**'s hands, who granted it on 22 Dec., 1461, to the Abbey of **St. Albans**. **Pat. Rolls**.

The **Church** of **Angulo** was assessed in 1291 at £8, the tenths payable to the **King** being 16s. - *Taxatio*.

Ecclesia de **Angulo** Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex collatione abbatis Sancti Albani unde **Willielmus Benett** est inde rector. Et habet ibidem rectoriam et glebam fructus et emolumenta ad rectoriam spectan que valent communibus annis xijli. Unde sol in quadam pensione priori de Pembr annuatim xxiiijY iiijd. Et pro visita-tione ordin ari a quolibet tercio an llo x iij d. Et in procuracionibus et sinodalibus archidiaconi quolibet anno vg d Et remanet Clare 10s l0d. Inde decima. *Valor Eccl*.

Vicaria de **Angulo**:Ecclesia vel vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Menevensis unde **Willielmus Yevans** est vicarius et habet ibidem unam mansionem. Et valet in toto pro parte dicti vicarii per annum iiij". Inde sol pro procuracione quolibet anno xijd. Et remanet Clare 7gs. Inde decima 7s. 11d. - *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading Livings remaining in Charge : **Angulo** alias **Angle** alias **Nangle R. (St. Mary)**. Pens Pri. Pembr. £1 3s. 4d. Vis. Ordinari. quolibet tertio anno 1s. 1d. Archidiac. quolibet anno s. 8d. Abb. **St. Albani** olim Patr. **The Prince of Wales. King's Books**, £10 10s. 0d., 100. Yearly tenths, £1 1s. 0d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Under the heading Livings Discharged **Angulo** alias **Angle V. (St. Mary)**. Pro. quolibet anno 1s. Mans. eum part. decim. Rector Propr. **Bishop of St Davids**. Clear yearly value, £26. **King's Books**, £3 19s. 2d.

There is a ruined Chapel in which no divine service is performed, called **St. Mary's**, within half a mile of the parish **Church**; a ruined almshouse and £30 left by the will of **Griffith Dawes esq.** of Barneston [**Bangeston**] near 40 years since, but no part thereof is yet paid by his administrators towards the repair thereof. *Diocese Book for 1715*. The site of this Chapel is at Chapel Bay.

On 10 September., 1853, the parish schoolroom of **Angle** was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the **Church**.

On 5 Aug. 1886, the vicarage of **Angle** was merged in the rectory by an Order in Council, whereby the sinecure Rectory was suppressed as from 10 April, 1885.

Browne Willis in his list of churches (see *Paroc wall.*) mentions a chantry dedicated to **St. George** as being dependent on **Angle Church**. This chantry is very probably the neat little building, described by *Fenton* as being in the north east corner of the cemetery at **Angle**, and built over a vault.

1895,

The vicarage having been merged in the rectory by order in Council 5 Aug., 1886, whereby the suppressed as sinecure rectory was from 10 April, 1885.

1902 Nov 25
Llanbedr, Ys-tradyw.

Edwin John Wolfe, vice **William Lloyd Harries** instituted to

1907 Nov 2
1907.

William Garner, MA., vice **Irvin John Wolfe**, resigned on 1st April,

Registers

Registers are held in the NLW

baptism from 1784

marriage from 1755

burials from 1784

The earliest Bishops transcripts 1685-7

1851 Census of Religious Buildings

Rev. Thomas Dalton (who was also vicar of **Warren** and **Castlemartin**) records that
Average congregations: (12 months): morn. 100 to 160 + 42 to 45 scholars; aft. 100 to 160 + 42 to 45 scholars.

Remarks: The Parish of **Angle** comprises a Sinecure Rectory with a Good Glebe House & Garden, with three fourths of the tithes (Agricultural) leaving the Resident Vicar or Incumbent one fourth with 3 acres of Glebe. No habitable House of Residence without paying a high rent to the Proprietor and the performance of the whole duties of the Parish. The Population consists chiefly of Fishermen with their families including farm labourer's families employed by the Farmers in the neighbourhood or otherwise: **Thomas Dalton**. Vicar.

Sinecure rectory and discharged vicarage; rectory rated at £10.. 10, of net annual value of £157 with glebe of 20 acres and a glebe-house; vicarage rated at £3 19s 2d, endowed with £600 royal bounty, of gross annual value of £80: patron, **Bishop** of **St Davids**: one fourth of the tithes appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder to the rectory.

1 service in English.

Incumbent: legally not resident. There are no non-conformist Chapels; but according to the 1851 census of Religious buildings

Thomas Harris of **Milford** states

I am a **Baptist Home Missionary** having not, as yet any Chapel erected, therefore do preach in a cottage and in the open air. We have no Sabbath School for the want of a place to keep it in. I preach in **Castlemartin** hundred in ten or eleven different places week nights included - the average congregation: mornings 40 - 50, evenings 50 - 70.

Chapel:

In the burial ground north of the **Church** is a small detached Chapel (15 feet by 12 feet), beneath which is a chamber, probably an ossuary; both have plain vaults. The Chapel, a little fisherman's Chapel built in 1447 is entered by a western doorway with a plain pointed arch, and approached by steps, has at the east end a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, and on the south a similar light. The stone altar is said (*Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 842) to have come from **St. Twinnell's Church**. In the south wall is a plain piscina. At the west end of the north wall is an empty tomb recession, the floor opposite to it is a much-worn full length uninscribed effigy of an ecclesiastic, probably the one noted by *Fenton* (Tour, 401) as being then "in the churchyard almost covered with the shard". The undercroft has a plain vault entered from the east end by a pointed doorway, and is lighted by two small quatrefoils on the north and south sides. On the south side of the churchyard is a plain cross standing upon a calvary of three steps; it has been restored.

Angle: St Mary Parish of Castlemartin "The **Church** has small fisherman's Chapel above a crypt and with small stained glass window showing Christ walking on the waters."

"Standing in the Corner of **Angle** churchyard there is a little Chapel 15 x12 , now known as "the Fisherman's Chapel". Dedicated originally to **St. Anthony** it replaced s a small single chamber over a vault built in 1447 by **Edward de Shirburn**. A tomb recess lies empty on one side, and a priest's effigy on the other. It was built by the **Shirburn** family as a chantry [a Chapel where mass could be said for the departed]. Its vaulted undercroft was intended as an ossuary [a repository for bones].

[A similar Chapel stands in the churchyard at **Carew** and there are traces of others in the area. They make an interesting link with Northern Brittany s Parish Closes].

Chapel of **St George the Martyr**

By the 16th century the Chapel at **Angle** was known as the Chapel of **St. George the Martyr**. A will of about 1500 transfer's endowments which had belonged to the Chapel of **St Anthony**, then recently washed away from the shore of **West Angle Bay**, to this Chapel (seats 14).

St Mary's Chapel and Well:

On the northern shore of the parish, at a point about half a mile north of the village of **Angle**, are sites called on the Ordnance sheets Chapel and Chapel Well, where stood a ruined Chapel in which no divine service is performed, called **St. Mary's** within half a mile of the parish **Church**" (*MS. Diocesan Book 1715*). No trace of the building remains. It stood within a small circular enclosure formed by a bank which at the beginning of this century was about 2 feet high (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). This is now barely distinguishable, nor are there any signs of burials. The well has been covered and a pump introduced. It would appear that there was a road or track to this site as there are records dated 1595 and 1596 referring to **St Mary s well road**.

St. Anthony's Chapel West Angle Bay:

On the shore of **West Angle Bay** about one mile west of **Angle** village is site called in the *Tithe Schedule* (No. 14) **Old Church**. This would appear to have been destroyed before the year 1500. In a field on the west side of Pill Bay can still be traced the site of a **Church**. The field is called **Church Meadow** and coffins and bones were said to have been found there. In 1997 parts of a skeleton were revealed by a landslip and two boys were found to be using a skull as a football on the beach. Remains were removed to a museum.

Ellen's Well:

This is marked on the Ordnance sheet as being on the cliffs half a mile east of Chapel Bay It could not be traced, nor any information obtained about it.

Globe Hotel:

is first mentioned in records in 1871 when it was kept by **George and Maria Griffiths**. The present Georgian style Globe Hotel was converted from two houses in 1904 used as a military convalescent hospital in WW1 and in WW2 military personnel were billeted there.

Dates

Broomhill 1272

East blockhouse 1578

The Hall 1526 also referred to as the Court House 1602

According to **Francis Jones**

Historic Events and Records.

1170 April **Henry II** sailed from "The **Nangle**" on his expedition against Ireland with "**Strongbow**" 3 Ships [some date it Oct. 18 1172]

Gilbert de Angulo joined in the **Pembrokeshire** conquest of Ireland under **Henry II.**, and was granted lands in Meath (hence the **Nangles** of west Meath to this day); he lost them by rebellion, was pardoned in 1307, and granted lands in Connaught, where his descendants took the name of MacHostilo, now **Costello**.

1171. "Among the Norman French Knights of **Pembrokeshire** who took part in the descent upon Ireland was a **Nangle** or **Angul**. The family established itself near Navan in the county of Meath

and founded a **Church** at a place called Cannistown or **Canonstown**. One branch of these Irish "**Angles**" became known as "Costellos". (**RCAM** County of **Pembroke**).

1173 - 6. **Gilbert** and **Jocelyn** of **Angle** rewarded for their service in Ireland with estates in Meath, Ireland **Gilbert** with what later became known as the Barony of Morgallion, **Jocelyn** with Ardhronan and Naven.

(*The History of Pembrokeshire* Rev. **James Phillips** 1909).

1173 - 76 **Gerald de Barri Geraldus Cambrensis** held living of **Angle**

1174 - 1175 not dated. *Gir. Camb, De Rebus (R.S.), Vol. 1 p24.*

Gerald de Barri, seeing that almost Throughout the diocese of **St Davids** and especially in the region of Demetia and Keretia, by the lack of care of the prelates, neither tithes of wool nor cheese were given, went to Canterbury to which at that time, the **Church** of **St Davids**, like the whole of Wales, was subject to provincial law, and showed these defaults to **Archbishop Richard**, then primate of all England and legate, who sent him back to Wales as his legate, to amend these irregularities and others, which he should find there. The archbishop in his letters warned and enjoined all for the remission of sins, that those who had not formerly given these tithes, should give them. To those who were willing to give at his monition, he relaxed a third part of the penance enjoined, but the obstinate and those who refused to give, he ordered should be coerced strictly by ecclesiastical censure. All the **Welsh** forthwith obeyed these monitions and agreed to give those tithes, as did all others in the whole country, except the **Flemings** of Ros, and their accomplices, who would have been put under interdict for a long period, had not the sentence imposed been relaxed by the archbishop at the instance of **Henry II** to whom they went.

1174 - 5 not dated: *Gir. Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol.1 p25.*

William Karquit, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where **Gerald de Barri** was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the **Castle**. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, **Gerald** sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the **King's** constable in his own **Castle**. **Gerald** replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole Monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated.

Immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the Clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was customary, to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact. On the morrow, the robber came to the **Castle** of **Lanwadein**, before **David**, the diocesan **Bishop**, and **Gerald** and his colleague, Master **Michael**, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved.

(*Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies* Vol. 1).

1175 - 6 not dated. The inhabitants of the cantref of Dugledu and those of **Angle** were recalled under the sentence of interdict. The latter, though dwelling in the province (provincia) of Penbroc, were **Flemings**, and like those of Ros and Dugledu had spent money to obtain the immunity, which they likewise wished to enjoy.

1175 - 6 not dated. The parishioners of **Angle**, which was a **Church** of **Gerald**, archdeacon of Brecon, and which was under interdict, and its parishioners excommunicated on account of their rebellion, sought the **Grace** of absolution, with the leave and blessing of **David** the **Bishop** of **St David**, with whom he was staying at **Kerr**, **Gerald** set out to grant it.

(Ge. *Camb. De Rebus (R.S) Vol. 1 p29*).

1215. Irish grants to a **Walter** and **Phillip de Angulo** the grant to the latter being confirmed in 1232.

1247. **Richard de Angulo** held of the earl a knight s fee at **Angle**;

1278. **Stephen**, and **Philip de Angulo** granted various lands and demesnes in and about **Angle**, together with wreck of the sea, to **Robert de Shirburn**, with remainder in default of male issue to his daughter **Joan**, wife of **Robert de Castro**. The *Golden Grove book* (Page 336) gives **Philip de Angulo** as marrying daughter and heir of **Stephen de Angulo**, and their daughter **Isabel** as marrying **Robert Shirburn**, the son of **John Shirburn**.

John de Shirburn was *Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. He possibly came here with **Earl William de Valance**, as the home of the Burnish was in Lancashire. **Robert**, his son, was *Sheriff* in 1298, as we see in **Philip de Angulo's charter**; the next was **Walter**, who was a Juror at **Pembroke** in 1327 and 1331; after him came his son **Nicholas**, who received in 1340 from **Lawrence Hastings**, then **Earl of Pembroke**, a general pardon for offences committed, probably during the Earl s long minority. **Nicholas** died in 1350 (his wife s name was **Margaret**). His son **John** was a Juror at **Pembroke** in 1357, and did service to **Sir William de Carew**; he died in 1362, leaving a daughter, **Alice**, ten years old.

1290 6th November. **John de Scyrebur** who witnessed the confirmation of a charter by which **Fishguard** was given to the monks of **St. Dogmaels** - had a son **Robert** who was Sheriff of **Pembroke** in 1298.

1298. This was the same **Philip de Angulo** who granted that other charter to **William de Rupe or Roch**, which was found by **Dr. Scott** in the British Museum, and of which the following is a translation:-

British Museum Stone charter, XXXII. 14.

Know all, present and future, that I, **Philip de Angulo**, has given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to **William de Rupe (Roch)** all my land which I have in the tenement of **Angle**, with appurtenances, together with the dowry of my mother, **Isabel**, when it shall occur, and a certain Island called Sepinilond (Sheep Island) and all my rents of **Angle**, as well of a windmill as of all my men, with suit of Court and services of the same, without any retention there from to me or my heirs.

To have and to hold the aforesaid land, with the aforesaid rents, which is aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the said **William** and his heirs or assigns from the **Lord** in chief of the fee according to measurement, and as it is assigned to the said **William** by ancient fixed bounds and limits, freely, quietly, in peace, hereditary, for ever; in meadows, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pastures, turbaries, commons, wreck, in all easements, save only in forinsic (foreign) service in all things the **Lord** in chief of the fee as is due therefrom and customary.

But I, the aforesaid **Philip**, and my heirs and assigns, bind ourselves to warrant and acquit and defend forever against all men, the aforesaid land and appurtenances, together with the aforesaid rents, to the said **William** and his heirs and assigns. And that this my gift and grant, and confirmation of my present charter, may remain ratified and established in the future, I have strengthened this present deed with the impression of my seal.

Witnesses:

John de Nenborth, (Narberth) Seneschal (Steward of **Pembroke**).

Robert de Shyrburn Sheriff (**Angle**).

Sir Nicholas de Karren (**Warrens**)

Sir Gilbert de Rupe (Roch).

Sir Richard de Stakepole.

Sir John de Bary (Manorbier).

Henry son of Henry (Fitzhenry)

David de Rupe (Roch).

David Wyliot (Orielson).

David Malesent (Malefant, Upton).

William de Creppings.

John de Castro and many others, given at **Angle** on the Feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin in the year of Our **Lord**, 1298.

In 1314 to 1375 we find **Philip de Angulo** and his son **John** holding a fee nominally of the Earl (it appears to have remained in their family notwithstanding the charter to **William de Rupe** in 1298), but the domain seems then to have passed to the **Shirburns**, who held it for two centuries; their dwelling, or **Castle**, as also of the **de Angulos**, was that of which a small part still stands at the head of **Angle** creek, behind the **Church**, and is still called

Angle Castle.

A square tower, showing three storeys, with windows and fireplaces, is all that now remains, but at a short distance there stands an old Norman Columbarium, or Pigeon-house, still in a wonderful state of preservation. This was supposed to indicate the dwelling of a Baron in Norman times, as none of less rank might keep pigeons. In **Owen** s time, **Angle Bay** ran out shoal, as it does now, 'saving neere the towne, where is good landing at all tymes of the tyde;' we therefore can conclude that the **de Angulos** and **Shirburns** were able to bring their ships right up to their **Castle** walls.

John Cradock of **Newton** was a Juror in 1327. Another **John** held lands in **Castlemartin** in 1347; he died in 1350, the same year as **Nicholas de Shirburn**, and **Roger** (*Fenton* says **Robert**), his son, then aged seventeen, married **Margery de Shirburn**, **Nicholas** s daughter, the day after her father's death.

On the death of her brother **John** in 1362, leaving only **Alice**, aged ten, **Margery** may have inherited **Angle**; *Fenton* calls her a daughter and co-heiress (with **John**).

Roger, or **Robert Cradock**, is buried at **Angle**, which makes it appear probable. He was called **Lord of Newton** in **Roos** (**Roose**, in **Llanstadwell** parish), his descendant, **Sir Richard Cradock**, married a daughter of **Sir Thomas Perrott**, and the heiress of **Jestynton**, and changed his name to **Newton**; he died in 1444, and is buried at Bristol; he was **Lord Chief Justice of England**. The family of **Cradock**, or **Caradog**, was descended from Prince **Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywel Dda**, who built **Jestynton**.

Robert de Valle , **Lord of Dale**, had property in **Angle**, for in an old deed he grants lands In **Angulo** to **Stephen** the son of **Alexander de Angulo**; and **de Shirburn** may have succeeded to the property by marrying a daughter of **Stephen**.

1324: The rent of assize of the ville of **Angle** at Michaelmas 18d;

1331 April 27. Stratford. *C. Inq. Misc., File 115 (13), (Cal p290, No 1185).*

Stratford 27 April 5 **Edward** III 2,27 pursuant to complaint of wrongful disseisin

"Writ to **Richard Simond**, steward of the county of **Pembroke**

"Inquisition Tuesday the feast of **St. Barnabas**, 5 **Edward** III

Jurors: "**Walter de Bromhilla**," **Stephen Rou**, **John Beneger**, junior of **Angle**, **Richard Harols**, **John Bron**, **Roger de Lony**, **Henry Beneger**, **John Dawe**, **John Eynon**, **William Robelyn**, **Walter de Schirborn**, and **William de Middilhille**.

1340 June 25 **Pembroke. Add. Ch. 6027.**

Special pardon by **Laurence de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke** to **Nicholas de Schirbourn** of all homicides, robberies, etc.

Witnesses, **Stephen James**, deputy of **Guy de Bryan**, our Steward of **Pembroke**, (seal repaired/pendant).

1348 September 2 **Westminster. I. P. M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges.** Writ directed to **John Scholle**, escheator in co. **Hereford** and the March of Wales, **Westminster**, 2 September, 22 **Edward III** (1348)

Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before **John de Sholle**, Thursday, the feast of **St Michael**, in Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward IV** (1348).

Jurors: **John Perot, Thomas de Castro, John Cantrell, William Robelyn, William Parthecorn, Andrew Wyseman, Nicholas Shirborn, William Porthcrachan, John Beneger, Henery Beneger, John Robyn.**

1348 September 24. **Pembroke.**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22 **Edward III** Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward III.**

Jurors; **John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger, John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.** **Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**, had in the county of **Pembroke** 25 1/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz.;

Benegeriston, one tenth fee held by **Willian Beneger** and **Joan** his wife, of the right of the said **Joan**, worth yearly 26s 8d

1353 **June 6. Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168.**

Writ dated 6 **June Edward III**, touching the knight s fees held by the late **Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.**

Inquisition at **Pembroke** 6 April 27 **Edward III**, before **Thomas de Aston**. Jurors: **John Melyn, William Parthcorn, Thomas Castel, Richard ..rchard, John Wydelok, John Suteri, John Coke, David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, John Castel de fflemyneston, John...., Edward Castel, John Bisschop.**

Walter Surlag held of the heir of **Laurence Hastings**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, in free socage, 30a of land in Begeristoun, worth 5s yearly; also he held jointly with **Margaret** his wife at Kylkemoran the moiety of a knight s fee, worth 40s yearly; and the said **Margaret** his survivor, holds the said tenements for her life. And he held of **John de Carrew**, kt, 11/2 carucate of land at Martheltwist, worth yearly 1/2 Mark; also he held of the heir of **Laurence de Hastings** 70 acres in **Coytrath** conjointly with **Margaret** his wife, his survivor as above, worth yearly 11s 8d. Also he held of the heir of the aforesaid **Lawrence** 30 acres of land by **Welsh** law (per legem wallensicam) which lands owe no ward and marriage, worth yearly 5s.

Nicholas de Shirbourn, on his death, held of the demesne of **Pembroke** 50s 4d of rent in **Scurlageston**, of which **Margaret**, his wife, held one third in dower. Also he held 21/2 carucates of land in **Angle** of the Earl of Gloucester conjointly with **Margaret** his wife who survived him and worth 100s yearly; **John** son of the said **Nicholas**, is his next heir, and was 18 years old on the death of his father. Also he held 12s rent in **Angle** of the Earl of Gloucester, of which the said **Margaret** receives one third by way of dower. His marriage is worth 20 marks.

John Craddok, at his death (Monday after the Feast of the Assumption of Holy **Mary**, 24 **Edward III**) , held of the demesne of **Pembroke**, 6 bovates of land in Neuton, worth 20s yearly. **Roger**, his son, is next heir, age 17 years. The said **Roger** married the daughter of **Nicholas Schirbourn**, 'et dispon sati fuerint in crastino post obitum patris'. His marriage is worth 20s.

1358. *I. P. M., 5 Edw. III, 2, no 163.*

Sir William de Carew held of **John Shirburn**, by military service, ten messuages, five carucates and three bovates of land at **Angle**.

1366. *Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3.*

Inspeximus in favour of the **Earl of Pembroke** etc. of the particulars of the partition temp. of the heritage of **William Marshal**, etc. :

(a) Knights Fees in **Pembroke**

1] Share of the **Countess of Wareinne Nicholas Fitz Martin**

4 fees	Bayvil
1 fee	Richard Araud
1 fee	Walter Fitz Gilbert
1 fee	Philip Bosher
1 fee	Adam de Angulo

2] Share of **John de Monte Canesio**

3 fees	Walter of Hereford
5 fees	William of Karru
4 fees	David de Barrye
1 fee	Gowelin ap Baron
2 fees	Walter Benger and his cosharers participes
	Adam Fitz Henry Quarter part of a fee in Koffyn

3] Share of the **Earl of Gloucester**

1 fee	John son of Philip
2 fees	Richard of Angle
1 fee	Ralph of Alton
1 fee	Guy de Bryane
Half of a fee	Simon de Bryane
Half of a fee	William de Hutone
One twentieth part of a fee	Alexander Robelyn

4] Share of the heirs of **De FFerrariis**

4 fees	Philip of Stackepoll
Half a fee	John de Villa Maur
1 fee	William of Popetoun
One and one half fees	Stephan Bauzan
One tenth of a fee	Richard Lupus
Half of a fee	Peter Watevill
Quarter of a fee	John Ffucer
Quarter of a fee	Richard de Briuly
Half of a fee	David de Interbergh
Half a fee	Robert de Morton
Quarter of a fee	Robert Streech
One twentieth of a fee	William de Stokes
One fee	William Fflandrensis

One fee	Henry Tolye
Half of a fee	David de Wudeworth
	Philip Luceyn Three loads of salt for quarter of a fee
	John de Gatesden Quarter of a fee
	Walter Chaucehoes 2s and tallage, scutage and allowance for one

sixth part of a fee

1376 28 May. **Westminster** Inq. *A. O. D. File 389, 125.*

Writ, **Westminster**, 28 May, 50 **Edward III** (1376), following petition by the burgesses of **Tenby** Requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of **Pembroke**, **Haverfordwest**, **Carmarthen** are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.

Inquisition, before **Thomas de Castro**, steward and sheriff of **Pembroke**, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles **Peter** and **Paul**, 50 **Edward III**.

Jurors: **Mathie Wougan**, **William Malesium**, **Richard Wyriot**, **Peter Perot**, **John Scarloge**, **Thomas Perot**, **William Benger**, **Phillip Estenere**, **John Lucas**, **Laurence Bromhulle**, **Philip Percivall**, and **William Whyte**.

Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the **King** to grant that the burgesses of the town of **Tenby** be quit of toll, murage, pannage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of **Pembroke** etc.

1377. **Richard II** seized the priory of **Pembroke** at which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Extenta Prioratus de **Pembrochia** 1 Ric II

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de **Castelmartyn** ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc

Item dicunt quod Ecclesia **sancti Nicholai** cum duabus capell ultra reprisas

Val x li

Item dicunt quod Ecclesia **sancti Michaelis** valet per annum ultra reprisas xiiij. vjs viij

Summa Valoris ecclesiarum iiijxx. vj. xiijs.iiij.

[Payment]

Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia **de Angulo** redd. per annum xxiijs ad term. Pasch. et santi Michaelis.

Ecclesia **de Porttraghan** red. per annum ad eosdem term viijs

Ecclesia **de Tymbregh** redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid

Ecclesia **de Tallagharn** redd. per annum ad eosd. term xs

Ecclesia **de Sancti Cumano** redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Ecclesia **de Londchirch** redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Ecclesia **de Villa Galdfrido** redd per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Ecclesia **de sancto Ismael** redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos js

Ecclesia **de Crynwer** redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Summa Pensionum ixxjs

[Portion]

Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de **Wynnoci** val per annum ixvjs viij

Ecclesia **sancti Petroci** val per annum xxvjs viij

Ecclesia **de Costynton** val per annum xs

Ecclesia **de Nassh** val per annum xid

Ecclesia **de Carne** val per annum xiijs

Ecclesia **de Pennaly** val per annum xiijs iiij

Ecclesia **de Sancti Florentii** val per annum xijd

Summa Portionum vj. xiijs. Iiij

1378 March 3. **Westminster Patent Roll, 1 Richard II pt 4 m 37 (Cal p133).**

Commission to **David Craddok** and to **Walter Mille**, as justices for holding the Sessions in the County of **Pembroke**.

1402. **Guy** etc. to **Master John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church** of **St. Michael, Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, 1402, etc.

1406 March 21st. Also on 21 March in the year abovesaid, at London, the same reverent father admitted **Sir John Clifford** to the parish **Church** of **Angle** of our diocese, on the presentation of the most excellent prince etc., **Henry King** etc., patron for this turn by reason of the temporalities of the priory of **St. Nicholas, Pembroke**, being in his hands by occasion of the war between himself and his adversaries the French; and him, etc., he instituted etc.,.

1447. **Nicholas de Carew** held lands in **Angle** of **Edward de Shirburn**, "by military service and suit of **Edwards** Court at **Nangle**." This **Edward** founded the Chapel of **St. Antony** believed to be the small Chapel behind the **Church** known as the Sailors Chapel or Fishermans Chapel.

In the *Minister Accounts Excheques T. Q. 20 - 41I, Eliz.* Schedule of Grants, Fines, Cartas, &c., relating to lands in the county of **Pembroke**, we find the following:

Littora ballani **Alicice Lacy de Angulo** facta ad poven-dum **Henncum Geffrey et Isabellum** uxorem ejes de uno burgagio. (*B. in MS.*)

1487 17 March . On 17 March aforesaid at the manor of **Lantfey** one **Sir Robert Smyth**, chaplain was admitted to the parish **Church** of **Angle** vacant by the death of **Master Alexander Kyng**, last rector there; on the presentation of **William abbot** of the exempt Monastery of **St. Alban** the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said **Church** because of the priory of **Pembroke**. And he had letters etc.

1488 12 February . **Henry** etc. to H. **Bishop** of **St David** s, greeting, we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,

of the Church of Jeffreyston ,	15s.;
of the Church of Tenby ,	50s.;
of the Church of Carew	£6.;
of the Church of Lambston ,	9s.;
of the Church of Stackpole Boshier ,	24s.;
of the Church of Marioes ,	44s.;
of the Church of Newmoat ,	14s.;
of the Church of Steynton ,	54s.;
of the Church of Granston ,	16s.;
of the Church of Fishguard ,	24s.;
of the Church of Maenclochog ,	20s.;
of the Church of Roch ,	10s.;
of the Church of St. Bride ,	40s.;
of the Church of Pwllcrochan ,	30s.;
of the Church of Narberth ,	48s.;
of the Church of Burton ,	24s.;

of the **Church of Angle**, 24s.;
 of the **Church of Rhoscrowther**, 40s.;
 of the **Church of Manorbier** 40s.;
 of the **Church of St. Florence**, 40s.;
 of the **Church of the town of Cosheston** 44s.;
 of the **Church of Herbrandston**, 20s.;
 of the **Church of Stackpole Elider**, 40s.;

of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to **Sir Edward IV** late **King** of England by the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of **St David** s; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of **Haverford** in your said diocese cause to be Levied £9. 11s. 11d. One half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualities and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at **Westminster** on the morrow of the Ascension of the **Lord** to be paid to us there. And have there then

this writ. Witness **W. Hody**, knight, at **Westminster**, 12 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of **Richard III**, in **Hereford**, and By the barons.

1491 23 March . On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Simon Pecoke**, chaplain, was admitted by the Rev. etc. to the vicarage of **Angle** and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there: at the presentation of **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of the said **Church**, true patron of the said vicarage.

1495 25th November. On the 25th day of the said month the aforementioned **Lord (Lord Hugh Bishop of St Davids** in his manse of Bridewell, London) collated the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church of St Mary, Angle** then long-time vacant and in his collation for this turn by lapse, to brother **William Cornyshe** capacitated for this by papal authority.

1500. *Prerogative Register of Canterbury.*

In the will of 1500 of **Richard Newton**, a resident in the parish of **Monkton**, near **Pembroke**, he bequeaths "to the Chapel of **St. George** the Martyr of **Nangle** four tenements in **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, which lands of late appertained to the Chapel of **St. Anthony** in the **Nangle**, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the Chapel of **St. Anthony**, that is to say... **Shelborn** and his ancestors and for me and **Elinor my late wife.**" He also directed that "the principal window in the Chapel of **St. George** above the altar shall be renewed and barred with Green bars, and that the history and life of **St. George** shall be pictured upon the glass".

1517. **Henry** etc., to **Edward, Bishop of St Davids** greetings. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury granted to us etc., for the preservation and defence of the famous realm and for other considerations moving you, two entire tenths of all benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of the province of Canterbury, taxed and not taxed and usually paying to a tenth, etc.,

In the archdeaconry of **St Davids** the underwritten churches are excepted:

In the deanery of **Pembroke** the underwritten churches are excepted:

Angle

Roscrowther

Stackpole Elidor

St Petrox

Manorbier

Penally

Tenby

Carew

Cosheston
Lawrenny
Roberston
Gumfreston
Llisbraust
Caldy
St. Michaels Pembroke
St. Nicholas Pembroke
Nash
Hodgeston
Jeffreyston

1563 Number of households - 54

According to the Port Books names of some of those captaining boats (mainly in between six and twenty tons) operating out of **Angle** included:

John Devereaux
John & William Harris
William Kynney
James Morse
John Robins
Partick Savill

1566. Report of the Commission to suppress Piracy

Angle is mentioned as one of the two biggest villages in the **Haven** - Could there have been a good reason why this attention was drawn to the Village.

1595. **George Owen** writes in a MS. giving the course of the strata of coal and lime in **Pembrokeshire**:

'The second vayne of lymestone, and cheefest of the two, beginneth at the south of **Milford Haven**, west of the **Nangle**, at a place called west Pill, where the one side of the Pill you shall perceive the lymestone, and the other a red stone; which kulde of redde stone --accompanieth the veine of lymestone almost throweout, as it were a cognisance of the lymestone being hott and fine, and therefore the redde stone is in coller and substance like a stone burned with fire. This vayne . . . passeth estward. . . to **Pater Church, Lanion**, Lanfey, and to **Williamstone** by **Carewe**; and soe estward to **St. Florens**, and to the norther side of the towne of **Tenby**, where between it and the Windmills it also goeth to the sea, and . . . there it taketh water, and passing under the sea . . . sheweth itselfe right east of **Tenby** in the cliffes of Llanridean in **Gower** . . . about twenty miles from **Tenby**, all under salt water.'

1603. **George Owen**, writing of the islands round the coast of **Pembrokeshire**, says:

'Sheepe Iland, being neere the East side of Myl**Ford** at the entrance without the blocke House, which is but a small temper because as I guesse, sheepe have onely accesse thereunto; for at lowe water it is drye, and therefore scarce deserveth the name an Isand and hath nothings in yt worth the notinge. Further within the mouth of the havon on the same side, is the land called Ratt Iland, but of the inhabitants more comonlie called Thorne Iland; this is a prettie Iland but verie little, full of deepe Grasse, a muskett shotte from the mayne; this and the last before ys the land of **Water Rees** esq.re.

Owen mentions Sheep Island elsewhere as Shippe, and that it is only accessible on foot after half ebb, and speaks of the remains of a tower, built on the narrow neck of land approaching the island, which served the country folk and their cattle as a refuge from the raids of the Welsh. This tower has now disappeared, but **Fenton** says it was standing in **Elizabeth**'s time, and that it was the Norman settlers who used it; but the earthworks, which are still visible, point to Danish origin: probably the tower was added to these.

There are also earthworks traceable above west Pickard Bay three-quarters of a mile to the east of Sheep Island.

Speaking of notices to quit, **George Owen** says: The farmer then was the old tenant at Midsummer to remove out of the old Hall house."

Henry Owen in a note says: The farmers houses as distinguished from the cottages, so used also in Galloway the chief house in the manor, was in many parts of England called the Hall House. In his list of **Pembroke** shire Manors, **George Owen** gives in **Castle Martyn** Hundred, **Nangle**, Hall place in **Nangle**, thus showing that there were two separate manors. In his notes **Henry Owen** says: "In **Lansdowne MS.** **Sir John Perrott** is said to have held the moiety of a manor, there styled that of "**Nangle** alias Halecorte" (does this mean the manor of Hall only not of **Nangle**?), and also lands of Studdock, in that parish **Sir John Perrott** also held land at **Pennar**, **Wallaston**, **Lanbeath**, **East** and **West Popton** Redhill, Shutlake, Moreston, the mill at **Pemboke Ferry**, **Benton**, also **Linney** and **Frains Lake**.

In another list of the Manors in **Elizabeth**'s reign **George Owen** gives:

Castell Martyn Sr. Edward Herbert of Powis. (d 1594)

Nangle Walter Rees, curia bidem.

Halle Place in Nangle Perott.

Stacpoole Stanley.

Estington Perott.

Henllan Whyte.

It is curious that in so small a place there should be two manors, but such was evidently the case, and to this day the Squire's residence is always alluded to by the villagers as **Hall** not the Hall.

Anno 19 of Henry VIII., the Collectors of the Tallage were diverse gentlemen and gentlewomen of the best accompt who owned lands in these Vynyes or **Lord-ships** ; those for **Nangle** were:

Thomas Perrott, armiger.

Elizabeth Tankard, vidua

1613. **Lewis Dwnn** in his Visitation mentions that in 1613 **John Devereux**, son of **Patrick Devereux**, gent., of Ireland, married **Margaret**, daughter of **John Harries**, of **Hall Nangle**, and that **Owen Margan**, BA., was then its Rector. **Patrick** and **Margaret Devereux** had a son, **John**, and a daughter, **Elizabeth**, who married **William Bangwm (Beneger?)** of **Castell Martyn**

Lewis Dwnn also speaks of **William Kiner (rather Keener)**, eldest brother of **John Kiner**, alderman of Harffort, marrying **Jowan Kembl** of Angel. Their son **William Kiner** of the Hawl off Angel married **Richard Rawd (probable Rowe)** of **Keel Martyn**

Fenton in his Tour in 1811 also speaks of Hall as belonging till of late years to a family called **Kinnar**. (The field behind the house still bears the name of **Kenner**'s Meadow). Among the twenty- four Common Councilmen, from whom the first Mayor of **Haverfordwest (John Howell)** was elected, occurs the name of **John Kynner**.

Fenton mentions a tradition that three sisters, co-heiresses, built each a house in **Nangle**; one the **Castle**, one **Hall** and one a building now called the Nunnery, probably also used at some time as

such; but he gives no date, and there is no evidence that I can find in any other record to confirm the statement.

1633. According to **Cawdor MS 26/1000** the open fields to the South and west of **Angle** had not been enclosed.

1786. **John Campbell** of **Stackpole** purchased the **Bangeston** estate.

1794 circa. [**St. Petrox**] extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke** , to **William Stuart Bishop of St Davids**

"The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition".

1795 December 8. **Holyland. Adams** to **John Campbell** esq..

I thank you for your kind letter which I received yesterday and perfectly agree with you in opinion relative to the exportation of corn, the supplying the Markets, and also that no language should be held to irritate mob, but unhappily great cause was given for alarm by **Roch** of **Paskeston** and **Hervey** of **Angle** buying up wheat to export. The report from the magistrates to the Duke of Portland's letter was that wheat is the shortest crop and that there is certainly not enough in the country for its consumption. If then the middling class are sufferers, will they not complain, and their complaints go a great way to irritate the lower orders of people who have most intercourse with them?

The farmers had withheld from supplying the Market for a fortnight to enhance the price (then too great), and notwithstanding every argument of policy and interest to them they would not be prevailed on until the people became tumultuous. Now they are justly alarmed, as are the corn factors. The farmers have promised a constant supply to the Markets and the factors will not export. So far good is come from evil. You seem to think that party jealousies were the cause, but I do assure you I never saw all ranks, parties and classes of people so irritated (farmers and factors excepted) and all joining in the same language. The heat is now, thank God, allayed, and I trust no cause will be given to revive it, for then no one can pronounce what consequences will ensue. Your name has been glanced at as acting in contradiction to the spirit of resolutions you brought forward at the quarter sessions by letting **Bangeston** to **Harvey**. I told **Mr. Mirehouse** of it, and afterwards when it was reported he was concerned with **Harvey** I desired **Mr Hand** to tell him of it that he might justify himself: enclosed is his letter to me and my answer.

Since **Harvey** has declared **Mirehouse** is not concerned, but you'll see by M's letter to me there was a plan which he says you were unacquainted with. I mention this as I am zealous for your honour and think I should not act right by you in not acquainting you with it. The **Fencibles** with **Captain Ackland** and the **Yeomanry** paraded on Saturday last and will again next Market day, so that I hope all will be quiet. But I repeat it depends on supplying the Markets and no exportation. I hope **Lady Caroline** and the boys were well when you heard.

Miss Adams joins me in every good wish for you all.

Endorsed: Pray present my best respects to **Mr. Greville** when you see him.

NLW. MS. 1352 B. ff, 310 14,

1801. Number of families in **Angle** Parish = 72

1805. **John Mirehouse** bought property of **Angle** from **Lord Cawdor**

1810. There is a record of a Sailing ship being built at **Angle**, the only one which appears on the registers of the ports of **Milford** or **Pembroke**. It would have appeared to have been a vessel of 29 tons.

1823 22nd March . **John Mirehouse** died and was buried in **Angle Church**. He was a great agriculturist and improved the output of the land in the area considerably - see **Edward Law**.

1894 January. Loch Sheil a ship with a cargo of whisky went down off Thorn Island, much was alleged to have been smuggled ashore by **Angle** residents. According to **Mason** writing in 1905:

"On the night of the 30th January, 1894, a large Merchant ship named the "Loch Shiel" laden chiefly with cases of Scotch whisky for Australia, on making the **Haven** for shelter, ran aground on the rocks at the back of Thorn Island, practically the northern boundary of **West Angle Bay**. On this occasion **Mr. Mirehouse**, of **Angle**, and the crew of the lifeboat, did some brave work in rescuing the crew of the unfortunate ship, which ultimately became a total wreck. The cargo and wreckage floated about the harbour for weeks after, the Salvage of which did not all find its way to the Receiver of Wrecks. Perhaps the following sidelights by **Mason** will demonstrate:-

Some Cottages not very far from the scene underwent rapid internal alterations smooth walls freshly papered where cupboards appeared before. On an occasion of a villager's marriage at **Dale**, which took place shortly after the wreck, a yacht laden with a visiting party from **Pembroke Dock**, fired a salute from two **Cannon** on board. Which, by the way, disturbed all the crows in the surrounding woods - not a few - which, if not very musical, added fresh interest to the event of the happy couple and procession returning from the **Church**. The visitors from the yacht were duly invited to partake of supper on shore, and on sitting down to a well-provided table, each yachtsman faced a bottle of whisky - manufactured on the premises, no doubt. However, it tasted Scotch; and contributed to the making of much joy during the evening, finally rendering beds and blankets superfluous articles to the yachting guests that night.

1904 **Col. B. W. B. Mirehouse** was local landlord. **Angle Estate** had belonged to the **Mirehouse** family since **John Mirehouse**; a Cambridge agricultural student came from Cumberland to farm at **Brownslade**. He was a schoolfellow and friend of **Byron**.

Brownslade is now part of the **Castlemartin** Tank range.

Angle, The Hall of.

Fenton recorded a local legend that three co-heiresses decided each to build a residence at **Angle**: one built a **Castle**, the other a very handsome building in the village, and the third built a mansion a little way out of the village, to the south-east called the Hall which appears in its day to have been very respectable and belonged till of late years to a family of the name of **Kinner**, a name that still exists in the village. The **Kinners** were engaged in trade and farming at **Angle** and **Haverfordwest**, and intermarried with families like the **Voyles**, and **Walter of Roch**. In 1587 **Sir John Perrot** was **Lord** of the manor of Hall place in **Nangle**. The herald, **Dwnn**, in 1613 recorded the pedigree of **William Kiner** off the Hawl off Angel The family continued at the Hall for nearly two more centuries; **John Kinner** was assessed at four hearths in the Hall in 1670; and **William Kinner** was mayor of **Pembroke** in 1703. The house is described in 1739 as The Hall alias Court House in **Angle**. In 1786 **William Kinner** was owner-occupier of Hall lands while **John Hook Campbell** owned a part of the same lands. Early in the 19th century the Hall was purchased by **John Mirehouse** of **Brownslade** and became the main seat of that family.

Notably an improving landlord and an enterprising farmer, the new owner was also a JP, and in 1810 High Sheriff. He improved the Hall as a residence which his descendants through the female line still occupy. The **Tithe Schedule** 1841 describes **John Mirehouse** as owner of Hall Manor , with **George Thomas** as farming tenant there, one of the fields being known as Kiners meadow. The estate eventually passed to **R B Levett** who had married a **Mirehouse** daughter and their son **R**

W B Levett took the surname **Mirehouse** in 1864. **R. W. B. Mirehouse** of the Hall was High Sheriff in 1886 and owning an estate of 3,450 acres.

Hardings Hill 1522
Hubberton (Overton,) 1582
Middlehill 1272
Studdock 1592
west Pill 1595
Old Windmill 1298

Population

According to the Census 1831 1841. There was a decrease in population in **Angle** parish of 74 from 458 in 1831 to 388 in 1841. In 1841 there was 100 houses inhabited and 6 uninhabited. The population consisted of 160 males and 228 females. The decrease continued long term because the population in 1951 was recorded as 317.

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

Angle, or **Nangle**, a parish in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, county of **Pembroke**, containing 458 inhabitants.

This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and in an angle of **Milford Haven**, fording excellent anchorage for small vessels; from which circumstance it probably has obtained its name. Limestone of very excellent quality is found here in abundance, which, being susceptible of a fine polish, is formed into mantelpieces, and a considerable portion of it is burnt for manure. The female inhabitants are employed in platting straw for bonnets, hassocks, and matting, and, during the season, the men are occupied in dredging for oysters. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, the former rated in the **King's Books** at £10 10. and in the patronage of the Crown; and the latter rated at £5 19s. 2d. endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St David s**; two-thirds of the tithes are appropriated to the rectory, and one-third to the vicarage. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Mary**. A school for the gratuitous instruction of about twenty-five poor girls is entirely supported by **Mrs Mirehouse of Brownslade** in the parish of **Castlemartin**.

Near the entrance of the **Haven** are the remains of an ancient building, called the block-House, of the origin or purpose of which there is no historical record: From its situation it appears to have been erected for the protection of the entrance, probably in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, or **Elizabeth**; but, from the excellency of the masonry some tourists have ascribed to it a **Roman** origin. Near the **Church** is a mansion called the **Hall** the property of **John Mirehouse, esq.**, of **Brownslade**, to whom the whole parish belongs, and now in the occupation of a tenant. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £229. 16s.

"On The State of Education in Wales 1847".

PARISH OF **Angle**. - On the 26th of December I visited the above parish, which is served by the same Clergyman as **Warren**. He resides at **Angle**. There is a small school in the village kept by a person who is also a Baker and keeps one or two cows. The school had been broken up for the Christmas holidays, and would not be open for the next three weeks. The master receives annually from the sinecure Rector, the Rev. **W. North**, Professor of Latin Literature at **St Davids College, Lampeter**, £5 for educating eight poor children of the Parish; and an additional £5 from **Mrs. Mirehouse**, the lady of the principal resident proprietor of the parish for educating 10 others. The

inhabitants of the village are chiefly fishermen. The labourers who live in the parish are very poor. Wages are 8d. per day with food, or 1s. on their own finding. **Mr. Dalton** informed me that there had not to his knowledge been any wrecking for the last four or five years. Wrecking was not confined to the labouring class, but extended also to the farmers, who would not scruple to take possession of any articles which might be thrown ashore. The schoolroom was open-roofed, rendered, and in good repair. It was part of a dwelling-house. The schoolmaster's mother lived in the other part. The proprietor of the parish is paid £3. 10s. per annum for the house. There was a garden belonging to it.

*(In 1935 **Angle** - a report of county school inspections singled this school out as being the worst in the county as far as vulnerability to disease and epidemic because of primitive hygiene facilities.)*

1939-45

During the Second World War land was taken over for an airfield for coastal defence.

Pembroke Dock was a large seaplane base with squadrons of **Sunderlands** as well as smaller seaplane.

One Sunderland had problems when its hull was damaged by wreckage when taking off after carrying out a rescue at sea. It was impossible for it to land on water as the hull would have been torn right open so it made a landing on the grass of **Angle** airfield.

Some names connected with Angle

Clergy CCED–Rectors& Vicars

1200	Gerald de Barri
1325 Mar 9	Thomas de Cotyngham.
1325 Mar 21	Howell ap Gryffith.
1383	William de Faryngton.
1383 Jul 18	William Wright, vice William de Faryngton.
1383 Sep 29	John Wayte.
1405 Mar 21	John Ufford.
1428	Henry Welles,
1446 Dec 20	Res Philip, Bach.decrees.
1472 Apr 17	Alexander Kyng
1486	Robert Smyth, vice Alexander Kyng, deceased
1535-6	William Benett.
1554	John Griffith.

1580	Richard Meredith.
1591 Dec 22	John Farrar, M.A.
1604	Griffith Vaughan.
1621 Dec 21	Paul de la Ravier.
1622 Apr 20	Francis White.
1638 Aug 11	John Ganry de la Champnolle.
1684 Jun 15	Joseph Wilkers.
1702 Mar 18	John Shores.
1714 Mar 5	Christopher Baines, M.A. vice John Shore, deceased.
1719 Mar 4	Robert Eyre, M.A.,14 vice Christopher Baynes, deceased.
1775 Jun 9	Thomas Mills Hoare, M.A vice Robert Eyre, deceased
1783.May 23.	Thomas Birt, vice Thomas Mills Hoare, deceased
1815. Apr. 27.	Frederick Henry Neve, M.A., vice Thomas Birt, deceased.
1844. Jan. 19.	William North, M.A.,18 vice Frederick Henry Neve, M.A., deceased.
1876.Dec. 15.	Charles GresFord Edmondes, vice William North, ceded.
1896. Jan. 15.	William Lloyd Harries, M.A.,17 vice Robert Weeks, deceased, who died on 19 Nov.,

1895,

The vicarage having been merged in the rectory by order in Council 5 Aug., 1886, whereby the suppressed as sinecure rectory was from 10 April, 1885.

1902 Nov 25 **Edwin John Wolfe, vice William Lloyd Harries instituted to**
Llanbedr, Ys-tradyw.

1907 Nov 2 **William Garner, MA.,** vice **Irvin John Wolfe**, resigned on 1st April,
1907.

Vicars

1402 **John Kydde.**

1402 Sep. 23. **Robert Salmon, vice John Rydde**, exchanged.

1422 Nov. 18. **Henry Gayrstang.**

1424 Jan. 29. **William Hodonet**

1441 **John Baker**

1491 Mar. 23. **Symon Pecoke, vice John Baker**, resigned.

1495 Nov. 25. **William Cornysh.**

1534 **William Jeven**

1554 May 9. **James Esmunde.**

1565 July 18. **John Butler, vice James Esmonde**, deceased.

1661 **Thomas Westbie, M.A.**

1662 Oct. 15 **John Wonnacker.**

1667 Apr. 8 **Thomas Price, vice John Wonnacker**, resigned.

1675 Mar 4 **Richard Newton, BA.,** vice . . deceased.

1691 **John Catlin.**

1703 Jan. 23. **Charles Williams.**

1755 Jun. 25. **John Williams, vice Charles Williams**, deceased.

1784 Dec. 18. **John Higgon, BA., vice John Williams**, deceased

1787 May 3. **David Davies, vice James Higgon**, deceased.

1804 Aug. 23 **James Hicks, vice David Davids**,resigned

1817 Jan. 20. **Thomas Dalton, l3 vice James Hicks**, deceased.

1859 Mar. 2. **John Carne Pocock, vice Thomas Dalton**, deceased.

1868 Apr. 21.

Robert Weeks, vice John Came Pocock, resigned

ap Gryffith Howell 1325 Mar 21 **Angle** Rector **WWHR** Vol1 p236,

Adams Bartholomew 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Adams John 1670 **Angle** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Angulo Philip 1215 Irish grants **Angle** **South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,,**

Angulo Walter 1215 Irish grants **Angle** **South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,,**

Baines Christopher 1714 Mar 5 d1719 M A. **Angle** Rector **WWHR** Vol1 P236,

Baker John 1491, 23 March On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Pecoke**

Simon, chaplain, was admitted by the Rev. etc., to the vicarage of **Angle** and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there, at the presentation of **Sir Smyth Robert** rector of the said **Church**, true patron of the said vicarage. **WWHR** Vol1 p238,

Barger Mark 1791/2 (tenant) **Angle** town **CRO Land Tax Records**

Barlow John 1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of **Nangle**, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebatch, esq., **Thomas Carpenter** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq.. Lease for a year of **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Barlow John 1681/2, Feb. 4. **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow** , father of the said **William Barlow** , Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Barlow William 1681/2, Feb. 4 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a

manner as **John Barlow** , father of the said **William Barlow** , Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlowe John 1666, April 8 **John Barlowe** of Sebetch, esq., **Gorge Maye** of **Nangle**, gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of **Penally** to Acornbury Priory," an **Austin** nunnery in **Herefordshire**, and that of **Manorbier** to the Priory of **Monkton** 1324 **John de Barri** was seised of five Knight's fees at **Manorbier** of the value of 100 marks. It is probably of this **John** that there is the effigy in **Manorbier Church**, he was a witness to the *Angle charter of 1298*. Shortly before that, he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **David**, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of **Manorbier** against **Richard Simond** who had married the daughter of **Nicholas de Carew**. The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that **Barri Ann de** 1301 daughter of **John** daughter, was prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory in He also had 2 sons

Baynon Elizabeth 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Baynon Francis 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beavan Anne 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beavan John 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bedford George 1791/2 (tenant) **Angle** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Beneger John 1331 April 27 junior of **Angle** *StratFord C Inq Misc File 115*

(13) (Cal p290 No 1185),

Benett William 1535 6 **Angle** Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236, Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Birt Thomas 1783 May23 1815d **Angle** Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236,*

Birt Thomas , Rev 1791/2 (owner) **Angle Castle** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Buckney George 1791/2 (owner) **Angle town CRO Land Tax Records**

Butler John 1564 Mar28 Castlemartim Vicar deprived of the living ---1565
 July 18 **Angle Church** Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR* Vol1 p238, *WWHR* Vol1 269

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman **Lord** and **Angharad** daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a **Castle** at nearby **Carew**) and the beautiful and notorious Welsh, **Princess Nest** born **Manorbier** c 1146. held living of **Angle** 1215 ? **Manorbier** Intro 1188 *Camrose South Wales by Wade* .administrator of the See of **St Davids** visited Ireland 1183.Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at **Mathry Llanwnda& Tenby** 1175.held living of **Llanwnda** in 12c.held prebenal **Mathry** 12c. returned to Dyfed 1172.was rector of **St Marys Church Tenby** in 1172.Tour of Wales with Archbishop Baldwin1188.left Kings service to study Theology at Lincoln 1196.died 1223.Tomb **St Davids** Cathedral. *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Carew Sir Nicholas 1298 was a man of mark, of his local influence, had great evidence In 1298 he was a witness to the charter of **Philip of Angle to William de la Roche** . In 1301 he signed the famous letter of the **Parliament of Lincoln to the Pope**, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown, not as **Lord of Carew** where he was a tenant of the **Earl of Pembroke**, but as **Lord of Moulsoford**," and in the same year was summoned by **Edward I** to the host against the Scots." He bore as arms the famous black lions passant of the **Carews**, and he died in 1311, having in his lifetime granted his lands in Carlow, Ireland, to his son

Carpender Thomas 1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of **Nangle**, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, esq.,**Thomas Carpender** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq.. Lease for a year of **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Catlin John 1691 **Angle Church** Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR* Vol1 p 239

Clifford John 1406 March 21 . Also on 21 March in the year abovesaid, at London, the same reverent father admitted **Sir John Clifford** to the parish **Church** of **Angle** of our diocese, on the presentation of the most excellent prince etc., **Henry** etc., patron for this turn by reason of the temporalities of the priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**, being in his hands by occasion of the war between himself and his adversaries the French, and him, etc., he instituted etc.,.

Codde John 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Comyshe William 1495, 25th November. On the 25th day of the said month the aforementioned **Lord Hugh Bishop** of **St David's** in his manse of Bridewell, London collated the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Mary, Angle** then long time vacant and in his collation for this turn by lapse, to brother **William Comyshe** capacitated for this by papal authority.

Cooke Henry 1670 **Angle H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Cooke Henry 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Cornysh William 1495 Nov 25 **Angle Vicar** *WWHR* Vol1 p 238,

Cradock (Newton) Richard 1444 Sir died **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*,

Cradock John 1347 **Castlemartin Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*,

Cradock John 1327 of **Newton Juror Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*,

Dalton Thomas 1817 Jan 20 **Angle Vicar** 1820 Feb 8 **Warren** vicar 1820 Feb 8

Warren Vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239 *WWHR* Vol1 p238 *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

David Hugh 1670 **Angle H 2 Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rice 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies David 1787 May 3 **Angle Vicar** *WWHR* Vol1 p239

Davies David 1787 May 3 **Angle Church Vicar** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies David 1791/2 **Rev** owner **Angle** Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies John 1791/2 tenant **Angle** Studock *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Richard 1791/2 tenant **Angle** town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies William 3 April 1806 **Angle** Yeoman Offence Threatening behaviour by inducing prosecutor to enter his dwelling house prosecutor's property in prisoner's tenure and threatening him with his pistol if he did not sign two receipts No indictment **Angle** Prosecutor

Mirehouse John esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Angulo John 1314 75 **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Philip 1278 *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Philip 1314 **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mir Sloane*

charterXXXII 14 British Museum 1298

de Angulo Phillip 1247 grants **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Richard 1247 held of the Earl a Knights fee at **Angle**

de Angulo Richard 1278 Knights fee at **Angle** **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Stephen 1278 *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Stephen 1298 **Angle** **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Angulo Walter 1247 **Angle** **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Barri Gerald 1200?? **Angle** Rector *WWHR Vol 1 p236 Geraldus Cambresis*

Gerald of Wales Cambrensis Giraldus legate *Gir Camb De Rebus R S Vol I p 24* 1174 1175 **de**

Barri Gerald born 1147 see **Giraldus Cambrensis Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Carew Nicholas 1447 **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Castro John 1272 was present at the **Crespyng Stackpole** fine -- witness **Angle**

1298 *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Creppings William 1298 witness **Angle** *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII*

de Faryngton William 1383 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de la Champnolle John Ganry 1638 Aug 11 Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 236

de la Ravier Paul 1621 Dec 21 Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 236

de Nenborth John 1298 Narberth Seneschal Steward of Pembroke witness Angle
British Museum Sloane charterXXXII

de Rupe Gilbert 1298 Roch, Maenclochog vicarage witness Angle
British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 charter Roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290
 November 6 Clipston 30 Oct 1320 *Patent Rolls*

de Rupe or Roch William 1298 Angle and Sepinitond Sheep Island charter Angle
South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Margery 1350 married Cradock Roger the day after her fathers death
 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

de Shirburn Alice 1362 ten years old daughter of de Shirburn John Angle *South*
Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Edward 1447 de Carew Nicholas held lands in Angle of Edward de
 Shirburn "by military service and suit of Edwards Court at Nangle' *South Pembrokeshire Mary*
Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Edward 1447 built Chapel Angle and Bangeston *South Pembrokeshire*
Mary Mirehouse,

de Shirburn John 1362 died Angle Juror at Pembroke in 1357 Angle *South*
Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Margaret 1340 Wife of Nicholas Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary*
Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Nicholas 1350 died Angle general pardon 1340 Angle *South*
Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,

de Shirburn Robert 1298 Sheriff in **Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*,
British Museum Sloane charterXXXII

de Shirburn Walter 1327 Juror **Pembroke Angle** *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*,

de Shyrburn Robert 1298 Sheriff **Angle** witness **Angle** *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII*

Devereux John 1613 **John Devereux** son of **Devereux Patrick** of Ireland
married **Harris Margaret** daughter of **Harris John** of the Hall **Angle** **Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen**

Edmondes Charles Gresford 1876 Dec15 **Angle** Rector 1882 Jul 11 **St Twinnels**
Vicar 1882 Jul 11 **Warren** vicar . 1892 Aug 25 **St Petrox** rector. . 1892 Aug 25 **Stackpole**
Rector *WWHR* Vol4 p 208.*WWHR* Vol1 p236*WWHR* Vol3 p 308. *WWHR* Vol4 p 239. *WWHR* Vol3 p 304

Edwards Peter 1791 tenant **Angle** town *CRO Land Tax Records*1791/2

Esmunde James 1554 May9 1565 died **Angle** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p238.

Eynon Patricke 1670 **Angle** H 5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eyre Robert 1719 Mar 4 1775d? MA **Angle** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p236.

Farrar John 1591 Dec22 MA **Angle** Rector *WWHR* Vol 1 p236.

Ferrier John 1670 **Angle** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferrier John 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Fullicke Elenor 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garner William 1907 Nov 2 M A **Angle Church** Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR* Vol1 p 236

Gayrstang Henry 1422 Nov 18 **Angle** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p 238 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Gilbert of Angle 1173-6 estates in Meath Ireland *The History of Pembrokeshire*
Rev James Phillips 1909.

Gilbert of Angle 1207 granted lands in Connaugh pardoned *Old Pembrokeshire families Henry Owen p 85.*

Grants George 1791/2 tenant **Angle White Hall** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Greene John 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1554 **Angle** Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236.*

Griffith John 1554 **Angle Church** Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Griffiths George 1871 Globe hotel **Angle** and **Bangeston.**

Griffiths Maria 1871 Globe hotel **Angle** and **Bangeston.**

Griffiths Martha 5 July 1818 **Angle**, Married- Offence Theft of food - milk - milked
prosecutor's cows in the night time, Prisoner aged 35, **Angle**, Prosecutor **White, Thomas Angle**,
carpenter Verdict Guilty to the value of 4d Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Grindon Mary 1670 **Angle H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Grindon Mary 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Grindon William 1670 **Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Gwither Thomas 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Gwyther Aaron 1791/2 tenant **Angle Hurburton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Samual 1791/2 tenant **Angle Bush** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harlowe John 1670 **Angle H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harries William Lloyd 1896 Jan 15 MA **Angle** Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 236*

Harris John 1613 of Hall **Nangle** daughter **Margaret** of the Hall **Angle Lewis**
Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales

Harris Margaret	1613	daughter of John Harris of the Hall Angle Lewis Dwnn
<i>Deputy Herald of Wales</i>		
Harvey John	1791/2	tenant Angle Point Tenement <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Hay Elizabeth	1791/2	owner Angle town <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Hayes Griffith	1670	Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hervey ?	1795 Dec 9	Mr Bangeston Angle <i>NLW MS 1352b ff310 14</i>
Hicks James	1804 Aug 23	Angle Church Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
<i>WWHR Vol1 p239</i>		
Higgon John	1784 Dec18 1787d	BA Angle Vicar <i>WWHR Vol1 p239</i>
Hilling Henry	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hilling John	1670	Angle H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hoare Thomas Mills	1775 Jun 9	Angle Church Rector 1783 d <i>Pembrokeshire</i>
<i>Parsons</i>		
Hobbe Margret	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hodenet William	1424 Jan 29	Angle Vicar <i>WWHR Vol1 p238</i>
Hodonet William	1424 Jan 29	Angle Church Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Holcombe W	1791/2	Rev owner Angle Middle Hall <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Hoode Griffith	1670	Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hoode Jone	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hore Abraham	1670	Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hughes Henry	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hughes Hugh	1670	Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyett Griffith	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkins Arthur	1791/2	tenant Angle Middle Hall <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Jeven William	1534	Angle Church Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>

Jocelyn of Angle 1173- 6 granted Navan estates in Meath Ireland **The History of Pembrokeshire** Rev James **Phillips** 1909.

John Jacob 1791/2 tenant **Angle** town **CRO Land Tax Records**

Jones B S M Flying Officer plus crew blazing Sunderland **Angle** Bay.

Jones John 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones Morgan 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones Patricke 1670 **Angle** H **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones Patricke 1670 **Angle** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Kinner William d1701 **Angle** had son **William**. **WWHR** 1915

Kydde John 1402, September 23 . **Guy** etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church** of **St. Michael, Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc. 1402 Sep **St Mich Pemb** vicar de Excestre. 1402 **Angle** Vicar **WWHR** Vol1

Kyng Alexander 1472 Apr17 d 1486 **Angle** Rector On 17 March 1487 aforesaid at the manor of **Lantfey** one **Sir Robert Smyth**, chaplain was admitted to the parish **Church** of **Angle** vacant by the death of Master **Alexander Kyng**, last rector there on the presentation of **William** abbot of the exempt Monastery of **St Alban** the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said **Church** because of the priory of **Pembroke**. And he had Letters etc. **WWHR** Vol 1 p236. **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Kynner William 1670 **Angle** H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Levett Mary daughter of **John Mirehouse**, of **Angle** and **Brownslade**
grandmother of **Cecil Lambton**.

Lewis Evan 1670 **Angle** H2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lewis Nicholas 1681/2, Feb. 4 .**William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis** esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lewis Thomas 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lort John 1670 **Sir Angle H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lort John 1670 **Sir vacant Angle H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Machan John 1670 **Angle H 3 Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Malesent David (Malefant) 1298 witness **Angle** *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14.*

Marchant Richard 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mason Henry 1791/2 tenant **Angle** Boathouse park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Maye Gorge 1666, April 8 .**John Barlowe** of **Sebetch**, esq.,**Gorge Maye** of **Nangle**,gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Mayer George 1681/2, Feb. 4 .**William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mear Hugh 1791/2 esq. owner **Angle White Hall** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mirehouse John, March 25, 1842 Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of **Angle** and **Bangeston**, **South Pembrokeshire** *M Mirehouse*,

Meare Francis 1670 of **Corston Angle** H4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare George 1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of **Nangle**, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, esq., **Thomas** Carpenter of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq.. Lease for a year of **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Meare William 1670 .**Angle** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meredith Richard 1580 **Angle Church** Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Meridith Richard 1580 **Angle** Rector *WWHR* Vol 1 p236 son of **Robert Meridith ap Gronow** became **Bishop** of Loughlin

Mirehouse B W B 1904 Col was local landlord **Angle**

Mirehouse John 1794 esq., **Brownslade** £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794. born in 1753 Cambridge University with **John Campbell**. tenant **Castlemartin Moor** 1786 tenant **Brownslade Castlemartin**. bought **Bangeston** in 1805 with Hall **Angle** and the bulk of the **Angle** property. High Sheriff in 1810. died March 29 1823. *Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2*

Mirehouse John 1834 esq. **Brownslade Castlemartin** (and **Angle**) *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.*

Mirehouse John 24th March 1824 . *Common Sergeant of the City of London* purchased **Angle** estate

Mirehouse Mary 1910 **Angle** wrote **South Pembrokeshire**.

Mirehouse ? 26 November 1867 Miss of **Angle** christened HMS Gnat in the dark on **Pembroke Dock**.

Mirehouse R 1864 of The Hall of **Angle** son of **R B Levett** and **John Mirehouse's daughter**-- took his mothers surname

Morse	Margret	1670	Angle	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morse	Owen	1670	Angle	H	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Morse	Owen	1670	Angle	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Morse	Richard	1670	Angle	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax .

Myerhouse **Richard** 1900 Colonel in the South African Wars 1900 **Angle** and **Bangeston**

Neve **Fredrick Henry** 1815 Apr 27 1844 MA died **Angle** Rector **WWHR** Vol1 p236

Newton **Elinor** 1500 late wife In the will of 1500 of **Richard Newton**, a resident in the parish of **Monkton**, near **Pembroke**, he bequeaths "to the Chapel of **St George** the Martyr of **Nangle** four tenements in **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, which lands of late appertained to the Chapel of **St Anthony** in the **Nangle**, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the Chapel of **St Anthony**, that is to say...Shelborn and his ancestors and for me and **Elinor** my late wife" He also directed that "the principal window in the Chapel of **St George** above the altar shall be renewed and barred with **Green** bars, and that the history and life of **St George** shall be pictured upon the glass". ***Prerogative Register of Canterbury***

Newton	Richard	1675 Mar 4	B A	Angle Church	Vicar	1675 Oct 22
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Manorbier vicar ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***. **WWHR** Vol2 P 286 **WWHR** Vol1 P 239

North	William	1844 Jan 19	Angle	Rector	WWHR Vol1 p236
North	William	1844 Jan 19	M A	Angle Church	Rector <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>

Palmer **John** 1791/2 tenant **Angle Taylor**, Tenement ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Pecoke **Simon** 1491, 23 March On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Simon Pecoke**, chaplain, was admitted by the Rev. etc., to the vicarage of **Angle** and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there, at the presentation of **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of the said **Church**, true patron of the said vicarage. - ***Pembrokeshire Parsons*** **WWHR** Vol1 p238

Penson R K	1850s	restored Church in Angle and Bangeston .
Pocock John Carne	1859 Mar2	Angle Vicar <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p239
Price Thomas	1667 Apr 8	Angle Church Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Prickett George	1791/2	tenant Angle town <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Proute William	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Reade Elizabeth	1670	Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rede ?	1543	Mr Churchwarden Nangle Angle <i>PRO 223/423</i> .
Reynolds Samuel	1791/2	tenant Angle Harness Hill <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Richard ?	1366	.of Angle <i>Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3</i>
Rogers Robert	1791/2	tenant Angle town <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>

Salmon Robert 1402, September 23 .**Guy** etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church** of **St. Michael, Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. d at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc. **Salmon Robert** 1402 September 23

Angle Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p238. 1402 **St Mich Pemb** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p234.

Savill Lettice	1670	. Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
ScourLocke Francis	1670	. Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
ScurLocke Thomas	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sevitt Elizabeth	1791/2	tenant Angle Castle <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Shores John	1702 Mar 18	Angle Church Rector <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .

Smyth Robert 1487, 17 March .On 17 March aforesaid at the manor of **Lantfey** one **Sir Robert Smyth**, chaplain was admitted to the parish **Church** of **Angle** vacant by the death of **Master Alexander Kyng**, last rector there on the presentation of **William** abbot of the exempt

Monastery of **St Alban** the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said **Church** because of the priory of **Pembroke**. And he had Letters etc. **WWHR** Vol1 p236
chaplain parish **Church** of **Angle** 1487 17 March . rector vicarage of **Angle** 1491 23 March .-----
Smyth Robert 1491, 23 March .On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Simon Pecoke**, chaplain,
was admitted by the Rev. etc., to the vicarage of **Angle** and instituted canonically in the same, then
vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there, at the presentation of **Sir Robert**
Smyth rector of the said **Church**, true patron of the said vicarage.

son of Henry **FitzHenry Henry** 1298 witness **Angle British Museum Sloane**
charterXXXII 14.

Streter Elizabet 1670 **Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Tayler John 1670 **Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thimmer William 1791/2 owner **Angle Hall** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Birt 1783 May 23 **Angle Church Rector** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas John 1 November 1792 **Angle** Labourer Offence Theft of smuggled
goods - tobacco - from a warehouse. Indicted twice for the fact, the other - for Breaking and
entering a warehouse with intent. Prosecutor **Adams John**, esq., collector of customs *Before*

the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Thomas Margret 1670 **Angle H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Triphock Richard 1791/2 tenant **Angle town** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ufford John 1405 Mar 21 **Angle Rector** **WWHR** Vol 1 p236

Vaughan Griffith 1604 **Angle Church Rector** *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR*
Vol1 P 236

Vaughan John 1670 **Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Veynon Elizabeth 1670 **Angle H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Wade Anne 1670 **Angle P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Wayte John	1383 Sep 29	Angle Church Rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
WWHR Vol1 p236			
Webbe Robert	1670	Angle H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webbe Robert	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Weeks Robert	1868 Apr 21	Angle Church Vicar	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
WWHR Vol1 P 239,			
Welles Henry	1428	Angle Church Rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Welsh Anne	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Westbie Thomas	1661	Angle MA Vicar	WWHR Vol1 P 238, <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
White Elizabeth	1791/2	tenant Angle Love Lake	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
White Francis	1622 Apr 20	Angle Rector	WWHR Vol1 P236,
White Francis	1622 Apr 20	Angle Church Rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
White ?	1543	Mr Churchwarden Nangle	Angle PRO 223/423
Whitto Elizabeth	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Whitto Walter	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wilkers Joseph	1684 Jun 15	Angle Church Rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Williams Charles	1703 Jan 23 1755d	Angle Vicar	WWHR Vol1 p 239
Williams Humphrey	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams John	1755 Jun 25	Angle Church Vicar	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Williams John	1755 Jun25 1784d	Angle Vicar	WWHR Vol1 P 239,
Williams Roger	1791/2	tenant Angle Glebe	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Williams Thomas	1670	Angle H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Thomas	1670	Angle P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wonnacker John	1662 Oct 15	Angle Vicar	WWHR Vol1 p238,

Wyliot David

1298

Orielton witness Angle British Museum Sloane

charterXXXII,

Bangeston.

According to *RCAM*.

The mere "shell of a mansion" seen by *Fenton (Tour, 404)* has practically vanished, and in its grounds immediately to the north-east now stands a coast-guard station. The site of what was once the fish-pond is easily found. Visited, 8th **June** 1922.

The earliest record of the **Benegers of Bangeston** appears to be in 1172, when a branch of the family took part with **Strongbow** in the Irish Invasion. There is an Irish saying that anything very astounding beats Banagher. Could that have arisen from any feats performed by the **Benegers**? One **Ralph Beneger of Bangeston** rebuilt **Pwllcrochan Church** in 1342. It contains two inscriptions recording his name, and an effigy of him in his canonical habit, as Rector.

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston is the next owner of whom we hear, though how it became his does not appear, possibly by marriage with a **Beneger** heiress. He was the son of **Henry Dawes**, by **Lettice**, daughter of **William Walters of Roch** (her brother's daughter, the famous **Lucy Walters**, went to France and there met **Charles II.**, by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of **Monmouth**). **Henry Dawes** was the son of **Griffith Dawes**, whose widow **Joan**, daughter of **Richard Fletcher**, married **Henry White of Henllan**, near **Pwllcrochan** (now a ruin), who was Sheriff in 1592.

Griffith was the son of **Nicholas Dawes**, by **Katherine Butler of Johnston**. **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston** was *Sheriff in 1665*. His only daughter and heiress, **Ann**, married **Griffith White**, son of **Henry White of Henllan**, who was *Sheriff in 1658*. The Whites were a very old **Tenby** family, and acquired **Henllan** through **Jestina Eynon**, daughter and heiress of **John Eynon of Henllan**, who married **John White**. One **Griffith White of Henllan**, three times Sheriff, was buried in **Rhoscrowther Church** in 1589. **Henry, or Harry Dawes**, father of **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston**, appears, according to **Lewis Dwnn**, to have lived at **Castlemartin**. This fits in with the theory that **Bangeston** came into the family by **Griffith's** marriage; but it is also possible that **Henry** lived at **Castlemartin** during his father's lifetime, if his father was at **Bangeston**.

On **June 16, 1686**, **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston**, or, as it is put, of Banaston in the Parishe of **Nangle**, esq.re., **Thomas Lort**, of **East Moor, Manorbier**, and **Francis Dawes of Pembroke**, gent., with **Devereux Hammond**, **James Lloyd** and **Francis Smith** of **Tenbie**, gents., as representatives of **Alice Bowen** of Gloucester spinster bought from **Thomas Williams** of **St. Florence**, for £290 10s., the land of **Carswell** (at **St. Florence**), then occupied by **Richard Rowe**, for the relief of the poor and aged of **Tenbie**. The farm, to this day, belongs half to the Trustees of the **Tenby** Charities, and half to the Rector and Churchwardens of **St. Mary's, Tenby**.

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, as before stated, had an only daughter, **Ann**, who married **Griffith**, son of **Henry White of Henllan**. **Griffith** died before his father, leaving an only Child, **Elizabeth**, who thus inherited **Bangeston** from her grandfather. **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston** died January 16, 1692, aged seventy, his monument, with a small marble coat of arms bearing the three Daws was one of three monuments which were rescued from destruction when the south transept of **Angle Church** became ruinous, and was pulled down. They were replaced a few years ago, pieced together as far as broken fragments would allow, in the north transept. One of the other two is a plain grey marble tablet to **Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard**, sister of **Mrs. Alice Dawes** (probably **Griffith's** wife), who died January 17, 1725, aged eighty-six; the other, a handsome marble monument surmounted by a coat of arms, to **Brigadier General Thomas Ferrers**, the third **Husband of Elizabeth White**, granddaughter of **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston**, who died October 26, 1722.

Elizabeth White married four times.

First, **Thomas Lort**, son of **Sampson Lort** of **East Moor, Manorbier** (**Sampson Lort, John Lort** of **Prickerston**, and **Sir Roger Lort** of **Stackpole** were brothers; sons of **Henry Lort** of **Stackpole**, Sheriff in 1619). Grandfather **Dawes** is said to have disapproved of the match, and to have hurried across the fields from **Bangeston** to **Angle Church** to stop the wedding; but **Thomas** (a sailor) and

the wily **Elizabeth** had got a chaplain with a special licence at the boat-house at the foot of **Bangeston Hill**, and so outwitted the irate old gentleman, crossing the **Haven** afterwards in a boat. **Elizabeth's** second **Husband** was **Richard, Viscount Bulkeley**; then came **Brigadier General Thomas Ferrers**, to whom she erected the marble monument, on which she describes him as her truly mourned and dearly beloved **Husband**. Lastly, she married **John Hook**, who was Sheriff in 1755, and who survived her. She left no children by any of her **Husbands**, and **John Hook** therefore bequeathed **Bangeston** to his godson and namesake, **John Hook Campbell, Lyon King at Arms**; he was a grandson of **Sir Alexander**, who married **Miss Lort of Stackpole**, brother of **Sir Plyse Campbell**, and uncle of **John, first. Baron Cawdor**; he died in 1795. His son **Matthew married. Ellstacia, daughter of Francis Basset**, of Heanton Court Devon, and had a son, also **Matthew** (who married **Anne daughter of William Adams of Holyland**, and died without issue), and three daughters, coheiresses; of whom **Eustacia married her cousin Sir George Campbell, G.C.B.**, brother of **John, First Baron Cawdor**; he died in 1821, leaving no issue. **Matthew Campbell** appears to have got into money difficulties which obliged him to sell **Bangeston**; the valuable lead roof was stripped off, and everything removed that could be turned into money, and the bare walls soon assumed the look of ruin and decay.

This must have happened after 1789, as **Richard Gough**, in an Addendum to Camden, mentions **Bangeston** as then occupied, and **Fenton** in 1811 laments its ruined state and recalls its remembered hospitality, therefore the dismantling must have occurred sometime between these two dates. **Fenton** also mentions its Norman founder; if this is correct he must have founded an older house than the ruin we now see, whose **Long**, unfortified facade, large oblong windows and general sumptuous style point to much later and less troubled times, when the fear of the enemy was not constantly before mens eyes. The walled enclosure immediately in front of the house, now overgrown with trees, and a carpet of daffodils in spring, called the **Bowling Green**. There is a large kitchen garden with magnificently high walls, an artificial pond in the wood adjoining, and traces of an old watermill; also an avenue of beeches, leading away to the **westward**, still recalls the glories of the old house.

Matthew Campbell was a great friend of **Fenton** s, and entertained him at his house in **Pembroke** on his Tour in 1811.

Bangeston, with **Hall Angle**, and the bulk of the **Angle** property, was bought in 1805 by **John Mirehouse, esq., from Lord Cawdor**, and remains in his family to the present day. **Bangeston** being a ruin, Hall became the dwelling house, but at the time of purchase the family resided (as **Lord Cawdor's** tenants) at **Brownslade**, and did not take up their residence at Hall until 1864.

Some names connected with Bangeston.

Hook John of **Bangeston** 1756 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Barlow of **Slebech**, co. **Pembroke**, esq., **John Hooke of Bangeston**, esq..
Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the **Slebech** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

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Beneger of Benegeriston -- Beneger. —

According to **Owen**

A family long resident in the county, who gave their name to **Bangeston**, formerly **Benegeriston**. There are four **Bangestons**, namely, in **Angle**, **St Mary's Pembroke**, **Stackpole** and **St. Issell's**. The **Benegers** held, as co-parceners with **Wogan** and **Robelyn**, two fees of the Earl at **Cosheston** in 1246, 1324, and 1348.

Beneger John 1300 was seneschal of **Pembroke** in 1300, and in that office was a witness to the charter of **Martin Philip** the son of **Martin. Thomas**, "

Beneger William had passed, by a fine, to **Symon Richard** a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston" (Alleston). We find many of the family jurors at **Pembroke** and **Tenby** in the 14th century.

Fenton states that "**Beneger**, of Benegeriston, were men of great note in **Pembrokeshire**," and observes . " a branch was in the suite of **Strongbow** on the Irish expedition, who perhaps, might have laid the foundation of a family of that name in Ireland."

de Beneger Adam is mentioned by **Giraldus Cambrensis**.

Bangeston - Dawes, White, Lort, Campbell, names

According to the ***Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales*** The 'mere shell of a mansion " seen by **Fenton** (Tour, 1810 p. 404) has practically vanished, and in its grounds immediately to the north-east now stands a coast-guard station. The site of what was once the fish-pond is easily found.-Visited, 8th **June** 1922

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Henry, or Harry Dawes father of **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston**, appears, according to **Lewis Dwnn**, to have lived at **Castlemartin**. This fits in with the theory that **Bangeston** came into the family by Griffiths marriage, but it is also possible that **Henry** lived at **Castlemartin** during his father's lifetime, if his father was at **Bangeston**.

Dawes Griffith was the son of **Dawes Nicholas** by **Butler Katherine** of **Johnston** .

Dawes Griffith of **Bangeston** was Sheriff in 1665. His only daughter and heiress,

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Campbell Matthew brother of **Campbell John**, First Baron **Cawdor**, **Campbell Matthew** appears to have got into money difficulties which obliged him to sell **Bangeston**. **Bangeston**, with **Hall Angle**, and the bulk of the **Angle** property, was bought in 1805 by **Mirehouse, John**, esq., from **Lord Cawdor**, and remains in his family to the present day

Dawes of **Bangeston** nr **Angle**

Dawes Henry by **Lettice**??some records say **Lettice Walters** others say **Margaret Walters** daughter of **William Walters** of **Roch** her brother's daughter the infamous **Lucy Walters** went to France and there using the name **Lucy Bowen** met **Charles II** by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of **Monmouth**

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Dawes Ann married **White Griffith** son of **White Henry** of **Henllan** who was Sheriff in 1658

Dawes Henry 1613 **Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales** records that in 1613 **Henry Dawes** whose wife was **Lettice Walters** of **Roch Castle** was living at **Castlemartin** probably during the lifetime of his father **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston**.

Griffith Dawes wife was still alive in 1643 when she begged **Lord Carbery** leader of the Royalist forces at **Tenby** to spare the people of the area from his vow to plunder and sack the area she was the mother of eight sons and eight daughters and also had at the time four grandchildren with her at **Henllan**

Dawes Francis 1663 d 1706? **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Henry Dawes** and **Margaret Walters** ?? *WWHR* 1915

Dawes Francis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis June 16 1686 of **Pembroke** gent land purchase

Dawes Grace 1640 **Bangeston** father was **Henry Dawes** she married **William Meares** and had a son **George** who was Mayor in 1671 *WWHR* 1915

Dawes Griffith 1592 whose widow **Dawes Joan** daughter of **Richard** Fletcher married **Henry White** of **Henllan** near **Pwllcrochan** now a ruin who was Sheriff in

Dawes Griffiths June 16 1686 of **Bangeston** esq. gave 20 shillings yearly for ever towards the said Free School payable out of his house in **St Michael's** Parish **Benefactors of the town of Pembroke** charity board 1713 On June 16 1686 **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** or as it is put of **Banaston** in the Parishe of **Nangle** esq.re **Thomas Lort** of **East Moor Manorbier** and **Francis Dawes** of **Pembroke** gent with **Devereux Hammond James Lloyd** and **Francis Smith** of **Tenbie** gents as representatives of **Alice Bowen** of Gloucester spinster bought from **Thomas Williams** of **St Florence** for £290 10s the land of **Carswell** at **St Florence** then occupied by **Richard Rowe** for the relief of the poor and aged of **Tenbie** The farm to this day belongs half to the Trustees of the **Tenby** Charities and half to the Rector and **Church Wardens** of **St Mary's Tenby**

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Dawes Griffin 1672 89 died 1716 **Pembroke** Mayor **Bangeston** son of **Henry Dawes** *WWHR* 1915

Dawes Griffith 1675 approx **Bangeston** nr **Angle** *WWHR* Vol 1 P 235

Dawes Griffith 1670 esq. Of **Bangeston** **Angle** H 5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Griffiths 1613 and his wife who was still alive in 1643 when she was living at **Henllan** where living at **Bangeston** They had eight sons and eight daughters and by 1643 four grandchildren father of **Henry Dawes** **Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales** 1613

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re land purchase

Dawes Griffith January 16 1692 of **Bangeston** died aged seventy

Dawes Griffith 1665 of **Bangeston** was Sheriff

Dawes Griffiths 1713 of **Bangeston** esq. **Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church**
Pembroke Benefactors of a free school **Pembroke**

Dawes Henry 1663 **Pembroke** married **Margaret Walter** had a son **Francis**
WWHR 1915

.....

Beneger Henry 1331 April 27 Stratford C *Inq Misc File 115 (13) (Cal p290 No 1185.*

Beneger John 1300 seneschal of **Pembroke** in, witness to the charter of **Philip Martin** the son of **Thomas , Martin**

Beneger John 1324 Aug 20 **Benegereston (Bangeston)**held one Knights' fee held by, and worth yearly 26s 8d and **Costyneston (Cosheston)** one third 2 Knights' fees worth yearly 40 marks. Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de Hamptona, King's Escheat**, at **Pembroke,.** *Old Pembrokeshire Families,Owen---Benegereston (Bangeston)I P M Edward II files 84 & 85.*

Beneger John 1331 April 27 junior of **Angle** Stratford C *Inq Misc File 115 (13) (Cal p290 No 1185),*

Beneger R 1327 to 1328 *Ministers Account 1208 m 2,*

Beneger Ralph d1342 rebuilt **Pwllcrochan Church** in 1342 Rector. *Old Pembrokeshire Families,Owen*

Beneger Ralph 1376 20 November Former tenant *I P M 248 f 105 49 Edward III.*

Beneger Stephen 1327 1328 *Ministers Account 1208 No 5,*

Beneger William 1322 passed, by a fine,to **Richard Symon** a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston" (Allest on)about family held, as co-parceners with **Wogan** and **Robelyn** , two fees of the Earl at **Cosheston** *Old Pembrokeshire Families,Owen Pembroke 1329 to Michaelmas 1330 Ministers Account 1208*

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Bowen Jane 1716 **Bangeston** married **Griffith Dawes**, **WWHR** 1915

Campbell Matthew 1789 sold **Bangeston** stripped the house.

Colby Lawrence 1716 Feb 7 **Bangeston** nr **Pembroke** appointed by **Sir Arthur Owen** cornet militia *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Cooke John 1726 of **Bangeston** tithes **Llanhowel** Acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Dame Elizabeth Viscountess Burkeley 1726 wife of **John Hooke** of **Bangeston** tithes **Llanhowel**

Davies Griffith 1664 of **Bangeston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Davies John 1750 June 27-28 **William Davies** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey gent only son of **John and Mary Davies** deceased **Margaret Davies** of the same spinster **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne Merchant** and **Mary** his wife **John Hook** of **Bangeston** esq. and **Mary** his wife **Jonathan Ellis** of London **Merchant Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court **Grace Church** Street London gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the Properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Hervey ? 1795 Dec 9 **Mr Bangeston Angle NLW MS 1352b ff310 14**

Hook John 1750, June 27-28 **William Davies** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, gent, only son of **John and Mary Davies**, deceased, **Margaret Davies** of the same, spinster, **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne, Merchant**, and **Mary** his wife, **John Hook** of **Bangeston**, esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Jonathan Ellis** of London, **Merchant**, of Naggs Head Court, **Grace Church** Street, London, gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the Properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Hook John 1756 of **Bangeston** wife **Mary High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Hooke John 1749, Nov 8 **Thomas Powell** of **Bedford Row**, co Middlesex, esq., **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, co **Pembroke**, esq., **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq. Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the **Slebech** estate **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

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Hooke John 1753, May 25-26 **Jonathan Ellis** of the city of London, **Merchant**, and **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court, **Grace Church** Street, London, gent, **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Thomas Phillips** of the parish of **Lampiter Velfrey**, gent, **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq. Lease and Release being an Assignment of the Mortgages **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

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Meares William 1643 married **Grace** the sister of **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** in 1643. **William** was Sheriff in 1673 *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse*,

Meares John March 25, 1842 of Plas **Llanstephan**, **Carmarthen** ,sold **Eastington** to **Mirehouse John**, **Common Sergeant of the City of London**, and owner of **Angle** and **Bangeston**, on March 25, 1842. *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse*, .

Prichard Alice 1671 ? **Bangeston** she married **Griffith Dawes** and had a daughter **Pheobe Dawes** *WWHR* 1915

White Elizabeth 1692 .granddaughter of **Griffith Dawes** inherited **Bangeston**

White Elizabeth 1692 married
1 **Thomas Lort** son of **Sampson Lort** of **East Moor Manorbier**.
2 **Richard Viscount Bulkeley**.
3 **Ferrers. Thomas Brigadier General**
4 **Hook John** who was Sheriff in 1755.

Bayvil,

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis. 1834. Bayvill,

A parish in the hundred of **Kemmes**, County of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (ENE) from **Newport**, containing 160 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated in the northern part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast is intersected by a tributary stream, which rises to the north of the **Church**, and falls into the river **NeVERN** near its influx into the sea at **Newport** bay. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of **Moylgrove**, in the archdeaconry of **Cardigan**, and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Andrew**. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. The poor are supported by an average annual assessment amounting to £24. 5.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins

Beyond **NeVERN** we pass near the lonely deserted Chapel of **Bayvil**

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Andrew the Apostle RCAM

The **Church** consists of a single chamber, 45ft by 18ft with no structural division between nave and chancel. A double bell cote surmounts the western Gable. The windows have square wooden caements. The floor is flagged. the font is 20in square by 8in deep, internal measurements, and stands on a short circular pillar; the total height is 26in. The single Bell is dated 1688. the churchyard is roughly circular. It is reported locally that the stone bearing the inscription VITALIANI EMERITO, which was removed from Cwm Gloyn farm to **NeVERN** churchyard originally stood in **Bayvil** churchyard – Visited 24th **June** 1922.

St. Andrew: circular churchyard containing tiny disused Georgian **Church** - twin bellcote box pews and triple decker pulpit.

St Andrew, Bayvil Church History

St Andrew, Bayvil - "St Andrew's is thought to be an early nineteenth century rebuilding of a medieval **Church** although no perceptible early fabric remains. Indeed the **Church** is valued for its survival as a modest but evocative late Georgian Anglican box with Gothick windows, and a completely intact, single chamber interior."

The Religious census of 1851 **Bayvill Parish Church**, with the Parish **Church** of **Moylgrove**
David Evan Morgan, Minister

The Welsh Church Year Book, 1929 St Brynach & St Mary (Cilgwyn) & Parish Church (Bayvil)Incumbent and Curates; **D Davies**

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Church of St. Andrew the Apostle.

This benefice was appropriated to the Abbey of **St. Dogmaels** in **Kemes**, probably by **Robert Martin, Lord** of the Lordship Marcher of **Kemes**.

It is evident, however, that there was formerly a rectory here, as in 1493 **Hugh ap Thomas** was presented to the Rectory of **Bayvil** by the Abbot of **St. Dogmaels**.-*Episcopal Register*.

On the 7th May, 1691, **Griffith Rice**, curate of **Bayvil** and **Moylgrove**, subscribed to the **King's Supremacy**. (*Watsons's Subscrip.*)

It would appear from this that **Bayvil** and **Moylgrove** parishes were probably at that time united, and continued so until 22 March, 1879, when they were disunited under an Order in Council. Bayle. - Viaria ibidem es collaione abbatis Sancti Dogmaelis unde **Johannes** . . . est vicarius valet communibus annis 60s. Inde decima 6s. (**Valor Eccl.**)

Under heading Living Discharged :Bayvill V. with Moylgrove (St. Andrew) Abb. St. Dogmael s Propr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £6 10s; £20 King's Books, £5.- (Bacon's Liber Regis.)

In 1714 the living was sequestrated, and **David Parry** was then curate.- (**Visitation Book.**)

Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1905

Bayvil (S. Andrew).— There is no plate now belonging to this parish excepting a pewter Paten, upon which there are no marks

Education – 1847 – The Blue Book – The State of Education in Wales

The parish has no resident Clergyman, it is agricultural but the rates of wages is unknown It is stated that the moral character of the population is good. There are no resident landed proprietors and they do not subscribe to the maintenance of Schools. There are no farmers paying more than £100 per annum in rent. The people for the most part cannot read or write. The means of education for the poor are not sufficient and the number of children going to no school could not be ascertained – No remedial plan was suggested by the Informant; Vicar of the Parish the **Rev David Evan Morgan** of **Moylgrove Cardigan**

Names connected with the Parish

Clergy

Rectors

1493	David Jevan.
1493. Nov. 25	Hugh ap Thomas vice David Jevan , deceased.

Vicars

1535-6	John.
1691	Griffith Rice.
1739. Aug. 1.	Morgan Gwynne.
1783. Mar. 21.	Lewis Walters , vice Morgan Gwynne , deceased.
1809. Jul. 21.	Daniel Davies, B.D. vice Lewis Walters deceased.
1846. Jan. 14.	David Evan Morgan , vice Daniel Davies, D. D. , deceased.
1867. Jul. 26.	Thomas Richardson, M.A. , vice David Evan Morgan , deceased
1879. Sep.11.	Isaac Hughes Jones , vice Thomas Richardson , resigned.

1893. Oct. 30. **John Owen Evans, vice Isaac Hughes Jones**, who died on 12 June, 1893,

1911. Oct. 30. **Lewis Roderick, vice John Owen Evans. deceased, died on 26 March , 1911**

ap Owen William 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

ap Owen William David 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

ap Thomas Hugh 1493 Nov 25 Rector **Bayvill** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bevan Henry 1670 **Bayvil H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan Lewis 1670 **Bayvil H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cantington Howell 1370 who held in **Bayvill** in 1370. **Howell**., according to the *Golden Grove Book*, had a son

Cantington Philip who married **Broughton,Elizabeth** of **LlangWarren**. and had a daughter and heiress

Cantington Elizabeth who married **Thomas , Rees David**.

David Jane 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Parry 1714 curate living was sequestrated *Visitation Book Bayvill*
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Davies Daniel B D 1809 Jul 21 vicar **Bayvill** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Edward George 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans John Owen 1893 Oct 30 died on 26 March 1911 vicar **Bayvill**
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Gilbert William 1670 **Bayvil H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Rice 7th May 169I .curate of **Bayvil** and **Moylgrove** subscribed to the
Kings Supremacy

Gwynne Morgan 1739 Aug 1 vicar **Bayvill** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Hugh John 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Huten James 1670 **Bayvil P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jevan David 1493 **Bayvil** – Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

John Griffith	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John Morice	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John Thomas	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jones Isaac Hughes Parsons.	1879 Sep 11	died on 12 June 1893 vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire
Lloyd Lodwicke	1670	Bayvil H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan David Evan	1846 Jan 14	vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Owen Dorothy	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Rees Evan	1670	Bayvil H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Rice Griffith	1691	vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Richard David	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Richardson Thomas	1867 Jul 26	M A vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Roderick Lewis	1911 Oct 30	vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Rowland James	1700	,Quaker, gentleman, of Rhos y Bayvil , , emigrated Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania	Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania
Rowland John		Quaker, Bayvil brother, of James Rowland emigrated before 1715., Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania	Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania
Rowland William	1670	Bayvil H 2 Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Sily Anne	1670	. Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas Evan	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas Evan	1670	Bayvil H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas Herbert	1670	Bayvill P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Walters Lewis	1783 Mar 21	vicar Bayvil	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
William David	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
William Edward	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
William John	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
William Miricke	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax

William Rees	1670	Bayvil H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
William Rees	1670	Bayvil H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Young Rees	1670	Bayvil P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax

Nonconformist Chapels:

Penuel Baptist Chapel, Rhydymaen / Cemmaes Built 1824, rebuilt 1860. Still open 1998):

1851

College Green Ind Erected in 1791 **Evan Lewis**, Minister, Brynberian, **Eglwysrw**

College Green (Yr Hen Gapel), in Felindre [**Independent**, 1810]. Still in use 1993 Yr Hen Gapel was built in 1791 and rebuilt in 1810. In 1857 it was converted into a Sunday School and in the later nineteenth century into the vestry of the Cana Chapel. it has rubble stone, formerly whitewashed walls, with an imitation slate roof and long-wall entry plan. Yr Hen Gapel is now Grade 2 Listed as a rare small early nineteenth century Chapel. **RCAHWW**, May 2010

Cana **Welsh Independent** Chapel, Felindre Farchog, **Bayvil**; Felindre Farchog; **College Green**

Cana Independent Chapel was built in 1810 and rebuilt in 1857. The present Chapel, dated 1857, is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. Cana is now Grade 2 Listed. **RCAHWW**, November 2010 still open Dec 2006

RCAM 1923

Pant y groes Mound

This is a circular mound, probably sepulchral, placed about 300 yds south east of Pant y groes farmstead in the parish of **Moylgrove**, the boundary line of the parish running between. The mound has a circumference of 300ft, and a height of 5ft. It is grass grown and presents no appearance of disturbance, other than by the ploughing of the field which has doubtless reduced its height – visited 23rd **June** 1914

Crugiau Cemes **RCAM**

This group of sepulchral mounds consists of what **George Owen**, the historian of **Pembrokeshire**, writing about the year 1600, calls “four little tumps of earth and yet can be 40m off, viz from Penplymon [Pen Plynlumon]”

Fenton in his Historical Tour refers to the mounds as follows: - I come to **Crugiau Cemaes**, a very large group of tumuli, very conspicuous, perfect and untouched, but the greater number so altered by the intersection of hedges and the repeated process of the plough, that it requires an eye much in the habit of examining such elevations to discover them: this cluster with an exception to that on Dry Barrows and the adjoining fields near **Orielton**, is the largest I have found in the county. About a century or more [ie circa 1690] one of them was opened, and by the selection still appearing there is every reason to suppose without any sort of judgement to direct operations”

In Gibsons edition of **Camden's Britannia** (1695) is the following by **Edward Lhuyd** :- “ In this county there are divers ancient tumuli or artificial mounds for urn burial, whereof the most notable I have seen are those four called Krigeu Kemaes, or the Barrows of Kemaes. One of which a gentleman of the neighbourhood, **Mr Lloyd** of Kwn Gloin, out of curiosity, and for the satisfaction

of some friends, caused lately to be dug; and discovered therein five urns which contained a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes. One of these, together with the bones and ashes it contained was lately presented to the **Ashmolean Repository at Oxford**”

At the present time six mounds are clearly discernible; the existence of others may be suspected. Of them the following is a more particular account, beginning with the most southerly, over which passes the boundary between **Bayvil** and **Nevern** parishes.

1] Circumference 150ft height 4ft flat to grass covered

2] In the hedge of the field next to that bearing OS.bench Mark 562.5; circumference 300ft height 10ft gorse covered; disturbed; small **White** quartz stones scattered around.

3] At OS bench Mark 642 and 20 ds from 2]; circumference 50ft; height 10ft; gorse covered; disturbed top and west.

4] At about of 3] at the junction of the parishes of **Bayvil Moylgrove** and **Nevern**; circumference 300 ft height 8ft gorse covered ? Disturbed.

5] Ten yds east of 4] and just within **Nevern** parish: circumference 350ft height 10ft gorse covered; disturbed from summit; small **White** stones about.

6] Ten yds north east of 5] circumference 200ft height 5ft; gorse covered; much disturbed

Roman Find

Lewis Morris states that a medal of the **Roman Emperor Otho** (AD 69) was found at Creigiau **Kemes** about the middle of the 18c (*Cambrian Register 1796*) but no further particulars relating to the discovery have been traced – Visited 24th June 1914

Y Gaer

This is an oval shaped enclosure on a farm named Plas y Merchant, having a length of 200ft and a breadth of 100ft. The bank has disappeared in places, but at the northern end of the enclosure has an exterior fall of about 3ft to a shallow ditch. Elsewhere the enclosed area is almost on a level with the top of the bank. The entrance was probably on the south west. On the 26th May 1920, our Inspecting Officer visited the position to see a stone lined grave which had been revealed by the plough a few days previous. The interment had been made directly within the earthen bank, and slightly to the east of north. The grave measured 6ft by 15in by 12in deep, and was formed of flat stones of good size. It was orientated east and west. A portion of a human cranium was found at the west end and two phalanges at the east end but nothing was discovered to give date to the interment. The size and orientation of the grave point to a comparative late period. The bank showed signs of two other graves , which had fallen in or been crushed by ploughing – visited 26th May 1920

RCAHMW

Y Gaer, **Bayvil**;Caer **Bayvil** Hillfort

A ploughed-out oval earthwork enclosure, about 50m north-south by 30m, set upon the tip of a gentle west-facing spur & showing a south-west facing entrance: limited excavation, in 1979, showed that the current earthworks represented a ditched & ramparted circuit, the rampart being stone-revetted internally; this had replaced an earlier circuit, defined by parallel pallisade trenches; structural features, associated with these circuits, were noted in the interior & a single possible later prehistoric pot sherd was recovered; the enclosure proved to be filled by grave-cuts, generally oriented east-west, some containing cists; a skeletal fragment yielded an uncalibrated radio-carbon date centring on the 7th century AD. The trial excavation carried out by **Dyfed Archaeological Archaeological Trust**, September 1979

Source: James 1987 (Arch. Cam. 136), 51-76.J.Wiles 08.03.05

St Andrew's, Bayvil, Cropark Enclosure

80m SE of **Bayvil Church**, partially underlying modern hedgebank. Enclosure; circular; uncertain completeness. c50m diameter. Defined by a single segmented ditch, formed of regular butt-ended sections. First noted by ***RCAHMW*** during summer aerial reconnaissance in 1996. ***RCAHMW***

Begelly,

Village, incorporating Zion Chapel , **St Mary's** and evidence for the past coal industry recorded during **RCAHMS** aerial reconnaissance.

South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P. Valentine Harris.

The old spelling is Bugeli, which may be a tribal name from the personal name Bugail (Welsh, Bugail, a shepherd) the *Taxatio* of 1291, however has Urgeby or Beg geby cum capel which suggests a Norse name Urb or Wrb.

Begelly Manor 12c

Odo de Barry was the grantee of the immense manor of **Manorbier** in **Pembrokeshire**, which included the manors of **Jameston** and **Manorbier Newton**, as well as the manors of **Begelly** and **Penally**. His son **William Fitz Odo de Barry** is the common ancestor of the Barry family in Ireland. He rebuilt **Manorbier Castle** in stone and the family retained the lordship until the 15th century

Simond Avice 1358 married **Owen ap Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of **Manorbier Jameston** and **Newton** were members of **Manorbier** and **Penally** of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of **Begelly** of the value of £10 held of the barony of **Carew**. The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri**.

Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

Acc/to The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**.

The tall **Church** tower commands a wide view over the surrounding countryside and was used as a watchtower even during WWII. A **Norman Castle** mound was destroyed in 1941 so as to extend the churchyard.

Augustus John spent some of his boyhood in the Big House and looked with envy upon the free living Gypsies of **KingsMoor** Common below.

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Coal Mining

1601 **Owen** Coalmining

The local collieries produced 50,000 tonnes of anthracite during the last century

Begelly and area Collieries

Begelly 1792 Stonepit Colliery 170 ft deep owned by **Lord Milford**

Begelly 1793 Mountain Pit 108ft

Begelly 1803 Wooden colliery

Begelly 1784 **Thomas** Chapel sunk -- Anthracite—linked via to new tramway to **Saundersfoot**

1830's According to **Royal Commission** report 1842 employed & boys under age of 16 of which the youngest was 7 years old and 3 girls of which the youngest was 11 years old. – roadways “never less than 3ft high” --The windlass woman was 18 years old—Owned by **Thomas Stokes Co** and in 1851 by the **Pembrokeshire Iron and Coal Co** .—closed by 1880

1841 REPORT by Robert Hugh FRANKS, esq. -Thomas Chapel COLLIERY.

Begelly St. Issell's parish, county of Pembroke. Messrs. Thomas Stokes and Co., proprietors.

Persons employed:-

Males Female

Adults 58 Adults 20

Under 18 Under 18 9

Under 13 Under 13 1

Steam power, 46 horse, employing for winding and raising water.

Mr. Thomas Stokes, esq., proprietor.

He replied to the printed queries and states:-

“That the air in the Thomas Chapel Mines is conveyed through roads driven through the coal for the purpose and thence to the upcast shaft. The mine is entered only by shaft. The winding chains and the gear are examined at stated periods and only four persons are allowed to descend at a time.

The coal is of the anthracite kind and varies from 18 to 20 inches in thickness. The main roads are never less three feet in height. The top stone is cut away to give the workers room to dig the coal. The workings below ground vary in extent but the depth does not exceed 38 fathoms. There are no noxious gasses in the Thomas Chapel mines. There has been only one fatal accident within the last two years which caused the deaths of three persons which was occasioned by the chains of the winding engine breaking while three persons were descending which caused them to be precipitated and killed on the spot. New chains of greater strength have now been provided. No protection was found necessary over the corves while descending or ascending the shaft. The coals are always drawn by children from the workings but none use the girdle and chain or chain but draw the skips along the level roads by means of a goff, the handle of which is made of wood. There are 14 boys from 10 to 18 years of age thus employed and no girls. There are also 23 boys from 7 to 18 years of age and 8 girls from 11 to 15 years of age employed in pushing wagons along the main roads on rails. The distance of the skips and wagons are hauled is about 1005 fathoms, In many parts of the works there are two children employed to each skip or wagon and the distance varies according to the circumstances. .

All the coals are drawn to the surface by machinery. The trammers commence work at 14 years of age and skip hauliers at 7 years old but the work does not require very young children. I know of no machinery that could be substituted in the room for the children. I think the age at which children should be employed ought to be limited to 10 years of age for at present the parents get their children employed as early as possible for the sake of the earnings and the consequence is that they become stunted in their growth. The number of working hours is eight and there is no relay of hands required. The children generally work two or three hours longer than the adults. It is of rare

occurrence to work at night. There is no time allowed for meals but as the men work on piece, they stop when they think proper. Corporal punishment is not allowed and we forbid punishment in any way. There is no school attached to this colliery, nor society nor medical fund. Many of the men subscribe to benefit clubs."

. **James Davies**, 8 years old, trammer.

I have been below one years and work eight hours daily and earn 2s. a week which father takes. I work with him. I have never got hurt and assist to push trams with my brother who is 11 and has been down two years. The tram holds 7 cwt. We work longer than father. I never was at a day school but have been to Sunday School and can read in a little book.

David Thomas , 7 years old, trammer.

I have been here four months and work the same as **James Davies** and at the same sort of work. I do more and earn 2s. 6d. a week. I have never been hurt nor at a school and I do not go to Chapel. I do not know a letter.

. **William Prout**. 12 years old, skip haulier.

I began work at eight years old at skip hauling. I work eight hours and longer daily. I was born in **Amroth** parish. I never have been to **Church** or Chapel and cannot read at all. I earn 3s. 6d. And work with my father but paid by the Masters. I give the money to father. I have never got hurt.

. **Stephen Gwyther**, 11 years old, windlass hitcher.

I have been two years and a half at hitching on the carts to the windlass chain for the women to draw up the incline. I work ten or twelve hours a day and can earn 3s. 6d. a week. I work on my own account but give the money to my parents. I was at day school before work and can read a little but was never at writing. I do not attend **Church** or Chapel.

. **George Lewis** 16 years old, tram filler and trammer.

Wrought near here two years and was at coal work before. I work on my father's account and earn 6s. a week. Some men can earn 10s. others 8s. a week. I was at a day school once and was taught to read. I attend Chapel regularly and can read an easy book.

Thomas Phillips, 15 years old, skip haulier.

I began work three years since. I haul skips and earn 5s. a week. I have never been injured. I was at school and taught reading and writing. I attend **Church** regularly but I do not go to Sabbath or night school now.

. **Isaac Day**, 16 years old, tram hitcher.

I have been below ground for five years. I work as **Stephen Gwyther** but can do more. I earn 8s, and work for father. I read a little which was taught at Sunday School.

. **Eliza Prout**, 15 years old, trammer.

I began work when I was 11 years old. I work as the others and the usual hours. The more we draw the more we earn. I get 4s. a week. I go regularly to Chapel but cannot read nor write. My sister is 18 years old and she winds the windlass below. She can earn 4s. also. We take the money home. Sister reads a little.

. **Hester Callan**, 18 years old, windlass woman.

I have been employed three years below at winding the windlass. The work requires good strength. I work eight and ten hours daily and earn 4s. I receive money always from the master. Father works below also. I have never got injured and have learned to read at Sunday School but not to wrote. I always go to **Church**.

. **Mary Day**, 11 years old, trammer.

I have been nearly two years at tramming and work eight hours and ten hours. I was born in this parish. I have never got hurt. The coal trams weigh 7 cwt. I can earn 3s. a week for my parents. I always attend Sunday School and have learned a little reading there.

Sarah Davies, 15 years old, trammer.

I began work when I was 11 years old and was taken down by father who works at the heads now. I work with other girls and earn 3s. a week. I have never been hurt. I attend Chapel and Sunday School and have taught to read in the Testament.

Accidents Thomas Chapel Pit

Begelly 1838 Thomas Chapel pit 16th **June** inrush of water 6 men died

Begelly 1847 Thomas Chapel

Begelly 1848 Thomas Chapel Explosion

Begelly 1854 Thomas Chapel flooding from old pits

Begelly 1855 Thomas Chapel

Begelly –Broad Moor

date sunk unknown but no records before early 1800's -- pit was about 200 ft deep According to the **Royal commission report 1842** at that date it employed 56 men and 47 women. The youngest boy recorded had started work there at 7 years old. The windlass woman was 16 years old. There were six employed including one girl of 16 years or under.

Broad-Moor COLLIERY, parish of **Begelly**, county of **Pembroke**. Messrs. **Wilsons and Smith**, proprietors.

Numbers employed:-

Males	Females		
Adults 39	Adults 44		
Under 18 years 10	Under 18 years	3	
Under 13 years 6	Under 13 years	none.	

Steam power 75 horses, water and winding engines, mines entered by shaft, 34 fathoms.

Lewis Wilson, esq., proprietor.

Children and young persons are employed in put mines at hauling and winding up coal. It does not necessarily require young children but they seek employment and are put in couples to do what usually one older would be required to do. They work eight hours and haul in proportion to their ages and wages. The youngest occasionally work at night when the coal is required and then only

on short shifts. The ages children begin to work are from seven years old but there is no fixed age. I think a limitation of age would be a barrier to their being brought up to working habits as I am not acquainted with any machinery that would render the employment of youth unnecessary. Females are employed here only at the windlass below ground and in screening and wheeling above. The weight of the coal in each tram drawn up by the windlass in the mainway is 4 cwt. and the skip drawn by children holds about one and half cwt. We have had only one fatal accidents in the last two years. Firedamp exists which we get rid of by careful ventilation and by fan blowing occasionally. The veins we are working are five to seven feet in thickness and the smallest height of our mainways is five feet. Every precaution is used to keep the gear and machinery in order and the people are repeatedly cautioned about descending too many at a time. Our mainways varying distance from the workings, from 8 to 20 fathoms. The colliers in this part work short hours and are paid by the principals in cash and the workmen and children are not subject to contractors in any way. The depth of our workings daily alter as the dip is very sharp, almost upright, at an angle beyond 45°. None carry coal on their backs, all are drawn up by windlass.

Mr. David Morgan, manager of the **Broad-Moor** Colliery. He stated that:-

“Boys commence working as early as seven years of age and females about 12. The latter are first employed above for a few years in separating coal from culm and when arrived at full strength they went to the windlass. The women here wind from the deep, and some of the veins are nearly upright, nearly 500°. Strong women will haul up by windlass 400 loads in a day’s work and their week’s wages rarely exceed 3s. 6d. to 4s. It is true they do not work the long hours which the women do in **Carmarthenshire** but they are more patient and enduring. Many married women work below and they do not object to the labour. There is much fire in the mines of Broad **Moor**. One died a short time since from explosion. We have no medical man attached, nor do the men subscribe to any medical fund. Many of them belong to a society held in the neighbouring village. Collier here are disabled from 50 to 55 years of age. They are satisfied with little earnings as they work short hours. Nearly one third of the keep cows and do a little gardening. None speak Welsh. The women and girls about here will not haul the skips, neither will the boys or men work at the windlasses. The lads earn 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week. girls who pick culm, 2s. a week, windlass women, 3s. weekly and the men are satisfied if they earn 18d. to 20d. per day. If business be brisk we work night as well as day on eight hour shifts.”

Hannah Bowen, 16 years old, windlass woman.

I have been down about two years and earn 3s. a week. It is good, hard work and I work from seven in the morning till three and four in the afternoon at hauling the windlass. I can draw up 400 loads of 1½ to 4 cwt. each. I have never been off work. I always have my breakfast before coming to work and get eat nearly every day. Father was a collier but he is now off with bad breath. He has been disabled for two years and is not very old. He does not know his age. He grazes the cow on the road side and that keeps us, with my work. We pay 40s. a year for the cottage. I can knit and sew but I do not read and have never been to any school but a Sunday School I did not make my dress. The tailor charged me 2s. 6d. for the work and I paid 4s. for the cloth. Whenever we work longer hours we take Bread and butter with us.

[Clean intelligent girl.]

Benjamin Thomas, about eight years old, haulier of skips.

I began working twelve months ago and help my brother to haul skips in the seven feet vein. I have never got hurt. I work seven and eight hours. I get bacon meat on Sundays but not much meat during week days. I sometimes get oatmeal broth before going to work. The work is very hard and it is all day long running. I run with my brother, 22 score. father is dead and mother winds below with my sister. They earn 3s. a week each. I have three brothers who work below and they earn 1s. 6d,

3s. 6d., and 4s. weekly, all at skip hauling. "I cannot read but mother and brother **George** who is 14 years old, do. I wash my feet and face when my work is done and play about. The boys do not wear shoes in our pit."

[Very pitiful looking little fellow.]

Thomas Howard, aged 16, skip haulier.

I have been four years working below and so do every day for nine hours. The work is very fatiguing indeed. It is only once I got hurt since employed. A skip crushed my knee and kept me idle for some short time. We have much fire in the mine. I have never been burned myself but a great many of the boys and people have been. Three months ago many got burned by the explosion which took place from the breaking into an old working, not fatal to any. The only holidays we have about there are Christmas, New Year's Day and many take half a day when **Narbeth Fair** is on. The boys and women sometimes work at night.

[reads and writes pretty well and possessed a good knowledge of Scripture.]

Zacharias Harris, 13 years old, skip haulier.

I have been two years at work and earn 4s. a week and am employed 8, 9, and 10 hours daily. I take Bread and cheese down. I live a quarter of a mile from the works. I have never heard of any Commandments but attend Sunday School. The minister told me God made me. Mother and father work below.

[Cannot read. Very ignorant.]

William Thomas, 11 years old, skip haulier.

I began work 12 months ago and earn 4d. a day. I cannot say how many fourpences there are in a shilling. I have two brothers and one sister and none of us read yet.

Elizabeth Lawrence, 15 years old, **Wheeler**.

I have been 12 months wheeling coals and I work seven and eight hours daily. I earn 6d. a day. It is good hard work as the barrow holds a good weight of culm. I do not know how many loads I wheel. Father is a labourer and I think he earns 7s. a week. Mother is at home keeping house. He have no cow. I seldom go to **Church** and have done so twice or thrice this year. I have never heard of **Jesus Christ** nor of the **Lord's Prayer**.

[Very ignorant. The mother, who was present, appeared equally as stupid as the daughter, for she could not assist in any reply to my questions.]

James Bowen, esq., surgeon, **Narbeth**, county of **Pembroke**.

The population of **Begelly** and **East Williamson** is about 1163, forming strictly speaking, a mining population, the health and habits of whom I am well acquainted with. The diseases prevalent amongst colliers, as a class, are those of the lungs and air pipes and bronchitis I consider inseparable from anthracite coal working of which coal **Pembrokeshire** forms the principle bed. The average life of a collier is about 40 and they rarely attain the age of 45 years of age and in the entire population there are not six colliers of 60 years of age. The practice of taking children down the mines at the present early age had a manifest tendency to shorten the average duration of human life and it is, in my opinion, highly desirable that children should not be taken into the mines under the age of 12.

The collier population of this district, more particularly the males, are dirty and drunken in their habits. The cottages they inhabit are low and ill ventilated. The drainage is bad and their practice of living and sleeping in large numbers in the same apartment, tends much to the spread of disease.

Rev. Richard Buckley, rector of **Begelly** parish, county of **Pembroke**.

In my district there is one Sunday School belonging to the Established **Church**, the attendance at which is very unequal and uncertain.

There is one day school which is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No school exists here in which children employed in labour are taught needle or other domestic work. If such schools did exist it would be difficult to persuade the colliers to send their children to them. The branches of education taught in the day school are reading, writing and arithmetic. In the Sunday School the instruction is exclusively scriptural. The same teacher superintends both schools and is fully qualified to instruct in the branches of education previously stated. He has not been trained to teach. The removal of the children and young persons from school at such early ages as 10 years, which is common hereabouts, to the mines, operates very injuriously as the foul air seriously affects their lungs and shortens the term of life. In a population of upwards of 1000 there are not six colliers 60 years of age. Children, when once they go to work, leave school altogether. Out of 60 boys in the parish school there are certainly not more than 10 that may have reached their twelfth years. We have none partly engaged in labour who go to the day school. A few of the day scholars who have gone to work attend the Sunday School and generally maintain their places in the head class.

Mining Complaint 1629

1629 In that year a plea was entered in the Court of Chancery by **Walter Delahay** of Bayard's Pool co,**Pembroke** and **William Barlow**, against **James Davies** of **Begelly**, clerk, and others, his agents, alleging that the complainants, being lessees of 200 acres "situated lying and being in the parish of **Begeley** in the county of **Pembroke**, in a place there called **Willam Stone Ellinor**, and of and in one other ... with the appurtenances commonly called and by the name of Tongyland lying and being within the parish of **Begeley** aforesaid, there is a highway from the parish of **Jeffreston** to **Begely** aforesaid" had been damnified by the said **James Davies**, who hath a coal pit on lands which adjoined those of the complainants, and who, with the other defendants "have lately, viz., in or about the month of **June** 1629, and divers times thence, sunk and digged several pits in and upon the said lands of the said **James Davies** very near and close adjoining to your said orators lands aforesaid" and have "very subtilly and cunningly by plot and practice contrived to undermine and to dig underground out of and from the said lands of the said **James Davies** into your orators land so that your orators coal pits and coal were by the aforesaid mining and digging filled with water and utterly drowned and overflowed with water running from the said **James Davies**'s coal pits, to the great danger of the lives of your orators workmen there then working, whereby they were like to be drowned, and whereby your orators' tools wherewith your orators' said workmen then and there wrought were all lost, in so much as your said orator was driven to his much cost and charges to have twenty workmen and more to draw up the said water from your orators said coal pits, wherein nevertheless they your said orators prevailed not, by means of which said unjust practises combinations and underminining your orators utterly losing all their said coal and coal pits, whereas your orators before their said pits were drowned, digged and raised up the quantity or number of 100 barrels of coal daily out of your orators said pits. By reason whereof your said orators are damnified to the value of £100 and upwards".

The issue of the suit has not been followed up.

The above documents make it clear that **East Williamston** did not exist as a separate parish but was part of the parish of **Begelly**

(**James Davies** was Rector of the Parish from 1610 to 1650, **William Barlow** would be one of the **Slebech** family and witness to several agreements in the **Slebech** records. He is given as of Criswell (**Cresselly**) and Martletye)

Mining Accidents

Begelly 1839 Broad Moor explosion of fire damp

Begelly 1844 Broad Moor chain broke on tub- 7 killed

Begelly 1846 Broad Moor Fire damp explosion

RCAHMW Survey Reports

Colliery tips occurring over an area, c.600m E-W by 200, SW of **Begelly**; depicted by OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXXV.10 1889), with disused shafts at given NGR; at SN11410689; at SN11380707; at SN10860709, whence a probable tramway ran ENE to join the **Saundersfoot Railway** : with a disused engine house shown

Further, similar features occur to the N **RCAHMW** AP945035/67-8; 945039/50

A linear earthwork, representing a disused colliery tramroad, runs for some 635m west-south-west from a junction with the **Saundersfoot Railway** to SN 10880 07066 at the western edge of a large area of coal workings. The line of the tramroad and the coal workings are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25in mapping of 1889.

From the junction with the **Saundersfoot Railway**, a further, similar linear earthwork is visible on aerial photographs, diverging from the railway to the east for about 200m to SN 1175 0710, bifurcating as it does so, possibly representing railway sidings.

The State of Education in Wales

1847 Education – and Coal mining

Parish of **Begelly** – The **Rev R Buckby**, the Rector gave a deplorable account of this parish, which, with the hamlet of **Williamston**, and parts of the adjoining parishes contains a mining population. Out of 70 marriages, in six only had the Brides not visibly been “enceintes”. Seduction (which in these cases is a term much more condemnatory of the one sex than the other deserves) is generally followed by marriage if the woman conceives; not otherwise.

The people are extremely cunning, but grossly ignorant, and with no real sense of their own interest. Families are often crowded together at night promiscuously, of all ages and sexes.

Underletting prevails to an extent which is highly injurious; the rent to the head-landlord is mostly paid by this system. The average of life is very short –not above 33 years, as appears from the register. This may be accounted for by the personal dirtiness of the miners, who never wash their bodies. Weddings are times of great rioting and debauchery. The intended bride and bridegroom live together for a considerable time previous to the marriage. They brew as much ale as they can, then sell it without a licence, to their friends who are expected to give more than the Market price. This is one way in which they raise money to begin the world with. There is also a similar custom called “cuk-makking” ie, cake making. The bride and her friends make cakes which are sold on the night of the marriage in the same way as the ale. All these customs are merely varieties of “biddings”.

The whole system works unmixed mischief. The population is mostly indigenous, not imported. The miners generally possess a small tenement on a holding for lives, which has in former times been granted them for electioneering purposes by the landowners; and this prevents their fluctuating much. They are utterly careless about sending their children to school, and about most other things. In the Hamlet of **Williamston**, on the confines of **St Issells** there are (so the **Rev Mr Ashford**, the **Calvinistic Methodist** minister informed me) 80 or 100 children of an age to go to school who are not within two miles of any day school. There has been an attempt to establish a British school, and

£70 promised in five years; but the intended master had disappointed them. 1d per week this year had been more than the poor could pay, where the family is large. The children generally go to a Sundays school except some of the most ragged. Several of the collieries are under a religious influence –i.e. the agents are members of some religious denomination, and proselytize accordingly. **Mr Asford** had been nine years in Radnorshire and one and a half at **Laugharne**. He did not consider the people in **Williamston** to be any worse than in Radnorshire and **Laugharne**, except in the drunken celebration of weddings. There is neither **Church** nor Dissenting Sunday school in the hamlet. Between **Begelly** and **Tenby** in one direction , between **St Issell's** and **Redberth** in another , are distances of five miles with no schools in them worth naming. A common pitman's wages are about 8s or 9s per week. The only resident landowner is **Captain Child**, who requested me to insert the following memorandum in my Report:-

There is an endowment at **St Issell's** of £15 per annum. If this sum could be consolidated with an equal amount of subscriptions which I, and probably **Sir R Phillips**, would give from **Begelly** parish, and available fund might be created for the education of the poor in the neighbourhood. In order to the effectual application of this sum I am of opinion that a central site for a school building should be selected which would be available for the two parishes which belong to the same proprietors. Such a site might be found on the **Moor** near the intersection of the **Tenby** and **Narberth** sand **Carmarthen** and **Pembroke** roads. I would grant this for the purpose, and also provide stone for the building. This site would be most convenient in respect of access from all points of the two Parishes. The other proprietors in the two parishes would (I am of opinion) contribute to such a scheme. **Saundersfoot**, a populous and rising port, at which the chief part of the population in **St Issell's** lies, would be not more than two miles from the contemplated site: nor would any part of **Begelly** parish. Which is not already provided with a school be at a greater distance. This is a mineral and coal district; and it now in contemplation to build four new furnaces for the smelting of iron. This will greatly increase the demand for all, and therefore juvenile, labour. It becomes then the more important to provide such means of education as shall convey the greatest possible amount of instruction in the short time that is likely to be allowed for schooling; for it is scarcely to be calculated that from the increased demand for labour the children will be continued at school beyond 10 years of age. It is requisite to have a superior man to convey anything like the proper amount of information before this time. In order to obtain a superior man a good salary must be provided: for this purpose consolidation is absolutely necessary

January 1st 1847 signed **John Child**

Village school -- I visited this school on the 31st of December. The room is built in the churchyard, and the Rector considers the school to be strictly his own. He repeatedly told me that he had no Masters over him,. The present schoolmaster has held his position only 18 months, and there was no regular book of admissions. I filled up the column of attendance from those present. I heard eighteen Read the 3rd chapter of **Joshua**; all of them read fairly. The boy who had to name the Canaanish nations pronounced their names correctly. The master did not offer to question them. It was their custom in the day-school to read the Bible only as an exercise in reading and spelling. He does not even explain the words which occur. At my request he asked a few questions on the verses read by putting the verbatim into an interrogative form
One girl's writing was Fair: the rest, so far as I saw was very indifferent.

Carn School -- I visited this school on the 1st January 1847. It is situated in **Begelly** parish, but was established to accommodate the children of **Newton**, **Yerbeston** and **Reynoldston** parishes. The building was erected by a grant from the Government of £30 about 6 years ago. The site was granted by **J H Philipps esq.** of **Williamston** to **Mr Benjamin Morris** of **Narberth**, as trustee, upon lease for 99 years, at 6d per annum rent. **Mr Morris** informed me that he had offered to transfer this lease to a **Baptist** congregation, for the same term and on the same trusts as he himself holds it.

At the time of my visit the school had been closed for two years. The last person who had tried to keep it was the turnpike man at Catershook gate , about 2 miles off. It had been open under the present master only since the 19th of October 1846; since that date he had received 26s from school pence, his only source of income. He had previously been keeping school at **Woodgate** and **Yerbeston**, places in the vicinity. The poor could not afford to pay for their children. There were the master told me 60 children within reach of the school who were prevented by the poverty of their parents from attending. The lowest payment was 2d per week, for which reading only was taught; an additional penny was demanded for writing and arithmetic, respectively. The poor were anxious to educate their children, and were continually importuning the master to know what could be done to get a charity school. A meeting had been held about a month before my visit to raise subscriptions. The sum of £47 3s 6d had been promised to be paid within 5 years, but the whole scheme had come to nothing. The subscribers had split on the question whether the whole school should be made gratuitous, or whether any of the scholars should be called upon for payment. Few of these children were at that time going to a Sunday school. The nearest at Molleston was closed during the winter months.

I found only seven children present in the school. Of these seven, three were said to be reading the Bible and two the Testament. The master set them to reading the 5th chapter of **St Matthews**; none of them could read well, though doubtless this particular chapter had often been read over by all of them.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Slater

The 14C north Chapel has two arches to the chancel and one to the nave. The nave, chancel and small south transept with a squint are all probably 13C. The lofty vaulted west tower is probably 16C but the battlements are later.

1847 The Parish Church Begelly St. Mary-(Glynne Welsh Churches .)

Has much of the general character of the district.

The plan is a west tower, nave, and chancel, with a north aisle ranging along the eastern portion only, and a small transeptal Chapel and porch on the south. The tower is tall and rude, tapering, with a clumsy battlement, and no string-course. At the north-east angle is a stair-turret. The belfry-windows, of two lights, are varying, pointed, and square-headed. On the west side is a doorway with plain arch, and label over it. The lower part of the tower is rudely vaulted in stone, as at **Lamphey**, opening to the nave by a clumsily formed arch. The base, as in the neighbouring **Welsh** towers, bulges out. The chancel-arch is pointed, with mouldings. In the north-east angle is the rood-door, and the steps remain. The portion of the north aisle which is west of the chancel-arch has a large piece of solid wall to the nave, with one very plain, misshapen, pointed arch. From the chancel this aisle is divided by two low, plain pointed arches, with a central, circular pillar of slender form. The transept opens also by a low, plain arch of similar form. The chancel is lower than the nave. On the south is a large lancet window. The east window is Middle Pointed, of two lights. In the north Chapel the east window is square-headed. On the south side of the nave is a trefoiled lancet. The other windows are modern, with sashes. The font has a square bowl upon a cylindrical stem. The date of this **Church** is doubtful, but probably the main part is First Pointed.

(Dedication Unknown) RCAM 1921

This **Church** was visited by **Sir Stephen Glynne** in 1847, his description of it being printed in **Arch Camb 1886 p69**. The edifice was thoroughly renovated in 1886, when several of its ancient features were swept away.

The present **Church** comprises nave 37 ½ feet by 14 ½ feet, chancel 20feet by 14 ½ feet, north aisle to chancel and part of the nave 36 ½ ft by 14 ft, south transeptal Chapel 9feet by 8½ feet, south porch, now converted into a vestry, and west tower.

In the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscine with aumbry above. The chancel arch is pointed, and on its western side are two corbels which supported the rood loft. The north aisle is separated from the chancel by two pointed arches. The north doorway, a plain pointed arch leads by descent of two steps to the interior; a stoup occupies the eastern side with a recess 9in by 8in by 11in immediately above it. The south doorway, which now gives access to a vestry, is similar. All the windows are modern. The font basin is square; it has been redressed, as is also its circular shaft. It may possibly be the original.

The tower 20 ½ feet by 18 ¾ ft exterior is of three storeys; the lowest is plain vaulted, and opens into the nave by a rude pointed arch and flight of three steps. The belfry lights are double lancets on three sides, with a square headed light to the north. At the northeast angle is a turret carrying 105 steps to the battlements which rest upon a somewhat shallow table; the stairway is lighted by narrow loops. At 4 ½ feet from the ground level is a plain stringcourse, above which the tower tapers slightly for its entire height.

Built into the left side of the low modern wall which borders the path from the gate to the north door are four moss-covered fragments of stonework, varying in length from 10 to 17 inches and having a depth of 7 ½ inches. They bear a pattern of a six rayed wheel within a circle; they appear to date from the 15 th century. Visited 22 April 1921.

Attached to **Begally** was the Chapelry of **East Williamson** , which although now a distinct parish, is still held with it; and **George Owen** (d 1613) speaks of yet another Chapel, that of **St Thomas** .

Non Conformist

Zion **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1828, a gallery installed in 1851 and rebuilt in 1866. The present Chapel, dated 1866, is built in the Simple round-Headed style, with a long-wall entry plan. The interior contains pews raked down to a gable-end pulpit. The school was built in 1845 and named after the teacher, **Phillip Gunters's** School. Zion is now Grade 2 Listed a a fine early grouping of Chapel, school and house.

Reynalton Chapel was built in 1867 and rebuilt in 1906. The later Chapel, dated 1906, is built in the later Vernacular style with stone walls, a slate roof and a gable entry plan. In 1993 it was still in use as a Chapel.

KingsMoor Methodist Chapel was built in 1837 and restored during the 1880's. The present Chapel, dated c.1885 is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. The situation is very pleasing.

Sites of Interest 1921 RCAM

Chronicle Park Tumulus and Cromlech

"Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech which has been thrown down: and in its vicinity is a tumulus" (*Lewis Top. Dict. Wales. 1833*).

The remains thus indicated are situated in the field next west to Chronicle Park House, about 500 yards west of the parish **Church**. Lying around are several large boulders from 6 to 7 feet in length, as also a still larger but partially buried stone which is most probably the capstone. Close by is a low mound which may have been formed by the displacement of the original tumulus: a hedge runs across the mound. The site appears to have no distinctive name, and that of "Chronicle" House may possibly stand for an earlier "Cromlech" House – Visited 23 April 1921

Mound **Castle** and **Bailey**

"Close to the churchyard is a round camp, 60 paces in diameter [at the level], a bank 5 feet high with a ditch round" (*Pem Arch Survey* 1885). A recent clearing of the ground has revealed the real nature of this work, namely as the remains of a mound **Castle** and its **Bailey**. The view obtained of the site from the summit of the neighbouring **Church** tower will leave no doubt upon the point. The mound has been reduced to a present height of from 5 to 8 feet above the surrounding level; the ditch is still clearly defined on the eastern and south eastern sides, though it has been much reduced and occasionally completely obliterated, doubtless when the upper part of the mound was removed. The bounds of the **Bailey** can be faintly traced on the northwest. ---Visited 22 April 1921

Names associated with the Parish

Davies Rev. James rector Gumfreston	1610	Begelly	WWHR Vol1 P 307 father of Thomas Davies
Morse John	1543	Begelye	PRO223/423 Churchwarden
Rowse Phillip	1543	Begwlye	PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Burkeley Philipps esquire

The third son of the "**Good Sir John**" **4th Baronet** and the younger brother of **Sir Erasmus 5th Baronet** and **Sir John 6th Baronet**.

He married **Philippa Adams** of **Holyland Pembroke**. Although in the family traditions he was of minor importance, being a younger son, the whole future of the **Picton** Estate stems from him. He had no children from his marriage but after the death of his wife he was reputed to have adopted an illegitimate daughter by a woman named **Maria Philippa Artemisia** and gave the young girl the surname "**Philipps**". Her real name was **Mary Philippa Artemisia. Bulkeley. Philipps** died in 1776 and after his death she married **James Child** of **Begelly** and she herself had a daughter whom she named **Maria Artemisia**. She died in 1786. Her daughter **Maria Artemisia**, married the son of the **Vicar of Roch and Nolton**, the **Rev. John Grant**, who succeeded his father in these livings. The father, the old Vicar, had been mad for some years.

This **John Gant** was said to have been the man who invented what was called the yard wheel for measuring distances and he was looked at askance in the **Haverfordwest** of that time running behind his peculiar wheel.

Their son was named **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant**. This boy's father, the **Rev. John Grant**, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parishioners from **Roch** and **Nolton** who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on **Druidston Sands** caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness. **Maria Artemisia**, upon the death of her first **Husband**, the **Rev. John Grant** married as her second the **Rev. Alexander Gwyther**, the Vicar of **Yardley** in Worcestershire. By

him she had a second son who later became the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther**, Vicar of **St Mary's Church Haverfordwest**.

Richard Burkley Philipps Grant and his half brother, the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther**, in turn, inherited the vast **Picton Castle** estates, both changing their surnames to "**Philipps**", thus causing those of closer relationship to become disinherited.

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Names connected with the Parish

Clergy

Rectors

1534	John Tank
1557. Jan 4	Nicholas Nicolls , vice resigned
1599. Aug. 7.	Phillip Simons .
1610. Oct 23	James Davies
1650	George Owen
	John Davies
1685. Apr. 24.	William James
1692. Sep. 13.	William James
1700. Dec. 6.	John Griffith
1721. September 4	Owen Phillips, M.A. , vice John Griffith , deceased.
1767. Apr 23	Edward Philipps, B.A. , vice Owen Philipps M.A. , deceased.
1779. Dec. 2.	William Philipps, M.A. ,12 vice Edward Philipps , instituted to
	Lampeter Velfrey .
1793. May 13.	John Williams .
1802. May 12.	Thomas Seth Jones Thomas , vice John Williams , deceased.
1839. Nov. 4	Richard Buckby, B.A. vice Thomas Seth Jones Thomas , deceased
1884. Jun. 10.	Frederick Ball, M.A. .15 vice Richard Buckby , deceased, who died
on 23 Feb., 1884.	
1892. Sep. 23.	George Harries , vice Frederick Ball , resigned.
1894. May 4.	Frederick Ball , vice George Harris , resigned.

1902. Feb. 26

Henry Phillip, vice Frederick Ball, instituted to Wolfhamcote, Dioc.

of Worcester.

Bigelly Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Phillip William	Bigelly H2
Child John	of Bigelly H4
Hebbert Margaret	Bigelly H
Prickett David	Bigelly H
Cole Richard	Bigelly H2
Hitchin Richard	Bigelly H2
Jones Thomas , clerk	Bigelly H3
Merriman Hugh	Bigelly H2
Lloyd Isaac, esq..	Bigelly H
Allen Richard	Bigelly H
Hibbert Thomas . .	Bigelly H.
Meredith Griffith	Bigelly H
Merchant Katherine.	Bigelly H.
Lowden John	Bigelly H
James John	Bigelly H
Mends Thomas	Bigelly H
Hall John	Bigelly H2
Philp William.	Bigelly H2
Robert Gilbert	Bigelly H
David William.	Bigelly H

Bowen Jane	Bigelly H
Mends Phillip	Bigelly H2
Lawrence Phillip	Bigelly H
Lawrence Richard	Bigelly H
Day John	Bigelly H
Davis Sara	Bigelly H4
Bowen Elizabeth	Bigelly H 2
Gitto David	Bigelly H2
William Mariam	Bigelly H
Rickett Edward	Bigelly H
Roblin Griffith	Bigelly H
Gitto William	Bigelly H
Row David	Bigelly H
Thomas Hugh	Bigelly H
Bartlett David	Bigelly H
Adams Thomas	Bigelly H3
Allen Richard	Bigelly H
David Morgan	Bigelly H 2
Hartts Thomas	Bigelly H
Gibbon Catherine	Bigelly H
Morce Walter	Bigelly H
Proute William	Bigelly H2
Morce Francis	Bigelly H
Denhall Clecmond	Bigelly H
Rees Samuel	Bigelly H
Wilkin William	Bigelly H

Child John	Bigelly H
Roblin David	Bigelly H2
Gibbon John	Bigelly H
Gelly Henry	Bigelly H
Gibbon Richard	Bigelly H
Roch Katherine	Bigelly H
Roch David	Bigelly H
Sowden Thomas	Bigelly H
Burt Thomas	Bigelly H
Ormond John	Bigelly H
Wills Edward	Bigelly H3
Wills Thomas	Bigelly H
Ormond Henry	Bigelly H
Bowen Walter	Bigelly P
William Henry	Bigelly P
Lawrence Walter	Bigelly P
William David	Bigelly P
Hughes Henry	Bigelly P
Griffith Lewis	Bigelly P
Browne William	Bigelly P
Welch David	Bigelly P
Gittoe Nicholas	Bigelly P
Lawrence Richard	Bigelly P
Sherbrow Grace	Bigelly P
Brimin Rowland	Bigelly P
Morice David	Bigelly P

Canton John	Bigelly P
Canton James	Bigelly P
Heelin John	Bigelly P
Tasker Richard	Bigelly P
William James	Bigelly P
Hughes John	Bigelly P
Prickard David	Bigelly P
Rees Zacharias	Bigelly P
Morce Faithfull	Bigelly P

NB See Inquest Reports to look at number of deaths from mining accidents

Child John esq.	of Begelly 1725 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Buckley R H	1872 Begelly Clerk County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire
Ball Frederick M A	1884 Jun 10 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons .
Beynon Sarah Ann	10 Feb 1820 born Begelly, Pembrokeshire Died 22 May 1893 Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho Married to Adams, George Phillips on 22 Nov 1845 at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan Wales <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Brace Andrew	3 October 1776 Begelly , Yeoman Offence Pickpocketing money at the Fair Tenby , Prosecutor Thomas , Roger Begelly , carter <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Brace Mary	7 March 1800 Begelly , Infant Offence Theft of coal from prosecutor's colliery. Prisoner aged 10. Begelly , Prosecutor Milford Rt Hon. Richard, Lord Verdict No true bill. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Buckby Richard	1839 Nov 4 B A died on 23 Feb 1884 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons .
Buckby Richard	1857 Rev Begelly – <i>Reported to the Educational Commissioners</i> that " of 70 marriages only 6 of the Brides were not visibly pregnant"
de Carew Beatrice	the sister of John , had, married de Barri Richard , and brought him Begelly as her dowry. John de Carew died in 1324 and his son
de Carew Nicholas	1325 dying a few months afterwards was succeeded by his brother
Child John	1725 esq. of Begelly High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

- Childe J M esq. Lewis.** 1843 Coal Mines **Begelly** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S
- Corbet William** 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin**, **William Lord of Kemes**, one fee at **Henry's** moat worth £4, and one at Diffraetha (**Llanfyrnach**) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of **Pembroke**, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of **Pembroke**, **Haverford**, and **Carmarthen**, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of **Lawrenny** and **Begelly** in the barony of **Carew** and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns **Castle**. **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,
- Davies James** 1610 **Rev Begelly WWHR** Vol1 P 307 father of **Thomas Davies** rector **Gumfreston**
- Davies James** 1610 Oct 23 Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**
- Davies James** Alias **James Davy Tenby** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money **Begelly** 19 November 1778 Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**
- Davies John** 01-May 1805 **Begelly** Underhill pit **Jeffreston** inrush of water drowned *Inquest report*
- Davies Thomas** 24-Apr1788 **St Issells** suffocated in a coal pit at **Begelly Inquest report**
- de Barri Odo** was the first of the family to come to **Pembrokeshire** He was given the estate of **Manorbier** which included the manors of **Jameston** and **Manorbier Newton** as well as the manors of **Begelly** and **Penally** He had a son **William** who died in 1166 *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*
- Edmund John** 10 July 1758 **Begelly** Yeoman Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's Garden and beating down the hedge. **St Issells** No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*
- Evans Sarah** 6 December 1778 **Begelly** Spinster Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Thomas , Nash** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830*
- Evans William** 21-Oct1793 **Jeffreston** Aged 7 playing at mouth of Mountain pit in **Begelly** he fell into the pit *Inquest report*
- Foley Thomas** 17 October 1784 **Begelly** Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. **Begelly** Prosecutor **William Ormond** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*
- Griffith John** 1700 Dec 6 Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**.
- Griffiths Mary** 14 November 1774 **John Morris, Begelly**, Yeoman Charged with Murder of **Mary Griffiths** by striking her head with a hatchet. Deceased found dead in a coalpit. **Begelly**, Prosecutor **Griffiths, Jane St Issells**, widow

Morris, George Griffiths.	Begelly Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of Mary
Morris, William Mary Griffiths.	Begelly , Yeoman Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of
Morse, Thomas	Begelly , Yeoman Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of
Mary Griffiths	<i>.Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Griffiths Rees	14-Mar1801 Begelly Collier, he died from a fit of apoplexy returning from work on path at Begelly Moor between Thomas Chapel and his house at Begelly Backs <i>Inquest report</i>
Hall Priscilla	8 January 1805 Begelly Married Offence Theft of household goods, bedware Indicted with her Husband. Begelly Prosecutor Waters William Verdict Guilty, to the value of 1/- partial verdict Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to be whipped <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Hall Richard	8 January 1805 Begelly Labourer Offence Theft of household goods, bedware Indicted with his wife Begelly Prosecutor Waters William <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830,</i>
Harries George	1892 Sep 23 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parson
Hilling Mary	10-Mar1812 Begelly Being taken down in a tub in a pit in St Issells the property of Lord Milford she fell out of the tub <i>Inquest report</i>
Howell David	16-Apr1808 Begelly Visitation of God <i>Inquest report</i>
Howell Thomas	01-Apr1816 Begelly headstone fell on top of him in pit in Begelly <i>Inquest report</i>
Howell Thomas	20-Aug1821 Begelly suffocated in fall of earth <i>Inquest report</i>
Hughes George	29 April 1812 Begelly Farmer Offence Assault, Begelly Prosecutor
Child James, esq.,	<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>
James William	1685 Apr 24 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons.
John Augustus	1878-1961 Painter spent some of his boyhood in the Big House Begelly lived as a Child in Victoria Place Haverfordwest.. John Augustus 1878-1961 b. Tenby Painter , and print- maker, famous for his portraits including those of James Joyce , G. B. Shaw and Dylan Thomas served in W.W.I as an official war artist with the Canadian Army. Augustus John travelled over the British countryside learning Gypsy customs and language.
Lavoris William	10 July 1780 Begelly blacksmith Offence Assault. Begelly Prosecutor
Robert Reed, esq.,	<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Lewellin Thomas	18 January 1787 Begelly Collier Offence Theft of a sheep. Begelly Prosecutor Morse Isaac Verdict No true bill <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>

Mathias John 1780, Jan. 12 .**Edward Philipps** of **Begelly**, clerk ,**John Mathias** of Lang**Warren**, esq.. Lease for a year of the Properties Bond for the performance of Covenants.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Matthews Sarah 1 March 1800 **Begelly** Married Offence Theft of coal belonging to the prosecutor,with **John George, Thomas Morse** and **William Thomas** , from prosecutor's colliery. Prisoner aged 40. **Begelly** Prosecutor Rt Hon. **Richard, Lord Milford** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Merryman William 10 February 1769 **Jeffreston** Labourer Offence Assault on **Roger Thomas . Begelly** Prosecutor **James Thomas** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Milford R 1779 Baron **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Milford Lord - 10-Mar1812 ---**Hilling Mary Begelly** Being taken down in a tub in a pit in **St Issells** the property of **Lord Milford** she fell out of the tub *Inquest report*

Milford Lord - 17-Jun1792 --- **John William Begelly** Collier Stonepit colliery property of **Lord Milford** fell down pit *Inquest report*

Millard John 30-May1798 Aged 10 **Begelly** went to 'pararow Cliffs' in **St Issells** looking for **Nests** fell off cliff *Inquest report*

Morgan W R 1988 **Begelly A Pembrokeshire Countryman looks back**

Morgan John 13-Aug1792 ----**Morris William St Issells** blacksmith -- **Smithy** in **Begelly** run over on **KingsMoor** Common by wagon driven by **John Morgan** of **Thomas** Chapel son of **William Morgan** cart etc valued at £9 10s *Inquest report*

Morris George 14 November 1774 **Begelly** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Griffiths, Jane St Issells**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris John 14 November 1774 **Begelly** Yeoman Offence Murder of **Mary Griffiths** by striking her head with a hatchet. Deceased found dead in a coalpit. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane, St Issells**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 14 November 1774 **Begelly** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane, St Issells**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 19 November 1778 **Begelly** Carter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Thomas , Elizabeth** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 13-Aug1792 **St Issells** blacksmith **Smithy** in **Begelly** run over on **KingsMoor** Common by wagon driven by **John Morgan** of **Thomas** Chapel son of **William Morgan** *Inquest report*

Morris William 1 December 1778 **St Issells** Yeoman Offence Theft of a scythe and poultry from **Morgan Jones**. **Begelly** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morse Thomas 14 November 1774 **Begelly** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. **Begelly** Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane, St Issells**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Naish Rebecca 25 Sep 1839 **Begelly Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrival, Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Marriages, Married to **Purser, James** on 22Dec 1860 at Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Nash James 14-Nov1808 **Begelly** He fell between the cog wheels and turning head of the mill Inquest report

Nicolls Nicholas 1557 Jan 4 Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Owen George 1594 **St Florence** rectory free **Church** without cure of souls. Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Parcell Thomas 16-Jul1824 **Begelly**- at a pit in **Begelly** when earth sunk suffocating him *Inquest report*

Perkin John 27-Jan1803 **Begelly** Collier working at **Wooden** colliery **Begelly** having finished his work he tried to get back above ground by climbing up the timbering of air pit timber gave way and he fell *Inquest report*

Philipps Mary Philippa who married

John Child of **Begelly** they had a daughter

Child Mary Philippa who married

1st **John Grant** of **Nolton** by whom she had a son

Richard Bulkeley PhilippsGrant and

2nd The **Rev Henry Gwyther** of **Yardley** by whom she left a daughter

Maria Philippa and a son

James Henry Alexander Gwyther

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 **Rev MA late Gwyther** of **Picton Castle** Vicar of **St Mary's Haverfordwest** was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of **Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog- ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower** and **Reynalton**.

Assumed the surname **Philipps** on succeeding his **half brother Lord Milford** in 1857. Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married **Mary Catherine** daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of Ludstone Salop. Had two surviving daughters

Philipps Edward (Ned) born 1737----1767 Rector of **Begelly** in the gift of **Sir Richard Philipps** widowed mother **Dorothy Philipps**- married, by a licence d 5 December 1774, **Catherine Harries**, then of **Cardigan**, daughter of the late **Rev. John Harries** of **St. Ishmael**, Carms., Archdeacon of **Cardigan**, whose wife **Mary Lewis** was of a LampeterVelfre family.--1778 was presented to the living of rectory of his native **Lampeter Velfre** held this till his death on 2 April 1793, aged 56. Had several children

Philipps Edward 1780, Jan. 12 **Edward Philipps** of **Begelly**, clerk, **John Mathias** of **LangWarren**, esq..Lease for a year of the Properties Bond for the performance of Covenants.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Philipps John 1776, Oct. 23 **Richard, Baron Milford** of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of **Picton Castle**, son and heir of **Sir John Phillips** late of **Picton Castle**, bart., deceased, **John Philipps** late of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey and now of the parish of **Begelly**, gent. Lease for a year of a messuage and lands called Difrin, parish of Lampiter Velfrey, and a messuage and lands called Cwm Llan, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Rees David 23-May1788 **Begelly** fell off cart *Inquest report*

Richards George Herbert born 28 Jul 1857 **Begelly Pembroke** Married to **Greenland, Mary Ann** on 8 Apr 1878 at Trelleck,, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Isaac 25-Jul1795 -- **Rowe William Begelly** Servant fell of a cart full of coal in Broom Lane **Begelly** and cart wheel passed over his head cart owned by **Isaac Rogers** *Inquest report*

Rowe William 25-Jul1795 **Begelly** Servant fell of a cart full of coal in Broom Lane **Begelly** and cart wheel passed over his head cart owned by **Isaac Rogers** *Inquest report*

Simond Avice 1358 married **Owen ap Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of **Manorbier Jameston** and **Newton** were members of **Manorbier** and **Penally** of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of **Begelly** of the value of £10 held of the barony of **Carew**. The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri**. *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Simons Phillip 1599 Aug 7 Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Smith John 1 September 1800 **Begelly** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. **Begelly** Prosecutor **John Morris, Mounton**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Thomas 31-Dec1820 **St Issells** He was walking to work at a pit in **Begelly** fell into another pit and drowned *Inquest report*

Smith Thomas 26 September 1820 **Tenby** Excise officer Offence Maliciously and feloniously shooting at prosecutor with intent to murder him, Prisoner aged 23, **Begelly** Prosecutor **Williams John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Tank John 1534 Rector **Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Thomas Benjamin c1830 about eight years old, worked in the **Broad Moor** Colliery at **Begelly** in **Pembrokeshire** hauling skips of coal.

Thomas Elizabeth 24-Aug1820 ----**Thomas Margaret** **Begelly** suffocated in some bedding in the house of **Richard Thomas** her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter **Elizabeth Thomas** *Inquest report*

Thomas Griffith <i>Inquest report</i>	12-Oct1786 Begelly married to Lettitia fell of his wagon <i>Inquest</i>
Thomas James <i>Inquest report</i>	22-Apr1809 Begelly . While working in a pit the earth fell in on him
Thomas Margaret Richard Thomas <i>Inquest report</i>	24-Aug1820 Begelly suffocated in some bedding in the house of her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter Elizabeth Thomas
Thomas Mary <i>Inquest report</i>	08-Jun1787 Begelly Spinster fell into flooded pit shaft and drowned
Thomas Richard	24-Aug1820 ---- Thomas Margaret Begelly suffocated in some bedding in the house of Richard Thomas her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter Elizabeth Thomas <i>Inquest report</i>
Thomas Seth Jones	1802 May 12 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons .
Webb William	04-Aug1787 Begelly Farmer while sick with fever drowned in a flooded pit <i>Inquest report</i>
William Daniel John Perkins	21 March 1801 Begelly Weaver Offence Theft of butter belonging to John Perkins at Blackpool . Prisoner aged 28. Food riot? <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i> ,
Williams John	1793 May 13 Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons .
Wogan John	1535 esq. Begelly . 1535 Patron LLawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons .

1834 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S Lewis..

Begelly, a parish in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke** , South Wales , 5s miles (S by E.) from **Narberth**, on the road to **Tenby**, containing, with the Chapelry of **Williamston**, which supports its own poor, 996 inhabitants. The substratum of the soil in this parish is coal, of excellent quality, and in great request for the drying of malt and hops by the proprietors of breweries and distilleries: it is chiefly procured by a company under **Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart.**, and **J. M. Childe**, esq., who are the chief proprietors of the soil, and receive one-sixth part, as their share of the produce: there are also some smaller proprietors, who exact one-fifth, and even one-fourth, part from those who work only on a limited Scale. A railway has been commenced from the mines, leading over **Kings Moor** to **Saundersfoot**, in the parish of **St. Issels**, which is now in progress, and which, when completed, will greatly contribute to promote the interests of the surrounding neighbourhood. Iron-ore is also found, both above and below the strata of coal, and, during the existence of the **Pembrey Iron Company**, was procured in great quantities and with considerable benefit to the proprietors; but, since the stoppage of those works, the search for it has been discontinued. The shale which is found with the coal exhibits many interesting specimens of the fern and Reed plants, and pyrites of iron have also been discovered.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch deaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King** s books at £12. 19. 2., and in the patronage of **Sir R. B. P. Philipps**, Bart. The **Church** is an ancient

structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty tower, and is pleasantly situated near **Begelly Hall** by the trees surrounding which it is partly concealed. The Chapel of **Williamston** is a rude structure without a tower, standing in the hamlet of that name. The parsonage-house is situated on part of a stratum of coal, which has been wrought all round it, and, if the excavation had been continued, it would have endangered the stability of the building. There is a place of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**. Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus supposed to have been raised to the memory of some unknown chieftain. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £84 16s.

1825 road to Ferry Terminal at Pembroke Dock

One reason for moving the **Irish Ferry** terminus to **Hobbs Point** was the poor state of the turnpike between **Haverfordwest** and **Milford**. This road, built by **Greville** in 1791, was so bad in 1817 that the Secretary of the Post Office, **Sir Francis Keeling**, sent for **Henry Leach**, Collector of Customs and Controller of the Post Office Packet at **Milford** and told him that it would be impossible to maintain the mail for Ireland unless the road was improved. **Leach** in his report the following year attributed the lack of repairs to misappropriation of funds by the trustees of the turnpike. 1825 **Telford** surveyed this road and subsequently was asked to survey the route to **Hobbs Point** from **St. Clear** and **Begelly**. In order to help pay for the new road to **Hobbs Point** an additional' 1/2d surcharge was authorised on letters

Pembrokeshire Parsons.- Begelly

This living is now a rectory with the Chapelry of **East Williamston** annexed. No mention of the Chapel of **East Williamston** occurs in the *Valor Eccl.*, but **George Owen** writing in 1594, states that it was then dependent on **Begelly**.

The same authority says that there was another Chapel of ease under **Begelly**, called **St. Thomas Chapel.Owen's Pem.** The site of this Chapel has now been lost. The **Rev. Henry Phillips**, Rector of **Begelly** who has recently made careful enquiry in the neighbourhood, says that he has failed to find any trace of a site bearing a name suggestive of a **Church** or Chapel near the village called **Thomas Chapel** in the parish, but there is little doubt that the site must have been in or close to that village.

Under the name of Urgelys **Begelly Church** with its Chapel was assessed in 1291 at £12, the tenths payable to the **King** being 24s. -*Taxatio*.

Bygley Rectoria.Ecclesia ibidem ex presentaaone predicti **Johannis Wogan** armigeri unde **Johannes Tanke**, clerieus, est rector habens matlsionelll. Et valet fructus hujusmodi beneficii x vjs viiij. Inde sol in visita-cione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno. 13t Archid quolibet amo pro sinodalibus et plucuraz:iuI us vjg iced. Et remanet **Clare** £2 19S. 11d. Inde decima 25S. 11d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading Livings Discharged **Begeley**, alias **Bigelly** R. Syn. and Prox. 6s. gd. **John Wogan, esq.**, 1535. **Sir John Philips, Bart.**, 1700. **Elizabeth Philips, widow**, 1765; **Baron Milford** 1779. Clear yearly value, £47 **King's Books**, £12 19s. 2d.

Under the heading of Not in Charge **Williamston** Chapel to **Begeley, Lord Milford** . - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

On 28 Oct., 1881, a piece of ground, added to **Begelly** churchyard, was consecrated.

On 9 May, 1885, authority was granted for a removal of a cow house belonging to the rectory.

On 8 July, 1886, a facility was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**, a license having been issued on 11 **June** in the same year, for the celebration of divine service in the barn of the rectory during the restoration.

On 6 June, 1891, authority was granted for the removal of an old barn belonging to the rectory.

Described as Ecclesia Sancts aria **de Castro** Wiz, this **Church** was granted by **Wizo, Lord of Wiston**, his son **Walter**, and **Walter the son of the said Walter**, to the *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*. (*Anselm's Confirm. charter.*)

On the dissolution of the preceptory of **Slebech**, the advowson came into the hands of the Crown.

1534 *The reformation in Pembrokeshire down to 1553 by Prof. Glanmor Williams p.8*) ...

In the rural deanery of **Pembroke** there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county **Carew** (£43) **Tenby** (£26) and **Narberth** (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more 10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident **Parson** in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable - **Begelly** (£12) and **Bosheston** (£11).

1929 *The Welsh Church Year Book*,

St Parish Church of **Begelly** with a Chapel of Ease (**East Williamston**) and **Church** in ruins,
Caed- cenlas

Williamston East

Under the heading "Not in Charge": **Williamston** Chapel to **Begeley. Lord Milford** . - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Blackpool Mill – see also Slebech

(Acc/to Sir Francis Dashwood.)

Blackpool Mill stands on the bank of the **Eastern Cleddau** which rises in the Prescelly mountains and runs down into **Milford Haven** past **Blackpool**. Recent research confirms that the bluestones at Stonehenge were cut from the Prescelly range in about 1700 BC and were hauled down the hills to **Canaston** bridge, about one mile from **Blackpool**, where they were launched on rafts for their voyage around the **Milford Haven** coast and then overland to Stonehenge, a distance of 135 miles as the crow flies. There were about 80 of these great stones, the largest weighing as much as 4 tons. It has been estimated that 5,000 men must have been required over a period of several years for this great undertaking.

In early times **Blackpool** was part of the vast forest of **Narberth** in which special rights were established and maintained. It is recorded in 1357 that "8s. was yearlie received of 91 burgages and 5 censuaries in the villages of **Narbut**, **Templeton**, **Robertson**, **Caneston** and **Moylaston** ... Id. for a certayne custom then caled virsilver and £4. lis. 3d. also for custome payd for lybertie of goings of cattle in the said forest" (Virsilver probably stands for fire-silver which was a payment made annually by tenants to the **Lord** as a sort of **Hearth Tax** or chimney money probably to compensate the **Lord** for the fuel taken in the forest for keeping the fires going).

Later in 1581 **Morgan Phillips** had a lease for "pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**". The pigs lived in the woods feeding off the nuts and mast from the trees a practice still to be found in parts of Europe and occasionally in Britain.

Much of the land in this area was a gift of local magnates to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem** in the 11th century. This religious order of Hospitallers had their Commandery at **Slebech**, which is about a mile down from **Blackpool** and on the opposite bank. It was then one of the most important Commanderies in Britain. Now all that remains of the buildings is the Knights Chapel which stands roofless, by the water's edge.

Following the dissolution of the **Monasteries** by **Henry VIII**, the land of the hospitallers was sold

by the Crown to **Thomas** and **Roger Barlow** in 1646. They had previously held it as tenants. The **Barlows** were rich **Tudor** magnates with powerful connections at Court. **Slebech** remained in their possession for over 200 years, eventually passing to **Ann**, the only daughter of **George Barlow**. Her **Husband** died in 1766 and she married in 1773, **John Symmons** who subsequently sold the estate to **William Knox**. The latter may have bought the property in order to prospect for coal and silver; he carried out extensive mining trials at **Minwear** near **Blackpool** but failed to find any good seams.

In 1792 he sold the estate to **Nathaniel Phillips** through **Mr. Christie**, the founder of the famous London firm of auctioneers.

Nathaniel was a wealthy plantation owner from Jamaica, shipping sugar and rum from his estates to England. At his death **Slebech** passed to his daughter, **Mary Dorothea**, who married in 1822 **Charles Frederick, Baron de Rutzen**, a Polish nobleman and a relative of Field Marshal Potemkin, the favourite of **Catherine** the Great of Russia.

The estate now belongs to **Sir Francis Dashwood Bart**, of west Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. There is a reference to **Blackpool** itself in a lease by the Crown to **John Watkins** in 1555 of "Caniston Mills . . and all that pool called the **Blackpool**" at a rent of £7 0. 12 and an even earlier reference that "**David Tew** farmed the grist mill there called Canyston Mylne together with le Wayre (weir) and le Blake Pool at a rent of £10." It is interesting to note that **Blackpool** was otherwise called crooked **Poole** in 1609.

Before this both **Canaston** Mill and **Blackpool** belonged to **Rhys ap Griffith** who was convicted of high treason and forfeited his Properties. Black pool was of value for the fishing, the weir and the **Ford** for crossing the river. A deed of 1573 mentions 2 grist and 2 fulling mills in this area but it is not certain that there was a mill at **Blackpool** at that date. Another document dated 1587 refers to tolls of **Caneston** Mill for grinding.

At the end of the 18th century, we find **Nathaniel Phillips** receiving 10 shillings for every sloop and 5 shillings for every lighter on account of navigation and wharfage for loading and discharging at **Blackpool**.

The Fishing.

The river abounded in fish and the fishing was a valuable asset. In 1760 **Robert Morgan** leased the fishing rights from **Canaston** Bridge to **Blackpool** for £16 16s. 0d. There was a weir built of piles filled with large stones and rubbish and with strong wattling in five or six tiers about a quarter of a mile upstream from **Blackpool**. It was rebuilt in about 1846 in solid stone.

People used to come out on Sundays to watch the **Salmon** jump the weir and it was not unusual in the 1850's. to see **Salmon** of 7 lbs. or over and sewin of 2 to 3 lbs. go over the top.

The Mill lead was, a favourite place for catching fish and people used to fill their baskets with little **Salmon** known as "shed". Near the weir there was a fish trap known as the "Slaughter" and as many as 40 or 60 sewin were caught at a time here.

Not unnaturally, this abundance of fish encouraged poaching which was carried out extensively, but matters came to a head in 1830 then there was a violent clash at **Blackpool** between the Poachers and the men of **Baron de Rutzen**. The Baron had previously taken to court two **Llewellyns** who questioned the right of the Baroness to the fishing. Magistrates let them off with a warning against further poaching.

Some time later the Baron was warned that poachers were planning to net the river on a certain night. So his Agent, **William Currie**, collected twenty men and they watched the river. In due course **John & Isaac Llewellyn** were spotted coming downstream in a coracle and netting the drawpool between **Blackpool** and the weir. **Currie** asked them to stop several times but they refused to take any notice. So two of **Currie's** men seized the coracles and pulled them ashore. One of **Llewellyn's** shouted Murder and immediately squibs were fired from the lime kiln and horns were sounded in the wood.

As the coracles were being carried to the bridge, a large party of men, some armed with sticks, set upon **Currie's** men. In the ensuing fight six of **Currie's** men were beaten and two seriously injured. **Currie** himself only just escaped, pursued by several men.

The **Llewellyns** were subsequently taken to Court where they pleaded guilty on the understanding that they would not be indicted providing the offense was not repeated.

On another more recent occasion it was discovered that a grating had been ingeniously rigged up at the bottom of the opening of the lower waste water sluice of the Mill. When the fish hit the grating

they fell back into a basket. Eventually, to put an end to this type of poaching, the gates of the Mill lead were blown up in 1954 and water power was replaced by electricity.

There were ten flood gates altogether, one by the Mill, two further up called the Jackses, six more by the weir and the "old sluice". At flood times, the sluice gate at the "slaughter" by the weir was opened first and the mill gate last. Today there is very little water in the mill lead and the fishing in the river is let to a local syndicate.

The Iron Forge.

At the beginning of the 16th century or possibly even earlier an iron forge was set up at **Blackpool**. The site was chosen because of the abundant local supply of timber and anthracite and good access to the sea. It was let in 1635 by the **Barlows** to **George Mynns** of Woodcote in Surrey and there are records of the sale of coal-pit timber at that time.

In 1709 **George Harcourt** made a proposal to change the forge into a furnace but we hear no more of the ironworks until 1760 when it was let to an iron maker called **Robert Morgan**. With the death of **John Morgan** in 1805, the lease came to an end.

His sons **Charles** and **John** wanted to continue and proposed to erect a pair of cylinders to blow three fires and to apply for an Act of Parliament to take off the duty on pit coal which they to use rather than charcoal.

However, trade was poor and by March 1806 they had made little iron owing to the scarcity of charcoal and inadequate supplies of timber. The forge needed 6 to 700 loads of summer and winter wood. Furthermore, great advances were being made in ironmaking in Manchester and they were facing stiff competition. Coal had risen 300 per cent in price, the cost of labour and cordwood had also risen and the supply of the latter was less sure. It was difficult to keep the forge supplied owing to the uncertainty of navigation due to the tides.

The **Morgans** refused to agree a higher rent and quit the forge in 1806 taking with them most of the equipment, the anvil block, the cast iron hammer wheel, the namer, beam, gudgeon and rings. Their lease for £52 12. 6d. had included the forge, shed, **Coke** house, **Coke** oven, stable, iron house, seven cottages, carpenter's shop, flood gates and **Locks**.

The Mill.

The iron forge was replaced in 1813 by the existing mill which was built by **Nathaniel**, the son of **Nathaniel Phillips**. He erected "a large grist mill and over that river a commodious and ornamental bridge which was so placed to unite two roads which had long existed."

In 1833 the mill was insured for £1,300 at a premium of £14 18s. 0d. as follows:

Cornmill including grinding stones £700

Machinery including water wheel £300

Storehouses, stables and pigsties £100

(adjoining but detached)

Dwelling house and of offices near £200

In 1842 **John Butler** became the tenant at a rent of £194. Two years later he was complaining of a broken beam and the need for a new pit and wheel. The wheel had broken as a result of a jar which occurred at every turn of the wheel and caused the beam to break. The following autumn the flood gates were destroyed by the Rebeccades, followers of **Rebecca**. This movement was responsible for destroying toll gates, weirs, etc., in protest against social and economic conditions during the period 1839-1842.

By the end of the 19th century the mill machinery was badly in need of repair and an estimate was prepared by the tenant **Wyndham Pike** in 1897 of the work involved. In 1901 the firm of **Joseph J. Armfield** of Ringwood in Hampshire was called in and produced a report with their recommendations. The water wheel was 15ft. in diameter and 1ft. 9ins. wide; it had four sets of wooden arms and cast iron arm bosses secured to an 8in. square wrought iron shaft. The wheel was past repair and was of a very old type which was very wasteful of water. The pit wheel was 9 feet in diameter. Both wheels were in a poor state with the teeth badly worn.

There were four pairs of millstones working, two for barley, one for maize and one for wheat; some of the equipment including the stone spindles, the flytackle and the hoist needed replacing. The building itself was in very good repair.

The fall of the water was 13ft 6ins when the tide was out and 3 to 4ft. when it was in.

As a result of Armfield's recommendations, the mill was equipped the same year with a 25in. double horizontal British Empire Turbine. This turbine would work at 32 hp. with a 13 foot fall and at 5 hp. with 4 foot fall. It would also work in tail water which the old wheel would not do. Owing to its high speed, the old heavy gearing would be replaced by high speed gearing which required less power and would greatly reduce wear and tear.

Among the other new equipment that was supplied were four sets of millstone burstings, one set of 3 self-emptying bins, a complete exhaust system and a single chain sack hoist. The cost was £604. Minor repairs were also carried out to the mill lead.

G. W. Pike was granted a lease in 1903 but by 1913 he was in financial trouble. He had spent £123 14s. 6d. on equipment which included a pair of millstones to replace one of the four original pairs which had split, a weighbridge, a cake crusher, a saw bench and corn rolls - the latter were required because customers were going elsewhere to get their oats rolled. Pike asked the **Baron de Rutzen** for help to re-equip and repair; in particular the flour machine, installed in about 1855 had broken down.

In 1915, repairs were carried out to the mill lead and new hatches were installed. Additional equipment consisting of a Sour dressing plant with automatic feeder, stone metal scalper and centrifugal dressing machine, was also introduced by **Joseph J. Armfield & Co.** There were four pairs of stones for grinding wheat, one pair for grinding barley, one for shelling oats and one for the manufacture of pearl barley. The mill had a kiln.

Pike reported that "wheat grinding is the mainstay as oil engines and crushers for barley and oats are taking the place of country mills. **Blackpool** is the only mill for miles around for wheat grinding and making flour."

Pike ran the mill successfully during the first World War and also derived an income from loading timber from the wharf. In 1919 he was earning 2d. a ton for 527 tons loaded. The same year he sank a new well at **Blackpool** 19ft. deep for which he charged £11 15s. Od.

Little change occurred in the working of the mill until the Second World War when some of the

sieves were removed on orders from the Government to stop flour being illegally produced. The local farmers continued to patronize the mill although it was used more for storage than for grinding. With the introduction of electricity at the mill in 1954, the old machinery became redundant and the mill was used by the tenant, **Mr. Williams**, for grinding and storing corn. In 1968 the late **Lady Victoria Dashwood** embarked on a programme of restoration of **Blackpool** Mill which had been rebuilt in 1813 by her ancestor **Nathaniel Phillips**. The Mill was part of the **Slebech** Estate and had passed to her following the death of her father **John, Baron de Rutzen**, whilst serving with the **Welsh** Guards in Italy in 1944. Extensive repairs were made not only to the Mill itself but also to the corn milling machines, and the water powered turbine that drove it, and an attractive cafe was created at one end of the Mill.

2017 May A grant has been obtained for the refurbishment of the mill

Bletherston, [Trefelen]

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S. Lewis. 1834 Bletherston----Silver coins found

Bletherston, a parish in the hundred of **Dungledy** county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (North west by North) from **Narberth**, containing 300 inhabitants. The living is a consolidated vicarage with **LLawhaden**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David**s. Several silver coins were found here about ten years ago, but they were immediately sold at **Haverfordwest**, and smelted; so that nothing is known of their date or history. There is an estate in this parish, called Langridge, which belongs to the **Bishop** of **St David**s. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £133. 16.

John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales 1870-72,

Bletherston, a parish in **Narberth** district, **Pembroke**; on the South Wales railway, at **Clarbeston** road station, 5 miles North west by west of **Narberth**. Post Town, **Wiston**, under **Narberth**. Acres, 2,366. Real property, £1,900. Pop., 255. Houses, 56. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **LLawhaden**, in the diocese of **St Davids**. The **Church** is not good.

South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris.

1326 Bletheriston "Blethry's tun." Perhaps from the personal name Blethery or Bledri on the old pilgrims route to **St David**'s.

Bletherston, Church dedicated to St. Mary

1851 Bletherstone Parish **Church** "There is a monument erected in it about 200 years ago" **Hugh Evans**, Parish Clerk 1851

1929 Parish entry for **LLawhaden** with **Bletherston**,

St Aidan & St Mary (Bletherston) Incumbent and Curates; **T Jones**

1915 RCAM The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary

This **Church** has been annexed perhaps from its foundation, to the important neighbouring parish **Church** of **Lawhaden**. At the present it is a double chambered edifice of which the southern body is earlier. It has been very thoroughly renovated in 1886-89. the entire structure is 35ft long with a breadth of 11ft to the southern chamber and 14 ft to the northern. The chancel is on the north side, divided from the nave by a modern arch. Between the two chambers is an arcade of three bays, the piers being without capitals. The west gable of the nave is crowned with a small Bell cote supported on three plain corbels and in the north aisle is a blocked door with a rounded head. The entrance is now by a door in the south wall opening from a modern porch. All the windows are modern; that to the south chamber is so covered with ivy as to hide all datable details. In the north wall of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre or empty tomb recess. The font bowl is in shape a irregular pentagon,

its sides externally being 18, 16 ½, 16, 14 ½ and 14 ½ inches and its depth 11 inches; it appears to be of 13th Century date and is probably coeval with the foundation of the **Church**.

The triangular shaped churchyard is surrounded by a deep fosse cut in the rock through which the road is carried. A spring to the north of the **Church** is said locally to be a holy well from which water for baptisms used to be taken – visited 11th **June** 1915

13c **Church** dedicated to **St. Mary** on suspected site of an old Celtic **Church** dedicated to **St. Elen** the **Welsh** wife of the **Roman** Emperor Magnus Maximus.

Contains a Norman font with 5 sides and memorials to the **Colby** family.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Slater.

There is an Easter Sepulchre in the chancel north wall. Much of the walling may be 13c like the pentagonal font, but the west doorway and the south aisle with a doorway and three bay arcade are early 16C.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This vicarage was originally a Chapelry and seems at a very early date to have been annexed to the **Church** of **LLawhaden**.

1887 On 12 Jan. 1887, a faculty was granted confirming the restoration of the parish **Church**, and for completing the unfinished portions thereof.

1913 South Wales by Wade

(Perhaps **Bleddyn** 's ton) a parish in **Pembrokeshire** 4m east of **Clarbeston** road. The **Church** contains a pentagonal font - an unusual shape and a plain arcade of early origin. In the north wall of the chancel is a tomb lacking an effigy.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1869

Bletherston —This parish retains its **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten Cover. Both pieces bear the single Mark ^^. the same as that at **Amroth**. The **Bletherston** chalice, however, is an exceptional cup, as it varies in decoration from all the others done by this maker. Instead of two bands round the bowl there is here only one, close up to the lip. Within it is the inscription "+ POCVLVM ECLESIE DE **Bletherston**." It carries the usual two bands of vertical line moulding, The Paten cover which is quite plain,.

—A plated Paten, 5 in. in diameter, and a glass Cruet with plated top.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Carmel **Baptist** Chapel, Pen-ffordd Built 1804, modified, altered and rebuilt 1873 and 1915

Coflein

Penffordd CM Chapel, Pen-ffordd Built 1861, restored 1913. Still open 2000

Coflein

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Bletherston

There is no school of any description, either day or Sunday, held in the above parish. There had been a Sunday School there a little time previous, held in the **Church** but the attendance was so bad it that it was abandoned. About twelve months ago a person started a day school, but the number in attendance was insufficient to support a master and so he left the place. The children who attend a day school from the parish go either to **New moat** or **Lawhaden**. The rate of wages in this parish is the same as at **Lawhaden**, 6d to 8d a day with food or from 9d to 1s 4d without. The condition of the people is poor, and their character sober. December 7th 1846 **David Lewis** Assistant

Names for Jottings Bletherston

1670 Bletherston Parish Hearth Tax .

Beddoe Widdowe. .	Bletherston	H 3
David Morris, Miller	Bletherston	H
Twining Griffith	Bletherston	H
Griffith Roger.	Bletherston	H 2
Colby John.	Bletherston	H 3
Gibbon John	Bletherston	H
Jenkin John	Bletherston	H
Griffith Mary	Bletherston	H
Evan George	Bletherston	H
Lewis Rice	Bletherston	H 3
Lewis Arthur	Bletherston	H
John Lewis	Bletherston	H
Jenkin Jane	Bletherston	H
John William	Bletherston	H
Thomas William	Bletherston	H
John Llewelin	Bletherston	H
Morris John Thomas	Bletherston	H
Phillip David	Bletherston	H
Griffith Rice	Bletherston	P
David Arnold	Bletherston	P
Reade Gwenllean	Bletherston	P

Arnold Elizabeth	Bletherston	P
George Mary	Bletherston	P
Reade Hugh	Bletherston	P
David George	Bletherston	P
Evan David	Bletherston	P
Rowland John	Bletherston	P
Walter John Thomas	Bletherston	P
Husband Anne	Bletherston	P
David Luke	Bletherston	P
Webbe John	Bletherston	P
Griffith Anne	Bletherston	P
Griffith Reynold	Bletherston	P
David David ap	Bletherston	P
Jenkin Evan	Bletherston	P
ap David David	Bletherston	P
Arnold Elizabeth	Bletherston	P
David Arnold	Bletherston	P
David Luke	Bletherston	P
Jenkin Evan	Bletherston	P
Jenkin Jane	Bletherston	P
Husband Anne	Bletherston	P
Griffith Anne	Bletherston	P
Griffith Mary	Bletherston	H
Griffith Reynold	Bletherston	P
Griffith Rice	Bletherston	P
George Mary	Bletherston	P
Gibbon John	Bletherston	P
Evan David	Bletherston	P
Reade Gwenllean	Bletherston	P
Reade Hugh	Bletherston	P
Rowland John	Bletherston	P

Walter John Thomas	Bletherston P
Webbe John	Bletherston P

Thomas Vaughan of Posty, Bletherstone, 1782 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Colby John 1670 **Bletherston H3 Dongledy Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Colby Laurence 1722 of **Bletherston** High Sheriff

Colby Lawrence b1682 d1738 **Pembroke** Mayor lived at **Bletherston** married
Warren, Mary WWHR 1915

Colby John 1722 of **Bletherston** brother of **Colby Laurence** married
Jones Miss heiress of Rhosygilwern about 1715 (see **Colby** of Pant-y-deri)

Colby Thomas 1770 of **Bletherston** High Sheriff

Colby Anne 1775 September 16 of **Bletherston** dau of **John Colby** and **Grace**.
Married **Owen Sir Hugh Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton**. 1823 Apr 11 died **Orielton**,

Colby Cordelia Maria of **Bletherston** married **John Colby** of Fynnone *High Sheriff 1807*

Davies William 1749 Aug 1-2 of the parish of **Bletherston** gent. Lease and Release to
make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**
including Street House Wernlogin ycha and Issa Nurton and lands *Slebech Estate and Family
Record*

Eliot Philip 1489 19 May Bletherstone.

Eynon John 12 January 1810 **Bletherston Butcher** Offence Assault,
Bletherston Prosecutor **William Daniel, Bletherston**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Gwynne Thomas 1800, Nov. 22 **Thomas Gwynne** of Kilkiffeth, parish of Llanychare,
gent., nephew and executor of **Vaughan Thomas** of **Bletherston**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**,
esq.. Surrender of the Lease *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James Gilbert 1749, Aug. 1-2. of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease and Release
to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**
including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands *Slebech Estate and
Family Record*

Nicholas Griffith 5 July 1809 **Bletherston** Farmer Offence Theft of sheep,
Bletherston Prosecutor **Eynon John** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*,

Phillips Nathaniel 1800, Nov. 22 **Thomas Gwynne** of Kilkiffeth, parish of Llanychare,
gent., nephew and executor of **Vaughan Thomas** of **Bletherston**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**,
esq.. Surrender of the Lease *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Phillips Thomas 1749, Aug. 1-2 of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the 'praecipe' of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Thomas Vaughan 1767, Aug. 21 **Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Vaughan Thomas** of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease for three lives of the dwelling house of **Blackpool** and land called Blackmorehill, Batemans Close, parish of **Newton**, the Bottoms otherwise the Hams, parish of **Slebech**, **Blackpool** Marsh, parish of **Minwear**, and Furnan Field, parish of **Narberth**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Thomas Vaughan 1782 of Posty, Bletherstone, **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Thomas Vaughan 1800, Nov. 22 **Thomas Gwynne** of Kilkiffeth, parish of Llanychare, gent., nephew and executor of **Vaughan Thomas** of **Bletherston**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of the Lease **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Trevannion Anne, 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Vaughan Thomas** of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease for three lives of the dwelling house of **Blackpool** and land called Blackmorehill, Batemans Close, parish of **Newton**, the Bottoms otherwise the Hams, parish of **Slebech**, **Blackpool** Marsh, parish of **Minwear**, and Furnan Field, parish of **Narberth**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Warren Mary 1725 Trewern **Nevern** married **Lawrence Colby** of **Bletherston WWHR**1915

Williams William 29 April 1784 **Bletherston** Yeoman Offence Theft of barley.
Bletherston Prosecutor **John John** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Sites of Interest

Parc Stone

In a field within a short distance of the village of **Bletherston**, called Parc Stone is a monolith which stands to the height of about 5 feet having a width of 2 ft and a depth of 7 inches; it faces east and west. A hole has been drilled through it near the top, but there is no corresponding hole near the foot

– Visited 11th **June** 1915.

Posty Farm stone

On a field called Parc maen **Llwyd** belonging to posty Farm is a stone now standing only 2 feet above the ground level, but known to have sunk considerably within living memory; the top is fairly oblong 3ft by 2 ft Visited 11th **June** 1915

Posty draw Camp

This is a fine earthwork. The knowledge of its existence is due to the record in the *Tithe Schedule* of the field name, Parc y Garn[?gaer]. It is not marked on the Ordinance sheet and has also escaped the **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey Committee**. The camp is of the promontory fort type, a small tongue of land being cut off by a strong earthen rampart having a gentle outward curve. This rampart 200 ft in length, is from 8 to 10 feet above the interior, and about 15ft above the ground in front dropping to a shallow ditch now considerably filled in by cultivation; the depth thus enclosed is about 250ft. The point is somewhat clubbed and falls off sharply all round especially to the west, on which side flows Rhyd Brown brook. The entrance at the western end of the rampart has a space of 15ft between the edge of the slope and the bank. There are signs of scarping on the slope to the south. Close to the east end of the Rampart is a strong spring ---visited 11th **June** 1915.

Posty Draw, **Bletherston**

A promontory, or tongue of land, cut off by a bank and ditch, both now obscured, or mutilated. **J. Wiles** 21.03.02 **RCAHMW**

Castell y Fran

This earthwork called a "Tumulus" on the Ordnance sheet is a mount **Castle** of well recognised type. It stands on a field known as Parc **Castell** about 500 yards east by south of the hamlet of Penffordd, and on the farm of **Castell y fran** (Crow **Castle**) The mound rises about 15ft above the surrounding level, and is of about 200ft circumference at the base. The summit 23 ft in diameter, is slightly depressed in the centre. The ditch has almost disappeared, and there are no traces of a **Bailey**. The mound stands on the highest point of the district 355 ft above sea level, and commands an extensive view -- Visited 7th October 1914.

A mound, once thought to be ditched, 21m in diameter and 2.5m high, has been rejected as a motte and is thought unlikely to be a sepulchral mound: classified rather as a mill-mound.

RCAHMW J. Wiles 21.03.02

Holy Well

Immediately to the north west of Holywell Cottage is a spring locally known as the Holy Well, which was formerly of repute in children's ailments – Visited 7th October 1914

Coins

Several silver coins were found here about 1820 but they were immediately sold at **Haverfordwest**, and smelted; so that nothing is known of the date or history.

Boncath,

(from **Welsh** word for Buzzard)

Former Railway village between **Cardigan** and **Crymych**. (*The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* by **Dillwyn Miles**.)

A village that grew when the **Whitland** and **Taf Valle** Railway was extended to **Cardigan** in 1885. **Ffynnone** nearby, was designed by **John Nash** in 1793 but the house was remodelled in 1904. **Cilwendeg**, now a home for the elderly is a Georgian house with a shell lined grotto, that was built on the proceeds of the last privately owned lighthouse in Britain, the Skerries, off **Anglesey**. (See also **Orielton**)

Bosheston,

A neat little village near the south coast of the **Castlemartin** Peninsula. The parish churchyard has a 14th century Cross bearing the head of Christ at the intersection. Nearby features of interest include the popular **Bosherston Lily** Ponds, **St. Govan's Chapel**, and the delightful **Broad Haven** (South) beach.

1938 approximately 1/4 of the parish was acquired by what is now the *Ministry of Defence* as part of the **Castlemartin** Range

Topographical Dictionary 1839 Lewis Bosheston

Bosherston, a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by W.) from **Pembroke**; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and the rocks on this part of the coast are worn, by the repeated action of the sea, into caverns of considerable depth, and of singular and romantic appearance. Of these, **Bosherston Meer**, extending about a quarter of a mile from the sea, is the most remarkable: at the entrance it presents only a small opening on the surface of the ground, but gradually it expands into a spacious cavern of increasing depth, which has never yet been explored. Previously to the commencement of a storm, the confined air is much agitated, and the most terrific noises issue from the cleft, which are heard at a great distance: during the violence of the tempest immense columns of spray are occasionally thrown up. The Stack Rocks, on the coast, are frequented in summer by innumerable sea-birds of various tribes. By far the greater part of the land in the parish is enclosed and in a state of cultivation, but there is a considerable expanse of open downs.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £11. 6. 8.; patron, **Earl Cawdor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. 10., and there is a glebe of sixty-five acres, valued at £62. 10. per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Michael**, was handsomely ornamented by **John Campbell, esq.**, a member of the **Cawdor** family. The children in the parish have access to a day school in **Stackpool-Elidur**, supported by Earl **Cawdor**.

A little to the east of **Bosherston Meer**, and also within the parish, is the hermitage of **St. Gawen**, situated in a fissure of the rock apparently formed by some violent convulsion, about half-way in the cliff between the summit and the base, and only a short distance from high-water Mark. A flight of steps, rudely cut in the rock, forms a descent to a "Chapel," about twenty feet in length and twelve feet wide, with an altar formed of a coarse stone slab, harmonizing with the rude and simple character of the place. On one side a door, opening from the Chapel, leads into a small cell, cut in the solid rock, and in form resembling the human body, which is said to have been the solitary retreat of **St. Gawen**. Beneath the hermitage is **St. Gawen's** well, held in great repute for the miraculous efficacy in the cure of diseases superstitiously ascribed to it. The scenery around this sequestered spot is of the wildest and most romantic character: large fragments of rock are scattered in confused heaps in every direction, and huge masses of rugged cliffs, threatening to detach themselves every moment from the higher precipices, which impend over the seaworn base of the rock, give to the scene an appalling grandeur of effect. **Gawen**, from whom the promontory of **St. Gawen's Head** derives its name, though now popularly regarded as a saint and an anchorite, is said

to have been a nephew of the renowned **King Arthur**, and one of the knights of his round Table; and **Hoole**, in one of the notes attached to his translation of **Orlando Furioso**, asserts that on "a breach of the sea, near **Milford Haven**, is a natural rock, shaped into a Chapel, which tradition reports to have been the burying-place of **Sir Gawain**, **King Arthur**'s nephew."

The Parish Church Ded: St. Michael.

Church late 13c. Probably built on the site of an earlier **Church**.

This cruciform buildings known in 1488 as ' the **Church** of **Stackpole** Boshier " consists of chancel (21 1/2 feet by 13 feet), nave (32 1/2 feet by 18 feet), north transept (12 feet by 9 feet), west tower (16 feet square), and south porch. In the latter half of the 19th The **Church** was restored in 1855 when the Norman windows where replaced by the present Gothic style and much other restoration was done, including a new chancel arch and roof In the south-east angle of the chancel are a plain double piscina and an aumbry; in the south-west angle is a squint. On either side of the chancel arch are two corbels which supported the rood beam. The transepts and nave are vaulted, both transepts opening to the nave with plain pointed arches. The tower is of three storeys, and finished with battlements above a corbel table; at its south-eastern corner is an unlighted vice of seventy-six stairs. A stone bench, which in the year 1850 ran round the tower, has been removed. The three floors are lighted by plain slits. The font has been scraped and altered; it was apparently of the square Norman type commonly found in the county. The Norman font has been lined with lead and provided with an oak lid.

1872 three light stained glass window by Clayton and Bell depicting life of Christ dedicated to rector for 41years- were erected

Two interesting female effigies are illustrated and fully described in *Arch.Camb. (1909 VI, ix,345)*. They appear to be of 14th-century date. —one is hidden by pews - one of the **Dowager Duchess of Buckingham** one of a crusader

The south transept has a squint and contains a crudely made figure, whilst the north transept contains an effigy of a veiled lady with a dog at her feet. Both transepts have 14c ogival headed piscina and pointed tunnel-vaults like that of the probably slightly earlier nave. There are corbels for a rood beam across the chancel arch but the arch itself has been renewed. The west tower has a round arched vault.

The **Church** was extensively restored in 1855 along with the other Churches on his estate. by **John Frederick Campbell**, first Earl of **Cawdor**. the big local landowner at the time, then living at **Stackpole** Court Its old high backed pews have disappeared and its Norman windows have been replaced by those of later Gothic design. The **Cawdor** arms may be seen in the tiling of the Chancel and Sanctuary floor.

The East Window

This lovely window of nine lights. Depicting the Annunciation. the Nativity; the Baptism; the Agony in the Garden; the Crucifixion; the Burial;. the Resurrection; the Ascension; and Pentecost; was erected in memory of the **Rev d William Allen**. Rector 1831-1872.

The ***Diary of William's wife Frances***, was discovered recently covering the period from 1832 to 1865 it furnishes a fascinating picture of country Clergy life in **South Pembrokeshire** in the early 19th. Century.

The transept Windows

These four lights are erected in memory of another incumbent of **Bosherton** the **Ven, David Edward William's** (1913-1920), who was Archdeacon of **St Davids** (1900- 1920), and it is interesting to note the choice of lights, In the South Transept they depict **St. Teilo**, the Rector's favourite saint, and **St. Govan**, the local saint, surmounted by the Arms of Exeter **College**, Oxford,

where the Rector was educated. The North Transept lights show **St. Michael**, the dedication of the **Church**, and **St David**, the Diocesan patron saint, surmounted by the Arms of **St David** and the Diocese of **St Davids**.

The Squint Window and the west Window

These were erected by a schoolmistress who taught for many years in the old **Bosherston** School (now the **Church** Hall). The Squint window depicts **St. Nicholas** as the patron saint of seafarers, and is in memory of **Petty Officer George Evans**, her husband, who was killed in the battle of Jutland. The west Window is a depiction of Jesus, The Resurrection and the Life, and was erected in memory of her father. **James Walter Davies of Pembroke Dock**.

Tombs

Under the North Transept window there is what is thought to be the tomb of a **Dowager Duchess of Buckingham**, an antecedent of the Duke of Norfolk. The fact that she was a widow maybe gathered from the veil and cloak shown on the figure carved on the tomb. That she was of noble birth can be seen by the coronet on her head and the dog at her feet. Under the South Transept window there is a stone tomb surmounted by a figure depicting a Crusader. It is thought to have been carved in the 14th. Century

War Memorial

On the North wall of the **Church** there are brass tablets commemorating the men of the Parish who lost their lives in the First World War and a coast guard killed on duty in the Second.

Other Memorials

On the Nave walls are two stone tablets placed in memory of local families and near the **Organ** there is a framed vellum inscription stating that when electricity was installed in the **Church** in 1958 each light was dedicated in memory, of some local individual. The **Church** was rewired and new lighting installed in 1987

The **Church** was completely re-roofed in 1991- 1992.

Churchyard Cross.

This stands to the south of the **Church**. From a base of three steps rises a plain octagonal shaft 56 inches in height. At the intersection of the arms is a much-weathered face of the Saviour in high relief (*Arch. Camb.* 861, III, vii, 218, ill.). It is probably of 14th-century date.—Visited, 14th June, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (Arch. Camb., 1888, V, v, 124).

The old Cross in the Churchyard is believed to be part of a stone crucifix destroyed during the Dissolution of the **Monasteries**, found by local people, it was then placed on a pillar probable to serve as a preaching cross. - face of Christ carved on west side.

The Preaching Cross

Outside the **Church**.

Erected on a two-tier throne there is an unusual Preaching Cross - unusual in that it has an unnaturally short upright, and that it has a face carved on the centre of the cross. It has been suggested that originally there was a full stone crucifix which was mutilated and partly destroyed, perhaps during the Reformation, and that local folk found the cross but being unable to find its stem, placed the cross on a simple upright of locally-hewn stone, and erected it to serve as a Preaching Cross.

Bosheston St Michael -- Pembrokeshire Parsons

This living is a rectory, and the patronage in 1514—the date of the earliest presentation of which there record—was in lay hands In 1594 the patronage was vested in **Margaret Stanley** (wife of **Thomas Stanley**, the second son of **Edward, third Earl of Derby**) daughter of **Sir George Vernon** of Haddon, as appendant to her manor of **StackPoole**.—*Owen's Pem.*

1291 Under the name of **Stakepol Bosser** this **Church** was assessed at £8, the tenths payable to the **King** being 16s —*Taxatio.*(1291)

1535-6 Stackpole **Bosher** Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex pre-sentacione domini ibidem unde **Johannes Philippus** clericus est rector et habet mansionem ibidem et glebam. Et valet fructus ejusdem per annum xijll. Inde ' priori Pembr' pro pensione ibidem debit' vjs viij. Item in visitacione ord inar ia et arch id ' ut in preceden ' [see **St. Petrox**] vjg viijd. Inde remanet **Clare** £1 6s. 8d. Inde deeima 22s. 8d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading ' Livings remaining in charge: '— **StackPoole Bascher** alias **Bosherston** alias **Bosheston R. (St Michael)**. Pens. Pri. Pembr. 6s. 8d. Oidinar. and Archidiac. 6s. 8d. **John Campbell**, esq., 1720, 1778. **King's Books**, £11 6s. 8d. Yearly tenths, £1 2s. 8d.— *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 2 March , 1889 a faculty was granted for the removal of a lime kiln belonging to this living.

J T Evans The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire 1905)

John Campbell of **Stackpole** “wainscotted ye chancel (of **Bosheston Church**) and otherwise adorned it, made new rails about ye altar gave a new set of communion plate, distributed a great number of Bibles and common prayer books to “ye poorer sort”

— The plate belonging to this parish consists of a Chalice and Paten Cover, a Flagon, and a Credence Paten, all bearing the Hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1713, the maker's Mark Fr with pellet beneath in a plain heraldic shield for **James Fraillon**. The chalice is a Bell-shaped cup like that at **St. Petrox**. The circular stem carries the rudiments of a knop formed of a narrow ring with small fillets. Height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of foot, 3in weight, 14 oz. 3 dwts. Inscription : " Poculum Sacrum Ecclesiae parochialis de Stack- pool - Bosher in Agro **Pembroch** : 1715: **J- Campbell**" (See **Stackpole Elidor**). The paten cover is 5 in. in diam., 1 in. in height, and weighs 6 oz. Underneath is inscribed " Ecclesiae parochialis," etc., as above. The flagon is a facsimile of that at **Stackpole Elidor**, but the weight is here 37 oz. 18 dwts. The above inscription is here again repeated. The credence paten is 7 in. in diam., 1 in. in height, and weighs 12 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed the same donor's inscription, but beginning " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae," etc.

— There is also a brass Alms-dish, 10in, in diameter, inscribed "Eccl: B. Mich. Archang. de **Bosherston** in Agr. **Pembroch**. D.D. i. **G. Lloyd** Rect.

1794 circa [St Petrox] extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke , to William Stuart Bishop of St David's

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses . That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs----

list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy

Lady Owen Orielton	£1-1-0
John Campbell , esq., Stackpole	£5-0-0
John Mirehouse , esq., Brownslade	£1-1-0
Revd C Prichard , St Petrox	£1-1-0
Revd J Bowen , Rosecrowther	£1-1-0
Revd Mr Buckridge Pulchroan	£1-1-0

Revd **G Jones Hogheston** £1-1-0
Revd **J Hughes Bosheston** £1-1-0
Revd **T Wood** Curate of **Pembroke** £0-10-6
Revd **T Hancock**, Vicar of **St Florence** £0-10-6
Revd **H Wood**, Curate of **Bosheston** £0-10-6

It would appear that whilst **Pembroke** Parish which included **St Michael's**, **St Mary's** and **St Nicholas** had only a curate as resident Clergy. **Bosheston** had both a Rector and a Curate resident.
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 120912 Pembrokeshire life 1572-1843

Parish records

exist from:- Baptism's 1670---Marriages 1670 ---Burials 1670
1851 the area of the parish was 1,566 acres with a population of 246 (129 m 117 f) and the average congregation was 60 in the morning and 35 in the evening.

With **St. Twynnels, Stackpole & St Petrox**
1985 **John Henry Richards**

Non Conformist

There was no non-conformist Chapel in the parish.

Dates associated with Places

Ancessdown 1533-8 -- early Chancery Proceedings
Broadhaven 1578 Saxon Map

Buckspool

Acc/to **Mjr Francis Jones**

Now a farmhouse, half a mile south of the parish **Church**. **Fenton** writes (1810) 'I pass Buck's Pool so called from a small piece of water close to the house ... formerly a residence of a branch of the respectable family of **Adams** ... It has now no remains of ancient grandeur or of anything above the condition of a **Castle Martin** farm-house; all its importance if, as is probable, it possessed any, having left it with its ancient possessors when they migrated to a more desirable situation [**Paterchurch**] on the banks of **Milford Haven**.' The family of **Adams** had been in **South Pembrokeshire** since the 13th century and had lived at Buckspool until **Henry VI** (1422-3) when **John Adams** married **Elen**, daughter and heiress of **David de Pater-Church**, and then moved to his wife's home near what is now **Pembroke Dock**, where his descendants remained until early in the 18th century when they moved to **Holyland** near **Pembroke**.

Buckspool remained part of the estate and became a farmstead. By 1786 it had been sold to **John Campbell**, and became part of the **Stackpole** estate.

Henry Dawkins was the tenant in 1786.

Henry Hitchings in 1834, and

George Hitchings in 1894.

Creature --- 1793 Land Tax Records

Crickmail 1282 **Picton** papers

Newton 1578 Saxon Map

Bosheston Mere 1602 **Owen**

Historic Records

1604 Will of **Phillip Gibb** labourer of **Bosheston** -- left “small portion of worldly goods which I leave behind me”

1794 Acc/to **Charles Hassell** the **Stackpole Court Estate** which included **Bosheston** totalled 16,000 acres.

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Education Parish Of Bosheston

—The two dame schools in this parish were not visited. The returns were kindly procured for me by the incumbent. The few children attending are sent as to a nursery rather than a school. The children in the parish attend generally the Earl of Cawdors school at **Stackpole**

Population

1563 Number of household 21

1801 Number of families 35

According to the Census records of 1831 and 1841 the population only increased by a very small amount.

1831 -- population 222

1841 -- population 225 . There were 47 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. the population consisted of 118 males and 107 females.

Wecks

1833 December 26th. **Hopewell.** (Aberystwyth). Sloop. **St. Govan's Head** rounding **St. Govan's Head** she was seen to go down.

1835 September. **Neptune.** (Cardiff). Brig. **St. Govan's Head.**

1846 **George.** Sailing Ship. **St. Govan's Head.**

1845 November 6th **George and Jane** Sailing Ship. **St. Govan's Head**

Sites of Interest

St Govan's Head, Bosherston

St Govan's Head is on the south coast of the **Castlemartin** Peninsula, in the **Pembrokeshire** Coast National Park, 2km south-east of **Bosherston**. This part of the coastline is within the **Royal Artillery Corps Castlemartin Range**. It is a headland of vertical limestone cliffs. The peninsula is a flat plateau consisting of Carboniferous limestone rock, about 350 million years old. The plateau was formed by marine erosion when the sea level was much higher than today, then lifted up by movements of the Earth's crust about 50 million years ago. The 13th century **St Govan's Chapel** is tucked into a cleft at the foot of the cliffs, and below it **St Govan's Well** .

(Source: **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** Authority, Coast Path Walk:
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 24th March 2005

St. Govan's Chapel and Well 1923 RCAM

At a distance of one mile and a quarter south of the parish **Church** and concealed in a rocky gorge on the sea coast stands the small well-Chapel of **St Govan**. The descent to it from Trevalen Downs is by a flight of fifty-two rude stone steps. The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. It consists of a single chamber 18 ft by 12 ft having a plain pointed vault covered externally with rude tiles. At the west end is a single empty Bell-cote. The main entrance is to the north through a pointed doorway 60 inches high to the lintel and 30 inches broad. A second door in the north east angle six steps above the level of the interior gives access to a natural rock chamber of very small

dimensions, whilst a third doorway in the south west angle leads to the well on the cliff a few yards below the Chapel. At the east end of the main structure is a stone altar 72 in by 21 in by 3 in with a height of 33 in. having above it a simple slit for light. A stone masonry bench runs along the north and south sides with a return in the south east corner to the altar. To the left of the main entrance on the wall is a square stoup in the south wall is an aumbry and between it and south east angle is an opening 20 in by 12 in inside. Opposite to the main entrance is another light. In the west wall under the Bell-cote is also a narrow slit; below it the natural rock forms part of the walling.

The present floor is of clay, which may possibly cover one of rough stone slabs, its level is three steps below the exterior at the north doorway. Beneath the stoup is a small spring of fresh water which is said never to flow over the floor of the Chapel. The building may be of 13th-century date. The Well, which lies between the Chapel and the sea, is protected by a plain hood of masonry; the entrance is to the north. 'The spring has been dry for some years past. **Fenton** (415) notes that in it ' crippled patients bathe their limbs, many of whom come from the remotest parts of the principality to seek relief here and leave their crutches behind, a votive offering on the altar, as I perceived placed there when I last paid a visit to this hermitage.'—Visited, 14th June, 1929.

White Well

About 250 yards north of the parish **Church** is a well concerning which no traditions of sanctity or of healing appear to have survived.—Visited, 11th June, 1922.

Bosheston Mere

This is a very curious blow-hole on the cliffs near **Stackpole**, not far from **St. Govan's Chapel**, the quaint little hermitage nestling halfway down the great limestone cliffs and said to have been the final refuge of **Sir Gawain**, one of **Arthur's** Knights of the round Table, who thus at the end of his life became Saint **Gawain**, or **Govan**. This blow-hole is connected underground with the sea-caves, and at certain states of wind and tide the sea, dashing into the caves and imprisoning the air, forces it up through the narrow passage and out through the blow-hole with a shrill and terrific sound, like a prolonged scream or whistle, the edges of the hole being polished like marble by the friction of small stones and earth, carried up by the rush of wind. The mere is said to ' play ' when the sound is heard, but this happens now more seldom than formerly, though persons now living have heard it frequently possibly some fall of rock may have obstructed, or partially obstructed, the passage.

Camden, in his ' Britannia ' (**Page** 640), thus alludes to it, though in rather a sceptical spirit: ' Near **Stackpole Boshier**, otherwise **Boshierston**, upon the sea-side, is a pool or pit called- **Boshierston-Mear**; the depth whereof several that have sounded have not yet discovered. This pit bubbles and foams, and makes such a noise before stormy weather that it is heard above ten miles off. The banks are of no great circumference at the top, but broader downwards, and from the bottom there is a great breach towards the sea, which is about a Furlong distant. But there is much more talked of this place than I shall trouble you with at present, because I take some relations of it for fabulous . . . its noise is distinctly known from that of the sea, which also on these coasts often roars very loud.'

The opening of the blow-hole is round, and about of the size through which a man could with difficulty squeeze himself. The author has never heard the mere actually ' play,' but has stood by when it gave an occasional deep, hollow groan; the Crush of wind through the hole was tremendous, and one seemed to hear it coming from a long way off before it actually rushed out, then for an interval all would be still then the groan again and then the wind

STONE-AXE FOUND NEAR **Pembroke**.—This beautiful, finely ground and polished, stone-axe was found by **Mr. William Jones**, on the 4th October, 1929, in the earth at the entrance to a rabbits hole, in the east hedge 500 yards along the lane leading to Trevallen farm, from the junction of that lane and the road leading to **St. Govan's**, in the parish of **Bosheston**, 5 miles south of **Pembroke**. The axe is 6 ins. in length and 3 ins. in width above the cutting edge. The maximum thickness is 1 1/2 ins. The cutting edge is crescent-shaped and in perfect condition. The butt-end, however, is not worked so perfectly. The stone is felsite, of a dull yellowish colour.

The axe is at present at **Bosherston**, in the possession of the finder.

A G. O. Mathias.

1923 RCAM

Freyneslake Tumulus

This is a ruined sepulchral mound on **Bosherston** Burrows immediately south of North Hill In 1880 it was carefully trenched, and found to be constructed of stones and sand, and to cover a Kist containing two skeletons. One of the skulls, now in the **Tenby** Museum, was described by the late **Professor Rolleston** as " the beautifully typical brachycaphalic skull of a young female." With it were; pig. sheep or goat bones, white water-worn pebbles, and fragments of well-baked black ware (**Laws, Little England, 29**). The mound has a present height of 5 feet, and a base circumference of 140 feet.—**RCAM** Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Buckspool Down Fort

A well-preserved promontory fortress south of Buckspool Down. The defences consist of a rampart and a shallow ditch about 200 feet in length thrown across a neck of land which falls on either side by inaccessible cliffs to the sea. The rampart rises some 6 feet from the level and drops 8 feet to the ditch; though somewhat weathered it is in good preservation. The entrance is from the north-east.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Fishpond Camp

Fenton (tour, 419), referring to this camp states that " , in one of the ditches of which, by a labourer raising a hedge was dug up half a skeleton, the upper part with a sort of brazen ring on his breast, perhaps a rude broach."

This is doubtless the large earthwork, 400 feet long by 250 feet broad, known as the Fishpond. The defence to the east is by steep slopes, the fall to the west has been artificially sharpened, while the exposed front to the north has two ramparts, the inner much denuded, the outer about 80 yards beyond, with the remains of a ditch. The entrance was in the north angle. The enclosed area is level and strewn with loose boulders. **Lieut.-Colonel W. Morgan, R.E., F. S. A.** an ex-Commissioner, points out that "from beings situate on the sea this earthwork is generally described as a cliff **Castle**, but the amount of protection it derives from it is but small. For this reason it is a very unlikely situation for the natives to select as a refuge, and a most suitable one for invaders."—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Bosherston Camp; Fishpond Camp

Bosherston Camp is a sub-rectangular inland promontory enclosure, crowning a ridge set between flooded inlets. The 'fish pond'; the enclosed area, about 108m by 98m, is defined by a triple bank system facing west towards the approach along the promontory ridge, the circuit resting on possibly enhanced natural scarp lines elsewhere; a shell-midden deposit within an angle of ditch produced what is thought to be an early Iron Age pin, whilst a small

Romano-British

ceramic assemblage is reported from the interior. **J.Wiles 10.03.05 RCAHMW**

Bosherston Windmill,

To the south of **Bosherston** village, on the crest of a low summit at 41m above sea level, are the badly-ruined remains of what appears to be a windmill tower. The stone rubble-built tower is circular in plan, roughly 4m in diameter, with parallel sides, and stands about 5m high. The facing stonework has been removed from the lower 2m and about a third of the stone wall has been removed from the north side, leaving the structure in a parlous state. The tower is not shown on any Ordnance Survey mapping despite its size and prominent location.

B.A.Malaws, *RCAHMW*, 10 June 2010.

blockhouses and Disused Tramway, west of **Bosherston**

Area of blockhouses, tramways for track-targets and trench systems, within the **Castlemartin** Training Area **T. Driver**, *RCAHMW*, 30 June 2008.

Old Field Patterns South west Of Bosherston

Style; Styll;Styles, **Bosherston**

Early 18th century, altered, early East wing, 2 storey, rubble, recessed sashes, 6 panel entrance door, hewn beams, purlins, trusses.

RCAHMW, 1993.

Style is situated towards the northern end of **Bosherston**, on the north side of the minor road through the village, and immediately west of the churchyard. Style was the farmhouse of a tenancy of about 89.1 hectares under the Earl of **Cawdor**, tenanted by **R Hitchings** in 1782, and **J Benyon** in 1839. It is a house of two periods, facing south. The older part is the east unit, with originally opposed doorways and a very large chimney (possibly still older) standing out from the gable wall, the upper part of the stack being about 0.3 m away from the main gable. It is built of rubble masonry. It has two ovens, one at the rear, and one at the side of the hearth, with slate coverings to the ovens and chimney offsets. It has been called a 'Flemish' chimney and there were once a number of examples of these huge square chimneys in **Pembrokeshire**. There is also an ordinary end-chimney centrally at the apex of the same gable. The east side has altered windows as in the later house and a cobbled front yard. To this original house, after demolition of its west part, a double-fronted, three window range house, of the late 18th century, was added. It has a central panelled door with a canopy on brackets, and six-pane sash windows of small size, and recessed. The whole of the front is hung with small slates. Elsewhere the building has painted rubble masonry. It has a slate roof and an end chimney at the west end. There are some floor beams with plain stops to the chamfers. The central unit of the later house is occupied by stairs and a small rear cellar. At the rear, for the full length of the later house, a two-storey extension under a lean-to roof is present. The old part of the house probably took the place of a back-kitchen in relation to the new house. It has a low wall to the front garden in rubble masonry, with a mounting block at the left of the gate.

(Sources: *CADW listed buildings database*, 8 February 1996; *P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside*, 1988, p. 21, 286; *P Smith, 1971, NMR Site Files*).

Ian Archer, *RCAHMW*, 23rd March 2005

Trevallen;Trevalen;Trefalen, **Bosherston**

16th -17th century end chimney house, much modernised. Fine square **Pembrokeshire** chimney. **RCAHMW**, 1993.

Trevallen is situated just to the south of the minor road from **Bosherston** to **Broadhaven** carpark, about 1km south-east of the village. The farmhouse was one of the tenancies on the **Stackpole** Estate. It is believed to have been in the **Lloyd** family tenancy from mid-18th century until c.1870. The **Thomas** family were tenants until 1937, and **Mr Davies** until 1995. It has an 18th/19th century frontage, possibly to enhance an earlier structure. It is a two storey, three-window range house facing west, which is symmetrically doubled-fronted with a central (modern) door and restored six-pane sash windows. There is a small end-chimney at the north, with a single storey lean-to dairy with a barred and shuttered window. The house also has a large two-storey rear (east) wing under a roof at a lower level, containing the back kitchen and a large end-chimney. There are other lean-to rooms at the east of the main range and north of the rear wing, probably all of same period. At the south end of the main range is an exceptionally large kitchen, with several offsets, rising to a square stack. This chimney projects out about 2m and is about 4m wide. A side flue from a former boiler enters at one side. Around it an outhouse has been added in rubble masonry, which was evidently a brewhouse or wash-house, and the upper floor may have been sleeping accommodation for the farm servants, with a sheeted roof. It was listed as a well-designed farmhouse with two exceptionally large chimneys.

(Source: **CADW listed buildings database**, 8 February 1996)

Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 24th March 2005

Thornston, **Bosherston**

Thornston is situated at the southern edge of **Bosherston**, on the east side of the minor road to **St. Govan's Head**. In the 1970s, when it was visited, it still took the form of an 18th century, 2 storey building, built of rubble with a south wing. It had recessed casements, glazing bars, a plain central entrance and has a modern porch on the north-west side. The main feature of the house was an extremely large, square chimney, of which there were once a number of examples in **Pembrokeshire**. Central to this was a very large oven extension, with a slate conical roof. Thornston appears to have been extensively modernised, as the 2000 OS Landline 1:2500 map indicates that the site plan is now a regular rectangle, as opposed to the irregular shape indicated by drawings of the building and the previous OS 25" to the mile maps of 1908 and previously.

(Sources: **P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside**, 1988, p. 21, 286).

Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 23rd March 2005

Church Cottage, **Bosherston**

Church Cottage was on the eastern edge of **Bosherston**, on the west side of Windsor road. It was a rubble stone built cottage of a T-shaped plan. It was single storey, with a pitched slate roof. There was a large chimney with an oven with a conical, slate roof on the northern end of the building, and another large chimney on the south-eastern end, with a hipped-slate roof. Internal dividing walls were timber framed with a rubble stone infill. The cottage was demolished in November 1984.

(Source: **Adrian James**, August 1984, **NMR Site Files**).

Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 24th March 2005

Dover, **Bosherston**

Dover cottage is situated at the southern end of **Bosherston** on the east side of the minor road towards Star Rock, just south of the T-junction minor roads. In the early 1970s, when it was visited, the main feature of the house was an extremely large, square lateral chimney, of which there were once a number of examples in **Pembrokeshire**. To the side of this was a very large rounded oven extension, with a slate roof. The building is of rubble stone, rendered and whitewashed. It is 1.5 storeys with a pitched slate roof and dormer windows in the roof space on the north-west elevation, plus a small lean-to extension. To the south-east elevation there is doorway with a small porch and three windows. There is also a secondary chimney, central to the building, of regular dimensions. (Sources: *P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1988, p. 21, 286*).

Ian Archer, RCAHMW, 24th March 2005

Crickmail, **Bosherston**

Crickmail was situated on Crickmail Down, on the ***Royal Artillery Corps Castlemartin Range***, 1.3km west of Bosherton. It was an large open complex of farm buildings, with the main farmhouse possibly separated and slightly to the south. This was a 3 storey Georgian building. The farm complex dates from at least the first half of the nineteenth century, as it appears on the 1865 OS 1st edition 25' to the mile map. All of the buildings appear to have been destroyed after the Range was built in 1939. The 1948 6' to the mile map shows no trace of the buildings, and the 2000 OS Landline 1:2500 map also shows an empty field at this location.

(Source: *Cyril Fox Notebook and AJ Parkinson, 23 December 1977, NMR Site Files*).

Ian Archer, RCAHMW, 23rd March 2005

Names connected with **Bosheston**

Clergy

Rectors of **Bosherston**

1514	William Linge
1514	Arthur Vernon
1517	John Flynt
1517	John Thomas
1518	Lewis Reede
1535	John Phillip
1554	John Thomas
1561	John Potterlon
1561	Giles Sheares
1618	Rice Middleton
1624	Robert Phillips
1675	William Lloyd

1675	Charles Owens
1676	Stephen Young
1677	Silas Balgay
1684	Walter Clarke
1728	Jeremiah Phillips
1766	Pryse Wright
1792	John Hughes
1798	John Jones
1831	William Allen
1872	Charles Morgan
1887	Iorwerth Grey Lloyd
1904	Edward Roderick
1913	David Edward Williams
1923	Jenkin Richards
1935	John Thomas Rees
1941	Ernest S. Michael
(Priests in charge during the war)	
1942	M. L. Davies
1945	D. G. Beynon
1946	Jenkin Richards
1947	Ernest S. Michael (returned)
1948	Arthur G. L. Pettit
1950	George Raymond Ball

With **St. Twynnells, Stackpole & St Petrox**
1985 **John Henry Richards**

Bosheston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Poyer George **Bosheston** H. 2

Thomas Henry	Bosheston	H
Phillip John	Bosheston	H 2
Freeman John	Bosheston	H 3
Castle Henry	Bosheston	H 3
Burser Henry	Bosheston	H 2
Hitchin Henry	Bosheston	H 3
Whitehooke Richard	Bosheston	H 2
Reade Henry	Bosheston	H
Smith Katherine	Bosheston	H
Masterton Katherine	Bosheston	H
Wilkin Dorothie	Bosheston	H
Castrell Hugh	Bosheston	P
Dunne William	Bosheston	P
Sowden Jane	Bosheston	P
Sowden Jenet	Bosheston	P
Smith Thomas	Bosheston	P
Leach. John	Bosheston	P
Reade Rice	Bosheston	P
Leach William	Bosheston	P
Morrice Anne	Bosheston	P
Rice Phillip	Bosheston	P
Hitching Jane	Bosheston	P
Tasker John	Bosheston	P

.....

Adams John Church	1422	Bosheston married Elen daughter and heiress of de Pater
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Adams Philippa (Mrs)	28 3 1741	to Bulkeley Philipps marriage Bosheston Church
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Allen William 9th April 1872 **Rev** son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** was Rector of **St Brides** and of **Bosheston Pembrokeshire** He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb* 1885

Balgay Silas 1677 Jun5 **Bosheston** Rector ,1677 Jun5 **St Petrox** Rector
WWHR Vol1 p246 *WWHR* Vol3 p 304,

Ball George Raymond 1950 **Rev** Rector of **Bosherston Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Barret James 1561 **Bosheston??** *WWHR* Vol 1 P 246,

Campbell John 1718 Nov5 **Stackpole** Court 1728 **Stackpole?**
1743 **Stackpole** Court Letters 12 Jan letter to son

Campbell John,esq., Stackpole £5 0 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy1794.

Campbell John esq. 1715 Jun1 ----- **Stackpole Bosheston Church** 1720.

Campbell John esq. **Moor** farm **Castlemartin** owner Land Tax 1786. Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1720 Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1718 Nov5 **Stackpole** Court 1728 **Stackpole?**
WWHR Vol1 p246, WWHR Vol1 P270, Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209WWHR Vol4 p 210
Bacons Liber Regis

Campbell John Frederck 1854. 1st Earl of **Cawdor Bosheston Church** Restored 1855. paid for restoration **St Petrox Church**

Carrow Mrs 1791/2. (tenant) **Bosheston** Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawkins Henry 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** Winsor *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawkins Henry 1786 tenant Buckspool **Bosheston**

Dawkins Walter 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** Creature *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eynon John 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** west Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Flynt John 1517 Oct 19 **Bosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p245

Freeman John 1670 **Bosheston** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibb Phillip 1604 labourer of **Bosheston** –Will

Griffiths William 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** Midland *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harries Ann 7 February 1830 **Bosheston** Spinster Offence Perjury before a JP that prosecutor was the father of the **Child** she was carrying, Prisoner aged 26, **Bosheston** Prosecutor **Williams John, Pennar** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hughes John 1792 Aug 31 **Bosheston** Rector **Hughes** Revd J **Bosheston** £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794 1795 Jul 6 Vicar **Pembroke St Mary's**

1795 Jul 6 **Monkton** Vicar 1795 Jul 6 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR* Vol3 P 234
WWHR Vol1 p 246 **Church in Wales MS** AD/AET 1209

John Campbell 1786 .purchased Buckspool **Bosheston**

Jones John 1789 Apr 20 **Bosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 246.

Jones William found stone axe **Bosheston** 4th October *A G O Mathias*

Leach Henry 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** Thornston *CRO Land Tax Records*,

Leach John 1670 **Bosheston** **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach Phillip 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston Church Land** *CRO Land Tax Records*,

Leach William 1670 **Bosheston** **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Linge William 1514 died **Bosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol 1p245
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Lloyd Iorwerth Grey 1887 Jun 7 **Bosheston** Rector, 1903 Jun 17 Curate **Minwear**
Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol 1P 246

Lloyd William 1662 Oct 1 **St Petrox** Rector 1671 Jun 15 **Stackpole** Rector
 1675 **Bosheston** Rector 1674 Apr1 **Roscrowther** Rector *WWHR* Vol3,*WWHR* Vol3,*WWHR*
 Vol4*WWHR* Vol 1P 246 208

Middleton Rice 1618 Mar **Stackpole** Rector 1618 Mar 29 **Bosheston** Rector
WWHR Vol1 P 246 *WWHR* Vol4 p 208 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Morgan Charles 1872 Aug2 **Bosheston** Rector 1887 Mar 29 **Roscrowther**
 Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 258 *WWHR* Vol 1 p24

Morrice Anne 1670 **Bosheston** **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Potterton John 1561 **Bosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P 246

Purser Charles 1791/2 tenant **Bosheston** **Stephen Down** *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Roderick Edward 1904 Rector of **Bosherston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Roderick Edward Thomas 1904 Feb 26 **Bosheston** Rector 1912 Dec 31 **St Petrox** Rector
 1912 Dec 31 **Stackpole** Rector *WWHR* Vol4 p 208

Rolleston ? 1873 Professor Kist containing two skeletons **Bosheston** ,bones
 of a human skeleton Hoyles Mouth **Tenby. Laws Little England**

Rowe Henry Rector **St Petrox** 14 5 1732 to **Alice Meare** widow marriage
Bosheston Church 1724 Jul 11 **Hodgeston** rector **Stackpole** Vicar 1728 Sep 6 **St Petrox**
 Rector 1749 Aug 18 **Stackpole** Rector *WWHR* Vol4 p 208*Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Sheares Giles	1561 September 16	Bosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P 246.
Smith Katherine	1670	.Bosheston H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Smith Thomas	1670	Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Sowden Jane	1670	Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Sowden Jenet	1670	Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Stanley Thomas Married Margaret Vernon 206	1594	of Haddon the second son of Edward third Earl of Derby patronage Bosheston Church 1594	Owens,Pem WWHR Vol4 p
Tankard John	1791/2	tenant Bosheston CastleTank	CRO Land Tax Records
Tasker John	1670	Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas Henry	1670	Bosheston H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas John	1517	Bosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P246.
Thomas John	1554 September 1	Bosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P246.
Vernon Arthur Pembrokeshire Parsons.	1514 Sep27 1517d	Bosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P245
Whitehooke Richard	1670	Bosheston H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Wood H	1794	Revd Curate of Bosheston £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy	Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209.
Wright Price	1791/2	Rev owner Bosheston Glebe	CRO Land Tax Records
Young Stephen (rector) bur 15 5 1677	1675 Jul 9	St Petrox Rector 1676 May 22 Bosheston Rector Bosheston Church burial Register,	WWHR Vol3 p 304,

Special mention must be made of the Rev John H Richards of St Twynells Stackpole & St Petrox Rector of Bosherston parishes who kindly gave me permission to include the details from the parish registers which he had compiled

Baptism Register Bosheston

Absalom, Eunice	bap.13 8 1916 (par. - Enoch & Mary)
Allen, Alfred	bap. 16 11 1834 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Charles	bap. 28 8 1838 (par. - William & Frances)

Allen, Elizabeth	bap. 22 5 1836 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Frances	bap. 11 7 1841 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Gertrude	bap. 1 1 1865 (par. - Alfred & Isabella)
Allen, Jeffery	bap. 31 8 1846 (par. - Charles & Mary)
Allen, Jessie	bap. 31 1 1847 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Louisa	bap. 13 9 1837 (par. - John & Harriet)
Allen, Robert	bap. 23 5 1832 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Thomas	bap. 17 4 1845 (par. - William & Frances)
Allen, Walter	bap. 29 7 1851 (par. - Charles & Mary)
Allen, William	bap. 19 4 1840 (par. - William & Frances)
Bailey, Kathryn	bap. 26 4 1981 (par. - Patricia Bailey)
Ball, Anthony	bap. 7 12 1969 (par. - George & Pauline)
Ball, Catherine Lindsay	bap. 29 9 1991 (par. - Stephen Edmund & Gail Eva)
Ball, Christopher	bap. 15 3 1953 (par. - George & Pauline)
Ball, David	bap. 19 10 1958 (par. - George & Pauline)
Ball, Gail (adult)	bap. 28 10 1984 (par. -)
Ball, Rachael Leanne	bap. 26 7 1987 (par. - Stephen & Gail)
Ball, Stephen	bap. 21 8 1955 (par. - George & Pauline)
Bartholomew, Constance	bap. 12 4 1903 (par. - George & Gertrude)
Bateman, Haydn	bap. 15 7 1945 (par. - William & Sarah)
Bateman, Jane	bap. 30 4 1729 (par. - John & Martha)
Bateman, Karen	bap. 2 1 1977 (par. - Haydn &)
Bateman, Mark	bap. 10 6 1973 (par. - Haydn & Kathleen)
Baynon, Jane	bap. 21 7 1707 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Beddoe, Elizabeth	bap. 25 2 1877 (par. - David & Hannah)
Bevan, Jane	bap. 18 10 1772 (par. - Anthony Bevan (rep.))

Beynon, Albert	bap. 8 8 1881 (par. - David & Martha)
Beynon, Ann	bap. 1798 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, Benjamin	bap. 21 5 1848 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, David	bap. 6 6 1937 (par. - William & Isabella)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 12 11 1786 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 22 1 1797 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 8 1 1843 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 9 12 1877 (par. - William & Martha)
Beynon, Frances	bap. 22 11 1795 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, Frances	bap. 5 11 1882 (par. - David & Martha)
Beynon, George	bap. 18 2 1838 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, Ivor	bap. 4 5 1952 (par. - William & Isabella)
Beynon, James	bap. 22 6 1841 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, Jane	bap. 13 8 1950 (par. - William & Isabella)
Beynon, Janetta	bap. 1802 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, John	bap. 17 3 1799 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Beynon, John	bap. 20 9 1801 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, Margaret	bap. 20 2 1887 (par. - David & Martha)
Beynon, Margaret	bap. 10 6 1934 (par. - William & Isabella)
Beynon, Martha	bap. 30 4 1871 (par. - William & Martha)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 30 11 1788 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 21 11 1839 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 5 10 1879 (par. - David & Martha)
Beynon, Phillip	bap. 8 10 1944 (par. - William & Isabella)
Beynon, Richard	bap. 7 6 1795 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Richard	bap. 21 3 1948 (par. - William & Isabella)

Beynon, Samuel	bap. 27 10 1844 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, Sarah	bap. 30 7 1786 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Sarah	bap. 25 3 1791 (par. -)
Beynon, Thomas	bap. 15 3 1846 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, William	bap. 21 11 1839 (par. - John & Alice)
Beynon, William	bap. 15 11 1874 (par. - William & Martha)
Boissevain, Jacques Lewis	bap. 25 11 1995 (par. - Lucas & Melanie)
Boissevain, Saskia Rose	bap. 8 11 1993 (par. - Lucas & Melanie)
Bourn, Eric	bap. 1 9 1935 (par. - William & Florence)
Bowen, Elizabeth	bap. 19 5 1818 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Bowen, Hannah	bap. 7 9 1806 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Bowen, Hannah	bap. 22 12 1811 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Bowen, Mary	bap. 20 3 1808 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Bowen, William	bap. 27 2 1814 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Bowen, William	bap. 17 5 1833 (par. - Mary Bowen)
Brinning, William	bap. 27 6 1784 (par. - John & Anne)
Brown, Gareth	bap. 25 6 1988 (par. - Frank & Jacqui)
Brown, Martyn	bap. 25 6 1988 (par. - Frank & Jacqui)
Bruce, Ghlon	bap. 14 9 1958 (par. - Ghlon & Mary)
Busby, Clare	bap. 23 12 1964 (par. - Victor & Mollie)
Canton, Anne	bap. 6 7 1823 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Brinley	bap. 10 4 1930 (par. - Gertrude Canton)
Canton, Deborah	bap. 29 5 1966 (par. - Henry & Norma)
Canton, Edith	bap. 3 11 1907 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Eleanor	bap. 3 1 1913 (par. - James & Sarah)
Canton, Elizabeth	bap. 9 12 1825 (par. - William & Mary)

Canton, Emily	bap. 17 7 1910 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Frances	bap. 11 3 1903 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Frederick J	bap. 25 11 1917 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, George	bap. 17 4 1836 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Gertrude	bap. 22 2 1915 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Gwynneth	bap. 5 2 1925 (par. - Margaret Canton)
Canton, Jane	bap. 4 8 1833 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, John	bap. 16 12 1830 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, John Henry	bap. 9 6 1901 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Lena	bap. 1 10 1916 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Lilian	bap. 4 7 1920 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Martin	bap. 5 6 1960 (par. - Henry & Norma)
Canton, Sarah	bap. 28 1 1828 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Stephen	bap. 17 8 1958 (par. - Henry & Norma)
Canton, William	bap. 2 7 1905 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Castell, James	bap. 27 3 1675 (par. - -)
Castell, Lettes	bap. 20 7 1682 (par. - James & Anne)
Castell, Mary	bap. 12 7 1677 (par. - James & Anne)
Castle, Anne	bap. 24 3 1703 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Elizabeth	bap. 6 3 1714 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Frances	bap. 23 3 1721 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Henry	bap. 5 8 1711 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, James	bap. 7 2 1705 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, James	bap. 2 1 1708 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Joan	bap. 3 6 1716 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Joane	bap. 11 4 1679 (par. - James & Anne)

Castle, John	bap. 29 3 1713 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Mary	bap. 25 12 1707 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Castle, Mary	bap. 16 12 1718 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Charite, Esther	bap. 11 6 1838 (par. - Margaret)
Charite, George	bap. 9 2 1845 (par. - Antonia & Margaret)
Charite, John	bap. 23 1 1835 (par. - Antonia & Margaret)
Charite, Louisa	bap. 11 6 1838 (par. - Margaret)
Charite, Sarah	bap. 5 3 1843 (par. - Margaret Charite)
Charitee, Elizabeth	bap. 27 6 1852 (par. - James & Martha)
Clark, Suzanne	bap. 23 8 1981 (par. - Angus & Louise)
Codd, Margaret	bap. 9 11 1760 (par. - Griffith Codd)
Codd, Mary	bap. 5 6 1757 (par. - Griffith Codd)
Cole, Lilian	bap. 5 7 1936 (par. - Frederick & Cissie)
Cole, Mary	bap. 12 3 1837 (par. - William & Margaret)
Cole, William	bap. 28 9 1877 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Cook, John	bap. 19 8 1832 (par. - John & Mary)
Cook, Martha	bap. 18 2 1829 (par. - John & Mary)
Cook, Mary	bap. 30 9 1827 (par. - John & Mary)
Cox, William	bap. 20 6 1920 (par. - Ernest & Elizabeth)
Crisp, Jeremy	bap. 21 2 1960 (par. - Terrance & Eileen)
Crisp, Mark	bap. 4 4 1965 (par. - Terrance & Eileen)
Dalton, Celia	bap. 10 5 1883 (par. - Thomas & Celie)
Dalton, Elizabeth	bap. 13 2 1881 (par. - Thomas & Celie)
Daventry, Judith	bap. 17 8 1704 (par. - Henry & Martha)
David?, An	bap. 30 6 1693 (par. - William & Abra)
Davids, David?	bap. 17 11 1671 (par. - William & ?)

Davids, Martha	bap. 1 5 1692 (par. - William & Mary)
Davids?, Elizabeth	bap. 22 6 1691 (par. - William & Abra)
Davies, Ann	bap. 28 6 1807 (par. - Margaret Davies)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 9 4 1838 (par. - Levi & Anne)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 7 7 1822 (par. - Morgan & Mary)
Davies, Ernest	bap. 21 5 1886 (par. - Benjamin & Margaret)
Davies, George	bap. 11 5 1828 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Davies, Govan	bap. 13 10 1940 (par. - William & Alice)
Davies, Harriet	bap. 7 7 1822 (par. - Morgan & Mary)
Davies, James	bap. 29 12 1822 (par. - William & Anne)
Davies, James	bap. 25 1 1824 (par. - William & Anne)
Davies, James	bap. 4 8 1833 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, John	bap. 13 11 1823 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Davies, John	bap. 15 2 1852 (par. - William & Ann)
Davies, Mary	bap. 7 7 1822 (par. - Morgan & Mary)
Davies, Mary	bap. 4 7 1830 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Davies, Mary	-bap. 6 9 1840 (par. - Levi & Anne)
Davies, Mary	bap. 26 6 1853 (par. - John & Ann)
Davies, Priscilla	bap. 1825 (par. - William & Anne)
Davies, Ronald	bap. 26 6 1912 (par. - William & Martha)
Davies, Simon	bap. 14 5 1967 (par. - James & Elma)
Davies, Susan	bap. 12 3 1950 (par. - Arthur & Eunice)
Davies, Sydney	bap. 5 5 1901 (par. - William & Martha)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 8 6 1813 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 21 4 1826 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 1849 (par. - John & Ann)

Davies, William	bap. 7 7 1822 (par. - Morgan & Mary)
Davies, William	bap. 21 9 1834 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Davies, William	bap. 27 6 1869 (par. - Joseph & Martha)
Davies, William	bap. 11 10 1942 (par. - William & Alice)
Davis, John	bap. 2 7 1837 (par. - James & Jane)
Davis, Susan	bap. 7 12 1838 (par. - James & Jane)
Davis?, Elizabeth	bap. 1670 (par. - ? & Elnor)
Davy, William	bap. 4 7 1784 (par. - George & Mary)
Dawkins, Anna	bap. 15 9 1872 (par. - Anne Dawkins)
Dawkins, Catherine	bap. 27 11 1794 (par. - Lewis & Anne)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 7 1 1732 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 17 12 1758 (par. - John Dawkins)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 10 3 1776 (par. - Henry Dawkins)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 16 1 1820 (par. - James & Catherine)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 12 8 1722 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 24 9 1728 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 22 10 1752 (par. - John & Mary)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 7 12 1789 (par. - Lewis & Jane)
Dawkins, James	bap. 23 6 1769 (par. - Walter Dawkins)
Dawkins, James	bap. 28 1 1787 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Jane	bap. 9 12 1781 (par. - Henry? & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, John	bap. 6 10 1717 (par. - Henry (jnr.) & Abra)
Dawkins, John	bap. 17 4 1726 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, John	bap. 5 9 1756 (par. - John Dawkins)
Dawkins, John	bap. 9 2 1772 (par. - Henry Dawkins)
Dawkins, John	bap. 15 5 1796 (par. - John Dawkins)

Dawkins, Keturah	bat. 3 4 1774 (par. - Henry Dawkins)
Dawkins, Lettice	bat. 27 6 1736 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Lewis	bat. 2 9 1770 (par. - Henry Dawkins)
Dawkins, Margaret	bat. 6 10 1771 (par. - Walter Dawkins)
Dawkins, Margaret	bat. 18 2 1807 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Martha	bat. 23 2 1777 (par. - Walter & Barbara)
Dawkins, Mary	bat. 9 4 1809 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Mary	bat. 17 5 1833 (par. - William & Jane)
Dawkins, Mary	bat. 2 11 1862 (par. - Jane Dawkins)
Dawkins, Rebecca	bat. 20 10 1793 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Dawkins, Rice	bat. 31 3 1709 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Dawkins, Sarah	bat. 7 2 1720 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Sarah	bat. 20 12 1730 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Sarah	bat. 27 4 1755 (par. - John Dawkins)
Dawkins, William	bat. 18 8 1734 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, William	bat. 25 7 1784 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, William	bat. 24 4 1791 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, William	bat. 18 2 1807 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Dawkins?, Walter?	bat. 28 6 1778 (par. - Henry Dawkins?)
Dean, Michael	bat. 19 1 1941 (par. - Frederick & Janet)
Devonald, John George	bat. 25 7 1893 (par. - Essex & Elizabeth)
Devonald, William	bat. 26 2 1893 (par. - Essex & Elizabeth)
Dubberlin, John	bat. 30 3 1730 (par. - John & Martha)
Dubberlin, Thomas	bat. 30 6 1734 (par. - John & Martha)
Dubberlin, William	bat. 23 9 1731 (par. - John & Martha)
Dyson, Ada	bat. 19 10 1902 (par. - Arthur & Martha)

Dyson, Arthur	bap. 16 3 1902 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Avril	bap. 22 11 1925 (par. - Frank & Florence)
Dyson, Dennis	bap. 21 9 1913 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Edward	bap. 7 11 1909 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Elizabeth	bap. 30 12 1908 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Florence	bap. 24 4 1910 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Frank	bap. 6 8 1893 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Dyson, Frederick	bap. 5 2 1899 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Frederick	bap. 6 6 1920 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Herbert	bap. 7 4 1907 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Jane	bap. 12 4 1904 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, John Henry	bap. 23 1 1876 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Dyson, John Henry	bap. 8 12 1904 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Martha Mary	bap. 4 5 1913 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Mary	bap. 16 7 1911 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Ruth	bap. 7 11 1909 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Sarah	bap. 31 5 1896 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Thomas	bap. 10 3 1886 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Dyson, Thomas	bap. 12 4 1904 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, Thomas	bap. 4 11 1906 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, Thomas	bap. 6 6 1915 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Dyson, William	bap. 10 1 1875 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Dyson, William	bap. 11 7 1897 (par. - William & Martha)
Dyson, William	bap. 5 8 1900 (par. - Arthur & Martha)
Edwardes, William	bap. 4 8 1811 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Edwards, -	bap. 9 8 1833 (par. - Thomas & Anne)

Edwards, Catherine	bap. 25 1 1795 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Edwards, Elizabeth	bap. 19 9 1790 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Edwards, Elizabeth	bap. 24 3 1822 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Edwards, George	bap. 20 5 1683 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Edwards, George	bap. 22 3 1830 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Edwards, Henry	bap. 25 12 1842 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Edwards, Honor	bap. 15 6 1791 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Edwards, John	bap. 1 6 1746 (par. - William & Mary)
Edwards, John	bap. 5 7 1747 (par. - George & Ann)
Edwards, Lewis	bap. 17 1 1845 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 24 6 1744 (par. - George & Ann)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 31 3 1793 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 1 8 1813 (par. - Mary Edwards)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 3 7 1853 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Richard	bap. 15 1 1792 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Richard	bap. 5 4 1891 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Sarah	bap. 9 3 1939 (par. - Cornelius & Mary)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 22 1 1795 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 21 4 1850 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 5 2 1893 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, William	bap. 13 9 1719 (par. - David & Mary)
Edwards, William	bap. 29 6 1834 (par. - John & Hannah)
Edwards, William	bap. 1836 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Evans, Alice	bap. 7 4 1886 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Alice	bap. 24 4 1887 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Betty	bap. 10 3 1945 (par. - Morris & Dilys)

Evans, Cesar	bap. 2 12 1900 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Daniel	bap. 1 4 1866 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Evans, David	bap. 20 3 1834 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, David	bap. 11 7 1858 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Evans, Edith	bap. 20 3 1910 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 4 6 1820 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 14 11 1847 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 15 3 1876 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 19 4 1891 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Florence	bap. 9 6 1889 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Frances	bap. 20 6 1858 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, Frances	bap. 26 3 1884 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Frances	bap. 3 4 1885 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, Frances	bap. 17 11 1893 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Frank	bap. 26 6 1898 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Frederick	bap. 8 10 1899 (par. - David & Ellen)
Evans, George	bap. 11 9 1763 (par. - George Evans)
Evans, George	bap. 21 12 1862 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, George	bap. 23 3 1883 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, George	bap. 3 1 1892 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Griff	bap. 2 2 1890 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, James	bap. 20 2 1823 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, James	bap. 2 2 1845 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, James	bap. 1 1 1852 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, James	bap. 27 3 1870 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, James	bap. 21 2 1882 (par. - Thomas & Alice)

Evans, Jane	bap. 7 10 1849 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, Jemima	bap. 24 4 1864 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Evans, Jessie	bap. 13 12 1896 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, John	bap. 4 8 1765 (par. - George Evans)
Evans, John	bap. 24 11 1768 (par. - John Evans)
Evans, John	bap. 19 10 1788 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Evans, John	bap. 3 9 1797 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Evans, John	bap. 5 3 1843 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, John	bap. 24 10 1847 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, John	bap. 16 8 1868 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Evans, John	bap. 15 4 1877 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, Kathryn	bap. 24 8 1986 (par. - Brian & Jillian)
Evans, Lucy	bap. 2 6 1895 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Margaret	bap. 7 11 1825 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Marjorie	bap. 1 6 1898 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Martha	bap. 20 3 1828 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Martha	bap. 11 7 1886 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Mary	bap. 12 3 1837 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, Mary	bap. 3 5 1841 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Muriel	bap. 2 7 1893 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Noah	bap. 27 2 1862 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Evans, Peter	bap. 10 6 1984 (par. - Brian & Jillian)
Evans, Priscilla	bap. 22 5 1879 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, Richard	bap. 22 7 1849 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, Richard	bap. 29 11 1874 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, Richard	bap. 24 2 1884 (par. - Job & Letitia)

Evans, Richard	bap. 20 11 1887 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Richard	bap. 26 2 1831 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Sarah	bap. 28 4 1839 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, Sydney	bap. 3 11 1901 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 8 9 1829 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 14 6 1896 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Evans, Violet	bap. 14 8 1921 (par. - Caesar & Sarah)
Evans, William	bap. 12 8 1838 (par. - John & Jane)
Evans, William	bap. 27 6 1841 (par. - William & Margaret)
Evans, William	bap. 8 12 1854 (par. - James & Jane)
Evans, William	bap. 22 9 1872 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Evans, William	bap. 22 4 1877 (par. - Edward & Martha)
Evans, William	bap. 21 6 1885 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, William	bap. 29 7 1922 (par. - Caesar & Sarah)
Evans, Yvonne	bap. 13 2 1952 (par. - Morris & Dilys)
Eynon, Elizabeth	bap. 3 12 1758 (par. - John Eynon)
Eynon, John	bap. 18 12 1755 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Eynon, John	bap. 6 12 1959 (par. - Peter & Elizabeth)
Eynon, Mary	bap. 30 12 1750 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Eynon, Peter	bap. 7 1 1932 (par. - John & Ethel)
Eynon, Sarah	bap. 19 7 1761 (par. - John Eynon)
Eynon, Thomas (twin)	bap. 18 1 1764 (par. - John Eynon)
Eynon, William	bap. 30 9 1753 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Eynon, William (twin)	bap. 18 1 1764 (par. - John Eynon)
Fastell?, Hendry	bap. 24 12 1673 (par. - James & Anne)
Fortune, John	bap. 11 12 1715 (par. - Elizabeth Fortune)

Francis, Marjorie	bap. 22 8 1920 (par. - William & Lucy)
Freeman, Ann	bap. 4 9 1744 (par. - John & Ann)
Freeman, Anne	bap. 7 2 1709 (par. - Rice Freeman)
Freeman, David	bap. 5 7 1778 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Freeman, Elizabeth	bap. 13 12 1760 (par. - John Freeman)
Freeman, Frances	bap. 13 6 1769 (par. - John Freeman)
Freeman, Francis	bap. 18 5 1742 (par. - John & Ann)
Freeman, Harriet	bap. 26 1 1786 (par. - John & Rebecah)
Freeman, Harriot	bap. 26 3 1782 (par. - John & Rebecca)
Freeman, Henry	bap. 22 6 1806 (par. - John & Sophia)
Freeman, Jane	bap. 30 8 1747 (par. - John & Ann)
Freeman, Jane	bap. 27 5 1765 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Freeman, John	bap. 7 12 1757 (par. - John & Rebecca)
Freeman, John	bap. 1 1 1772 (par. - John Freeman)
Freeman, John?	bap. 1670 (par. -)
Freeman, Joseph	bap. 2 12 1736 (par. - John & Ann)
Freeman, Letitia	bap. 22 6 1806 (par. - John & Sophia)
Freeman, Mary	bap. 17 1 1778 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Freeman, Phebe	bap. 25 5 1767 (par. - John Freeman)
Freeman, Rebecca	bap. 2 5 1763 (par. - John Freeman)
Freeman, Reed	bap. 2 1 1774 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Freeman, Rice	bap. 9 3 1738 (par. - John & Ann)
Freeman, William	bap. 28 11 1759 (par. - John & Rebecca)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bap. 1848 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Jane	-bap. 6 4 1844 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Jane	bap. 14 3 1858 (par. - James & Elizabeth)

Furlong, Margaret	bap. 15 3 1846 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Margaret	bap. 7 9 1856 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Mary	bap. 27 6 1851 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 15 4 1850 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 24 4 1853 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Gettings, Thomas	bap. 9 9 1849 (par. - Lewis & Anne)
Giles, Dean	bap. 17 7 1977 (par. - Brian & Diane)
Giles, Wesley	bap. 17 7 1977 (par. - Brian & Diane)
Goodman, Michaela	bap. 16 9 1979 (par. - Harry & Gladys)
Gough, Ernest	bap. 11 1 1885 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Gough, Joan	bap. 17 10 1703 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Gough, William	bap. 30 12 1883 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Greathead, Martin	bap. 15 12 1963 (par. - Derek & Lilian)
Greathead, Neale	bap. 15 12 1963 (par. - Derek & Lilian)
Greathead, Sandra	bap. 14 4 1960 (par. - Derek & Lilian)
Grey, Amanda	bap. 24 12 1972 (par. - Leroy & Jane)
Grey, Mary	bap. 19 3 1917 (par. - Cecilia Grey)
Grey, Suzanne	bap. 10 8 1975 (par. - Leroy & Jane)
Griffith, ? (son)	bap. 10 1 1689 (par. - William & Abra)
Griffith, An	bap. 26 4 1698 (par. - William & Abra)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 18 10 1692 (par. - William?)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 16 3 1739 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 25 10 1835 (par. - Alice Griffith)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 4 9 1859 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Griffith, James	bap. 18 10 1688 (par. - William & Abra)
Griffith, Jane	bap. 6 2 1703 (par. - William & Abra)

Griffith, Jane	bap. 9 9 1753 (par. - Thomas Griffith)
Griffith, John	bap. 18 10 1688 (par. - William & Abra)
Griffith, John	bap. 14 4 1694 (par. - John Griffith)
Griffith, John	bap. 5 12 1779 (par. - William & Mary)
Griffith, John	bap. 24 3 1793 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Griffith, John	bap. 10 4 1831 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Griffith, John (twin)	bap. 17 1 1749 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, John?	bap. 20 10 1723 (par. - William & Mary)
Griffith, Margaret	bap. 2 3 1742 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, Mary	bap. 18 12 1745 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, Rice	bap. 22 4 1701 (par. - William & Abra)
Griffith, Richard	bap. 7 8 1720 (par. - William & Mary)
Griffith, Sarah	bap. 26 6 1796 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Griffith, Stephen	bap. 1 6 1788 (par. - Hester Griffith)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 15 3 1694 (par. - William Griffith)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 4 5 1755 (par. - John Griffith)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 9 6 1799 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Griffith, Thomas (twin)	bap. 17 1 1749 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, William	bap. 24 2 1737 (par. - John & Mary)
Griffith, William	bap. 14 12 1806 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Griffith, William	bap. 15 3 1857 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Griffiths, Anne	bap. 19 5 1878 (par. - Isaac & Mary)
Griffiths, Gladys	bap. 4 10 1881 (par. - Thomas & Agnes)
Griffiths, Gunilda	bap. 8 4 1883 (par. - Thomas & Agnes)
Griffiths, Henry	bap. 30 5 1790 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Griffiths, Henry	bap. 16 12 1866 (par. - John & Sarah)

Griffiths, John	bap. 22 10 1885 (par. - Thomas & Agnes)
Griffiths, Olive	bap. 18 8 1884 (par. - Thomas & Agnes)
Griffiths, Stephanie	bap. 23 7 1978 (par. - Steven & Vivien)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 11 2 1866 (par. - William & Margaret)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 25 7 1880 (par. - Isaac & Mary)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 15 1 1889 (par. - Thomas & Agnes)
Griffiths, William	bap. 8 2 1829 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Gutridge, Ann	bap. 6 1 1799 (par. - Ann Gutridge)
Gwyther, Bernard	bap. 18 6 1944 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Gwyther, Martha	bap. 20 11 1870 (par. - George & Mary)
Gwyther, Martha	bap. 20 8 1871 (par. - Ann Gwyther)
Haines, Minnie	bap. 12 6 1870 (par. - Henry & -)
Hale, Bridgit	bap. 21 12 1958 (par. - John & Ena)
Hale, Edwin	bap. 28 6 1846 (par. - John & Janetta)
Hall George	bap. 18 5 1828 (par. - John & Janetta)
Hall Henry	bap. 1841 (par. - John & Jane)
Hall Jane	bap. 16 1 1853 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Hall John	bap. 30 10 1832 (par. - John & Janetta)
Hall Margaret	bap. 30 8 1885 (par. - Stephen & Miriam)
Hall Mary	bap. 6 2 1725 (par. - Eleanor Hall)
Hall Mary	bap. 8 10 1834 (par. - John & Janetta)
Hall Sarah	bap. 4 2 1844 (par. - John & Jane)
Hall Thomas	bap. 5 9 1830 (par. - John & Janetta)
Hall William	bap. 5 1 1766 (par. - John Hall)
Hall William	bap. 3 9 1826 (par. - John & Janetta)
Halls, James	bap. 30 5 1697 (par. - John & Mary)

Harries, Emily	bap. 17 9 1882 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harries, Jessie	bap. 5 7 1891 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harries, John	bap. 20 8 1815 (par. - George & Anne)
Harries, Lettice	bap. 13 7 1786 (par. - Benjamin & Martha)
Harries, Maria (adult)	bap. 20 2 1910 (par. - Maria Harries)
Harries, Martha	bap. 7 8 1887 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harries, Mary	bap. 22 10 1820 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Harris, Alfred	bap. 15 6 1884 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harris, Annie	bap. 13 4 1881 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harris, John	bap. 5 1 1879 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harris, Richard	bap. 4 2 1906 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Hawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 11 6 1941 (par. - Robert & Kathleen)
Hawkins, Virginia	bap. 23 10 1944 (par. - Robert & Kathleen)
Hay, Andrew	bap. 31 3 1974 (par. - Graham & Nesta)
Hay, Angela	bap. 12 12 1965 (par. - Graham & Nesta)
Hay, Ann	bap. 17 7 1870 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hay, Benjamin	bap. 15 12 1861 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hay, Caroline	bap. 21 9 1969 (par. - Graham & Nesta)
Hay, David	bap. 15 12 1861 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hay, Emily	bap. 20 9 1874 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hay, George	bap. 27 6 1851 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, Jane	bap. 25 8 1844 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, Jane	bap. 18 9 1864 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hay, John	bap. 13 1 1841 (par. - William & Anne)
Hay, Lewis	bap. 22 5 1853 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, Lewis	bap. 8 12 1867 (par. - Lewis & Mary)

Hay, Thomas	bap. 13 2 1848 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, Thomas	bap. 18 11 1849 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, William	bap. 1 2 1846 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)
Hay, William	bap. 1 1 1849 (par. - William & Ann)
Hay, William	bap. 19 6 1859 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Hendy, Margaret	bap. 28 5 1717 (par. - John & Margaret)
Hendy?, Thomas	bap. 8 10 1676 (par. - Thomas & Hester)
Henton, Christine	bap. 27 4 1958 (par. - Ivor & Margaret)
Henton, Erica	bap. 19 5 1963 (par. - Ivor & Margaret)
Henton, Linda	bap. 28 6 1959 (par. - Ivor & Margaret)
Henton, Sarah	bap. 18 10 1981 (par. - Linda Henton)
Hiching, John	bap. 18 9 1684 (par. - John & Elinor)
High, Geoffrey	bap. 23 6 1957 (par. - Harold & Louise)
High, Janet	bap. 23 6 1957 (par. - Harold & Louise)
High, Michael	bap. 23 6 1957 (par. - Harold & Louise)
High, Patrick	bap. 23 6 1957 (par. - Harold & Louise)
High, William	bap. 13 10 1958 (par. - Harold & Louise)
Hill, Eliza	bap. 23 4 1876 (par. - James & Jane)
Hill, Elizabeth	bap. 18 10 1874 (par. - James & Jane)
Hill, Martha	bap. 12 5 1873 (par. - James & Jane)
Hindmarsh, James	bap. 7 10 1883 (par. - George & Frances)
Hindmarsh, Jane	bap. 11 10 1885 (par. - George & Frances)
Hindmarsh, William	bap. 3 2 1895 (par. - George & Frances)
Hitchens, Mary	bap. 13 5 1779 (par. - John Hitchens)
Hitching, Ann	bap. 27 8 1749 (par. - George & Jone)
Hitching, Ann	bap. 6 5 1763 (par. - Rees Hitching)

Hitching, Eleanor (twin)	bap. 19 11 1725 (par. - John & Margaret)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bap. 19 1 1685 (par. - John & Elinor)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bap. 9 9 1750 (par. - Rees & Elizabeth)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1755 (par. - Rees Hitching)
Hitching, Elizabeth (twin)	bap. 19 11 1725 (par. - John & Margaret)
Hitching, Francis	bap. 17 4 1698 (par. - Walter & Elnor)
Hitching, George	bap. 21 9 1692 (par. - John & Elinor)
Hitching, George	bap. 9 2 1717 (par. - George & Mary)
Hitching, George	bap. 26 12 1751 (par. - George & Jone)
Hitching, George	bap. 13 2 1758 (par. - George & Jane)
Hitching, John	bap. 15 10 1719 (par. - George & Mary)
Hitching, John	bap. 23 4 1758 (par. - Rees Hitching)
Hitchings, Anna	bap. 10 10 1774 (par. - John Hitchings)
Hitchings, Catharine	bap. 22 2 1811 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hitchings, Catherine	bap. 22 2 1764 (par. - George Hitchings)
Hitchings, Catherine	bap. 4 3 1766 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Hitchings, Catherine	bap. 6 2 1777 (par. - John Hitchings)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bap. 20 9 1744 (par. - George & Jone)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bap. 9 5 1822 (par. - Thomas & Allice)
Hitchings, Elizabeth (twin)	bap. 25 12 1769 (par. - John Hitchings)
Hitchings, George	bap. 1 1 1801 (par. - John & Martha)
Hitchings, Hannah	bap. 18 12 1730 (par. - Thomas & Rachel)
Hitchings, Henry	bap. 4 8 1816 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hitchings, Jane	bap. 30 6 1819 (par. - Thomas & Alice)
Hitchings, John	bap. 24 8 1742 (par. - George & Jone)
Hitchings, John	bap. 1 1 1768 (par. - John & Rebekah)

Hitchings, John	bat. 9 7 1786 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, John	bat. 8 6 1813 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hitchings, Leticia	bat. 8 5 1788 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, Lettice	bat. 5 12 1760 (par. - George Hitchings)
Hitchins, George	bat. 8 1 1854 (par. - William & Margaret)
Hollier, Henry	bat. 5 4 1715 (par. - William & Jane)
Hollier, Joseph	bat. 24 10 1718 (par. - William & Jane)
Hood, Robert	bat. 7 11 1965 (par. - Stanley & Joyce)
Howells, Ada	bat. 2 7 1899 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, Alfred	bat. 25 2 1885 (par. - John & Maria)
Howells, Ann	bat. 23 9 1855 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Howells, Annie	bat. 30 10 1918 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Charles	bat. 11 6 1865 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Charles	bat. 7 2 1892 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howells, Clarence	bat. 10 7 1932 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howells, David	bat. 6 5 1928 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howells, Edith	bat. 10 11 1912 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Elizabeth	bat. 3 7 1872 (par. - Frances Howells)
Howells, Elizabeth	bat. 13 12 1882 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Elizabeth	bat. 13 8 1882 (par. - Elizabeth Howells)
Howells, Elizabeth	bat. 3 2 1893 (par. - John & Martha)
Howells, Elizabeth	bat. 10 11 1912 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Emily	bat. 25 4 1880 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Emily	bat. 5 1 1890 (par. - William & Anne)
Howells, Evelyn	bat. 3 1 1897 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, Fanny	bat. 27 4 1848 (par. - Thomas & Martha)

Howells, Frances	bap. 25 12 1877 (par. - William & Anne)
Howells, George	bap. 12 8 1877 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, James	bap. 3 3 1872 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, James	bap. 15 12 1929 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howells, Joan	bap. 17 12 1916 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, John	bap. 24 7 1881 (par. - John & Maria)
Howells, John	bap. 18 9 1892 (par. - William & Ann)
Howells, Margaret	bap. 25 12 1867 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Margaret	bap. 5 12 1886 (par. - William & Anne)
Howells, Martha	bap. 4 5 1879 (par. - William & Anne)
Howells, Martha	bap. 1 8 1897 (par. - John & Martha)
Howells, Mary	bap. 15 7 1894 (par. - John & Martha)
Howells, Mary	bap. 10 11 1912 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Nesta	bap. 13 4 1941 (par. - Richard & Lilian)
Howells, Norma	bap. 11 7 1937 (par. - Richard & Lilian)
Howells, Richard	bap. 19 10 1884 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Sylvia	bap. 4 11 1920 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Sylvia	bap. 3 2 1929 (par. - A F & M E)
Howells, Thomas	bap. 24 5 1863 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, Thomas	bap. 21 9 1881 (par. - William & Anne)
Howells, Thomas	bap. 17 5 1893 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, William	bap. 22 2 1874 (par. - William & Martha)
Howells, William	bap. 29 6 1884 (par. - William & Ann)
Howells, William	bap. 14 6 1903 (par. - Thomas & Winifred)
Hughes, Ann	bap. 23 9 1730 (par. - James & Lettice)
Hughes, Eliza	bap. 1 4 1827 (par. - Priscilla Hughes)

Hughes, Frances	bap. 14 9 1947 (par. - William & Theodocia)
Hughes, Henry	bap. 25 8 1694 (par. - Henry & Lettis?)
Hughes, John	bap. 10 4 1862 (par. - John & Eliza)
Hughes, Mary	bap. 11 8 1728 (par. - James & Lettice)
Humphreys, Peter	bap. 5 10 1941 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Hurrell, James	bap. 17 4 1867 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Hurrell, Sarah	bap. 6 3 1864 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Isitt, Elizabeth	bap. 27 1 1833 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Isitt, John	bap. 13 4 1838 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Isitt, Martha	bap. 26 2 1831 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Isitt, Martha	bap. 26 6 1836 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Isitt, Mary	bap. 10 7 1829 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Ann	bap. 19 8 1860 (par. - Henry & Jane)
James, Annie	bap. 13 9 1869 (par. - Joseph & Martha)
James, Charlotte	bap. 25 8 1870 (par. - Joseph & Martha)
James, Edward	bap. 7 2 1890 (par. - Mark & Mary)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 5 11 1854 (par. - Henry & Jane)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 20 2 1887 (par. - Mark & Mary)
James, Ellen	bap. 30 10 1864 (par. - Henry & Jane)
James, Elma	bap. 15 6 1930 (par. - Frederick & Alice)
James, Frederick	bap. 1 3 1885 (par. - Mark & Mary)
James, Frederick	bap. 25 3 1923 (par. - Albert & Alice)
James, Iris	bap. 29 2 1928 (par. - Frederick & Alice)
James, John	bap. 16 11 1868 (par. - Joseph & Martha)
James, John	bap. 5 7 1881 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Joseph	bap. 30 10 1871 (par. - Joseph & Martha)

James, Joyce	bap. 30 5 1954 (par. - Frederick & Grace)
James, Kathleen	bap. 18 7 1948 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Michael	bap. 19 4 1953 (par. - Harold & Marie)
James, Reinfred	bap. 7 5 1950 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Sharon	bap. 19 4 1959 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Stephen	bap. 30 8 1891 (par. - Mark & Mary)
James, Susan	bap. 28 10 1951 (par. - Harold & Marie)
James, Thomas	bap. 3 8 1879 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, William	bap. 1 8 1920 (par. - Frederick & Martha)
James, William	bap. 14 9 1924 (par. - Albert & Alice)
Jenkins, Carolyn	bap. 15 10 1950 (par. - James & Mona)
Jenkins, George	bap. 16 9 1881 (par. - William & Jane)
Jenkins, Leslie Thomas	bap. 7 9 1913 (par. - William & Florence)
Jenkins, Muriel	bap. 24 8 1911 (par. - William & Florence)
Jenkins, William	bap. 27 12 1879 (par. - William & Jane)
John, Albert	bap. 21 9 1890 (par. - John & Frances)
John, Alice	bap. 23 1 1887 (par. - John & Fanny)
John, Anne	bap. 10 4 1814 (par. - Benjamin & Diana)
John, Charlotte	bap. 15 12 1888 (par. - John & Frances)
John, Daniel	bap. 22 4 1804 (par. - Benjamin & Diana)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 14 10 1744 (par. - Thomas & Catherine)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 11 8 1799 (par. - James & Jane)
John, Ellen	bap. 15 6 1862 (par. - Robert & Mary)
John, George	bap. 1 10 1797 (par. - James & Jane)
John, Henry	bap. 17 9 1699 (par. - Owen & Ann)
John, James	bap. 11 3 1804 (par. - James & Jane)

John, Jannet	bap. 25 1 1807 (par. - James & Jane)
John, John	bap. 1 11 1795 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, John	bap. 6 5 1810 (par. - Benjamin & Dinah)
John, Martha	bap. 23 7 1797 (par. - William & Catharine)
John, Mary	bap. 27 12 1801 (par. - James & Jane)
John, Philip	bap. 29 11 1716 (par. - Philip & Elizabeth)
John, Phoebe	bap. 31 5 1885 (par. - John & Frances)
John, Robert	bap. 9 8 1863 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Rowland	bap. 1 4 1810 (par. - James & Jane)
John, Thomas	bap. 15 11 1807 (par. - Benjamin & Dina)
John, Thomas	bap. 9 4 1865 (par. - Robert & Mary)
John, William	bap. 15 5 1796 (par. - James & Jane)
John, William	bap. 17 5 1866 (par. - William & Mary)
Jones, - (son)	bap. 18 2 1872 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jones, Ann	bap. 14 1 1738 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)
Jones, Ann	bap. 9 11 1746 (par. - William & Mary)
Jones, Ann	bap. 27 7 1766 (par. - William Jones (younger))
Jones, Anne	bap. 13 5 1832 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Benjamin	bap. 26 8 1764 (par. - William Jones)
Jones, Charles	bap. 23 12 1723 (par. - Essex & Dorothy)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 6 11 1715 (par. - John & Francis)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 6 9 1733 (par. - William & Mary)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 17 3 1754 (par. - William Jones (younger))
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 9 12 1826 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Essex	bap. 29 10 1726 (par. - Essex & Dorothy)
Jones, Isaac	bap. 3 6 1736 (par. - William & Mary)

Jones, James	bap. 21 2 1875 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jones, Jane	bap. 6 3 1720 (par. - John & Frances)
Jones, Jane	bap. 10 4 1756 (par. - William Jones (junior))
Jones, Jane	bap. 27 9 1761 (par. - Elizabeth Jones)
Jones, Jane	bap. 3 11 1833 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Jennet	bap. 5 4 1770 (par. - William Jones)
Jones, John	bap. 13 1 1711 (par. - John & Francis)
Jones, John	bap. 29 4 1759 (par. - Isaac Jones)
Jones, John	bap. 12 4 1761 (par. - William Jones (younger))
Jones, John	bap. 23 9 1764 (par. - William Jones)
Jones, John	bap. 11 10 1818 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, John	bap. 30 4 1854 (par. - John & Sarah)
Jones, John	bap. 2 12 1913 (par. - Edgar & Eliza)
Jones, John	bap. 21 6 1942 (par. - Dennis & Lilian)
Jones, Jone	bap. 29 4 1722 (par. - John & Frances)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 12 1 1717 (par. - John & Francis)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 3 9 1758 (par. - William Jones (junior))
Jones, Martha	bap. 29 5 1829 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Mary	bap. 29 3 1714 (par. - John & Francis)
Jones, Mary	bap. 27 12 1741 (par. - David & Ann)
Jones, Mary	bap. 15 10 1749 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Mary	bap. 9 4 1749 (par. - William & Mary)
Jones, Mary	bap. 16 3 1821 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Michael	bap. 9 3 1802 (par. - Mary Jones)
Jones, Philip	bap. 2 1 1824 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Rees	bap. 19 10 1735 (par. - John (dec.) & Elizabeth)

Jones, Rees (twin)	bap. 18 2 1731 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jones, Richard	bap. 7 9 1760 (par. - Isaac Jones)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 6 10 1721 (par. - Essex & Dorothy)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 14 6 1743 (par. - William & Mary)
Jones, Thomas -	bap. 10 8 1873 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jones, Thomas (twin)	bap. 18 2 1731 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jones, Thomas ?	bap. 19 6 1709 (par. - John & Francis)
Jones, William	bap. 5 12 1751 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Josey, Chloe Ellen	bap. 25 3 1989 (par. - David & Sara)
Josey, Leanne Marie	bap. 11 6 1995 (par. - Mark & Erica)
Josey, Melissa	bap. 31 3 1991 (par. - Mark & Erica)
Josey, Wesley	bap. 27 9 1987 (par. - David & Sara)
Kern, James	bap. 30 9 1722 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Kerne, William	bap. 8 6 1718 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Konholling?, Thomas	bap. 26 9 1681 (par. - -)
Lalless, Elizabeth	bap. 21 4 1754 (par. - Owen Lalless)
Lalless, Jane	bap. 13 6 1756 (par. - Owen Lalless)
Lalless, Owen	bap. 30 11 1760 (par. - Owen Lalless)
Lalless, William	bap. 25 1 1767 (par. - Henry Lalless)
Lawless, Priscilla	bap. 14 10 1798 (par. - William & Jane)
Lawless, William	bap. 27 9 1801 (par. - William & Jane)
Leach, Abraham	bap. 4 5 1760 (par. - Philip Leach)
Leach, Abraham	bap. 16 3 1776 (par. - John Leach)
Leach, Dorothy	bap. 28 9 1674 (par. - William & ?)
Leach, Elizabeth	bap. 2 11 1760 (par. - Henry Leach)
Leach, James	bap. 25 8 1728 (par. - Thomas & Judith)

Leach, James	bap. 14 11 1756 (par. - Philip Leach)
Leach, Jane	bap. 28 4 1674 (par. - John & Abra)
Leach, Jane?	bap. 29 10 1752 (par. - Philip & Elizabeth)
Leach, John	bap. 21 4 1751 (par. - Philip & Elizabeth)
Leach, Mary?	bap. 22 10 1676 (par. - John & Abra)
Leach, Philip	bap. 6 5 1725 (par. - Thomas & Judith)
Leach, Sible ?	bap. 30 3 1680 (par. - John & Abra)
Leach, William	bap. 1 10 1765 (par. - Philip Leach)
Lewes, John	bap. 5 8 1694 (par. - Richard & Elinor)
Lewhellin, William	bap. 11 8 1782 (par. - Alexander & Sarah)
Lewis, David	bap. 1 3 1695 (par. - Richard Lewis)
Lewis, David	bap. 24 12 1848 (par. - Erasmus & Mary)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 28 3 1819 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, Frances	bap. 24 7 1892 (par. - John & Margaret)
Lewis, George	bap. 24 2 1826 (par. - Rachel Lewis)
Lewis, George	bap. 13 9 1857 (par. - Erasmus & Mary)
Lewis, George	bap. 14 3 1883 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, George (adult)	bap. 24 2 1959 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Hugh	bap. 19 4 1702 (par. - Richard Lewis)
Lewis, Ishmael	bap. 19 10 1737 (par. - Elizabeth Lewis)
Lewis, Janet	bap. 18 5 1958 (par. - Lionel & Lilian Thresher)
Lewis, Janice	bap. 22 1 1961 (par. - Geoffrey & Joyce)
Lewis, John	bap. 3 8 1794 (par. - Benjamin Lewis)
Lewis, John	bap. 25 3 1821 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, John	bap. 25 1 1888 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, John	bap. 7 5 1893 (par. - John & Martha)

Lewis, Karl	bat. 14 4 1963 (par. - William & Patricia)
Lewis, Keith	bat. 25 5 1958 (par. - David & Janet)
Lewis, Mary	bat. 22 2 1726 (par. - David & Eleanor)
Lewis, Mary	bat. 11 5 1817 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, Mary	bat. 1860 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lewis, Raymond	bat. 8 3 1953 (par. - Geoffrey & Joyce)
Lewis, Richard	bat. 2 4 1704 (par. - Richard & Eleanor)
Lewis, Stephanie	bat. 14 2 1965 (par. - William & Patricia)
Lewis, Thomas	bat. 16 3 1706 (par. - Richard & Eleanor)
Lewis, Thomas	bat. 4 6 1854 (par. - Erasmus & Mary)
Lewis, William	bat. 2 5 1725 (par. - David & Alice)
Lewis, William	bat. 18 9 1785 (par. - David & Margaret)
Lewis, William	bat. 22 4 1910 (par. - Annie Lewis)
Lewis, Williams	bat. 29 7 1849 (par. - Thomas ? & Louisa)
Lewis?, Abraham	bat. 12 1 1699 (par. - Richard Lewis)
Lewis?, David	bat. 19 9 1699 (par. - Richard & Elnor)
Ley, Martha	bat. 18 9 1836 (par. - Nicolas & Joyce)
Ley, Peter	bat. 14 4 1839 (par. - Nicolas & Joyce)
Llewellyn, Ann	bat. 7 8 1802 (par. - John & Ann)
Llewellyn, James	bat. 26 3 1820 (par. - William & Mary)
Llewellyn, Margaret	bat. 26 5 1816 (par. - William & Mary)
Llewellyn, Mary	bat. 20 8 1786 (par. - Alexander & Sarah)
Llewellyn, Mary	bat. 23 9 1798 (par. - John & Ann)
Llewellyn, Sarah	bat. 5 4 1827 (par. - William & Mary)
Llewellyn, Albert	bat. 11 2 1885 (par. - James & Mary)
Llewellyn, George	bat. 3 10 1784 (par. - Alexander & Sarah)

Llewellyn, Thomas	bap. 2 3 1881 (par. - James & Mary)
Llewellyn, William	bap. 25 4 1884 (par. - James & Mary)
Lloyd, Ann	bap. 9 1 1811 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Benjamin	bap. 22 1 1758 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, Benjamin	bap. 4 1 1820 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bap. 18 4 1728 (par. - Isaac & Margaret)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bap. 1809 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bap. 20 4 1818 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bap. 9 7 1820 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bap. 19 1 1851 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lloyd, Frances	bap. 21 8 1847 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lloyd, Francis	bap. 23 12 1721 (par. - Isaac & Margaret)
Lloyd, Francis	bap. 3 6 1760 (par. - Francis Lloyd)
Lloyd, Francis	bap. 5 8 1828 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, Frank	bap. 22 4 1860 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, George	bap. 27 1 1833 (par. - John & Letitia)
Lloyd, Isaac	bap. 16 10 1730 (par. - Isaac & Margaret)
Lloyd, Isaac	bap. 11 3 1754 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, Isaac	bap. 14 4 1762 (par. - Isaac & Frances)
Lloyd, Isaac	bap. 4 5 1815 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Isaac	bap. 11 11 1855 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lloyd, James	bap. 20 3 1825 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, Jane	bap. 15 1 1818 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, John	bap. 7 9 1755 (par. - Isaac & Frances)
Lloyd, John	bap. 19 4 1756 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, John	bap. 28 2 1786 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)

Lloyd, John	bap. 19 5 1822 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, John	bap. 23 9 1849 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lloyd, Letitia	bap. 11 4 1873 (par. - Mary Lloyd)
Lloyd, Margaret	bap. 27 3 1753 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, Margaret	bap. 25 6 1779 (par. - Isaac Lloyd)
Lloyd, Margaret	bap. 14 1 1813 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Maria	bap. 27 8 1768 (par. - Francis Lloyd (supp.))
Lloyd, Mary	bap. 4 4 1758 (par. - Isaac & Frances)
Lloyd, Mary	bap. 27 5 1822 (par. - John & Jane)
Lloyd, Mary	bap. 26 6 1853 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lloyd, Thomas	bap. 6 1 1814 (par. - John & Lettice)
Lloyd, Thomas	bap. 15 4 1852 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, William	bap. 6 8 1815 (par. - John & Letitia)
Lloyd, William	bap. 25 9 1853 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Lloyd, William	bap. 7 6 1857 (par. - Isaac & Ann)
Lluollin, Elizabeth	bap. 18 12 1715 (par. - John & Mary)
Long, George	bap. 16 8 1823 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, Henry	bap. 14 3 1773 (par. - Henry Long)
Long, John	bap. 6 8 1820 (par. - George & Margaret)
Loyd, Laurentia	bap. 13 8 1725 (par. - Isaac & Margaret)
Mace, Albert	bap. 7 4 1889 (par. - Charles & Louisa)
Mace, Charles	bap. 12 7 1885 (par. - Charles & Louisa)
Mace, John	bap. 4 9 1887 (par. - Charles & Louisa)
Mason, Elizabeth	bap. 3 3 1872 (par. - David & Sarah)
Mathers, William	bap. 17 3 1916 (par. - George & Ann)
Mathews, George	bap. 3 9 1815 (par. - James & Elizabeth)

Mathews, William	bap. 5 4 1812 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Mary	bap. 3 3 1872 (par. - Jane Mathias)
Mathias, Thomas	bap. 17 12 1874 (par. - Jane Mathias)
Matthews, Elizabeth	bap. 26 9 1847 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthews, George	bap. 30 1 1842 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthias, Ann	bap. 5 11 1854 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthias, Emily	bap. 29 11 1868 (par. - William & Sarah)
Matthias, Frances	bap. 29 8 1852 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthias, Frances	bap. 12 2 1871 (par. - William & Sarah)
Matthias, James	bap. 30 5 1858 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthias, John	bap. 1840 (par. - James & Anne)
Matthias, Thomas	bap. 11 5 1845 (par. - James & Ann)
Matthias, William	bap. 14 7 1850 (par. - James & Ann)
McFee, Frederick	bap. 13 2 1876 (par. - Andrew & Anne)
McHugh, Joanna	bap. 24 7 1983 (par. - Paul & Kathleen)
McHugh, Thomas	bap. 6 12 1981 (par. - Paul & Kathleen)
McIvor, Hilda	bap. 5 5 1895 (par. - James & Edith)
Mitchell, George	bap. 8 2 1818 (par. - David & Sarah)
Moor, Frances	bap. 13 7 1884 (par. - Charles & Jane)
Moore, Rose	bap. 4 9 1887 (par. - Charles & Jane)
Morgan, Anne	bap. 12 2 1815 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bap. 14 2 1820 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Morgan, Margaret	bap. 6 11 1898 (par. - John & Margaret)
Morgan, Martha	bap. 28 6 1863 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Morgan, Natalie	bap. 13 1 1985 (par. - Benjamin & Sharon)
Morgan, Samantha	bap. 19 4 1981 (par. - Benjamin & Sharon)

Morgan, William	bap. 5 2 1734 (par. - William & Ann)
Morgan, William	bap. 2 6 1900 (par. - John & Margaret)
Morgans, Alexandra	bap. 12 10 1902 (par. - John & Margaret)
Morrice, Alice	bap. 1 1 1703 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Morrice, Catherine	bap. 25 3 1701 (par. - Griffith Morrice)
Morrice, Henry	bap. 3 4 1709 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Morrice, Mary	bap. 10 3 1705 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Morris, Anne	bap. 7 4 1878 (par. - Jane Morris)
Morris, Carl	bap. 20 10 1990 (par. - Janice Dickenson)
Morris, Elizabeth	bap. 2 5 1854 (par. - George & Ann)
Morris, Mary	bap. 9 4 1884 (par. - John & Martha)
Morris, Rosa	bap. 24 7 1881 (par. - John & Mary)
Morrow?, Elizabeth	bap. 1687 (par. - Morriss & Ann)
Nash, Catherine	bap. 20 1 1847 (par. - Margaret Nash)
Nash, Elizabeth	bap. 11 9 1791 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Nash, Elizabeth	bap. 1851 (par. - Sarah Nash)
Nash, Jane	bap. 13 7 1845 (par. - Margaret Nash)
Nash, Jennet	bap. 25 5 1788 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Nash, John	bap. 13 6 1778 (par. - Mary Nash)
Nash, Margaret	bap. 12 9 1813 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Nash, Mary	bap. 17 3 1793 (par. - Robert & Jane)
Nash, Thomas	bap. 8 5 1842 (par. - Margaret Nash)
Nash, William	bap. 6 8 1786 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Nash, William	bap. 7 5 1834 (par. - Martha Nash)
Newton, Isabella	bap. 2 10 1854 (par. - John & Jane)
Nicholas, Andrew	bap. 10 5 1953 (par. - William & Freda)

Nicholas, Christian	bap. 1 5 1977 (par. - Martyn & Linda)
Nicholas, Eileen	bap. 28 3 1934 (par. - William & Martha)
Nicholas, Ellen	bap. 13 10 1907 (par. - William & Ann)
Nicholas, Henry	bap. 8 9 1886 (par. - James & Ellen)
Nicholas, John	bap. 23 12 1896 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Nicholas, Martyn	bap. 25 9 1955 (par. - William & Freda)
Nicholas, Mary	bap. 7 12 1890 (par. - James & Ellen)
Nicholas, Rachel	bap. 7 8 1892 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Nicholas, Sarah	bap. 30 3 1980 (par. - Martyn & Linda)
Nicholas, William	bap. 1 6 1930 (par. - William & Martha)
Norris, Edith	bap. 11 5 1862 (par. - John & Esther)
Norris, Margaret	bap. 31 3 1861 (par. - John & Esther)
O'Brien, Michelle	bap. 29 7 1979 (par. - Michael & Susan)
O'Brien, Stephen	bap. 11 7 1982 (par. - Michael & Susan)
O'Connor, Kim	bap. 23 8 1964 (par. - James & Betty)
Owen, Ann	bap. 27 11 1859 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Owen, Thomas	bap. 10 12 1826 (par. - Jane Owen)
Owen, Thomas	bap. 27 10 1861 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Owens, Edwin	bap. 3 5 1891 (par. - Richard & Jessie)
Owens, Jane	bap. 6 9 1857 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Paget, Elizabeth	bap. 8 12 1820 (par. - William & Margaret)
Paget, Elizabeth	bap. 20 1 1824 (par. - William & Margaret)
Paget, Mary	bap. 16 1 1817 (par. - William & Margaret)
Palmer, John	bap. 5 1 1812 (par. - John & Margaret)
Palmer, Walter	bap. 5 1 1812 (par. - John & Margaret)
Parrot, George	bap. 20 12 1778 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)

Parsons, Agnes	bap. 1 12 1889 (par. - Edwin & Annie)
Pearson, Angela	bap. 25 3 1973 (par. - Derek & Angela)
Perrott, Robert	bap. 20 10 1844 (par. - James & Sarah)
Peter, George	bap. 24 5 1812 (par. - Jane Peter)
Peters, Brenda	bap. 15 5 1894 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Peters, Edna	bap. 16 4 1900 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Peters, Leila	bap. 24 9 1895 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Petre, Elizabeth	bap. 4 4 1717 (par. - William & Janet)
Petre, Richard	bap. 17 10 1714 (par. - William & Janet)
Petre, William	bap. 4 4 1717 (par. - William & Janet)
Phelp, Joan	bap. 14 9 1701 (par. - John Phelp)
Phelp, John	bap. 29 4 1705 (par. - John & Mary)
Phelp, Judith	bap. 25 4 1703 (par. - John (jnr.) & Mary)
Phelps, Eliza	bap. 23 10 1829 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Phelps, Elizabeth	bap. 23 10 1864 (par. - George & Jane)
Phelps, Mary	bap. 7 8 1836 (par. - Mary Phelps)
Phelps, William	bap. 11 2 1855 (par. - Mary Phelps)
Phillips, Martha	bap. 18 3 1866 (par. - David & Sarah)
Phillips, Catherine adult	bap. 3 10 1926 (par. -)
Phillips, David	bap. 9 8 1874 (par. - David & Martha)
Phillips, David	bap. 3 10 1926 (par. - John & Catherine)
Phillips, Henry	bap. 15 2 1830 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Henry	bap. 11 3 1877 (par. - David & Martha)
Phillips, Mona	bap. 3 10 1926 (par. - John & Catherine)
Phillips, William	bap. 16 7 1872 (par. - David & Martha)
Philp, Andrew	bap. 5 12 1736 (par. - Richard & Ann)

Philp, Anne	bap. 20 5 1728 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Philp, Hannah	bap. 24 2 1730 (par. - Richard & Ann)
Philp, John	bap. 21 4 1734 (par. - Richard & Ann)
Philps, Richard	bap. 27 8 1699 (par. - John Philps)
Philps, Sarah	bap. 28 8 1698 (par. - John Philps)
Philps, William	bap. 20 7 1740 (par. - Richard & Ann)
Philps?, Jennett	bap. 29 5 1670 (par. - John & Joan)
Powell, Alice	bap. 11 11 1879 (par. - William & Emma)
Powell, Ann	bap. 9 11 1794 (par. - John & Judah)
Powell, Elizabeth	bap. 11 3 1832 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, Elizabeth	bap. 20 11 1842 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, James	bap. 20 9 1840 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, Jane	bap. 4 3 1798 (par. - John & Judah)
Powell, John	bap. 1858 (par. - Margaret Powell)
Powell, Margaret	bap. 26 1 1834 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, Martha	bap. 1847 (par. - Mary Powell)
Powell, Thomas	bap. 10 7 1836 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, William	bap. 30 6 1838 (par. - James & Hannah)
Poyer, George	bap. 18 11 1677 (par. - Faithfull & Jone?)
Poyer, Henry	bap. 26 11 1682 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Poyer, Jane	bap. 29 3 1681 (par. - Faithfull & Jone)
Poyer, John	bap. 1677 (par. - James & Mary)
Poyer, Martha	bap. 4 1 1676 (par. - Hendry & Mary)
Poyer, Mary	bap. 26 4 1674 (par. - Faithfull & Joan)
Poyer, Mary	bap. 18 10 1688 (par. - Hendry & Mary)
Poyer, Mary	bap. 14 6 1690 (par. - Faithfull & Mary)

Poyer, William	bap. 7 2 1688 (par. - Faithfull & Mary)
Protherou, Mary	bap. 14 2 1796 (par. - William & Mary)
Pursar, Charles	bap. 22 1 1786 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Purser, Mary	bap. 3 8 1673 (par. - William & Mary)
Purser, Sarah	bap. 28 6 1807 (par. - George & Martha)
Read, John	bap. 1 8 1736 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Reed, ?	bap. 6 8 1676 (par. - -)
Reed, Alfred	bap. 4 11 1888 (par. - Mary Reed)
Reed, Lilian (adult)	bap. 24 6 1951 (par. - George & Sarah)
Rees, Brinley	bap. 10 7 1932 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rees, David	bap. 26 10 1942 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rees, Elizabeth	bap. 25 3 1889 (par. - William & Letitia)
Rees, Mary	bap. 28 7 1745 (par. - William & Margaret)
Rees, Mildred	bap. 25 6 1944 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rees, Minnie (adult)	bap. 22 6 1951 (par. - Griffith & Anne)
Rees, Pauline	bap. 22 9 1935 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rees, Peter	bap. 29 6 1947 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rees, Sarah	bap. 5 8 1879 (par. - Maurice & Eileen)
Rees, Sydney	bap. 3 9 1876 (par. - Thomas & Eleanor)
Rees, Thomas	bap. 10 1 1813 (par. - Mary Rees)
Rees, Thomas	bap. 10 10 1877 (par. - Thomas & Eleanor)
Rees, William	bap. 28 3 1934 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Renolds, John	bap. 26 12 1714 (par. - Patrick & Jane)
Reynish, Mary	bap. 26 4 1857 (par. - John & Sarah)
Reynold, Elizabeth	bap. 5 10 1740 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Reynolds, Ann	bap. 25 9 1737 (par. - Thomas & Mary)

Reynolds, Anne	bap. 11 8 1717 (par. - Patrick & Jane)
Reynolds, Colin	bap. 1 2 1931 (par. - Stanley & Ada)
Reynolds, June	bap. 1857 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Reynolds, Sarah	bap. 8 4 1860 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Richards, Hannah	bap. 13 10 1844 (par. - John & -)
Richards, John	bap. 8 6 1924 (par. - Jenkin & Rachel)
Richards, Martha	bap. 25 3 1892 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Road, Catherine	bap. 12 4 1713 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Road, Rice	bap. 11 12 1715 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Road, Richard	bap. 7 5 1710 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Road, William	bap. 20 4 1707 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Roade, Hester	bap. 7 7 1694 (par. - George & Mary)
Roade, Humphrey	bap. 2 1 1703 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Roberts, David	bap. 5 7 1970 (par. - Siriol & Catherine)
Roberts, Elizabeth	bap. 20 10 1851 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roberts, George	bap. 16 7 1846 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roberts, John	bap. 11 7 1842 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roberts, Mary	bap. 18 8 1849 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roberts, Mary	bap. 20 11 1851 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roberts, William	bap. 1850 (par. - Daniel & Elizabeth)
Roblin, William	bap. 1 1 1828 (par. - William & Margaret)
Roch, Elizabeth	bap. 25 2 1704 (par. - John & Mary)
Roderick, Charles	bap. 10 7 1910 (par. - Edward & Marion)
Roderick, John	bap. 21 5 1905 (par. - Edward & Marion)
Roderick, Margaret	bap. 26 8 1906 (par. - Edward & Marion)
Rogers, Annie	bap. 29 11 1885 (par. - John & Eliza)

Rogers, Bethan	bap. 17 8 1986 (par. - Roland & Linda)
Rogers, Cyril	bap. 1 7 1923 (par. - John & Ada)
Rogers, Eliza	bap. 1 2 1832 (par. - James & Anne)
Rogers, Eliza	bap. 3 5 1896 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 4 6 1769 (par. - James Rogers)
Rogers, Frank	bap. 11 8 1888 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, George	bap. 10 4 1785 (par. - James & Mary)
Rogers, Gertrude	bap. 3 4 1898 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, Jane	bap. 12 4 1835 (par. - James & Anne)
Rogers, John	bap. 17 3 1771 (par. - James Rogers)
Rogers, John	bap. 7 6 1891 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, Margaret	bap. 4 3 1833 (par. - James & Anne)
Rogers, Mary	bap. 4 11 1884 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, Mervyn	bap. 21 2 1926 (par. - John & Ada)
Rogers, Priscilla	bap. 22 1 1778 (par. - James Rogers)
Rogers, Rhian Claire	bap. 29 10 1989 (par. - Roland & Linda)
Rogers, Ronald	bap. 6 5 1928 (par. - John & Ada)
Rogers, Sylvia	bap. 16 9 1948 (par. - Ronald & Melvyn)
Rogers, Walter	bap. 10 3 1887 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rogers, William	bap. 2 5 1773 (par. - James Rogers)
Rogers, William	bap. 11 6 1775 (par. - James Rogers)
Rogers, William	bap. 2 9 1883 (par. - John & Eliza)
Rossar, Martha	bap. 11 10 1813 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rossar, Mary	bap. 14 5 1812 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rowe, John	bap. 2 8 1816 (par. - John & Jane)
Rowe, John (bastard)	bap. 25 3 1964 (par. - Peter Rowe)

Rowe, Mary	bap. 1 11 1767 (par. - Peter Rowe)
Rowley, Eleanor	bap. 11 2 1891 (par. - Benjamin & Susan)
Russan, Anne	bap. 14 8 1785 (par. - John & Rebecca)
Russiter, Annie	bap. 26 10 1862 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Russiter, Elizabeth	bap. 21 3 1852 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Russiter, Frances	bap. 11 12 1851 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Russiter, James	bap. 9 3 1856 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Russiter, Jane	bap. 9 5 1847 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Russiter, John	bap. 18 11 1849 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Russiter, John	bap. 9 12 1849 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Russiter, Margaret	bap. 24 11 1844 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Russiter, Mary	bap. 24 11 1844 (par. - John & Rebekah)
Russiter, Priscilla	bap. 11 9 1860 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Russiter, William	bap. 21 3 1858 (par. - Thomas & Priscilla)
Saise, Frances	bap. 15 12 1739 (par. - John & Catherine)
Saise, John	bap. 1 6 1746 (par. - John & Catherine)
Saise, Mary	bap. 6 12 1691 (par. - Patrick & Elinor)
Saise, Mary	bap. 2 6 1751 (par. - John & Katherine)
Sanders, Mary	bap. 13 2 1876 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Sayce, ?	bap. 20 1 1782 (par. - Mary Sayce)
Sayse, William	bap. 24 5 1824 (par. - Sarah Sayse)
Scale, Albert	bap. 3 4 1899 (par. - Jane Scale)
Scone, Violet	bap. 28 4 1921 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Scourfield, Doris	bap. 23 12 1928 (par. - Frederick & Gertrude)
Sebborn, William	bap. 5 1 1858 (par. - George & Esther)
Skone, Ann	bap. 8 8 1762 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Skone, Charlotte	bap. 29 3 1882 (par. - James & Sarah)
Skone, Edith	bap. 5 6 1898 (par. - William & Ellen)
Skone, Elizabeth H	bap. 18 2 1807 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Skone, George	bap. 18 11 1759 (par. - John Skone)
Skone, James	bap. 25 3 1884 (par. - James & Sarah)
Skone, John	bap. 30 4 1758 (par. - Henry Skone)
Skone, John	bap. 27 6 1880 (par. - James & Sarah)
Skone, Martha	bap. 2 6 1878 (par. - James & Sarah)
Smith, Alfred	bap. 3 8 1873 (par. - Jane Smith)
Smith, Frances	bap. 28 7 1916 (par. - George & Martha)
Smith, Isabella	bap. 8 1 1911 (par. - George & Martha)
Smith, Margaret	bap. 11 6 1909 (par. - George & Martha)
Smith, Wilfred	bap. 27 5 1914 (par. - George & Martha)
Smith, William	bap. 16 12 1912 (par. - George & Martha)
Starling, Beatrice	bap. 16 8 1863 (par. - William & Ann)
Starling, Henry	bap. 22 4 1860 (par. - William & Ann)
Starling, Susannah	bap. 7 11 1858 (par. - William & Ann)
Starling, Walter	bap. 23 3 1862 (par. - William & Ann)
Stephens, ?	bap. 10 7 1780 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Arthur	bap. 5 4 1896 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Stephens, Elizabeth	bap. 14 1 1855 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Emily	bap. 10 12 1905 (par. - William & Emily)
Stephens, Frances	bap. 1 11 1785 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Frances	bap. 1 8 1858 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Hubert	bap. 16 6 1901 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Stephens, Joseph	bap. 3 6 1894 (par. - Thomas & Martha)

Stephens, Lizzy	bap. 28 5 1854 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 3 8 1794 (par. - William Stephens)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 28 4 1861 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Thomas	bap. 21 8 1892 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Stephens, Walter	bap. 8 11 1863 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Benjamin	bap. 11 12 1839 (par. - James & Mary)
Stevens, Ellen	bap. 14 4 1844 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Frances	bap. 1847 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, George	bap. 7 11 1839 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, James	bap. 10 8 1856 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Stevens, John	bap. 1 5 1842 (par. - James & Mary)
Stevens, John	bap. 15 1 1849 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, John	bap. 31 5 1857 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Mary	bap. 15 1 1852 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Thomas	bap. 30 1 1842 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stewart, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1745 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stewart, John	bap. 3 12 1740 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stewart, Rees	bap. 6 3 1739 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stewart, Thomas	bap. 27 4 1743 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stuart, Jane	bap. 22 7 1750 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Summers, Martha	bap. 19 4 1835 (par. - George & Sarah)
Tancred, Charles (idiot)	bap. 19 4 1754 (par. - Elizabeth Tancred)
Tancred, Elizabeth	bap. 28 2 1702 (par. - Charles & Luce)
Tancred, Francis	bap. 9 10 1737 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Tancred, Henry	bap. 21 11 1708 (par. - Charles & Luce)
Tancred, John	bap. 17 8 1707 (par. - Charles & Luce)

Tancred, John	bat. 1 6 1739 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Tancred, Luce	bat. 29 5 1732 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Tancred, Luce	bat. 26 1 1749 (par. - Ann Tancred)
Tancred, Thomas	bat. 29 7 1745 (par. - Ann Tancred)
Tankard, Elizabeth	bat. 20 4 1729 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Tanker, James	bat. 20 6 1697 (par. - Charles Tanker)
Tanker, Jane	bat. 10 4 1699 (par. - Charles Tanker)
Tanker, John	bat. 7 5 1697 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Tankot, Anne	bat. 20 8 1721 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Tasker, Andrew	-bat. 1679 (par. - George & Mary)
Tasker, Richard	bat. 16 12 1676 (par. - Richard & Catrin)
Tasker, William	bat. 17 5 1574 (par. - Richard & Catrine)
Tasker?, Hester?	bat. 30 12 1671 (par. - Richard & Catrine)
Thomas , - (son)	bat. 31 1 1819 (par. - Jane Thomas)
Thomas , Anne	bat. 5 12 1708 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Thomas , Anne	bat. 14 10 1792 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Anne	bat. 4 10 1835 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Anne	bat. 7 5 1839 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , Anne	bat. 11 7 1869 (par. - George & Anne)
Thomas , Benjamin	bat. 1 2 1891 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Bertie	bat. 3 10 1897 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Catherine	bat. 22 2 1714 (par. - Mary Thomas)
Thomas , Catherine	bat. 9 1 1842 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , David	bat. 19 9 1697 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Thomas , David	bat. 2 12 1705 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Thomas , Edwin	bat. 8 11 1885 (par. - John & Sarah)

Thomas , Eleanor	bap. 24 10 1702 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Thomas , Elisa	bap. 20 11 1853 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 16 4 1678 (par. - David & Cathtreen)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 21 1 1699 (par. - Phillip & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 28 8 1831 (par. - George & Martha)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 17 7 1836 (par. - George & Anne)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 7 7 1895 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Frederick	bap. 23 10 1887 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , George	bap. 13 11 1808 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , George	bap. 20 9 1863 (par. - George & Ann)
Thomas , Gordon	bap. 31 1 1923 (par. - John & Phoebe)
Thomas , Hannah	bap. 11 6 1797 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Henry	bap. 12 4 1702 (par. - William Thomas)
Thomas , Henry	bap. 8 8 1857 (par. - George & Ann)
Thomas , Henry	bap. 19 5 1889 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Henry	bap. 5 12 1909 (par. - Sidney & Mary)
Thomas , James	bap. 10 6 1710 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , James	bap. 12 8 1787 (par. - John & Anne)
Thomas , James	bap. 1836 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , James	bap. 8 11 1885 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 15 6 1769 (par. - George Thomas)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 24 3 1805 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 22 9 1844 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 20 11 1673 (par. - William? & Margaret)
Thomas , John	bap. 6 5 1683 (par. - David Thomas)
Thomas , John	bap. 27 1 1684 (par. - David & Catherine)

Thomas , John	bap. 12 1 1695 (par. - Phillip Thomas)
Thomas , John	bap. 19 5 1706 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 15 9 1812 (par. - George & Martha)
Thomas , John	bap. 5 7 1812 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , John	bap. 15 2 1814 (par. - Mary Philips)
Thomas , John	bap. 1836 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 7 9 1838 (par. - George & Anne)
Thomas , John	bap. 9 5 1847 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 3 11 1867 (par. - George & Anne)
Thomas , John	bap. 5 3 1893 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Josephine	bap. 14 7 1935 (par. - John & Mabel)
Thomas , Joyce	bap. 29 8 1926 (par. - John & Phoebe)
Thomas , Lettice	bap. 3 8 1773 (par. - George Thomas)
Thomas , Lettise	bap. 14 2 1700 (par. - David Thomas)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 3 10 1790 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 17 4 1867 (par. - James & Sarah)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 26 9 1697 (par. - Phillip Thomas)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 31 1 1680 (par. - David & Cathtreen)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 26 6 1771 (par. - George Thomas)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 19 4 1795 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 21 6 1795 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 30 8 1854 (par. - George & Ann)
Thomas , Thomas	bap. 23 1 1703 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , William	bap. 17 7 1836 (par. - George & Martha)
Thomas , William	bap. 21 5 1843 (par. - George & Ann)
Thomas , William	bap. 28 6 1863 (par. - Sarah Thomas)

Thomas , William	bap. 24 6 1866 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Tonant, Catherine	bap. 8 10 1710 (par. - Thomas & Catherine)
Tonnant, Abra	bap. 4 3 1715 (par. - Thomas & Catherine)
Tonnant, Elizabeth	bap. 12 10 1707 (par. - Thomas & Catherine)
Tonnant, Robert	bap. 3 6 1705 (par. - Thomas & Catherine)
Walters, Esther	bap. 1 1 1801 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Walters, John	bap. 2 5 1802 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Walters, John	bap. 11 5 1839 (par. - John & Martha)
Walters, Mary	bap. 26 7 1836 (par. - John & Martha)
Walters, Thomas	bap. 5 9 1841 (par. - John & Martha)
Warllon ?, Richard	bap. 31 1 1680 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Webb, Benjamin	bap. 9 5 1813 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Webb, Elizabeth	bap. 15 10 1724 (par. - William & Jane)
Webb, Elizabeth	bap. 30 6 1728 (par. - William & Jane)
Webb, Jane	bap. 28 12 1809 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Webb, Margaret	bap. 24 10 1725 (par. - William & Jane)
Webb, Martha	bap. 1816 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Webb, Mary	bap. 30 5 1721 (par. - William & Jane)
Webb, Mary	bap. 13 11 1808 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Webb, William	bap. 12 3 1730 (par. - William & Jane)
Weston, Kim	bap. 10 4 1955 (par. - Peter & Violet)
White, Ann	bap. 22 6 1684 (par. - John & Francis)
White, Anne	bap. 25 5 1707 (par. - Richard & Anne)
White, Frances	bap. 29 7 1712 (par. - Frances White)
White, Mary	bap. 5 1 1712 (par. - Richard & Anne)
White, Richard	bap. 14 10 1705 (par. - Richard & Anne)

White, William	bap. 11 4 1703 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Whiting?, John	bap. 18 7 1680 (par. - William? & Jane)
Whittee?, William	bap. 29 3 1674 (par. - George & Catrine)
WilKeston, Ann	bap. 8 2 1807 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
WilKeston, Ann	bap. 16 4 1813 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Elizabeth	bap. 20 1 1805 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Martha	bap. 21 1 1798 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Martha	bap. 2 9 1800 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Martha	bap. 25 4 1802 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Mary	bap. 20 3 1793 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkeston, Richard	bap. 28 6 1795 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Wilkin, John	bap. 25 5 1755 (par. - John & Hannah?)
Wilkin, John (twin)	bap. 14 8 1727 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkin, Kitty	bap. 12 1 1774 (par. - Isaac Wilkin)
Wilkin, Mary	bap. 18 1 1735 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkin, Rebekah	bap. 22 5 1739 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkin, Samuel	bap. 26 7 1752 (par. - John & Hannah)
Wilkin, William	bap. 26 4 1772 (par. - Isaac Wilkin)
Wilkin, William (twin)	bap. 14 8 1727 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkins, Benjamin	bap. 11 2 1732 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkins, Isaac	bap. 24 8 1729 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkins, Jane	bap. 11 2 1770 (par. - Isaac Wilkins)
Wilkins, Samuel	bap. 2 1 1730 (par. - William & Eleanor)
Wilkinson, Anne	bap. 13 9 1832 (par. - Martha Wilkinson)
Wilkinson, William	bap. 20 12 1829 (par. - Mary Wilkinson)
Wilkis, Isaac	bap. 21 2 1779 (par. - Isaac Wilkis)

Williams, Ann	bap. 26 8 1838 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Anne	bap. 30 3 1837 (par. - William & Anne)
Williams, Arthur	bap. 17 1 1932 (par. - Evan & Mary)
Williams, Eliza	bap. 17 1 1841 (par. - William & Anne)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 31 12 1834 (par. - William & Ann)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 9 2 1845 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 1 4 1853 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 20 8 1916 (par. - Evan & Mary)
Williams, Francis (dtr.)	bap. 4 6 1716 (par. - Hugh & Laetitia)
Williams, George	bap. 8 3 1718 (par. - Hugh & Laetitia)
Williams, George	bap. 10 3 1839 (par. - William & Ann)
Williams, James	bap. 4 8 1723 (par. - Hugh & Letitia)
Williams, Jane	bap. 30 5 1742 (par. - Catherine Williams)
Williams, Jason	bap. 13 10 1839 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 9 4 1797 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Williams, John	bap. 6 1 1799 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, John	bap. 2 4 1843 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 3 9 1844 (par. - David & Susannah)
Williams, John	bap. 19 5 1850 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, John	bap. 13 9 1853 (par. - William & Martha)
Williams, Lettice	bap. 27 11 1726 (par. - Hugh & Lettice)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 20 3 1791 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Williams, Martha	bap. 6 12 1846 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 25 6 1721 (par. - Hugh & Laetitia)
Williams, Olive	bap. 18 7 1920 (par. - Evan & Mary)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 22 9 1918 (par. - Evan & Mary)

Williams, William	bap. 13 6 1714 (par. - Hugh & Laetitia)
Williams, William	bap. 1847 (par. - David & Susan)
Williams, William	bap. 21 3 1852 (par. - William & Martha)
Williams, William	bap. 31 1 1858 (par. - William & Martha)
Williams, Winifred	bap. 13 9 1914 (par. - Evan & Mary)
Winch, Marilyn	bap. 5 8 1948 (par. - Robert & Gertrude)

Marriage Register - Bosherston Church

?, Abra	to Thomas ? John 1670
?, Jane	to William LLewhelling 28 9 1679
Absalom, Doris	to William Nicholas 30 6 1951
Absalom, Enoch	to Mary Rogers 14 8 1913
Adams, Joseph	to Mary Thomas 14 10 1775
Adams, Mary	to Lewis Hay 17 8 1858
Adams, Philippa (Mrs.)	to Bulkeley Philipps 28 3 1741
Alderman, Stephen	to Sara Jefcoate 25 10 1986
Allen, Elizabeth	to Edward Goodeve 25 4 1867
Allport, Elizabeth	to Daniel Roberts 21 12 1840
Ash, Jane	to Edward Trewent 29 10 1715
Ash, John	to Laetitia Soldon? 29 6 1703
Ash, John	to Hannah(widow) Gaylord 19 6 1735
Ash, Lettice	to John Wilkin 11 7 1713
Ash, Richard	to Margaret John 20 7 1703
Bannell, Henry	to Phoebe Johns 26 12 1908
Bannell, Phoebe	to John Thomas 11 5 1922
Barker, Peter	to Christine Henton 24 9 1977
Barrington, Edward	to Mary Owens 23 11 1895
Bartlett, John	to Margaret Lloyd 30 10 1777
Bateman, Haydn Sidney	to Kathleen Mary James 28 9 1968
Bateman, Joseph	to Margaret Vaughan 12 11 1808
Bateman, Sidney	to Anne Lewis 4 6 1910
Bateman, Thomas	to Mary Eynon 16 11 1782
Beddow, Mary	to John Morris 23 10 1880

Bernard, Hector	to Sarah Beynon 13 9 1812
Bevans, John	to Mary Hughes 6 11 1790
Bevans, Lewis	to Elizabeth Hitchings 2 2 1736
Bevans, Mary	to John Roch 25 11 1704
Bevin, Elizabeth	to John Phillips 31 10 1675
Beynon, Janetta	to John Wall 17 1 1826
Beynon, John	to Sarah Eynon 17 9 1785
Beynon, Margaret Rose	to Ivor Ronald Henton 8 6 1957
Beynon, Mary	to George Williams 12 7 1851
Beynon, Sarah	to Hector Bernard 13 9 1812
Beynon, Thomas	to Elizabeth Davies 8 4 1786
Beynon, Thomas	to Elizabeth Llewhellin 24 7 1796
Beynon, William	to Isabella Smith 13 1 1934
Bowen, Dinah	to William Eynon 24 11 1792
Bowen, Elizabeth	to Lewis Edwards 6 9 1845
Bowen, Eric	to Gwyneth June Cole 7 10 1959
Bowen, Hannah	to James Roberts 4 11 1837
Bowen, James	to Catherine Furlong 14 3 1843
Bowen, John	to Elizabeth Griffiths 24 12 1831
Bowen, Mary	to Joseph Phelp 18 7 1829
Bowen, Rebecca	to Benjamin James 3 1 1801
Bowen, Rees	to Mary (widow) Jenkinson 7 8 1735
Bowen, William	to Elizabeth Stevens 17 3 1804
Bowen, William	to Florence Dyson 15 7 1934
Brace, Anne	to John Davies 8 10 1846
Brace, John	to Sarah Laless 18 2 1758

Brace, William	to Hannah Griffiths 21 4 1850
Brinning, Anne	to John Llewhellin 2 12 1797
Brinning, Benjamin	to Frances Saise 23 10 1779
Brown, Frank	to Jacqueline Clark 20 4 1985
Brown, Mary	to William Jones 8 10 1732
Busby, Clare	to Kevin Stone 4 10 1980
Butler, Abra	to Henry Dawkins 3 8 1717
Butler, Roseanna	to Thomas Furlong 6 9 1818
Canton, Eleanor	to William Wilkin 7 11 1726
Canton, Henry	to Norma Howells 6 10 1956
Canton, Margaret	to Richard Davies 3 7 1926
Canton, William	to Mary LLewhelling 22 3 1823
Castle, Joan	to John Hendy 2 6 1707
Charite, Hesther	to George Seaborn 21 11 1857
Charrette , James	to Martha James 28 2 1852
Clark, Deborah	to Dieter Muller 1 9 1979
Clark, Jacqueline	to Frank Brown 20 4 1985
Clark, Kim Angus	to Kim Louise Thomas 2 8 1980
Coats, Brigitte	to Richard Staden 16 9 1989
Cole, Gwyneth June	to Eric Thomas Bowen 7 10 1859
Cole, James	to Martha Davies 15 11 1845
Cole, Thomas	to Anne Matthews 25 4 1874
Cole, William	to Abra White 17 11 1705
Colle, David	to Franci Freeman 7 9 1688
Corder, Harry	to Violet Evans 9 4 1940
Courtenay, Peter (Revdl.)	to Mary (Mrs.) Jones 26 11 1739

Cray, Thomas	to Charlotte Johns 18 2 1911
Crisp, Terrance	to Eileen Nicholas 4 6 1955
Crisp, William	to Emma McFee 3 6 1876
Dally, William	to Elizabeth Davies 31 8 1789
Daventry, Henry	to Martha Phelps 16 9 1703
David, Elizabeth	to Philip Leach 19 6 1750
David, John	to Sarah Reece. 19 5 1789
Davies, Alice	to George Evans 11 7 1912
Davies, Ann	to William Hall. 29 4 1848
Davies, Benjamin	to Jane Williams 4 1 1807
Davies, Benjamin	to Margaret Howells 15 8 1885
Davies, Caroline	to Samuel Harris 28 6 1842
Davies, David	to Elizabeth Davies 27 5 1917
Davies, David	to Margaret Davies 9 7 1938
Davies, Elizabeth	to Thomas Beynon 8 4 1786
Davies, Elizabeth	to William Dally 31 8 1789
Davies, Elizabeth	to William Evans 17 12 1796
Davies, Elizabeth	to George Dawkins 11 10 1806
Davies, Elizabeth	to William Harris 30 10 1819
Davies, Elizabeth	to David Davies 27 5 1917
Davies, Frances	to John Johns 8 10 1881
Davies, George	to Rebecca Freeman 21 3 1784
Davies, Henry	to Margaret Dawkins 13 10 1827
Davies, James	to Elizabeth Edwards 12 10 1822
Davies, James	to Jane Powell 4 3 1837
Davies, James Vaughan	to Elma Maud James 9 10 1965

Davies, John	to Elizabeth Hitchings 4 10 1796
Davies, John	to Anne Brace 8 10 1846
Davies, John	to Martha Griffiths 25 3 1873
Davies, Kathleen	to Robert Hawkins 22 10 1938
Davies, Levi	to Anne John 14 10 1837
Davies, Margaret	to David Davies 9 7 1938
Davies, Martha	to James Cole 15 11 1845
Davies, Mary	to John Philps 13 6 1698
Davies, Mary	to William Nicholas 15 2 1853
Davies, Olive	to William Williams 29 4 1931
Davies, Richard	to Margaret Canton 3 7 1926
Davies, Stephen	to Elizabeth Nash 21 8 1814
Davies, Thomas	to Ellen Evans 3 9 1912
Davies, William	to Martha Evans 12 8 1897
Davies, William	to Alice Murray 26 11 1936
Davis, Elizabeth	to James Kerne 1 2 1717
Davis, Mary	to James Stevens 28 9 1839
Davy, John	to Elizabeth Llewellyn 21 8 1784
Dawkins, George	to Elizabeth Davies 11 10 1806
Dawkins, George	to Mary Herbert 22 10 1836
Dawkins, Henry	to Abra Butler 3 8 1717
Dawkins, Henry	to Elizabeth Howell 12 8 1770
Dawkins, James	to Catherine Edwards 29 5 1819
Dawkins, Jane	to James Hill 5 10 1872
Dawkins, John	to Elizabeth Thomas 22 1 1791
Dawkins, Lewis	to Jane Edwards 26 7 1789

Dawkins, Margaret	to Henry Davies 13 10 1827
Dawkins, Mary	to Lewis? Dawkins? Lewis? 10 1 1719
Dawkins, Mary	to George Phillips 26 1 1828
Dawkins, Sarah	to Alexander Llewellyn 27 3 1780
Dawkins, William	to Elizabeth Powell 7 4 1827
Dawkins? Lewis?, Lewis?	to Mary Dawkins 10 1 1719
Duggan, Thomas	to Elizabeth Thomas 2 10 1703
Dyson, Ada	to Stanley Reynolds 13 7 1930
Dyson, Elizabeth	to William Rees 7 11 1931
Dyson, Florence	to William Bowen 15 7 1934
Dyson, Frank	to Florence Hall 2 6 1917
Dyson, John	to Minnie Rees 25 10 1930
Dyson, Martha	to William Nicholas 30 3 1930
Dyson, William Frederick	to Martha Richards 24 12 1895
Edwards, Alfred	to Annie Rogers 29 12 1914
Edwards, Ann	to William Richards 16 12 1849
Edwards, Catherine	to James Dawkins 29 5 1819
Edwards, David	to Mary Thomas 13 11 1718
Edwards, Elizabeth	to James Davies 12 10 1822
Edwards, Elizabeth	to George Edwards 26 9 1846
Edwards, George	to Ann Thomas 23 10 1742
Edwards, George	to Elizabeth Lloyd 17 7 1834
Edwards, George	to Elizabeth Edwards 26 9 1846
Edwards, Gladys	to Austin Williams 4 8 1917
Edwards, James	to Elizabeth Hitchings 26 10 1790
Edwards, Jane	to Lewis Dawkins 26 7 1789

Edwards, Jane	to John Evans 9 1 1820
Edwards, Lewis	to Elizabeth Bowen 6 9 1845
Edwards, Margaret	to William Roblin 5 5 1827
Edwards, Martha	to George Reynolds 17 9 1887
Edwards, Mary	to Henry Rogers 24 1 1819
Edwards, Thomas	to Anne Leach 2 1 1790
Edwards, Thomas	to Anne Llewellyn 10 11 1821
Edwards, William	to Mary Prout 29 12 1745
Edwards, William	to Eliza Stevens 22 10 1853
Evans, Brian	to Jillian Wiles 26 8 1978
Evans, Dorothy	to David Thomas 10 11 1696
Evans, Edwin	to Emma Howells 10 2 1920
Evans, Elizabeth	to James Furlong 8 4 1843
Evans, Elizabeth	to Richard Stephens 16 9 1854
Evans, Ellen	to Thomas Davies 3 9 1912
Evans, Ethel	to Albert Watkins 3 9 1912
Evans, Florence	to William Jenkins 5 2 1910
Evans, Frances	to George Hindmarsh 2 12 1882
Evans, George	to Jemima Evans 20 11 1883
Evans, George	to Alice Davies 11 7 1912
Evans, James	to Jane Stephens 2 5 1846
Evans, Jemima	to George Evans 20 11 1883
Evans, John	to Jane Edwards 9 1 1820
Evans, John	to Martha Thomas 17 9 1825
Evans, John	to Elizabeth Lewis 2 10 1869
Evans, Judith	to Philip Thompson 14 10 1972

Evans, Margaret	to Joseph Hall 13 10 1849
Evans, Martha	to William Williams 30 11 1850
Evans, Martha	to William Davies 12 8 1897
Evans, Mary	to George Lewis 14 10 1882
Evans, Muriel	to William Jones 6 5 1924
Evans, Richard	to Martha James 24 4 1858
Evans, Susannah	to William Rees 2 8 1767
Evans, Violet	to Harry Corder 9 4 1940
Evans, William	to Elizabeth Reynolds 6 12 1783
Evans, William	to Elizabeth Leach 13 1 1788
Evans, William	to Elizabeth Davies 17 12 1796
Evans, William	to Margaret Llewellyn 3 9 1836
Evans, William	to Sarah James 10 8 1861
Eynon, Diana	to Benjamin John 8 10 1803
Eynon, John	to Elizabeth Laless 24 2 1749
Eynon, Mary	to Thomas Bateman 16 11 1782
Eynon, Sarah	to John Beynon 17 9 1785
Eynon, William	to Dinah Bowen 24 11 1792
Freeman, Elizabeth	to Francis Lloyd 6 3 1753
Freeman, Frances	to Isaac Lloyd 22 10 1754
Freeman, Franci	to David Colle 7 9 1688
Freeman, Rebecca	to George Davies 21 3 1784
Furlong, Catherine	to James Bowen 14 3 1843
Furlong, Elizabeth	to George Morris 27 7 1862
Furlong, James	to Elizabeth Evans 8 4 1843
Furlong, Margaret	to William Harries 19 11 1932

Furlong, Martha	to James Hall 3 6 1871
Furlong, Thomas	to Roseanna Butler 6 9 1818
Gay Sarah	to George Henton 24 9 1870
Gaylord, Hannah(widow)	to John Ash 19 6 1735
Gettings, Lewis	to Ann Protheroe 18 12 1847
Gettings, Rebekah	to John Russiter 20 3 1842
Gibbon, Elizabeth	to John Owen 29 9 1730
Gibbs, John	to Jane Scourfield 8 11 1806
Gibbs, William	to Margaret Griffith 31 10 1789
Gibby, George	to Elizabeth Griffith 15 1 1861
Goodeve, Edward	to Elizabeth Allen 25 4 1867
Gordanier, Marie	to Harold James 27 8 1949
Gordon, Rosa	to Alfred Sears 16 9 1931
Gough, Robert	to Elizabeth Hay 18 8 1883
Greenhalgh, Vivien	to Steven Griffiths 20 7 1974
Gregory, John	to Maria Sanly? (widow) 31 7 1871
Grenfell, Eleanor	to Thomas Leyshon 15 6 1878
Griffith, Elizabeth	to John Hoskins 17 10 1702
Griffith, Elizabeth	to George Gibby 15 1 1861
Griffith, Humphrey	to Elinor John 20 10 1722
Griffith, Jane	to Henry Long 10 10 1772
Griffith, John	to Mary White 8 10 1737
Griffith, John	to Martha Powell 29 11 1879
Griffith, Margaret	to William Gibbs 31 10 1789
Griffith, Margaret	to George Rees 20 2 1813
Griffiths, David	to Mary Jones 22 1 1850

Griffiths, Eliza	to John Rogers 28 9 1882
Griffiths, Elizabeth	to Richard Watkins 1 8 1778
Griffiths, Elizabeth	to John Bowen 24 12 1831
Griffiths, Gladys Elizabeth	to Joseph Lock Morris 25 2 1908
Griffiths, Hannah	to William Brace 21 4 1850
Griffiths, James	to Mary Griffiths 4 11 1871
Griffiths, John	to Frances Howells 24 9 1872
Griffiths, Mark	to Fanny Stephens 22 12 1866
Griffiths, Martha	to John Davies 25 3 1873
Griffiths, Martha	to John White 23 7 1890
Griffiths, Mary	to Thomas Rees 6 10 1804
Griffiths, Mary	to James Griffiths 4 11 1871
Griffiths, Richard	to Sarah Walters 13 12 1856
Griffiths, Rowland	to Mary Jones 25 2 1781
Griffiths, Sarah	to William Jones 1 12 1832
Griffiths, Sarah	to James Thomas 30 1 1866
Griffiths, Steven	to Vivien Greenhalgh 20 7 1974
Griffiths, Thomas	to Mary Williams 11 12 1919
Hall Eleanor	to Henry Thomas 1 9 1726
Hall Florence	to Frank Dyson 2 6 1917
Hall James	to Martha Furlong 3 6 1871
Hall Jane	to Charles Moore 14 2 1874
Hall Joseph	to Margaret Evans 13 10 1849
Hall Stephen	to Miriam Jones 25 7 1885
Hall William	to Ann Davies 29 4 1848
Harries, George	to Anne Hitchings 31 12 1814

Harries, William	to Margaret Furlong 19 11 1932
Harris, Ann	to Thomas Stevens 17 9 1836
Harris, George	to Mary Webb 1 11 1834
Harris, Samuel	to Caroline Davies 28 6 1842
Harris, William	to Elizabeth Davies 30 10 1819
Hart, Alistair	to Nicola Wheeler 18 6 1994
Hawkins, Robert	to Kathleen Davies 22 10 1938
Hay, Elizabeth	to Robert Gough 18 8 1883
Hay, Graham	to Nesta Dorothy Howells 29 8 1964
Hay, John	to Alice Williams 12 12 1812
Hay, Lewis	to Mary Adams 17 8 1858
Hay, William	to Anne Scourfield 12 11 1836
Hendy, Abra	to Thomas Philp 26 11 1682
Hendy, John	to Joan Castle 2 6 1707
Henn, Ann	to Richard Philp 3 10 1727
Henton, Christine	to Peter Barker 24 9 1977
Henton, Erica	to Mark Josey 31 10 1987
Henton, George	to Sarah Gay 24 9 1870
Henton, Ivor Ronald	to Margaret Rose Beynon 8 6 1957
Herbert, Mary	to George Dawkins 22 10 1836
Hicks, Elizabeth	to John Jones 4 11 1871
Hill, James	to Jane Dawkins 5 10 1872
Hindmarsh, George	to Frances Evans 2 12 1882
Hitching, Abra	to John Hitching 29 9 1731
Hitching, Elizabeth	to John Wilkin 19 10 1734
Hitching, George	to Mary Williams 23 10 1715

Hitching, John	to Abra Hitching 29 9 1731
Hitchings, Ann	to David Jones 31 12 1812
Hitchings, Anne	to Francis Lloyd 11 1 1789
Hitchings, Anne	to George Harries 31 12 1814
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to Lewis Bevens 2 2 1736
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to Richard Scale 4 8 1747
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to Isaac Lloyd 3 11 1778
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to James Edwards 26 10 1790
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to John Davies 4 10 1796
Hitchings, Henry	to Mary Hitchings 27 7 1809
Hitchings, John	to Rebekkah Wilkins 22 11 1765
Hitchings, Martha	to George Thomas 31 10 1811
Hitchings, Mary	to George Thomas 20 10 1793
Hitchings, Mary	to Henry Hitchings 27 7 1809
Hitchings, Mary	to Henry Peters 3 4 1893
Hitchings, William	to Margaret Lloyd 14 11 1848
Hoskins, John	to Elizabeth Griffith 17 10 1702
Howell, Elizabeth	to Henry Dawkins 12 8 1770
Howell, Thomas	to Elizabeth James 1 8 1874
Howells, Anne	to William Howells 28 4 1877
Howells, Edith	to William Nicholas 26 12 1914
Howells, Eleanor	to Walter Williams 4 4 1934
Howells, Emma	to Edwin Evans 10 2 1920
Howells, Esther	to John Lewis 30 8 1890
Howells, Frances	to John Griffiths 24 9 1872
Howells, Frances	to Stephen White 27 10 1903

Howells, Jane	to James Lloyd 8 4 1906
Howells, Margaret	to Benjamin Davies 15 8 1885
Howells, Margaret	to Thomas Lewis 18 9 1913
Howells, Martha	to John Morris 8 10 1881
Howells, Martha Jane	to George Smith 9 6 1908
Howells, Nesta Dorothy	to Graham Hay 29 8 1964
Howells, Norma	to Henry Canton 6 10 1956
Howells, Richard	to Lilian Lewis 26 10 1935
Howells, Thomas	to Martha Scourfield 28 12 1839
Howells, William	to Martha Russiter 4 10 1862
Howells, William	to Anne Howells 28 4 1877
Hughes, James	to Lettice Thomas 7 10 1727
Hughes, Mary	to John Bevans 6 11 1790
Hughs, William	to Mary Philps 2 2 1671
Husband, Elizabeth	to Charles Tanket 12 11 1720
Husband?, John	to Mary Wilkins 4 8 1696
Isitt, John	to Elizabeth Wilkasson 29 11 1828
James, Albert	to Alice Johns 21 10 1916
James, Benjamin	to Rebecca Bowen 3 1 1801
James, David	to Jane Leach 25 5 1786
James, Eleanor	to David Lewis 24 6 1725
James, Elizabeth	to John Newton 18 10 1853
James, Elizabeth	to Thomas Howell 1 8 1874
James, Harold	to Marie Gordanier 27 8 1949
James, John	to Elizabeth Walters 21 8 1869
James, Joseph	to Martha Thomas 21 10 1865

James, Kathleen Mary	to Haydn Sidney Bateman 28 9 1968
James, Martha	to George Walters 6 11 1841
James, Martha	to James Charrette 28 2 1852
James, Martha	to Richard Evans 24 4 1858
James, Mary	to Griffith Tankerd 13 6 1696
James, Mary	to James Thomas 16 8 1904
James, Muriel	to William John 18 1 1947
James, Sarah	to William Evans 10 8 1861
James, Sharon	to Benjamin Morgan 12 8 1978
James, Susan	to Michael O'Brien 29 3 1975
Jaynor?, Pembrock	to Elizabeth Smith 2 4 1698
Jefcoate, Sara	to Stephen Alderman 25 10 1986
Jeffreys, Mary	to Thomas Webb 21 10 1828
Jenkins, William	to Jane Morris 16 11 1878
Jenkins, William	to Florence Evans 5 2 1910
Jenkinson, Mary (widow)	to Rees Bowen 7 8 1735
Jermyn, Elizabeth	to George Williams 8 6 1731
John, Anne	to Levi Davies 14 10 1837
John, Benjamin	to Diana Eynon 8 10 1803
John, Catren	to David John 29 10 1686
John, David	to Catren John 29 10 1686
John, David	to Margaret Walters 15 11 1856
John, Elinor	to Humphrey Griffith 20 10 1722
John, James	to Jane Jones 20 9 1794
John, Margaret	to Richard Ash 20 7 1703
John, Martha	to Peter Rees 13 5 1848

John, Robert	to Mary Matthews 16 11 1861
John, Thomas	to Catherine Tenant 1 10 1743
John, Thomas	to Frances Stevens 15 1 1843
John, Thomas ?	to Abra ? 1670
John, William	to Muriel James 18 1 1947
Johns, Alice	to Albert James 21 10 1916
Johns, Charlotte	to Thomas Cray 18 2 1911
Johns, John	to Frances Davies 8 10 1881
Johns, Phoebe	to Henry Bannell 26 12 1908
Jones, Ann	to Humphrey Jones 14 3 1809
Jones, David	to Ann Reynolds 3 4 1738
Jones, David	to Elizabeth Skone 14 10 1759
Jones, David	to Ann Hitchings 31 12 1812
Jones, Elizabeth	to Henry Skone 6 1 1758
Jones, Elizabeth (widow)	to Jeremiah (Rector) Philips 20 11 1733
Jones, Evan	to Janet White 25 5 1702
Jones, Herbert	to HElena Morris 30 4 1924
Jones, Humphrey	to Ann Jones 14 3 1809
Jones, Jane	to James John 20 9 1794
Jones, John	to Sarah Scourfield 31 12 1853
Jones, John	to Elizabeth Hicks 4 11 1871
Jones, Martha	to John Wilkin 28 5 1782
Jones, Mary	to Arthur Steward 30 7 1734
Jones, Mary	to Rowland Griffiths 25 2 1781
Jones, Mary	to David Griffiths 22 1 1850
Jones, Mary (Mrs.)	to Peter (Revd.) Courtenay 26 11 1739

Jones, Miriam	to Stephen Hall 25 7 1885
Jones, Rebecca	to William Jones 19 10 1799
Jones, William	to Mary Brown 8 10 1732
Jones, William	to Rebecca Jones 19 10 1799
Jones, William	to Sarah Griffiths 1 12 1832
Jones, William	to Muriel Evans 6 5 1924
Josey, Mark	to Erica Henton 31 10 1987
Kerne, James	to Elizabeth Davis 1 2 1717
Ketteringham, Hilda	to Albert Wright 4 4 1945
Laless, Elizabeth	to John Eynon 24 2 1749
Laless, Margaret	to Richard Merchant 23 10 1750
Laless, Mary	to James Rogers 9 4 1768
Laless, Sarah	to John Brace 18 2 1758
Lawrence, David	to Elizabeth Williams 13 12 1823
Lawrence, Mary	to William Lloyd 23 6 1748
Leach, Anne	to Thomas Edwards 2 1 1790
Leach, Catherine	to Thomas Tennant 5 6 1704
Leach, Elizabeth	to William Evans 13 1 1788
Leach, Elnor	to Richard Lewes 28 10 1693
Leach, Jane	to David James 25 5 1786
Leach, Philip	to Elizabeth David 19 6 1750
Lewes, Richard	to Elnor Leach 28 10 1693
Lewis, Anne	to Sidney Bateman 4 6 1910
Lewis, David	to Eleanor James 24 6 1725
Lewis, David	to Margaret Phillips 10 12 1784
Lewis, Eleanor	to William Saise 20 4 1731

Lewis, Elizabeth	to John Evans 2 10 1869
Lewis, Esther	to George Thomas 20 4 1889
Lewis, Frances	to John Sime 17 10 1854
Lewis, Geoffrey	to Joyce Thomas 20 11 1947
Lewis, George	to Esther Venables 17 8 1872
Lewis, George	to Mary Evans 14 10 1882
Lewis, Hazel Yvonne	to Keith Wheeler 12 11 1966
Lewis, Janice	to Byron Phillips 29 6 1985
Lewis, John	to Esther Howells 30 8 1890
Lewis, Lettice	to John Lloyd 15 11 1812
Lewis, Lilian	to Richard Howells 26 10 1935
Lewis, Thomas	to Margaret Howells 18 9 1913
Leyshon, Thomas	to Eleanor Grenfell 15 6 1878
Llewelin, Anne	to Thomas Edwards 10 11 1821
Llewellyn, Elizabeth	to John Davy 21 8 1784
Llewhellin, Alexander	to Sarah Dawkins 27 3 1780
Llewhellin, Elizabeth	to Thomas Beynon 24 7 1796
Llewhellin, John	to Anne Brinning 2 12 1797
LLewhelling, Mary	to William Canton 22 3 1823
LLewhelling, William	to Jane ? 28 9 1679
LLewhelling, William	to Mary Phillips 24 6 1815
Llewhelyn, Margaret	to William Evans 3 9 1836
Llewhelyn, Martha	to Isaac Williams 20 7 1845
Lloyd, Benjamin	to Elizabeth Meyrick 11 12 1849
Lloyd, Eleanor	to Frederick Vigor 14 8 1895
Lloyd, Elizabeth	to George Edwards 17 7 1834

Lloyd, Francis	to Elizabeth Freeman 6 3 1753
Lloyd, Francis	to Anne Hitchings 11 1 1789
Lloyd, Isaac	to Frances Freeman 22 10 1754
Lloyd, Isaac	to Elizabeth Hitchings 3 11 1778
Lloyd, James	to Jane Howells 8 4 1906
Lloyd, Jane	to William Lloyd 4 8 1846
Lloyd, John	to Lettice Lewis 15 11 1812
Lloyd, Margaret	to John Bartlett 30 10 1777
Lloyd, Margaret	to James Thomas 25 10 1806
Lloyd, Margaret	to William Hitchings 14 11 1848
Lloyd, Mary	to James Tucker 23 9 1809
Lloyd, William	to Mary Lawrence 23 6 1748
Lloyd, William	to Jane Lloyd 4 8 1846
Long, Henry	to Jane Griffith 10 10 1772
Maddock, James	to Abra Thomas 22 1 1686
Mason, Edward	to Abra Rowe 10 6 1730
Matthews, Anne	to Thomas Cole 25 4 1874
Matthews, Mary	to Robert John 16 11 1861
Matthews, Sarah	to John Reynish 29 11 1856
Matthews, Thomas	to Rebecca Philips 5 11 1872
Matthews, William	to Elizabeth Morgans 12 12 1874
McFee, Emma	to William Crisp 3 6 1876
Meare, Alice (widow)	to Henry (Rector St. P) Rowe 14 5 1732
Merchant, Richard	to Margaret Laless 23 10 1750
Meyrick, Elizabeth	to Benjamin Lloyd 11 12 1849
Moore, Charles	to Jane Hall 14 2 1874

Moore, George	to Mary Morris 5 6 1875
More?, Morrice?	to Anne Phillips 22 2 1686
Morgan, Abraham	to Elizabeth Purser 21 11 1812
Morgan, Anne	to William Williams 19 11 1833
Morgan, Benjamin	to Sharon James 12 8 1978
Morgans, Elizabeth	to William Stephens 25 8 1839
Morgans, Elizabeth	to William Matthews 12 12 1874
Morrice, Anne	to Charles Tanket 10 6 1709
Morrice, Elizabeth	to John Phelp 26 9 1713
Morrice, Griffith	to Mary Roblin 15 2 1700
Morris, George	to Elizabeth Furlong 27 7 1862
Morris, Helena	to Herbert Jones 30 4 1924
Morris, Jane	to William Jenkins 16 11 1878
Morris, John	to Mary Beddow 23 10 1880
Morris, John	to Martha Howells 8 10 1881
Morris, Joseph Lock	to Gladys Elizabeth Griffiths 25 2 1908
Morris, Linda	to Martyn Nicholas 1 6 1974
Morris, Margaret	to John Rees 8 12 1923
Morris, Mary	to George Moore 5 6 1875
Morrish, Abra	to William Thomas 26 9 1691
Muller, Dieter	to Deborah Clark 1 9 1979
Murray, Alice	to William Davies 26 11 1936
Nash, Elizabeth	to Stephen Davies 21 8 1814
Nash, Robert	to Ann Philp 20 4 1767
Nash, Robert	to Elizabeth Wilkins 6 2 1802
Newton, John	to Elizabeth James 18 10 1853

Nicholas, Edith	to Alexander Shepherd 28 12 1901
Nicholas, Eileen	to Terrance Crisp 4 6 1955
Nicholas, Martha	to George Purser 24 1 1807
Nicholas, Martyn	to Linda Morris 1 6 1974
Nicholas, William	to Mary Davies 15 2 1853
Nicholas, William	to Elizabeth Rees 21 11 1891
Nicholas, William	to Edith Howells 26 12 1914
Nicholas, William	to Martha Dyson 30 3 1930
Nicholas, William	to Doris Absalom 30 6 1951
O'Brien, Michael	to Susan James 29 3 1975
Owen, John	to Elizabeth Gibbon 29 9 1730
Owen, Mary	to John Phelp 16 7 1719
Owens, Elizabeth	to Phillip Thomas 21 9 1695
Owens, Mary	to Edward Barrington 23 11 1895
Patrick, Iboney?	to Elizabeth Smith 2 4 1700
Peters, Henry	to Mary Hitchings 3 4 1893
Petre, William	to Jennet Williams 26 11 1713
Phelp, John	to Elizabeth Morrice 26 9 1713
Phelp, John	to Mary Owen 16 7 1719
Phelp, Joseph	to Mary Bowen 18 7 1829
Phelp, Martha	to Henry Daventry 16 9 1703
Philipps, Bulkeley	to Philippa (Mrs.) Adams 28 3 1741
Philips, Anne	to Thomas Stephens 29 10 1791
Philips, Jeremiah (Rector)	to Elizabeth (widow) Jones 20 11 1733
Philips, Rebecca	to Thomas Matthews 5 11 1872
Phillips, Anne	to Morrice? More? 22 2 1686

Phillips, Byron	to Janice Lewis 29 6 1985
Phillips, George	to Mary Dawkins 26 1 1828
Phillips, John	to Elizabeth Bevin 31 10 1675
Phillips, Margaret	to David Lewis 10 12 1784
Phillips, Mary	to William LLewhelling 24 6 1815
Philp, Ann	to Robert Nash 20 4 1767
Philp, Margaret	to David Thomas 29 4 1682
Philp, Richard	to Ann Henn 3 10 1727
Philp, Thomas	to Abra Hendy 26 11 1682
Philps, John	to Mary Davies 13 6 1698
Philps, Mary	to William Hughes 2 2 1671
Powell, Elizabeth	to William Dawkins 7 4 1827
Powell, Jane	to James Davies 4 3 1837
Powell, Martha	to John Griffith 29 11 1879
Poyer, Faithfull	to Joan Smyth 2 2 1673
Poyer, Hendry	to Mary Whittock? 23 6 1674
Price, Henry	to Martha Rogers 11 2 1837
Protheroe, Ann	to Lewis Gettings 18 12 1847
Prout, Margaret	to William Rees 5 11 1743
Prout, Mary	to William Edwards 29 12 1745
Purser, Elizabeth	to Abraham Morgan 21 11 1812
Purser, George	to Martha Nicholas 24 1 1807
Purser, Jane	to John Row 27 10 1804
Purser, Martha	to Thomas Wilkenson 2 4 1791
Read, Abra	to Walter Sondon? 30 1 1674
Read, Catherine	to John Sais 24 2 1738

Read, Henry	to Elizabeth Thomas 24 10 1702
Read, Luce?	to Francis Tankerd 30 10 1696
Reece, Sarah	to John David 19 5 1789
Rees, Elizabeth	to William Nicholas 21 11 1891
Rees, George	to Margaret Griffith 20 2 1813
Rees, John	to Margaret Morris 8 12 1923
Rees, Minnie	to John Dyson 25 10 1930
Rees, Peter	to Martha John 13 5 1848
Rees, Thomas	to Mary Griffiths 6 10 1804
Rees, William	to Margaret Prout 5 11 1743
Rees, William	to Susannah Evans 2 8 1767
Rees, William	to Lucy Williams 20 2 1819
Rees, William	to Elizabeth Dyson 7 11 1931
Reid, George	to Ann Thomas 7 4 1896
Reynish, John	to Sarah Matthews 29 11 1856
Reynolds, Ann	to David Jones 3 4 1738
Reynolds, Elizabeth	to William Evans 6 12 1783
Reynolds, George	to Martha Edwards 17 9 1887
Reynolds, John	to Ann Thomas 13 11 1735
Reynolds, Maggie	to Walter Reynolds 5 4 1920
Reynolds, Stanley	to Ada Dyson 13 7 1930
Reynolds, Walter	to Maggie Reynolds 5 4 1920
Richards, Maria	to Thomas Williams 23 3 1850
Richards, Martha	to William Frederick Dyson 24 12 1895
Richards, William	to Ann Edwards 16 12 1849
Roberts, Daniel	to Elizabeth Allport 21 12 1840

Roberts, James	to Hannah Bowen 4 11 1837
Roblin, Mary	to Griffith Morrice 15 2 1700
Roblin, William	to Margaret Edwards 5 5 1827
Roch, John	to Mary Bevans 25 11 1704
Roch, Maria	to Thomas Walters 26 1 1867
Rogers, Annie	to Alfred Edwards 29 12 1914
Rogers, Eliza	to Sydney Williams 26 12 1925
Rogers, Henry	to Mary Edwards 24 1 1819
Rogers, James	to Mary Laless 9 4 1768
Rogers, John	to Eliza Griffiths 28 9 1882
Rogers, Martha	to Henry Price 11 2 1837
Rogers, Mary	to Enoch Absalom 14 8 1913
Row, John	to Jane Purser 27 10 1804
Row, Martha	to John Walters 30 3 1833
Rowe, Abra	to Edward Mason 10 6 1730
Rowe, Henry (Rector St. P)	to Alice (widow) Meare 14 5 1732
Russell, Catherine	to Richard Taskers? 29 9 1671
Russiter, John	to Rebekah Gettings 20 3 1842
Russiter, Martha	to William Howells 4 10 1862
Russiter, Thomas	to Priscilla Stevens 25 8 1849
Sais, John	to Catherine Read 24 2 1738
Saise, Frances	to Benjamin Brinning 23 10 1779
Saise, William	to Eleanor Lewis 20 4 1731
Sanly? (widow), Maria	to John Gregory 31 7 1871
Scale, Richard	to Elizabeth Hitchings 4 8 1747
Scourfield, Anne	to William Hay 12 11 1836

Scourfield, Jane	to John Gibbs 8 11 1806
Scourfield, Martha	to Thomas Howells 28 12 1839
Scourfield, Sarah	to John Jones 31 12 1853
Seaborn, George	to Hesther Charite 21 11 1857
Sears, Alfred	to Rosa Gordon 16 9 1931
Shepherd, Alexander	to Edith Nicholas 28 12 1901
Sime, John	to Frances Lewis 17 10 1854
Skone, Elizabeth	to David Jones 14 10 1759
Skone, Henry	to Elizabeth Jones 6 1 1758
Smith, Elizabeth	to Pembrock Jaynor? 2 4 1698
Smith, Elizabeth	to Iboney? Pattrick 2 4 1700
Smith, George	to Martha Jane Howells 9 6 1908
Smith, Isabella	to William Beynon 13 1 1934
Smith, John	to Martha Thomas 9 12 1753
Smith, Margaret	to Francis Thomas 5 4 1934
Smyth, Joan	to Faithfull Poyer 2 2 1673
Soldon?, Laetitia	to John Ash 29 6 1703
Sondon?, Walter	to Abra Read 30 1 1674
Staden, Richard	to Brigitte Coats 16 9 1989
Steele, Mabel	to John Thomas 2 4 1934
Stephens, Fanny	to Mark Griffiths 22 12 1866
Stephens, Jane	to James Evans 2 5 1846
Stephens, John	to Mary Williams 17 10 1835
Stephens, Richard	to Elizabeth Evans 16 9 1854
Stephens, Thomas	to Anne Philips 29 10 1791
Stephens, William	to Elizabeth Morgans 25 8 1839

Stevens, Eliza	to William Edwards 22 10 1853
Stevens, Elizabeth	to William Bowen 17 3 1804
Stevens, Frances	to Thomas John 15 1 1843
Stevens, James	to Mary Davis 28 9 1839
Stevens, Priscilla	to Thomas Russiter 25 8 1849
Stevens, Thomas	to Ann Harris 17 9 1836
Steward, Arthur	to Mary Jones 30 7 1734
Stone, Kevin	to Clare Busby 4 10 1980
Tancred, Ann	to James Wilkin 29 5 1762
Tanker, Francis	to Luce? Read 30 10 1696
Tanker, Griffith	to Mary James 13 6 1696
Tanket, Charles	to Anne Morrice 10 6 1709
Tanket, Charles	to Elizabeth Husband 12 11 1720
Taskers?, Richard	to Catherine Russell 29 9 1671
Tenant, Catherine	to Thomas John 1 10 1743
Tennant, Thomas	to Catherine Leach 5 6 1704
Thomas , Abra	to James Maddock 22 1 1686
Thomas , Ann	to John Reynolds 13 11 1735
Thomas , Ann	to George Reid 7 4 1896
Thomas , Ann	to George Edwards 23 10 1742
Thomas , Catherine	to Hugh Thomas 17 11 1719
Thomas , David	to Margaret Philp 29 4 1682
Thomas , David	to Dorothy Evans 10 11 1696
Thomas , David	to Jane Webb 16 7 1850
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Henry Read 24 10 1702
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Thomas Duggan 2 10 1703

Thomas , Elizabeth	to John Dawkins 22 1 1791
Thomas , Francis	to Margaret Smith 5 4 1934
Thomas , George	to Mary Hitchings 20 10 1793
Thomas , George	to Martha Hitchings 31 10 1811
Thomas , George	to Ann Webb 30 4 1854
Thomas , George	to Esther Lewis 20 4 1889
Thomas , Henry	to Eleanor Hall 1 9 1726
Thomas , Hugh	to Catherine Thomas 17 11 1719
Thomas , James	to Margaret Lloyd 25 10 1806
Thomas , James	to Sarah Griffiths 30 1 1866
Thomas , James	to Mary James 16 8 1904
Thomas , John	to Phoebe Bannell 11 5 1922
Thomas , John	to Mabel Steele 2 4 1934
Thomas , Joyce	to Geoffrey Lewis 20 11 1947
Thomas , Kim Louise	to Kim Angus Clark 2 8 1980
Thomas , Lettice	to James Hughes 7 10 1727
Thomas , Martha	to John Smith 9 12 1753
Thomas , Martha	to John Evans 17 9 1825
Thomas , Martha	to Joseph James 21 10 1865
Thomas , Mary	to David Edwards 13 11 1718
Thomas , Mary	to Joseph Adams 14 10 1775
Thomas , Phillip	to Elizabeth Owens 21 9 1695
Thomas , William	to Abra Morrish 26 9 1691
Thompson, Philip	to Judith Evans 14 10 1972
Trewent, Edward	to Jane Ash 29 10 1715
Tucker, James	to Mary Lloyd 23 9 1809

Vaughan, Margaret	to Joseph Bateman 12 11 1808
Venables, Esther	to George Lewis 17 8 1872
Vigor, Frederick	to Eleanor Lloyd 14 8 1895
wall, John	to Janetta Beynon 17 1 1826
Walters, Elizabeth	to John James 21 8 1869
Walters, George	to Martha James 6 11 1841
Walters, John	to Martha Row 30 3 1833
Walters, Margaret	to David John 15 11 1856
Walters, Sarah	to Richard Griffiths 13 12 1856
Walters, Thomas	to Maria Roch 26 1 1867
Watkins, Albert	to Ethel Evans 3 9 1912
Watkins, Richard	to Elizabeth Griffiths 1 8 1778
Webb, Ann	to George Thomas 30 4 1854
Webb, Jane	to David Thomas 16 7 1850
Webb, Mary	to George Harris 1 11 1834
Webb, Thomas	to Mary Jeffreys 21 10 1828
Wheeler, Keith	to Hazel Yvonne Lewis 12 11 1966
Wheeler, Nicola	to Alistair Hart 18 6 1994
White, Abra	to William Cole 17 11 1705
White, Janet	to Evan Jones 25 5 1702
White, John	to Martha Griffiths 23 7 1890
White, Mary	to John Griffith 8 10 1737
White, Stephen	to Frances Howells 27 10 1903
Whittock?, Mary	to Hendry Poyer 23 6 1674
Wiles, Jillian	to Brian Evans 26 8 1978
Wilkasson, Elizabeth	to John Isitt 29 11 1828

Wilkenson, Thomas	to Martha Purser 2 4 179
Wilkin, James	to Ann Tancred 29 5 176
Wilkin, John	to Lettice Ash 11 7 171
Wilkin, John	to Elizabeth Hitching 19 10 1734
Wilkin, John	to Martha Jones 28 5 1782
Wilkin, William	to Eleanor Canton 7 11 1726
Wilkins, Elizabeth	to Robert Nash 6 2 1802
Wilkins, Mary	to John Husband? 4 8 1696
Wilkins, Rebekkah	to John Hitchings 22 11 1765
Williams, Alice	to John Hay 12 12 1812
Williams, Austin	to Gladys Edwards 4 8 1919
Williams, Elizabeth	to David Lawrence 13 12 1823
Williams, George	to Elizabeth Jermyn 8 6 1731
Williams, George	to Mary Beynon 12 7 1851
Williams, Isaac	to Martha Llewhelyn 20 7 1845
Williams, Jane	to Benjamin Davies 4 1 1807
Williams, Jennet	to William Petre 26 11 1713
Williams, Lucy	to William Rees 20 2 1819
Williams, Mary	to George Hitching 23 10 1715
Williams, Mary	to John Stephens 17 10 1835
Williams, Mary	to Thomas Griffiths 11 12 1919
Williams, Sydney	to Eliza Rogers 26 12 1925
Williams, Thomas	to Maria Richards 23 3 1850
Williams, Walter	to Eleanor Howells 4 4 1934
Williams, William	to Anne Morgan 19 11 1833
Williams, William	to Martha Evans 30 11 1850

Williams, William

to **Olive Davies** 29 4 1931

Wright, Albert

to **Hilda Ketteringham** 4 4 1945

Burial Register Bosherton Church

?, Catren wife of John	bur. 28 11 1679 (age -)
?, Mary	bur. 20 2 1680 (age -)
Absalom, Enoch	bur. 21 1 1967 (age - 82)
Absalom, Mary	bur. 26 7 1969 (age - 84)
Allen, Louisa	bur. 27 9 1837 (age - 00)
Allen, Mary Caroline	bur. 13 1 1835 (age - 1)
Anon,	bur. 16 10 1826 (age - -)
Anon,	bur. 14 3 1856 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 8 2 1856 (age - -)
Anon,	bur. 9 2 1856 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 13 12 1858 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 11 1 1860 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 13 2 1861 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 16 6 1862 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 3 4 1867 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 22 11 1880 (age - 60)
Anon,	bur. 24 11 1880 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 30 11 1880 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 19 3 1896 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 28 10 1898 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 8 11 1918 (age - ?)
Anon (TMD),	bur. 28 12 1838 (age - ?)
Ash, Jane w o John	bur. 15 6 1734 (age -)
Ash, John	bur. 23 7 1747 (age -)

Balgay, Siglas?	bur. 17 4 1684 (age -)
Barton Catherine	bur. 23 1 1848 (age - 70)
Bateman, Mary	bur. 9 10 1818 (age - 1)
Bateman, Sarah	bur. 15 5 1987 (age - 73)
Bateman, William	bur. 27 12 1978 (age - 68)
Beynon, Alice	bur. 10 5 1848 (age - 39)
Beynon, Ann	bur. 16 5 1796 (age -)
Beynon, Ann	bur. 12 11 1818 (age - 19)
Beynon, Benjamin	bur. 10 8 1848 (age - 00)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bur. 22 10 1795 (age -)
Beynon, Evan	bur. 21 7 1872 (age - 00)
Beynon, Isabella	bur. 6 9 1972 (age - 61)
Beynon, James	bur. 14 2 1879 (age - 00)
Beynon, Jane (infant)	bur. 26 2 1708 (age -)
Beynon, John	bur. 2 6 1836 (age - 73)
Beynon, Margaret	bur. 22 2 1872 (age - 38)
Beynon, Margaret	bur. 26 4 1887 (age - 00)
Beynon, Mary (infant)	bur. 25 4 1713 (age -)
Beynon, Richard	bur. 17 9 1795 (age -)
Beynon, Sarah	bur. 22 11 1829 (age - 68)
Beynon, William	bur. 22 2 1709 (age -)
Beynon, William	bur. 25 3 1961 (age - 51)
Bidford, John	bur. 29 1 1697 (age -)
Binnie, Andrew	bur. 28 3 1867 (age - ?)
Boone?, Mary	bur. 12 11 1683 (age -)
Bowen, Elizabeth	bur. 12 12 1858 (age - ?)

Bowen, Florence	bur. 25 3 1988 (age - 78)
Bowen, George	bur. 6 6 1884 (age - 76)
Bowen, Hannah	bur. 2 11 1811 (age - 5)
Bowen, Hannah	bur. 24 10 1833 (age - 95)
Bowen, John	bur. 10 6 1819 (age - 37)
Bowen, William	bur. 28 7 1822 (age - 9)
Bowen, William	bur. 10 3 1839 (age - 63)
Bowen, William	bur. 1 8 1981 (age - 74)
Brennin, William	bur. 12 5 1842 (age - 59)
Brinning, John	bur. 3 9 1791 (age -)
Brinning, Owen	bur. 20 7 1793 (age -)
Brown, Eliza	bur. 10 8 1954 (age - 89)
Canton, Anne	bur. 20 11 1836 (age - 13)
Canton, Emily	bur. 10 5 1973 (age - 62)
Canton, Frederick	bur. 28 12 1990 (age - 73)
Canton, Lena	bur. 4 10 1916 (age - 00)
Canton, Mary	bur. 27 11 1869 (age - 72)
Canton, Sarah	bur. 11 5 1940 (age - 63)
Canton, Thomas	bur. 9 12 1930 (age - 33)
Canton, William	bur. 20 3 1885 (age - 84)
Castell, Anne	bur. 2 4 1728 (age -)
Castell, Hendry	bur. 21 6 1676 (age -)
Castell, Hendry	bur. 20 11 1677 (age -)
Castell, Henry (infant)	bur. 20 7 1682 (age -)
Castell, Mary w o Henry	bur. 12 11 1730 (age -)
Castle, Anne (infant)	bur. 2 2 1672 (age -)

Castle, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 6 3 1714 (age -)
Castle, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 9 4 1715 (age -)
Castle, Frances (infant)	bur. 8 2 1723 (age -)
Castle, James (infant)	bur. 22 12 1707 (age -)
Castle, James (senior)	bur. 16 6 1706 (age -)
Castle, John (infant)	bur. 22 2 1715 (age -)
Castle, Mary (infant)	bur. 30 12 1707 (age -)
Charitee, Antonia	bur. 23 2 1851 (age - 71)
Charritte, Margaret	bur. 21 5 1858 (age - 54)
Clark, Walter (Rector)	bur. 22 5 1728 (age -)
Codd, Sarah	bur. 12 7 1769 (age -)
Cole, Abra	bur. 15 4 1753 (age -)
Cole, Lilian	bur. 22 6 1937 (age - 1)
Connicdy?, Elizabeth	bur. 13 2 1674 (age -)
Connict?, Richard	bur. 10 3 1674 (age -)
Cox, Elizabeth	bur. 20 9 1975 (age - 84)
Cox, Ernest	bur. 12 4 1968 (age - 76)
Cox, William Thomas	bur. 22 3 1993 (age - 72)
Dally, John	bur. 12 7 1842 (age - -)
Dally, Mary	bur. 15 1 1862 (age - 90)
Dalton, Celia	bur. 14 5 1883 (age - 00)
Dalton, Elizabeth	bur. 3 6 1882 (age - 00)
Dalton, William	bur. 26 12 1886 (age - 00)
Daventry, Janet w o Henry	bur. 7 5 1703 (age -)
David, Jane (widow)	bur. 20 6 1777 (age -)
Davies, Benjamin	bur. 25 10 1929 (age - 89)

Davies, Bronwen Mary	bur. 30 5 1992 (age - 71)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 15 6 1792 (age -)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 16 8 1858 (age - 68)
Davies, George	bur. 24 10 1841 (age - 85)
Davies, James	bur. 1 2 1823 (age - 00)
Davies, James	bur. 4 7 1858 (age - 93)
Davies, James	bur. 15 2 1874 (age - 81)
Davies, Martha	bur. 24 6 1947 (age - 69)
Davies, Mary (w. of Morgan)	bur. 12 9 1827 (age -)
Davies, Morgan	bur. 21 1 1866 (age - 80)
Davies, Rebecca w of George	bur. 30 10 1827 (age - 64)
Davies, Ronald	bur. 28 11 1986 (age - 74)
Davies, Sarah	bur. 31 12 1831 (age - 63)
Davies, Sarah	bur. 28 11 1832 (age - 63)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 16 1 1835 (age - 8)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 4 3 1835 (age - 00)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 6 6 1849 (age - 00)
Davies, William	bur. 14 12 1691 (age -)
Davies, William	bur. 30 1 1835 (age - 00)
Davies, William	bur. 3 5 1843 (age - -)
Davies, William	bur. 3 1 1959 (age - 90)
Davies?, James	bur. 13 1 1782 (age -)
Davis, Evan	bur. 30 1 1717 (age -)
Dawkin, Lewis	bur. 4 2 1781 (age -)
Dawkins, Ann	bur. 5 4 1872 (age - 3)
Dawkins, Barbara	bur. 18 4 1823 (age - 89)

Dawkins, Dorothy (widow)	bur. 30 6 1833 (age - 85)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bur. 24 12 1862 (age - 84)
Dawkins, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 16 1 1732 (age -)
Dawkins, George	bur. 1 7 1863 (age - 75)
Dawkins, George	bur. 16 12 1902 (age - 88)
Dawkins, Henry	bur. 11 10 1745 (age -)
Dawkins, Henry	bur. 27 9 1810 (age - 59)
Dawkins, James	bur. 11 11 1835 (age - 65)
Dawkins, Jane	bur. 12 5 1836 (age - 63)
Dawkins, John	bur. 12 6 1764 (age -)
Dawkins, Lettice (infant)	bur. 4 8 1737 (age -)
Dawkins, Martha	bur. 25 3 1859 (age - 82)
Dawkins, Mary	bur. 3 11 1895 (age - 83)
Dawkins, Mary w of Lewis	bur. 20 1 1779 (age -)
Dawkins, Sarah w o Henry	bur. 7 5 1743 (age -)
Dawkins, Thomas	bur. 14 6 1833 (age - 78)
Dawkins, Thomas	bur. 9 6 1876 (age - 00)
Dawkins, Walter	bur. 15 6 1810 (age -)
Dawkins, William	bur. 14 7 1843 (age - 67)
Dawkins, William	bur. 24 1 1883 (age - 40)
Devonald, John	bur. 31 12 1897 (age - 17)
Dubberlin, Thomas	bur. 21 8 1734 (infant age -)
Duggan, Mary	bur. 16 10 1712 (age -)
Dyson, Arthur	bur. 14 6 1961 (age - 83)
Dyson, Dennis	bur. 18 6 1914 (age - 00)
Dyson, Edward	bur. 12 6 1910 (age - 00)

Dyson, Elizabeth	bur. 22 11 1929 (age - 74)
Dyson, Frederick	bur. 17 5 1908 (age - 60)
Dyson, Frederick	bur. 2 6 1923 (age - 13)
Dyson, Jane	bur. 19 4 1904 (age - 00)
Dyson, John Henry	bur. 3 9 1984 (age - 79)
Dyson, Martha	bur. 17 8 1952 (age - 77)
Dyson, Minnie	bur. 10 4 1976 (age - 70)
Dyson, Thomas	bur. 19 4 1904 (age - 00)
Dyson, Thomas	bur. 18 12 1908 (age - 2)
Dyson, William	bur. 26 11 1897 (age - 00)
Dyson, William	bur. 15 12 1908 (age - 8)
Edwardess, Sampson	bur. 23 6 1810 (age - 85)
Edwards, Ann	bur. 6 9 1905 (age - 80)
Edwards, Anne	bur. 14 8 1799 (age - 2)
Edwards, Anne	bur. 6 6 1829 (age - 70)
Edwards, Anne	bur. 13 5 1874 (age - 73)
Edwards, Annie	bur. 30 11 1957 (age - 72)
Edwards, Catherine	bur. 18 1 1930 (age - 74)
Edwards, Charles	bur. 27 3 1794 (age -)
Edwards, David	bur. 5 4 1741 (age -)
Edwards, Eliza	bur. 26 6 1883 (age - 52)
Edwards, Elizabeth	bur. 1 12 1835 (age - 73)
Edwards, George	bur. 1 7 1842 (age - 12)
Edwards, Honor	bur. 1 3 1854 (age - 63)
Edwards, James	bur. 25 4 1848 (age - 78)
Edwards, Kenneth Roger	bur. 15 7 1995 (age - 70)

Edwards, Mary	bur. 7 8 1878 (age - 38)
Edwards, Mary (widow)	bur. 7 2 1763 (age -)
Edwards, Richard	bur. 17 9 1797 (age -)
Edwards, Sarah	bur. 3 1 1869 (age - 5)
Edwards, Thomas	bur. 8 10 1831 (age - 67)
Edwards, Thomas	bur. 13 3 1877 (age - 84)
Edwards, William	bur. 6 3 1895 (age - 69)
Edwards, William (infant)	bur. 9 7 1728 (age -)
Evans, Alice	bur. 7 1 1894 (age - 7)
Evans, Alice	bur. 19 3 1942 (age - 82)
Evans, Ann	bur. 2 3 1919 (age - 72)
Evans, Arthur	bur. 29 10 1901 (age - 2)
Evans, Caesar	bur. 14 5 1985 (age -)
Evans, David	bur. 22 1 1839 (age - 5)
Evans, Eleanor	bur. 10 9 1826 (age - 67)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 10 6 1790 (age -)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 7 9 1794 (age -)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 17 3 1876 (age - 00)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 14 3 1931 (age - 80)
Evans, Frances	bur. 11 5 1906 (age - 21)
Evans, Frances	bur. 5 11 1914 (age - 30)
Evans, Frank	bur. 22 9 1898 (age - 00)
Evans, George	bur. 9 9 1922 (age - 59)
Evans, Ida	bur. 3 10 1983 (age - 64)
Evans, James	bur. 23 8 1876 (age - 24)
Evans, James	bur. 23 8 1901 (age - 78)

Evans, James	bur. 10 3 1911 (age - 25)
Evans, James	bur. 1 11 1918 (age - 36)
Evans, Jane	bur. 8 3 1883 (age - 86)
Evans, Jane	bur. 17 10 1896 (age - 70)
Evans, Jemima	bur. 24 1 1942 (age - 77)
Evans, Jessie	bur. 23 1 1897 (age - 00)
Evans, John	bur. 15 4 1868 (age - 79)
Evans, John	bur. 17 3 1925 (age - 77)
Evans, Martha	bur. 31 3 1928 (age - 91)
Evans, Morris	bur. 24 10 1973 (age - 58)
Evans, Priscilla	bur. 22 9 1869 (age - 34)
Evans, Richard	bur. 7 5 1874 (age - 24)
Evans, Richard	bur. 7 1 1905 (age - 73)
Evans, Richard	bur. 25 5 1955 (age - 81)
Evans, Sarah	bur. 29 8 1843 (age - 4)
Evans, Sarah	bur. 28 2 1952 (age - 58)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 20 2 1830 (age - 00)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 19 5 1935 (age - 76)
Evans, William	bur. 27 4 1877 (age - 00)
Evans, William	bur. 25 10 1906 (age - 68)
Evans, William	bur. 20 1 1982 (age - 59)
Eynon, Elizabeth	bur. 17 9 1782 (age -)
Eynon, John	bur. 8 3 1813 (age - 87)
Eynon, Margaret (widow)	bur. 6 10 1672 (age -)
Eynon, Thomas (infant)	bur. 20 1 1764 (age -)
Eynon, William (infant)	bur. 18 6 1754 (age -)

Eynon, William (infant)	bur. 20 1 1764 (age -)
Forester, Elizabeth	bur. 27 8 1870 (age - 34)
Freeman, Abra	bur. 14 10 1697 (age -)
Freeman, Ann w o John?	bur. 4 12 1700 (age -)
Freeman, David	bur. 26 4 1855 (age - 76)
Freeman, Frances	bur. 29 4 1858 (age - 96)
Freeman, Francis (infant)	bur. 21 1 1744 (age -)
Freeman, Harriett	bur. 27 2 1845 (age - 63)
Freeman, Jane	bur. 13 12 1845 (age - 80)
Freeman, John	bur. 18 1 1688 (age -)
Freeman, John	bur. 9 3 1752 (age -)
Freeman, John	bur. 14 12 1807 (age - 78)
Freeman, Mary	bur. 18 5 1855 (age - 78)
Freeman, Phoebe	bur. 24 6 1845 (age - 78)
Freeman, Rebecca	bur. 13 5 1832 (age - 98)
Freeman, Rice	bur. 10 10 1735 (age -)
Furlong, James	bur. 1 7 1857 (age - -)
Furlong, Jane	bur. 21 4 1857 (age - 13)
Furlong, Margaret	bur. 9 11 1851 (age - 5)
Furlong, Margaret	bur. 17 8 1857 (age - 1)
Furlong, Thomas	bur. 28 9 1851 (age - 2)
Gillo, John	bur. 12 1 1695 (age -)
Gough, Joan (infant)	bur. 26 10 1703 (age -)
Griffith, Abra w o William	bur. 23 2 1707 (age -)
Griffith, Ann	bur. 29 8 1746 (age -)
Griffith, Eleanor (widow)	bur. 17 2 1766 (age -)

Griffith, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 21 1 1703 (age -)
Griffith, Humphrey	bur. 29 7 1730 (age -)
Griffith, John	bur. 2 5 1734 (age -)
Griffith, John	bur. 26 4 1787 (age -)
Griffith, John	bur. 6 8 1787 (age -)
Griffith, John	bur. 27 3 1792 (age -)
Griffith, Katherine (widow)	bur. 9 1 1730 (age -)
Griffith, Lewis	bur. 13 4 1743 (age -)
Griffith, Margaret w o John	bur. 10 11 1732 (age -)
Griffith, Mary	bur. 14 11 1777 (age -)
Griffith, Mary	bur. 26 2 1807 (age - 66)
Griffith, Mary w o William	bur. 27 1 1757 (age -)
Griffith, Maud w o Thomas	bur. 12 2 1744 (age -)
Griffith, Rice (infant)	bur. 25 7 1701 (age -)
Griffith, Thomas	bur. 21 6 1764 (age -)
Griffith, Thomas	bur. 27 5 1828 (age - 2)
Griffith, Thomas	bur. 18 9 1842 (age - -)
Griffith, Thomas (infant)	bur. 22 1 1749 (age -)
Griffith, Thomas (infant)	bur. 24 1 1766 (age -)
Griffith, William	bur. 7 4 1757 (age -)
Griffith, William	bur. 14 8 1821 (age - 82)
Griffith, William (infant)	bur. 21 5 1701 (age -)
Griffiths, Agnes	bur. 19 7 1939 (age - 82)
Griffiths, Eliza	bur. 28 5 1864 (age - 4)
Griffiths, Eliza	bur. 12 5 1892 (age - 83)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bur. 22 4 1874 (age - 30)

Griffiths, Henry	bur. 16 2 1833 (age - 77)
Griffiths, John	bur. 18 12 1890 (age - 5)
Griffiths, Olive	bur. 10 1 1891 (age - 6)
Griffiths, Sarah	bur. 8 5 1834 (age - 73)
Griffiths, Thomas	bur. 28 8 1907 (age - 68)
Griffiths, Thomas	bur. 17 1 1962 (age - 73)
Griffiths, William	bur. 20 4 1887 (age - 78)
Griffiths, Mary	bur. 27 9 1950 (age - 69)
Gutridge, Ann	bur. 28 1 1799 (age -)
Hall Ann	bur. 14 12 1904 (age - 78)
Hall Jane	bur. 24 11 1867 (age - 67)
Hall John	bur. 14 6 1767 (age -)
Hall John	bur. 18 3 1869 (age - 19)
Hall John	bur. 21 12 1873 (age - 73)
Hall John	bur. 12 1 1896 (age - 30)
Hall Joseph	bur. 27 10 1908 (age - 85)
Hall Margaret	bur. 13 5 1888 (age - 62)
Hall Margaret	bur. 14 2 1946 (age - 83)
Hall Martha	bur. 3 7 1872 (age - 24)
Hall Sarah	bur. 15 8 1867 (age - 23)
Hall Thomas	bur. 12 9 1880 (age - 26)
Hall William	bur. 20 5 1874 (age - 17)
Hall William	bur. 10 1 1897 (age - 70)
Hanlon, Michael	bur. 8 1 1906 (age - 24)
Harries, Martha	bur. 4 12 1818 (age - 65)
Harris, Anne	bur. 3 5 1836 (age - 00)

Harris, Benjamin	bur. 8 8 1829 (age -)
Harris, Jane	bur. 2 10 1837 (age - 00)
Harris, Mary	bur. 6 2 1838 (age - 29)
Harris, Mary w o John	bur. 8 4 1736 (age -)
Hart, Jordan	bur. 15 5 1996 (age - 00)
Hay, Ann	bur. 30 3 1888 (age - 81)
Hay, Elizabeth	bur. 30 1 1855 (age - 35)
Hay, Jane	bur. 12 5 1856 (age - 12)
Hay, Lewis	bur. 8 7 1856 (age - 3)
Hay, William	bur. 16 1 1855 (age - 9)
Heaton, Margaret	bur. 7 9 1994 (age -)
Hendy, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 25 1 1688 (age -)
Hendy, Esther (widow)	bur. 4 9 1716 (age -)
Hendy, Francis	bur. 15 2 1690 (age -)
Hendy, Francis (widower)	bur. 15 2 1714 (age -)
Hendy, George (infant)	bur. 30 1 1691 (age -)
Hendy, Joan w o John	bur. 15 7 1712 (age -)
Hendy, John	bur. 4 11 1717 (age -)
Hendy, Jone w o Francis	bur. 17 10 1695 (age -)
Hendy, Joseph (infant)	bur. 27 3 1688 (age -)
Hendy, Margaret (infant)	bur. 26 10 1717 (age -)
Hendy, Thomas	bur. 13 11 1687 (age -)
Hendy, Thomas (infant)	bur. 11 6 1693 (age -)
Henton, Gwendoline	bur. 10 3 1982 (age - 60)
Henton, Ivor	bur. 11 11 1989 (age - 58)
Henton, Mary	bur. 10 7 1954 (age - 84)

Henton, Reginald George	bur. 18 6 1993 (age - 89)
Henton, William	bur. 7 11 1946 (age - 72)
Henton, William John	bur. 11 1 1992 (age - 83)
Hindmarsh, Frances	bur. 15 2 1922 (age - 63)
Hindmarsh, George	bur. 4 11 1939 (age - 77)
Hindmarsh, James	bur. 5 6 1956 (age - 72)
Hindmarsh, Marjorie	bur. 29 6 1909 (age - 23)
Hindmarsh, William	bur. 29 6 1895 (age - 00)
Hitching, Anne (infant)	bur. 21 6 1712 (age -)
Hitching, Eleanor (infant)	bur. 20 11 1725 (age -)
Hitching, Eleanor w o John	bur. 21 3 1724 (age -)
Hitching, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 20 11 1725 (age -)
Hitching, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 27 11 1753 (age -)
Hitching, George (infant)	bur. 19 4 1754 (age -)
Hitching, John (infant)	bur. 4 11 1684 (age -)
Hitching, Lettice	bur. 9 10 1780 (age -)
Hitchings, Alice	bur. 21 6 1860 (age - 74)
Hitchings, Ann (infant)	bur. 4 4 1766 (age -)
Hitchings, Catherine	bur. 11 12 1907 (age - 74)
Hitchings, Catherine (infant)	bur. 22 2 1766 (age -)
Hitchings, Catherine (infant)	bur. 15 12 1768 (age -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 4 4 1788 (age -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 10 2 1791 (age -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 5 12 1797 (age -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 23 10 1855 (age - -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 29 5 1917 (age - 49)

Hitchings, George	bur. 4 3 1731 (age -)
Hitchings, George	bur. 25 11 1787 (age -)
Hitchings, George	bur. 11 11 1918 (age - 65)
Hitchings, George (infant)	bur. 5 11 1759 (age -)
Hitchings, Joan	bur. 30 5 1794 (age -)
Hitchings, John	bur. 24 4 1734 (age -)
Hitchings, John	bur. 27 1 1789 (age -)
Hitchings, John	bur. 30 4 1796 (age -)
Hitchings, John	bur. 16 6 1809 (age - 51)
Hitchings, John	bur. 13 6 1812 (age - 70)
Hitchings, John	bur. 25 8 1862 (age - 77)
Hitchings, John	bur. 3 10 1884 (age - 71)
Hitchings, Margaret	bur. 8 12 1832 (age - 3)
Hitchings, Margaret	bur. 6 10 1858 (age - 46)
Hitchings, Martha	bur. 27 6 1822 (age - 7)
Hitchings, Mary	bur. 24 7 1859 (age - 43)
Hitchings, Mary	bur. 7 2 1872 (age - 59)
Hitchings, Mary (w. of Henry)	bur. 18 3 1816 (age - 35)
Hitchings, Mary (widow)	bur. 10 9 1740 (age -)
Hitchings, Rebekah	bur. 16 9 1814 (age - 75)
Hitchings, Rees	bur. 10 2 1800 (age - 80)
Hitchings, William	bur. 4 9 1807 (age - 36)
Hitchings, William	bur. 10 6 1882 (age - 67)
Hitchings, William	bur. 6 6 1887 (age - 21)
Hitchins, Henry	bur. 10 8 1852 (age - 70)
Hitchins, Thomas	bur. 27 4 1852 (age - 62)

Hitchins, Thomas	bur. 8 1 1855 (age - 30)
Hoskins, Elizabeth w o John	bur. 29 7 1703 (age -)
Howell, John	bur. 19 5 1824 (age - 42)
Howells, Charles	bur. 30 9 1888 (age - 23)
Howells, Dennis	bur. 17 5 1990 (age - 70)
Howells, Elizabeth	bur. 14 2 1893 (age - 00)
Howells, Elizabeth	bur. 9 2 1928 (age - 73)
Howells, Emily	bur. 3 2 1889 (age - 8)
Howells, Evelyn	bur. 16 4 1988 (age - 91)
Howells, Frances	bur. 5 7 1889 (age - 19)
Howells, George	bur. 8 12 1930 (age - 52)
Howells, Henry	bur. 13 7 1833 (age - 47)
Howells, James	bur. 25 2 1866 (age - 21)
Howells, Jane	bur. 8 3 1883 (age - 00)
Howells, John	bur. 30 11 1892 (age - 00)
Howells, Lilian May	bur. 16 1 1995 (age - 87)
Howells, Marha	bur. 19 2 1933 (age - 93)
Howells, Maria	bur. 21 4 1978 (age - 90)
Howells, Martha	bur. 9 2 1880 (age - 66)
Howells, Martha	bur. 2 6 1898 (age - 00)
Howells, Mary	bur. 16 6 1828 (age - 60)
Howells, Richard	bur. 13 1 1943 (age - 59)
Howells, Richard	bur. 30 12 1964 (age - 54)
Howells, Thomas	bur. 27 12 1886 (age - 74)
Howells, Thomas	bur. 28 9 1892 (age - 29)
Howells, Thomas	bur. 18 4 1940 (age - 85)

Howells, William	bur. 31 8 1901 (age - 61)
Howells, William	bur. 25 2 1909 (age - 62)
Hughes, Henry	bur. 14 3 1694 (age -)
Hughes, John	bur. 25 6 1862 (age - 00)
Isitt, John	bur. 19 5 1844 (age - 6)
Isitt, Martha	bur. 3 6 1835 (age - 4)
Isitt, William	bur. 19 5 1844 (age - -)
Jacob, Margaret	bur. 12 9 1732 (age -)
James, Albert	bur. 13 11 1954 (age - 64)
James, Alice	bur. 26 10 1968 (age - 81)
James, Alice	bur. 8 10 1985 (age - 80)
James, Ann	bur. 10 12 1861 (age - 1)
James, Annie	bur. 24 9 1869 (age - 00)
James, David	bur. 1 7 1820 (age - 70)
James, Edward	bur. 11 2 1890 (age - 00)
James, Elizabeth	bur. 10 3 1787 (age -)
James, Elizabeth	bur. 15 3 1887 (age - 00)
James, Frederick	bur. 9 6 1988 (age - 83)
James, George	bur. 5 12 1823 (age - 11)
James, Henry	bur. 29 6 1892 (age - 68)
James, Iris	bur. 30 4 1980 (age - 52)
James, Jane	bur. 18 6 1828 (age - 76)
James, Jane	bur. 17 12 1896 (age - 74)
James, John	bur. 6 7 1839 (age - 10)
James, John	bur. 23 5 1869 (age - 00)
James, John	bur. 15 9 1882 (age - 58)

James, Mary Elizabeth	bur. 24 4 1996 (age - 71)
James, Reginald	bur. 17 7 1947 (age - 29)
James, Reinford	bur. 5 8 1959 (age - 9)
James, Richard	bur. 28 6 1902 (age - 2)
Jenkins, Jane	bur. 23 10 1916 (age - 74)
Jenkins, William	bur. 14 4 1915 (age - 57)
John, Catherine (widow)	bur. 14 12 1710 (age -)
John, David	bur. 22 7 1694 (age -)
John, David	bur. 21 5 1730 (age -)
John, Dinah	bur. 4 6 1851 (age - -)
John, Edward	bur. 21 10 1871 (age - 8)
John, Frances	bur. 31 3 1864 (age - 74)
John, James	bur. 18 9 1870 (age - 2)
John, Mary	bur. 17 4 1859 (age - ?)
John, Muriel	bur. 2 2 1959 (age - 39)
John, Thomas	bur. 6 1 1879 (age - 72)
John, William	bur. 21 1 1847 (age - -)
Johns, Frances	bur. 23 2 1917 (age - 65)
Johns, John	bur. 2 2 1926 (age - 68)
Jones, Ann	bur. 1 2 1860 (age - 90)
Jones, Ann w o David	bur. 28 10 1749 (age -)
Jones, Anne	bur. 25 11 1832 (age - 00)
Jones, Charles (infant)	bur. 3 12 1733 (age -)
Jones, Charlotte	bur. 10 9 1851 (age - 62)
Jones, David	bur. 13 2 1772 (age -)
Jones, David	bur. 24 2 1853 (age - 77)

Jones, Dorothy (widow)	bur. 3 2 1763 (age -)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 13 8 1802 (age - 80)
Jones, Essex	bur. 17 4 1749 (age -)
Jones, George	bur. 17 5 1895 (age - 57)
Jones, Jane	bur. 23 3 1837 (age - 77)
Jones, Jane (infant)	bur. 29 8 1757 (age -)
Jones, John	bur. 1 9 1735 (age -)
Jones, John (Rector)	bur. 3 6 1831 (age - 76)
Jones, Jone (infant)	bur. 3 6 1722 (age -)
Jones, Mary	bur. 18 2 1781 (age -)
Jones, Mary (infant)	bur. 14 10 1714 (age -)
Jones, Mary (infant)	bur. 28 10 1749 (age -)
Jones, Muriel	bur. 7 2 1979 (age - 85)
Jones, Patrick	bur. 22 1 1764 (age -)
Jones, Philip	bur. 30 1 1834 (age - 10)
Jones, Rees (infant)	bur. 14 4 1732 (age -)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 7 4 1691 (age -)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 9 6 1779 (age -)
Jones, Thomas (infant)	bur. 8 10 1721 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 15 1 1733 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 4 7 1771 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 3 11 1815 (age - 88)
Jones, William	bur. 8 8 1832 (age - 19)
Jones, William	bur. 17 7 1965 (age - 72)
Kerne, James (infant)	bur. 8 9 1719 (age -)
Kerne, William (infant)	bur. 10 8 1718 (age -)

Knethill?, Jane	bur. 17 10 1722 (age -)
Lacey, William	bur. 8 5 1684 (age -)
Laless, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 16 6 1754 (age -)
Laless, Elizabeth w o Owen	bur. 29 3 1763 (age -)
Lawless, Henry	bur. 2 8 1801 (age - 71)
Lawless, Jane	bur. 18 7 1779 (age -)
Lawless, Mary	bur. 4 6 1817 (age - 88)
Lawless, Owen	bur. 28 2 1796 (age -)
Leach, Abra w o John (blind)	bur. 12 1 1701 (age -)
Leach, Anne	bur. 5 7 1787 (age -)
Leach, Catherine	bur. 1 6 1704 (age -)
Leach, Elizabeth	bur. 17 1 1817 (age - 90)
Leach, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 7 5 1760 (age -)
Leach, Gwenny? wo William	bur. 30 8 1695 (age -)
Leach, Henry	bur. 4 9 1802 (age - 84)
Leach, John	bur. 26 3 1714 (age -)
Leach, John (infant)	bur. 7 9 1678 (age -)
Leach, Judith	bur. 10 4 1751 (age -)
Leach, Mary (infant)	bur. 29 4 1706 (age -)
Leach, Philip	bur. 22 5 1701 (age -)
Leach, Philip	bur. 14 3 1807 (age - 82)
Leach, Thomas	bur. 20 12 1762 (age -)
Leach, Thomas (infant)	bur. 20 9 1728 (age -)
Leach, William	bur. 27 11 1695 (age -)
Lewes, David (infant)	bur. 17 10 1699 (age -)
Lewhellin, John	bur. 24 4 1780 (age -)

Lewis, Abraham (infant)	bur. 1 5 1702 (age -)
Lewis, Alice w o David	bur. 27 5 1725 (age -)
Lewis, Britannia	bur. 16 3 1743 (age -)
Lewis, Catherine	bur. 20 9 1884 (age - 74)
Lewis, David	bur. 29 1 1730 (age -)
Lewis, Eleanor (infant)	bur. 24 4 1727 (age -)
Lewis, Eleanor w o Richard	bur. 22 8 1708 (age -)
Lewis, Emily	bur. 13 10 1955 (age - 65)
Lewis, George	bur. 1826 (age - 00)
Lewis, George	bur. 1 1 1858 (age - 00)
Lewis, George	bur. 16 9 1892 (age - 72)
Lewis, George	bur. 19 9 1908 (age - 90)
Lewis, Gunilda	bur. 29 6 1950 (age - 67)
Lewis, James (infant)	bur. 23 5 1725 (age -)
Lewis, John	bur. 26 1 1712 (age -)
Lewis, John	bur. 23 5 1848 (age - 60)
Lewis, Joyce Eileen Mary	bur. 2 3 1994 (age - 67)
Lewis, Lettice	bur. 7 10 1853 (age - -)
Lewis, Margaret	bur. 7 12 1911 (age - 70)
Lewis, Margaret	bur. 28 4 1928 (age - 41)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 6 1 1868 (age - 21)
Lewis, Paul	bur. 20 4 1836 (age - 85)
Lewis, Phoebe Frances	bur. 3 11 1990 (age - 79)
Lewis, Richard	bur. 31 10 1728 (age -)
Lewis, Richard (infant)	bur. 5 3 1705 (age -)
Lewis, Robert William	bur. 16 12 1994 (age -)

Lewis, Thomas	bur. 3 7 1860 (age - 7)
Lewis, William	bur. 3 9 1981 (age - 95)
Lewis, William (infant)	bur. 17 5 1725 (age -)
Llewellyn, Mary	bur. 2 7 1858 (age - 81)
Llewelling, Ann	bur. 30 6 1824 (age - 67)
Llewellyn, Elizabeth	bur. 4 6 1882 (age - 2)
Llewellyn, Thomas	bur. 10 6 1882 (age - 00)
Llewhellin, Elizabeth	bur. 25 5 1811 (age -)
Llewhelyn, John	bur. 27 2 1832 (age - 88)
Lloyd, Benjamin	bur. 21 4 1819 (age - 61)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bur. 25 12 1819 (age - 2)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bur. 16 11 1825 (age - 70)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bur. 10 12 1831 (age - 22)
Lloyd, Elizabeth	bur. 4 9 1856 (age - 00)
Lloyd, Elizabeth w Francis	bur. 15 11 1764 (age -)
Lloyd, Fanny	bur. 15 3 1870 (age - 22)
Lloyd, Francis	bur. 24 7 1808 (age - 88)
Lloyd, Isaac	bur. 10 4 1763 (age -)
Lloyd, Isaac	bur. 19 9 1845 (age - 92)
Lloyd, Isaac	bur. 20 3 1896 (age - 81)
Lloyd, Jane	bur. 14 7 1842 (age - 54)
Lloyd, John	bur. 15 2 1823 (age - 37)
Lloyd, John	bur. 21 4 1853 (age - -)
Lloyd, John	bur. 23 9 1864 (age - 42)
Lloyd, Laurentia	bur. 10 4 1751 (age -)
Lloyd, Letitia	bur. 13 4 1873 (age - 00)

Lloyd, Lettice	bur. 28 1 1848 (age - -)
Lloyd, Marcia (infant)	bur. 29 11 1768 (age -)
Lloyd, Margaret	bur. 4 3 1771 (age -)
Lloyd, Mary	bur. 17 5 1874 (age - 20)
Long, Jane	bur. 27 10 1824 (age - 84)
Long?, Gennet	bur. 11 3 1682 (age -)
Madock, Abra w o James	bur. 30 3 1715 (age -)
Madock, James	bur. 17 5 1716 (age -)
Mastersone, Jane	bur. 17 6 1693 (age -)
Mathews, Moses	bur. 7 10 1803 (age - 78)
Mathias, Sarah	bur. 29 3 1872 (age - 33)
Matthews, Alfred	bur. 6 12 1867 (age - 1)
May, Mary	bur. 26 12 1846 (age - 6)
McFee, Ellen	bur. 23 5 1872 (age - 11)
McRae, David	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - ?)
Mitchell, Eva	bur. 18 1 1988 (age - 85)
Moore, Jane (infant)	bur. 18 2 1707 (age -)
Moore?, Lewis	bur. 25 8 1723 (age -)
Morgan, Abraham	bur. 16 5 1865 (age - 83)
Morgan, Charlotte	bur. 26 9 1884 (age - 39)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bur. 27 4 1861 (age - 77)
Morgan, Matthew	bur. 15 12 1797 (age -)
Morgans, Henrietta	bur. 31 12 1791 (age -)
Morrice, Alice (infant)	bur. 5 7 1710 (age -)
Morrice, Anne (infant)	bur. 15 2 1701 (age -)
Morrice, Catherine (infant)	bur. 30 7 1712 (age -)

Morrice, Hugh	bur. 16 1 1708 (age -)
Morrice, Marriot?	bur. 8 10 1670 (age -)
Morris, Ann	bur. 15 5 1734 (age -)
Morris, Elizabeth	bur. 12 2 1874 (age - 19)
Morris, Elizabeth	bur. 29 4 1886 (age - 68)
Morris, Hannah	bur. 4 12 1871 (age - 23)
Morris, Mary	bur. 7 3 1857 (age - 41)
Morrish, Jane?	bur. 21 2 1690 (age -)
Morse, Ann	bur. 1 9 1774 (age -)
Morse, Charles	bur. 20 3 1780 (age -)
Murray, Elizabeth	bur. 28 8 1955 (age - 76)
Murray, Thomas	bur. 11 1 1947 (age - 64)
Nash, Robert	bur. 19 6 1844 (age - 78)
Nash, William	bur. 27 7 1792 (age -)
Nicholas, John	bur. 7 4 1897 (age - 00)
Nicholas, Jonathan	bur. 20 5 1975 (age - 00)
Nicholas, Mary	bur. 8 7 1888 (age - 58)
Nicholas, Rachel	bur. 18 4 1893 (age - 00)
Nicholas, William	bur. 9 1 1897 (age - 70)
Nicholas, William	bur. 1 8 1954 (age - 44)
Nicholas, William Joseph	bur. 10 5 1995 (age - 65)
Ormond, Elizabeth	bur. 20 3 1824 (age - 63)
Owen, Ann	bur. 10 7 1914 (age - 64)
Owen, Elizabeth	bur. 29 5 1897 (age - 44)
Owens, Hannah	bur. 15 5 1891 (age - 44)
Paget, Elizabeth	bur. 10 6 1820 (age - 6)

Paget, Elizabeth	bur. 12 11 1822 (age - 2)
Paget, William	bur. 11 3 1847 (age - 78)
Pagett, Margaret	bur. 19 5 1842 (age - 63)
Pagett, Mary	bur. 10 1 1856 (age - 39)
Parrot, Elizabeth w o Walter	bur. 29 12 1780 (age -)
Peter, Mary	bur. 19 8 1817 (age - 78)
Phelp, Elizabeth w o John	bur. 20 11 1718 (age -)
Phelp, Joan (infant)	bur. 18 3 1708 (age -)
Phelp, John	bur. 4 4 1726 (age -)
Phelp, Judith (infant)	bur. 13 6 1711 (age -)
Phelp, Margaret (widow)	bur. 22 6 1710 (age -)
Phelp, Mary (widow)	bur. 11 4 1726 (age -)
Phelp, Mary w o John	bur. 30 3 1712 (age -)
Philipps, Elizabeth	bur. 4 6 1782 (age -)
Philipps, Jeremiah	bur. 24 6 1782 (age -)
Philipps, Sarah	bur. 1 3 1850 (age - 62)
Philipps, Thomas	bur. 2 2 1839 (age - 50)
Philips, Anna w o Jeremiah	bur. 12 10 1731 (age -)
Philips, Richard	bur. 12 9 1745 (age -)
Phillips, Dorothy	bur. 15 3 1680 (age -)
Phillips, John	bur. 6 10 1679 (age -)
Phillips, Martha	bur. 14 9 1782 (age -)
Philp, Ann	bur. 2 11 1759 (age -)
Philp, John (infant)	bur. 18 10 1737 (age -)
Philp, Richard	bur. 28 1 1763 (age -)
Philpe, Jone w o John	bur. 7 9 1693 (age -)

Philpe, Sarah (infant)	bur. 18 9 1699 (age -)
Powell, Elizabeth	bur. 18 1 1732 (age -)
Powell, Elizabeth	bur. 24 2 1835 (age - 3)
Powell, Hannah	bur. 26 3 1875 (age - 76)
Powell, James	bur. 25 3 1874 (age - 76)
Powell, Judith	bur. 1 1 1843 (age - 74)
Poyer, Faithfull	bur. 20 7 1681 (age -)
Poyer, Faithfull	bur. 20 3 1689 (age -)
Poyer, George	bur. 6 5 1674 (age -)
Poyer, Henry	bur. 14 6 1693 (age -)
Poyer, Jane (infant)	bur. 28 2 1681 (age -)
Poyer, Jone w o Faithfull	bur. 11 4 1681 (age -)
Poyer, Jone w o George	bur. 2 3 1681 (age -)
Poyer, Martha	bur. 1673 (age -)
Poyer, Mary (infant)	bur. 13 2 1689 (age -)
Protheroe, Mary	bur. 16 12 1859 (age - 67)
Protheroe, William	bur. 1 12 1813 (age - 77)
Prout, John	bur. 14 7 1749 (age -)
Purser, Charles	bur. 13 2 1813 (age - 82)
Purser, Charles	bur. 24 2 1860 (age - 74)
Purser, Elizabeth	bur. 13 3 1824 (age - 80)
Purser, William	bur. 6 4 1799 (age -)
Ramsey, John	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - 20)
Read, Catherine (widow)	bur. 14 12 1758 (age -)
Read, Elizabeth w o Henry?	bur. 11 2 1707 (age -)
Read, Hendry	bur. 5 10 1675 (age -)

Read, Henry	bur. 12 8 1744 (age -)
Read, Humphrey (infant)	bur. 8 2 1705 (age -)
Read, John (infant)	bur. 14 3 1684 (age -)
Read, Rice	bur. 10 2 1690 (age -)
Read, William (infant)	bur. 12 10 1707 (age -)
Read, William?	bur. 14 6 1696 (age -)
Rees, Frances	bur. 13 5 1955 (age - 72)
Rees, John	bur. 1 10 1940 (age - 63)
Rees, Sidney	bur. 18 2 1877 (age - 00)
Rees, Thomas	bur. 24 6 1813 (age - 00)
Reid, Ann	bur. 5 1 1947 (age - 77)
Reid, George	bur. 8 4 1937 (age - 72)
Renold, William (infant)	bur. 14 7 1713 (age -)
Requejo, Jose	bur. 9 11 1894 (age - ?)
Reynold, William	bur. 16 1 1712 (age -)
Reynolds, Ann (widow)	bur. 8 12 1769 (age -)
Reynolds, Jane	bur. 18 8 1767 (age -)
Reynolds, Joan (widow)	bur. 19 2 1714 (age -)
Reynolds, John (infant)	bur. 16 12 1718 (age -)
Reynolds, Margaret	bur. 4 6 1953 (age - 64)
Reynolds, Martha	bur. 22 2 1941 (age - 82)
Reynolds, Mary	bur. 19 2 1793 (age -)
Reynolds, Mary	bur. 6 1 1894 (age - 3)
Richards, Benjamin	bur. 28 9 1929 (age - 69)
Richards, Gertrude	bur. 22 1 1927 (age - 11)
Roberts, Daniel	bur. 24 3 1891 (age - 78)

Roberts, Elizabeth	bur. 22 10 1851 (age - 00)
Roberts, Elizabeth	bur. 7 7 1880 (age - 65)
Roberts, George	bur. 18 7 1857 (age - 11)
Roch, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 22 4 1705 (age -)
Roch, Mary	bur. 18 10 1973 (age - 78)
Roch, William	bur. 1 11 1973 (age - 82)
Rogers, Ada	bur. 9 1 1947 (age - 47)
Rogers, Eliza	bur. 29 1 1929 (age - 71)
Rogers, James	bur. 9 4 1829 (age - 85)
Rogers, John	bur. 4 1 1938 (age - 80)
Rogers, John	bur. 15 6 1947 (age - 56)
Rogers, Mary	bur. 4 3 1830 (age - 86)
Rogers, Mary	bur. 6 2 1989 (age - 60)
Rogers, Mervyn	bur. 6 10 1973 (age - 47)
Rogers, Walter	bur. 19 6 1928 (age - 41)
Rogers, William	bur. 3 12 1965 (age - 82)
Rogers, William (infant)	bur. 17 10 1773 (age -)
Row, Ann	bur. 22 5 1838 (age - 21)
Row, Joseph	bur. 22 1 1707 (age -)
Row, Richard (infant)	bur. 12 10 1701 (age -)
Rowe, James	bur. 28 6 1835 (age - 27)
Rowe, Jane	bur. 24 8 1840 (age - 67)
Rowe, John	bur. 29 6 1835 (age - 23)
Rowe, John	bur. 19 2 1856 (age - -)
Rowe, John (infant)	bur. 26 12 1764 (age -)
Russan, John	bur. 13 8 1794 (age -)

Russiter, Jane	bur. 27 7 1859 (age - 5)
Russiter, Mary	bur. 19 1 1848 (age - 3)
Saise, Catherine?	bur. 28 5 1774 (age -)
Saise, John	bur. 26 5 1765 (age -)
Saise, John (infant)	bur. 8 5 1749 (age -)
Sasy?, Margaret wo William	bur. 6 4 1673 (age -)
Scourfield, Gertrude	bur. 27 1 1930 (age - 31)
Sebborn, William	bur. 10 1 1858 (age - 00)
Sicox, Samuel	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - ?)
Skone, Alice	bur. 2 10 1749 (age -)
Skone, Elizabeth	bur. 14 10 1898 (age - 2)
Skone, Griffith	bur. 3 5 1779 (age -)
Skone, Mary	bur. 8 5 1754 (age -)
Smith, George	bur. 3 7 1953 (age - 71)
Smith, Martha	bur. 7 1 1948 (age - 68)
Smith, William	bur. 21 12 1912 (age - 00)
Smyth, Mary (widow)	bur. 1 7 1681 (age -)
Sondon, Abra w o Walter	bur. 12 3 1691 (age -)
Sondon?, Walter	bur. 17 3 1695 (age -)
Starling, Edwin	bur. 8 6 1868 (age - 11)
Starling, Susannah	bur. 30 5 1860 (age - 1)
Stephens, George	bur. 9 10 1795 (age -)
Stephens, Mary	bur. 8 10 1859 (age – 7)
Stevens, Elizabeth	bur. 14 3 1827 (age - 85)
Stevens, Francis	bur. 29 1 1838 (age - 17)
Stevens, James	bur. 23 4 1838 (age - 51)

Stevens, John	bur. 7 2 1824 (age - 86)
Stevens, Mary	bur. 25 2 1865 (age - 3)
Stewart, Mary	bur. 10 1 1779 (age -)
Stewart, Mary w o Arthur	bur. 23 12 1737 (age -)
Stuart, Elizabeth	bur. 12 5 1753 (age -)
Stuart, Jane	bur. 18 5 1753 (age -)
Sutton, Thomas	bur. 30 7 1775 (age -)
Tancred, Ann	bur. 6 2 1811 (age - 72)
Tancred, Ann w o Charles	bur. 27 12 1737 (age -)
Tancred, Charles	bur. 23 11 1744 (age -)
Tancred, Elizabeth	bur. 26 8 1780 (age -)
Tancred, Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 10 7 1770 (age -)
Tancred, John	bur. 10 7 1811 (age - 72)
Tancred, John (infant)	bur. 1 12 1707 (age -)
Tancred, Luce (infant)	bur. 27 4 1736 (age -)
Tanker, Griffith	bur. 19 1 1700 (age -)
Tanket, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 3 7 1709 (age -)
Tanket, Henry (infant)	bur. 13 2 1708 (age -)
Tanket, John (Child)	bur. 20 2 1708 (age -)
Tanket, Luce w o Charles	bur. 24 3 1708 (age -)
Tanket (Morrice, Mary	bur. 6 2 1702 (age -)
Tasker, Andrew (infant)	bur. 27 1 1680 (age -)
Tasker, Mary (infant)	bur. 20 11 1691 (age -)
Tenant, Abra (infant)	bur. 29 8 1728 (age -)
Tenant, Catherine	bur. 19 5 1743 (age -)
Tenant, Robert	bur. 26 3 1737 (age -)

Tenant, Thomas	bur. 27 3 1726 (age -)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 24 12 1853 (age - -)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 9 3 1869 (age - 59)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 13 4 1915 (age - 85)
Thomas , David	bur. 26 12 1717 (age -)
Thomas , David (junior)	bur. 15 10 1702 (age -)
Thomas , Dorothy w o David	bur. 5 4 1709 (age -)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 19 11 1770 (age -)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 11 1 1842 (age - 76)
Thomas , Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 28 12 1700 (age -)
Thomas , Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 18 5 1701 (age -)
Thomas , Esther	bur. 6 5 1891 (age - 29)
Thomas , George	bur. 13 3 1827 (age - 69)
Thomas , George	bur. 4 3 1861 (age - 77)
Thomas , George	bur. 23 4 1897 (age - 69)
Thomas , George	bur. 22 8 1898 (age - 89)
Thomas , George	bur. 15 10 1938 (age - 75)
Thomas , James	bur. 29 10 1858 (age - 42)
Thomas , James (infant)	bur. 19 6 1710 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 26 3 1895 (age - 82)
Thomas , John	bur. 2 5 1931 (age - 63)
Thomas , John	bur. 6 2 1951 (age - 70)
Thomas , John (infant)	bur. 10 6 1687 (age -)
Thomas , John (infant)	bur. 4 4 1706 (age -)
Thomas , John (infant)	bur. 6 1 1708 (age -)
Thomas , Margaret	bur. 6 2 1691 (age -)

Thomas , Martha	bur. 28 7 1873 (age - 80)
Thomas , Martha	bur. 17 10 1917 (age - 63)
Thomas , Martha (infant)	bur. 17 2 1705 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 27 8 1826 (age - 80)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 6 5 1862 (age - 54)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 28 12 1913 (age - 70)
Thomas , Mary w o William	bur. 11 6 1710 (age -)
Thomas , Philip	bur. 15 4 1701 (age -)
Thomas , Phoebe	bur. 23 6 1940 (age - 55)
Thomas , Richard	bur. 11 9 1886 (age - 79)
Thomas , Richard	bur. 11 3 1923 (age - 78)
Thomas , William	bur. 1 7 1836 (age - 00)
Thomas , William	bur. 19 10 1900 (age - 20)
Thorne, Charles	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - ?)
Tucker, Elizabeth	bur. 3 4 1709 (age -)
Venables, Robert	bur. 16 3 1868 (age - 00)
Walters, John	bur. 29 4 1851 (age - 40)
Walters, Martha	bur. 7 1 1864 (age - 57)
Watson, Martha	bur. 7 3 1940 (age - 78)
Webb, Ann	bur. 9 3 1864 (age - 85)
Webb, Elizabeth (infant)	bur. 22 10 1724 (age -)
Webb, Jane	bur. 18 2 1824 (age - 14)
Webb, Martha	bur. 5 3 1844 (age - 27)
Webb, Thomas	bur. 30 12 1863 (age - 87)
Wheeler, Thomas	bur. 20 11 1880 (age - ?)
Whelling, Joan (infant)	bur. 18 2 1681 (age -)

Whelling, John	bur. 17 11 1710 (age -)
White, Anne w o Richard	bur. 5 1 1712 (age -)
White, Frances	bur. 6 4 1917 (age - 39)
White, Frances (widow)	bur. 21 9 1718 (age -)
White, John	bur. 4 11 1687 (age -)
White, Richard	bur. 17 11 1714 (age -)
White, Richard (infant)	bur. 1680 (age -)
White, Richard (infant)	bur. 18 3 1705 (age -)
Whittock, Jennett	bur. 6 5 1674 (age -)
Whittock, Richard	bur. 22 4 1674 (age -)
Wilcox, William	bur. 16 1 1839 (age - 19)
Wilkeston, Thomas	bur. 29 12 1820 (age - 26)
Wilkin, Ann w o James	bur. 4 12 1762 (age -)
Wilkin, Benjamin	bur. 14 3 1793 (age -)
Wilkin, Benjamin (infant)	bur. 7 4 1738 (age -)
Wilkin, Eleanor w o William	bur. 1 4 1762 (age -)
Wilkin, Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 20 10 1772 (age -)
Wilkin, Hannah	bur. 11 4 1793 (age -)
Wilkin, John	bur. 3 5 1730 (age -)
Wilkin, John	bur. 19 7 1747 (age -)
Wilkin, John	bur. 29 9 1793 (age -)
Wilkin, John	bur. 1 6 1801 (age -)
Wilkin, John (infant)	bur. 22 3 1715 (age -)
Wilkin, Lettice w o John	bur. 5 4 1730 (age -)
Wilkin, Susanna w o John	bur. 9 10 1712 (age -)
Wilkin, William	bur. 18 5 1768 (age -)

Wilkinson, Anne	bur. 30 10 1832 (age - 00)
Wilkinson, Anne	bur. 23 8 1835 (age - 22)
Wilkinson, Martha	bur. 4 2 1799 (age -)
Wilkinson, Martha	bur. 3 10 1841 (age - 39)
Wilkinson, Martha	bur. 1 7 1851 (age - 81)
Wilkinson, Thomas	bur. 21 3 1847 (age - -)
William, David (infant)	bur. 30 6 1713 (age -)
Williams, Anne w o George	bur. 2 6 1707 (age -)
Williams, Catherine	bur. 8 10 1758 (age -)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 29 8 1853 (age - 00)
Williams, Evan	bur. 15 12 1947 (age - 61)
Williams, Francis (inf dtr)	bur. 10 10 1717 (age -)
Williams, George	bur. 18 5 1711 (age -)
Williams, Jason	bur. 13 1 1843 (age - 3)
Williams, John	bur. 6 4 1719 (age -)
Williams, John (infant)	bur. 15 4 1707 (age -)
Williams, Mary	bur. 15 9 1848 (age - 44)
Williams, Mary	bur. 7 1 1939 (age - 48)
Williams, Roger	bur. 6 5 1689 (age -)
Williams, William	bur. 26 5 1712 (age -)
Williams, William (infant)	bur. 9 2 1724 (age -)
Winter, Jane	bur. 18 9 1860 (age - 80)
Young, Stephen (Rector)	bur. 15 5 1677 (age -)

Boulston,

on eastern banks of the western Cleddau just opposite **Hook**

Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis **Boulston**, otherwise **Bulston** 1839

Boulston, otherwise **Bulston**, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish was for many generations the residence of the ancient family of **Wogan**, by one of whom the **Church** is supposed to have been built. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Cleddau, and the surrounding scenery, which in some parts is richly wooded, is pleasingly and agreeably diversified.

Culm

abounds in the parish, but it has not been worked; and a vein of iron-ore has been discovered, but no preparations for procuring it have been made. The living is a donative; net income, £25; patron and impropiator, **Robert Innes Ackland, esq.** The **Church** is an ancient structure, ornamented on the outside, above the chancel window, with the arms of the **Wogans**, and containing several monuments, among them a very curious effigy. A bequest of £2 per annum to the poor, by **James Beynon**, in 1781, has been lost.

There are several tumuli in the parish, one of which was opened by **Mr. Fenton**, in his tour through this county, and found to contain a rudely-formed kist, in which were some human bones half calcined, intermixed with pieces of charcoal. Some remains of the ancient mansion of the **Wogans**, on the bank of the river, are still preserved, as a picturesque ruin, in the beautiful grounds of an elegant mansion the seat of **Mr. Ackland**.

Annals and Antiquities Thomas **Nicholas** 1872

Facing the other Cleddau, and within a short distance of **Picton Castle** park, is **Boulston**, formerly the residence of the **Wogans**, now of the **Acklands**. The estate was purchased by **R. G. Ackland, esq.**, who built the present mansion on an elevated part of the grounds, on the lower skirts of which, near the river, are the ruins of the ancient abode of the **Wogans**, and the little **Church**, a "peculiar" in the gift of the family. There are some elaborate monuments to the **Wogans**. One of these, to **Sir John Wogan, Kt.** enumerates six generations of the **Wogans** living at **Boulston**, from **Sir John Wogan, Kt.**, of **Wiston**, downwards. The inscription states that **Sir John** died A.D. 1616, and yet that he "made and set up" the monument in 1617 clearly implies error in one of the dates. Several memorial tablets to the **Acklands** also are here.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire 1895.

Over the water lies **Boulston**, where hard by the brink of the stream (perhaps a bow shot east from the desecrated **Church**) rises a jumble of ivy-clad ruins, backed by a tangled thicket of old forest trees. Here lived the **Wogans**, a well-known family in days of yore, who adopted a wyvern as their crest from the following tradition.

Amidst the broad- woodlands that formerly extended around the ancestral mansion, wild beasts of various kinds were supposed to roam at large. In the remotest depths of the forest lurked the dreaded *basilisk*, a formidable monster whose glance caused instant death to the ill-starred wight upon whom its gaze might rest, but which perished itself if first perceived by a man.

At last a certain bold fellow determined to rid the countryside of this objectionable beast. Causing himself to be shut up in a cask and rolled into the forest, he peeped through the bung-hole, and presently spied the **basilisk** without himself being seen. Thereupon the dreaded monster, giving vent to an unearthly yell that could be heard for miles around, fell down and perished upon the spot, so that the country-folk were no longer troubled by the molestations of the *basilisk*.

A dragon legend, very similar to the above, is connected with the village of Mordford in Herefordshire.

Boulston acc/to Mrs Mary Mirehouse
Adam le Bull. Wogan. Ackland

Boulston, or Bullston, from **Adam le Bull**, the Norman, now a ruin by the shores of **Milford Haven**, just where the two branches of the river Cleddau meet (called, in Camden's ' Britannia,' **AberDaugleddau**, from Gledheu, ancient British for a sword, the ' Water of the Two Swords '), was formerly a seat of the Wogans, a branch of the family established at **Wiston**. Great woods in those days spread around it, and tradition makes them the haunt of many wild beasts, and chiefly of one called in the old chronicles a ' *basilisk*,' which slew by sight, and was in its turn slain if first seen. one of the **Wogans** had himself enclosed in a barrel, and carried into the woods; through a peep-hole in the barrel he saw and slew the monster (spoken of by one old writer as a ' *cockatrice* '). on some of the old **Wogan** crests the barrel is still seen.

Colonel Ackland built the modern house; he was a great friend of **Fenton**'s; the old house has been in ruins over two hundred and fifty years.

A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire Fenton 1811 Bolston Mansion

On the north side of the river , appeared the ruins of the venerable mansion of **Bolston** or **Bullston**, the last owners and occupiers of which were **Wogans**, a branch of the **Wiston** family, a family that at one period struck its fibres every where through the county.

It stood on the edge of the water, so that the tide washed its walls. From the existing remains it must have been a large house, built, like all the mansions of that date , without any regular plan, augmented at intervals according to any prevailing exigency or increase in family. It was backed with extensive woods, some veterans of noble growth still remaining, which tradition represents as having been of such extent, so tangled and so forestry, that it became the harbour of wild beasts, and was infected by a *basilisk*, a creature that is fabled to kill if it first sees, or to die instantly if first seen, and that one of the ancient possessors of this place, by a stratagem of enclosing himself in a

cask, had himself rolled into the thick of the wood, where, through a hole in the cask, he first espied the monster causing it to perish, and that ever after the family for their crest a wyvern, with the label “gardez vous” issuing from its mouth; nor was the cask entirely forgotten, as I have seen a punning crest of one of the possessors of this house, **Sir John Wogan**, on a seal to a deed, being a **Bull** passant on a ton, making out the name of the place, and on a stone above the chancel window of the **Church** of Bolston observed the **Wogan** arms with the addition of three casks (for perhaps the knight of the basilisk for greater security was cased in threefold mail of cask); but whether the strange tale of the cask and cockatrice gave birth to this variation in the family heraldry, or pure love of punning, I cannot say, though I am inclined to think that the place was more likely to have taken its name from a man of great command in those parts **Adam le Bull**, who gave **Clarbeston** to the *Commandery of Slebech*.

The old mansion had been uninhabited for one hundred and fifty years, and the last branch of the **Wogans** of that house had settled in Norfolk. Their estate in this country, which was considerable and well circumstanced, had been long offered to sale, and owing to some suspicion of defect in the title long blown on. It was at last purchased by **Colonel Ackland** who built a handsome modern house about half a mile from the site of the old one, on an elevated part of the demesne, with the ground finely sloping from it in a lawn to the river leaving the prospect open towards **Haverfordwest**, and screened from the other side by the venerable remains of old forest, admitting through trees a peep of the picturesque fragments of Old Bolston. It commands a most lovely view of the river and the opposite woods of **Little Milford** a scene endlessly diversified by the navigation up and down. The demesne of Bolston is very spacious and nearly insulated, is a manor, including the whole parish, with no intervening Properties.

It would be difficult to have fixed on a spot involving in so many ingredients of beauty, consequence and comfort as Bolston or where they are turned to more account. It has every component part of a fine landscape and a fine form, possessing lime, coal, and a tractable soil, in a most enviable neighbourhood, on a navigable river, and about three miles only from the opulent Market and post town of **Haverfordwest**, nor would the recorded hospitality of the old, the theme of the bards, suffer any disparagement by comparison with that of the new.

Boulston Manor 1921 RCAM

Of the home of the **Wogan** family on the north bank of the western Cleddau, nothing now remains beyond a few fragments of ivy clad walls. Part of the residence was of three storeys, and there were large cellars. It had been uninhabited for 150 years when **Fenton** described it as ‘a large house built like all mansions of that date without any regular plan, augmented at intervals according to any prevailing exigency or increase of family’

The present **Boulston** mansion was erected in 1798 on higher ground a little to the north of the old residence – Visited 12th May 1921

Boulston

Manor was built in 1798. It is a cement rendered two storey building and the central part has Venetian windows and a balcony. There are four Doric columns to the portico and wrought iron railings. **RCAHMW**

Acc to *Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council*

Great ruined mansion, massive and overgrown both inaccessible and difficult to interpret. The river gateways are still clearly defined whilst remains of stone mullions are visible on the highest section of wall remaining. Was once the home of the **Wogan** family one of **Pembrokeshires** most important until their downfall at the time of the Restoration and the ruins despite their astonishingly damp situation indicate that originally this was almost a small castle formed by two adjacent towers rather than a purely domestic structure - just upstream is the ruined **Church**

Boulston Manor Ruins A few fragments of ivy clad walls survive of a three storey **Elizabethan** mansion with large cellars. It was unoccupied for 150 years when **Fenton** saw it in 1811.

The **Elizabethan** dating is suggested by the size of the house and by a mullion fragment. The garden is still of importance due to the survival of a walled garden of four compartments, one possibly an entrance court to a 'Tudor' garden. Its most significant feature is a substantial long walled terrace over 70 metres long overlooking the western Cleddau estuary. There are also fish-ponds to the North. The dating is conjectural. **Boulston** Lodge lies near near **Haverfordwest** and is now a private house. It is named 'The Lodge' presumably to distinguish it from the much more ancient Manor House The site of the garden is overlain to some extent by post World War II farm buildings. The walled garden in conifer plantations has been used for pheasant rearing but the southern and western walls have mostly collapsed. It is a very wet site with springs and a former well. **RCAHWW**

The Parish Church of Bolston

1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire Fenton Bolston Church

The **Church** has the reputation of being a peculiar, a species of property but little known to the Clergy of this country, being a particular parish having jurisdiction within itself, power to grant administration of wills etc. though I rather think it has no higher claims than to the character of a free Chapel, a place of religious worship exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, save only that the incumbents were generally instituted by the **Bishop**, and inducted by the archdeacon of the district it lay in. Most of these Chapels were built on the manors and ancient demesnes of the crown whilst in the **King's** hands, and when the crown parted with those estates the Chapels went along with them, retaining their original privileges and freedom.

The little **Church** is a very plain structure, and neither externally nor within productive of anything very remarkable but may be made a beautiful object in the landscape when Col Acklands projected improvements shall take place. The monuments, though not very ancient or very splendid, afford curious specimens of that family pride which mixes too ostentatiously perhaps everywhere with the awful memorials of the dead.

Among the lumber in a corner of the **Church** I could not help remarking a small basso relief of the boy **Bishop**, well executed, which at one time I presume filled a more honourable and conspicuous station than it does at present, but where no tradition remains to point out.

Clergy CCED Boulston

1661 **Jones, Anthony** 1661 Libc

1851 **Boulston Parish Church**"Sir, I regret I cannot give a more detailed

account" **James Philipps**,

Incumbent 1851

1929 Parish entry for **Uzmaston with Boulston** from the **Welsh Church Year Book, 1929** St Ismael

& Chapel of Ease (**Boulston**) Incumbent and Curates; **T A Harries**

South Wales by Wade 1913

Boulston , a small **Church** 3mls South East of **Haverfordwest** on a tongue of land encircled by the western Cleddau. It preserves within a niche and surmounted by a canopy a curious little figure which **Fenton** styles the " Boy **Bishop**", but which is taken by some to represent an acolyte. There was formerly here a mansion of the Wogans.

1921 **RCAM**

In the year 1843 this **Church** was practically rebuilt on its former foundations. It consists of chancel 20 feet by 12 feet and a nave 36ft by 18½ ft. On either side of the chancel is a recess 4ft by 19ft for a tomb of a member of the family of **Wogan**. A small effigy probably part of the decorative features of a fine tomb which in **Fenton**'s time was `amongst the lumber in the corner of the **Church** has been placed in a piscina recess in the south wall. The font is modern but an earlier font lies at the west end of the **Church** Visited 12th May 1921

Despite being heavily restored in 1843 the 13c nave and chancel divided by a plain pointed arch now lie in ruins. They are hidden away in vegetation near the shore far from any road. The recesses in the chancel were for **Wogan** Family tombs

Boulston Church, the private **Church** of the **Wogan** family, was largely abandoned after the Second World War, lying on the banks of the Cleddau it is in a ruinous condition. **RCAHMW**

Boulston -- Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was formerly a donative but is now a perpetual curacy. It was granted by **Wizo the Fleming**, who was the founder of **Wiston Castle**, Pems., and **Walter his son and Walter son of Walter**, to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech**, a grant which was afterwards confirmed by **Philip son of Wizo**, **Bishop Anselm**, and other bishops of **St David's**. The grant included that **Church** of **Boleston** with its Chapel of **Pike-ton [Picton]**, and the whole vill of **Slebache** with the **Church**, mill, fishery, and lands, and all appurtenances, liberties, &c.—**Anselm's Confirm. Chapter**.

Boulston Church continued in the appropriation of the Hospital of **Slebech** until that House was dissolved at the time of **Hen. VIII**. It was at this date probably that the tithes of the parish got into lay hands. At all events, by 1594 the **Church** had been purchased by **Sir John Wogan**.—**Owen's Pem.**

Lewis Wogan, of **Boulston**, by his will dated 15 Aug., 1701 and proved at **Carmarthen** on 29 September.,

1702, bequeathed the tithes of **Boulston** parish to the minister of **Boulston Church**. According to *Particulars of the Endowments of livings in the Diocese of St David's., by Mr. T. W. Barker*, the income of this living appears to consist of the annual sum of £12 charged on the **Boulston** estate.

Under the heading ' Not in Charge: '—**Boulston** Cur. Praeceptory of **Slebeche** olim Impr.—*Bacons Liber Regis*.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Boulston (S.), — A " donative," now in the gift of **Dudley Ackland, esq.** — A Chalice bearing the Hall Mark of 1731 ; the maker's mark appears to be C L and very much resembles that of **Nicholas Clausen** . The bowl rests on a baluster stem. The dimensions are as follows : height, 6 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts. — A Plate, Hall-marked 1685, the maker's mark being probably I R ; weight, 13oz. 7dwts. On the rim is engraved a shield of arms with mantling, These are the arms of **Wogan** . The representative of the **Boulston** branch in 1685 was **Lewis Wogan**. For their importance in the county the **Wogans** of **Boulston** were hardly second to their kin at **Wiston** ; they contributed five sheriffs and three **Members of Parliament** to the county annals, they intermarried with many of the leading families of the county, and they reigned at **Boulston** from the 15th to the 18th century.

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found

Sites of Archaeological and Historical interest 1921 RCAM & RCAHMW

Rose in **Green** RCAM

A small and partly destroyed circle on the field next west to the farmhouse of Rose-in **Green**

(Rosen **Green**) There are slight indications of an earthen bank and outer ditch, but cultivation has almost obliterated them. At no time could the work have been of military importance, and its use was probably pastoral. – Visited 12th May 1921.

Rose in **Green** enclosures *RCAHMW*

Iron Age; **Roman**? A sub-circular enclosure, about 50m in diameter, defined by scarps to the south-east and modern hedge banks elsewhere, showing traces of a ditch to the south-west: a

Roman broach

has been recovered from the interior.

1921 *RCAM*

Upper , Lower and Little Graves

About 300 yards west of Hillblock (Yolblock 1421) farmhouse are three fields so named; there are no surface indications to explain the titles

1921 **RCAM**

Hanton Tumuli

On an enclosure called Tump Park belonging to the farm of Hanton are two tumuli, one of which was excavated by **Fenton** about the year 1800. –The mound has a present circumference 300 ft and a height of 6ft. The smaller mound, distant 180 yards east of the above has apparently not been disturbed. It has a height of 3feet and a base circumference of 60 ft . The field has long been cultivated and ploughing has uncovered some small **White** quartz stones on both mounds.

There are no signs of the `the other barrows` noted by **Fenton** Visited 12th May 1921 .

Hanton Barrows --**Boulston RCAHMW**

1. A barrow, 22m in diameter and 0.7m high, 134m East North East of a larger barrow .
2. A much mutilated round barrow, 34m in diameter and 1.0m high, excavated by **Fenton** c.1800, producing a secondary urn deposition and a central cremation in a kist. A second barrow lies 134m to the East North East, whilst further barrows have been noted in the vicinity.

Hanton Coastal Quarries --**Boulston RCAHMW**

Post medieval limestone quarries recorded during aerial reconnaissance on 1st August, 2007 .

Hanton Lime Kiln --**Boulston RCAHMW**

A lime kiln is shown on an historic chart in amongst various bays of Hanton Coastal Quarry Its location is close to an inlet, possibly enhanced to allow access to undeveloped **Quays** and mud berths for vessels. The kiln and quarry are as shown disused on modern mapping

Quay, home farm quarry, **Boulston Lodge RCAHMW**

A **Quay** at the western end of a waterside quarry is shown on OS 1st edition 25in mapping. The inlet extends some 50m inland, with the **Quay** extending some 17m into the river. Modern aerial photography shows only a faint outline for the **Quay** and the inlet in-filled.

Old Lime Kiln **Boulston Lodge RCAHMW**

An 'Old Limekiln' is shown adjacent to an 'Old Quarry'. Modern aerial photography shows the site

under tree cover.

Boulston Lodge Quay RCAHMW

narrow jetty or **Quay** is shown extending 30m out from the foreshore on OS 1st edition 25in mapping. The **Quay** defines a mud berth 30m **Long** and 9m wide. This is possible the more developed **Quay** for the limekiln and quarry to the north Modern aerial photography shows the **Quay** as still extant but unused.

Quarry And Loading Berth, East Wood Farm --Boulston RCAHMW

A small quarry (measuring 50m x 30) with access only from the river (i.e. a small dock or berth is shown for the floor of the quarry) Modern aerial photography suggests the the berth has in-filled. and the slopes of the quarry are covered in trees. **RCAHMW**

Coal Mines RCAHMW

Two old coal shafts are shown some 100m to the east-north east of East Wood Farm **Boulston**

Names connected with Boulston

Wogan and Ackland

Wogans of **Boulston** From memorials in the **Church – Fenton**

1623 **Sir John Wogan** of **Boulston** Knight— married **Francis Pollard** of Kingsnilmington Devon died 1623 --son of

Richard Wogan of **Boulston** esq.. — son of

Sir Henry Wogan of **Boulston** Knight (Married **Margaret daughter** of **Wilcock Dyer** and inheritrix) son of

Sir John Wogan of **Wiston** Knight (Chief Justice of Ireland and married the heiress of **Picton Castle**

Morris Wogan esq. son of **Sir John Wogan** the younger --(married **Frances Owen** of **Orielton**)

Abraham Wogan (married **Jane Mansell** of Margam)

1692 **Lewis Wogan** (married **Katherine Phillips** of **Cardigan Priory**)died 1692 (they had sixteen children 14 buried at **Boulston** one at **St Brides** and a sole heiress **Anne**)

1698 **Anne Wogan** sole heiress married **John Laugharne** of St Brides
1698
.....

1313 **Wogan John Sir** chantry of **Boulston** patron **Jordanston** 25 Mar
1313

15c **Wogan John 15c Sir** and his wife 15th century effigies **Boulston**
moved 1840s. *Valor Eccl.*

1534 **Wogan Richardi** 1534 de Bolyston patron **Jordanston** steward
Church Valor Eccl 1534

1563 **Wogan John** 1563, July 15 of Bolston, esq.. **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**. Deed of Exchange of three messuages, etc., called Rose downe and Norchard, parish of Bolston, for two tenements in the parishes of Harbeston and **Slebeche**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Wogan John** 1565 of **Bulston**, esq.. **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Grant, in consideration of £96, of the parish **Church** and parsonage or rectory of Buleston with the **Parson's** house, glebelands, tithes, etc., thereto belonging. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1567 **Wogan John** 1567 of **Boulston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** -free tenant manor of **St. Ishmael's** 14th May, 1577, free tenant manor of **Camrose** 14th May, 1577 *Arch Camb* 1903

1577 **Wogan John** 1577 May 14 **Camros** of **Boulston**-free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

1584 **Wogan John** 1584 Sir of **Boulston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1594 **Wogan John** 1594 Sir of **Boulston** patron **Jordanston Church**
Owens, Pem.

1598 **Wogan John** 1598 of **Boulston** 1574 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*
son of **Richard Wogan** married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir Thomas Gamage**

1603 **Wogan Morris** 1603 Apr **Boulston** spouse **Francis Owen** of **Orielton**. 1640 Apr 21 died **Boulston Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**

1603 **Wogan Morris** 1603 Apr 21 **Boulston** date of marriage
spouse - **Francis Wogan/Owen**

1606 **Wogan John Sir** 1606 of **Boulston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1620 **Wogan Johannes** 1620 of **Boulston**. *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire**

1629 **Wogan John** 1629 Sir of **Boulston** son of **Sir John Wogan** by **Jane**

daughter of **Richard Wogan of Wiston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1640 **Wogan Morris** 1640 Apr 21 died **Boulston** spouse -
Francis Owen

1647 **Wogan Abraham** 1647 of **Boulston** son of **Morris** by **Frances**
daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton**

1647 **Wogan Lewis** of **Boulston** son of the Sheriff for 1647 ---1672 **High**
Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

1670 **Wogan Lewis** esq. 1670 **Boulston** H 3 **Dongledy** Hundred **Hearth**
Tax

1670 **Wogan Lewis** 1670 esq. of **Boulston** **Marlos** H 10 **Roose** Hundred
Hearth Tax

1672 **Wogan Lewis** of **Boulston** son of the Sheriff for 1647 ---1672 **High**
Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

1674 **Wogan Edward** 1674 born **Boulston** son of **Lewis Wogan** of
Boulston spouse **Mary Owen** pre1702 died **Orielton** age approx 27 **Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of**
Orielton.

1678 **Wogan John** of **Boulston** 1748 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1701 **Wogan Lewis** 1701 Aug15 **Boulston** **WWHR Vol1 p248, 1710**
Bronwydd MS 1674,

1701 **Wogan Lewis** 15 Aug 1701 of **Boulston** will dated [*Particulars of the*
Endowments of livings in the Diocese of St David's. by Mr T W Barker.]

1710 **Wogan Lewis** 1710 **Boulston** **Members of Parliament** for
Pembroke District of borough's

1748 **Wogan John** 1748 of **Boulston** **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1797 The last **John Wogan**, of **Boulston** and **Gawdy Hall** left **Boulston** to
his relative. **Admiral Sir Charles Cotton**, who sold it in 1797 to **Major Ackland**,
Estate purchased in 1797 by Mjr. Ackland

1748 **Ackland Dudley** 1748 of **Boulston** was born in Philadelphia in 1748
His ancestors were from Trennington in Devonshire – He attained the rank of Major in the **91**
Regiment and married **Innes Jane** daughter of **Innes Francis** of Dublin. They lived for some years
at **Pembroke** and then purchased in 1797 the **Boulston** estate and build their house.

1797 **Ackland** 1797 Feb 22 Llanion Major Fencible *infantry French*
Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883

1797 **Ackland Major** rebuilt house **Boulston** 1797 1809 *Annals &*
Antiquities T Nicholas.

1791 **Ackland Captain** 1791/2 according to records a brother of **Ackland**

Dudley, was the owner of **Pembroke St Michaels Easton Big House** This brother who a ***Captain of the Fencibles*** in 1795 Dec 9 14, was also tenant of **Pembroke St Mary's Llanion CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2 NLW MS 1352b ff 322 NLW MS 1352b ff310**

1818 **Ackland Robert Innes** 1818 of **Boulston** by purchase. ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** son of **Ackland Dudley** and **Innes/ Ackland Jane** He entered the army and served in the ***79 Regiment on the Peninsular War under Wellington***. Patron of living **Boulston Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis** 1834.

1838 **Ackland Robert Innes** 1838, Feb. 1-2 **Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart. The Rev. **William Lloyd**, clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. **Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of **Slebech**, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Was **Lord** Lieutenant of the County , JP and died 22 Nov 1851.He had married **Tyler Caroline** the daughter of **Admiral Charles Tyler GCB** and had the following children

1820 **Ackland Robert Dudley** 1820 who inherited **Boulston** born at Cottrell **Glamorganshire** in 1820 and educated at Eton **College** --married in 1847 **Lloyd Elizabeth Mary** daughter of **Lloyd Philipps John Philipps Allen** of **Dale Castle** and of Mabus Cardiganshire **JP of the County of Pembroke, Freeman and JP of the Town of Haverfordwest** formerly served in the **Queen's 2 Dragoon Guards** - had children

1858 **Ackland Charles** Aug 31 1858 who died aged 34

1858 **Ackland Fredrick** 6 July 1858 a civil engineer who died age 29

1860 **Ackland Henry** 1860 Lieut in the **Pembrokeshire** artillery Militia who died age 29

Ackland Robert Innes who was in the Civil Service at Somerset House and married **Brown Jane** the eldest daughter of **Brown Dr Henry** of Mortlake Surrey.

Ackland Innes Baldwin

Ackland Jane

Ackland Emily Winifred

Ackland Lillian Constance

1905 **Ackland Dudley**

Other names connected with Boulston

Owen Francis	1613	Orielton&Boulston	<i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.</i>
Owen/Wogan Francis	1658-9 died	Boulston	
Beavan David	1670	Boulston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Beavan Richard	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen George	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen Katherine	1670	Boulston H 2 Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Browne Phillip	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Browne Rose	1670	Boulston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Browne William	1670	Boulston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Crocer Sarah	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Esmond James	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Esmond John	1670	Boulston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Hillin Evan	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hopkin John	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell James	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell William	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hubbert William	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Humphrey Thomas	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James Thomas	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones David	1670	Boulston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Thomas	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Maddocke Thomas	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Mansell Edward	1670	Boulston H 2 Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mathew John	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan John	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Nash Thomas	1670	.Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Palmer William	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Rice Hugh	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth</i>
Rice James	1670	Boulston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

William Hugh 1670 **Boulston P Dongleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William John 1670 **Boulston P Dongleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Trevannion Ann 1772, Oct. 14 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow; **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart. Lease for three lives of the tithes of closes called **Rhose** and **Ash Parks**, part of **Millin Mountain**, close called **Newhouse Meadow**, land called **Picton Ewehill**, all in the parish of **Boulston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Rowland David 1 January 1777 **Boulston** Offence Theft of personal goods - silver shoe buckles and buttons. **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Beynon James 1781 **Boulston** bequest to the poor.

Roblin William 19 January 1820 **-William Roblin Uzmaston** Farmer Charged with Murder of **William Davies** of **Boulston** by shooting him. Indicted with his wife Prisoner aged 50 **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Perkin Thomas** Verdict Guilty Punishment Death – executed *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Roblin Margaret Uzmaston Married Charged with Aiding and abetting her Husband to murder **William Davies** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Roblin acc to *Brown History of Haverfordwest*

The annals of crime in **Pembrokeshire** present a some what singular history. For ninety years past not an execution has taken place. The last was one that excited a good deal of sympathy.

Roblin, a man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easter Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. So great was the horror occasioned by this execution, that the hangman was never known.

Lloyd William 1838, Feb. 1-2.**Rev. Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart.,The Rev. **William Lloyd** clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.,**Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of **Crisborough**, parish of **Slebech**, for **Cockshutt** otherwise **Newfoundland**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps Richard Bulkeley 1838, Feb. 1-2**Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart.,The Rev. **William Lloyd**, clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of **Crisborough**, parish of **Slebech**, for **Cockshutt** otherwise

Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Powell Jonathan Rogers 1838, Feb. 1-2 **Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart., The Rev. **William Lloyd**, clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of **Slebech**, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Brawdy,

Wales in the Eighteenth Century edited by Donald Moore p.37

Pembrokeshire - small estate of the **Jones** of **Brawdy** which came to little more than 2,000 acres at the height of the families prosperity had been held by them since 1448 and was not sold until 1919 having been held by 17 successive generations of the same stock.

South Wales by Wade 1913

Brawdy, a small village in **Pembrokeshire** 7 miles E of **St Davids** where there are some inscribed stones. The **Church** preserves its sanctus Bell-cote, and in the chancel is a small lancet window. The font is Norman. Of the inscribed stones (which have been removed to the churchyard for preservation) one has Vendogni and another Maqui Quagte; whilst a third has Briaci fili. A mound called **Poyntz Castle** will be found on the road to **St Davids**. It was doubtless raised to support a small wooden fort.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis Brawdy

Brawdy, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (E.) from **St Davids**; containing 767 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the turnpike-road from **Haverfordwest** to **St Davids**, and, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, consisting of hills and moors, is inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Hayscastle** annexed, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 18.

9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £115; patron, the **Bishop** of **St Davids**. The impropriate tithes of **Brawdy** have been commuted for a rent-charge of £293. 15., and the vicarial tithes for a rent-charge of £70. The **Church** is dedicated to **St David**. There are places of worship for **Presbyterians**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**. It is related of the **Rev. Mr. Wilcocks**, the late respected vicar of the parish, that, prior to entering into holy orders, he paid two Masters, during twelve years, out of his earnings by daily labour, to teach all the poor children of **Brawdy** and **Hayscastle**; and that the parishioners were so impressed with a sense of his meritorious conduct and love of learning, that he was ordained at their request. He latterly supported a school of forty-five boys and twenty girls. The schools now maintained in the parish are, a **Church** school; a British school, supported by subscription; and three or four Sunday schools. On **Brawdy** farm is a rath, or British encampment, defended by a triple rampart.

Brawdy Church and Inscribed Stones Arch Camb 1898- Haverfordwest Meeting.

— There are two distinct types of churches in **Pembrokeshire**, namely :

(1) those in the southern and English part of the county, distinguished by their high military towers, cavernous interiors with pointed barrel vaulting, and tunnel-like hagiostopes having exterior roofs separate from those of the other parts of the building ; and

(2) those in the northern and **Welsh** part of the county, which are much smaller and simpler, and have a Bell-gable instead of a tower.

Brawdy Church belongs to the latter class, but it is a good example. There is a Bell-gable at the west end, and a second Bell-cote for the sanctus Bell over the east wall of the nave. The ground plan consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a south aisle opening into both the nave and the chancel. When the south aisle was added, instead of making a proper arcade between it and the nave, only a single arch was pierced through the south wall of the nave, and one of the original south windows on the west side of this arch was left as it was, and now looks like a hole knocked in the wall separating the nave from the aisle. The arches are all pointed, and quite devoid of mouldings. In the north wall of the chancel is one of the smallest windows in the Principality : a lancet with cusped top. The font is of the Norman cushion-capital pattern so common in **Pembrokeshire**. It is a remarkable fact that, although the greater part of the fonts Throughout the county are Norman, with one or two rare exceptions none of the architectural details of the churches is earlier in date than the thirteenth century. through the good offices of **Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A.**, and with the co-operation of the proprietors, the two inscribed stones from Caswilia, and a third from **Rickardston Hall** have been released from doing duty as gateposts, and have been once more placed in a consecrated burial-ground at **Brawdy**. An efficient *Ancient Monuments Act* will be an unnecessary luxury for **Pembrokeshire**, even if such a measure is ever passed, as the landed proprietors and the inhabitants of the county generally are taking steps to protect their antiquities without the aid of a Government that " cares for none of these things". The inscriptions on the Caswilia stones have already been read satisfactorily as VENDOGNE and M.vQi^i QUAGTE, but **Prof. J. Rhys**, who was present, made out one or two more letters on the Rickardston Hall stone after BRI.XCI FILI than he had previously been able to decipher. The second name had a v near the beginning, and a c or g and an i at the end,suggesting some such name as EVOLENGI as a possibility.

The northern set of the chancel of this **Church** is said to typify the inclination of Christ's head on the cross. **Dr. Schwarz**, correlating the circumstance with the fact that certain churches in Germany have chancels similarly set to the northward, is inclined to accept this example as " proof of the civilizing influence of the **Flemish** colonists", but it is not understood that the **Flemings** of **Pembrokeshire** had any influence north of **Brawdy** brook. The **Church** is dedicated to **St David**, but the **Welsh** name of the parish, " Breideth", has been thought to be connected with Sant Ffraed. Seeing that the churches were oriented according to the position of the sun in the eastern horizon on the day of the Saint to whom the **Church** was to be dedicated, and that **St. Bridget's** Day falls on the 1st of February , and **St Davids** Day on the 1st of March , and the difference in the position of the sun when rising on these days is 13 degrees, and that the chancel sets to the northward about 13 degrees, there may be some ground for assuming that the chancel is built on the site of an earlier **Church** dedicated to **St David**, and that the present nave was added thereto and dedicated to **St. Bridget**.

Brawdy Church St David.(RCAM Pembroke)

The site of the present **Church** was probably occupied by a small sacred building soon after the days of the reputed founder **St David**, as is evidenced by the Latin and Ogram inscribed stones. There is however, no visible traces of such a building, the earliest portions of the present structure dating from about the middle of the 13th century.

The **Church** consists of a chancel, 23ft by 14ft, nave, 43.5ft by 16ft, south Chapel or aisle, 32ft by 12ft, south porch western Bell-cote, and a sanctus Bell-cote between the nave and chancel. The original **Church** consisted only of nave and chancel but later (perhaps between 1400 and 1450) a large south Chapel or aisle was added and connected with the main body by an arch which opens

into the eastern end of the nave; this arch is plain pointed and without mouldings and similar to the chancel arch which was doubtless reconstructed at the same period. A modern arch now affords direct communication between the chancel and the aisle. The walling between the nave and the western end of the aisle was allowed to remain, with the exception that what had hitherto been a small external window was removed, and the opening thus made forms the only communication between the nave and the west part of the aisle. This part of the **Church** is called the **Rice Chapel**. Beyond the aisle is the porch, opening directly into the nave. It is plain vaulted, and is doubtless the original entrance. Exactly opposite on the north side is a pointed doorway now blocked up. All the windows are modern, except a small trifoliated single light in the north wall of the chancel, and a double light of similar character in the Chapel. Two plain corbels for the rood loft remain, as also the stairway. On the north wall of the chancel are faint indications of red and black letters. The font is of Norman type slightly earlier in date than the building of the 13th century **Church**; it is square 21in by 11in deep externally, the basin being 17in by 9in deep, the lower edge nicely scalloped; it stands on a circular pillar 11in in height. The base is modern. The total height is 2ft 9in. The **Church** was thoroughly, and on the whole judiciously, restored in 1879, and was further renovated in 1901 –Visited 12th April 1921.

Church of St David Brawdy 1963 Grade II listed building

Interior

whitewashed and plastered, nave roof is segmental-pointed and boarded. Square C13 scalloped font with darts and circular shaft. Plain panelled wood early C19 pulpit. By S door, a C5 to C6 incised stone. In wall to south aisle a narrow medieval lancet, originally external, showing that the aisle is added, possibly in C15. Plastered arches to chancel, into aisle from nave, and from chancel, the latter **Tudor**-arched. two rough stone corbels for former rood-loft. S aisle has boarded roof and early C20 closed screen to cut off E end as vestry. Row of rough corbels along north wall. Chancel has panelled curved late C19 roof, early C20 prayer desk and kneeler, C19 iron altar rails. Stained Glass: west window of Christ in the Temple and east window of Resurrection, both of 1904 by **Powell** of Whitefriars, London. In porch are three large C5 or C6 inscribed stones with Ogham marks or **Roman** lettering, the inscriptions very eroded.

Exterior

Medieval parish **Church**, possibly C14, rubble stone with slate roofs. Restored 1882-4 by **E H Lingen-Barker**, and east window 1904 by **W D Caroe**. Nave with west bellcote and south porch, south aisle and chancel. **Long** low proportions. Nave has C19 2-light west window with quatrefoil and bellcote. Nave south is windowless to left with large south porch in **Angle** to aisle, rough stone pointed arch, plastered vault within. Nave east gable suggests a previously higher roof pitch and has small sanctus bellcote. South aisle overlaps nave and chancel and has two medieval 2-light south windows, cusped possibly C14 (moved from east and west ends of main **Church**) and C19 2-light east window. Chancel is windowless to south, and has big 1904 ashlar 3-light east window with segmental arched head, and tiny medieval north-cusped lancet. Nave north has 3 C19 2-light windows, cusped lancets, and blocked low pointed central door.

Wales before 1066 by Donald Gregory.

There is little sign of life in **Brawdy** except the aerodrome and a farm next to the **Church** whose churchyard is both circular and very large, and in summer much overgrown with brambles. In the porch are three memorial stones, two of which are horizontal and the other vertical. This vertical

stone and the smaller of the horizontal ones have Latin inscriptions, while the other one has a message in Ogham. Two of these gravestones have holes in them suggesting that at some time in their long history they may have been used as gateposts. Inside the **Church** there is a fourth memorial stone, with an incomplete inscription in Latin.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter** (1994)

The nave walls with one crudely made south lancet without glass and the font are of c1200. A pointed arch opens into a chancel of c1300 inclined to the north. A similar arch gives onto a small 13C transept enlarged to the west in the early 15C when the **Rice** Chapel was added to the east of it. There is a fragment of an inscribed stone in the nave and in the porch are three old stones, two with Ogham inscriptions. Restored in 1879 and 1901. Norman font, holy wells - ogham stones - 5-600AD and there is a

Roman inscribed stone .

Acc/to *Protestant Dissenters in Wales 1639 - 1689* by **Geraint H Jenkins**.

A **Brawdy** Husbandman appalled by the manner in which the Magistrates treated **Peregrine Phillips**, the **Congregationalist** minister, declared in 1684 that "he cared not a turd for any Justice of the peace" - in **Pembrokeshire** the **Owens** of **Orielton** and the **Perrots** of **Haroldston** were warmly disposed towards **Peregrine Phillips**, ejected minister of **Freysrop** and **LLangum**.

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 PRO E154/1/48: Prebenda De Breudy (**Brawdy**-Breudeth, Pembs.)

There is at Castru poncii 1 stack worth 40s. At Brengwen 1 stack worth 53s.4d. At Breudy 1 stack worth 4s. At Greneton l8 1 stack worth 53s. At vill Oweyn 1 stack worth 12s. At villam Tankardy 1 stack worth z. At Castrur Hey is 1 stack worth 53s. 4d. At villam Reynder 1 stack worth 20s. Total £17.12.0.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Brawdy was a prebend and also a vicarage, but no record is known that gives the name of any holder, of the prebend. It seems certain, however, that there were such prebendaries, as **Bishop Richard Carew** in his Statute dated 1259, by which he appropriated the prebend of **Brawdy** to the support of the Bishops table, distinctly mentions that the prebend was then vacant. According to *Angla. Sacra vol. II., p.609*, this prebend was made a knights fee by **Geoffrey de Henelawe**, who was elected **Bishop** of **St Davids** in 1204.

Browey Vicaria. **Johannes Tomas**, clericus, vicarius perpetuus ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis, habet in caseo melle et parvis oblacionibus communibus, annis iiijU. Inde pro procuraciunibus sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et remanet dare 78s. 8d. Inde decima 7s. void.-(*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading Livings Discharged: Brodey alias Brawdey alias Brawy V. (**St David**) and **Hayscastel (St. Mary)**. Prox. quolibet tertio anno 1s. 4d. Habet denim cas. mel., &c. **Bishop** of **St Davids**, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £26. Kings Books, £3 18s 0d.-(*Bacons Liber Regis*.)

On 22 Mar., 1579, **Richard Davies, Bishop of St Davids**, granted to **Peregrine Davies** and **Richard Davies**, both of the parish of Abergwilly, gents, and **Richard Parry**, of Llantharogge, Carms., gent, a lease of the manors or lordships of **Brodye, Haynescastle** and **Clarnogher** and **Loughvain** in the Hundred of **Dewisland**, and also the prebend of **Brodye** and the Chapel of **Hayscastle** (except the vicars portion of the same parsonage or prebend) for the term of the lives of the said lessees, at the yearly rent of £22.

In Feb., 1622 **Dorothy Owen**, the widow of **John Owen**, of **Orielton**, obtained a lease of (inter alia) the prebendal tithes of **Brawdy** and **Hayscastle** (the vicars portion excepted) for the lives of **Arthur Owen** and **Anne Owen**, the daughter of the lessee.

On 21 June, 1882, a piece of ground was added to the churchyard of **Brawdy**, and consecrated under the statute.

On 13 Dec 1883, the National Schoolroom was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the parish **Church**, the faculty for the restoration being granted on 2 Jan., 1884.

NOTE. All the vicars, commencing with **George Phillips**, who was instituted on 8 September., 1711, also held **Hayscastle**.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905 **Brawdy (S. David). —**

An **Elizabethan** Chalice without its Paten cover. The cup is rather a tall specimen, measuring 7 in. in height. It is of the **Amroth** type and the only mark found is the maker's. The filleted knop dividing the stem is unusually large, and within the lower band on the bowl the inscription "***POCVLVM » ECLESIE » DE » BROWDY***" is followed by a graceful spray of foliage. In all other respects the decoration corresponds with the **Amroth** example. Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 10oz. 13 dwts.

A Credence Paten of the Britannia standard for 1701 ; the maker's mark maybe R O.
Inscription : " The Gift of **Mrs, Jane Jones** of **Brawdy** widow to the **Church**, of **Brawdy**." The donor was the widow of **Thomas Jones** of **Brawdy**, and daughter of **William Williams**, Rector of **Walwyn's Castle**. " Near the **Church**," writes **Fenton** in his *Historical Tour*," is an ancient mansion of great respectability, though now deserted, belonging to a family of the name of **Jones**, whose ancestor being standard-bearer to **Henry VII** in his transit through this country, formed an alliance with a lady heiress of this place. He was of Monmouthshire extraction and traced to the same stock as the Herberts."

Nonconformist Chapels:

Rhyd-Y-Gele Chapel (**Calvinistic Methodist**;**Brawdy**), Rhyd-Y-Gele

Rhyd-y-Gele **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1821 in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type. This Chapel closed in 1988 and converted into a private dwelling by 1993.

RCAHMW, October 2010

Pen-y-Cwm **Independent** Sunday School

built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1870. The later Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type. The Chapel closed in 1991 and has since been converted into a private dwelling.
RCAHMW, October 2010

Trefgarn Chapel

built in 1686, rebuilt/enlarged in 1743, rebuilt in 1833 and again in 1904. The present Chapel, dated 1904, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, hipped roof, projecting porch and large pane segmental-head windows. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

The State of Education in Wales 1847 – Parish of Brawdy

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Treffgarne British School

On the 12th January I visited the above place. I found the schoolroom well supplied with desks and benches, and cards and maps of the British and Foreign School Society. The school was supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring farmers, and managed by a committee. Each subscriber of 5s per annum and upwards was considered on the committee. The desks, benches and apparatus were all in very good repair. The room was well lighted by three glazed windows; the floor was of earth and lime, and rather damp. I noticed in the room a blackboard and also flagstaffs for the use of those boys who were taught practical land surveying. The only books kept were a book of admission and a daily attendance book. The master was a very intelligent person. The children were not present. The room was too small by half to accommodate the number on the books. I was subsequently informed by the master that on the following day the committee had determined upon erecting a new and efficient school room **David Lewis** Assistant.

Names for Jottings Brawdy

Clergy CCEDBrawdy with Haycastle

Davies, Johannes	1680	Vicar
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Davies, Johannes	1688	Vicar
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Davies, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Lewis, Erasmus	1694	Vicar
Goze, Ludovicus	1695	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1710	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1711	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1714	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1717	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1720	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1743	Rector
Evans, Lewis	1743	Vicar
Evans, William	1750	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1750	Vac (Death) Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1786	Curate
Meyler , John	1795	Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (natural death) Vicar

ap Rhys John of **Rickeston Brawdy** grandson of **David** son of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** , married daughter of **John Perrott** of **Scotsborough High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1582

Catherine Perrot the daughter and heiress of **John Perrot**, the last of the line, brought **Scotsborough** by marriage to **John ap Rhys**, of **Rickerston** in **Brawdy**. This **John Perrot** was sheriff in 1551, the year before his great namesake, with whom he has been confused. In 1545 he brought an action against **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, who had the custody of his estate during his minority, for waste of his lands at **Scotsborough, Knightston**, **Cornydown Cornish Down** and **Canaston**." Among his other mis-deeds, **Wogan** had cut down two "avelanos called wall nuttrees". **Thomas , Perrot**, the second of the **Scotsborough** line, was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1405 to buy off **Owen Glyndwr**."

ap Rhys John 1598 of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** married **Perrot Katherine** born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of **Perrot John** of **Scotsborough**, a large mansion in **Gumfreston** parish, near **Tenby**, owner of a valuable estate in **South Pembrokeshire** . The **Perrots** had held **Scotborough** since the latter half of the fourteenth century. In 1405 **Perrot Thomas** of that place negotiated a truce with **Glyndwr, Owen** and eight years later served as **Mayor of Tenby** his descendants intermarried with the families of **Verney, Wogan** of **Wiston, Wyrriot** of **Orielton**, and **Lloyd** of **Tenby**. This union allied **John ap Rice** to some of the best

known houses in west Wales. As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many **Pembrokeshire** People still adhered, and in 1592, together with **Owen George** and **Stepneth Alban**, caused **St Meugan's** Chapel on the border of **Cemaes** and **Emlyn** to be denuded of superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes. **John** died in 1598 and was buried in **Brawdy Church**. His wife survived him by nearly 16 years and was buried with her **Perrot** ancestors in **Gumfreston Church**, where an inscribed slab records that **-Parat Katherin** wife of **Apris John** esq. died on 17 September 1614.

Lettice ap Rhys daughter of **Thomas , ap Rhys** of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough**. He was **High Sheriff** in 1650, and died in 1667.

Lort Lettice 1641 **East Moor Manorbier** daughter of **Thomas , ap Rhys** of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** married **Sampson Lort**

Jones Thomas of **Brawdy** 1759 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Beynon Henry 1670 **Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Jenkin 1670 **Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1670 **Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Hugh 1670 **Brawdy H 2 Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Canton Margerett 1670 **Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Carew Richard 1259 (Bishop) **St Davids** 1260 **St Davids Bishop**, confirmed Grant of **St Dogmael de LlanlleDewy** to **Canons of St Davids** his Statute mentions **Brawdy** was a prebend 1259 *Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 PRO E154 1 48.WWHR Vol1 P249, WWHR Vol3 p 305*

Collins James 11 July 1823 **Brawdy,** Yeoman Offence Assault, **Brawdy,** Prosecutor **Thomas , John** esq., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Evan 24 May 1756 **Brawdy** Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep
Hayscastle Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Griffith 1670 **Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Henry 1670 **Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Katherine 1679 July 14 **Owen David** and **Katherine David** widow his mother of the parish of **Brawdy**. **Edward Wills** gent **Lettice Wills** his wife and **Elizabeth Wills** eldest daughter of the said **Edward and Lettice** of the parish of **Mynweare** Articles of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David and Elizabeth Wills** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

David Lewis 1670 **Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Owen 1679 July 14 **Owen David** **Katherine David** widow his mother of the parish of **Brawdy** **Edward Wills** gent **Lettice Wills** his wife and **Elizabeth Wills** eldest

daughter of the said **Edward** and **Lettice** of the parish of Mynweare Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David** and **Elizabeth** Wills ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

David Richard 1670 **Brawdy** H 2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

David Richard 1670 senior **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

David Thomas 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

David Thomas 1670 joyner **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

de Henelawe Geoffrey 1204 elected **Bishop** of **St Davids** made the **Brawdy** prebend a Knights fee ***Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 PRO E154 1 48***

Evan Richard 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax.***

George Griffith Brawdy, Prosecutor 12 February 1776 **Brawdy,** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Watts Thomas** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffith James 1670 junior **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Griffiths Samuel 23 February 1797 **Brawdy,** Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the Kingdom. The French General an American - General Tate. One French soldier asked if they had arrived on 'the north point of Ireland', another mentioned 'a great preparation in Brest'. **Reed John** of **Llanwnda**, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted. **Llanwnda,** Prosecutor **Foley Richard**, deputy clerk to the crown. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harries Gilbert 1670 **Brawdy** H3 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Harries Phillipp 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Harries Thomas 1670 **Brawdy** H3 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Hugh Frauncis 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Hyer William 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jenkins John 1670 **Brawdy** H 2 Dewsland Hundred ***HearthTax***

John Henry 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jones James 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jones John 1773 of **Brawdy High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Jones family of Brawdy 1448-1919 held same estate 17 successive generations ***Wales in the Eighteenth Century*** edited by **Donald Moore**

Jones Thomas 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jones Thomas of **Brawdy** Prior to Dec 1727 tithes **Llanreithan** Acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Jones Thomas of **Brawdy** 1759 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Kynner John 1670 gent **Brawdy** H4 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Laugharne Hugh 1670 gent of **Eweston Brawdy** H 3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lewis Anne widow **Brawdy** H5 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Nash Lewis 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Owen Dorothy Brawdy. Feb 1622 widow of **John Owen** of **Orielton** prebendal tithes of

Owen James 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Owen John Brawdy Feb 1622 of **Orielton** widow **Dorothy** prebendal tithes of

Owen John 11 July 1823 **Brawdy** Yeoman Offence Assault, **Brawdy** Prosecutor
Thomas John esq., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Owen William 11 July 1823 **Brawdy** Yeoman Offence Assault, **Brawdy** Prosecutor
John Thomas esq., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Propert Morris 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rees Lewis 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rice John 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

ap Rice Margerett 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rothe /Rowe John 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Scourfield William 1572 of **Castle Villia** of **Brawdy**, parish who married **Morris Ann** daughter and heiress of **Richard Morris** and his wife **Katherine Wogan**
[**Scourfield William** the younger son of **John Scourfield** of **Mote** married **Anne Morris** heiress of **Castle Villa** and had a son also called **John Scourfield**--- **William** invested money in a ship and sailed as a **Merchant** -- It was believed that he had been lost at sea so his wife **Anne** married again -- **Morgan Phillips** of **Picton Castle** and by him had a daughter. **William** returned and demanded his wife back. After a Court case **Anne** and the **Castle Villa** property had to be returned to him.
Scourfield John died 1615 who inherited had the **Castle Villa** property through his mother had married **Jane Lloyd** and had a daughter **Anne** who was in 1615 heiress to the **Castle Villa** property while still a minor. She was taken by force from her guardian and married to her second cousin **Thomas Scourfield**]

Smyth Henry 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Storke Mathias 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Gilbert 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 8 August 1816 **Brawdy** esq., Offence Assault on a tax officer in the execution of his duty, **Brawdy** Prosecutor **Griffiths Levi** tax collector Verdict True bill for common assault, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Letice born abt 1815 **Brawdy Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Thomas William** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Voyle Jane 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watt Owen 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Whitton Christopher 1670 son of **Thomas Whitto Brawdy** H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams (H W) 1897 Apr **Brawdy** Rickardston Hall -**Mr Williams** of Solva heard of a stone being used as a gatepost *Arch Camb 1897 Page 125*

William Lewis 1670 **Brawdy** H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 **Brawdy** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Walford 1670 **Brawdy** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wills Edward 1679, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the parish of **Brawdy**, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wills**, eldest daughter of the said **Edward and Lettice**, of the parish of Mynweare. Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David** and **Elizabeth Wills**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wills Lettice 1679, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the parish of **Brawdy**, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wills**, eldest daughter of the said **Edward and Lettice**, of the parish of Mynweare. Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David** and **Elizabeth Wills**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mining Brawdy

Un-named Mine SM 818.231. Trial shaft on cliff top, copper / silver-lead, 900 yards south south west of Lochvane. Documentary references in 1690s and mid 19th century possibly attributable to this site. Only disturbed ground visible alongside coast path.

Sites of Interest

RCAM 1923

Inscribed Stones

In the porch of the **Church** are three inscribed stones which have been removed hither for better preservation, two from **Cas Wilia** and the third from **Richardston**.

The first stone at the present time bears certain characters of Ogam script, with the possible additions of a few strokes which **Sir John Rhys** suggests might be part of **Roman** letters- The Ogam characters on the right hand edge of the stone form the personal name VENDOGNI. The stone had served for an unknown period of time as a footbridge over a stream on the farm **Cas Wilia**, where are the remains of an early camp. Its total length is 9 ½ ft.

It has been found that the ***British Museum manuscripts Stowe, 1023 and 1024*** consist of sketches which appear to be the original or duplicates drawings made by antiquary **Edward Lluyd** or one of his companions during their journey through the Principality in the years 1680-1700. Among them is a sketch of the Latin inscription that was then more legible than it is at present.

UENDAGNI FILIUPQNI

The other **Cas Wilia** stone has only an Ogam inscription, which was Read by **Sir John Rhys** as

MAQUI QUEGTE

Before its removal to the **Church** porch it served as a gate post, the farm house standing “within an old rath consisting of rather imposing ditches, which remain above the outhouses” Its total length is 6ft 8in.

The third stone was formerly in use as a gatepost on **Richardston** Hall farm. The inscription is in

Latin and reads BRIACI FIL _ V G _

Dinasoedd

Across the neck of a long and narrow promontory which has been reduced to a razor like sharpness by the ceaseless action of the elements have been drawn a bank and ditch, the latter being on the landward side of the defences. The bank has an average height of barely 2ft and there is at present no break in its length of about 100yds which would represent the entrance to the enclosure thus formed; but it is possible that this may have been swept away. ***The Pembroke Archaeological Survey (p 46)*** notes within the enclosure “one circular but foundation clearly defined but no stones are visible”. No hut dwelling is now to be traced. --Visited 3rd Mar 1921

Brawdy Castle

At a distance of 400 yds directly east of the parish **Church** of **Brawdy** is a small dingle called Crow Cwm. The defile is traversed by a rivulet which at its northern termination divides into two smaller streams, one passing to the south and the other to the north side of rising ground which

closes the dingle, thus forming a tiny promontory. Across this tongue of land have been drawn two strong earth banks each with its corresponding outer ditch, the triangular enclosure thus formed being about 200 ft from north to south by about 150ft from the tip of the promontory to the base of the inner bank. Both banks have an outward curve. The inner bank is about 200 ft in length, the out about 500ft. The latter rises immediately beyond the intervening ditch but about midway in its northward course the distance between the banks is increased so that at its northern termination there is a space of 80ft between them. An intermediate bank seems to have been introduced where the space permitted of it, but the site is so overgrown with brambles that it is impossible to say whether this middle bank has its own ditch. The ramparts are not carried to the verge of the cliff on the south side of the position, where was the entrance to the enclosure. The earthworks are a good example of the promontory fort and should receive careful preservation. The position is marked on the current Ordinance maps as a “**Roman Camp**” Visited 12th April 1921.

Brawdy Castle;Brawdy Promontory Fort

Brawdy Castle is an enclosure set above the confluence of two streams, defined on the south and east by steep natural scarps, whilst about the north and west is a quadrant of three banks with intermediate ditches; the roughly triangular interior has a maximum depth of 48m, the defences occupying a band about 50m across.

An excavation, 1985-91, produced evidence for an involved sequence of occupation, Iron Age,

Romano-British,

and later. *Sources: Dark 1990 Brawdy - interim report(s); 1994 'Discovery by Design'.*

J.Wiles 12.09.03 RCAHMW

Brawdy Soil mark

Soilmark of rectangular enclosure c.140m SW/NE, in field between **Brawdy** airfield and main road. Appears to show rectangular banks, with darker fill of external ditches. **Archaeological** feature?

Roman fort?

Uncertain. Discovered during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003, ref. **2003/5079-59. T. Driver**

Bigney.

At about 300yds east of Pen y Cwn post office and about the same distance east of Llethr farm house, are the faint remains of a circular earthwork which is known in the vicinity as “Bigney” of Bickney”. The **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey** terms it a “tumulus” which is almost certainly an error. The enclosed bank is quite continuous, though it does not anywhere rise above 2ft. There are now no signs of a ditch. The entrance was probably on the east side. Though the term “**Hill Fort**” is a misnomer as applied to it, the enclosure occupies the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood, and commands a wide outlook. It has been the site of a beacon.

Visited 13th April 1921.

Eweston Camp

This is an almost perfect circular earthwork placed upon rising ground above the stream called the Bran ddu Brook; it commands several **Fords**. The defences consist of a bank which has an average height of 8ft, and an external ditch now about 4ft deep; the counterscarp has a rise of about 8ft. The entrance was to the south; it appears to have been of simple character but has been much disturbed. There is a modern entrance on the north side. The north to south diameter is 190ft that from east to west is 200ft –Visited 12 April 1921.

Cas Wilia

This has been an important earthwork, but is now much destroyed and almost obliterated on the east and south. The work stands on the west bank of the Bran ddu Brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of **Brawd y** and **St Lawrence**. It consists of an inner enclosure 150ft bt 100ft in diameter, defended by two, and in places three earthen banks and ditches. When reported upon about thirty years ago, the defences “where best preserved, consisting of a rampart 3ft above the interior, with two other ramparts in front; the outer has no ditch; their crests are ten ft and three ft below the first. The ditches are shallow, the outer one being deepest being only 3ft below the ground outside. On the north west side, between the inner and second bank an additional bank has been interpolated for some distance. It is now 2ft only above the first ditch, and 3ft between it and the second line. This bank for a distance of 50ft from the entrance, has been replaced by a terrace. --Visited 27th April 1921.

Pontz or Punch Castle

This is a mound of the motte and **Bailey** type but at present it shows no sign of a **Bailey** of having ever possessed one. The mound is 30ft high; the base circumference is 300ft, and a summit diameter of 30ft. On the top is a saucer like depression, marking the presence of a building of some kind, and there are slight remains of stone walling of comparatively recent date. The surrounding ditch of a width of 15ft is fairly well preserved. The field to the west of the mound is called Parc y Castle and if a **Bailey** ever existed it probably was placed here.

About the middle of the 19th century the south side of the mound was dug into, when several “bronze coins” were discovered. “A stone has also been found in the mound on which was inscribed a Tau cross, the incision being about one inch deep and the cross about seven inches long (**Pem. Arch Survey p46**) This stone has been built into the wall of the adjacent farm house of Pointz Castle, and is now very indistinct owing to coats of whitewash – Visited 13th April 1921.

Pointz Castle; Punch Castle

Pointz Castle is a ditched motte, 36m in diameter and 4.0m high, with no trace of further works. There are possible traces of a stonewalled structure upon the motte summit
In the 19th century several unspecified bronze coins were found on the slopes of the mound, which has also produced a cross inscribed stone hinting at an earlier origin for the mound.

Pointz **Castle** is a twelfth-century motte still standing about 4m (30ft) high with an outer ditch. It was built by Punch or Ponce (an alternative name for the site is Punch Castle), a tenant of the **Bishop of St Davids**, and was later worked as a farm by the Clergy. No traces of an outer **Bailey** survive, but surveyors in the 1920s noted that it may have lain in the nearby field to the west called Parc y Castle. **RCAHMW, T. Driver, 28 June 2007**

Brawdy House

This farmhouse which incorporates in its structure some few remains of the earlier manor house of **Brawdy** is said to have been almost entirely rebuilt by **George Gwyther**, great grandfather to the present owner and occupier, about the close of the 18th century. The farm buildings bear the date 1740. Some of the closed windows mark portions of the earlier residence that were spared. **Fenton** (Tour 142) found it “deserted” In the spring of 1921 the corn drying kiln, said to have been the oldest part of the buildings suddenly collapsed. It was connected with the dwelling house by a gallery leading from a window on the first floor of the house. The interior of the present house has no features of interest –Visited 12 April 1921.

Parc garreg lwyd

This name which seems to have been forgotten is given to a field on the farm of Dolgwn, and suggests that a maenhir once stood on or near it.

Carreg Lwyd

A natural object –Visited 12 April 1921.

Parc garreg ucha –issa

Three adjoining fields in **Trefgarn Owen**, doubtless formerly one; probably the site of a destroyed monolith. About 300 yds to the south is Parc Sarney which may mark a cobbled pathway to the site

Greystone Field

The second field directly east of Three Houses farm – Apparently of no **Archaeological** significance. Visited 12th April 1921

Chapel field

In the second field south of the farmhouse of Gignog wen the plough frequently turns up stones of a ruined building locally called the little Chapel. Some ten years ago a fragment of carved stone too decayed to admit of identification was thus unearthed. Visited 12th April 1921.

Whitestone

The field directly south of Chapel Field derives its name from the fragments of white quartz which are frequently found on its surface. There is no erect stone upon it.

Ancient Manor Houses.

The remains of several early residents in the parish, though themselves of no architectural interest call for record as marking Properties where various objects of antiquity have been discovered or sheltered.

Rickardston Manor

The *Briaci* inscribed stone once formed a gatepost on this farm, which may have been its original site. One of the fields is styled Parc garreg lwyd. *Fenton (tour 39)* mentions the earlier house as having "a court in front entered by a gateway, over which are the arms of Urien Rheged, bespeaking its former possessor to be of that stock" A much weathered stone escutcheon is built into the front of a cart house, and as it faintly shows a chevron between three birds, is probably the stone that *Fenton* saw.

Rickeston Manor, Brawdy

Site has been cleared for airfield. Medieval fishpond site - drained but still marshy. Replaced by Rickleston Hall to the North , said to have been built largely out of the fabric of the manor. The drained fishpond and a second pool to the East, are set between the two sites and can be associated with either. J.Wiles 15.05.02 *RCAHMW*

Rickeston Hall Brawdy

Early 19th century mansion built of randomly coursed rubble (some of which may have been reused from the lost medieval manor). It is 3-storeys high with a 4 window front and slate roofs with cresting to the front. 12-pane sash window to both the ground floor and 1st floor, and 6-pane sashes to the 2nd floor: all floors with voussoirs, keystones and stone sills. The entrance is offset to the left and has a 6-panel door with traceried over-light. *CADW*

Rickeston, Garden, Brawdy

Interesting group of nineteenth century farm buildings - a number of them Listed Buildings, grouped around eighteenth century country house
These include "U" plan farm building , carriage house , 3 seater privy and henhouse
J.Wiles 15.05.02 **C.S.Briggs** 17.10.05

Llethr Manor

The earlier house was “deserted” in **Fenton's** time (Tour 142). The stone axehead was found somewhere on this farm.

Llethr Farmstead, Brawdy

(Site of 15th century Hall house?). Rear part has some?15th century walling. Main structure?16th - 17th century. 19th century restorations. **RCAHMW**

Finds

Stone implement

A fine polished greenstone axehead found some time prior to the year 1864 when it was exhibited to the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** at **Haverfordwest** by its owner the late **Mr J W Phillips**. It has a length of 9in and a cutting edge of 3in across. It is now in the possession of **Mr J W Phillips**, solicitor **Haverfordwest** –Seen 28th July 1920.

Stone hammer

On the occasion of the meeting of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** at **Tenby** 1851 **Mr John Fenton**, the eldest son of the historian of the county exhibited a stone hammer which had been in a carnedd near Cronllwyn, **Brawdy** parish, and a small stone ring found in the same place. These were in all probability unearthed by **Richard Fenton** in the course of one of his excavations.

Stone Celt

Found when sinking a well on the site of **Newgale** Manor (New Villa). It passed into the possession of the late **Mr H W Williams** of **Solva**, but cannot now be traced.

Carved Stones etc.

In the precincts of the present farmhouse of Cas (or **Castell** Wilia which includes part of the ancient earthworks stood two inscribed stones now in the porch of **Brawdy Church**. Other objects of the late medieval period which mark the continued and probably unbroken occupation of the place are a coin of 1573; two iron **Cannon** balls ,much corroded and weighing 4lbs each, found in one of the ditches of the earthwork, now said to be lost; many fragments of carved and dressed stones. About 1905 two pieces of what appears to have been a trefoil headed window were found in the ruins of a fowl house; one of these is in the museum of the *Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society* at **Carmarthen**.

RAF Brawdy

RAF Brawdy was a Royal Air Force station in **South West Wales** near to **St David's**.

The **Pembrokeshire** base was officially opened on 2 February 1944 as a satellite station for the nearby **RAF St David's**. On 1 January 1946 the station was handed over to the **Fleet Air Arm** of the **Royal Navy** and was initially used as a relief Landing Ground for **RNAS Dale**. It was commissioned as **HMS Goldcrest** on 4 September 1952. In March 1953 the first Hawker Sea Hawk entered service with 806 NAS at **RNAS Brawdy**. The Royal Navy left in 1971 and the base was allocated to the *Department of the Environment*.

In February 1974 the Royal Air Force returned with D Flight of 22 Squadron taking up residence with their Whirlwind HAR.10 search and rescue helicopters. In September of the same year 229 Operational Conversion Unit (later the Tactical Weapons Unit) joined D Flight having been forced to relocate after the closure of **RAF Chivenor**.

The base was home to **Hawker Hunter** aircraft of the TWU, and the gate guardian at the base was a **Hawker Hunter** FGA.9 (XE624). This airframe was subsequently sold to a private collector, **Steve Petch**, who is in the process of creating a website for the aircraft.

By the late 80's it operated BAe Hawk T.1A (234 and 79 Squadron) and Sea King (202 Squadron, B Flight) aircraft. The **RAF** withdrew in 1992 and the base, now known as **Cawdor Barracks**, is currently occupied by the **Royal Signals**, being the main electronic warfare base of the **British Army**.

The US Navy at **Brawdy**

In April 1974 a United States Navy SOSUS station, known as NAVFAC **Brawdy**, was built adjacent to the **RAF** base. In 1995 the Joint Maritime Facility at **St. Mawgan** in Cornwall replaced NAVFAC **Brawdy** and the facility was deactivated on 1 October 1995

Brawdy Airfield;Royal Naval Air Station

A large amount of redevelopment of the wartime airfield was undertaken by the Admiralty in 1951- and again in 1961-63. Three new interconnected hangars and a technical support facility were added in the 1950s. The wartime Romney huts were also replaced by brick buildings incorporating a mess Hall and accommodation block. The original watch tower became the fire station, and a new watch tower was built to a naval pattern. It was modified to a **RAF** pattern, but later topped with a modern control room. The structure has now been demolished. One of **Brawdy's** wartime runways has been closed, but the two others have been extended and large concrete aprons have replaced the former dispersal areas. There are a collection of former US Naval buildings next to the main gate.

Event and Historical Information:

Before it was officially opened on 2 February 1944, **Brawdy** airfield had been used a Satellite Landing Ground by the **Handley Page** Halifaxes of 58 and 502 Squadrons when cross-winds made take-offs of fully fuelled aircraft impracticable at **St David's**. **Brawdy** was the wartime base of 517 Squadron which flew meteorological information gathering flights out over the Atlantic. The Squadron flew **Handley Page** Halifax Mk II and Mk V heavy bombers. Squadron 517 left **Brawdy** for **RAF** Weston Zoyland in September 1945. Other wartime units include a detachment of 595 Squadron flying Supermarine Spitfires towing target gliders. Thirty Spitfires and De Havilland Mosquitoes from 8 Operational Training Unit were detached from **Haverfordwest** to **Brawdy** from February 1945 for photographic reconnaissance training. On 1 November 1945, **St David's** station headquarters was transferred to **Brawdy** and from 1 January 1946, the airfield was taken over by the Admiralty. The airfield returned to **RAF** control in 1974. More recently, it has been taken over for army storage with the runways kept in operational readiness. ***RCAHMMW, June 2008.***

Bridell; Briddell

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839 Bridell

Bridell (Briddell) , a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, partly in the hundred of **Kemmes**, but principally in that of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2½ miles (S.) from **Cardigan**; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Cardigan** to **Narberth**, and is bounded on the north by the parish of **Kilgerran**, on the south by **Llanvair-Nantyn**, on the east by **Manerdivy**, and on the west by the parish of **Llantyd**. It comprises by a measurement 3000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 1850 pasture, 100 meadow, and 50 woodland. The surface is beautifully undulated, and ornamented in various parts with plantations of larch and fir, interspersed with oak, ash, and sycamore trees: there are some inconsiderable Brooks, the principal being that called Pille, which bounds the parish. The soil is loamy with small patches of clay, and the lands are in some parts very well adapted to tillage. There are numerous stone-quarries, the produce of which is used by the farmers for buildings and fences; also a corn-mill, and a carding machine. The gentlemen's seats are, Tŷgwyn, and Plâs-y-Briddell: most of the farmhouses are of modern erection. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £9, and in the patronage of the Freeholders of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. David**, is a small ancient structure, beautifully situated, and embosomed among trees, whose luxuriant foliage almost conceals it from the view; it contains twelve or thirteen pews, with several benches for the poor. In the churchyard stands an ancient cross, of the kind called **St. Catherine's**, supported on a plain shaft about nine feet high, but the inscription has been obliterated by time. There is a place of worship for dissenters, with a Sunday school held in it. **John Jones**, of Pantyderri, in 1729 left a sum of 20s. to the poor, but the bequest is unproductive.

John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales 1870-72

described **Bridell** like this:

Bridell, a parish in the district of **Cardigan** and county of **Pembroke**; near the river Teifi and the **Carmarthen** and **Cardigan** railway, 3 miles S by E of **Cardigan**. Post Town, **Cardigan**. Acres, 2,179. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 326. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £110. Patron, the Freeholders of the parish. The **Church** is ancient, in tolerable condition; and a **St. Catherine's** cross is in the churchyard. There is a dissenting Chapel.

South Wales by Wade 1913

Bridell a parish in **Pembrokeshire** 2 miles SW of **Cilgerran**. In the churchyard is preserved an Ogham Stone. Tiny **Church St Davids** - rebuilt 1886.

Ogham stone - 7ft high in churchyard - 5th C - NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI BRECI (Nettasagrus son of the descendant of Brecos). The person buried here was a son of a kinsman of Brychan Brycheiniog, founder of Brecon; incised cross and circle believed added later.

RCAM Pub 1923 -The Parish Church

Dedicated to **St David**.

The **Church** was practically rebuilt in the year 1886 doubtless on the early foundations. It consists of nave, chancel, north porch and Bell cote above the western gable. A portion of the earlier west wall was retained, and strengthened externally by a buttress. The font is a plain square bowl, 18in outer and 14in inner measurements; it stands on a circular shaft and square base, and has a total height of 27in. It is devoid of ornamental detail, but is without doubt of the Norman period. Visited 3rd August 1914

EXTERIOR – Mediaeval origins, rebuilt 1812 and again 1886-7 by **H. Prothero** of **Middleton, Prothero and Philott**, of Cheltenham. Small and low, in rubble stone with Doubling stone dressings and slate roofs. Nave and chancel with bellcote and 1887 N porch and N vestry. Coped shouldered gables. W end big centre buttress with 1887 moulded plinth and coping, and gabled bellcote with two arched openings. N porch with coped gable, **Tudor** arched entry and 1887 plaque. One nave 3- light flat-headed Perpendicular style window. Nave S has two similar 4-light windows, and chancel S one similar 3-light. Chancel has 2-light E window, flat-headed with ornate reticulated tracery, and N vestry. Two slate plaques inset into the S walls, one of 1815, the other of 1808.

INTERIOR – C20 **Roughcast** cladding, plain chancel arch. Plain wishbone-truss roofs, reused from previous **Church**. Fittings all of 1887 including pews, panelled oak pulpit, tiled floors with encaustic tiles in chancel, two high-backed chancel stalls given by the architect, **H. Prothero**, and lectern. Medieval square font with bead moulding to Angles, the lower corners slightly rounded. Circular short shaft. No stained glass.

The **Church** before restoration had 2 pointed Georgian sashes on S side, the big W buttress and the bellcote, and was said to have been rebuilt only 80 years before. The restoration plan proposed retaining the walls, W front, base of the buttress externally, the base of the chancel arch, and the font, and re-using the roof trusses. The contractors were **Griffiths and Thomas** of **Cilgerran**.

There were said to be two bells here in 1926 and the **Church** contained 77 sittings.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire.

Bridell (St David). — This **Church** was restored in 1887. There is in present use a Chalice which is a good example of the Commonwealth period. It carries a plain square- shaped bowl which rests on a baluster stem; it measures 6 in. in height, and is Hall-marked 1655 ; the maker's mark is the letter M with mullet or pellet beneath in a heart-shaped shield. A Chalice and Paten cover at **St. Martin's**, Leicester (1662), a Credence Paten at **St. John's**, Cardiff (1662), and a plain **Tankard** belonging to the Fishmongers' Company (1666), are apparently by the same maker.

The following inscription is rudely stippled round the lip of the bowl, "**I.G. L.H. Bridell 1687.**" They are probably the initials of the then Churchwardens. The bowl measures 3 in. in diameter; depth, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 6 dwts

A pewter Plate bearing no marks, 8 in. in diameter. There is also a small electro-plated Paten.

Inscribed Stone

To the south side of the churchyard is an erect pointed stone 7ft in height, with an inscription in Ogam which Read NETTASAGRI MAQI MVCOI BRECI. On the broad face of the cross is a small equal armed cross within a circle. There are small hollows at the intersection of the arms which according to **Mr Romilly Allen** “give the character to the cross” Visited 3rd Aug 1914.

Nettasagrus Stone, **Bridell**

The Nettasagrus stone is a monolith

2.2m high, bears the following inscription:

NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI BRECI ((the stone) of Nattasagrus son of the descendant of Brecos),

It also bears an inscribed, ringed cross.

The inscription is thought to be 5-

6th century and the cross 9th century.

The monument is set in **St David's** churchyard, **Bridell**.

J.Wiles 27.02.02

1994 Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter**.

Little apart from the west wall and font survived the restoration of 1886.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This living is a rectory, the patrons of which are the freeholders of the parish.

Brydell. Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione diversorum patronorum ibidem unde **Griffinus Willm** est rector valet communibus annis £9 Inde decima 18s.- (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading of Livings discharged: **Bre-dellorth** alias **Bridell** alias **Brydell R. (St David)**. The freeholders of the Parish. Clear yearly value, £32. **King's Books**, £9. (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

On 7 April, 1886, the Board Schoolroom was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the parish **Church** the faculty for the restoration being issued on 2 May following. On 8 Aug., 1887, a piece of ground added to the churchyard was consecrated

Bridell, St David (1886-1887) Grant Reason: Enlargement Outcome: Approved

Firms **Middleton (J. H.), Prothero (H.) & Phillott (G.)** (Architects)

Professionals **Middleton, John Henry**: B. 1846 - D. 1896 Of London **Phillott, George Henry**:

B. C.1851 - D. 1926 of Cheltenham **Prothero, Henry Allen**: B. 1848 - D. 1906 Of Cheltenham
Grant for new vestry, rebuilding of porch, new windows, reseating and general repairs

1851 **Bridell** Parish **Church William Thomas** , Informant

1929 **St David** Incumbent and Curates; **T T Davies**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Penbryn, in village of Pen-y-bryn [**Baptists**, 1819] Built 1818, present Chapel built 1869 Still open

1998 ---1851 **Maurice Evans**, **Baptist** Minister

Education

There was a suggestion that in 1830 there was a school in the **Baptist** Chapel at Pen-y-Bryn

1847 The State of Education in Wales

This parish has no resident Clergyman, it is an agricultural parish where labourers receive 6d per day with food or 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is reported as good according to **Rev J F George** the Rector of Park-y-trap **Cardigan**. There are no resident proprietors and only one farmer paying more than £100 rent per annum. The population for the most part cannot Read or write and it is estimated that 68 children in the parish have no schooling

The **Board School** for the district was built in 1879 and opened 1880. It was licensed for religious services in 1886 during the period that the **Church** was restored.

It closed on 4th April 1968 .

On 21st **June** 1968 the former school was advertised for sale. The building was then converted into a private house.

Names connected with Bridell

Clergy

Provand, Edwardum 1662

Rector

Lloyd, Thomas 1669 Rector

Lloyd, Thomam 1669 Rector

Davies, David 1671 Curate

Davies, Davidem	1672	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1687	Rector
Evans Johes	1687	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1692	Rector
Jenkins, David	1692	Curate
Evans, Johannes	1714	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1719	Vac (natural death) Rector
Parry, David	1719	Rector
Parry, David	1720	Vac (natural death) Rector
Phillips, Georgius	1720	Rector
Morris, Richardus	1722	Curate
Probert, William	1735	Rector
Phillips, George	1735	Vac (resignation) Rector
Phillips, George	1735	(Resignation) Rector
Lloyd Harries , James	1780	Rector
Lloyd Harries ,	1780	Rector
Probert , William	1780	Vac (natural death) Rector
Evans , Joseph	1784	Curate
Evans , John	1784	Curate
Evans , John	1795	Curate
Harries , James	1804	Rector
Lloyd Harries , James	1812	Vac (natural death) Rector
Morgan , Thomas	1812	Rector
Morgan , Thomas	1813	Vac (natural death) Rector
Owen , Sampson	1813	Rector
Owen , James	1829	Curate
.....		
Hartley Milham	1872	Bridell Cardigan County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire .
ap Thomas Thomas	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Beavan Thomas	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen David	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Bowen Gwyn Llyan 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David James 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Jevan 1592 July 14 Clerk Parson Of Bridell

[Haverfordwest -- Owen George, Stepneth Albane and Ap Rees John To Vaghan Robert, Garnons John and Philipps Owen Of Penbedo Gentle Men Ap Richard Thomas Clerk Parson Of Penbedo David Jevan Clerk Parson Of Bridell and Owen George Clerk Parson of Whitchurche A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at *St Migan's Well Bronwydd MS 3 f85*]

David Thomas 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 Taylor Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George David 1811 26 March Bridell, Farmer Offence Forcible entry and ejectment, Bridell, Prosecutor Hassall Thomas esq., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Griffinus Willm 1543 est rector Bridell— *Valor Eccl.*

Griffiths Thomas 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwyn Thomas 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwynn William 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes John 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins John 1670 Smith Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Morice 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jevan David 1592 July 14 Clerk Parson of Bridell *Bronwydd MS 3 f 85*

Haverfordwest.

John David 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Jones 1729 Pantyderri Bridell *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*1834.

Jones Thomas 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis George 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Hugh 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Marsh Anne 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan Thomas 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan Thomas 1670 .Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morice Howell 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morice	Thomas Bevan	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morce	Thomas	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morris	John	1815 14 October	--- Thomas , Morris Bridell Butcher Charged with Murder of John Morris by stabbing him with a knife. Cardigan Cardigan Prosecutor Lloyd John Verdict No prosecution - fled. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830		
Morris	Thomas	1771 22 August	Bridell	Yeoman Offence Assault.	Cilgerran Prosecutor George David Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Morris	Thomas	1815 14 October	Bridell Butcher	Offence Murder of John Morris by stabbing him with a knife, Cardigan	Prosecutor Lloyd John Verdict No prosecution - fled, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Pilmoore	Alice	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Prooand?	Edward	1663? Mar 14	Bridell	co Pembroke	Clk M A Rector of Bridell vice Louis Gwyn clk deceased (13 Chas II p 1 No 449) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886
Richard	Hugh	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Richard	Morice	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Robert	David	1670	Bridell h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	Morgan	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	Morice	1670	Bridell h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	William	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Owen	1670	Bridell h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Thomas	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax

Mining Bridell

Un-named Mine Exact location not known; copper and gold working, active in 1865, probably located near **Ty Gwyn**.

Sites of Interest RCAM Pub. 1923

Castell Cwmffrwd

On the left bank of the river Piliau about 500 yds south of Gwnlwn farm house are the slight remains of what was apparently a circular enclosure. A short length of the western bank, much ploughed down, is all that survives. There are no appearances of a ditch – Visited 4th August 1914

Castell;Cwmbettws Defended Enclosure, Bridell

An earthwork enclosure, of uncertain date, formed from the tip of a west-facing spur, set between two stream valleys : a roughly oval area, about 22-26m east-west by 22m, tapering to the west, is defined by a ditch cutting across the ridge against rising ground on the east & elsewhere by degraded earthwork banks, set about the levelled interior. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 22.03.05

Y Gaer

In **Arch Camb 1872 p 358** is a reference to “the remains of some earthworks known as Y Gaer which may be seen a short distance from Rencestyll near Y felin freuan” The original 1in Ord map marks an earthwork at this spot, but the modern 6in sheet gives no indication of an antiquity, although the names “Gaer” and “Gaer Wood” are found in the immediate neighbourhood. The earthwork is a small almost square enclosure; the north western side has a sharp fall to the little river Piliau, which runs at the bottom of a deep ravine. The south western bank has disappeared entirely. And the south eastern and north eastern banks barely rise above the surrounding level. The east angle is well defined. The length of the respective sides would appear to have been about 120ft. The ditch has altogether vanished. The enclosure is called “Parc bach hen gaer” --Visited 3rd August 1914.

Parc pen cestyll

On a field of this name directly west of the parish **Church**, on which stands Pen cestyll cottage “there were discovered some years ago a considerable number of interments, each in a kind of cistfaen” (**Arch Camb 1860 p 317 ; 1872 p358**) About the year 1885 when the gravel pit in this field was being worked. **Mr Joseph Williams** of Fenin ganol farm, saw what he described as “several stone lined graves about 2ft below the surface. There were no signs of any interment in them' the stones were removed, and no traces of the graves are now visible. -Visited 4th August 1914.

Quern. In the year 1866 a portion of the upper stone of a quern was discovered in the field behind the present house of Penrallt Hywell – It is circular in from about 18in in diameter. It tapers gently from the base. Height 8in. At the side is the hole for the handle (**Hist Cilgerran p145**)

Ffynnon Llawddog

“A farm called Ffynnon Lawddog in the parish of **Bridell** and on the confines of this [**Cilgerran**], which derives its name from a well on the land, which , for some reason or other, in very remote times was considered to be under the invocation of our saint. But I am not aware that any healing or miraculous powers have ever been attributed to its waters. At any rate no tradition to that effect has been handed down to the present age” (**Phillips, History of Cilgerran** 1867 p51)

Broadhaven,(Walton West Parish) (Coalfield)

Near **Haverfordwest**, has a large sandy beach, one of the finest in **Pembrokeshire**. "The **Haven**", as it has always been known to **Haverfordwest** people became a fashionable resort early in the last century. The cliffs both to north and south of the main beach are of great interest to geologists, showing spectacular structures in the Coal Measures. There has been much recent housing development. The resort is well blessed with hostels, guest houses and caravan sites, and the new Youth Hostel and **Pembrokeshire** Countryside Unit are added attractions.

Bronze age stones (OS 862143). Iron age promontory fort (OS 860153).H in at each end by cliffs which attract geologists from all over Britain because of their unique features

Fenton, Tours 1811

[Fenton was travelling along **Newgale** sands from **St David's]**

Open the sands of **Broad Haven**, of late become a favourite resort for bathing where many little villas are scattered about for that purpose, it being very commodiously situated, as not exceeding the distance of seven miles from **Haverfordwest**, for the gentry and fashionables of that place, many of whom pass the greater part of the summer here. The air here is remarkably salubrious, coming laden with salts wafted over **St Bride's Bay**, and the sea being quite pure and unmixed, as receiving no influx of fresh water, the bathing is admirable, either in a machine on the fine hard sands, or in the retired coves under the romantic and high cliffs of Drewson...

Some gentlemen frequenters of this spot have their yachts sailing about the beautiful bay, abounding with fish, turbot, soles, and doreys, whereby their own tables are amply supplied and the public are treated with the surplus at sixpence a pound.

Remains of collieries. Cliffs show coal measures

Coal Mining Broadhaven –

When I stayed at **Broadhaven** in the 1970's I talked to some of the older local people and they told me about places where they said coal-mining had taken place. I have since tried to find records but as far back as **Fenton, Tours** published in 1811, I could find no reference and **Fenton** records it as a holiday resort with no mention of Mining although he does refer to Little **Haven** as exporting culm in summer.

Recently a report came to my notice and I quote a small portion from it.

The report is the published product of a study made by the **British Geological Survey (BGS)** in response to a public concern regarding geo-hazards affecting **Broad Haven Primary School**,

Broad Haven, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. BGS Enquiry IDA 165862.

reportedly there was serious problem regarding drainage and ground stability in an area bordering the village of **Broad Haven** on the **South Pembrokeshire** coast. His (**Mr Clarke**) enquiry concerned the possibility of old mine-workings in an area of land that he farmed adjacent to **Broad Haven Primary School**, where there had been problems with flooding after several periods of heavy rainfall during the wet summer and autumn of 2008. During a site visit by **Dr J.R. Davies** of the **British Geological Survey (BGS)** on 11th October, it was noted that there was continuing substantial run-off from the adjacent field into the school site. The school lies in the floor of a shallow valley, down-slope and immediately west of the field from which run-off occurred.

Coal Mining History

Mining within the **Pembrokeshire** Coalfield appears to have reached its zenith in the latter half of the 18th Century, from when it rapidly declined. As a result, sources of information are lacking for large parts of the coalfield, and the relationships between coal seams within different areas are not fully understood. Much of the coal was worked in a piecemeal manner from opencast pockets ('slashes' or 'slatches') as, and when, they were discovered, although underground working also took place.

In the **Broad Haven** area, both methods were in operation at various times. Large opencast workings for 'Culm' (crushed and tectonised coal) took place in the valley immediately north of the Royal Hotel, whereas to the east and south-east, coal was worked at depth from a number of mine shafts. In this area, which extends as far as **Broadway**, coal was worked from at least three closely-spaced seams; these are, in descending order, the Foxhill, Migrement and Coal veins. The seams were exploited over a wide area, and, as a result, were considered to be uneconomic when investigated for their opencast resource potential in the late 1940's.

Mine Workings

The mines east of **Broad Haven** were drained by a 'level' which was driven from a point within **Mr Clark's** field eastwards towards Foxhill Farm, and then north-eastwards towards **Broadway**. A number of shafts are situated along the line of the level, and at least four of these are shown on the 1907 geological map within **Mr Clark's** field. The two westernmost airshafts are shown as dashed circular features on the 1889 OS map and it is possible that these had collapsed or were partially filled by this time. The map also shows two further mineshaft's in the upper part of the field, close to its south eastern boundary and more occur nearby within adjacent fields. Small areas of spoil that previously surrounded these features are also shown on the geological map.

They are now recognisable by areas of dark soil within the upper part of the field. An area of tipped and partially re-excavated material may represent the remains of one of the spoil heaps. The survey of 1907 also shows a 'hole', which was probably a 'crown hole' (a circular depression caused by collapse above a void) in the upper part of the field. However, none of the features identified on the geological map (drainage level, shafts or crown hole) are visible at surface at present, and it is likely that they have been filled in and ploughed over.

Wrecks

1876 **Broadhaven**

The **Ann and Mary** was a wooden schooner built at **King's Ferry**, Flint, in 1851. Technical and configuration specifications are given as: 63.80gt; 66.1ft length x 18.2ft breadth x 8.95ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 mast, rigging schooner, stern elliptical, built carvel, head woman's bust, framework wood; official number 22303. At time of loss on 15 November 1876, the Port of **Chester** Shipping Register (3 in 1873) notes that the owners were **Anne Powell** (managing owner), **Mary Powell** and **Margaret Powell** of Queen's Ferry, Flint, spinisters. The schooner was on passage from **Cardiff** to **Holyhead** when it became stranded at **Broad Haven**. Its Register entry is closed with the annotation 'lost at sea near **Skomer Island** near **Milford** 15 November 1876'.

Burton Parish

South Pembrokeshire *Place Names* -- *P Valentine Harris*

c1188 Gir Camb Bertune Old English Burgh tun - fortified dwelling place.

The name indicates that **Burton** was a "fortified settlement" and **Burton Ferry** a small port on the **Daugleddau**; "*Le Gift of God of Burton*" sailed from here in 1566.

The area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Neolithic Microliths (diminutive flint implements of the Tardenoisian culture) found at **Benton**

RCAM

Hanging Stone,

Two miles from the **Church** in the direction of **Haverfordwest** but reached by a side road is a cromlech in excellent preservation with a very massive cap-stone. supported on three pillars
A burial chamber, probably 3000-2000 BC

This cromlech stands in the field directly east of Westfield Cottage, and within a few yards of the western boundary of the parish of **Burton**. The hedge has been brought up to the site and covers a small portion of it. The cromlech is aligned north and south. The massive capstone, 10 feet 6 inches long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, is supported on three boulders of a height of between 5 and 6 feet. The lower surface of the capstone is fairly flat, but the upper side is roof-shaped. When visited by the **Cambrian Arch Association** in 1864 (**Arch. Camb., III, x, 346**) there were visible " the remains of original small, dry masonry by which the gaps between the larger stones were carefully filled up." By 1872 the chamber had been cleared out, and only " a very small portion of the dry masonry remained " (**ib., IV iii, 125**). The hedge has gradually encroached upon this part of the structure. There is visible a portion of another large stone, which suggests that the original structure was a double cromlech. .About 120 feet to the north is a stone 3 feet high which may have had some connection with the cromlech.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

Benton Avenue

(**Williamston**)

In **Arch Camb.. for 1870 (IV, i, 120, with plan)** **Sir Gardner Wilkinson**, F.R.S., drew attention to what he described as " one of the largest and most important " stone avenues in the United Kingdom which he had examined and planned in the year 1862.

Doubt is thrown upon the authenticity of the alignment, it being stated that when the members of **Pembrokeshire** association visited **Benton**, August, 1897, **Mr. Davies**, the tenant, informed. **Edward Laws**, that many years ago he and his father. during the temporary absence of the late **Sir John Scourfield**, removed a portion of the alignment, but that when **Sir John** returned ' he almost cried with rage and made the **Davies's** restore the avenue,; because his mother had made it.' " The avenue does not appear on early maps or in literature, and there can be little doubt that it is of modern construction.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

Hill forts

On the field close by Hearson (**Hill**) Mountain **Methodist** Chapel is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet. The surrounding bank of earth and the corresponding

exterior ditch have disappeared in places, but sufficient remains to show that the enclosed area had a diameter of about 190 feet To the south-east the bank is from 4 feet to 6 feet high, and the counterscarp of the ditch has a rise of about 4 feet. The entrance was probably on the west side,

Burton Church --- RCAM

The **Church** consists of chancel (22 feet by 11feet), nave (26 feet by 18 feet), south aisle to chancel named **St Andrew's** Chapel (22 feet by 13 feet), north transept, south transept Chapel, north aisle, west tower (18 feet six in by 15 feet 6in), and south porch.

The oldest part of the present **Church** is **St Andrews** Chapel or aisle which was probably the original **Church** around which the other parts have been added. The north wall of this aisle retains a length of stone moulding above the arcade opening into the Chancel and on the original exterior side of of the same wall, now the south side of the chancel, are three rude corbels of the earlier roof. In the west wall is a blocked door, having above it a small pointed window. The Chapel is lighted at the east end by a modern three-light decorated window, which is probably a copy of the original, and by six narrow lancets of the Early English period, which, though restored, are those of the first **Church**. Beneath the east window is a plain pointed aumbry. To the Early English building the main structure less the modern north side, appears to have been added at the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century.

A new **Church** was built at the north of the original building, the east end of which was kept in line with the existing east wall, and the earlier **Church** became **St Andrews** Chapel being connected with the new chancel by an opening of three plain pointed arches resting on square piers formed out of the walling. The chancel has a shallow recess in the north wall, probably for a tomb or chantry Chapel. The windows have been modernised. A squint was made in the west wall chancel wall from the north transept; on the south side what was probably the west door of **St Andrews Church** became an interior doorway between that **Church** and the east end of the nave.

Across the east end of the nave was a rood-loft which probably carried across that part of the original west wall of **St Andrew's Church** which had been taken into the new building. Externally this eastern nave wall was crowned with a Sanctus Bell-cote. The transepts are both plain vaulted. The chancel has a piscina, a recess, and a squint from the south transept.

The small transepts are 14c additions to a 13c nave and chancel. The west tower and probably also the porch are 15c or 16c. The north aisle is Victorian. The **Church**, has an uncommon altar tomb dated c1520 in the centre of the chancel of one of the **Wogans** of **Milton** and **Boulston**. There is no effigy. The slab bears a cross ragulé with two shields; whilst other shields decorate the sides. Note the initials R.W., and the "canting" device of a windmill and a tun (the **Wogans** being the lords of **Milton**)

The font probably dates from the early **Church** but has been considerably altered.

Early fonts did not have covers but in 1236 the Archbishop of Canterbury ordered fonts to be covered and locked so that superstitious people could not steal the holy water.

Prior to 1603 there may well have not been a pulpit in a **Church**. It was then that it was ordered that pulpits be placed in all churches. Previously a sermon would either have been preached outside probably at the preaching cross or from the altar, later from the chancel steps. The early pulpits were moveable so as the preacher could have it moved to the least draughty part of the **Church**.

There were originally 3 preaching crosses in the parish of **Burton** but traces have been lost---

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Burton Rectory has been in lay hands from the date of the earliest known presentation. This **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £8, the tenths payable to the **King** being 16s.—*Taxatio*.

In 1594 the patronage was an appendage to the manor of **Burton. Owen's Pembrokeshire.**

Burton.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione regia unde **David William's**, clericus, exist rector habens rectionam glebam et terras dominales. Et valet dicta rectoria cotnmunibus annis xvj tam le terris dorinicalibus quam fructibus. Inde sol' in visitacione ordillaria quoli-bet anno tercio Xvj. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro si no dal ib us et procur ac iorl ibuD sS ix. Et remanet clare £15 12s. 11d. Inde decima 31s- 3 1/2d— **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading 'Livings remaining in Charge:— **Burton R.** Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s_ 4d Archi-diac' quolibet anno 5s. 9d. **The King**, 1535; **John Campbell**, esq., two turns. **Sir Hugh Owen** and **John Campbell**, esq., 1765. 8, **Sir William Owen**, Bart., 1779-**King's Books**, £15 12s. 1d. Yearly tenths, £1 11s- 3d—**Bacon's Liber Regis.**

On 25 April, 1865, the schoolroom at **Houghton** was licensed for divine service.

Church Registers

from 1689 to 1699 and from 1716 onwards Held in the NLW

The Rectory

Prior to the year 1905, when it was completely remodelled, this house possessed several features of interest, including " a fine vaulted room used as a dairy. which were then destroyed. What was described by the rector as ' a concrete floor about two feet thick, and forming the floor of one room and passage between the house and the stables, which were joined at the time, was then discovered. The floor was composed of very hard cement, beneath which was earth and then large stones plastered together and arched. This has been removed and the stables separated from the house by a wide passage."—Visited, 20th July 1920.

Baptism well

In the Churchyard by the road. Some reports suggest this was originally the site of the destroyed Holy well of the **Church**. It has also been used as a baptistry for total immersion as the well dimensions are eight feet six inches long by three feet wide and three feet six inches deep but restored and cemented before the visit in 1920 of the inspector Acc/ to the **RCAM**

1592 July 14. **Haverfordwest.**

George Owen, Albane Stepneth and **John Ap Rees** To **Robert Vaghan, John Garnons** and **Owen Philipps** Of Penbedo, Gentle-Men, **Thomas Ap Richard**, Clerk, **Parson** Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, And **George Owen**, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitechurche**.

Whereas we have received letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council to us and others directed whereby we are willed and required to inform ourselves of all places within this county of Pembroke where in times past there have been pilgrimages, images or offerings whereunto (as their lordships are informed) divers sorts of people do use to repair as well in the night season as other times of the day, and that in great numbers, and that we should cause those idolatrous and superstitious monuments to be pulled down, broken and quite defaced, so as there be no monument, token or memory remaining of the same, and likewise to take order that thereafter there be no such unlawful resort to these superstitious places, but to appoint some discreet and well affected persons to have an eye and regard to those that, notwithstanding this inhibition, shall repair to those places and to see them apprehended and brought before us to be severally punished for their disobedience and lewd behaviour.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

There is site of another holy well called **Bishop's Well**. This was in a field near **Houghton** School and there is reference to another one but no traces exist.

Causeway Meadow

There is also a field North east of **Houghton** which had the name Causeway Meadow . This name is recorded in the early 1800 and would have been a traditional name then but there is now no evidence visible of a causeway.

Nonconformist Churches

Baptists

Galilee Chapel built 1831 in the part of **Langum** which is in the **Burton** Parish It was a branch of Sardis Chapel **Burton** and had in 1840 about 40 members although the return for 1851 would suggest that the average attendance was 280. The records for 1820 to 1836 are held in the **Public Records Office London**. In **Robert**'s details of the founding of this **Church** he describes the houses of the area as being little cottages some squatty in appearance clean and homely with earthen floors and thatched roofs

Sardis -- This was began in 1816 at **Hook Quay** by a Home Missionary called **J H Thomas** . The Chapel was built in 1822 near **Southland Burton** and had 50 members in 1840. **J H Thomas** was the minister from 1816 till 1829. In 1837 it joined with Horeb **Johnston** Parish. In 1851 the return was signed by **Henry James Morgan** as Minister of Front St. **Pembroke Dock** services were held alternately mornings one week afternoons the next and it was recorded that the congregation was a very scattered one and attendance's depended on the weather.

Calvinistic Methodists

This cause began in about 1850 at a home near **Burton** Village and formed into a **Church** in 1865. According to the census of 1851 services were held in the **Burton** School Room with an average congregation of 45 and the Minister was **John Davies** of Mead Lodge **Pembroke**. The Chapel was built in 1884 as a branch of **Gershom Pembroke Dock** and later had connections with **Neyland**.
Wesleyan Methodists

John Wesley preached in the area several times and a cause was formed about 1810 with the Chapel at Hearsen Mountain (**Hill** Mountain) being erected in 1815. It was part of the **Haverfordwest** circuit and the records of this Chapel are held in the **Pembrokeshire Records Office** as part of the **Haverfordwest** and **Neyland** Circuit records. In 1850 it had 50 members and the Deacon was **William Esmond**.

Rhoos Ferry (Burton/Pembroke Ferry)

The first record of this which is the north landing point of the **Pembroke Ferry** was in the charter of **Pembroke** granted to **Pembroke** by **Henry II** in 1154 – This charter is believed to have been a repeat of the charter granted by **Henry I** in 1100.

The ferry was worth over £26 per year to the **Earl of Pembroke** in 1330 and operated from **Pembroke Ferry** to **Burton** until the early 1890s.

The horse ferry had been used by **John Wesley** when journeying between **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**. On 2nd August 1771 after riding from **Haverfordwest**, in his Journal he writes 'I preached at **Houghton** to a lovely congregation of plain artless people.' On 21st August 1772 after riding from **Haverfordwest** he notes, 'the water men were in no haste to fetch us over so I sat on a convenient stone and finished the little tract that I had in hand.' It is said that the stone still exists at the Jolly Sailor Inn. On 19th July 1777 he again preached at **Houghton**, on his journey between **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**. In 1781 there were four members of the Wesleyan fraternity at **Houghton**.

Main road

The Main road to **Haverfordwest** from **Pembroke** would have probably been poor before the **Highways Act of 1555** the responsibility for road maintenance lay with the **Lord** of the manor who cast this obligation on his tenants. After 1655 and until 1835 the maintenance of the roads became the responsibility of each parish and was carried out under the direction of the surveyor appointed annually (with the overseers and constable) at the vestry meeting. The duty was compulsory on all able-bodied men who were required to work for six days a year on road repairs or to provide team labour for the same period. The road must be 9 feet wide. It was not until 1925 that the road from **Burton** to **Haverfordwest** was tarmaced.

In 1788 due to the importance of the road a number of prominent landowners made application for a turnpike trust to be created giving the trustees power to levy tolls on users of the highway, the proceeds being applied to maintenance, under the supervision of a surveyor appointed by them although the right to call upon parishioners to give six days labour or provide six days team labour still existed. One of the toll houses was opposite the Stable Bar. This was destroyed on 3rd August 1843 by the **Rebecca** rioters and was rebuilt during 1844.

Benton Castle.

On a steep cliff above the western banks of the Cleddau. A small medieval **Castle** which has been ruinous and deserted for many centuries. Little of its history is known. Like many such buildings it had its ghost as shown by the letter written on 22 December 1693 from **Nicholas Roberts** of **St Davids** to **Edward Llwyd** - "**Benton Castle**, formerly said to be haunted, upon which account seldom visited, where they say the Devil would often appear in the shape of a black mastiff dog, and sometimes lie by the fire, but mostly in a vault or cellar, to guard some hidden treasure there."

Mr G T Clarke (Arch Camb 1865)

recorded that 'in plan it comprehends a very small court of irregular figure, at the south -west angle of which rises a small cylindrical tower of three floors surmounted by an octagonal battlement probably of somewhat later date of which each face contains one embrasure, whose ruined coping is the only trace of cut stone in the building (this feature had disappeared by 1920) The walls are thick, the floors have been of timber, there appear to have been no fireplaces and there are no stairs in the tower wall, so access to each floor was probably by ladders and trap doors. The doorway had a pointed arch but no trace of a portcullis. Appended to its west side is a square projection which rises to the summit and contains garderobes for the two upper floors. From these a shaft descends to the foot of the tower and opens upon the ditch. The lower stage is lighted by loops, one of which commands the **Castle** entrance. Above are some small coupled windows. A door on the east side opens from the first floor upon a short and low curtain nine feet thick with battlements and a rear wall, which is pierced by the main gateway of the place a narrow and pointed arch without trace of portcullis or gatehouse. At the east end of this curtain is a second and smaller tower much ruined and from this the curtain seems to be extended round the court. Only traces of the wall remain but drawings of the 18c show a sort of tower or building on the north side of which traces remain and there is an arch of which may have been a postern. Below the **Castle** towards the walls is a small court or paddock defended by an earthwork and no doubt intended for the pasture of cattle in times of danger. The defense of this paddock passed all round the **Castle**'.

The author, **R. M. Lockley in Pembrokeshire 1977**, p. 121, states that the **Castle** "was uninhabited from the time of its reduction by Cromwell until about 1930 when its reconstruction was undertaken by a genial hermit **Ernest Pegge**, who with his own hands lovingly rebuilt it, using the rock tumbled from its walls by time and Cromwellian cannons, and oak

beams from the shipbreakers' yards at **Milford Haven**" "Many a happy hour have I spent with **Ernest Pegge**, a surprising but sane man and contented as he worked in and about his **Castle** in the lovely wooded estuary. He placed his own mark in concrete over the entrance to the renovated **Castle**". After World War II it was the home of the late **Colonel J. A. Sullivan, High Sheriff of Dyfed** in 1974.

[NB. I could find no information on it being garrisoned or besieged during the Civil War]

DumpleDale -Ashdale

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An ancient mansion, renamed Ashdale in the period 1845-50 by the then owner-occupier **George Lort Phillips**, later of **Lawrenny**. The property is at the northern end of the parish, about half a mile from Langwm on the **Eastern Cleddau**. From the reign of **Henry VII** it was the home of the **Jordan** family, also settled at **Jordanston** (in **Llanstadwell**), **Honeyborough**, **Hayston**, **Neeston**, **Barrett's Hill**, **Berllan** (in **Cemaes**), **Haverfordwest**.

John Jordan of DumpleDale was assessed at four hearths in 1670. The family arms were; Ardent a chevron between 3 greyhounds courant gales. The last of the male line at DumpleDale was the Revd. **John Jordan M.A.** Jesus **College**, Oxon.). JP, who died without issue on 27 April 1808, aged 59. Later in the 19th century DumpleDale was sold to **George Lort Phillips**, who made alterations to the house, described in 1840 by **Lewis** as 'a handsome modern mansion'. It changed hands several times after the **Lort-Phillips** occupation and was bought in 1973 by **Mr. William Lees** of **Haverfordwest** who repaired and improved the house. A Sale Catalogue of 1983 describes Ashdale as of two storeys with range of five windows, and an attic storey with three (modern) dormer windows, six bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen: the present courtyard at the rear was formerly part of the domestic quarters, and was once a north wing which accommodated the principal rooms. Today it is called Ashdale, but the old name is perpetuated in the name of an adjoining farm, Little Dumple Dale.

Milton.(Burton) .

Formerly a residence, one and a quarter miles north-west of the parish **Church**; it is now a farm. The earliest known family there was that of **Wogan**.

Richard Wogan of **Milton** married **Maud Philipps** of **Picton Castle**. He died without issue, and his widow then married **Morgan Jones** who was of **Milton** when he was **High Sheriff** in 1547 **Morgan** predeceased **Maud** and was followed at **Milton** by his son **William Jones**, gent.

William died in 1577, and his will mentions his brother **Thomas Jones** of Harmeston, his son **Henry Jones**, a minor, and his mother **Mrs. Maud Philipps Wogan**, gentlewoman, who proved the will. Little else is known of **Milton**, and it was let to farmers. The owner in 1786 was **David Hughes** esq.. (of Harmeston), and **Richard Fields** as tenant.

Williamston. (Burton)

Home of the **Bowen** and **Scourfield** families. **Fenton** described it as an 'old baronial residence' and it was certainly at one time an **Elizabethan** manor house. He goes on '**Williamston**, where for many years a family of the name of **Bowen**, an offset from the family tree at **Upton**, flourished, but which is now the residence of the Revd. **Dr. John Philipps**. This house I conceive to have sprung up in consequence of **Benton Castle** being abandoned as a habitation from the thorough change in the state of the country and the modes of life. The land at its back, between it and the **Haven**, was in **Queen Elizabeth's** time noted as a park having deer, an addition it still retains, together with a very parkish appearance'. There are, in fact, two houses joined together.

John Bowen was assessed at four hearths in 1670.

William Bowen was *High Sheriff* in 1761.

Other owners who served in this office were **John Henry Philipps** (1833) and **Sir Owen Scourfield** (1881). **Colonel Owen Philipps** of **Williamston (Pembrokeshire Militia)** inherited **Williamston** through his wife **Janet Bowen**, daughter of **Thomas Bowen**. He married **Anne Elizabeth** daughter of **Henry Scourfield** of moat. Their son, **John Philipps** (b. 1808), assumed the name of **Scourfield** and inherited the property. He was created a baronet by Disraeli in 1876 and married **Augusta Lort Phillips** of **Lawrenny Park**. A prominent Tory politician he in later life became a recluse who imagined himself to be a pauper. His son, **Sir Owen Scourfield**, 2nd Baronet died without issue and the title became extinct. **Sir Owen**, by all accounts, was also something of an eccentric. He was over generous to the poor and whenever he visited **Haverfordwest** handed out coins galore to the populace. He had a passion for steam trains.

A few years ago this handsome mansion was bought by **Mr. Richard Fairclough**, a trained Nurse and psychologist. He converted the house into a nursing home but put it up for sale in 1989

The Cleddeau Bridge

begun in 1968 was not completed until seven years later. A section of the box girder construction collapsed in 1970 and work was suspended into that type of construction for a period.

The bodies of several young sailors wrapped in their hammocks were discovered buried in the mud near the site of the Cleddeau bridge. It is thought they were victims of bubonic plague and could have been buried secretly to avoid the ship being quarantined. One had a coin of 1650 on him – is it a coincidence that **Haverfordwest** was visited by the bubonic plague in 1651. As was **Llanstadwell**

1671

Value of the living of **Burton** £50 acc to a *History of Rosemarket Church* by **Geoffrey Nicolle**

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834 -

Burton, a parish in the hundred of **Rhos**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (North.) from **Pembroke**, on the road from that town to **Haverfordwest** via **Burton Ferry**, containing 694 inhabitants.

This Parish is situated on **Milford Haven**, and abounds with scenery in every part interesting and occasionally picturesque. Among the most interesting objects in the vicinity are the remains of **Benton Castle**, on the western shore of the **Haven**, probably erected by some of the Normans, as a border fortress for the protection of the territory which they had acquired on this part of the coast. It does not appear to have been originally of very great extent; and the present ruins, which, from their situation on the margin of an estuary of **Milford Haven**, have a truly picturesque appearance, consist principally of a lofty round tower, which, rising above the thriving plantations in the vicinity, forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's**, rated in the **King's Books** at £ 15. 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of **Earl Cawdor** for two turns, and **Sir John Owen**, Bart., for one; **Earl Cawdor** presented at the last vacancy, and has also the next presentation,

A handsome and commodious parsonage-house was erected by the **Rev. D. Bird Allen**, the late incumbent. There are two places of worship for **Baptists**, and one for **Wesleyan Methodists**. Some trifling benefactions have been made for distribution among the poor of which the principal is a rent-charge of £3, bequeathed by **Mr. Morgan Owen**, in 1776, which is annually divided among six poor men and women, in portions of ten shillings each. **Burton Ferry**, which is also called

Pembroke Ferry, is held under the crown. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 10. 1s.

The State of Education in Wales – Parish Of Burton 1847

Of the three principal proprietors in this parish, one is resident, **J. H. Philipps**, esq., of **Williamston**. who has built, and for the most part maintains at his own expense, the school next reported.

Of the schools in this parish, the **Church** Sunday school, and the branch Sunday School from **Gershom**, are held in **Burton** village.

Burton National School.—I visited this school on the 9th of January, in company with the promoter. He receives in subscriptions and school-pence £24. 17s. 9d. per annum; the rest of the expenses (£26 18s 1d.) he pays himself. The school-house is a substantial and handsome building recently erected, and in perfect repair. The school-room is adequately furnished with cards, maps, boards, and a gallery. It is well lighted and ventilated. The apparatus comprised a large map of England and Wales, maps of the British Isles blank and filled, a map illustrating geographical definitions, three maps of Palestine, the travels of **St. Paul** and a table of chronology, besides cards for reading and spelling, and texts of Scripture on the walls. A mistress attends daily to teach the girls sewing, and receives £6. 6s. per annum for her services

I saw the master, who appeared intelligent; but the scholars were at home for their Christmas holidays at the time of my visit. So far as I could judge the school seemed to be made really efficient; and it was commonly spoken of as one of the best schools in the country.

Galilee Chapel Sunday school—

This Sunday-school belongs to the **Baptists**, and is held in their Chapel, on Sunday mornings and afternoons, alternately. I was informed by the superintendent that the attendance is much less these last months than it was some time ago. The scholars are all under fifteen years of age, except one. I found four elementary and three Scripture classes present. The elementary classes are taught principally by the individual mode, and the Scripture classes collectively. The Bible class Read the 37th chapter of Isaiah tolerably well; the class consisted of seven lads, varying in age from ten to fourteen. They could answer hardly any questions.

Another class of boys from seven to nine years of age read a part of the 6th chapter of **St. John**, fairly. To questions proposed by the superintendent they said, **Jesus Christ** is the Son of God; he is the Son of Man too; he was born in Bethlehem, in a stable; no room for him in the inn; the Virgin **Mary** was his mother, **Joseph** the carpenter his reputed father; he was laid in the manger.

A class of females from seven to eleven years old Read the 16th chapter of **St. Luke**, but they could answer no questions from the chapter Read. The superintendent desired the books to be taken up, and, to questions put (by him) to the whole school, it was said that **John** the **Baptist** was the son of **Zachariah**, and (by me) was born six months before Christ; (by the superintendent) was his forerunner; came to prepare the way before him. **Jesus Christ** was born of the **Virgin Mary**; she was a descendant of **King David**- A star appeared in the heavens when he was born, (by me) directing the wise men from the East to the place where he was; an angel from heaven also told about his birth to the shepherds. **Jesus Christ** preached the gospel; healed the man with the palsy; opened the eyes of the blind; raised **Lazarus** and the son or the widow of Nain from the dead; he was betrayed by Judas; was crucified by the Jews; is the only Saviour. A verse was sung, and the school was concluded with prayer by a member of the **Church** of England, who came in to school while the superintendent was proposing the general questions. January 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

Population

1563 -- 36 households

1670 - 65 **Hearth Tax** Payers

1801 - 104 families. --- population was 457
 1821 - 641
 1851 - 979
 1861 - 1,029
 1901 - 1,037
 1931 - 824 -- there was a boundary change after this.

Names associated with Burton

Tombs **Joseph** 1872 **Burton** Clerk **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire

ap Morgan Traharn 1491, 27 October. On the 27th day of October in the Chapel in the manor of **Lamphey Sir Leonyll Griffin** was admitted by the aforesaid **Lord** to be another of the chaplains of the said chantry of **Wogan Sir John** Knight, founded in the cathedral **Church of St David's** on the presentation of **Traharn ap Morgan** and **Done Joneta** his wife of the parish of **Burton** (her sister **Done Joan** wife of **ap Philip de Picton Thomas** was co-patroness of the other chaplain). And he was instituted and invested in the same. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids*

Allen. D. Bird, **Rev** Rector of **Burton** in **Roose**, died December 81st, 1831 built parsonage House **Burton** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834.*

Allan John 1885 youngest son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** appointed Archdeacon of Salop. *Arch Camb*

Allen Bird October 25th, 1841 son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** a memorial erected by public subscription in the south aisle of the chancel of **Tenby Church**, died in command of H.M.S. Soudan, October 25th, 1841, at Fernando Po, on his return, with **Captains W. Allen** and **Trotter**, from a disastrous ascent of the river Niger. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen Charles 1827 of **Tenby** fifth of the six sons of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen**, Rector of **Burton** entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827, and retired from it early in 1857, He settled afterwards at **Tenby**, in the Norton, where he died, November 5th, 1884. By his first wife, **Mary**, who was his second cousin, and the youngest sister of **Thomas Allen**, he left six sons, five of whom hold Government appointments in China, India, or Burma, while the fourth is Vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen James 1878 **Rev** son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** became Dean of **St Davids** in 1878. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen Joshua Jullian 2nd January 1885 who inherited was the eldest son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen**, Rector of **Burton** died at the age of 86 at Bath on 2nd January 1885 *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen William 9th April 1872 **Rev** son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** was Rector of **St Brides** and of **Bosheston Pembrokeshire** He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen William 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax.*

Barloe John 1593, September, 1 **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., and **William**

Kettle of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of **Kylvelgy** otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwy**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issells**, **Burton**, **Martletwy**, **Earbeston**, **Lawrenny**, **Wiston**, and **Slebech**-- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlowe John of **Slebech**, 1579, September, 14, **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of **Burton**, the messuage and lands of **Cresswell**, messuages and lands in **Arnoldeshill** and **Donstrete**, a messuage and lands in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe**, a tenement called **Clerkenhill** in the parish of **Marteltwy** with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bevan David 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen John 1670 **Burton H 4 Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Thomas 1690s of **Burton** refused to take the oath of allegiance to **William** of Orange.

Burleigh Lord 1573, June 3. **Lord Burleigh**, High Treasurer of England, and others,---**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. Agreement on the part of the said **John Wogan** to pay £900, part of the debt of **Richard Smithe**, gent., late one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and as security for the payment of the said sum to levy a fine of the manor of **Llanvernagh** and **Burton**, the messuage of **Cryswell**, messuages in **Arnoldshill** and **Donstrete**, a tenement called Southderye, tenements in **Benaston**, **Williamsonne**, **Carne**, **Langdon** and **Thomas Chappell**, two tenements in **Slebeche** one being called the Newe parke, two water mills called Gryst Milles and two water mills called Fullinge Mylles, and the parsonage of Mertyltwye. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Burrowe William 1670 **Burton H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Carew Widdow 1670 **Burton H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

David John 1670 **Burton H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Mr August 1897 **Burton Pembrokeshire Association**

Davies William 10 March 1788 **Rosemarket** Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating **Rees Richard** **Rosemarket**, **James Garret**, **Griffith Furlong**, **Lamphey** all ship carpenters in stealing timber from **Lord Milford** 's Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from **Llanstadwell** to **Burton** where prosecutor worked to make boats **Burton** Prosecutor **Fields John** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis John Tucker 3 Mar 1806 born **Llangwm Pembrokeshire** died 30 Dec 1888 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Thompson Hannah** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate Kingston Upon Hull Yorkshire **Hannah Thompson Davis** died 16 May 1837 at **Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire** Wales Married to **George Letitia Ann** on 9 Apr 1839 at **Burton Parish Pembrokeshire** Wales **Letitia Ann George Davis** died 30 Dec 1888 in Spanish Fork Utah The name of the ship that brought **John Tucker Davis** to **America** is not known He left Liverpool in 1851 and arrived

in the Salt Lake valley on 1 Oct 1851 with *Isaac Allred's Fifty Easton Kelsey Company* **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Davis Mary Jane Burn 14 Feb 1834 born **Guilford Burton** Pemb Wales died 10 Dec 1903 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Spencer Orson** on 15 Feb 1852 at Utah Married to **Finch Joseph** on 8 Feb 1855 at Salt Lake City **Mary Jane Burn Davis** was the daughter of **Davis John Tucker** and **Thompson Hannah** She came to **America** with her father and stepmother **George Letitia Ann** and arrived in the Salt Lake valley 1 October 1851 with *Isaac Allred's Fifty Easton Kelsey Company* **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Dickman H J	1988	Burton	Burton Parish
Dusse Anne	1670	widdow Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Dusse Edward	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Dusse Phillip	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Dymet Robert <i>Family Records</i>	1482-1483	farmer of the ferry of Burton	Slebech Estate and
Edmond William	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax .
Edmund John	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Edmund Katherine	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Edmund Thomas	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Esmond William	1851	deacon Burton Wesleyan	Methodists.
Eynon Phillip	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Gay Henry	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax

George Letitia 2 Aug 1815 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 26 Jan 1872 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Davis, Tucker John, Captain** 9 Apr 1839 at **Burton Parish, Pembroke**, Wales arrived in the Salt Lake valley on 1 Oct 1851 with **Isaac Allred's Fifty, Easton Kelsey Company.** **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Griffith Mary	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Gudrich Elizabeth	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Gudrich John	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Hale John	1978	Rector of Burton Rosemarket	Church
Hay William	1670	Burton P Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax
Hodge Henry	1670	Burton H Roose	Hundred Hearth Tax

Hodge Nicholas 1670 **Burton** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hooper Mary 9 July 1772 **Burton** Married Offence Murder of her female infant **Child** by beating it in the churchyard **Burton** Prosecutor **Thomas Gwyn, Burton**, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hopley John 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore Ellinor 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore Richard 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore William 1670 **Burton** H 3 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Edward January 1821 **Burton** Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that **Howell Howell** would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said **Howell Howell** was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Rees, Richard Steynton**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell Howell January 1821 **Burton** Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that he would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when he was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 20, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Rees, Richard Steynton** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell Martha Leah 21 Nov 1843 born **Burton Pembrokeshire** died 3 Apr 1923 Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Wheeler, William** on 15 Dec 1861 at Ogden, Weber, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hyssett Diggery 1670 **Burton** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Elizabeth 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Evan 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin George 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Tho 1670 **Burton** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Anne 12 January 1767 **Burton** Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard **Child** by strangulation. **Burton** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Phillip 1670 **Burton** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones William gent **Milton & Burton** son of **Morgan Jones** died 1577.

Jordan John 1670 **Burton** H 4 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan John Revd M A Jesus College Oxon JP **Dumple Dale Ash Dale Burton** died without issue on 27 April 1808 aged 59

Joyce James 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Lees William 1973 bought Ash **Dale Burton.**

Lewis David 6 August 1825 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods from **James William** , Prisoner aged 17, **Burton** Prosecutor **John,James Carew** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis John 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Thomas 1670 **Burton H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant Pembrokeshire** estates of **Upton**, Pile, one fourth of the manors of **Hodgeston** and **Burton** for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear.

Mathewe Richard 1579, September, 14 ,**John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,**John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of **Burton**, the messuage and lands of **Cresswell**, messuages and lands in **Arnoldeshill** and **Donstrete**, a messuage and lands in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe**, a tenement called **Clerkenhill** in the parish of **Marteltwy** with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mathias Thomas 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Meyrick John 1884 **Burton** Brewery Wine & Spirit vaults Dimond **St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Moore Nicholas 1670 **Burton H 2 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Moore William 1670 **Burton H 2 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Henry James 1851 Front St **Pembroke Dock** Minister **Sardis** Chapel **Burton**

Nash Richard 1670 junior **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Nash Richard 1670 senior **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Nash William 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

[*Fenton* suggests p277 that some of the **Newton** Family were buried at **Llanstadwell** although also mentioning a that the grave of a **Mr Bowlas** at **Burton** was on the site were laid a sculptured tombstone with an effigy almost effaced and that this was removed to make place for the internment and that **Mr Bowlas** , who was the late proprietor of **Newton** understood that this was the traditional burial place of the owners of **Newton**.]

Oliver Katherine 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh 1765 **Sir Burton** *Bacons Liber Regis.*

Owen Morgan 1776 donation for the poor of **Burton** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**1834.

Owen William 1779 **Sir Bart Burton** *Bacons Liber Regis*

Patricke John 1670 **Burton H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Phillips John 1801 **Dr John Phillips** was incumbent of **Burton** -- he lived at **Williamston** and was chairman of the **Pembrokeshire** quarter sessions -- he grew turnips but complained that over £50 worth of turnips had been stolen from his fields and sold at **Milford** at three for a penny.

[If my maths is correct 36000 turnips?? £50x240x3]

Proute Katherine 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Revell Henry 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Revell Thomas 1593, September, 1 ,of Kyllgarran **William Wogan**, gent,, son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq.,, lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq.,, and **William Kettle** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent,**John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq.,, and **George Barlowe**, gent,, his son and heir apparent,Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of **Kylvelgy** otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc.,, the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwy**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issels**, **Burton**, **Martletwy**, **Earbeston**, **Lawrenny**, **Wiston**, and **Slebech**--*Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Reymund Roger 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Richard Fields 1786. tenant **Milton, Burton**

Robin John 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

There is a charter by **Roger Mortimer** son of **Henry** , granting **Thomas de la Roche** a carucate of land at Pill Rhodal" by **Milford** , and in 1274 a fine was made between him and **Sir William de Boleville Bulwell** as to lands at Westfield held of the manor of **Burton**.

Roger Richard 1670 **Burton H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Row George 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Row Margaret 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Sayce Richard 1670 **Burton H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Scourfield Elizabeth Anne married **Phillips Owen** Col. the son of **Rev. John Phillips**, D.D., of **Williamston**, **Burton** parish

Signett George 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Signett William 1670 **Burton P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Thompson Hannah born 11 Sep 1808 **Llangwm Pembrokeshire** died 16?May 1837 **Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire** - Married to **Davis, John Tucker** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate, **Kingston Upon Hull**, Yorkshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Tombs J 1870 **Burton** Rectory **Rev BA** Local Secretary- Member
Arch Camb 1870

Tudor Jasper 1454 **Earl of Pembroke** .

Confirmation to **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of **Pembroke** with its members and appurtenances, to wit

The hundred and lordship of **Castle Martin**.

The lordship of **St. Ffloreance**.

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**.

The **Castle**, Lordship and Town of **Tenby**.

The lordship and bailiwick of **West Pembroke** and **East Pembroke**.

The Bailwicks of **Dongleddy, Rous**, and **Kemmeys**.

Half the Ferry of **Burton**.

With all their appurtenances, viz., rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196 3s 7d besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water Mills value yearly £30 13s 4d profits of coal at **Coydrath**, 43s 4d customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s the issues and profits of the towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** £8 3s 7d the profits of half the ferry of **Burton**, 16s 10d profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13 14s 6d do. escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26 13s 6d prises of **Wines** in the ports of **Milford** and **Tenby** and elsewhere in the county, £6. 13s 6d **ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-1**

Vittlel William 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Wilkinson Gardner 1862 **Sir F R S Benton** Avenue **Burton Arch Camb** 1870.

Williams David 1543 .clericus exist rector **Burton Valor Eccl**

Wolfe Ellinor 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Young William 1670 **Burton P Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Caerbwdi,

Small bay near **St Davids**. The purple sandstone used in the construction of **St David's** Cathedral obtained from the quarry here.

Caldey

Caldey Island is listed as being under **Penally** Parish

Caldey Island is famous for the Monastery and Monks who have lived there. However, the history of human occupation on the island goes back much further. Flints, blades and penknife points have been found in caves on **Caldey** Island, indicating that humans occupied the area 12,000 years ago. However, at that time the sea level was lower, so the coastline would have been further out and **Caldey** Island would have been a **Hill** in the Bristol Channel plain. The island was also occupied during later periods, and Stone Age bones have been analysed to investigate what people were eating. The Mesolithic bones suggest a very high sea diet - up to 70% of the diet - but by the Neolithic time, they were not eating fish. This provides strong evidence that the transition from hunting and gathering to farming happened quickly - possibly within a hundred years. However, it is not clear whether farming was brought in by people from other parts of Britain and the continent or whether it was adopted in the Neolithic age by local people.

Island is the natural breakwater for **Tenby** harbour - about 450 acres consist of highly productive land and there are about 100 acres of foreshore.

It has been called the Island of Saints. As early as the 6c, if not before, it was the site of a Monastery reputed to be an offshoot of the famous one at Llantwit Major - **Archbishop Dubricius**, (a descendant of the **Roman Emperor Maximus**[383-8] was said to spend Lent on the island and on the death of **Abbot Piro or Pyr** (the first Abbot) in 521AD he appointed a monk named **Samson** as the new Abbot. For a time **St David**, **St Dyfrig**, **Gildas**, **Maglorius**, **Paul de Leor** and **Illtyd** dwelt upon the island.

From the 12 to the 15c it belonged to the Benedictines of the congregation of Tiron. Upon the dissolution of the **Monasteries** in the reign of **Henry VIII** it passed into secular hands. In 1906 it became the property of an Anglican Benedictine community which was received into the **Church** of Rome in 1912 and in 1928 it was sold to the monks of the Cistercian Order from Chimay, Belgium. The Monastery (the Abbey of **St Samson**) is the principal building on the Island.

The village **Church** is a small and very plain building possibly of Celtic Foundation. The old monastic buildings (**St Illtyds Priory**) date from the 13c. An interesting relic is an Ogham stone containing two inscriptions and dating from the 6th or 8th century.

Viking name of **Caldy** meaning Cold Island. Old name Ynys Pyr (the island of Pyr) probably from the first abbot.

It is 2 1/2 miles south of **Tenby** and is one and a half miles **Long** by two thirds of a mile wide 500 acres approx and is one of the few places in the UK where the Mediterranean snail *Felix pisana* can be found.

Caldy Abbey

1113 island given by **Henry 1** to **Martin de Tours**, who gave it to his mother who handed the island over to the Benedictine abbey of **St Dogmaels** in 12c. Remained a priory of 12 monks until the Reformation. In 1500 the Priory had an income of under £100 or less than 6 religious.

When it was dissolved 1535 the land was granted by **Henry VIII** to **John Bradshaw** of Presteign whose family held it till 1612 after which it passed through many hands

In 1897 **Rev. W Done Bushell**, chaplain of Harrow school bought it. Restored Priory **Church** and **St Davids Church** (parish **Church** of the island built by the Benedictine monks 12c). East window in priory **Church** is a memorial to his work.

1906 island sold to Benedictine Monks of the **Church** of England who did much building and restoration work.

1913 their Abbot and most of the monks went over to the **Church** of Rome.

They moved in 1928 to Prinknash Abbey and the island was sold to the Cistercians. The stain glass window of **St Illtud** in the south wall of the nave of the old priory **Church** is by **Dom Theodore Baily** a Benedictine monk.

Interior of the Abbey was gutted by fire in 1940 and rebuilt ten years later, **Coates Carter** architect. The **Church** of **St Illtyd** claims to be the oldest British **Church** now in **Roman** Catholic hands. A memorial stone from 6 or 8c and has Latin and Ogham inscriptions crosses on its faces and in Ogham it says MAG---DUDR---INB; parts of the inscription are broken off. The Latin Inscription is AT SINGNO CRUCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI ROGO OMNIBUS AMBULANTIBUS IBI EXORENT PRO ANIMAE CATUOCONI {AND BY THE SIGN OF THE CROSS WHICH I HAVE FASHIONED UPON THIS STONE I ASK ALL WHO WALK THERE THAT THEY PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF CATUONCONUS}.

It is feasible that the inscription refers to the servant of **Dubricius** - meaning **Piro**. In about 750ad a cross and a latin inscription were added. The stone was discovered in the ruins of the priory in the 19c and then used to form the lintel for a window, later it was used for a garden seat.

St Dubricius (Dyfrig) set up the first Monastery and **Piro** was appointed abbot. He is reputed to have enjoyed a drink or two and one night in about 520 AD he had one too many and on returning to his cell in a state of drunkenness he fell into the Monastery well. When his fellow monks pulled him out they found he had drowned. In spite or may be because of this, he was still regarded as a saint. **Samson** was then appointed as **Piro's** successor. He tried in vain to curb the monks drinking habits. Finally, defeated, by problems of discipline he left **Caldy** and retired with some of the more temperate monks to **Stackpole** where they took over an abandoned camp - and **Samson** settled in a cave in the side of the headland.

The caves on the island were once inhabited in the Old Stone Age, one was Nanna's Cave. During quarrying many artefacts have been found including flint tools, animal remains and evidence of Middle Stone Age flint "factory". There is also a Bronze Age burial mound.

More recently, in 1780s **John Paul Jones** the American privateer is reputed to have repeatedly "watered" his frigate "Ranger" at **Caldy** Island.

St Margarets island only 2 acres in extent was broken off from **Caldey** by great storms about 1530; it has some remains of old buildings, probably **monastic**, which were converted into cottages for quarrymen during the last century.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839

Caldey Island, the principal of a cluster of insulated rocks in the bay of **Tenby**, and forming an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from the main land: the population is returned with the parish of **Penally**. This island, of which the ancient British name is Ynys Pyr, is about one mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth, and comprises upwards of 600 acres of land, lying on a bed of limestone, something more than half being in a state of cultivation. **Owen**, speaking of the fertility of the spot, describes it as abounding with corn; but he adds that "all their ploughs goe with horses, for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirattes, as they themselves told me." There are some large limestone quarries. **Robert, son of Martin de Tours**, founded a priory here in the reign of **Henry I.**, which he dedicated to **St. Mary**, and made a cell to the abbey of **Dogmael**, to which establishment the whole of the island was granted by his mother. Its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £5. 10. 11. The remains have been mostly converted into offices attached to a mansion erected on part of the site, now belonging to the proprietor of the island. Among them is the tower of the ancient conventual **Church**, which is surmounted by a stone spire, and forms a conspicuous object of picturesque appearance, imparting, with the rest of the ruins, an interesting and romantic character to this sequestered spot. An ancient Chapel, about a quarter of a mile from the priory, was repaired a few years ago, and service is performed in it when any Clergyman crosses from the main land for the purpose. A lighthouse, with a steady light, has been erected on the island, which is of great service to vessels entering **Tenby** harbour, distant about three miles.

An Island of the Saints Arch Camb 1908

By the **Rev. W. Done Bushell, M.A., F.S.A.**

A LITTLE to the south of **Tenby** lies a **Long** low island, whose monotonous outline gives but little indication to the casual observer of the rich store of interest and of beauty which it contains. It is the Isle of **Caldey**, known of old as **Ynys-y-Pyr**, and rich, in spite of all appearances, as well in natural beauty as in Hallowed; memories. Encircled also as it is, at least in summer time, by a calm and boundless sea, blue with a blueness which recalls the Riviera or the Italian Lakes, and severed by it from the madding crowd, it seems to be especially fitted for a home for those who deem that they are called to live the quiet life with God. And hence perhaps it is that the traditions of the island are, as a matter of fact, **monastic**; that there were Celtic monks upon it in the early centuries, and Norman monks in later times; that there are Benedictine brothers still, though in obedience now to Canterbury, not to Rome; maintaining, each community in turn, their solemn round of praise and prayer.

The islands — for if we include **St. Margaret's** there are two— are separated from the mainland by a sound or channel of about two-thirds of a mile in breadth, and of an average depth of about 40 ft. at low, and 65 ft. at high spring tides. Now, south of **Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire** consists of a peninsula built up of mountain limestone and of old red sandstone, in alternate bands, whose trend is west-north-west and east-south-east ; and two such bands are represented on these islands, the mountain limestone to the north, the old red sandstone to the south. The larger island is about a mile and a-half in length from east to west, and about two-thirds of a mile in breadth from north to south ; and, amongst other noticeable features of geological and pre-historic interest, there is on it a good raised beach ; and, in caves now quarried away, the well-known **Rev. G. N. Smith**, of **Gumfreston**, and Professor **Boyd Dawkins** found many Pleistocene bones; the former also came upon a number of Neolithic human bones, with the remains of fish, dog, sheep or goat, and cattle, which are now in the **Tenby Museum**; whilst in September last some early burials and a kitchen-midden were found in Priory Bay. The water supply is excellent.

(Roman Coins)

It is said (see *Cambrian Journal* 1855) that coins of **Constantine the Great**, of **Constans**, and of **Carausius**, have been found upon **St. Margaret's**; the earliest written records, however, date from the sixth century. We gather from the lives of **St. Paul de Leon**, **St Samson**, and others, in the *Acta Sanctorum* and elsewhere, that in that century there was a Monastery on the island, which was in close connexion with the celebrated retreat at Llantwit in **Glamorganshire**. A writer who wrote the recently discovered life of **St Paul de Leon** in the year 884, expressly tells us that there was a certain island, **Pyr** by name, within the borders of Demetia, in which **St. Illtyd** spent much of his time and where he was associated with, amongst others, **St Paul de Leon**, **St David**, **St Gildas**, and **St. Samson**; and **Pyr** was most indubitably the former name of **Caldey**, as **Giraldus** and the deed of gift to **St. Dogmaels** amply testify. We Read much also of the island in the various lives of **St. Samson**, which are of considerable authority, being all derived from an original memoir by one **Enoch**, whose uncle was a near kinsman of the saint, and who had himself conversed with **Anne**, **St. Samson's** mother. We learn from them that the name of the first Abbot of **Caldey** was **Piro**, and that upon his death — he was unfortunately drowned — **St. Samson** was appointed to succeed him by the **Archbishop Dubric**, who was then upon the island, where indeed he usually spent the Lenten season.' And after his consecration **St. Samson** ruled the Monastery for about three years. These records show the ecclesiastical importance of the island in early times. Its importance was indeed so great that **Professor Williams**, of the *Theological College, Bala*, goes so far as to express an opinion that **Caldey** and not Llantwit was the original Llan-na Htuti (*Some Aspects of the Christian Church in Wales*, pp. 57, 58) ; but however this may be, and his view is hard to reconcile with what **Enoch** tells us in the almost contemporaneous life of **St. Samson** above referred to, it is certain that in the sixth century there was an important Monastery upon the island, representing

probably the Eastern rather than the western type of **Christianity**, and closely bound up with the great names of **Illtyd, Dubric, Samson, David, Paul** and **Gildas**.

How long the Celtic monks remained upon the island is not known, but in the reign of **Henry I** it was, as **Dugdale** tells us, given by that Monarch to **Robert**, son of **Martin**, who gave it to his mother **Geva**, who in turn, with her son's assent, conveyed it to the celebrated Monastery of **St. Dogmaels**, a Benedictine house which followed the reformed rule, then lately introduced by **St Bernard** d'Abbeville at Tiron in the Diocese of chartres. The Priory, in consequence, became a cell of **St. Dogmaels**, and it so remained until the dissolution of the **Monasteries**, when the island, called in the grant The Manor of Calde, in the County of **Pembroke**, was, with **St. Dogmaels**, and various **Church** lands, aliened by the **King** to one **John Bradshawe** of Presteign The **Bradshawes** held it until 1612, when it was sold by the great-grandson of **John Bradshawe** of Presteign to **Walter Philpin**, Mayor of **Tenby**, and his son **Griffith**. In 1653 it passed by sale from the **Philpin** family to one **Reeve Williams**, of Lilanridian, and **Robert Williams**, of **Loughor**. In 1786, **John Williams**, a great-grandson of **Reeve Williams**, sold it to **George Greville**, Earl **Brooke** and Earl of Warwick, who again, in 1798, sold it to **Thomas Kynaston**, of **Pembroke** ; with the **Kynaston** family it remained until 1867, when it passed to **James Wilson Hawksley**, whose widow sold it in 1894 to **Thomas Dick Smith - Cuninghame**. From **Mr. Smith - Cuninghame** it passed in 1897 to the writer of the present article, who again sold it in 1906 to the **Rev. Father Aelred, O.S.B.** ; and it is now occupied by a community of Benedictine monks,

Caldey Island The Village Church,

established under the authority of a charter given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1902.

It is a very primitive and simple building, bearing a conspicuous legend ; " Restored in the year of our **Lord** 1838, and in the first of Queen Victoria.' This record, indeed, does not seem very promising, but there is more behind.

The **Church** consists of a sacristy, a porch, a chancel, and a nave. Of these the sacristy is modern; and the porch which is not bonded to the west wall of the **Church**, is of uncertain date. Neglecting these, however, we find the ground plan of the western portion of the **Church** to be a square, whose side is 20 ft. internal measurement, the walls being 3 ft. thick. It is lighted by a large south window, deeply splayed internally, and also by a small round window over the western porch. This part of the **Church** may be regarded as the nave. The chancel also, if we may so apply the word, is a square of 18 ft. internal measurement, the north and west walls, which alone are old, being 3 ft. thick. The south and east walls of the chancel, with the roofs, are modern, dating from 1838 before which time the building was in a very ruinous condition, and was used, it is said, as a blacksmith's shop. Between the chancel and the nave an arch has very recently been brought to light, the jambs of which show, at a height of about 7 ft., two very simple imposts. The width of the opening is 8 ft. The arch was probably always round, as it is now; the old walls end, however, just above the imposts. There is also in the west wall of the nave a Norman doorway, which was discovered in 1907. It consists of a double arch, one with an opening of 68 ins., the other of 56 ins. The north wall of the chancel has in it a tall and narrow window of some 14 ins. opening, deeply splayed internally, and situated well towards the east.

Now such a configuration, with its heavy chancel archway, will, of course, remind us of the churches which we find in **Gower** and in Little England beyond Wales. But it is really very different from them. We must compare it rather with **Flimston** Chapel, further down the coast, which is a

simple oblong 46 ft. by 24 ft., with the well-known **St. Govan's Chapel**, which is also a simple oblong 20 ft. by 12 ft., or with the Chapels near **St Davids** of **St. Justinian** and **St. Nun**, than with the parish churches on the mainland; there however at all events no other like it in the immediate neighbourhood. And it is well, perhaps, to remember what **Mr. Petrie** has to say of the early Irish churches (Petrie, *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* vol. i, p. 258) : "The smaller churches," he says, "are simple oblong quadrangles. In addition to this quadrangle the larger churches present a second oblong of smaller dimensions extending to the east, and constituting the chancel or sanctuary, in which the altar was placed, and which is connected with the nave by a triumphal arch of semicircular form." He goes on to speak of the cyclopean character of the walls. Now there is nothing which can be called Cyclopean about the walls of **Caldey Church**; indeed the **Caldey** limestone would not lend itself to any such Cyclopean work as we find across **St. George's Channel**; but none the less it will be seen that, as regards the ground plan of the **Church**, there is a full agreement with what **Mr. Petrie** tells us of the ancient Irish edifices. The western doorway, then, of the **Church** being Norman, and the ground plan of a very primitive type indeed, we may perhaps be bold to hazard a conjecture that the building may have been erected in the course of the twelfth century, either when the island came into the hands of **Martin** of Tiron, or when it had been transferred to those of **St. Dogmaels Abbey**, and that it may have been erected on the lines of an earlier Celtic **Church**, of which some vestiges may possibly even now remain in the lower portions of the old walls.

Caldey Stone

But whether the island **Church** shows traces of a Celtic origin or not, there is in the well-known **Caldey** stone an undeniable relic of the Celtic monks. This stone has been so fully described in various numbers of the *Archaeological Camhrensia* that it would not be necessary to say more about it were it not that the accepted reading of the Latin legend has recently been challenged by **Mr. F. C. Burkitt**. But, this being so, it will be well to add a few more words concerning it.

The **Caldey** stone then is a block of sandstone with an incised cross, a Latin inscription below it, and an Ogam inscription round the edge ; there is also a cross on the back, and a small cross on either edge. The Latin inscription is in debased **Roman** lettering. A portion of the stone has long been broken off, and one of the smaller crosses comes in the way of the Ogam.

The remaining letters, however, of the Ogam as deciphered by **Sir John Rhys**, are MAOL DUBR, which appear to stand for MAGua DUBHacuna, or the (tonsured) servant of Dubricius. See *Arch, Camb., 5th viii, 98*

The Latin inscription is translated by **Sir John Rhys** as: And I have provided it with a cross; I ask all who walk in this place to pray for the soul of Cadwgan.

He would indeed be a bold man who would dare to challenge the deliberately expressed opinion of **Sir John Rhys**; it is right, however, to add that whilst the eminent professor was engaged upon his scrutiny, a messenger came to inform him that the waves were rising rapidly and that he must hurry away. He therefore himself suggests that a good photograph should be taken, with a view presumably to further investigation.

Professor Burkitt had, however, the opportunity of spending a longer time upon the island, and, in a paper Read by him on June 7th, 1904, before the *Cambridge Philological Society* {Proceedings, lxvii, p. 6), he declines to accept the usual transliteration of the first five words as given by **Sir John Rhys** and others as

With the sign of the Cross of Jesus, I, **Iltyd**, have fashioned (this monument).

Fenton, writing in 1811, tells us that the stone was dug up in the ruins of the Priory "many years ago"; and it appears to have been used successively as a lintel to a window, and as a garden seat. The exact spot where it was found is said to have been in front of the blacksmith's shop which once stood east of the well. It is now in the Priory Chapel. The late **Professor Westwood** looked upon

the Latin legend as not later than the ninth, and possibly as early as the seventh century. Professor Burkitt, however, sees no valid palaeographical reason to prevent our assigning it to the first part of the sixth century, at which time, as we know; **St. Dubric** and **St. Illtyd** were both closely connected with the island.

Caldy Island Norman Priory

We now pass to a consideration of the buildings of the Norman Priory. These consisted of a very simple cloister-garth, surrounded in the usual way by **Church**, guest-house, refectory, and calefactory or kitchen, with dormitories upon the upper floors. All these monastic buildings still remain. They were arranged according to the usual Benedictine plan, with the exception that the Chapel was upon the south, and not, as was more usual, on the north side of the garth; the entrance porch, however, reminds us of what we find in Norman castles on the mainland rather than of a Monastery gate. The entrance was commanded also by a loopholed staircase on the east side of the garth.

A very special feature of the Monastery is the so-called Abbot's Tower, which is a battlemented fortalice of military type. It is a rectangular structure, nearly square, the internal measurements being 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively; and the walls being 4 ft. thick. This tower appears to have been originally meant to stand alone.

Now it will be remembered that the island was for a time in the possession of **Robert Fitzmartin**. It is, therefore, not improbable that he may have built it for his own protection, and that it was only afterwards that it was incorporated in the monastic buildings. If so, it would be of course the oldest part of the Priory. It consists of a vaulted basement, with a chamber over it, the entrance to the basement being at the south-west corner. The way in which the upper chamber was reached is not so clear. It may have been by a staircase in a loop-holed turret still existing at the north-east corner. No trace, however, of steps is to be seen, and in monastic times the upper story of this turret became a garde-robe. If there be any difference of age in the remaining parts of the Monastery, those to the east, that is to say the dormitory, the calefactory or kitchen, and the sanctuary, seem to claim priority.

The narthex, choir, and sanctuary are, as has been ready said, upon the south side of the cloister-garth and form a **Church** of 73 ft in external length. The sanctuary, which has a pointed barrel-vault, is, however, cut off from the other portions of the Chapel by a wall, in which no trace of an original arch or opening is to be found. This wall may, however, have been rebuilt: it is not easy to date these simple limestone structures.

The north and south walls of the sanctuary are 36 ins., and the east and west walls 30 ins. thick. At the western end of the **Church** there is a tower, some 30 ft. in height, surmounted by a rude stone spire of 18 ft. This tower stands on a base which is 12 ft. square, and has fallen westwards out of the perpendicular to the extent of 40 ins. The breadth of the nave is 18 ft. externally, but was originally 20 ft. or more, the present north wall being modern. The western window dates from the fourteenth century, but may have been a later insertion. Such insertions are common enough in the south of **Pembrokeshire**. At all events the eastern end of the Chapel buildings seems to be of an earlier date. The splays and the Hood-moulding of the old east window still remain; a portion also of the external drip-stone is intact. It is not clear, however, how the opening was filled. The tracery, if any, has long since perished: it may not improbably have been a double lancet.

Upon the west side of the cloister-garth there is a guest-house, which includes a spacious porch, an adjoining chamber, probably used for storage, and a chamber overhead, which may at one time have been divided into two. The basement of the guest-house measures 27 ft. by 16 ft. There is a so-called **Flemish** chimney, and the remains of two good windows looking on to the garth. Upon the inner wall, towards the garth, are pigeon-holes.

Upon the north side of the cloister-garth is the refectory. It is now used as a kitchen, and is 27 ft. square. In **Fenton**'s time it possessed a "very curious arched roof," but this has long since disappeared. Above it is a chamber of the same dimensions, now divided into two. Upon the east side of the cloister garth there is what is now a scullery, with vaulted barrel roof, once used presumably as calefactory or kitchen, containing as it does the huge monastic chimney; whilst over it there is the dormitory, to which access is afforded by a staircase in the thickness of the east wall of the garth, furnished with loop-holes which command the entrance gateway.

At the north-east corner of the garth is the square embattled tower described above, the upper chamber of which was in monastic times the Priors lodging, whilst the little loop-holed turret to the north-east was his garde-robe. There is, as was the universal custom in the Benedictine houses, an access for the Prior from his lodging to the dormitory, which enabled him not only to maintain due discipline, but, as his duty was, to call his monks for their night office. There is some reason also to believe that there was a direct descent from the dormitory to the Chapel.

The burial-ground, where bones are still to be found in plenty beneath the surface of the soil, lay to the south of the great **Church**. The buildings were clearly planned with a view to defence. Sea-robbers abounded in mediaeval times. **St David** was sacked in 1088; **Tenby** was burnt by Maelgwn in 1186; and in much later times the **Caldey** islanders were forced to plough with horses, rather than with oxen as on the mainland, lest oxen should tempt the rovers' appetites. Above the sanctuary there is a room of uncertain date, and in the south wall of the Chapel a piscina; and there is also a lamp stead, that is to say a shelf to carry a flare, with a chimney over it constructed in the thickness of the wall. As will be seen from the plan, the walls of the Abbot's Tower, and of the calefactory or kitchen, are from 4 ft. to 4 ½ ft., those of the sanctuary from 3 ft. to 3 ½ ft., and the remainder for the most part about 2 ½ ft. thick; and we may possibly be justified if we infer accordingly the order in which they were built.

Such are the Priory buildings, which are as complete as they are primitive, and yet have not been noticed in detail by any writer with whose works I am acquainted; the reason being probably that until recent years the island was not very accessible, and also that they were themselves obscured by various buildings which have now been taken down, and were in use for various other purposes than those for which they had originally been designed; and, further, that they were encased in innumerable coats of whitewash and plaster. Indeed, in 1898, when the island came into the possession of the present writer, the sanctuary was a laundry, the choir a disused maltkiln, the entrance-porch a lime-store, and the guest-house a pigeon loft; the dormitory was divided into bedrooms for the servants, and in the narthex were stored many hundreds of old bottles.

The only other monument of much importance on the larger island is the round tower, now an oratory, which overlooks the **Caldey** roads. This tower is circular in shape; its walls are of great thickness; and it was probably erected by the Norman monks to keep an eye upon the vessels casting anchor in the roads, which for the most part would be hidden from the Monastery by the cliffs. The thickness of the walls would enable it with ease to resist a casual attack.

We are also told on good authority that where the lighthouse stands there was a Chapel of the blessed Virgin. This is referred to by **William of Worcester**, in an itinerary written about 1490, as "Capella Sancte **Marie** super maris litus" and it is also mentioned by **Lewis Morris** in 1748 in his Plans of Harbours, Bars, etc. No trace of it now remains.

It will be well to refer to the *Archaeology Cambrensis* 4th Ser., i, 122, for a full description of an alabaster reliquary found by **Mr. Corbet Kynaston**, then "King of **Caldey**" in a fissure at the High Cliff Quarries, some seventy years ago, whilst digging out a wild cat which had taken refuge there; this reliquary was restored to the Priory Chapel by **Mrs. Bridger**, a relative of **Mr. Kynaston**, in 1901. It is in shape an altar tomb 8 ins. long, with a vertical section of 2 ins. square, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure which has not at present been identified.

We find on the adjacent island of **St. Margaret**. There are there certain ecclesiastical remains; but in the nineteenth century they were converted into cottages for quarrymen, so that they are now not

easy to interpret, nor can we assign a date to them. The western chamber has, however, in its doorway and interior corbels some faint indications of departed splendour ; and one of **Norris'** sketches, to be seen in the Free Library at Cardiff, shows in the chamber marked " Refectory," a traceried window of some pretensions.

There are also two round chimneys, one of which appears to be old, one new. These buildings probably bore to the Norman Priory somewhat the same relation which the Priory itself bore to the mother house of **St. Dogmaels**. It was, in fact, a cell.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire . H. Thornhill Timmins 1895

The day waxing warm and sunny we now make for the harbour again, and charter one of the numerous well-found pleasure-boats which lie in wait for visitors. An hour's pleasant sail over a sea ladyblue as the Mediterranean, and we land upon the shores of **Caldey** Island, like the Old Man of the Sea, pick-a-back fashion astride the boatman's back.

' This island,' says **George Owen**, ' is verie fertile and yeldeth plentie of corne ; all their plowes goe with horses, for oxen the inhabitantes dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirattes as they themselves told me, whoe often make their provisions there by theire owne comission, and comonlie to the good contentment of the inhabitantes, when conscionable theefes arrive there.'

A grassy track, winding up the sloping bank amidst gorse and bracken, now leads across a stream and beside a few quarrymen's cottages to a dejected-looking Chapel. In a neglected corner of the interior we discover the object of our visit — to wit, a recumbent oblong stone inscribed with certain archaic characters, which have been rendered as follows: 'In the Name both of the Cross itself and of Him who was fixed thereon, pray for the soul of Catuoconus.' Certain lines of the character known as Ogham may also be discerned upon the sides or edges of this hoary monolith.

Striking across the open fields, with the tall white lighthouse for our guide, we turn aside to visit an old farmstead that contains the scanty ruins of **Caldey Priory**. This venerable foundation owes its origin to **Robert**, son of **Martin** de Turribus, and was annexed as a cell to the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**, near **Cardigan**. A wise old saw which observes ' There is nothing new but what has been forgotten,' may find a verification amidst such neglected nooks as these ; whose long-forgotten relics of a bygone age greet the wayfarer with all the charm of novelty. **Timmins**

Above the adjacent farmyard premises rises the quaint little weather-beaten tower of the old priory Chapel ; its slender spire leaning perilously awry, its stonework fast crumbling to decay. From the summit of the tower hangs the crazy Bell, with rusty chain and silent clapper. One daintily-fashioned window is roughly blocked with brickwork, another gives entrance to a pigeon-cot.

Within the adjoining house we are shown a fine old vaulted kitchen, with deep-browed windows, and rude stone settle along the wall. Thence we penetrate to a cool, dark chamber exhibiting traces of a gracefully proportioned window enclosed by a pointed arch, long since blocked up.

Retracing our steps beneath hedges of flowering fuchsia, we return by breezy, fern-clad commons and well-tilled fields to the landing-place; where an amphibious-looking individual is laying out lobster-pots among the weed-strewn rocks.

The Benedictine Priory on Caldey Island 1909 (Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909)

Caldey owes great charm to its sea-girt isolation. The Priory rough archaic buildings, cobbled cloister-garth, rude spire, gatehouse and porter's lodge, winding stair lighted with narrow loop holes, whence the monks reached their dormitories, impress the mind with a sense of religious seclusion.

The **Rev. Done** bushel, F.S.A., during an occupation of many years, studied the buildings exhaustively, and considers them to remain almost complete. The outer walls were once lighted only by loops for defence, the East window of the chancel being an exception ; calefactory, dormitory, old kitchen and Prior's chamber still exist. In the chancel of the Priory-**Church** Celtic influence is shown by rough vaulting of similar construction, perhaps, to the Early Irish island Chapels; in the chancel, too, is a rude chimney for carrying away the smoke from flaring lamp-lights. The interesting alabaster reliquary in the Chapel was found buried in the cliffs.

The old name for **Caldey** was Inys Pyrr. There is mention of **St. Samson** in connection with the island, while an Ogam stone gives evidence of **Christian** occupation so early as the 8th century; about 1100 **Caldey** was given to **St. Dogmaels**, and continued an appenage of that abbey until the **Dissolution of Monasteries**.

The island was so harried by pirates even in **Elizabeth's** reign that the inhabitants were unable to use oxen ; **Jones'** Bay claims acquaintance with **Paul Jones**, the celebrated privateer. English Benedictines now sing the orisons of the old Black Monks on **Caldey** Island.

RCAM Caldy and St Margarets Islands 1922

The island of **Caldy** and its satellite **St Margaret's** Isle have for long but quite unknown period been regarded as forming an extra parochial civil and ecclesiastical district, and so entered in the **Census Reports (County of Pembroke Table 11)** The close proximity of the two islands has naturally caused them to be treated as one entity for administrative purposes, and they are here dealt with under the single title. But this is an error, so far at least as it relates to **St Margaret's** Island. The documentary evidence produced below shows that historically that islet was at one time part of either the parish of **Manorbier** or that of **Penally**.

George Owen, the historian of **Pembrokeshire** (d 1613) gives the following account of the island of **Caldy**, which , as Deputy Vice Admiral of Wales, he doubtless knew intimately :-

“**Caldey** is an Iland as I would judge, a mile long and halfe as broade yt standeth ij miles from the mayne seted opposite to the towne of **Tenby**, yt is called by **Giraldus** by the old Brittishe name Ynys Pyrr, that is the Iland of Pyrrus; there was in yt in tymes past a Priorie called (as saieth **Lelande**) Lille [? L'Isle], a parishe **Church** and **Chappell** dedicated to **St** [left blank] yt did belonge to the Abbey of **St Dogmells**; and was purchased by **Mr Roger Bradshawe** that nowe ys, who about foure years past sould the same to **Mr Water Philpin** of **Tenby** whose inheritance nowe yt is, the Iland is verie fertile and yeldeth plenty of corne all their plowes goe w'th horses for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirates, as they themselves told me , who often make their provisions there by their owne Comission, and most commonlie to the good contentment of the inhabitants when conscionable theefes arrive there, the Iland is of viijt or xen housholdes and some parte of the demesnes annexed to the ruines of the Priorie the **Lord** keepeth in his hands, yt is nowe growne a question in what hundred of **Pembrokeshire** this Iland should be whether in **Kemes** as parcel of **St Dogmells**, to wych yt appertained, or parte of the next hundred of the maine, and vntill this doubte be decided the inhabitants are content to rest exempt from anie payementes or taxeions wth anie hundred”.

The extra parochial status of **Caldy** is to be explained by the fact that in the medieval period the entire island was the property of the monks of **St Dogmaels** and, as such, the house and its insular domain was not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the **Bishop** of the diocese of **St David's** over his parochial Clergy, though the **Bishop** possessed the right of visitation, whenever he should consider that circumstances called for the exercise of his authority.

The tiny islet now generally known as **St Margaret's** lies of the north western point of the island of **Caldy**. At low tide it is joined to its bigger neighbour.

Following his account of **Caldey** Island which has been given above, **George Owen** continues:-

“There is adjoining to this great **Caldey** a small island placed between yt and the land called little **Caldey**; yt beareth good grasse for sheep and conyes, and a store of gulls, and is the queens majesties [ide queen **Elizabeth's**] land parcel of her manour of **Manerbire** and **Penally**.

As already stated, the two islands are regarded administratively as one. They are so treated in the Census Reports and notwithstanding the statement of **George Owen** just quoted expressly asserting the tenurial connection of **St Margarets** (or Little **Caldey** , as he terms it) with the Manor of **Manorbeer** and **Penally**, they are always dealt with as a single administrative area. The bearing of **George Owen's** statement has probably been overlooked by reason of the seemingly unimportant nature of the subject. Researches into the public records, made originally for the purpose of resolving the question, have, however, resulted in a discovery of great importance to investigators into the changes which have taken and are taking place in the coastline of the kingdom.

In the course of a survey of the manor of Beer and Penally held at Jameston the 12th August 1618, b y Sir John Stepneth [Stepney} and Thomas Cannon esq.,

the jury having presented “that the seas hath overflowed and overcome a great part of the circuit bounds of the said manor” and also that “one little island called Little **Caldye** being now at all times compassed with the sea and containing about two acres of pasture” proceeded to make the following statement :--

Memorandum, the said jurors do say by the information of ancient credible persons yet living, and the same is received commonly in the country by tradition, that the said island of **Little Caldey** which now lieth in the sea about one mile distant from the continent and main land of the said manor, was heretofore a part of the said continent, together with a low marsh ground and woodland extending from the island to a point of headland called Giltor [Giltar], being now the uttermost land bound of the said manor towards the south. And by the reason the said marsh ground and woodland are now overcome by the sea, and drowned, the said land of Little **Caldey** is thereby made and island and ships do pass betwixt it and the main, whereby a part of the ancient possessions of the said manor is irrecoverably decayed and lost (*Pub. Records Office; Land revenue Miscellaneous Books, Vol 206 (Ancient Surveys, 19) fo 75*).

This statement, though not absolutely contemporary with the occurrence which it records, is unquestionably authentic, and its accuracy may be considered as established by the certification of two prominent local magnates who must have been well acquainted with the coast. There is little doubt that a stupendous change in the condition of the land surface of western Britain had taken place within a century of the date of the enquiry, that is to say, about the period 1500-1530. The subject is primarily one for the geologist, but it may be said to have a practical interest for archaeologists and historians, since the disappearance of the channel between the mainland at Giltar Point and **St Margaret's** (ie **Little Caldey**) Island and the formation of the present coastline, must have produced important changes in the course taken by early navigators along the south coast of Wales.

It is also clear that whatever may have been the case between the mainland of the county and **Caldey**, the two islands of **Caldey** and **At Margarets** had become separated from each other at high tides and that the cleavage had been effected at a period beyond local memory or tradition.

It may also be inferred from the silence of both the survey and historical notes of **George Owen**, that the smaller islet did not at once obtain the name of **St Margaret's** Isle, but that in the early years of the 17th century it was best known as **Little Caldey**.

The Benedictine Priory of Caldey RCAM.

The island of **Caldey** originally formed part of the territory of **Cambrian Chiefton** whose principal patrimony consisted of the district of Maenor Pir (**Manorbier**), the nearest point on the neighbouring mainland to the island. Its **Welsh** name was Ynys Pir or Pyr.

The inroads of the Norse pirates at the end of the 9th and early part of the 10th centuries were followed by what must have been a very thorough settlement of the coastal districts of the county. These certainly comprised the island of Pyr, which received the new name of **Caldey**; and the change resulted in the almost total extinction of the Celtic place-names. The new settlers appear to have possessed the same assimilative qualities that characterised their brethren in North western France and following upon their conversion to **Christianity**, friendship and co-operation seem to have sprung up rapidly between the two peoples. The settlement of the British religious community on **Caldy** was probably in the nature of separate oratories enclosed within a stone or turf wall, after the manner of the remains which are to be found at the present day on the lonely island of the Skellig (another Norse settlement). **Caldey** was within easy reach of the mainland, and it is probable that if the original cells of the British devotees had been spared by the first invaders whilst in their pagan stage, they would be taken over and remodelled by the same people after their adoption of **Christianity** [**Giraldus Cambrensis**, who was born at **Manorbier**, and must have known the Monastery well, states that the monks of **Caldey** were living as solitaries in defiance of papal decrees (*Symbolum Electorum Rolls ed 1324*)].

The next point in the history of the religious settlement on **Caldey** is the grant of the island by **Geva** or **Giva**, the wife of **Martin** of Tiron, to the newly founded or re-founded, Monastery of **St Dogmaels** in the north of the county. **Martin** came over to England in the wake of the Conqueror, and was granted whatever land he could secure and conveniently retain in South Wales; in virtue of which he became master of the district called **Kemes** in North west **Pembrokeshire**. He had apparently intended to enlarge and modernise the small monkish establishment which it is almost certain that he founded at **St Dogmaels** within his lordship (as it now became) of **Kemes**, but his intentions were frustrated by death, and his son **Robert**'s grant is the first charter to that house. It would seem from the words of the grant *,Dedit iisdem Monachis mater mea insulam Pyr, qui alio nomine Caldea nuncupatur quam a domino meo rege datam matri meae dederam* (*Dugdale, Mon. Angl., 130*) that **Giva** may have had some special connection , possibly patrimonial, with **Caldey**, or that she may have been the daughter of a Scandinavian Viking who had accompanied **Martin** from the great Scandinavian duchy of Normandy. (There has also been a suggestion that although mother of **Robert**, she was not **Martin**'s legal wife) It is difficult otherwise to account for **Martin** or **Robert**'s knowledge of the existence of a small body of monks on a windswept island far distant from **Kemes** The grant was made in or shortly after the year 1113 and it is clear that within a few years a Monastery, dedicated to **St Mary**, and closely following the customary plan, was established on **Caldey**.

The small house passed through a long and uneventful existence, keeping the even tenor of its ways as a cell to **St Dogmaels** unto the very end in 1535 At The surrender of the house there were eight tenants holding by lease of by the year

Ancient Church RCAM

About 300 yds north east of the priory **Church** and apparently outside the limits of the Priory enclosure is a building which has many claims to being regarded as the original **Church** of the island; one that was discarded for new and modernised monastic buildings erected by the monks of **St Dogmaels** after the grant of **Robert de Tiron** and **Geva** his mother. It consists of a simple chancel and nave of almost equal size, the chancel being 18ft square and the nave twenty ft square, and the walls being of uniform thickness of 3 ft. The south and east walls of the chancel are modern. The chancel arch is round, low and only 8ft wide. In 1907 a Norman doorway was discovered in the west wall of the nave. The windows comprise one in the north wall of the chancel,

a second in the south wall of the nave The western porch is not bonded into the main wall, and is probably of a later date; above it is a small round window. In 1918 several burials of possibly the 15th century, were discovered beneath the exterior south wall of the **Church** (*trans.Carm. Antiq. Soc. xii 43*). The dedication was to **St Mary**, doubtless in supersession of an earlier Celtic saint.

Ogam and Latin Inscribed stone **RCAM**

A stone which **Fenton** , writing in 1811 (tours 458) states was dug up in the ruins of the Priory “many years ago”and which appears to have been used successively as a lintel to a window, and as a garden seat, is now preserved in the Priory **Church**. The inscription is in Latin and Ogram.

Chapel **RCAM**

In addition to the priory **Church** and the ancient (later , parish) **Church** , a small Chapel stood formally on one of the cliffs. The naturalist **Ray**, writing in 1662 says “We passed over to **Caldey** Isle .. In the island are three Chapels, one at the abbey or priory and two more”, **Lewis Morris** , the antiquary, in his “*Plans of Harbours etc*” [1748] sketches a small edifice on Chapel point, and describes it as “Chapel seen from sea”. There is now no vestige of a building, but careful excavation might disclose foundations of walls.

The State of Education in Wales1847 Isle of Caldy Report

The entire of this island with the exception of the lighthouse and the road leading to it belongs to **Cabot Kynaston esq.**, who resides there. It comprises about 500 acres. A considerable export trade is carried on from it in limestone. The population are in part agricultural labourers and part quarrymen. There are also a few persons attached to the service of the lighthouse. The labourers earn 1s 2d or 1s 4d per day, with barley sold to them at 3s 6d per bushel, on their own finding.. The quarrymen work by task, and taking the year round earn from 2s to 2s 6d per day. They work, however, especially in summer, when the limestone is lading, a greater number of hours than the common day-labourers. They draw their wages at the rate of 1s per day, and receive the residue at the end of the year in one sum.

The number of children on the island is 39; of these 27 are between 5 and 15 years. There is no school of any kind upon the island, which is 2 ½ miles from **Tenby**. There is a building used as a **Church** when any Clergyman chooses to go over and serve it, but there is no regular service or minister. The proprietor does not permit the use of this building to Dissenters. Two or three years ago there was a Clergyman visiting **Tenby** who used without payment to perform service in the **Church** regularly, but since his departure the practice has not been maintained. The proprietor considers that the endowment or establishment of a **Church** might compromise his privileges of being extra parochial and tithe free. The present **Bishop of St David's** has offered him a bond of indemnity in both respects, but the offer was not accepted. The people on the island are utterly unprovided with instruction either secular or spiritual, save such as they bring with them as immigrants, and can convey in their domestic capacities. It may be that one here and there can put a **Child** to live with a relative at **Tenby**, or elsewhere on the mainland where there is a school, but this is not, nor can be, with poor people often the case. There had been a private dame-school kept in the island, but on the dame's death no one succeeded to her post. Tithe and poor-rates are standing monuments, in the common and statute law, of what in this country has been considered due in the way of spiritual and physical from landed property to the creators of its produce. Both of these incidentals, however, are connected with such property by virtue of its being parochial; **Caldy** is extra parochial, and, accordingly, the labourers upon it have neither **Church** nor settlement

The proprietor does not permit a public house to be erected on the island. The inhabitants, however, are rather out of the way of temptation than superior to it, whenever liquor can be had , either from vessels that are loaded, or on their visits to the mainland.

I was informed that it was in contemplation by some persons in **Tenby** to subscribe towards raising a school in the island if a site could be obtained.

Caldy Island Shipwrecks

Sometimes the weather round **Caldey** Island is not kind. There are also navigation hazards as the **Lewis Morris** chart of 1748 shows and so many vessels have perished in the seas round this island

1842 **Mary Ann Eliza**. (New Quay). Sloop. 24 tons. **Caldey Island**.

1845 June 22nd. **Priscilla**. (Aberystwyth). Schooner. Near **Caldey**. Ireland to Gloucester laden with oats.

1847 February 2nd **Eliza** Sailing Ship. **Caldey**

1856 October 3rd **Jules**. Ketch. Between **Caldey** and **St. Margarets** Island.

1859 September 13th. **Frienda** (Bridgewater). Brigantine. **Caldey** Island. Bridgewater to **Pembroke Dock**.

1864 November 18th **Union**. Sloop. **Caldey** roads.

1865 October 29th **Ocean**. Sloop. Near **Caldey** island. Roads.

1866 January 3rd. **Union**. Smack. **Caldey** roads.

1867 September/October **Friends**. (**Milford**). Sloop **Caldey** island.

1868 August 22nd. **Emily Ann**. Schooner. **Caldey** roads.

1868 August 22nd nameless. (Cork). **Caldey** roads.

1873 September 10th **William** and **Mary**. Smack. **Caldey** roads

1878 June 27th. **Olive**. Smack. 5 miles off **Caldey** island.

1879 December 10th **Commodore**. Sailing ship. **Caldey** island.

1882 April 30th **Roe**. Schooner. **Caldey**.

1882 December 12th **Ada Elizabeth**. Schooner. 77 tons. 20 miles off **Caldey**. Run-down and lost.

1890 August 28th **Saucy Jack**. (**Tenby**). Smack. 32 tons.(Bt Brixham 1875). Off **Caldey** island.

1894 August 26th **Rje**. (Brixham) sailing ship. 22 tons. Off **Caldey**.

1900 February 26th **Ceres** schooner. **Caldey** island.

1915 September 2nd. **Kelvinia**. Steamship. 9 miles s.by w. of **Caldey** island. After hitting enemy sea mine.

1916 August 11th **Gloriosa**. Fishing smack. 12 miles s. by w. of **Caldey** island. Sank by enemy u-boat action.

1940 February 3rd **Belpariel**. (norwegian). Heavy lift salvage ship. **Caldey** island. Drinkem bay. Stranded, refloated 20/4.

1941 March 21st. **London ii**. Steamer. 18 miles s.s.e. of **Caldey** island. Bombed by enemy aircraft. Sank.

1941 March 21st. **Millisle**. Coaster. 12 miles off **Caldey** island. Bombed and sank by enemy aircraft.

1941 March 26/27th **Faraday**. (London). (bt 1874). Steam cable ship. 2934 tons. 360'x 52'x 35'ft. Hoopers point. South of **Marloes sands**. 51.42.40.N. 05.12.12.W. Falmouth to **Milford** laden with 3870 tons of submarine cable. Bombed. Salvaged 90 miles of submarine cable.

1943 September 10th **Crimson Rambler**. (**Caldey**). (bt looe 1915). Motor tender. 19 tons. 44'ft long. Eel point, **Caldey** island. Saved on 23/8/41. Broke away. Grounded.

1945 October 7th **Juta**. (glasgow). Steamship. 1550 tons. 2 miles south of **Caldey** island. Holed off **St. Govan's head**. Homeward bound from Rouen to Glasgow in ballast.

1954 November 29th **Lady Shiela**. Motor vessel. S.e. of **Caldey**.

1961 **Lollipop**. (**Caldey**). **Caldey** island

1961 November 25th **St. Kilda**. (Glasgow). Motor vessel. 4 miles off **Caldey**. Glasgow to Port **Talbot** laden with steel coils.

1979 January 26/28th **Balholm** (Formally Norwegian). Motor Ferry vessel. 240 tons. Off **Linney** Head./Crow Rock. Now believed and reported to the rear of **Caldey** Island. With fuel problems, anchored 1/2 mile off Crow Rock. 5 days later vessel had disappeared. Enroute for Ireland. A life-jacket was found at **Lydstep**, 15 miles east. Believed foundered off **Manobier/Caldy**.

Names Connected with Caldý

Adam ? 1543 **Caldý** ChurchWarden **PRO223**

Baily Dom Theodore Benedictine monk stain glass window **Caldý** priory church

Beynon Thomas 19-Jul 1795 **St Issells** Mariner, fell 200 ft from a cliff on **Caldý** Island collecting gulls eggs *Inquest report*

Bradshaw John 1535 .of Presteign granted land of **Caldý** by *Henry VIII*
Reformation

Bradshaw John 1610 **St Dogmaels** Sold **Caldý** Island to **Walter Philpin?** of **Tenby**
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Bradshawe John C1600 **Caldy** Inherited from his Father sold it to **Mr Walter Philips?**
of Tenby *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bradshawe John **Caldy** Inherited from his father—had a son **John** *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bradshaw Roger C1543 **Caldy** Purchased Island – had belonged to **St Dogwells**
abbey
He had a son **John** *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bushell W Done 1897 .Rev Purchased **Caldy** Island

de Tours Robert 1113 son of **Martin** founded priory **Caldy** Island A
Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834

Gildas 6c studied on **Caldy** Island.

Jones John Paul American Privateer called at **Caldy** Island

Kynaston Bridger Edward 1870 **Caldy** Island Owner of **Caldy** Island--- alabaster reliquary
*Arch Camb*1870

Maglorius 6c studied on **Caldy** Island.

Owen ? 1543 ChurchWarden **Caldy** *PRO 223/423* .

Philpin Walter 1610 **Caldy** Island & **Tenby** "Alderman of **Tenby**, was the
owner of **Caldy** Island, which he had purchased a little before 1610 from **John Bradshaw** of **St**,
Dogmaels," *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Piro c520AD first Abbot **Caldy** died – drunk fell down well

Samson ? 520AD appointed Abbot **Caldy** but moved to live in a cave at
Stackpole

ap William Owen Thomas 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Willyams John 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Prowte Richard 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Whyting Lewis 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Prowte Thomas 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Webe Lewis 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Gough William 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Adam John 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

Lloyde **Owen** 1536 **Caldy** all tithes with site of Priory estimated as 18 acres.

Camrose,

Geraldus Cambrensis

[**Archbishop Baldwin & Giraldus Cambrensis** passed through the place on their way to **St David's**].

1188 From **Haverford** we proceeded on our journey to Menevia, distant from thence about twelve miles, and passed through **Camros**, where, in the reign of **King Stephen**, the relations and friends of a distinguished young man, **Giraldus, son of William**, revenged his death by a too severe retaliation on the men of Ros.

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris**

1324 **Kameros Welsh - cam Rhos - crooked Moor.**

Topographical Dictionary 1839 **Lewis Camrhos**

Camrhos, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (North west by North) from **Haverfordwest**, on the road to **St Davids**; containing 1210 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the western bank of the west Cleddau river, and **St. St Bride's Bay**: it comprises 8129 acres. **Camrhos** House is the seat of **Charles W. T. J. W. Bowen**, esq.. Fairs are held on February 13th and November 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 10. 5., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £127, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, **Mr. Bowen**. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Ishmael**: near it is a large tumulus, which has never been opened. There are two places of worship for **Independents**, and one for **Baptists**. A day school is promoted by **Mr Bowen**, and another by **Miss Akland**, of Cleddau Lodge: four Sunday schools are also kept, two of them by the **Independents**, one of them by the **Baptists**, and the fourth by the two denominations jointly.

Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales **John Marius Wilson** 1870-72

Camrose, or **Camrhos**, a village and a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 3¼ miles North Northwest of **Haverfordwest** railway station; and has a post office under **Haverfordwest**, and fairs on 13 Feb. and 12 Nov. The parish includes also the villages of **Keston**, **WolfsDale**, and **Pelcomb**. Acres, 8,129. Real property, £6,348. Pop., 1,126. Houses, 241. The property is much subdivided. **Camrose** House is the seat of **H. W. Bowen**, esq.. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £80. Patron, **H. W. Bowen**, esq.. The **Church** is not good. There are two dissenting Chapels.

Arch Camb **J. Romilly Allen** 1877

Camrose is a village four miles to the north west of **Haverfordwest** consisting of a few scattered cottages with walls of whitewashed mud and roofs of thatch. Probably the only difference of **Camrose** today and **Camrose** five hundred years ago, is that a large dissenting meeting house now shares the space

restored mill

Motte and **Bailey** converted in the 18c into a folly **Hill**

1913 *South Wales by Wade 1913*

A parish in **Pembrokeshire** 4mils north west of **Haverfordwest**. The **Church** preserves a piscina, a sanctus bellcote, an early font and a chalice of 1574.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

Camrose had a motte and **Bailey Castle** standing above the **Camrose** brook. At **WolfsDale** the **Bishop of St David's** met **Llewellyn the Great** in 1217 and persuaded him not to launch an attack on **Haverfordwest**, - but he did three years later.

James Berry, a farm servant at **WolfsDale** was the grandfather of **Lord Buckland, Viscount Kemsley** and Viscount **Camrose**

Keeston originally Ketingston and Tregetin in Welsh, has an earthwork consisting of three concentric lines of defence and Walesland Rath was an oval enclosure with round huts of the third century BC

Acc to *Medieval Buildings* - published by Preseli District Council

East Dudwell - **Camrose** A splended example of a conical round chimney attached to a small building with an ogee window and doorway

Acc to *The Monastic Order in South Wales 1066 -1348* **F G Cowley**

Haverfordwest Monastery was founded by **Robert Fitz Richard** around 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities

The following Churches were appropriated to it

Haverfordwest	value £10 0 0d
Camros	value £12 0 0d
Llanstadwell	value £6 13 4d
St Ismael's	value £8 0 0d
Dale	value £5 6 8d
Haroldston	value £2 0 0d

Church - St Ismael

Arch Camb 4th series No 8 p 214

There are remains of the staircase which led to the rood-loft in the north wall of the chancel. The Chancel arch is pointed without any moulding. Width of chancel 17' 3". Chancel arch width 13' 5". Nave width 20' 10"

RCAM Pembroke 1920 No 110

The **Church** was very thoroughly restored in the year 1883. It consists of Chancel, nave and west tower. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. In the north wall are the remains of the rood stairs and facing the nave on either side of the chancel are two plain corbels which supported the loft.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter**. (1994)

A scalloped Norman font lies in the long nave which has a rood-loft stair on the north side and a 15c south doorway. The chancel has a blocked 13c lancet, a 14c piscina, and a 15c south window. A 14c south Chapel has been demolished and the single arches to the nave and chancel blocked up. The thin west tower is of uncertain date. The nave windows are of 1883

1923 RCAM The Parish Church dedicated to St Ismael

The **Church** was very thoroughly restored in the year 1883. It consists of a chancel 29 ¼ ft by 17 ¼ ft, nave 65ft by 20 ¾ ft, and a west tower 12ft square. In the north wall of the chancel is a closed Early English lancet, and in the south wall is a similar double light window, also closed. There is a stone bench on either side of the chancel, and in the south east corner a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. In the north wall are the remains of the rood stairs, and facing the nave on either side of the chancel arch are two plain corbels which support the loft. On the exterior south wall of the nave, just beyond the chancel is the outline of a pointed arch which may have led to a now vanished transeptal Chapel, and there are traces of a squint. The north and south doorways to the nave have plain pointed heads, and are without porches. The sanctus Bell-cot and Bell are restorations. The windows Throughout are modern. The font is of the cushion type, the bowl 24in square externally and 18 ½ in internally with a depth of 7 ½ in; it rests upon a plain circular shaft and square base. The total height is 35 in.

The tower is of two stories, with corbel table and battlements. The lower story, which has a plain barrel vault opens to the nave under a pointed arch. It has no external doorway. In the north east corner is a polygonal turret containing fifty nine steps. The lights are mere slits. In the belfry stage is a blocked light which formerly opened upon the **Church** interior. The walls have no batter, and there is no string course – visited 28th September 1920

St Ismael's; St Ambrose's Church, Camrose RCAHMW

St Ismael's is a Medieval parish **Church**, probably of 13th century origin with a chancel modified in the 14th century and a tower added in the 15th century. The **Church** was restored in 1883 by **J. P. Seddon**, and by **Wyn Jones** in 2001 after a fire. An octagonal pier at the junction of nave and chancel, found during recent restoration work, provides evidence for two lost south transeptal Chapels.

Camrose Church-Hall

Church-room and school at the entrance to the parish **Church** , probably designed by **J. P. Seddon** who restored the **Church** in 1883. According to an inscription on the roadside elevation, the building was erected as a memorial to **Katharine Lewis** (d. 1881), wife of **J.L.G.P. Lewis** of **Henllan**. **RCAHMW**

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This vicarage was appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverfordwest**, of the order of **St. Augustine**.

Camrose Church was assessed in 1291 at £12, the tenths payable thereon to the **King** being 24s.—**Taxatio**.

Camros.—Ecclesia ibidem ex eollacione prioris **Haver-Ford'**, **Ricus Powell**, clericus, vicarius ibidem tenet vicariam et mansionem cum gleba. Et ralet fructus hujus vicarie per annum vju xiijs iiijd. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xiiijd ob'. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus xxiijd. Et remanet **Clare** £3 10s 3d Inde deerina 13s 0d.—**Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged: '—**Camros** alias Carnrose V. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s 2d. Archidiac' quolibet annu 1s 11d. Mans. cum gleb., &c. Pri. **Haverford** west Propr. **William and John Innys**, gent., 1714 ; **Hugh Bowen** upon his own petition, 1765 **William Wheeler Bowen**, esq., 1778. Clear yearly value, £40 **King's Books**, £6 10s 6d—**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 1st May, 1543, **Arnold Butler**, of **Johnston**, obtained from the Crown a lease of the Rectory of **Camrose** for 21 years, which rectory was late the property of the dissolved Priory of **Haverfordwest**.—*State Papers*.

On 10 May, 1545, **Henry Jones**, of the Household, obtained from the Crown a lease of the tithes of **Camrose** Rectory.—*State Papers*.

On 1st June, 1883, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

A faculty was issued on 10 April, 1903 for the removal of a cottage.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Camrose (S. Ismael). — The **Elizabethan** Chalice here corresponds in shape and decoration with the **Walton West** example, and is of the same date (1574) and by the same maker. This silver-**Smith's** Mark, M, is also found at Kemble, Glos., 1574; Bridstow, in Herefordshire, 1576, and elsewhere, a cup at Daglingworth, Glos., 1565, supplying O. E. P. with his Mark.

There is a single band of interlaced strap-work on the bowl, with foliation in the usual style. The criss-cross and dot pattern takes the place of the more usual vertical line mouldings on stem and base. The knop on the stem is filleted and is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, 6 in.; weight, 6 oz. 7 dwts. The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.

— A Paten, 5in. in diameter resting on a foot ; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwts, with date letter indicating the year 1731. Underneath is inscribed " Presented by **Emma Webb Bowen** of **Camrose** September' 1838 " with illegible maker's Mark. This piece is ornamented with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and was probably purchased from a dealer ; it is of the Britannia standard.

— A brass Alms-dish, 11 in. in diameter, bearing the legend " He that hath pitt upon the Poor lendeth UNTO THE **Lord**".

1929 **St Ishmael** Incumbent and Curates; **T G Jenkyns**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Lebanon **Baptist** Chapel

Lebanon **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1838 and rebuilt in 1876. The later Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable entry plan. **RCAHMMW**, Still open 1998

1851 **Henry John**, Deacon, Delcomb [**Pelcomb?**], Nr **Haverfordwest**

Remarks [on an attached sheet]: Our Chapel was built in 1838; the land being given by a Neighbouring Gentleman, when a few **Baptist** friends in and about **Camrose** came to the determination of Building a small Chapel for the convenience of Worship and for a publick day School. (though no Sunday School at present). the space without sittings for the school 30 feet long by 10 feet broad the other space is filled up with free sittings. We have no stated minister for the last twelve months being supplied by neighbouring Ministers with the students from the **Haverfordwest** Academy. the weekly school has been tried by several school Masters since the erection of the Chapel but was given up for the want of scholars the schoolmaster could not find his own support by the number of Scholars attending. We live in an agriculture district, the poorer class being too poor to pay for the schooling of their children. The present school master is an old Englishman, **William Rouse**, being in this country for this some years he has as yet few scholars he has his maintenance chiefly by the Generosity of friends."

Keystone **Congregational** Chapel; Keeston United Reformed **Church**; Tregetin

Keystone **Congregational** Chapel was built in 1787, rebuilt in 1799, rebuilt again in 1856 and renovated in 1881. The present Chapel, dated 1856, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. *RCAHMW*, October 2010 1851 **James Williams**, Minister

Bethel Congregational Chapel, WolfsDale

1851 **Henry Mathias**, Minister

Bethel Congregational Chapel was built in 1827, rebuilt in 1884, rebuilt again in 1900 and restored in 1950. The present Chapel, dated 1900, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Sutton English Baptist Chapel, Sutton; Bethel

Sutton Baptist Chapel was built in 1839, rebuilt in 1870 and renovated in 1884. The 1870 Chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Portfield Gate **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel, Portfield Gate

Portfield **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1835, renovated in 1875 and then rennovated again in 1926. By 1991 this Chapel had been converted for use as an undertakers store. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

1653 Education

Evidence of local private education is afforded by the Papers of the Great Sessions for 1653, which hand down to us the fact that **Mary** (afterwards wife of **Griffith Tankard** of **Camrose**), on 25 Nov., 1649, before her marriage to her husband, agreed at **Roch** with **John Price**, clerk, to board, lodge. and educate at his house at **Fishguard** one **Richard Birt** for the sum of £6 per annum. The document goes on to say that **Richard Birt** was boarded and educated for 2 ½ years, but the £15 due for the same not having been paid, she and her husband, **Griffith Tankard**, were sued for the amount. **Mary Tankard** was the daughter of **Thomas Hayward** of Fletherhill, in the parish of **Rudbaxton**, and **Richard Birt** was no doubt the son of her aunt **Frances Hayward** by her husband **Robert Birt** of Llwyndyris, while **John Price** was the vicar of **Fishguard**.

Papers of the Great Sessions Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Camrose

Mr Thomas Mathias, farmer, informed me that labourer's wages on their own finding are from 7s to 8s a week, and with food 4s; adult farm servants (many of whom attend Sunday schools) from £7 to £8 a year; female servants , from 50s to £3.

The means of obtaining daily education in this parish are sufficient; there are three day schools in the parish, two of them tolerably well conducted; viz **WolfsDale** and **Cleddau** schools — January 5th 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

Cleddeau School

This school is held in a barn adjoining Cleddau Lodge and converted into a schoolroom. It is in good repair, as well as the furniture which consists of two desks, one large table, seven benches, and a large box to keep the books..

The mistress gives great satisfaction to **Miss Akland** , who supports the school, principally at her own expense; the scholars who are labourers , farmers and mechanics shildren, pay 1d per week; this is returned in clothing and books. The girls are taught sewing and needlework, and the school is held in high estimation in the neighbourhood.-- January 5th 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

WolfsDale School

This school is conducted in a schoolhouse erected in 1840 on ground belonging to the **Independents** by public subscription. The schoolroom is on the ground floor, on the first there are two rooms for the master's residence. The furniture consists of one square table, two benches with ten planks lying on one side of the room to be made into desks as soon as funds could be had for that purpose.

The chief supporter of this school is **C. W. Bowen** esq.. Of **Camrose** who pays £10 a year for teaching the children of his tenants and others that are too poor to pay. The school is open to all and no catechisms of any description taught. The scholars who are not of **Mr Bowen's** nomination list pay from 1d to 3d a week.

The master who is the Minister of the **Independent** Chapel adjoining, spoke English well.

January 5th 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

Keystone School

The furniture of the schoolroom consisted of three tables, six benches one chair, a bed for the master, two boxes, and various articles for domestic purposes.

The master is an elderly person living alone, in distressed circumstances. He is a Welshman by birth, and not thoroughly conversant with English.

January 5th 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

Names connected with Camrose

Clergy CCED

Carr , Marco_	1634	Vicar
Owen, George	1661	Vicar
Howell, Georgius	1678	Vicar
Howell, Georgius	1688	Rector
Howell, Georgius	1692	Vicar
Howells, Georgius	1714	Vac (natural death) Vicar
Bowen, Carolus	1714	Vicar
Bowen, Carolus	1717	Vicar
Grant, Johannes	1717	Curate
Bowen, Carolus	1720	Vicar

Fenton, Ludovicus	1728	Curate	
Bowen, Hugh	1738	Curate	
Bowen , Hugh	1765	Vicar	
Bowen , Charles	1765	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Bowen , Hugh	1778	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Wright , Pryce	1778	Vicar	
Lovett , John	1792	Vicar	
Levett , John	1804	Vicar	
Levett , John	1833	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Wheeler Webb Bowen , William	1833	Vicar	

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Bowen Hugh Webb 1806 of **Camrose** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Bowen Chas W Townsend Webb 1872 **Camrose** *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

? **Sarah** 1829 February 4 of **Camrose** baptized March 7 1829 no parents and no ministers signature *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*

Akland Miss 1834. of Cleddau Lodge **Camrose** school *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*

Barnard Hector 23 February 1773 **Camrose**, blacksmith Offence Assault following a dispute involving the trespass of cattle belonging to **Bevans Thomas** , the elder, prosecutor's father. **Camrose**, 23 February 1773 Prosecutor **Bevans Thomas** , the Younger *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennett John 1623 west **Pelcomb**, . **Camrose** *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Berry James farm servant of **Camrose** grandfather of **Lord Buckland, Viscount Kemsley and Viscount Camrose**

Bevans Margaret 23 February 1773 **Camrose**, Married Offence Assault. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Barnard Hector** Verdict No prosecution. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bevans Thomas 23 February 1773 the younger **Camrose**, Yeoman Offence Assault. **Camrose**, Prosecutor **Barnard Hector** Verdict No prosecution. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen of Camrose

The **Bowen's** of **Camrose** and **WolfsDale** are junior branches of the line of **Bowen John of Llechmeilir and his wife** who was a daughter and heiress of **Roblyn William of Roblinston** about the time of **HenryIV** according to *Fenton*

Bowen Anne 1821 married **Webb George** of **Hasguard** and through her inherited the **Camrose** property in 1821 took the surname and coat of arms of the **Bowens**.. They had a son **Hugh Webb Bowen**

Bowen Hugh Webb of **Camrose** son of **George Webb** of **Hasguard** married twice and the heir to the **Camrose** estate was **Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb**

Bowen Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb 1836 of **Camrose** JP, *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* eldest son of **Hugh Webb Bowen** was not married

Bowen Rev William Wheeler Webb November 7th 1803 of **Camrose** --inherited --Vicar of **Camrose** from 1833 born at **Camrose** House BA and MA Cambridge Married first 1830 **Fortune Mary Grace Josephine Vonburr** daughter of **Fortune Rev Fredric** Rector of moat Pembs. 2nd 1845 **Duffin Olivia** daughter of **Duffin Charles** Captain and had surviving children by both marriages ten sons and four daughter

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free socage- as son and heir of Mark **Bowen** of **Roblinston**- held for him and his heirs for ever *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Charles W T J W 1834 esq. **Camrhos** House **Camrose** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis

Bowen Hugh 1765 **Camrose** clerk Patr and Propr *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Bowen Hugh Webb 1806 of **Camrose** 1806 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* esq. Patron **St Martins Church Haverfordwest** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis 1834

Bowen Mark 14th May, 1577 -- son and heir **Thomas Bowen** free tenant manor of **Camrose** *Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Thomas 14th May, 1577 gentleman, free tenant manor of **Camrose** had son Mark. *Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen William Wheeler 1778 **Camrose** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston **Johnston** Pems lease of the tithes **Llanwnda** . lease of the Rectory of **Camrose** 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Canon Sir Thomas 1623 **Leweston Camrose** *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howell,s 1980

Canon Sir Thomas 1623 **West Pelcomb, Camrose** *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howell,s 1980

Canon Sir, Thomas 1620s was a member of an ancient family in **Pembrokeshire**, and flourished in the reign of **James I**. He was a man of great wealth, power, and learning. As an antiquary, he justly ranked very high, and distinguished himself in the celebrated controversy, in which he maintained that Carlell, to whom Rhodri Mawr, in the distribution of his principality, gave the chief portion of South Wales, with the palace at Dinevawr, was his eldest son. This gave rise to a warm contest, and brought into the field, on the other side, the more eminent antiquary, **Vaughan, Robert** of Hengwrt, who refuted all the arguments of his opponents in his "*British Antiquities revived.*" **Eminent Welshmen** –R **Williams** 1852

de Carew Gerald had been killed at **Camrose** by the men of **Roose**, upon whom his family took dire vengeance."

Codd John 1623 Broughtons Land, **North Camrose**,. **Camrose** *Peasant Houses in Stuart* **Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells** 1980

Cornock Thomas , and Watkin 1623 **West Pelcomb. Camrose** *Peasant Houses in Stuart* **Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells** 1980

David James **June 13** 1828 of **Camrose** baptized *Penbont Zion Hill*
Independent Parents **Henry David & Phebe** nee **John** Mountain Cott

Davies Francis deceased 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of **Francis Davies** of **Dudwell** parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest** sister of the deceased **Francis Davies** **Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest** Merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Devonald George 18 October 1799 **Llanstadwel** Gent Offence Assault on prosecutor on a Fair day called Little May Fair A dispute arose as the prosecutor refused to have the Prosecutor 's cattle placed in a vacant standing by his own and struck them on their faces The prosecutor fell into a ditch and the Prosecutor 's horse stumbled very near him **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Evans John Camrose** Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Estmond John 1623 **North Camrose**, *Peasant Houses in Stuart* **Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells** 1980

Gwynne Morrice 1577 May 14 *Camrose Mayor* – free socage *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Howell John 9 March 1818 **Camrose** Labourer Offence Highway robbery of cloth, **Camrose** Prosecutor **Morris James, Minwear**, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Innys John 1714 gent **Camrose** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Innys William 1714 gent **Camrose** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

James Thomas November 12 1828 of **Camrose** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill Independent** parents **Thomas James** Laborer & **Amy nee Prosfer or Prosser** Dudwell.

John David 12 February 1752 **Camrose** Offence Manslaughter of **John John, Camrose**, aged 15, by accidentally firing prisoner's gun carried under his arm. No indictment. **Camrose Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

John George 2 July 1785 **Camrose** blacksmith Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wheat, blankets, a box rule and tools. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Griffiths Joseph** Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/- - partial verdict Punishment 2 years imprisonment in the House of Correction **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

John Mary 15 September 1795 **Camrose** Married Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money and wearing apparel. Indicted twice for the fact, the other for theft. **Hasguard** Prosecutor **Davies Anne** widow Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jones Henry 10 May 1545.of the Household lease of the tithes of **Camrose** Rectory

Lallis Jane 10 Dec 1826 **Camrose Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jul 1895 Malad Oneida Idaho Married to **price, John** on 15 Dec 1866 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Lewis Thomas 12 October 1810 **Camrose** Labourer Offence Theft from an outhouse belonging to the dwelling house, of money,,Prisoner and his grandson employed by prosecutor to pull down a chimney, **Camrose** Prosecutor **Woolcock Thomas** , , **Camrose**, farmer Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Llewhellin John 16 June 1782 **Camrose** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Roberts Jane** Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Mathew David **West Pelcomb, Camrose Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire** Brian and John Howells 1980

Mathew Francis 1 August 1770 **Haroldston St Issells** Shoemaker Offence Assault on **Banner, Mary** prosecutor's wife. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Banner Richard** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Mathias Egerton Lloyd Anthony b. 1890 , of Marconi House, was an electrical engineer. He sold Upper House, **WolfsDale, Camrose, Pembrokshire**, in 1919-1920.

North John 1623 **Camrose, Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire** Brian and John Howells 1980

Powell Ricus 1535 **Camrose** clericus **Valor Eccl**

Renish Jenkin 1623 **North Camrose, Camrose Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire** Brian and John Howells 1980

Renish Thomas 1606 Dec. 4 Will **Thomas Renish** of the parish of **Camrose** mentions 8 silver spoons **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**.

Robelyn

gave their name to **Roblinston** in **Camrose** parish. Acc to **Owen Pembrokeshire Families**

Robelyn Alexander 1324 of **Roblinston Camrose** held parts of a fee at Robelingston, and at **Great and Little Hamborth** 1324 *Arch Camb Juror Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 1307 September 20..*

He seems to have died in that year for in the next year we have an account of his lands at **Roblinston**, and at **Great and Little Hamborth**, his heir being a minor."

Robelyn Joan 1324, the heiress of the house, later married **John ap Owen**, whence came the **Bowens**, of **Camrose**

Robelyn Adam 1366 mis-called, in *Jones and Freeman's History of St David's* **Rokelyn**, was archdeacon of **St Davids**

Scourfield Maud married **Owen Tankard** of Dudwell in the parish of **Camrose**

Scourfield Elizabeth married **Johns Harry** of Southfield **Camrose**

Seaborn Thomas 8 December 1778 **Camrose** Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Ann Thomas** widow, of money belonging to **Thomas Phillips**. Endorsed 'a most infamous and malicious indictment'. Recognizance refers to pickpocketing. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Phillips Thomas**, **Camrose**, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smyth John 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Summers Richard 1753, Oct. 5 .**Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell, parish of **Camrose**, gent., deceased, and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest**, sister of the deceased **Francis Davies**, **Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest**, Merchant. Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Sutton John of **Camrose** 1545 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Tankard John 14th May, 1577 free tenant manor of **Camrose** *Arch Camb* 1903

Tankard John 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Warren William 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free socage-- held for him and his heirs for ever *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Watt James December 27 1829 of **Camrose** baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* parents **John Watt** **Mason** & **Amy** nee **Richard**.

Watt William December 12 1828 of **Camrose** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill Independent** parents **John Watt Mason & Amy nee Richard** .

Williams James February 22 1829 of **Camrose** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill Independent** Parents **James Williams Laborer & Mary nee John** Dwsmountain ?

Wogan John 1577 May 14 **Camrose** of **Boulston**-free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court **Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb** 1903

Wogan John 1567 of **Boulston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** -free tenant manor of **St. Ishmael's** 14th May, 1577, free tenant manor of **Camrose** 14th May, 1577 **Arch Camb** 1903

Woolcock William 13 June 1774 **Camrose** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Camrose** Prosecutor **Bevans John** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Hearth Tax 1670. Camros Parish

Owens, George clerk .	Camros	H.2
Husband Francis	Camros	H
Warlow Lewis	Camros	H
Jones John	Camros	H
Wathan Thomas	Camros	H
Bennett Morgan	Camros	H
Fouler Richard	Camros	H
Nash Thomas	Camros	H
Folond John	Camros	H
Wathan Thomas .	Camros	H
Garrett Mathew	Camros	H
Young John	Camros	H 2
Young Lewis.	Camros	H
Thomas John	Camros	H
Marrow Thomas	Camros	H 2
Reynish Thomas	Camros	H 2

Morgan John	Camros	H
Vittlel Thomas	Camros	H
Browne Rowland (Smith)	Camros	H
Nash Richard	Camros	H
Bowen Mathew	Camros	H 2
Deverox Margaret	Camros	H
Deverox Johan	Camros	H
Bowen Mathew	Camros	H 3
Griffith Henry, Miller	Camros	H
Thorne David	Camros	H
Williams Robert .	Camros	H
Bowen Owen	Camros	H 2
Howell Alban.	Camros	H
Jones .Robert	Camros	H
Bowen John.	Camros	H
Walter . Jane.	Camros	H 3
Jones John, junior	Camros	H
Reynald Stephan	Camros	H
Crowther John	Camros	H
John Evan	Camros	H
Madox Richard .	Camros	H 2
Cannon John, gent.	Camros	H
Philpin William	Camros	H
Mathias John	Camros	H
Thomas David	Camros	H
John Lewis	Camros	H

Barron James	Camros	H 2
Jones William.	Camros	H
Warlow Walter	Camros	H 2
Mathias John	Camros	H
Young . David	Camros	H
Saunders John	Camros	H
David, Johan widow	Camros	H
William . William	Camros	H
Scott . David	Camros	H 2
Bucket .John	Camros	H
Griffith John	Camros	H
Young Richard	Camros	H 2
Jones Griffith.	Camros	H
William Edward	Camros	H 2
Stephens John	Camros	H
Watt Rees	Camros	H
Bydulph John	Camros	H 4
Warlow Lewis	Camros	H
David Morice	Camros	H 2
Warlow William	Camros	H
Haward Johan	Camros	H 3
John Evan	Camros	H
Evan John	Camros	H
William John	Camros	P
Warlow Thomas	Camros	P
John Evan	Camros	P

William Richard	Camros	P
David Griffith	Camros	P
Williams William	Camros	P
Williams John	Camros	P
Duggan Richard	Camros	P
Young . David	Camros	P
Follond John	Camros	P
Sutton Jane.	Camros	P
Jones Alice	Camros	P
.....		

Sites of Interest - RCAM 1923 & RCAHMW

Camrose House

An 18th century mansion, of random rubble build; the north (entrance) front is of five bays on three stories with basement & attics, having a central door, approached by steps.
Seat formerly of **Bowen** family. **RCAHMW**,

Camrose House, Garden, Camrose

Compact estate on southern outskirts of **Camrose**. Well preserved motte with a possible viewing platform adjoining. walled garden with a mill nearby.

It appears that the motte has been used as a viewing platform - 19th cent steps, walls, gateways and crown of yew trees. The walled garden with well preserved high walls is L-shaped to leave the motte in the angle.

Gardens, depicted by OS County series associated with **Camrose** House the mound is recorded elsewhere as a medieval **Castle** motte [though it is most probably a garden viewing platform Its main elements on that map include river, conservatory, woodland, walled garden, well, possible viewing platform, terrace and greenhouse

RCAHMW J.Wiles 18.03.05

Camros Castle; Camrose, Castle Mound

A motte and **Bailey Castle**. The currently ditchless motte, 34m in diameter and 4.8m high, has been adapted as a garden feature (see Nprn265265), with a spiral walk, yew plantings and a wall about the 16m summit; the **Bailey**, now isolated by a modern road, north of the motte, has a remaining area of 24m by 28m, and is defined by a bank with a ditch to the west and steep slopes to the north-east and east.

It is suggested that, rather than representing a medieval **Castle**, the 'motte' was originally a viewing platform for the gardens of **Camrose** House.

Source: **RCAHMW J.Wiles 12.09.03**

Camrose Mill

Camrose Mill is an early- to mid-nineteenth century two-storey building, now converted to a dwelling. It is constructed from rubblestone with a pitched slate roof and with a single brick chimney stack at the south end. There is a lean-to at the south gable, and a restored waterwheel at the north gable. The historic O.S. 25-inch maps show a leat from the **Camrose** Brook and a **Long** millpond behind the mill (the west side), and a tailrace which parallels the stream and passes under the adjacent road bridge.

Information from *Cadw Listed Buildings database*. W J Crompton, *RCAHMW*, 6 March 2014.

Plumstone Mountain Tumuli

On the summit of Plumstone Mountain are three sepulchral mounds :-

The largest and best preserved of the group is about half a mile to the north east of the carnedd on Dudwell Mountain. It stands 500 feet above sea level, and commands a wide view. It is a shapely grass covered mound 15ft in height, and a base circumference of 200 ft. It shows signs of a slight disturbance.

About 500 yds to the east are :-

Two smaller mounds, close to the prominent Plumstone Rosk. Each mound has a height of 5ft and a base circumference of some 150ft. They are grass grown and have been disturbed to a slight extent – Visited 25th April 1921.

Dudwell Mountain Carnedd

On the summit of Dudwell Mountain at Bench Mark 583 the 6in Ordinance sheet marks “ Beacon on site of carnedd”. All that is visible on this exposed and unenclosed summit are some few stones, of which only three are in their original positions, the remains of a demolished cromlech. The capstone has disappeared. The chamber whose axis is north and south, may have had a length of 5ft and a width of 2 ft. There are slight traces of the base of the cairn, which had a circumference of about 200ft. The view in all directions is extensive. Visited 25th April 1921.

Robleston Mountain Standing Stone

The left hand post of the gate on the road running from the Causeway to Twmpath farm has every appearance of having been one of the supporters of a cromlech which was standing on or near this spot about the year 1840. It has a height from the level of 8ft, is somewhat square in shape and has a flattened summit. The fields immediately to the east of it are still known as west and east Black Tump and White Tump which denotes a sepulchral mound –Visited 25th April 1921.

Plumstone Circle

On the original 1” Survey Map a circle is marked as standing on Plumstone Mountain, but little or no sign of such is now visible, and the site appears to be the same as that shown on the modern maps as “Tumuli”. All that can be said is that some three or four stone remain which may have formed part of a circle that had a possible diameter of 40 ft. The others have been either removed or sunk into the open moor. The distance between three of the stone is 5ft, the space to the fourth is 10 ft; but the ruin is too complete to admit of further details – visited 25th April 1921.

Crowhill Earthwork

This work stands on a bluff or low promontory north of Crowhill Bridge, overlooking the junction of **Pelcombe** Brook with the western Cleddeau. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch to the north west, with the natural fall to the streams on each side of the triangular enclosure. The bank somewhat more curved than usual has been considerably disturbed. It rises from the level of the interior to an average height of 5ft Throughout its course of 300ft and drops from 2 to 3ft to a

shallow exterior ditch. The entrance to the enclosure was at the east end of the bank; it has been much altered. The site is overgrown and difficult of examination. The field to the north-west where the ground rises slightly is known as Rath Park, the enclosed area as Rath.-- visited 28th September 1920

Pelcombe Rath

A triangular enclosure with widely curved **Angles** overlooking **Pelcombe** Brook, and distant about 500yds north east of **Pelcombe** Bridge. The work is placed on the side of a slight **Hill**. The bank to the north and east rises 2ft and drops 4ft to an outer ditch which has been filled in by cultivation to a present depth of 2ft. On the other sides of the work the bank is lower, barely rising a foot above the interior, and falling some 4ft to the level outside; here the ditch has disappeared. The entrance was to the west. The banks have been lowered through agricultural operations. The enclosure contains about half an acre – visited 28th September 1920.

Plumstone Camp

Immediately north of the farmhouse of Rath is a much disturbed oval enclosure known locally as Plumstone Rath, having on its southern side faint indications of a square enclosure, and still fainter traces of another enclosure on the north. The oval enclosure measures 270ft by 200ft, its rampart has an average rise of 4ft to 5ft from the fairly level interior, and an exterior fall of 7ft. If an ditch existed it has been filled up. The entrance to this enclosure is difficult to locate with certainty; it seems to have been on the south, when it would have been protected by a square enclosure; but the latter is so indistinct as to preclude a precise description. It may have been about 30ft square with a bank somewhat higher than the inner enclosure. There is no signs of a ditch, but it may have had an **Independent** entrance to the west. Of the possible enclosure on the north side nothing definite can be said. The entire work has suffered much from cattle and cultivation. The field next west is known as Rath Park – visited 26th April 1921.

Cutty Bridge Rath

On a field known as Rath Park immediately west of Cutty Bridge and overlooking the western Cleddau, is an earthwork which is not marked on the 6in Ordinance sheet. Although much broken down, there is yet visible a semicircular bank about 180 ft in length. Where it is best preserved it has a height of 2ft. There are no traces of a ditch. - visited 28th September 1920

RoseMary Rath

This is an earthwork situated on an arable field of Slade farm, and on the south bank of the **Camros** Brook, which it overhangs some 150ft. On the north side of the enclosure the steep fall to the brook is the sole defence. A bank some 120yds in length runs from south to west, the western end of which (where was the entrance) is practically destroyed . The south end of the bank has a maximum rise of 6ft and a fall of 8ft to the outer level; it terminates in a mound or tump about 12ft high, which is now partially destroyed. If there was a ditch it has disappeared. The ground outside rises sharply to the south east. – visited 28th September 1920.

Camros Castle

A shapely mound about 25ft in height standing directly to the south of the village of **Camros**. It has been cultivated and in parts strengthened by walling to provide a pathway to the summit, where several yew trees have been planted. It was apparently oval in shape, and had a wet ditch. The parish **Church** is immediately to the north of the mound. - visited 13th May 1920. **RCAM**

Camros Castle; Camrose, Castle Mound

A motte and **Bailey Castle**. The currently ditchless motte, 34m in diameter and 4.8m high, has been adapted as a garden feature with a spiral walk, yew plantings and a wall about the 16m summit; the **Bailey**, now isolated by a modern road, north of the motte, has a remaining area of 24m by 28m, and is defined by a bank with a ditch to the west and steep slopes to the north-east and east.

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The Causeway

The number of pre Norman antiquities in this parish gives special importance to the lines of communication that traverse it, and particularly to that distinguished by the name of "the Causeway". This takes an almost perfectly straight north-westerly course through the parish from **St Catherine's Bridge**, where it crosses the western Cleddau, with a southerly continuation past Cutty Bridge and Crow **Hill** Rath to **Haverfordwest**. At the northern termination of the road in the parish of **Camrose** the parish boundary makes a sharp Angle at the foot of the **Hill** called Cuffern Mountain, and just below is a standing stone, the solitary survivor of what was probably a fine cromlech less than a century ago. At the Angle just referred to the road reaches its northern limit, taking from that point a south westerly trend and making directly for **Roch Castle**. Thence it pursues a more desultory course until it terminates at the small but safe **Nolton Haven**. It would appear that it is only the portion of the track lying within the parish of **Camros** that became known as The Causeway, and possibly only the southern section between the five -lane-ends called the Folly and Cuffern Mountain. At the present time the name is known only to the older inhabitants. There was probably a Chapel of **St Catherine** at the crossing over the western Cleddau.

Castle Hill

A short mile due north of Cutty Bridge a Camp is marked on the original 1" Ordinance Survey, on fields known as **Castle Hill** and Lower **Castle Hill**. The indication on the map and the names of the fields are practically all the evidence available that an earthwork ever stood here. Agricultural operations have removed whatever there may have been, though a very slight rise may denote the actual site. Visited 28th September 1920.

Old Chapel

The name by which a field about 150 yds south east of **Leweston** Old Mill is locally known. There is nothing visible above ground to suggest that any building stood here; but the site is much overgrown and examination is difficult. The adjoining field to the south east is called Rath **Hill** – *RCAM*

Capel Colman, (Llangolman)

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1849.

Capel Colman, otherwise, **Llangolman**, a parish, in the union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (SW. by W.) from **Newcastle- Emlyn**; containing 142 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Newcastle-Emlyn** to **Narberth**; and is bounded on the north by **Llanvihangel-Penbedw**, on the south by Penrith and **Clydey**, on the east by Cardiganshire, and on the west by **Eglwysrw** and **Llanvair Nantgwyn**. It comprises about 750 acres, of which sixty are woodland, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture: the surface is undulated, and the scenery, embracing wood and water, picturesque and beautiful; the soil is dry, and the chief produce, corn, butter, and cheese. A rivulet, called the Dylas, runs through the parish.

Kilwendeg, the seat of **Miss Jones**, (see **Orielton/Monkton**) an elegant mansion, erected within the last seventy years, is ornamented with a receding portico in good taste, and occupies the centre of an extensive demesne, beautifully laid out in plantations and pleasure-grounds, to which are entrances by two handsome lodges, more recently built; the lawn in front of the house embraces a view of some of the finest scenery in the county, including the luxuriant woods around Fynnonau. **Miss Jones**, and her brother, the **Rev. John Jones**, are the principal landed proprietors, and **Pryse Pryse, esq.** is **Lord** of the manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £72: the patronage and impropriation belong to **Miss Jones**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Colman**, from whom the parish takes its name, is a small neat edifice, erected in 1835, partly by subscription, and partly by a rate on the inhabitants; it is forty feet in length and twenty-two in breadth, and has a large gallery.

St. Colman Parish of Capel Colman)

RCAM 1925 - **Church** built 18c restored 1895.

The **Church** was built about the end of the 18th century and restored in 1895. it contains no features of interest or antiquity, unless perhaps the plain circular font be excepted ; but as this object is thickly covered with paint, the means of of fixing its period have been obscured. -Visited 18th August 1915. An earlier **Church** would appear to have been practically abandoned prior to the year 1721 according to *A view of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St David* in the beginning of the 18th Century written by **Rev Dr Erasmus Saunders** [Prebndary of **St David's** Cathedral.

Capel Colman, St. Colman Parish of **Capel Colman, St Davids** diocese (1834-1835)

Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved Professionals **Daniel Davies** (Architect

RCAHMW

The **Church** of **St. Colman**, a grade II listed medieval **Church** is situated to the east of Boncath. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance on 11th September. 2007 by **RCAHMW**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This living is now a perpetual curacy held in plurality with **Llanfihangel Penbedw**. It was formerly a Chapelry, and so far as can be judged, was from 1394 to 1497 held with the Chapel of Cilvowir, in the parish of **Llanfihangel Penbedw**.; at all events the only references during that period to **Capel Colman**, or **Llangolman**, as it was then called, show that the custos or incumbent of the one Chapel also held the other.

The *Valor Eccl.* makes no mention of this benefice, although it gives particulars of the Chapel of Kileveweir. In 1594 **Capel Colman** was in the hands of the Queen, but about that period it seems to have been, at all events temporarily abandoned - *Owen's Pem.*, Pt. 2, p. 297.

That the Chapel was abandoned prior to 1721, so far as religious services were concerned, is plainly shown by the following extract: "here are some churches that are totally neglected, and that very rarely, if at all, have any service performed in them and which, if they are not converted into barns and stables, which is the case of many churches in England as well as Wales, do only serve for the solitary habitations of owles and jackdaws; such are **St. Daniels, Castelharn, Kilvawyr, Mounton, Capel Colman**, and others in **Pembrokeshire**." *View of State of Religion in the Diocese of St Davids by E[rasmus] Saunders, D.D.*, published in 1721.

The tithes and ancient endowments of **Capel Colman** were presumably all seized by the Crown, but the **Church** has gradually been re-endowed during the last two hundred years.

On 18th January 1895, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of this **Church**.

1929 **St Colman & St Michael (Llanfihangel Penbedw)** Incumbent and Curates; **M J Marsden**

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire –J T Evans 1905

Capil Colman (S. Colman). A Service of plated metal. Chalice, Credence Paten, ; Paten, **Tankard**-shaped Flagon. All these pieces bear the following inscription "**Capel Colman 1877**." Nothing is known of the old plate.

***Nonconformist* Chapels:**

Ind Chapel, Fachendre / Boncath open Dec 2006

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Capel Colman has no residential Clergy, no landed proprietor nor farmer paying above £100 in rent.

It is an agricultural area with labourers receiving 6s per week on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good and for the most part the people can read and write but the **Rev William James**, Perpetual Curate for **Capel Colman** who lived in **Cardigan** did not know how many children were in need of education.

Names connected with Capel Colmon (Llangolman)

Clergy CCED

Jones, David	1771	Curate
Thomas, Josiah	1772	Perpetual Curate
Morgan, Evan	1772	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Jones, David	1772	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Jones ?	1849	Miss of Kîlwendeg Capel Colman brother the Rev John Jones <i>A Topographical Dictionary of Wales</i> S Lewis.
Pryse Pryse	1839	esq. of Gogerddan Cardigan held by Crown grant Cilgarren Castle Lord of the manor of Capel Colman <i>A Topographical Dictionary of Wales</i> 1839 S Lewis.
Lewis Stephen	1721	esq. of Llangolman <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
ap John John	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
ap John John	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen Hugh	1786	clerk Llangolman <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Crowther William	1765	curate Llangolman Acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
David Anne	1773	13 July 1773 Alias Anne Saunders Llangolman Married Offence Assault Llangolman Prosecutor Thomas David Verdict No true bill <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>

David	Evan	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
David	Josiah		Llangolman	Labourer Offence Nuisance - obstructing road by erecting a hedge and ditch Cilymaenllwyd Carmarthen Verdict Quashed Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
David	Llewhwlin	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
David	Morgan	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Thomas	William	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
David	William	1670	Llangolman P Llanfihangel Penbedw Hundred	Hearth Tax
Davies	Thomas	1789 22 July	Narberth	Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that Griffiths Stephen Llangolman esq. Roch Nicholas Cosheston esq. and Phelps George Milford Haven esq. had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land Narberth Prosecutor Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Evan	James	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffiths	David Rees	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffiths	Roger	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Harry	Thomas	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
James	John	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
James	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
James	Thomas	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Humphrey	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	James	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Lewis	1670	Llangolman H Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Morgan	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Rees	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
John	Thomas	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jones	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Daniel	1801 March 1	Llangolman	Labourer Offence Theft of sheep belonging to prosecutor and Nicholas John . Prisoner aged 59 Llangolman Prosecutor Rees, Stephen Llangolman, farmer Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Lewis	David	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Stephen	1721 esq. of	Llangolman	High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Lloyd	James	1670	Llangolman h8 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd	Jenkin	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan	Morice	1670	Llangolman h3 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice	James David	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	James	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Jennett	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Llewhelin	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Margarett	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	David	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	David	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Evan	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Morice	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Young	Rees	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Sites of Interest

Maen Colman

In the year 1861 this stone was described as being “in a hedgerow about 100 yds south from the tower of the new **Church of Capel Colman**”(*Arch Camb* III, vii 209) It must have been removed thence a few years later , for it is said by **Westwood (Lapid walliae 120)** to be used as a gate post between 100 and 200yds from the parish **Church**. It has since been placed in the parish **Church**.

It has a present height of 57 in and a width of 24 in. The cross may date from the 9th or 10th century; its form should be compared with that upon one of the stones at **Clydai**, and the fragment at **St Dogmaels**. The plain cross incised on the back of the stone, which hitherto seems to have been dismissed without seems to have dismissed without comment, is also found upon the **Clydai** stone --Visited 18th August 1915.

Finds – Bronze Celt.

A flanged and looped bronze cely 5in in length entirely covered with a deep **Green** patina was found in the year 1916 during the ploughing of a field called Parc Maen on the farm of Llwynbedw, probably (from the field name) the original site of Maen **Colman**. Now in the ***Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society RCAM*** 1923.

Carew

1834 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

Carew a parish in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, 5 miles E by N. from **Pembroke**, on the road from **Narberth**, containing 1020 inhabitants. This parish probably derives its name, which was perhaps originally Caerau, from several ancient British fortifications, upon the site of some of which a magnificent **Castle** in the Norman style was erected by **Gerald de Windsor**, lieutenant to **Ralph de Montgomery**, and who on the subsequent disgrace of that baron, was appointed by **Henry I. Castellan of Pembroke**. **Gerald** married **Nest, daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr**, Prince of South Wales, with whom, among other manors, he obtained that of **Carew** on which he built a strong and superb **Castle**, coequally adapted to the purposes of a military fortress and a splendid baronial residence.

Before **Gerald** was well fixed in his new palace, it was attacked by **Owain**, the son of **Cadwgan ab Bleddyn**, who, being informed of the surpassing beauty of **Nest**, at a banquet given by **Caedwgan**, at the **Castle** of Aberteivy, or, as some think, at that of Eare Weare, in the parish of **Amroath**, became enamoured of her, and assaulting the **Castle** at night, with a party of his adherents, carried her off by force.

This celebrated structure, of which the ruins plainly indicate its pristine grandeur, descended to **William**, the son of **Gerald**, who first assumed the name of **Carew** probably corrupted from Caerau, and continued for several generations in his family till the reign of **Henry VII** when **Sir Edward Carew** mortgaged the estate to **Sir Rhys ab Thomas**, who, it is generally believed added the noble suite of state apartments on the north east and made it his residence during the latter period of his life. **Sir Rhys** being a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and unable from age and infirmity to attend his sovereign in London, on the celebration of **St. Georges** day kept that festival with princely magnificence at his **Castle of Carew** upon which occasion he entertained with sumptuous hospitality six hundred of the principal nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, whom he feasted for a whole week, and diverted with jousts, tournaments, and other exercises of chivalry.

On the attainder of **Gruffydd ab Rhys**, son of the above nobleman, in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, the estate was leased for a term of years to **Sir Andrew Perrot** and others, from whom the remainder of the term was subsequently purchased by **Sir John Carew** lineal descendant of **Sir Edward Carew** to whom the whole was granted in fee by **Charles I.**

Thomas Carew esq., great grandson of **Sir John**, dying in 1760, without male issue, the estate was divided between his two daughters and coheiresses, and is now the property of **John Warrington Carew** esq., of Crocombe Court, in the county of Somerset.

The **Castle** was erected on a peninsular promontory of inconsiderable elevation, in the southern branch of **Upton** creek in **Milford Haven**, and occupies a quadrangular area of considerable extent, defended at the Angles with massive circular towers: the more ancient part, built in the reign of **William Rufus** is in the Norman style of architecture, and the splendid range of state apartments, on the north-east, is in the most elaborate and finished style of the later English. The ruins are extensive, and may be regarded as among the most interesting and beautiful in the principality: the walls of several of the noble apartments and of the Chapel are still remaining and are replete with elegant detail; the former consisted of a noble range, two stories in height, lighted by lofty square-

headed windows of elegant design, and enriched with beautiful tracery and the exterior of the front was decorated with two lofty and spacious oriel windows From the towers, to the summits of which an ascent is afforded by staircases in a dilapidated condition, an extensive and pleasing prospect is obtained of the **Haven**, on one side, and of the surrounding country on the other, which abounds with interesting scenery, enlivened by humorous seats in the vicinity. Within the parish are several gentlemen s seats, of which the principal are, **Milton House**, formerly part of the extensive estate belonging to **Upton Castle**., and now the property and residence of **William Bowen, esq.**, an elegant modern mansion, pleasantly situated within grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending some interesting and diversified scenery; **Freestone Hall** the residence of **J. Allen, esq.**, commanding from the grounds some of the finest views in the county, embracing **Lawrenny** and its fine estuary, **Clareston**, and the hundred of **Rhos**, to the west; and south **Wilsdon** a substantial modern houses the seat of **George Donne, esq.** This last was erected on the site of an ancient family mansion, in which **Oliver Cromwell** took up his quarters, while besieging the **Castle of Pembroke**: during his abode here, he was confined to his bed by an attack of the gout, and, in writing a dispatch to the parliament, is said to have spilled some ink upon the a coverlid, which is still preserved in the family. The parish contains a vast quantity of excellent limestone, which is conveyed in small craft of twelve or fifteen tons burden to the upper parts of this county and of Cardiganshire.

Coal(1834)

of inferior quality is procured on the north side of the parish but only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, not rated in the **King's Books**, endowed with £200 private benefaction £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St Davids**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture with a lofty square embattled tower, comprising a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a north transept; the floor is paved with bricks, several of which bear curious inscriptions. In the north transept, which was the sepulchral Chapel of the owners of the **Castle**, is an altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent effigies of **Sir John Carew** and his lady, with the date 1637 and in the south aisle are the effigies of a crusader and a priest, but without either date or inscription. In the churchyard is an ancient building, apparently coeval with the **Church**, which is occasionally used as a parochial school, the master being appointed by the vicar. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists**. Near the turnpike gate is a perfect cross, of that kind usually called **St. Catherine's** of which the circular head is fixed into a tall shaft, ornamented with scrolls and tracery, rising from a substantial pedestal; in one of the compartments into which the shaft is divided there is an illegible inscription.

The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £406. 13.

Carew Cross

A well-known cross which stands erect by the roadside, a few yards from the entrance to the medieval **Castle**. It was moved to its present position about 1922 as a result of road widening work, from a site which it had been moved to a hundred years previously, and the original site is not known. In 1844 the cross was blown down and was reset in its socket by **Rev. Lloyd** using lead from the old font.

The 11th century **Carew Cross** is one of three fine early **Christian** monuments found in Wales - the others being at **Nevern** and **Maen Achwyfan**. The cross stands majestically guarding the entrance

to **Carew Castle**. It may be described as a wheel headed cross on a tall shaft which is beautifully inscribed with intricate patterns. Its mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian influences hearken back to pre-Norman Wales, when the country was ruled by powerful, **Independent** princes. The cross is inlaid with fine Celtic knot-work and interlaced ribbon pattern, its two sides displaying different variations. After years of controversy, the crude inscription on the cross was finally translated in the 1940s. the cross is a royal memorial. The inscription “**Margit eut rex etg(uin) Filius**” commemorating **Maredud ap Edwin**, who became joint ruler with his brother of Duheubarth, the kingdom of Southwest Wales, in 1033, only to be killed in battle two years later. He was the great-grandson of **Hywel Dda** and was killed in battle when **Cynan ap Seisyllt** invaded Dyfed and Dheubarth. This cross was erected as a royal memorial soon after that date.

Carew Castle.

Carew Castle is justly celebrated as one of the most magnificent castles of south Wales. Its position is low-lying, but still prominent in the flat land around the tidal reaches of the **Carew** river. The **Castle** stands at the end of a ridge at a strategically excellent site commanding a crossing point of the then still navigable river.

The modern entrance to the **Castle** is from the east, following the medieval route through the **Bailey**, within which lie low grassy footings of the later medieval service buildings. These were protected by a gate house, a wall and a massive rock-cut ditch. Excavations have shown that this ditch was in fact a recut of a much earlier one, dug as part of a defensive system cutting off the ridge in pre- Norman, perhaps Iron Age times.

Little now remains of the earth and timber **Castle** that was built here by the Norman **Gerald of Windsor** around 1100. It is first mentioned in 1212, when for some reason, **King John** seized it for a short time when passing through **Pembroke** on his Irish expedition. By this time it is probable that the first stone structure, the Old Tower, had been built to protect the original **Castle** entrance.

In 1212 described as “the house of Carrio” [*Rot Lit Pat 92b*]

William the son of Nesta, adopted the name **Carew**. He died at the age of 70 and was succeeded by his son **Raymond de Carew** who had been taking part in the invasion of Ireland. His descendant **Sir Nicholas de Carew** held high office in Ireland between 1284 and 1310 and accompanied **Edward I** into Scotland. He ravaged Galloway, and was present at the siege of Caerlaverock (Dumfries). The

speaks of him as “a valiant man of great fame”. His son **John** also did good service against the Irish and the Scots, and when he died in 1324, **Edward III** granted his widow **Joan**, "six tuns of wine a year during the **King's** pleasure". The son and namesake of **Sir John** fought in the French Wars, and in recognition of the prowess of his **Welsh** archers at Crecy, the black lion of the **Carew** crest carried a golden arrow. His great-grandson another **Sir Nicholas**, who died in 1447 was succeeded at **Carew** by his son, **Sir Thomas** , whilst his fifth son **William**, married the heiress of **Sir Hugh** Courtney of Haccombe beginning the long connection of the **Carews** with the west country holding lands in Devon and at Camerton and Crowcombe in Somerset and were the ancestors of the present owners of **Carew Castle**. The last of the older line to hold **Carew** was **Sir Edmund**, who mortgaged the estates to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** in 1480. Five years later both fought for **Henry VII** at Bosworth and both were Knighted on the field of battle. **Sir Edmund** was slain by a “gonne” at the siege of Touraine on **June 28 1513** and was buried at Calais.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas entertained **Henry** at **Carew** after he landed at **Dale** but it was twenty seven years later that he held the most spectacular event at **Carew** - a tournament to celebrate his admission into the Order of the Garter.

After the death of **Sir Rhys** various people held **Carew** with little good luck.

In 1601 **Sir George Carew** son of Dr. **George Carew** Dean of Windsor, and afterwards Earl of Totnes wrote to **Lord Burleigh** that his "grandfather, **Sir Edmund** mortgaged **Carew Castle** to **Sir Rees ap Thomas** , whose grandson **Sir Griffith Ap Rees**, **Sir John Perrot**, and the **Earl of Essex** possessed it since. They all died attainted and two were executed, so I think that land will prove unlucky to all men that shall enjoy it, except it be a **Carew**".

In 1607 **Sir John Carew of Crowcombe** took up residence at **Carew** and eventually bought back the estate. His descendants have remained in possession ever since although they ceased to live at **Carew** in 1687. The present descendants and owners are the **Trollope-Bellews** of Crowcombe Court.

Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson observes (*Military I. Architecture in England During the Middle Ages*, p. 330):—

At **Carew** in **Pembrokeshire**, three stages in the development of the domestic ideal as applied to military architecture can be studied in close proximity. On the east side of the ward are the earlier domestic apartments, somewhat cramped and gloomy, with outer windows which, wherever they occur, as in the Chapel and adjacent rooms, admit daylight very faintly. On the west side is the great **Hall** built in the fifteenth century by **Rhys ap Thomas** , with its imposing porch-tower and entrance stair, a large and amply lighted room. On the north are the additions made in the sixteenth century by **Sir John Perrott**. The eastern rooms are those of a house within a **Castle**: the western Hall is that of a house which, although military considerations have had no part in its planning is still confined within an earlier curtain. On the north side, however, the curtain has been broken through and a series of apartments has been built out beyond its limits, proclaiming with their long mullioned windows piercing the walls from floor to roof that the day of castles is over.

Carewe Castell - description 1531.

This **Castle** standeth by the watersides nine miles from **Milford Haven**, and is built with hard stone. Severed in four parts or stories, with a quadrant court within the same, the east part whereof containeth in length 160 feet, and the west part containeth in length without the **Castle** 164 feet.

The north side containeth in length 142 feet, and the south side in length 198 feet. And the court within the quadrant in length 86 feet, and in breadth 75 feet, within which court is a fair lavatory in the midst made of stone, and the water running out of pipes of lead in the top of the same.

The east part of the said **Castle** with the two frontours adjoining to the same containing in length as is before said, hath in parts beneath and above these buildings:

First, the Hall there, containing in length 55 feet and in breadth 26 feet, with 18 steps leading from the ground to the Hall.

Item, a Chapel vaulted, a buttery vaulted.

Item a pantry, a cellar, a larder house, with 15 upper chambers and neither chambers there.

All which buildings be covered with slate, and the walking places by the battlements leaded, and at the north end a high turret to view the country.

The west part of the **Castle**:

First, 23 steps of stone leading up to the Hall with a porthole chamber at the Hall door.

Item, a great Hall there, containing in length within 81 feet and in breadth 30 feet, and of either side the Hall a chimney, and in the midst a hearth of stone, and 15 feet in breadth at the upper Hall is tiled with Flanders tile, which said Hall is covered with lead.

Item, under the said Hall a buttery vaulted of like length and breadth.

Item, a tower adjoining to the upper end of the Hall wherein is contained a low cellar with two chambers, one above the other, with winding stairs leading in to the battlements of the same, which tower is covered with slate and the walking place leaded, and is in compass round 100 feet with 8 steps in to the height of a little watch tower in compass 27 feet.

The tower at the South end of the Hall wherein is builded a cellar, two chambers one above another and covered with slate, and the walking place leaded, which tower is in compass within the battlement 100 feet, and above the same a little turret compass 24 feet, with 11 steps leading from the battlements to the same.

The south side of the **Castle**:—

A tower builded square, containing in length 33 feet and in breadth 28 feet, wherein is builded a larder house, a kitchen above the same, with half a loft over and a way leading in to the battlements, and at one corner a little turret.

The north side of the **Castle**:—

A story containing in length 60 feet and in breadth 25 feet wherein is contained two low chambers and a Chapel over them and a way leading to the battlements thereof, with a little turret in the top of the same.

Item, before the east part of this **Castle** there is a gate house builded four square with chamber over the same, and a way in to the battlements, with a little turret in the top.

This forefront of this said **Castle** is double walled, with l dyke of 20 feet broad countertermured.

The length of the base court is 225 feet and in breadth 189 feet, wherein is builded these edifices. Ensuing:-

First, over the South side of this court a house containing in length 87 feet, and in breadth 21 feet wherein is a stable of 60 feet long with a loft over the same, and a brew house of like breadth and 27 feet long, with a chamber over. And at the west end of the same a house called bake house, in length 18 feet and breadth 15 feet, with a chamber over the same.

Item, over the south side the said court, a barn in length 75 feet and in breadth 30 feet, over the said south part a Smith's forge, in length 33 feet and in breadth 18 feet.

All these houses covered with slate.

Items, a stable nigh to the water, containing in length 128 feet and in breadth 20 feet, with a loft over the same.

The contents of the buildings of this **Castle** within the quadrant, with the gate house:- 2 Chapels, 2 butteries vaulted, 2 pantreys, 2 cellars, 2 larder houses, 23 clambers low and higher 7 turrets.

Items, there is belonging to this **Castle** 2 parks walled, one of them nigh the **Castle** and the compass thereof a mile, and the other park being a mile from the **Castle** is in compass 2 miles.

(Pubs Record Office: Exchequer, Treasurer of the Reciepts; Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 151, fo. 7.)

There can be little doubt that the additions of **Sir John Perrott** were made at the cost of considerable damage to the more artistic improvements of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**. His fall and tragic end, however, came before the work then in hand was completed. All the new buildings had been roofed, and some of the rooms had their windows glazed, but others were still unglazed. He also increased the demesne which was about 136 acres by about 320 acres, 191 being added to the **Castle** demesne, while a further 129 acres went into the creation of his new dairy farm at **New Shipping**, just across the tidal creek from the **Castle**. Most of the land 118 acres in all, was purchased from **Lady Jones**, 27 acres were bought from **Richard** and **David Meredith**, 14 acres from **Henry Adams**, and 9 acres from **Hugh Owen**, gent. The rest of the newly-acquired demesne lands seem to have been acquired from various customary tenements.

After **Sir John Perrott's** death in 1592, the **Castle** and its demesne was granted upon lease to one **Edward Webb**, who conveyed it to **Sir John Carew** both of whom successively appear to have resided there. The latter in turn conveyed his interest to **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton** and Clog y fran near **St. Clears, Carmarthenshire**, to whom succeeded his son **Sir Richard Philipps**.

Complaints had frequently been made to the Crown authorities of the destruction wrought upon the **Castle** by the successive lessees, and several Crown enquiries were held into the charges, as well as several suits brought in the Court of Exchequer by each outgoing lessor against his predecessor for waste for which he found himself liable. As an answer to the last of these brought by **Sir John Carew** (with whom was joined **Sir John Williams**, attorney general, as representing the Crown) against **Sir Richard Philipps** of **Picton**, the defence produced the jurors' schedule to a Crown surveyor taken in the eighth year of **James I** (1611), which specified the "decays" then existing in the **Castle** and attendant Properties, with the estimated cost of restoring them at that date. The list is of considerable interest as showing how grievously the splendid edifice had suffered in the course of a few years. The schedule is as follows:-

A particular note of the decays of **Carewe Castle**, the French Mills and **New Shipping** dayrie, token by vertue of a commission from **His Majesty's Court of Exchequer** upon the 3rd day of April, anno., **James** of England, etc., 8th [1610].

The decays of the lead and timber of the great Hall	£39	0s	0d
... .. great bay window in stone and glass	£11	18s	0d
... .. two chambers at the upper end of the great Hall	£7	2s	3d
... .. two chambers at the lower end of the great Hall in the roof and glass	£6	18s	2d
The bower at the east end of the new buildings, decay	£4	0s	0d
The decays in the new buildings ...	£66	2s	0d
The decays of the dining chamber ...	£33	0s	0d
The decay in the Bell chamber	£1	1s	9d
The decay of Sir Thomas Perrott's chamber ...	£16	19s	3d
The decay of the vault chamber	£0	9s	4d
pantrie under the kitchen, and the kitchen	£2	14s	4d
porch chamber	£3	9s	2d
bridge under the gate house..	£2	0s	0d
The decay in the water pipes, cisterns, and conduits belonging to the Castle ...			
£97 13s 4d			
The decay of the stable ...	£53	10s	0d
“ brew house	£1	10s	0d
“ bakehouse	£6	0s	0d
“ slaughter house	£1	0s	0d
“ poultry house	£4	0s	0d
“ falconer's house	£1	10s	0d
“ barn	£1	0s	0d
“ new orchard wall	£12	10s	0d
'waste of the grove of wood near the Castle ...	£43	0s	0d
the French Mills	£80	0s	0d
Mill Park wall	£49	0s	0d

New Shipping farm 	£16 0s 0d “
Williamston Park wall and lodge ...	£82 10s 0d “
sheep cote	£8 0s 0d

The evidence given at **Carew** on the 24th April, 9 Ch.I, in reply to interrogatories in the suit of **Sir John Carew** and others against **Sir Richard Phillipps**, gives a sad picture of the depredations to which the **Castle** had been subjected since the attainder and execution of **Sir John Perrott**.

John Will, of the parish of **Carew** yeoman, aged 40, deposed that he knew the **Castle**, the farmhouses of New Shippon Deyrye [dairy], where those of Somerton do lie though he was never there, and the mills adjoining the **Castle** commonly called the French mills, and did know a bridge made with lime and stone which he conceiveth to be the bank or wall mentioned in the interrogatory, and the two parks known as Mill park or **Carew** park, and **Williamston** park.

William Barlow, of **Creswell**, esq., aged 61, spoke of the occupation of the **Castle** and premises by **Sir John Carew** some fifteen years previously and the succession of **Sir John Phillipps**, bart., deceased. At the time of **Sir John Carew**'s death the **Castle** was in decay, and some of the lead, timber, windows and glass were also in decay, and some of the lead pipes through which the water was formerly brought to the said **Castle** had been taken away. The new buildings which, as he believed were never finished, are now a great deal more in decay than when **Sir John Carew** one of the complainants left: the timber and roof, glass windows and iron bars of the windows of the two towers near adjoining to the great Hall [the north-west and south-west towers] are more decayed. Prior to **Sir John Carew** one **Edward Webb** occupied the **Castle** premises, in whose time decays, wastes and spoils were committed.

Thomas Howell, of Llanboydye, co. **Carmarthen**, aged 30, deposed that the defendant's steward had delivered to him being a joiner, ten oaken planks brought forth out of the **Castle**, which were converted to the use of the said **Sir John Phillipps**, deceased, and turned into rails for wainscot for 8 windows at the then dwelling house of the said **Sir John Phillipps** at Clog y Fran in the county of **Carmarthen**.

John James, of **Carew** shepherd, aged 54, said that a year before **Sir John Carew** gave up occupation (about 14 years since) all the roofs of the old **Hall** and the roofs of all the new buildings were covered with lead, but whether all the leads were sound and whole to defend wind and weather he knew not. At which time also some of the windows were glazed, and some were in decay. In **Sir John Carew**'s time water was conveyed from the head of the well through pipes of lead into the kitchen. The brew house is fallen and utterly decayed in the time of **Sir John Phillipps** which in the time of the previous occupier was supported by "strods and propts".

John Bartlett, of **Carew Smith**, aged 50, deposed that in the time of **Sir John Phillipps** he saw in the **Castle** two carriages for ordnance which wanted wheels, but what is become of the same he knoweth not.

(Public Record Office- Exchequer Depositions, Pembroke, 9 Charles I., Easter, No. 3.)

The **Castle** stands upon a small piece of rocky ground that rises a few feet above a reach or pill of **Milford Haven** which flows within 100 feet of the northwestern curtain. There can be no doubt that the conformation of the site governed the departures from strict regularity of plan that are to be found in the structure. The general plan was the simple one of a rectangle, deviating slightly from a

perfect square, with towers at each corner. The space enclosed within the quadrangles called in the survey the quadrant court, measures midway about 90 feet from east to west and about 100 feet from north to south. The original buildings were doubtless ranged along the inner side of the curtains; these have disappeared entirely from the north and south sides of the court, having been cleared away from the former by **Sir John Perrott** to make room for his contemplated Hall and galleries. On the west side much of the basement storey, above which rises **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** 's reconstruction, consists of the original building, though the chambers were probably altered considerably to adapt them to the new superstructure. The east side, where is the gateway, was least changed by both **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** and **Sir John Perrott**. The gateway was placed close to the south-east tower. As to this part of the **Castle**, Prof. **Hamilton Thompson**'s account is as follows: "The [south-east] tower at **Carew** is at earliest of late 13th-century date, and has several advanced features. Though its projection from the curtain is regularly rounded, its inward projection is rectangular, so that its plan is actually an oblong with a rounded end. It seems to have been intended to have been used in connection with the gate house; its first and second floors had no direct connection with each other, but both communicated with the gate house, and the ground-floor of the gate-house had a large lateral opening in the direction of the first floor of the tower.

The corresponding tower at the north-east angle was used in connection with the domestic buildings and had a vaulted Chapel upon its first floor, from the north-west wall of which open two rooms for the use of the priest, with a garde-robe in the second. One tower therefore, was purely defensive, additional precautions having been taken no doubt to guard a postern which opens from the basement upon the scarp of the ditch; while the other was merely an annexe to one of the two dwelling houses within the enclosure."

Mr Cobb describes the Chapel at length and argues for an earlier date.

"To the east of the Hall is the Chapel 36 1/2 ft by 17 ft. that is exactly one third smaller than the Chapel at Manorbere. It is vaulted, as is the crypt beneath, and had ribs of plain hammer-dressed stones, 10 inches wide, forming two bays and a half. The east end is a demi-octagon, having three lights; one at the east, and one on each of the north and south sides on the right of the entrance is the sandstone recess for the stoop. Between the east and south windows is the piscine, also of sandstone, evidently once highly finished, and most distinctly Early English; and on the corresponding face a plain aumbry. Between the north window and the door to the priest's rooms is a good-sized built plain fireplace, clearly original; and at the west end, between the two doors, is an arched opening to the lower eastern Hall 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, similar to that which existed at Manorbere before the latter was converted into a door. The windows, apparently, were built up at the bottom, and widened, probably to admit **Sir Rhys**'s freestone but every vestige of it has now disappeared. Fortunately, however he built over the sill and one jamb of the original sandstone Early English window. This I have uncovered, and from it can be clearly made out the character of what it had been. The priest's rooms consist of one chamber with a fireplace, and beyond it a smaller, with latrine, all vaulted."

There can be no doubt that both the north and south angle towers, as also the east and west towers with their intermediate curtain, are portions of the original work of about 1270. The entire range of apartments backing upon the Curtain and looking out upon the quadrangle, including the connected rooms of the same level in the end towers, were reconstructed by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** . So thorough there the alterations effected by **Sir Rhys** that it is difficult to ascertain what original features of the basement store he retained. He at any rate converted the entire space on the ground level between the towers into one chamber divided down the centre by a row of nine piers, both compartments being vaulted. [**Mr. Hamilton Thompson** thinks this basement chamber may have been used as stables, while **Mr. Cobb**, with greater probability, suggests it may have been "for the use of followers". At the time of the Survey it was used as a buttery.]

The floor above **Sir Rhys** devoted to what must have been a magnificent apartment. "It is," says **Mr. Cobb**, "about 90 feet long, and nearly 30 feet broadly [actually 81 feet by 30 feet.] and had a timber high-pitched roof, the ridge of which was about 40 feet from the floor. At the south end is an arched recess with an elaborate window at the back not included in the alcove dimensions. This was probably the musicians' gallery; and on the east side of the north end was a bow window projecting into the court. Three lights to the west, which were Early English, were widened and filled up, both alcove and below with perpendicular freestone. The most northerly still shows the Early English jambs and seats."

Entrance to this splendid apartment was obtained by a flight of twenty-three broad steps from the courtyard which gave upon a fine porch leading to what the Survey calls "a porthole chamber at the Hall door." The Survey adds that the chamber was warmed by two fireplaces, and that the "upper Hall or dais, was tiled with Flanders tiles.

The towers at either end of the Hall had each of them a cellar entered by a flight of steps from the buttery; above cellars were only two storeys, each floor having but one room, the lower floor communicating with the buttery, the upper with the grand Hall.

'The present south curtain, though doubtless in its foundations and lower courses of the earlier date, appears to have been reconstructed, possibly by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** '. At mid-length is a square tower which does not accord with the angle towers, though it is battlemented and has a small turret. It contained the kitchen and larder, and its erection may have been occasioned by the alterations consequent upon the construction of **Sir Rhys's** grand Hall.

It is probable that when **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** , in addition to innumerable minor alterations, including the modernising of practically every window throughout the **Castle**, transformed the basement chambers beneath his new Hall into a buttery; he provided his dispossessed followers with more comfortable quarters in the Hall on the opposite side of the courtyard.

The outer or base court of the **Castle** was occupied by stabling and other domestic outbuildings, as well as a Smith's forge, all of them additions of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** . Water was obtained from a well which supplied a stone cistern in the quadrangle.

Among **Charles Norris** drawings is a sketch of a beautiful wheel window that was placed near the entrance to **Sir Rhys's** great Hall and was in situ about the commencement of last century, but which exists no longer.

The changes effected by **Sir John Perrott** (d.1592)

The north side of the **Castle** was practically entirely swept away, and its place taken by a grandiose conception, which was never finished. The destroyed buildings appear to have contained two **Long**, low chambers, and a Chapel; all of which may have formed part of the work of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** .

Civil War.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the tenants were the **Phillipses** of **Picton** [Parliamentarians] but it was held for the **King** in the sieges of March 1644 and August 1645.

During the Civil War the **Castle** was refortified and the angular 'redan' for guns still survives as a low, grassy bank immediately outside the middle gate house.

In the first attack **Laugharne** approached **Carew** with a small party of troopers and a few foot soldiers. The **Castle** was defended by fifty Musketeers and the Old Rectory was also garrisoned (*Leach History of the Civil War in Pembrokeshire and its Borders*) Lieut. **Jones** commanding the **Castle** garrison marched out to attack but **Laugharne** charged the musketeers capturing twenty of them including Lieut. **Jones** who afterwards served in the Parliamentary forces although **Laugharne** did not capture the **Castle** or the Old Rectory and in the rest of his campaign just bypassed them.

On the 9th August 1645 after defeating the Royalist forces at **Colby Moor** and taking **Haverfordwest**; **Laugharne** again appeared before **Carew Castle**.

Owing doubtless to the greater strength of the gateway and eastern curtain, additionally defended as they were by an outer wall and square tower, built by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** for effect rather than for serious warfare, and moreover, protected by a dry moat which extended for 30 yards in front of this outer wall, the Parliamentary leaders determined upon attacking the weak south wall. This they managed to breach, doing much damage to the interior face of the gatehouse and the immediately adjoining buildings. By 13th September **Carew**, **Manorbier** and **Picton** castles were all in Parliamentary hands.

A "large **Cannon** ball found in **Carew Castle**" was exhibited at **Tenby** in 1851 to the **Cambrian Arch. Association** by the **Rev. G. N. Smith**, then vicar of **Gumfreston**. At the same meeting **Sir. Nicholas Roch** exhibited "two small **Cannon** balls, ploughed up in a field at **Paskeston**, within range of **Carew Castle**" (*Arch. Camb., 1851, II, ii. 335*). They were doubtless relics of the assault upon the medieval **Castle** in 1644.

Historic Houses.

The Old Rectory.

Within a hundred yards of the parish **Church** is a residence known as the Old Rectory, which name there can be little doubt, correctly represents its former status. The original house may have been built at the time when **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** was engaged in modernising the neighbouring **Castle**, that is, within the period 1490-1510; but it probably suffered from neglect and want of repair until about the middle of last century when it was considerably altered and renewed. **Fenton** describes it about 1800 as "of a singular appearance, having a square tower on one side through an arched opening, in which, now stopped up, was once the principal residence. It is a large, irregular building, a great part of considerable antiquity, unroofed and in ruins" (*Fenton's Tour*, p. 271). The low square tower, with its corbel table and newel staircase still remains it should be compared with the square tower in the south curtain of the neighbouring **Castle**; and a portion of the embattled walls which surrounded the house has also survived.

(*Arch. Camb., 1877, IV, viii, 312; 1881, IV, xii, 238*).

Mjr Francis Jones records:

Though now a mere farmhouse the place bears traces of considerable antiquity and appears to have been built with an eye to defence. The massive walls are corbelled out beneath the eaves of the roof which is pitched at a steep angle giving the old structure a picturesque appearance. The house has apparently formerly been enclosed within a walled precinct and a tradition tells of "the soldiers" having been quartered there in the turbulent days of old.

Ford.

A farmstead is on **Ford Pill** between **Carew Castle** and **Paskeston**. In the 17th and early 18th centuries it belonged to the **Philipps family**, a branch of **Picton Castle**. **John Philipps** of Goodhook agent to his cousin **Sir John Philipps**, built the residence at **Ford**. He was agent in 1650 and was still acting as such in 1699. **Sir John** wrote a 'memorandum of what Privilege my cozen **John Philipps** had with me from **Picton** since 1650', and included among them are the following: 'I gave him as much timber as did build two parts of his house at **Ford**, and the use of my tenants to carry his slates from **Llangolman** to **Picton Key**, and my lighyter to carry them from there to **Ford**, and to carry his limestone from **Williamston** Park to Goodhook during the time he lived there, and to carry his corn and household stuff from Goodhook to **Ford**.'

The **Philipps** family continued to own **Ford** for most of the first half of the 18th century. **Edward Philipps** of **Ford** died leaving a son and four daughters. **John Philipps**, the son, matriculated at **Jesus College**, Oxford, in 1722, and in 1735 was ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***. He died without issue, and the **Ford** estate passed to his sisters, coheiresses, **Elizabeth** married **John Smith** of **Jeffreston**, **Anne** married **John Relly** of **Pembroke**, **Mary** married Rev. **James Higgon** of **Haverfordwest**, and **Katherine** married **David Rice** of London, apothecary. In 1786 **John Smith** esq.. is described as owner of **Ford**.

Freestone Hall.

A residence on high ground 1 1/4 miles north-east of **Carew Castle**.

Lewis in 1840 comments on the site as follows - 'Freestone Hall residence of **J. Allen** esq.. commanding from the grounds some of the finest views in the county, embracing **Lawrenny** and its fine estuary, **Clareston**, and the hundred of **Rhos** to the west...' The mansion, built by **Roger Allen** (1734-1782) second son of **John Allen** of **Cresselly**, is a three-storeyed main block with a wing stretching to the rear at one side. A good photo was taken of the house by **C. S. Allen** of **Tenby** in 1871. **James Allen** (son of **Roger**) presented a paten and flagon 'as a New Years Gift' to the parish of **Carew** in 1844, and further plate was presented by **Thomas Allen** of Freeston Hall in 1886 in memory of his eldest son **Captain Griffith Allen** late of H.M. 98th Regiment. In 1910 Freestone **Hall** 'an old House Mansion now used as a farm' was advertised for sale; it comprised a porch, entrance **Hall** dining room, parlour, kitchen, Pantry, a large back kitchen, and a dairy and outbuildings. There were 7 bedrooms 78 acres were attached.

Milton

In 1541-2 **Richard Gwyther** was lessee of the fulling-mill at **Milton** for 26s 8d. The mill is shown at the same value in the list of **King's** mills in 1608.

(Cal. Pub Records relating to Pembrokeshire, III 181; Cat. of MSS relating to Wales in the British Museum, I 78)

The grid number refers to **Milton** township. There is a sixteenth-century water mill, operating tidally on the **Carew** estuary, close by **Milton** (SN 041038). (*Arch. Camb.*, 126 (1977), 171.)

Carew Tidal Mill - The French Mill.

The present mill dates from 16 century. First mentioned in 1541 but there was an earlier one on site. From late 1700's until 1937 the Mill was constantly in use, milling barley, oat meal, wheat flour, bone meal and fertilisers. At one time there were two working water wheels, each driven by water

as it was released from the mill pond. The pond was filled at high tide. It was restored by **G Argent Builders 1972**.

Milton waterworks, built in 1898 to pump water from **Milton** springs to supply the nearby towns of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**. It was built on the site of an early mill. The village pump was restored by local people and the **Carew Wesley Youth** group. Nearby, linked by a short straight sided Canal to RadFord Pill, there is an old stone quarry where during the 19c the blue grey Carboniferous Limestone was extensively quarried for use as building stone and the production of lime for agricultural use.

Milton House.

A residence, half a mile north-west of **Carew Cheriton Church**, marked on **Colby's** map as '**Milton House**' within grounds on the edge of **Milton** village. Comparatively modern, it was owned by the Revd. **William Holcombe** in 1786, with **William Phelps** as tenant. By the early 1830s **William Bowen** was living at **Milton House**, being the first of that family there which was to continue there for nearly a century and a half.

Lewis wrote in 1834: 'Within the parish are several gentlemen's seats of which the principal are **Milton House** formerly part of the extensive estate of **Upton Castle**, and now the property and residence of **William Bowen** esq., an elegant modern mansion pleurably situated within grounds.'

William Bowen's sister had married **James Summers** of **Haverfordwest**, Clerk of the Peace, and it was to his nephew, **James Summers**, he left **Milton House**. **James Summers** then added **Bowen** to his name; **James Bowen Summers** settled there and was **High Sheriff** in 1874. He was followed by his son **Sutton Bowen Summers**, who sold **Milton House** after the Second World War.

It is now a hotel.

Welston.

A modern residence of fair pretensions. It stands upon the site of an earlier house of the same name, occupied by a **Mr. Cuney** about the middle of the 17th century. **Cromwell**, on his way to the siege of **Pembroke** in May, 1648 is said, with much probability to have had his quarters here, and **Fenton** states that in his time a lady, who was a descendant of the family of Cuney, then possessed a quilted counterpane that covered the General's bed; white lined with crimson and stained with ink spilt as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement in his room with gout (**Fentons Tour**, p373). An adjoining field is still known as Bowling alley.

According to **Mjr. Francis Jones**:

Home of the Cuny family. The present house stands on the site of an earlier house of the same name occupied by a member of the Cuny family in the middle of the 17th century. It was pulled down early in the 19th century. When Cromwell was besieging **Pembroke** he made Welston his HQ. According to **Fenton**: '... there is a quilted counterpane of **White** linen that covered Cromwell's bed still in the possession of a lady, a descendant of that house, stained with ink spilled as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement'. The 'confinement' refers to the tyrant's attack of gout which obliged him to stay in bed for a few days. In the will of **Richard Cuny** of **Pembroke** dated 24th October 1627 he mentioned four of his farms which he left to his son **Walter Cuny** including '**Welshtowne**' (**Welston**). **Walter** was still in possession in 1638, and it was in **Walter's** time that Cromwell commandeered the house. **Walter** was **Mayor of Pembroke** when he

died. His daughter married **Francis Parry** to whom there is a marble tablet in **St. Mary's Church, Pembroke**

(See *Thomas Roscoe's Wanderings and Excursions in South Wales, 1836*, p. 154). By the 18th century the **Cunys** had moved to Golden near **Pembroke**.

In 1834 the property, described as 'a substantial modern house' was the seat of **George Donne (or Dunn)** esq.. The **Dunns** still had it in 1873 but in 1904 **John Evans** was owner of the freehold.

Carew Church

See also *Spurrell, History of Carew 1921 and The History of St Marys Church Carew - Robert Scourfield MA 1994. Acknowledgements also to Thomas Lloyd for historical information*

- The original Parish **Church** location and dedication seem lost in the mists of time. Probably the original dedication should be The **Church of The blessed Virgin Mary, Carew**. Certainly around the time it was built (it is mentioned by **Giraldus** c.1200) it was described just as the **Church of Carew**. It paid tax in 1291, **Hugh Brumhull** was **Parson** in 1375 and the list of Rectors starts at 1382. But the original **Church** may not have been on the site of the **Church** built in the 14th century. The village and **Church** may have been much nearer the **Castle** like most villages that used a local **Castle** for protection. It has been suggested that an earlier **Church** existed nearer the **Castle** site as it was a position of defence before the Normans came (and was part of the **Welsh** possessions of **Princess Nest**). The **Carew Cross** itself proves that the **Castle** area was occupied in pre-Norman times. Was the cross standing on its own (unlike the one at **Nevern**) because it was originally connected with a **Church** that has long gone? We know the cross has been moved at least three times
– but where was the original site?

The **Church** doubtless has been restored on several occasions (and possibly re-dedicated to **St John** during the Victorian period due to concerns over impure or catholic influences associated with **Mary Magdelene** and the Virgin **Mary** respectively). But its main constructional features show it to have been built in the late years of the 14th or early part of the 15th century. It comprises chancel (41 feet by 18 feet), nave (61 feet by 20 feet), north transept, known as the **Carew** aisle (29 feet by 17 feet), south transept (16 feet by 10 feet), north and south aisles and west tower (25 feet square). The structure is usually regarded as the work of **Bishop Gower** (1328 - 1347) but, while much of the detail resembles the work of that **Bishop** at **St Davids**, the building appears to be slightly later, and to have borrowed from the cathedral **Church** some of **Gower's** ornamental features of the early half of the 14th century. The tower departs widely from the local type, and is one of the few in the county having angle buttresses. The English proclivities of the **Carew** family, the early possessors of the **Castle**, whose favourite place of residence was their ancestral Devon, are repeated Throughout the edifice, both in its architecture and interior arrangements. There are several tombs and monumental slabs to departed **Carews**, ranging from the 14th to the 17th centuries.

The Beginnings

The foundation date of **St Marys** is uncertain. The dedication to **St Mary** rather than a **Welsh** saint suggests a Norman establishment, even though nothing remains of that period. The large Scale of the **Church** is surprising for a small rural community – this is due to the patronage of the wealthy **Carew** family of **Carew Castle** which lasted until the mid-seventeenth century. Structurally, the earliest surviving part of **St Mary's** is the chancel and possibly also the north transept dating from c.1340. The nave and aisles were rebuilt around the middle of the fifteenth century and the fine west tower added c.1500.

The dominating tower is unusually grand for **Pembrokeshire** and is more akin to those in the Bristol region. Trade between nearby **Tenby** and Bristol did lead to adoption of west Country ideas in some local churches such as **St Mary's Tenby**. Rich in **Tudor** detail as it is now, it was until the early nineteenth century topped with richly carved pinnacles. The west door was inserted in 1836 and an elaborate Perpendicular west window replaced in 1857. There is little else of interest on the exterior, although the older chancel and north transept can easily be distinguished by their characteristic buttresses.

Inside, though monumental, the **Church** presents a stark appearance after two centuries of over enthusiastic restoration. It is a rewarding exercise to stand at the rear of the **Church** and imagine it in its original splendour. Across the chancel arch until the early nineteenth century was a fine Perpendicular oak screen which was probably highly coloured. Above was the rood-loft whose purpose was to house the Crucifix. Further colour would have existed on the tombs, effigies and possibly the walls. Not one, but three altars once existed in **St Marys** – the present one, one in the south aisle and one in the north transept. Off the chancel in the present vestry was the **Carew** family Chapel Long since cleared of its altar and tombs. Above all this was the crowning glory – a fine C.15th carved compass roof with coloured bosses and cornice. **Vicar Lloyd** compared it in 1844, six years after its removal, to that in the south aisle of **Tenby Church**.

The present plaster ceiling was inserted by **Richard Barrett**, surveyor from **Pembroke**, who had in 1836 inserted the west door and built a timber gallery over it. This work cost £300 – a burdensome sum for 1838 – **Vicar Hamilton** wearily wrote in April 1844 of the parishioner's opposition to the work who stated, "What did for their forefathers will do for them."

By 1856, the **Church** was in a deplorable state. Pews of various shapes, sizes and orientation lay shattered and rotten, the gallery was collapsing and the windows were broken, the latter by local school boys. The London architect, **David Brandon**, in 1856, set about restoring the **Church** in accordance with new ecclesiological tenets. This basically meant re-establishing the importance of the altar which in Georgian times was often rivalled by the pulpit – eighteenth century "preaching box" churches were unfashionable by the 1850's. Brandon thus re-pewed the **Church** and also installed five new windows including the west window, commemorating those fallen in the Crimean War. When the work was finished the **Church** looked much as it does now. All the other windows were replaced between 1879 -1912. In 1908-1910, the architect **W.D. Caroe** restored the chancel, his work including the odd revelation of the window quoins from behind the stucco. Disaster struck in 1926 when the tower was hit by lightning, its partial collapse smashing pews and windows.

The **Church** Today.

The Chancel.

To gain a clear picture of the development of **St Marys**, it is best to begin a tour in the oldest surviving part – the chancel. This was apparently rebuilt c.1340 by **Bishop Gower** of **St David's**. The flowing decorated gothic tracery of the north and south windows, painstakingly reproduced in 1893, certainly attest to this date. Still intact is the triple arched sedilia (priests seat) and the fine cusped piscine (basin for washing the Communion vessels) adjacent. Of a more mysterious date is the protruding carved head on the jamb of the North west window. Who, if anyone, it depicts is unknown.

The stained east window representing the Resurrection dates from 1879 and is by **Alexander Gibbs & Co** of London. The chancel furnishings are all relatively modern. The altar and reredos are both war memorials and were installed in 1923, being designed by the architect **John Coates-Carter**. The altar rail and choir stalls are modern, but suitable in style. Before the altar are laid an excellent mixture of medieval tiles mostly dating from the fifteenth century, some originating from **Carew Castle**.

The effigies on the north wall were placed there in 1834.

The westernmost figure is thought to be **Sir Nicholas Carew** who died in 1311, while the other is an early C.14th priest.

On the south side is a medieval effigy of a **Child**, her head supported on angels with a hound at her feet.

The present vestry to the north was originally a Chapel belonging to the **Carew** family and probably dates from the fourteenth century. Although long emptied, it retains a pointed stone vaulted roof, a piscine and a “squint” window allowing a view of the main altar from within.

The North Transept

It is uncertain as to how far **Gower** proceeded with his rebuilding. Certainly the south transeptal (**Organ**) arch is coeval with **Gower's** chancel arch. The great thickness of this transept arch with the existence of extra mouldings on its rear face suggests that a grand large **Church** with central tower and two transepts was planned. Perhaps through lack of money or onset of plague, the scheme was dropped. The north transept seems to have been built shortly after this decision, its arch being more sparse in detail than the other two and being thinner, no longer having to support an intended central tower. What detail survives inside and out still points to the fourteenth century. The sole original feature in the transept is the cusped piscine hidden behind the end of a pew. The pallid east window of 1912 is by **A.L. Moore** and depicts Christ the Good Shepherd.

The railed chest-tomb is of **Sir John Carew** (d.1637) whose wife outlived him and was buried elsewhere. On its far side can be seen their five daughters, all kneeling except the middle one who died in infancy and on the other side kneel their three sons.

The Nave and Aisles

The nave was rebuilt c.1450 along with the aisles. The detail admittedly is poor and sparse and why the south arcade slews so badly is uncertain, although a guess would be that it was the result of hacking back a tower arch pier and respond built and abandoned by **Gower**. The building of the

west tower in c.1500 completed **St Mary's** at last. Again the nave has been badly restored. Its flat headed perpendicular gothic windows were taken out of the south aisle in 1857 by **David Brandon** and replaced by the highly unsuitable pointed decorated gothic ones, so beloved of the mid-Victorians. The north aisle windows followed suit in 1883. The west window is Brandons perpendicular admission of 1857 although it replaced a much more ornate example. The font is a copy of the original dating from 1844. The monuments in the south aisle are all Victorian and two are worth notice – that of little **George Llewellyn** (d.1871) by J. **Phillips** of **Pembroke Dock** with its inset portrait roundel and the excellent monument to **William** and **Hannah Bowen** (1845) by J. **Evan Thomas** of London, a **Welsh** born sculptor whose prominent local work is the statue of **Prince Albert** on the **Castle Hill, Tenby**. Also in the south aisle is the aumbry once used to hold sacred vessels.

The porch is probably also late fifteenth century, retaining its stone benches and a niche which was either a stoup or housed a statuette of **St Mary**.

The Charnel House

This is situated alongside the path leading to the **Church** from the main gate and was built in the fourteenth century as a repository for bones with a Chapel above. The bone holes are still visible, especially that on the south side. The outline of the altar window is visible, being blocked in the seventeenth century and a chimney inserted. Inside survives a stoup, two altar niches with brackets and a piscine. Since at least 1625 the building was used as a schoolroom (until 1872 when a new school was built at the top of the village) and until 1840, the vault underneath provided shelter for paupers. Today, it is used as a Sunday Schoolroom.

(See also *Spurrell, History of Carew* 1921).

Carew Church-- Pembrokeshire Parsons.

At **Carew** there was a rectory and vicarage, the former being in the patronage of the **Earl of Pembroke**, and afterwards of the powerful **Carew** family, and the latter in the gift of the rectors of **Carew**.

In 1594 the Queen was rector of **Carew**. - **Owen's Pem.**

This **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £40. The tenths payable thereon to the **King** being £4. - *Taxatio*. On 20 July, 1403, a commission was issued by the **Bishop** to **Richard Wythlok** to sequester the **Church** and tithes of **Carew** during a vacancy.

Carewe Rectoria. — Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex present acione baron is de Cairewe unde **doctor Vachan** est rector haberls ibidem mansionem et glebam et valent fructus et proventus hujus beneficii per annum xliiij. Inde porcio vicarii ibidem quolibet anno. Et in visitacione ordinaria quolibet anno vjs. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno vs ix. Et remanet Clare cum porcione vicarii ibidem communibus annis, £43 8s. 3d. Inde decima, £4 6s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

On 24. July 1610, a lease of the rectory of **Carew** for 21 years was granted to **Thomas Newsham** of Abergwilly Carms., gent. - *Chapter Acts*.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged:' - **Carew V (St. John Baptist). Bishop of St Davids** Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £14. - ***Bacon's Liber Regis.***

1535 The Rector's living at **Carew** was valued at £44 annually. It was one of the most wealthy in the county.

Between 1689 and 1750 the roof of the **Church** was substantially repaired with constant purchases of new slates and timber a description of 1831 suggests that it had a wagon roof which was replaced in 1838 and in 1725 the **Church** was whitewashed.

1807 a singing master had been engaged to instruct the congregation in singing.

1834 A Chalice and cover were sold to a Salisbury **SilverSmith** it weighed 23ozs 10d wt. It was suggested that it was **Elizabethan** or **Jacobean** and was sold for 4s 10d per ounce. This could well have been the one described as Communion Cup with cover of silver and double gilt in the inventory of 1547.

The Norman font was replaced at a cost of £3 5s in 1836 by an exact copy of the original using limestone from **Williamston** Quarry.

1843 the two effigies in the north of the chancel were moved to their present position from the east of the porch.

1850 a new oak pulpit was installed and also a new reading desk.

1855 Restoration by **G.G. Scott** started.

1857 **Carew Church** restoration completed.

The Rood screen was removed by **Rev. Pritchett** and the canopied oak seats at the west end of the chancel by **Rev. Rees**.

The ancient west window with its portrayal of the nativity was totally destroyed and replaced by a memorial to those who had fallen in the Crimean war in 1857. At the same time most of the other windows which originally had been flat perpendicular were replaced.

The interior walls of the **Church** had been limed brown, with (according to the **Church** accounts) stonework picked out in black.

1881 The tower was refurbished including having the roof renewed.

1888 The Chancel, nave and **Carew** aisle re-roofed.

1889 stucco was put on the interior walls of the **Church**.

In the churchyard is a Chapel on a vaulted chamber which was originally used as an ossuary. The vault was divided by a wall and occupied by two female paupers up to 1840.

The parish registers go back to 1718 and there are **Bishop's** Transcripts dating from 1685.

Critchurch

This is the site of a hamlet Chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the churchwardens' accounts for 1672. It possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry (*Spurrell, Hist. Carew* 71).

Non-Conformist Churches

Pisgah – **Baptist**.

The Chapel was part of the Moleston circuit but preaching had occurred in homes from an earlier time. In 1838 the membership was 60.

Messrs. **William Davies (Cresselly)**, **John Thomas (Oak Hill)** **Lewis Thomas**, **Thomas Nicholas** (The Grove), **Benjamin Phillip**, (New Brittain), **John Cole (Williamston)**, **Benjamin Davies** (Pencoed), and **Abraham Prickett**, who were the pioneers of this cause, held services for some time at Pencoed, the residence of **Mr. Benjamin Davies**. In 1819, these **Baptists** secured a plot of land about a mile from Pencoed, and erected a Chapel on the site of which the present Sanctuary now stands. The **Church** was constitutionally formed in 1820. It was fostered in its infancy by **Rev. James Hughes Thomas**, **Waterholmes**, He was succeeded by **Rev. Enoch Price** who was also minister of Molleston. Following him was **Rev. Henry Evans**, who ministered here for twelve years.

Another well-known minister was **Rev David Phillips**, who served this **Church** for twenty-three years: the first eleven conjointly with Molleston. He died in 1875, aged 72 years, and is interred in Molleston **Baptist** Burial Ground.

In 1875, this **Church** united with **Martletwy** and **Rev. Thos. Lodwig Evans**, who was completing **College** studies at **Haverfordwest**, was invited to serve the **Church**. His ministry extended for eight years, He was succeeded by **Rev. Thomas Pandy John** during whose three year ministry the manse was erected.

Other early ministers included **Rev. W M Morris**, **Rev. Jesse Roberts** and **Rev. S Howells**.

The land for the Chapel Schoolroom, Dwelling House, Garden and Burial Ground were given by **Henry Seymour Allen** of **Cresselly** House.

In 1851 the return states that the general congregation is 200.

Carew Newton – Independent.

The Chapel was built in 1862 and it came under the direction of the minister of Horeb Chapel in **Martletwy**; although previously it had been a branch of **Bethel** at **St Florence**.

Nebo

In the 1851 census an **Independent** Chapel called Nebo is recorded erected in 1836 and having an average attendance of 20 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon.

Carew - Wesley Methodist.

This Chapel was built as part of the **Pembroke** Circuit in 1816 although a society was formed earlier

- Probably about 1807.

The return for 1851 gives an average congregation of 130.

People

St Deiniol.(ref to Carew)

In 1602 **Thomas Williams** copied what he described as a very ancient manuscript. This manuscript had been part of the library of Bangor cathedral till the reformation. His copy is now in the **Peniarth collection, this manuscript (MS 226)** contained Lessons and a Collect commemorating **St Deiniol**. The Lessons were used on the Saint's day but do not describe the life and work of the Saint at Bangor.

This is peculiar because it seems very unusual for Lessons on a Saint's Day (especially a Saint who had spent most of his life in the area) to commemorate his work elsewhere. It seems to predate the Norman Conquest by a good margin. And if the Norman bishops could have changed these lessons they would have done so. Well what do these lessons have to do with **Carew**? The lessons describe **St Deniol's** life on the Hill above what is now **Pembroke** at his hermitage between 516 AD and 535 AD and one of them refers to his well and the healing

“Again a certain woman from the district of Caerw (**Carew**), in the diocese of Mynyw, was so swollen beyond measure that she could find no relief by any advice of physicians. At last, coming to the **Church of St Deniol**, and afterwards to the aforementioned well, and imploring the Saint's help, she drank of that water so as to regain health and, before leaving came to the entrance of the **Church**, and cast forth from her mouth, while many stood by and observed, three horrible worms, each with four feet, and the woman was made whole from that very hour.”

(I wonder whether the original said with four feet or whether it described the worms as being 4 ft long?)

Names Connected With Carew Parish

Princess Nesta

Nesta (“**Nest ferch Rhys**” in Welsh) was the daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**. (He was killed in 1094 by Norman Knights employed by his cousin). After her father was killed she was made a ward of Court. She was fabulously beautiful and had numerous offspring (the eldest one a son of **Henry I** was appointed **duke of Gloucester**).

When the **King** married (his wife did not approve of his mistress and bastards being at court) he arranged that she should marry **Gerald de Windsor** who was appointed custodian of **Pembroke Castle**.

Her part of the inheritance from her father was large estates around **Carew** near **Pembroke**.

A writer at the time said of her: "daughter and sister of a prince, wife of an adventurer, concubine of a **King**, paramour of every daring lover..., a **Welsh** woman whose passions embroiled all Wales, and England too, in war..., mother of heroes, grandmother of **Giraldus Cambrensis**"

Another writer said: "**Henry I** was no more restrained in his passions than any other powerful ruler of the 12c. It made little difference to him that the beautiful **Nest**, daughter of the **Welsh** Prince **Rhys ap Tudor**, had been placed in his care as a royal ward; (she was **William Refus's** hostage for the good behaviour of her family). He fell in love with **Nest** and seduced her, and she bore him a son.

In those days, however, there was an accepted way of dealing with such a situation. **Nest's** baby son was named **duke of Gloucester**. When **Henry** had to make a political marriage and his new wife had reservations about **Nest** at court; **King Henry** gave **Nest** in marriage to one of his barons, **Gerald de Windsor** - who was at that time in **disgrace** at court. **Gerald** took his new wife with him to South Wales.

The Children of Nest - their family names.

Henry FitzRoy (FitzHenry) - (Illegitimate son of **Henry I**). Killed in battle against **Owain Gwynedd** in **Anglesey** 1157. He had a son, **Fitzhenry** who was Justiciary of Ireland in 1199 (Visited by **Gerald of Wales** in that year).

William FitzGerald (de Carew) - son of **Gerald de Windsor** - adopted the style of "**de Carew**" although he could have been another son of **Henry I**. (One of his sons **Baldwin de Carro** took part in the Third Crusade in 1191).

Maurice FitzGerald – son of **Gerald de Windsor** - one of the principle leaders of the invasion of Ireland. In 1174 held the **Castle** and the county of Wicklow. Died 1177.

David FitzGerald – son of **Gerald de Windsor** - **Bishop** of **St Davids** died 1176.

Angharad – daughter of **Gerald de Windsor** - married **William de Barry** they had three children. **Robert de Barry**, **Phillip de Barry** and **Gerald of Wales** (c 1146 -1223).

Robert FitzStephen – son of **Stephen** the Constable - seriously wounded in a battle against **Owain Gwynedd** after a sea borne attack on **Anglesey** 1157. (**Henry FitzRoy** was killed in the same battle). 1166 **Castellan** of **Cardigan Castle**- betrayed to the **Welsh** under **Rhys ap Gruffydd** by a **Welsh** cleric Rhigyfarch - was imprisoned but released in time to take part in the Invasion of Ireland in 1170. Travelled through Leinster with **Dermot King** of Leinster. (According to **Giraldus** in his book on Ireland).

Owain Fitzroy - eldest son of **Cadwgan**, who had seen **Nesta** at a Feast at **Cilgerran Castle** – (she was his second cousin) - saw fit to set fire to **Castle** outbuildings in order to carry her

off to Powys. Afterwards he was constrained by the **King** to restore her to **Gerald de Windsor** - he refused and she had two children by **Owain**.

Henry I raised an army invaded Ceredigion and devastated it - **Owain** escaped to Ireland- later he returned and succeeded to part of Powys but **Gerald** had not forgotten. While assembling to fight side by side for the **King** against Gruffydd **ap Rhys** - **Gerald de Windsor** and his men turned on **Owain Fitzroy's** men and slew **Owain**.

Gerald de Windsor ended his warlike career by dying peacefully at his wife's **Castle of Carew** (c1136) but his wife's career was not finished thereby. Though her children were now grown up and married, **Nest** still had her beauty. She transferred her affections to **Stephen**, Constable of **Cardigan Castle** and then to the **Sheriff of Pembroke**, presenting each of them with a son.

Carew – (Old Pembrokeshire Families Henry Owen)

Of all the families who held sway under the Earls of **Pembroke** this is in many ways the most distinguished. Few in the Kingdom can be traced with so much distinctness during the whole of its long career, and the home of the race, built by its Norman founder, has remained to the present day (with one short interval) in the possession of his descendants. It is also remarkable for the number of noble families which branched off from it. From **Carew Castle** came (among others) the

Fitz Geralds, the foremost among the conquerors of Ireland, the elder branch of whom became Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster; the

Fitz Maurices, Earls of **Kerry** and Marquises of Lansdowne; the **Graces**, Barons of Courtstown, and the

Gerrards, Lords Gerrard.

All these settled in Ireland, and furnish an interesting example of the origin of family names.

From **William**, the brother of **Gerald**, founder of the house of **Carew** came the **Lords Windsor** and the **Earls of Plymouth**.

The representatives of the family who remained in this county soon adopted the territorial title of **de Carew** although they are occasionally called in the records **De Windsor**, from the earlier home. From an early date they had held lands in the west of England, and their possessions there were, later, much increased by marriages with heiresses when they made their English home their principal residence. From **Carew Castle** came many of the **Carews** and **Careys** who rose to fame and **Fortune** in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and it may be noted that the distinguished General of **Pembrokeshire** descent, spells his name Vole, **Carew** but pronounces it Voole Carey, or rather did so until a regrettable incident in 1879 made the name Carey distasteful to him. Another form of the name is **Carrow**, once familiar in **South Pembrokeshire**, and still happily represented in the county. **Richard Carew** the **Elizabethan** historian of Cornwall, says:—

“**Carew** of ancient, **Carru** was. And **Carru** is a plough;
Roman's the trade. Frenchmen the word, I do the name avow.”

But however this may be as to some bearers of the name, the historian himself drew his name from our **Carew** which is certainly Welsh, and not French, and most probably means Caerau, the camps, still perceived in the local pronunciation of **Carey Castle**. Another learned **Carew** was also in error as to his origin; **Earl George of Totness**, has left in his handwriting, among the **Carew MSS.**, a

pedigree tracing the family from **Adam de Montgomery**, which is recorded at the Heralds' **College**, but the charter of **King John** mentioned below shows that it is as fictitious as those of the bards, or of the late **Sir Bernard Buike**.

There is a fable that among the numerous foreigners at the Court of **Edward the Confessor** was a certain **Dominus Otho**, said to have come from **Florence**, who had a son **Walter Fitz Otho**, who held the important post of **Castellan of Windsor**, and who had two sons by a **Welsh** wife, **William**, the progenitor of the **De Windsors**, as above stated, and **Gerald**, who came to **Pembroke** with the first Norman invaders under **Arnulph de Montgomery**, in the reign of **William Rufus**.

De Windsor, Gerald was made **Castellan of Pembroke** by **Arnulph**, but on the **disgrace** of the latter in 1102 for his rebellion in favour of the **King's** brother, **Robert**, he was replaced by one **Saer**. However, two years later he was reinstated by **Henry I**. This was doubtless owing to his having married the mistress of that **King**, **Nesta**, the Welsh, princess, who has been styled the "**Helen of Wales**". **Nesta** brought him as her dower **Carew** and lands in **Emlyn**, and **Henry** granted him the lordship of Moulsoford, in Berks, which long remained with the family of **Carew**. He had three sons:

William, who took the name of **de Carew;**

Maurice who called himself **Fitz Gerald**, and was the forefather of the great **Geraldine** race in Ireland; and

David, who became **Bishop** of **St David's**, and died in 1177;

he had also a daughter,

Angharad, who married **William de Barri of Manorbier**.

de Carew William married **Katherine de Kingsley** a daughter of **Sir Adam de Kingsley** in Cheshire, and, notwithstanding his Welsh, blood, he spent most of his life in fighting the Welsh, as his father did before him. In 1135 he was defeated by them near **Cardigan**; in 1147 he took from them the **Castle of Carmarthen**, then held by **Meredith ap Griffith**, and in the year following that of **Wiston**. After this it is curious to read, that when the Welsh, in 1152, captured **Tenby Castle**, they handed it over to **William** so perhaps the Welsh, blood counted for something after all.

William confirmed the grant by **Jordan de Cantinton**, a well-known man in North **Pembrokeshire**, of the **Church** of **Castellan** in **Emlyn** to the Preceptory of **Slebech**, and died in 1173. He had four sons:

de Carew Otho who succeeded to Carew;

de Carew Raymond, "the bravest and wisest of the conquerors of Ireland"; and

de Carew William, who also settled in Ireland. Another son,

de Carew Gerald, had been killed at **Camrose** by the men of **Roose**, upon whom his family took dire vengeance.

de Carew Otho married **Margaret Fitz Tancred** daughter of **Richard Fitz Tancred Castellan of Haverford**. *Fenton* tells us that “there were few men of rank among the **Flemish** settlers, but we find the son of one of these settlers allied by marriage with the two great Norman

houses of **Carew** and **Manorbier**. Otho, soon after his father's death, got into trouble with the Welsh, who took from him his **Castle** of **Emlyn**, but he obtained from **Henry II** the manor of Bampton, co. Oxon., so long as the Welsh, held **Emlyn**. He began the long connection of the **Carews** with Devon, by acquiring Brunton in that county," and he confirmed his father's gift of the vill of **Redberth** to **Slebech**. He was a witness to the grant of Trefduauk (**St. Edrens**) to **St David's** by **Robert Fitz Elidor**. He died about 1204, leaving as his successor his son

de Carew William, who was accused of rebellion against **King John** in 1207. **William** had to pay forty marks of gold for a charter from that **King**, confirming to him the manor of Moultsford, which charter sets out his descent as above stated; and in 1212 he was restored to his house at Carrio (**Carew**), and the other lands which he held on the day upon which the **King** embarked for Ireland from **Pembroke** two years before. **William** died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his son **Richard**.

de Carew Richard wife's name was **Scholastica**. His brother and son were successively bishops of **St David's** (i.e., **Thomas Wallensis** in 1248 and **Richard de Carew** in 1256). This is evident from a charter of the last named, although it is not so stated in the history books. Besides the **Bishop** who made his mark on the history of **St David's**, **Richard** had an elder son.

de Carew William **Lord** of **Carew** who in 1247 held five Knight's fees in **Pembroke**, which in the Mareschal division were assigned, like **Manorbier**, to **Joan de Munchensy**.

de Carew Sir Nicholas was a man of mark; of his local influence we have had great evidence. In 1298 he was a witness to the charter of **Philip** of **Angle** to **William de la Roche**. In 1301 he signed the famous letter of the Parliament of Lincoln to the Pope, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown, not as **Lord** of **Carew** where he was a tenant of the **Earl of Pembroke**, but as **Lord** of **Moultsford**, and in the same year was summoned by **Edward I** to the host against the Scots. He bore as arms the famous black lions passant of the **Carews**, and he died in 1311, having in his lifetime granted his lands in Carlow, Ireland, to his son.

de Carew John who in 1317 was ordered by writ of military summons to go to Ireland to defend those lands from **Edward Bruce**, the brother of the more famous **Robert**, who, after Bannockburn, nearly overran the whole of that country.

de Carew Beatrice, the sister of **John**, had married **Richard de Barri** and brought him **Begelly** as her dowry. **John de Carew** died in 1324 and his son

de Carew Nicholas dying a few months afterwards was succeeded by his brother

de Carew Thomas of whom the only fact recorded is that when in 1332 he was indicted for taking away from **Manorbier** the goods of **David de Barri**. During the great law-suit, he refused to appear on the ground that the writ against him was not sealed with the proper seal. Unhappily we are not told whether this defence was admitted, apparently it was.

It is not quite clear whether

de Carew Sir John, the next **Lord**, was the son of **Thomas de Carew** or his nephew, probably the latter. He was **Lord** deputy of Ireland in the reign of **Edward III**, and had large possessions in Devon which had devolved upon him through the marriages of his ancestors with the heiresses of the Peverels and the Mohuns. He held at **Carew** in 1348 five Knight's fees worth 100 marks, and among his advowsons, that of **St. Bride's**, taxed at 16 marks. He also held a **Canonry** in the Collegiate **Church** of **Llanddewi Brefi**, with the prebend of Dihewid, of the value of 10 marks.

Good **Bishop Beck** had founded this **Church** in 1287, as a place of spiritual joy, with advowsons of **Cardigan** churches, which **Edward I** had confiscated and given to him, but the prebends soon got into lay hands, and were treated as sinecures. **Sir John** died in 1362, leaving a widow

de Carew Elizabeth (apparently his second wife), who had the manor of **Lawrenny** as part of her dower. His son

de Carew Leonard survived his father seven years, and died in Gascony in the suite of the **Earl of Pembroke**, leaving a son

de Carew Thomas , then aged two years. This **Thomas** lived to what was in those days a ripe old age, and died in 1431. Like his father he was a warrior; in 1416 he was serving in France, and in the next year was ordered by the Privy Council to prosecute the war at sea. He married

Bonville, Elizabeth, daughter of **Sir John Bonville** a west country family, who held lands in **Pembrokeshire** and gave their name to **Bonville's Court**. In 1404 the sum of £200 was ordered by the Council to be paid to him for the wages of men at arms to guard the castles of **Carmarthen** and **Emlyn**, and his account for the custody of **Narberth Castle** is extant, shewing that he paid £90 10s. 10d. as wages to ten men at arms and fifty archers, from the 1st November 1402, to the 24th April 1404.

de Carew Nicholas the son of **Thomas** , married **Joan Courtenay** daughter and heiress of **Sir Hugh Courtenay** of Haccombe, co. Devon. He died in 1447, leaving four sons:

Carew Thomas ,

Carew Nicholas of Haccombe, the ancestor of the **Carew** baronets;

Carew Alexander of Antony, from whom came **Richard Carew** the antiquary, and the family of **Pole-Carew**; and

Carew William, the ancestor of the present owner of **Carew**.

Notwithstanding their vast possessions and their judicious marriages, the **Carews** soon after this time fell, through improvidence, upon evil days.

Carew Edmund, the grandson of the last mentioned **Thomas Carew** mortgaged **Carew Castle** to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** , who held there the famous Tournament of **St. George** . On the attainder of **Rhys ap Griffith**, the grandson and heir of **Sir Rhys**, who had foreclosed the mortgage, it was forfeited to the Crown.

Carew Edmund went to the wars, and was killed in France. He left two sons : **Carew William**, the father of

Carew Sir Peter (frequently called **Carrow** in the *State Papers*), who tried to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the house by recovering the ancient possessions of the **Carews** in Ireland, which had passed from them for two centuries, and died there in 1575; and

Carew George, the father of

Carew George, **Lord Carew** and **Earl of Totness**, who succeeded to his cousin's unlawful heritage. He was a friend and contemporary of **George Owen** and was himself a considerable antiquary, as his collection, which is now at Lambeth Palace, most amply testifies.

Carew Castle was granted by **Queen Mary** to **Sir John Perrot**, and it is to him and to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**, the mortgagee of **Carew** that we owe much of the beautiful buildings whose ruins are so well-known to us. After **Perrot's** attainder, **Carew** was granted to different persons on different tenures until, in the reign of **James I**, the old family came back.

Carew Thomas, the great-grandson of

Carew William, the son of

Carew Nicholas had married **Elizabeth Biccombe** the daughter and heiress of **Hugh Biccombe** of Crowcombe, in Somerset, and their son,

Carew Sir John, was able to buy up certain outstanding interests and to obtain a grant in fee from the Crown. **Sir John Carew** died in 1637. During his lifetime he erected a magnificent monument to himself, his wife, and family, in **Carew Church**. He does not seem to have lived at **Carew** much, for it appears by the **Church Wardens'** accounts of the parish, which date from 1619, that at that date, and during **Sir John's** life, the **Castle** and demesnes were in the occupation of

Phillipps, Sir John of **Picton**, and of his son

Phillipps, Sir Richard but from 1667 to 1676 they were held by his (**Sir John Carew's**) son

Carew George. Sir John Carew held in his own hands **Summerton**, **Cotchland**, **Rickeston** and **Radford**; he was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1623.

Carew George was Sheriff in 1640, and was the last **Carew** who lived there, for in 1643 the **Castle**, which was held for the **King** in the Civil Wars, and was even then a place of great strength, was surrendered "upon quarter" and dismantled."

Carew John, the son of **George Carew** died without issue, and **Carew** went to the descendants of his (**George's**) elder brother,

Carew Thomas, of Crowcombe. **Thomas Carew** died in 1766 leaving two daughters as joint heiresses to the **Carew** estates. One died unmarried the other

Carew Mary in 1794, married **George Henry Warrington** who took the name of **Carew**. – His grandson Colonel **Carew** who died in 1874, left a son who died without issue, and a daughter

Ethel Mary Carew the lineal descendant of **Gerald Fitz Walter**; she married the **Hon. R. C. Trollope**.

The present descendants and owners are the **Trollope-Bellews of Crowcombe Court**

Sir Rice (Rhys) ap Thomas

Sir Rhys ap Thomas, (1449-1525), the flamboyant and controversial **Welsh** military leader inherited the estates of Dinefwr, including **Carew** on his father's death. **Thomas** was the definition of **Welsh** chivalry. A brave **Lord** and knight, fierce in battle and love, he played a major role in **Henry Tudor's** victory over **King Richard III** at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, a turning

point in British history. **Rhys** was knighted on the battlefield and made Governor of Wales, by the now **King Henry VII**. By the time the **Tudor's** came to power though, the age of chivalry was drawing quickly to a close. The last great **Welsh** tournament of knights was staged by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** at **Carew** in 1507. spread over five days, the tournament drew over six hundred knights and retainers, with **Rhys** presiding over and judging the various contests. The sight was a marvel to behold. Chroniclers of the time wrote how the tournament was still the topic of conversation years after its conclusion.

He died at the age of 76 and left behind him only one son born in wedlock but no less than 14 natural children most of whom founded or married into some of the leading families in South Wales.

Sir John Perrot

Reputed to be the son of **Henry VIII** and **Mary Berkeley** who later married **Sir Thomas Perrot**. **John** was probably born at **Haroldston** in 1527 but later resided chiefly at **Carew** and **Laugharne**. In 1577, during the reign of **Elizabeth I**, the Privy Council sent an indignant letter to **Sir John Perrot** cataloguing the misdeeds of **John Callice** "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one **John Callice**, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at **Milford** was lodged and housed at **Haverfordwest**, and being there Known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

(According to ***Sir John Perrot by G Douglas James***).

The **Elizabethan** Era was perhaps the most glorious in our island history and one in which we can take great pride.

It saw the first fruits of the three outstanding events, the Renaissance, the Discovery of **America** and the Reformation, movements which revolutionised the activities and minds of the people of the western World and when the people of our country passed to maturity and awakening, and awoke to the possibilities of a more intense and adventurous life of development.

With **Elizabeth** as its head, Burleigh as its eminent statesman, Shakespeare as the prince of dramatists, Bacon the great philosopher, **Philip Sidney** and **Spencer** its outstanding poets; Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, its intrepid sailors, our country produced a galaxy of talent which, perhaps, has never been surpassed.

During this era our own county was the birthplace of one who, although he did not attain the eminence of the above named figures was a very remarkable man who played a prominent part in those stirring times by nationally and locally. He was **Sir John Perrott**! a natural son of **Henry VIII**, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance in appearance voice and temperament. His mother was **Mary Berkeley**, a lady of the Court and wife of **Sir Thomas Perrot**, a direct descendant of one of the Conqueror's entourage.

He was born at **Haroldston**, just outside the borough of **Haverfordwest** and he was, Throughout his life, the Outstanding personality in South Wales.

From his earliest years he was noted for his ruffling ways, his prowess in athletics, his great strength and courage, and notorious for his arbitrary ways and ungovernable temper.

He was Mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1570, 1575 and 1576, *Member of Parliament* for **Carmarthenshire**, 1548-52, for **Pembrokeshire**, 1563-67 and **Haverfordwest** in 1588.

In 1551 he was High Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** and (1584-88).

Later Vice-Admiral for west Wales in which latter office he was responsible for the suppression of piracy, but he undoubtedly shared the booty of many a valuable cargo.

He was a great friend of **Edward VI**, who made him a Knight of the Bath, and although nothing was said of any acknowledgement of his parentage the relationship was frankly acknowledged by **Edward VI**, **Mary** and **Elizabeth**.

During the reign of **Mary** he was imprisoned for favouring Protestantism and harbouring heretics at **Haroldston**, but was released on her death.

Elizabeth granted him many favours. He was one of four who carried the canopy at her Coronation. She appointed him **Lord** President of Munster to quell the Desmond Rebellion, which he did in twelve months. She then appointed him **Lord** President of Munster to quell the Desmond Rebellion, which he did in twelve months, and then returned to **Haroldston** and later to the Lordship of **Carew Castle**. Subsequently he was appointed **Lord** Deputy of Ireland.

In 1591 he was falsely accused of High Treason, being denounced, it is said by **Thomas Cadern** of **Prendergast**. He was condemned to death, but **Elizabeth** refused to sign the death warrant as she knew he was innocent and resolved to pardon him, but before the warrant was signed he died in the Tower of London and was buried in **St. Peter's Church** there.

His portrait, which hangs in the Shire **Hall Haverfordwest**, and presented to the County by **Sir Charles E. G. Philipps**, Bart., of **Picton Castle**, is a copy of the original painting in the possession of **Sir John Pakington**, Bart., of Twickenham and formerly of **Westwood**, Worcestershire, a direct descendant of **Sir John Pakington**, Bart., who married **Hester**, the inheritrix of **Sir Herbert Perrot** of **Haroldston**, in 1700.

In 1727 **Richard Rawlinson**, LL.D., F.R.S., **St. John's College**, Oxford, received from Ireland the original manuscript of "*The Life, Deedes and Death of Sir John Perrot*" which he published in London the following year, and which has been authenticated as having been written by an unknown author about the latter end of the reign of Queen **Elizabeth**.

It is from this book that the following details of **Sir John**'s character have been extracted.

"**Sir John Perrot** was a man in stature very tall and big, exceeding the ordinary stature of man by much, and almost equal to the mightiest men that lived in his time. His body was very compact and proportional through all its parts. As he did exceed most men in stature so did he in strength of body. His hair was auburn until it grew grey in his elder years, his countenance full of majesty his eye marvellous piercing and carrying a commanding aspect. In time of danger he showed himself resolute and valiant He had a very sharp wit, and was (as may be said) naturally wise, for though he was not learned in the sciences yet would he give as good a reason for matters of Experiment as most men. He had in him many excellent parts, as Magnanimity, Valour, Ripeness of Judgement, Understanding of the Languages as the French, Spanish, the Italian, and in fact, matters that a man not professing Learning could comprehend; he had some defects else had he not been flesh and

blood. He would swear too much which proceeding from custom and partly from choler, he could hardly refrain when provoked."

The **Rev. James Phillips** (1847-1907) in his "*History of Pembrokeshire*" gives the following vivid and striking estimate of his character:

"He was a true son of **Henry VIII**. If he reproduced in an exaggerated form the faults and vices which stained his father's character without the genuine refinement and culture which half concealed them from the **King's** contemporaries, he also inherited those qualities that enabled the masterful **Tudor** to retain in so large a measure, the confidence and loyal admiration of his people.

Most significant is the admission of his bitter enemy that he was "friended" as well as feared. Unclean of lip and life, unscrupulous in his greed ungovernable in his passions, cruel in his resentment, he was yet loved quite as much as he was hated.

Patriotic and loyal to the heart's core, and sincere in his attachment to the Protestant Faith, he might have taken a high place among the statesmen of **Elizabeth's** reign if it had not been for the violence of his temper and the foulness of his morals and his speech. The Queen entertained a high opinion of his abilities.

He had been one of the wealthiest subjects of the Crown, but the extravagance of his habits, the expensive vices in which he indulged, the number of his retainers and his princely liberality, left him little margin of income over expenditures.

Sir John had a great love for **Haverfordwest** and he always took a prominent part in its administration. He was Mayor three times and in 1588 was its *Member of Parliament*.

During his lifetime the town attained great prosperity. It contained many men of enterprise and foresight, and the Queen's Surveyor described it, "The best buylt, the most civill and quickest occupied towne in South Wales". **George Owen** of Henllys, **Lord of Kemes**, our first illustrious County Historian, stated that "**Haverfordwest** is a good towne, wealthie and well governed".

With its seven guilds and the many productive activities in the town many merchants built up a lucrative and foreign trade, and in this **Sir John** was intimately interested.

It is therefore not surprising that being so engrossed in the town's prosperity and future development he should endow the town with a princely gift the benefits from which it still happily enjoys.

Grant To Haverfordwest

As will be seen from the GRANT dated 20th September, 1580, full details of which are given below, he directed that the rents and profits derived from the messuages, lands and tenements devised therein were to be expended to the improvement of the Town of **Haverfordwest**, and to the repair of the **Streets**, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and all other dilapidations of **Haverfordwest** as well as to the rebuilding of the new **Quay** in the town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the town.

The original document which is written in Latin inscribed on parchment is in excellent condition and is now displayed on the wall in the Mayor's Parlour in the **Corporation** Offices, Picton Place. And interesting, is **Sir John's** seal attached.

In May 1899 the Deed was translated by **Henry Owen** esq., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.S.A*, our County's most illustrious historian, and it is as follows:-

To all the Faithful in Christ to whom this Present Deed shall come,

John Perrot of **Haroldston**, in the County of **Pembroke**, Knight, (wishes) eternal salvation in the **Lord**. KNOW YE that I the said **John Perrot** for the love which I bear towards my beloved and faithful neighbours the burgesses of the town and county of **Haverfordwest** and for that the mayor sheriff bailiffs and burgesses of the said town have granted for them and their successors that I and my heirs in time to come living and dwelling at **Haroldston** aforesaid or elsewhere in the said county of **Pembroke** shall have so much of every kind of wine, salt or any other merchandise coming into **Milford** and to the same town for common traffic or contract of sale as shall suffice for the sustenance of our house at the same price as the mayor and other burgesses of the same town shall buy and have them. And that it shall be wholly lawful for me and my heirs living and dwelling at **Haroldston** afore-said or elsewhere within the said county of **Pembroke** to have the pre-emption of all kinds of victuals coming to the Market of the town aforesaid **Haverfordwest** as in the said county of **Pembroke** in the places same town for the time being at the like price as they shall be sold to another. And that I and my heirs living and dwelling at **Haroldston** aforesaid shall be burgesses and of the council of the same town if we wilt. And that we shall have the nomination of one burgess in the same town in any year in which such burgess may be living and dwelling in the same town and in which he shall take such oaths as the other burgesses of the same town are wont to take.

HAVE GIVEN granted and by this my present indented deed have confirmed to **Maurice Canon** gentleman mayor of the town and county aforesaid **Thomas Tank**, **Jenkin Davides**, **Richard Batman**, **Morgan Voile**, **Edmund Harries**, **John Kiner**, and **William Jones**,

All and singular the messuages lands, tenements, burgages, and hereditaments below described and set out situate and lying as well in the town and county of **Haverfordwest** -specified below. That is to say.

- (1). FIRST. All that messuage or tenement with all and singular its appurtenances situate and Lying in **Camros** in the said county of **Pembroke** in the tenure of **Thomas Bowen** gentleman or his assigns.
- (2). ALSO one other tenement and one carucate of land with the appurtenances Lying in **WolffDale** in the said county of **Pembroke** now in the tenure of **Owen Ormond**.
- (3). ALSO one messuage containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town and county of **Haverfordwest** in Shipp-street there now in the tenure of **Henry Gwillim**.
- (4). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town and county of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the northern part of High**Streate** there now in the tenure of **Thomas Kethin** between land of **Maurice Walter** on either side.
- (5). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haver-Fordwest** aforesaid in the southern part of the High**Streate** of the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid now in the tenure of **Edwin Donn** and abutting on the land of **Thomas Bowen** on the East and the land of **William Warren** on the west.
- (6). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages with the appurtenances Lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in **BanStreate** there now in the tenure of **Thomas Tanck** between land late of **John Sinett** on the west and land late of **Arnold Butler** on the East.

- (7). ALSO one other tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the **DarkStreate** there in the tenure of **William Ricard** between a tenement of **Edmund Harries** on the East and land of **Maurice Canon** on the west.
- (8). ALSO one other tenement containing another half of a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the **DarkStreate** there in the tenure of **Richard Gronow**.
- (9). ALSO two other tenements containing one burgage and a half with the appurtenances Lying in **St. Maries Streat** in the said town of **Haverford** between several tenements of **Maurice Canon** on the East side of each of them and land late of **Thomas Sutton** on the west now in the several tenures of **Michael Wolff** and **Thomas Streat**.
- (10). ALSO three tenements containing one burgage divided into three parts Lying together in the said town of **Haverford** in **St. Maries Street** aforesaid there in the several tenures of **Owen Jones**, **William Richardes** and **Richard Gronow** between land late of the said **Thomas Sutton** on the East and land of **Edmund Harries** on the west.
- (11). ALSO one tenement containing the third parts of a burgage Lying in the said town of **Haverford** on the South side of the **Church** of the blessed **Mary** there late in the tenure of **Thomas Sutton** between a tenement **John Harries** the cordwainer on the East side of the **Markett Streat** and the land of **John Vaghan** of **Narberth** gentleman on the East.
- (12). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the said town of **Haverford** and land of the said **David Cradock** on the North. Gate on the South now in tenure of **Lucy Lloid**.
- (13). ALSO one tenement Containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of **Haverford** between tenements of **Henry** the tailor on the **Carkett Streat** there late in the tenure of **William Jones** between land of **Henry Nash** on the South and a tenement of **John Row** on the North.
- (14). ALSO two tenements Lying together in the said town of **Haverford** in the **Markett Streat** there one of them containing the third part of a burgage now in the tenure of **William Walter** and the other containing two parts of a burgage formerly in the tenure of **Katherine Jeffrey** between tenements of **Richard Meiler** on the North and a tenement of the late **John Sinett** on the South.
- (15). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage on the east side of the **Markett Streat** aforesaid now in the tenure of **David Cradock** between **Goat Streat** on the south and the land of the said **David Cradock** on the North.
- (16). ALSO one burgage with the appurtenances lying on the south side of **Goate Streat** in the said town of **Haverford** between tenements of **Henry** the tailor on the west and the way leading to the east stile on the East in the several tenures of **Thomas Madock** and **Owen Phillips**.
- (17). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of **Haverford** in **St. Thomas Grene** there between land of **John Wogan** of **Bulston** esquire on the North and land of **John Davides** on the South.
- (18). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances in the said town of **Haverford** in the **Hill Streat** there between land of the said **John Perrot** knight on the South and land of **William Warren** on the North.

- (19). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of **Haverford** at the higher end of and on the East side of **Great Dew Streat** in the several tenures of **John Harries** the capper **David Cradock** and **John Adames** between land of the said **John Harries** on the South and land of **Thomas Bowen** on the North.
- (20). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in **DewStreate** aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** late in the tenure of **Elizabeth Powell** there between land of **Owen Phillips** on the South and land formerly of **Margaret Hughes** on the North.
- (21). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the **Dew Streate** aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** between the Queen's high way on either side now in the tenure of **Roger Marcroft** or his assigns.
- (22). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** in **DewStreate** aforesaid now in the tenure of **William Kinney** a Hooper there between the tenement formerly of **Thomas Sutton** on the North and land of **John Kinney** on the South.
- (23). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances in the **Dew Streate** aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** now or late in the tenure of **John Webb** between land of **Maurice Canon** on the North and a tenement late of **Henry Catharne** on the South.
- (24). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage in the **DewStreate** aforesaid in **Haverford** aforesaid now in the tenure of **Thomas Higday** between a tenement in the **BridgeStreat** in the town and county of **Haverford** - tenure of **Thomas Walter** the Tucker on the South and a tenement in the tenure of **Robert Barrie** on the North.
- (25). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the **DewStreate** aforesaid now in the tenure of **Jenkin Vaure** or his assigns.
- (26). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the **DewStreate** aforesaid in the tenure of **John Howell** or his assigns,
- (27). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages lying in the **DewStreate** aforesaid, one of them in the tenure of **Lucy Lloid** and the other burgage in the several tenures of **Henry Reynold** and **Thomas Higday** or their assigns.
- (28). ALSO two closes containing by estimation three acres of land with the appurtenances Lying at Cathlott in the said county of **Pembroke** now in the tenure of **Maurice Walter** or his assigns.
- (29). ALSO two tenements with their appurtenances Ford aforesaid now in the tenure of **Henry Gwillim** and **Elen** his wife or their assigns between land formerly of **Thomas Revell** the elder on either side.
- (30). ALSO one garden lying near Jurie Cross within the franchise of the said town and appertaining to the same tenements.
- (31). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying near the bridge there within the said town of **Haverford** now in the tenure of **George Eynon**.
- (32). ALSO one small parcel containing an acre of land with the appurtenances called Kilfigin lying within the franchise of the said town of **Haverford** by the bridge there now in the tenure of **Thomas Revell** or his assigns.

(33). ALSO fine tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of **Haverford** in the Castletowne there now in the tenure of **Thomas Yowan**.

(34). ALSO two closes containing by estimation seven acres of land with the appurtenances situate and Lying within the franchise of the said town in a place there called **Burton Hill** late there in the several tenures of **William Morris Gwyn** and **John Howell**.

ALL AND SINGULAR which aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages and other the premises with their appurtenances for the greater security of their being held for the use below written, were lately found to be lands concealed any afterwards obtained by me from the hands of our Lady the Queen as by Letters Patent of our said Lady the Queen bearing date the 22nd day of September in the 17th year of her reign to that intent made to certain **John Herbert** and **Andrew Palmer** more fully and clearly appears whose interest in the premises I the said **John Perrot** now hold for the use below written.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney** and **William Jones** their heirs and assigns for ever of the superior lords of those fees by the rents and services thereunto before due and aforesaid accustomed to the intent that the said feoffees and their heirs shall expend the rents and profits to be annually derived from the premises, to the improvement of the said town of **Haverfordwest** and to the repair of the **Streets**, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and other dilapidation's of the said town as well as to the rebuilding of the new **Quay** in the said town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the said town.

AND I the said **John Perrot** Knight, and my heirs will warrant against me and my heirs and will for ever defend by these presents all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the said **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney** and **William Jones** their heirs and assigns.

AND MOREOVER KNOW YE that I the said **John Perrot** have made, constituted and appointed and set out in my place my beloved in Christ **John Davides** and **Thomas Warren** of the town and county aforesaid gentlemen my true and lawful attorneys together and separately to enter and take full possession in my name of all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with their appurtenances and after possession in this manner so taken and had then to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in the premises to the feoffees aforesaid or their attorneys in this behalf according to the tenor force form and effect this my present deed made to there for this purpose. I holding and to hold ratified and confirmed all and whatsoever my said attorneys shall in my name do Our cause to be done or either of them shall do or cause to be done in the premises as if I were personally present.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF to one part of this indented deed remaining with the said **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney**, and **William Jones**, I, the said **John Perrot** have affixed my seal of arms, and to the other part of the said deed remaining with me the said **John Perrot** the said **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney** and **William Jones** have caused to be affixed as well their own proper seals as the common seal of the said town of **Haverford**.

GIVEN on the twentieth day of September in the twenty-second year of the reign of the Lady **Elizabeth** by the **Grace** of God of England France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Names connected with Carew

1588-1613 According to Lewis Dwnn Dep. Herald of Wales

Listed under **Carew** is:

Richard Grafton esq., he was the son of the printer of Tyndall's New Testament and married 1st **Joan Nicholson** and 2nd **Brichiart** daughter of **John Cheyne** esq..

Under **Carew Castle** is:

Sir John Carew Knt. who married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Thomas Southcote**.

Names --Clergy.

Churchwardens.

Unknown ap Morgan 1543 Kayrue (**Carew**) **PRO 223/423**

Beynon Richard 1543 Kayrue (**Carew**) **PRO 223/423**

Rectors.

1382 Jan 2 **Hugh de Cotingham.**

1388 Dec 14 **John Carp.**

1392 **John Porter.**

1403 Dec 9 **William Webber, vice John Porter, deceased.**

1461 Nov 17 **Hugh Raglan.**

1493 Oct 20 **John Barrett vice Hugh Rawlins, deceased.**

1496 Aug 2 **John Talley, vice John Barret, deceased.**

1535 - 6 - **Dr.Vaughan.**

Vicars

1403 **John Bole.**

1404 Feb 28 **William John, vice John Bole, resigned**

1482 Oct 10	Peter David
1482	John Watkin
1482 Nov 5	David Veyn, vice John Watkin resigned
1486	Peter Coker.
1486 Jun 2	Thomas Williams vice Peter Coker deceased
1491 May 13	Lewis Tailor vice Thomas deceased
1492	John Tasker vice Lewis Tailor resigned.
1534	Richard Joneys
1554 June 5	George Radcliffe, priest
Henry Williams restored to it later).	(- he was turned out of his living for drunkenness but presumably was
1668 Aug 9	Lewis Beddo vice Henry Williams deceased.
1718 Mar 12	David Thomas vice Lewis Beddow deceased
1735 Aug 5	Thomas Edwards MA vice David Thomas deceased
1737 Aug 2	John Andrews vice Thomas Edwards resigned
1743 Nov 14 Prendegast	Delabere Prichett vice John Andrews instituted to
1801 Dec 22	John Rees vice Delabere Prichett deceased
1835 May 19	Gustavus Lodwick Hamilton MA vice John Rees deceased
1839 Aug 27 deceased	William Beach Thomas MA vice Gustavus Lodwick Hamilton
1842 Jun 22 Aberedw.	Henry Robert Lloyd MA vice William Beach Thomas instituted to
1845 Sep 19	John Phelps MA vice Henry Robert Lloyd resigned.
1877 Dec 28	Hugh Harries Gibbon MA vice John Phelps resigned.
1884 Mar 15 Glasbury.	John Popkin Morgan MA vice Hugh Harries Morgan instituted to
1891 Mar 21 Llanfihangel Helygen with Llanyre.	Joseph Polland Lewis vice John Popkin Morgan instituted to

1911 Feb 18

William George Spurrell vice J P Lewis deceased.

(Spurrell was the Vicar/ Historian whose *History of Carew* was published in 1921.)

Carew Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Carew George,	esquier of Carew castle	Carew H 6
Phillp Thomas	Carew	H3
Yates John	Carew	H2
Scoane John	Carew	H2
Wilcocke Roger	Carew	H2
Phillippes Phillipp	Carew	H2
Savin John	Carew	H2
Webb John	Carew	H2
Hellin Henry	Carew	H2
Dunn John	Carew	H
Lort Mr. Thomas	Carew	H3
Sanders Elizabeth	Carew	H
Phillipp David	Carew	H2
William John	Carew	H2
Dauids Peter	Carew	H2
Rees Griffith	Carew	H
Dyer David	Carew	H
Yong Phillipp	Carew	H
Hellin Richard	Carew	H
Miles Widdow	Carew	H
Mr Hellin. Richard	in two houses	Carew H3
Bentle Lewis, smith	Carew	H2

Gannocke Owen	Carew	H
Bartlett Rice	Carew	H2
White William	Carew	H
Meredith George	Carew	H
Scoane William	Carew	H
Marchant Thomas	Carew	H2
Bedoe Lewis, clerk	Carew	H2
Furland John	Carew	H6
Lewis William	Carew	H2
Hellier William	Carew	H3
Philipp James	Carew	H2
Furlong John	Carew	H2
Marchant Thomas	Carew	H2
Hawkins Richard	Carew	H2
Price William	Carew	H2
Doole John	Carew	H
Voyle John	Carew	H
Evett John, miller	Carew	H
Philpp John	Carew	H2
Carew Mr. George for	Carew	H
Eynon's Richard house	Carew	H2
Coale William	Carew	H2
Bowen Hugh, esq. uier	Carew	H6
Gibbon Thomas	Carew	H2
Llewhelin David	Carew	H
Hellier George	Carew	H

Williams Hugh	Carew	H2
David Lewis	Carew	H2
Llewhellin David	Carew	H
Batho David	Carew	H
David John	Carew	H
Row Phillipp	Carew	H
White Ann and	Carew	H
White Richard	Carew	H2
Llewhellin John	Carew	H
Tasker Andrew	Carew	H
Webb John	Carew	H2
Tasker William	Carew	H3
Richard William	Carew	H
Fletcher John	Carew	H
Lewis Henry	Carew	H2
Powell 'Mrs Maud	Carew	H2
Beynon Henry	Carew	H
William Evan	Carew	P
Coale Nicholas	Carew	P
Williams Jane, widow	Carew	P
Kenall John	Carew	P
Bedford William	Carew	P
Hitchins Henry	Carew	P
Sheapherd Widdow	Carew	P
Webb John	Carew	P
Jones Widdow	Carew	P

Undy William	Carew	P
Thomas Lewis	Carew	P
David Richard	Carew	P
Walker James	Carew	P
Beavan Elizabeth,	widow Carew	P
Whellin John	Carew	P
Field Nathan	Carew	P
Williams Roger	Carew	P
Welsh John	Carew	P
Woolcocke Henry.	Carew	P .
Beavan Henry	Carew	P
David William	Carew	P
Roach William	Carew	P
Lloyd William	Carew	P
Lewes William	Carew	P
Hopley John	Carew	P
Thomas John	Carew	P
Powell Richard	Carew	P
Thomas John	Carew	P
Hellin Ann	Carew	P
Doyle Richard	Carew	P
Robbin Richard	Carew	P
Wright John	Carew	P
Symlett Phillipp	Carew	P
Webbe John	Carew	P
William Richard	Carew	P

Price James	Carew	P
Griffith Widdow	Carew	P
Savin Eleanor,	widow Carew	P .
Simler Ann	Carew	P
Rickett Henry.	Carew	P
William John	Carew	P

1838 Names recorded in Tithe Survey under the Commutation of Tithes Act 1836

The Landowners and tenants were:

George Henry Carew owned 1304 acres covering parts of the whole parish. He was not resident. His Tenants were:

James Allen,

George Allen,

George Bevan,

George Bowen,

John Codd,

John Copp,

James Edwards,

Elizabeth Griffiths,

John Harries,

Thomas Heir,

Thomas John,

Richard Llewelin,

George Llewelin,

Sarah Llewelin,

Mrs Morgan,

Henry Nutting,

William Richards,

John Rowe,
Rebecca Rogers,
William Shear,
Isaac Vaughan,
Martha Rowe,
James Macken,
James Rogers,
Thomas Davies,
John Beynon,
John Gwyther,
Margaret Allen,
Hugh Lloyd,
Michael Llewelin,
Esther Rogers,
Benjamin John,
Richard Rowe,
Thomas Moody,
Thomas Griffiths.

Edward Laws owned 1167 acres in parts of the whole parish. He was not resident.
His Tenants were:

Mrs Mary Davies,
Isaac Eynon,
Elizabeth Griffiths,
John Griffiths,
Elizabeth Hooke,

George Knight,
William Morris,
William Ormond,
Mary Palmer,
John Priest,
Henry Phillips,
John Phillips,
Thomas Roberts,
Thomas Rowe,
John Rowe,
John Prickett,
James Stratton,
John Sinnett,
John Thomas ,
William Morris,
William Lewis.

John Hensleigh Allen owned 819 acres mainly located at **Cresswell** and **Llandigwynett**. He resided in the parish.

His Tenants were:

Martha Arthur,
George Bowen,
John Codd,
Thomas Davies,
Thomas Evans,
Mrs Anne Ormond,
Thomas Ormond,
Mrs Elizabeth Palmer,

James Picton,

James Smith,

Richard Thomas ,

Mrs Wilson,

Benjamin Davies,

Benjamin Hitchings,

James Parcil.

John Harcourt Powell owned 536 acres mainly at **Carew Newton**. He was non resident. His tenants were:

Thomas Adams,

Robert Brinn,

Thomas Griffiths,

Hugh Lloyd,

John Lewis,

William Morris,

Anne Ormond,

James Rees,

Thomas Ormond,

John Rowe,

James Teague.

Mrs Martha Phelps owned 227 acres around **Stephen's Green** and was resident. She had no tenants.

William Ormond owned 210 acres around Cardeeth and was resident

He had one tenant:

Hugh Edwards

William Bowen owned 207 acres around **Milton** and was resident

His Tenants were:

Mrs Mary Davies,

Thomas Thomas .

Jeremiah Lear owned 192 acres at **Poyerston** and was not resident

His tenant was:

George Dunn

Rev. F George Leach owned 190 acres at **Ford** and was not resident

His Tenant was:

John Morgan

George Dunn owned 175 acres at Welston and was resident. He had no tenants

Mrs Lettie Llewellyn owned 73 acres at **Carew Newton** and was resident.

Her Tenant was:

Thomas Adams

George Llewellyn owned 72 acres at **Williamston** and was resident.

His Tenants were:

William Lewis,

John Phillips,

Thomas Griffiths.

Lord Bishop of St Davids owned the rectorial glebe and parsonage although non-resident. The Tenant was:

Jane Francis

Rev William Paynter Evans owned 8 acres at **Milton** and was non-resident.

His Tenant was:

William Rogers

Rev. Gustavus L Hamilton (vicar) owned 6 acres (vicarial glebe) and was resident. He had no tenant.

Historic Records.

1200c among the Castles and Churches mentioned by **Giraldus Cambrensis**
are those of **Carew**.

1210 **June** **King John** - on his way to Ireland - deprived **William de Carew** of
his house and lands at **Karrie**.

1211 May 11 **William de Carew** on payment of a fine had his lands restored.

1213 **William de Carew** died his heir was a minor so the ward-ship passed
into the hands of **William FitzJohn de HaPetre**.

One son of **William, Thomas de Carew** became **Bishop** of **St Davids** in 1248
and was succeeded in
1256 by his nephew **Richard de Carew**.

1231- 47 not dated Declaration by **Anselm Bishop of St David's**, that he has
approved an arrangement whereby **Richard of Carreu**, Rector of **Carreu**, withdrew his claim in
respect of certain lands on which **Richard Melin** and his men dwelt, in consideration of **Richard**
Melin granting to him, in the name of the **Church** of **Carreu**, four acres next the churchyard.
(*PRO., Ancient Deeds, Kings Remembrancer D 3586 2,2*)

1293 Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids

KAIRU (Carew Pembs.)

2 stacks of wheat estimated at 90 cribs worth £15.15s.0d. at 3s. 6d. per crib

20 cribs of peas worth 40s. at 2s. per crib.

70 cribs of barley worth £9.1s, at 2s. 9d. per crib.

4 cribs of oats worth 18s. at 4s. per crib.

Total, £29. 5s. 6d [sic.]

1324 August 20 **Pembroke** (*C Edward II File 85*)

Extent made before **John de Hamptona**, King's escheator, at **Pembroke** 20 August 1324 Jurors
Walter Maeleufaut, **Walter de Castro**, **John Keiez (Kneghey)** **John Melin**, **Walter Harald**;
Stephen Perot, **Walter Eliot**; **Wioti de Laureny**, **John Cradok (John de Luny)** **William de**
Crippynes, **Thomas Martin**, and **John Scoriglans**.

[as per *C Edward II file 84* plus following]

Aymer had in the county of **Pembroch** 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth
knight's fee, whereof :

* **Caru**, 5 knights fees held by **John de Carru**, worth yearly, 100m

* **Maynerbir**, 5 knights' fees held by **John de Barri**, worth yearly 100m

# Stakepol,	5 knights' fees held by Richard de Stakpol , worth yearly, 100m
* Osbarnestoun, 8d;	one tenth knights' fee held by David de la Roche , worth yearly 26s
# Flemishton,	half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro , worth yearly 100s
* Benegereston	one knights' fee held by John Beneger , worth yearly 26s 8d
# Popetoun,	half knights' fee held by Stephen Perrot , worth yearly 10m
* Kilkemorán,	half knights' fee held by John Scorlagh , worth yearly 10m
# Moristoun,	half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro , worth yearly 10m.
* Costyneston Robelyn, worth yearly 40m.	2 knights' fees held by John Wogan , John Beneger and William
* Esse	half knights' fee held by Walter Maleufaunt worth yearly 10m.
* Jurdanestoun,	half knights' fee held by John Joce , worth yearly 10m
# Mineyerdoun	half knights' fee held by John de Castro Martini , worth yearly 10m
* La Torre,	one tenth knights' fee held by John Vaghan , worth yearly 26s 8d.
* Coytrath 8d	one tenth knights' fee held by Nicholas de Bonvill , worth yearly 26s
# Coytrath	one knights' fee held by John Chaumpan worth yearly 10m
* Coytrath	half knights' fee held by Andrew Wiseman , worth yearly 5m
* Coytrath	one tenth knights' fee held by John Scorlag worth yearly 13s 4d
* Coydrath	one tenth knights' fee held by David Maleufaunt worth yearly 13s 4d
* westirathVaghan 10s	one tenth knights' fee held by William Hervi and others, worth yearly
* Blanculcoyt Castro Martini worth yearly 20s	one tenth and one twentieth knights' fee and 12a land held by John de
* Kethlihavelok Castro Martin worth yearly 20s	one tenth and one twentieth knights fee and 24a land held by John de
* Lanteg William, son of Nicholas de Barri, by knights service worth yearly 13s 4d	5 bovates of land held by John Vaghan , John Ereband , and
* Wyston worth yearly £33 6s 8d	2 1/2 knights' fee held by Walter Wogan and Walter de Staunton

The advowsons of the churches
Rescrouther (40m)
St Florence (40m)
Londes (100s) t

summary of the part of the above manor "for one part of a moiety of two parts of the inheritance of **Pembroke** in demesne for the boy", inter alia Wales As on [File 84] above, omitting **Castle Godrich** and Manor of **St Florence**

Total Value £175 16s 4 1/2d besides dower (preter dotem)
summary do. as above "in reversion" for the boy ie., **Laurence**, son and heir of **John de Hastings**, inter alia,

Manor of **St Florence** £33 14s ;

40 librates of land in **Castle Martin**, £40

£ 73 14s

summary of fees in "demesne" for the boy inter alia **Pembroke** in Wales. Those marked * above

Sum of Fees £17 1/2 + 1/3 of one knight's fee.

Sum of fees in "reversion" for the boy inter alia **Pembroke** in Wales Those marked # above

Sum of Fees, 8

1326 (According to the ***Black Book of St David's***). The tenants of the **Bishop** at **Lamphey** as part of their services had the following duties

Item they ought to carry the material for the houses and mills at their own cost from **Loydarth**, **Lawhaden**, **Tenby**, **Pembroke**, **Carrew**, and **Slebeeche** to **Llantefey**, and the value of this joint service is, according to its, true value, 6s 8d.

And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the **Lord** going for wine to **Tenby**, **Pembroke** and **Carrew**, and convey the same safe to the **Lord's** cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage.

1328 1329 m 12d. View of the ***Account of John Cauntrel and Geoffrey Torytoun, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1328 to Michaelmas 1329.***

Arrears 19s 5d

Rents

yearly for 227 1/2 burgages;
rent of **Torre** and **Carssewelle** 5s yearly, for 7 curtilages

£ 11 7s 8d yearly,
6s

yearly, rent of Walwayneston	12d yearly
toll of the horses of Careu ;	3s
yearly for 1 house of Nicholas de Schirborn ;	4d
toll of the houses of Castle Martin , and no more because no one wished to farm it	20d
of non residents (noniacentibus) in the town of Pembroke at Christmas; 9s yearly, of "burgesses by the wind" 3s,	
yearly of chensers;	3s 6d
toll of Caldey	4d
tolls of the port of MilForde , nothing this year because it was seized into the hands of the King along with the town of Haverford , and the tolls are extended at	8s.
Sum	£13 4d

1331 (*Originalia Roll 3 Edward III m 49*) County of **Pembroke** in South Wales

The township (villata) of **Newton** for the chattels of **David Calder**, clerk, convicted, £4

Phillip Tosse, condemned to death (indicio suspend adondicto) fine for saving his life (pro rita sua salvanda). pledges; **John Mellyn**, **William Parchcorn**, 20s

The township of **Carrew** for the chattels of **William de Carrew**, **Parson** of the **Church** of **Carrew**, a fugitive, 40s

The township of **Newton** for the chattels of **John Knight**, fugitive, 3s 9d

The township of **Jameston** for the chattels of **John Craddok**, of **Jameston**, fugitive, 23s 6d

The same township for the chattels of **David, son of Roger**, fugitive, 25s 10d

Of **John Mellyn**, **William Parchcorn** for the chattels of **Thomas Carrew**, fugitive, £14 2s

Of the same for the chattels of **Richard Malefaunt**, fugitive, £6 19s 4d

Of the township (villata) of **Pennali** and **Manerbyr** for the chattels of **Richard de Barry**, fugitive, £107 17s 4d

Of the said **John Mellyn** and **William Parchcorn** for the chattels of

James Abbot, chaplain, fugitive, 40s

Of the township of **Pembroke** for the chattels of **Thomas Martyn**, clerk, convicted 20 marks

Of the township of **Jameston** for the chattels of **John, son of David le Wayte**, fugitive 13s 4d

Of the same township for the chattels of **David Hamund**, fugitive, 6s 4d

Of the same for the chattels of **William Craddok**, fugitive, 23s 6d

Of the same for the chattels of **William Gerald**, fugitive, 20s

Of the same for the chattels of **Richard Gerald**, fugitive, 13s 2d

Sum £195 14s 9d

This schedule was delivered at the Exchequer personally by **William Casse**, one of the Justices mentioned above

1331 Dec 8 *(Clarendon Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 3 m IIId, (Cal p 236))*
Commissions to **Gilbert Talbot**, **Thomas de Chadesworth** and **Richard Simon**; on information that certain persons have carried away from the **Castle of Manerbire**, **Penaly** and **Carru** the goods of **Richard Barri**, **Thomas de Carru** and **William de Carru**, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the **King's** hands by the steward of the county of **Pembroke** on account of their outlawry for non-appearance before **John Giffard**, **William de la Roche**, **John de StouFord** and **William Casse**, justices of oyer and terminer, to answer touching the death of **Edmund de Barry** and the robbery of goods of **David de Barry**, at **Manerbire**, county **Pembroke**; to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the posse comitatus if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the **King**, and to return inquisition of their proceedings herein.

1348 September 2 **Westminster. (I.P.M. Edward III, files 91 and 92) Lawrence de Hastynge**

Writ directed to **John Scholle**, escheator in county **Hereford** and the March of Wales, **Westminster**, 2
September, 22 **Edward III** (1348)

Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before **John de Sholle**, Thursday, the feast of **St Michael**, in Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward IV** (1348).

Jurors: **John Perot**, **Thomas de Castro**, **John Cantrell**, **William Robelyn**, **William Parthecorn**, **Andrew Wyseman**, **Nicholas Shirborn**, **William Porthcrachan**, **John Beneger**, **Henery Beneger**, **John Robyn**.

Town of **Pembroke** with **Castle** In the said county is the town and **Castle**, **Castle** worth nothing beyond reprisal;

215 burgages in the town, yearly rent £10 15s at Easter and Michaelmas in equal sums;

a certain rent of **Torre** and **Carswill**, 5s at the same terms;

a certain rent of **Eleanor Symond** for certain lands at **Kyngesdon**, 6d at the Gule of August;

profits of the 3 day **Fair** at the feast of the Apostles **Peter** and **Paul**, 2s;

tolls of the Market 3s;

tolls of horses in the barony of **Careu** and in **Castle Martin**, 6s yearly;

pleas and perquisites of the hundred there, 10s yearly;

the prise of beer there is worth yearly 100s;

3 water mills worth 20s yearly; 1 water mill newly erected worth 20s yearly;

1 fulling mill newly erected rendering 14s in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas;

rent of the glebe of Ruscuthur, 12d at the same term;

and from non residents in the town of **Pembroke** at Christmas; 9s. (et de non iacentibus in villa Pembr' tempore Natalis, 9s ad terminum Pasche [sic])

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Sholle**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael de Monte Tumba**, 22 **Edward III**.

Jurors; **John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger. Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**, had in the county of

Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Carreu 5 fees held by **John de Carreu**, worth yearly 100m

Maynerbir' 4 1/4 fees held by **Oweyn ap Owen and Avice**, his wife worth yearly 84m

Ogiston half and quarter fee held by **William de Rupe**, worth yearly £10

Costenyston, two fees held by **Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn and Ralph Benger's** heirs, worth yearly 40m

Beneregiston, one tenth fee held by **Willian Beneger and Joan** his wife, of the right of the said **Joan**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Esse half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m

Wyston 21/2 fees held by **Philip de Stouton and Mathias Morgan** severally and in equal portions, worth yearly £33 6s 8d

Jordanyeston half fee held by **John Joce** worth yearly 10m

Torre,	one tenth fee held by John Vaghan , worth yearly 26s 8d
Coytrath,	one tenth fee held by Nicholas de Boleville , worth yearly 26s 8d
Coydrath	half fee held by Andrew Wysman , worth yearly 10m
Coydrath	one tenth fee held by Walter Scurlages , worth yearly 13s 6d
Coydrath John Perot, worth yearly 13s 6d	one tenth fee held by William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut,
Blengilgoyt Martini, worth yearly 20s.	one tenth and one twentieth fee and 12a of land, held by Philip de Castro
Kethlihavenot Martini, worth yearly 20s	one tenth and one twentieth fee and 24a of land held by John de Castro
Nanteg worth yearly 13s 4d	5 bovates of land held by John Champayne, John Vaghan, and John Cok,
WestrathVaghan	one tenth fee held by David Elyot and other tenants worth yearly 10s
Glinbogh	2 carucates of land held by William[son of Henry] worth yearly 40s.

The undermentioned fees were assigned to **Mary de Sancto Paulo**, countess of **Pembroke**, after the death of **Aymerde Valencia**, late **Earl of Pembroke**:

Stakepol	5 knights fees worth yearly 100m
FFlemingyston,	half knight's fee worth yearly 100s
Popetoun	half Knights fee worth yearly 10m
Kilermorran	half knights fee worth yearly 10m
Menierdon	half knights fee worth yearly 10m
Coydrath	one knights fee held by John Champaigne , worth yearly 10m
Moriston	half knights fee worth yearly 68s 10d
Osberniston	one tenth knights fee held by Robert de la Roche , deceased, whose heir is a minor in the Queen's wardship worth yearly 26s 8d

Advowsons of Churches:

RoscRoucher (40m)

Londes (100s)

St Fflorencia. Mary de Sancto Paulo has the advowson (40m)

1358 May 10

Writ 10 May 32 **Edward III**, to **Henry de Prestewode**, escheater in co. **Hereford** and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of **Pembroke**, the said earl was seised, and who has occupied the same since his death. (**Laurence de Hastings died 30 Aug 1348**).

Inquisition made at **Pembroke**, Thursday the feast of **St Petronilla**, **32 Edward III** (31 May 1358).

Jurors **William Maleufant**, **Richard Trewent**, **John Melyn**, **John Wodelok**, **Thomas Wyriot**, **William Parchcorn**, **John Castell**, **John Seys**, **Thomas Castell**, **Henry Standard**, **John Ricon**, and **John Pucell**.

Castle Gaweyn the suit of **Guy de Brian**, knight, at the county of **Pembroke** for his manor of **Castle Gawain**, and also all pleas of free tenement and trespasses to be impleaded by writ, trespasses in which fines and ransoms are to be adjudicated without writs, pleas of debt by letters obligatory containing penalties, with writs and without writs, and all pleas of the crown within the said manor touching the said **Guy** and the tenants and residents there and from everything arising within the said manor except pleas of the crown with mainour (manuopere) at the suit of the party; and the said **Guy** and the tenants and residents within the said manor were bound to assist the said Earl and his ministers of the county of **Pembroke** when summoned, at the county of **Pembroke** and at the courts of the gate of the **Castle of Pembroke** for pleas of obligation and fresh force within the said county; and the sheriff of the county of **Pembroke** used twice every year, at Easter and Michaelmas, to hold his turn in whatsoever place he wished within the lordship of **Castle Gaweyn**, and to attach those indicted before him and take them to the **Castle of Pembroke**, there to be judged according to the law and custom of the country, and to do the office of coroner whenever necessary within the said lordship. The earl died seised of all the foregoing in his demesne as of fee.

Kemeys The suit of **James Daudeleye**, knight, pertaining to the said county of **Pembroke** by reason of his lordship of **Kemeys** and the other liberties aforementioned within the same lordship, as pertaining to the said county.

Carruw The suit of **John de Carruw** for his lordship of **Carruw** and all the other liberties aforementioned, as pertaining to the said county.

Manerbyr. The suit of **Owen ap Oweyn** for the lordship of **Manerbyr** and all the other liberties aforementioned, as pertaining to the said county.

After the death of the said earl, **Richard Talbot** by the **King's** commission and **John Hakeluit** and **Agnes, countess of Pembroke**, by the same commission, from the time of the said earl's death until now have occupied all the aforesaid liberties, except that the aforesaid **Guy** has refused to do suit at the county, and has altogether withdrawn it, and has not permitted any plea of free tenement or of trespass to be pleaded by writ or without writ, or any plea of the crown within the said lordship touching the said **Guy** or his tenants or the residents in the said lordship to be pleaded or determined at **Pembroke**, nor the tenants or residents to assist or in any way to obey the **King's** ministers or those of **Richard Talbot** or of **John Hague** and **Agnes**, late wife of the said Earl, to whom the **King** committed the custody of the county of **Pembroke** from the time of the earl's death, but from that time has occupied and still occupies, by what title the jurors know not, all the aforesaid liberties and cognisances of pleas

1375 April 21 **Westminster** (*Patent Roll 49 Edward III pt 1 m6 (Cal p 124)*)

Commission to **John Joos** "chivaler", **Hugh Brumhull**, **Parson** of the **Church** of **Carru**, and **Thomas Castel**, to be the **King's** attorneys, to receive seisin in his name from **Walter Amyas**, **John Abraham**, **John Doune**, **John Prat**, and **Ralph de Walsham** of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, the castles and lordships of **Tynby** and **Kylgarren** and the commote of **Oystrelowe** in Wales, to hold until the end of the term contained in certain charters indented, with remainder in tail to **John**, son and heir of **John de Hastynges** late **Earl of Pembroke**, and reversion to the **King** and his heirs.

1376 August 24 Blatherwick (*Close Roll 49 Edward III m 23d (Cal p 248)*)

Indenture of demise made to the **King** by **Walter Amyas**, **John Abraham**, **John Downe**, **John Peat**, clerks and **Ralph de Walsham** of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, the castles and lordships of **Tynby** and **Kylgarron**, and the commote of **Oystrelowe** in Wales, to hold until Martinmas next and thence forward for a term of eighteen years, at which time **John**, son and heir of **John de Hastynges Earl of Pembroke** will come of age, and after that term to the said heir and to the heirs of his body with remainder, for lack of such issue, to the **King** and his heirs, reciting licence given to the said earl at his request by the **King's** letter patent in the forty third year of his reign to make to whom he pleased a feoffment of the premises, which are held in chief, and to such persons to take and have seisin therof, and to give the same to the said earl and to the heirs of his body, with remainder, for lack of issue, to the **King** and his heirs, that by virtue of the said licence the earl made a feoffment to the said **Walter**, **John Abraham**, **John Dunne**, **John Peat** and **David Perkyns**, clerks, the said **Ralph and Thomas de Cryckelade**, and to their heirs, that the said **David** and **Thomas** as now dead, that the earl died without again enfeoffed thereof **John** his son and heir being within age, that the **King** would by law have the wardship of the said heir if such feoffment had again been made to the earl in his lifetime, and that it is lawful and reasonable that so far as may be the **King** be saved harmless.

Witnesses: **William Bishop of WinChester**, **Master Adam de Houton Bishop of St David's**, **Sir William Latymer** the chamberlain, **Sir John de Neville** steward of the household, **Sir John Knyvet** the chancellor, **Sir Richard Lescrofte** the treasurer, **Sir Nicholas Carreu** keeper of the privy seal, **Sir John de Cavendish** the chief justice, **Sir Robert Bealknap** chief justice of the Common Bench, **Sir William Tauk** chief baron of the exchequer. Dated Westminster 21 April 49 Edward III.

1376 20 November (*I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105*)

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. **Edward de Brigg**. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.

Jurors: **Richard de Houton**, **Roger Creytol**, **Henry Brace**, **Richard de Brompton**, **John de Mulle**, **Hugh Wrembrugge**, **Walter Keveryk**, **Walter Bisshewall**, **John Kawerose**, **Walter rouse**, **Henry ap Ieuan**, **Walter Heynes**.

John de Hastings late **Earl of Pembroke**, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the **King** in chief, viz:

5 knight's fees in **Carrewe**, held by **John de Carrewe**, worth £25 yearly; besides reprisals;

4 1/2 knight's fees in **Maynorbury**, held by **Owen ap Owen and Amicia**, his wife, worth in gross £22 yearly;

a moiety and Quarter of a knight's fee in **Hoggeston**, held by **William de Rupe**, and worth in gross 100s yearly;

two knight's fees in **Costyneston**, which **William Robelyn, Thomas Wogan and Ralph Beneger** formerly held, worth in gross £21 yearly;

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Robeston** which **William de.** worth in gross 10s yearly;

half a knight's fee in **Esse**, which **W..** formerly held worth etc. 50s;

2 1/2 knight's fees in **Wiston**, which **Willian de(?) Standon and Mathias Wogan** hold and worth, etc. £12 10s;

moiety of a knight's fee in [**Jordany**]eston which **John Joce** formerly held and worth. ..

..
one tenth of a knight's fee in **Torre**, which **John Wogan** formerly held worth etc. 10s;

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **Sir.** formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

Half a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **Andrew Weseman** formerly held, worth etc. 50s;

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **William Scorlage'** formerly held and worth 10s:

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **William, son of Thomas of Carrew, John Malefaunt, and John Perot** formerly held and worth etc 10s:

one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee in **Glangilgoyd** which **Philip of Castle Martin** formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee and 24a of land in Kethlyhavelot which **Philip of Castle Martin** formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

five bovates of land in **Nantege** which **Philip Champaigne, John Vaghan and John Cok** formerly held and worth etc. 8s;

one tenth part of a knight's fee in **westrathvaghan** which **David Elyot** and other tenants formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

two carucates of land in **Glynnyburgh** formerly held by **William Fitz Henry**, worth etc 20s:

[5] knight's fees in **Stakepol** which **Richard Stakepol** formerly held and worth etc., £20;

half a knight's fee in **Fflemis[ton]** which **Walter de Castro** formerly held and worth etc 60s;

half a knight's fee in **Popetoun** which **Stephen Perot** formerly held and worth etc. 50s. ;

half a knight's fee in **Mynyerdon** which [**John**] of **Castle Martin** formerly held and worth etc., 50s

; half a knight's fee in **Moristoun** which **William de Castro** formerly held and worth etc. 50s;

a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **John** Champaigne formerly held and worth etc....;

moiety of a knight's fee in Mauh,,,in walles which **Sir Morgan** holds and worth etc 20s;

one knight's fee in Lamenir [in walles] formerly held by **Adam ap Ivor**, worth etc. 100s;

one fourth part of a knight's fee in Lancadok and Lamanoz(?) in Wales, formerly held by.**Vaghan** and worth etc. 26s;

one third of a knight's fee. Michaelis in Wales, which **Ieuan ap Henry** formerly held and worth etc. 33s(?)

part of a knight's fee in Lan. ... in Wales which **William le Walssh'** formerly held and worth etc. 26s;

moiety of a knight's fee in Wr. ...re in Wales which **William de Brom'**formerly held and worth etc.;

moiety of a knight's fee in Maynde. .. in Wales, which **David Launden** formerly held and worth etc. 60s;

one third of a knight's fee in Wales which **Erdedevel vergh Howell** held and worth etc. 40s;

1401 (*PATENT ROLL, 3 Henry IV, pt. 1,m. 26d. (Cal., p. 66)*)

Commission to **Thomas Carrewe**, 'chivaler', and **John Michel**, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest **David Perot** of the county of **Pembroke**, esquire, and bring him before the **King** and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody.

1403 16 June (*PATENT ROLL 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d (Cal p280)*)

Commission of array in the county of **Pembroke** and the lordships and county of **Rous to Thomas , Earl of Worcester Thomas , baron of Carrew, John Organ, John Joce, William Malelefaunt, Thomas Roche , Richard Wiriot, John Eynor, and Thomas Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county.

1403 November 2

Guy etc. to **Master John Kermerdyn** licenciante in laws, our official, greeting etc. **Sir Thomas Carreu**, knight, has presented to us **Sir William Webber**, chaplain, to the parish **Church of Carreu**, vacant and belonging to his presentation, as he says. Wherefore we commit to you and command that, summoning those that should be summoned in this behalf, you make diligent inquisition by rectors and vicars of the deanery in which the said **Church** is having fuller knowledge in that behalf touching the right of patronage and the vacancy of the said **Church**, and in what manner it is vacant and when the vacancy began; whether it be liable to pension or portion; touching the merits of the persons presenting and presented to it, and the other articles usually and customarily inquired of in such cases. And of what you find by the same inquisition certify us

before the feast of **Katharine** the Virgin next by your letters close, as is usual, containing the series of these and the names of the inquisitors.

Dated under our seal in our manor of Ulcumbe, 2 November, 1403, etc.

1404 February 28/29th? London

Also on the last day of the month of February, in the year and place above said, the **Bishop** admitted **Sir William John**, chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Carreu**, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir John Bole**, last vicar there, as appears by a public instrument made upon the said resignation, at the presentation of **Sir William Webber**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Carreu** beforesaid, and instituted him etc. And he took the oath of obedience etc. And he had letters etc.

1407 February

Guy, etc., to **John**, prior of the priory of **St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford**, greeting, etc.

Order, - Although all and singular who hinder or disturb, cause others to hinder or disturb, or ratify these things done in their name, any persons whatsoever holding ecclesiastical benefices and any one of them from being able to dispose freely in respect of such their benefices of the tithes, profits, rents, fruits and oblations of the same, or who lightly withdraw, carry away or take away, cause or procure to be withdrawn, carried away or taken away, tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and contrary to the will of rectors and vicars and other ecclesiastics, or ratify such withdrawal, carrying away and taking away, done in their name, are in the constitutions of the holy father, in the condemnation of the sentenced the greater excommunication, nevertheless some sons of iniquity, satellites of Satans unmindful of their own salvation, have hindered and disturbed and still disturb Master **John Cole**, rector or warden of the free Chapel of **Ogiston**, from being able to dispose freely in respect of his said Chapel of the tithes, profits, fruits, rents and oblations of the same free Chapel, as of right he should, and have ratified and still ratify such impediment and disturbance done in their name; and such his tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and against his will, they have withdrawn, carried and taken away, caused or procured to be withdrawn, carried and taken away, and have ratified the withdrawal, carrying and taking away, done in their name, and still illegally detain such tithes etc. withdrawn, carried away and taken away, incurring the condemnation of the said sentence of the greater excommunication under which they still remain to the grave peril of the souls of themselves and of others Willing to have dealings with the same, and the great prejudice of the said Master **John** and his Chapel aforesaid. Wherefore we commit unto [and] firmly enjoining in virtue of obedience and under pain of the greater excommunication command you that you solemnly pronounce in your churches during the solemnization of mass when the number of people present is largest, with ringing of bells, with the cross Uplifted, with candles lighted and thrown to the ground for their Condemnation, and the other solemnity usual in such denunciation, you denounce all and singular such malefactors as having been so excommunicated generally, and as being excommunicated, not ceasing from such denunciation until you have other mandate from us.

Dated on the day and in the year and place abovesaid.

And like mandates went out to the rector and the vicar of **Carrew**; the rector and the vicar of **Manerbeere**; and the rector of **St. Giles**; and to all curates of the same deaneries.

1447 **Nicholas de Carew** held lands in **Angle** of **Edward de Shirburn**, "by military service and suit of **Edwards Court** at **Nangle**"

1482 10 October

On 10 October at **Monkton** by **Pembroke** in the year as above R. (**Richard Martyn**). **Bishop** of **St David's** beforesaid collated to one **Peter David** the perpetual vicarage of the **Church** of the blessed **Mary Cairiw**, vacant and in his collation by lapse etc. And he had letters etc.

1482 5 Nov

On the fifth day of the month aforesaid, at Llanafan-fawr, the vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Carew** vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Watkyn** last vicar there and in the said Rev. father's collation, was collated to **Sir David Veynor**.

1486 **June 2**

On **June 2** in the same year, in the manor of **Lantfey**, one **Sir Thomas Williams**, chaplain was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of the blessed **Mary Cairiw**, vacant by the death of the **Sir Peter Toker** last vicar there, on the presentation of master **Hugh Raglan** rector of the said **Church**. And he had letters in the usual form.

1488 12 February

Henry etc. to H. **Bishop** of **St Davids**, greeting we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,

of the **Church** of **Jeffreyston**, 15s.;

of the **Church** of **Tenby**, 50s.;

of the **Church** of **Carew** £6.;

of the **Church** of **Lambston**, 9s.;

of the **Church** of **Stackpole** Boshier, 24s.;

of the **Church** of **Marioes**, 44s.;

of the **Church** of **Newmoat**, 14s.;
 of the **Church** of **Steynton**, 54s.;
 of the **Church** of **Granston**, 16s.;
 of the **Church** of **Fishguard**, 24s.;
 of the **Church** of **Maenclochog**, 20s.;
 of the **Church** of **Roch**, 10s.;
 of the **Church** of **St. Bride**, 40s.;
 of the **Church** of **Pwllcrochan**, 30s.;
 of the **Church** of **Narberth**, 48s.;
 of the **Church** of **Burton**, 24s.;
 of the **Church** of **Angle**, 24s.;
 of the **Church** of **Rhoscrowther**, 40s.;
 of the **Church** of **Manorbier** 40s.;
 of the **Church** of **St. Florence**, 40s.;
 of the **Church** of the town of **Cosheston** 44s.;
 of the **Church** of **Herbrandston**, 20s.;
 of the **Church** of **Stackpole Elider**, 40s.;

of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to **Sir Edward** IV late **King** of England by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of **St David** s; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of **Haverford** in your said diocese cause to be Levied £9. 11s. 11d. one half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualities and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at **Westminster** on the morrow of the Ascension of the **Lord** to be paid to us there. And have there then this writ. Witness **W. Hody**, knight, at **Westminster**, 12 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of **Richard** III, in **Hereford**, and By the barons.

1491 13 May

On 13 May etc. **Lord Hugh** etc. admitted **Sir Lewis Tailour**, chaplain, to the vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Carew** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas** last vicar there; and he was canonically instituted in the same etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of **St David's** or his official

touching his induction. He is presented to this vicarage by **Master Hugh Raglan** rector there, the patron.

[**Lewis Tailor** was appointed acolyte February 1487, deacon March 1487, priest April 1487, 1491 was instituted as Vicar of **Carew** and resigned in 1492.]

1492 5 January **Llamphey**

On 5 January in the year and place aforesaid **Sir John Tasker**, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted according to the form etc. in the parish **Church** of **St Mary, Carew** then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Lewis Tailour** last vicar there and in the gift of **Master Hugh Raglan** rector there.

1493 20 October

On 20 October etc. he admitted **Master John Barret**, chaplain, to the **Church** of **St. Mary, Carew** and instituted him rector and invested him in the same then vacant by the death of **Master Hugh Raglan** last rector there and in the gift of **Richard Nywton**, esquire, patron of the said **Church** for this turn by reason of the advowson sufficiently granted and delivered to him in this behalf for a single turn by **Edmund baron of Carew**.

1517 there was a tax on the churches Levied for the **King** for the preservation and defence of the famous realm and for other considerations of two tenths **Carew** was one of those exempt.

1527 **Rhys ap Thomas** died at **Carew** [when his descendant **Lord Dynevor** repaired the tomb in 1865 there was found in it the skeletons of **Rhys and his second wife Janet widow of Thomas Stradling**].

One of his natural daughters **Margaret** married **Henry Wirriott** of **Orielton**, *High Sheriff* in 1548; their son **George** had a son who died young and an **only daughter who married Sir Hugh Owen of Bodowen, Anglesey**.

1528 **Sir Rhys ap Griffiths** of **Carew Castle** complained to **Cardinal Wolsey** that 20,000 Irish "raskells" had landed in **Pembrokeshire**.

1531 **Henry VIII** granted the governorship of **Carew Castle** to his natural son **Sir John Perrott** of **Haroldson** and **Jestynton** by **Mary Berkley** wife of **Sir Thomas Perrot** of **Haroldson**. He owned many manors on the south side of the **Haven** among which were **Pennar**, East and **West Popton** and "**Halle Place in Nangle**" he died in the Tower in 1592 and had been Governor Deputy for Ireland in 1583 - 8.

1532. (*MISC. BOOK NO. 151, ff. 31-3*).

Seisin of the lands, etc., of **Rice ap Griffith**, attained in the county of **Pembroke**

The dates and places at which seisin and possession were taken to the use of the **King** by **Maurice ap Henry**, **John Smith** and **William Brabazan**, the royal commissioners appointed for this purpose.

County of **Pembroke**.

Town of **Pembroke**. - in a tenement in High Street, 21 January, 23 **Henry VIII** (1532), possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to **Rees ap Griffith**, in the presence of many there

Old **Carewe**. - in the **Castle** there 21 January, 1532. Possession taken of all lands, etc.

Haverfordwest - in the tenement where **Owen Whythe** now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.

Tenby - the tenement occupied by **David Tanner**, 29 January, 1532, etc.

Narberth - in the **Castle** there, 19 January, 1532.

1534

In the rural deanery of **Pembroke** there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county **Carew** (43 pounds) **Tenby** (26) and **Narberth** (25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more 10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident **Parson** in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable **Begelly** (12) and **Bosheston** (11)

1548

During the time of **Bishop Ferrar** attempt to re-organise the Diocese of **St David's** he was opposed in this by **Thomas Young** the precentor and **Rowland Meyrick** (father of the 2nd **Earl of Essex's** household steward) Their allies were the **Devereux** and the **Barlows**, whom **Ferrar** had estranged in turn, the **Barlows** by challenging their claims to the farm of the prebend of **Brawdy** and the lease of **Monkton** and accusing them of withholding tithes that ought to have come to the **Bishop** from **Carew** and the **Devereux** by seeking to recover **Lamphey**.

1566

A document drawn gives the names of all ports creeks and landing places in **Pembrokeshire** based on the certificates returned to the Piracy Commissions appointed in 1565 and 1577 for the suppression of piracy

The list is given as **Tenby, Caldy, Stackpole, Newgale, Rhoscrowther, Popton, Pwllcrochan, Pembroke, Creswell, Carew Lawrenny, Landshipping, Dale, SandyHaven, Gellyswick, Hubbaston, Great Pill, Little Pill, Newtown, Neyland, Burton, Llangwm, St Brides Bay, Nolton, Solva, Porthclais, Porth Mawr, Trefin, Fishguard, Newport and St Dogmaels.**

1576 **Richard Devereux, Earl of Essex** and holder of **Lamphey** Palace from the **King** died in Ireland. His son **Robert**, age nine, succeeded and his widow **Countess Lettice**, then married the **Earl of Leicester** and his daughter **Dorothy (some say Penelope)** married **Sir Thomas Perrott** son of **Sir John**.

George Devereux brother of **Richard** then lived at **Lamphey** and the nephew **Robert Earl of Essex** lived there with him until he was twenty two. **Robert Earl of Essex** became a favourite of **Elizabeth I** and she bestowed **Carew Castle** on him but he later fell in **disgrace** and was beheaded in 1601 on Tower **Hill**.

With **Robert Earl of Essex** lived and fought and died **Sir Gilly Meyrick** of **Gellyswick, Milford Haven** son of **Dr Rowland Meyrick, Bishop** of Bangor, and **Katherine** daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellywick**.

1689 **William Lewis High Sheriff** is described as of **Carew Castle** - presumably he was a tenant.

1762 **George Hair** of **Carew** along with five others had to answer charges at the great sessions for **Pembrokeshire** for stealing from the sloop "Two Partners" wrecked in **Lydstep Bay**.

1803 Aug 17 **Haverfordwest**

Robert B Prust Clerk of the General Meeting to **John Colby** esq.. at Finone.

At a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of **Pembroke** held at **Haverfordwest** the 15 instant, it was ordered that application be made to **Lord Milford** to have beacons erected on **Presseli, Frenin Fawr, Carew Beacon** and **Roch Castle** and you being one of the acting lieutenants for the hundreds of **Kemeys** and **Killgerran**; he requests you will have one erected at Frenin Fawr, providing all materials necessary for the purpose and to appoint two proper men whom you can rely one to attend to it. (*Owen and Colby MS 2181*)

1838 Tithe Survey under the Commutation of Tithes Act 1836

The land utilisation was

Arable land	1,568 acres
Pasture land	3,253 acres
Cottages and Woodland	50 acres
roads	22 acres
waste land	173 acres
Vicarial and Rectorial Glebe	35 acres

The Tithe map shows that there was:-

A road from **Dairy Hays (Carew Cheriton)** and **Summerton**

Upper Lane parallel to Lower lane between **Williamston** and **Carew Newton**

Between **New Shipping Farm** to **Carew Bridge** and **Crickchurch Ford**.

Population.

1563 Number of Households 70

1670 Number of households on **Hearth Tax** 104

1801 census number of families 183

1831 1020 total 520 m 500f 189 inhabited houses

1841 1056 total 497m 559f 230 inhabited houses.

Education

It is believed that the Chapel in the churchyard was used as a school from 1625 until a new school was built in 1872.

There is a record that there was a school in the parish in 1837 as the **Tithe Apportionment** meeting was held in the Schoolroom on the 20th October 1837. The building was the Chapel within the Churchyard.

The State of Education in Wales 1847. Carew Parish

National School. An old Chapel, erected in the churchyard, is the school-room. It is in Good repair, except the floor. There is a way to it without going through the churchyard. It wants more light.

The school is in great measure supported by the Vicar and the neighbouring proprietors. The scholars' pence are paid weekly in advance.

The furniture consisted of the master's desk, five desks for the scholars, 11 benches a large map of the ovoid published by Varty, and a black board. The scholars are composed of 10 farmers', and the rest labourers' children. Very correct accounts of the scholars are kept.

The school was closed for the Christmas holidays. The master, whom I saw at the School room, appeared to be an intelligent young man He writes a superior hand as did many of his scholars, judging from their copy-books.

The Rev. **John Phelps**, Vicar of **Carew**; informed me that the parish is mostly agricultural. Seven-tenths of the working-men are employed in that pursuit, and the other three-tenths in the quarries and in working barges. Labourers on their own finding get from 7s. to 8s. a-week; and 10d. a-day with food; farm-servants from £5 to £12 and female servants from 50s. to £4. The poor of the parish, or from any adjoining parish, obtain education at the rate of 1d. per week, on condition of complying with the rules of the school; viz., to learn the **Church** catechism and attend divine Service in the **Church**. The farmers in this parish arose of a superior grade, and are able to read and write well, and maintain parish affairs efficiently.

The moral character of the people here is good, being quiet and sober, excepting some of the quarrymen, who are sometimes guilty of excesses in drinking. Few others ever frequent public houses. Many adults may be ignorant, but the rising generation has the means of obtaining instruction at a low rate.

December 23rd, 1846. **WM. Morris**,

Mr. Kendry's School. This small school is kept in the master's dwelling-house, which is a very dilapidated state, almost falling down. The furniture for the use of the school consists only of two benches. There were in the room also a bed, a coffer, an old chest, and two or three old boxes. The master was a limestone quarryman until he met with an accident. His receipts from the school are trifling. He has 1s. a-week from the parish. He could read tolerably well.

The first scholars he had are labourers' children, seemingly of the very poor.

He does not profess to teach anything except reading. A part of the 5th chapter of Acts was read. They could answer no questions from the chapter. To general questions proposed by me they said that Christ was born in Bethlehem - was crucified by the Jews - was buried - did not know where - is now in heaven - will come again to judge the world - **Carew Newton** is in the county of

Pembroke

- one said there were six, and another that there is eight days in a week - twelve months in a year - Christmas is tomorrow.

December 24th, 1846. **WM. Morris**.

(They were right because the inspection was on Christmas Eve.)

Other Sites of Interest

Carew Beacon.

Sometimes called **Hays** or **Hayes** Beacon, it stands on the **Ridgeway** at this point the southern boundary of the parish, on a field known as Beacon field, the hedge of the field being carried up to the mound.

According to the **Rev. W. G. Spurrell**, rector of the parish (*History of Carew* 1921 p69), "its height was increased in 1813 (probably was actually 1803 because it was then that it was selected as one of the four **Pembrokeshire** heights that warning beacons were to be lit on in the event of a French landing) for beacon purposes." The sepulchral origin of the mound was proved by excavations carried out by **Mr. James Deaden** in 1851, when, at the depth of about 5 feet from the original height, and 12 feet from the beacon level, and beneath a large flagstone, an interment was met with – "The portions of bone remaining were in a very decomposed state, like small powder, and intermixed with portions of sand and stone that had fallen from the sides of the grave. We found a fragment of a ring-shaped ornament, supposed to be made of ivory, and a flint arrowhead, also a broken earthenware vessel, very crudely made, and slightly ornamented with lines... The covering of the Kist was of a species of flag not known in this neighbourhood by the oldest inhabitant. The grave or Kist was about 2 feet, and the interment was nearly due west and east" (*Arch. Camb.* 1852 *II, ii*, 291.) All knowledge of the discoveries appears to be lost.

Williamston Mounds.

On each side of **RoseMary** Lane is a sepulchral mound, that on the north side of the lane being the larger and better preserved of the two. It has a base circumference of 250 feet and a height of 10 feet. It is formed of earth and small stones. In 1910 it was disturbed for stone. The field on which it stands is known as Trumpet **Leys** (*Tithe Schedule, Nos. 915, 917*).

The second mound has a base circumference of about 200 feet and a height of 3 feet. It stands about 500 yards directly south of the field called Butty Park (*Tithe Schedule, Nos. 890 - 1*). About the year 1880, during drainage operations, "human bones and metal arrows" are said to have been found beneath a stone slab. These objects were destroyed. The mounds are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. Survey map.

Cuckoo Stones.

These are the stones of a cromlech which once stood on a field of Pincheston farm about 500 yards north-east of the house. The supporters have been forced from the upright by the growth of an ash tree. Four of them have fallen, the fifth though slanting dangerously, still sustains one end of the capstone. This stone is 6 feet by 5 feet and 2 feet in thickness; it shows a flat surface to the chamber and has a somewhat irregularly shaped top. The structure occupies a slight eminence and around it are some of the base stones of the covering cairn. It is not marked on the 6 inch Ord. Survey sheet. (*Spurrell - History of Carew* 1921 p70).

Carswell,

The site of a Miniature Tower House equipped with fireplace and chimney - upper floor supported by stone barrel vaulted under **Croft**.

Castell Coch,

Castell Coch is close to **Canaston Bridge** - Cross Hands road.

Ace to ***Medieval Buildings*** - *published by Preseli District Council* - it is a stone shell of a small moated mansion, with an adjacent fish pond just discernable dating probably from the late 14c.

Castellan,

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849.

Castellan, a Chapelry, in the parish of Penrith, union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by E.) from **Cardigan**; containing 141 inhabitants. It forms an extensive portion of the parish, and is situated at the northern foot of the Vrenni-Vawr mountain, the second in height in the county. The Chapel is in ruins, but the incumbent of the parish receives an annual payment of a guinea from **Lord Milford** the impropiator. There is a small place of worship for **Baptists**, on the borders of this Chapelry and the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter** (1994).

Not much of this building stands above the foundations.

Castle Flemish,(see Ambleston)

Tiny Roman camp

on the acknowledged **Roman** road going towards "villa" at **Wolfs Castle** and on to **St David's**.

Positively identified by **Sir Mortimer Wheeler** as **Roman** 1st century in the 1920s after he partly excavated the site.

Castlebythe, Castle-BIGH, Castle-Beith.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1849

Castle-BIGH Castlebythe (Castle-BEITH), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 266 inhabitants. The parish occupies some high ground, near the source of a tributary of the western Cleddau river. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the **Church** is dedicated to **St. Michael**. On the border of the parish are the remains of a **Roman** encampment, through which runs the high road separating the parishes of CastleBigh and **Ambleston**, and which is minutely described in the account of the latter place. There is another encampment near the **Church**, fortified with double ramparts, and occupying about four acres of ground. A house in the parish, called "Poll-Tax Inn," received its name from having been the place where that tax was collected.

RCAM Pembroke 1914 No 136 The Church

The **Church** consists of a chancel, nave and double Bell-cote above the west gable. It was practically rebuilt on the old foundations in the year 1875. Some of the steps to the rood loft remain; also a small piscina and aumbry. The font bowl is modern; the pillar may be original but it has been redressed – Visited 21 October 1914.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1905

Castlebythe otherwise **Castle Bigh (S. Michael)**. — Here in present use as a Chalice is a rare and beautiful Beaker Cup of the time of **Charles I**. The Hall Mark indicates the year 1630, the maker's Mark (not given in O. E. P.) being R A with fleur-de-lys beneath in a plain heraldic shield. It was probably made for secular purposes as the date of donation is 79 years later. **A**Round the middle of the cup is the following inscription " Communion Cup for **Castle b^h** parish. **David Richard** Churchwarden in ye yeare 1709". The cup is richly decorated with ornamental moulding, belts and scrolls, treated with great softness. This parish is to be congratulated upon possessing a piece of plate of great value and interest. There is a beaker used as a chalice at Llanfyllin, N. Wales, 1598; at Stickney, Lines., 1608, and another in Armathwaite, Cumberland, 1609. In Scotland this shaped Communion Cup was not uncommon in the 17th century.

There is also a plain electro-plated Paten of Pre-Reformation design, 5 in. in diameter together with a pewter Plate.

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)

The plain pointed chancel arch dates from c1200. The chancel was later widened southwards and given a recess on that side. There was much rebuilding in 1875 but the building is now derelict

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This living is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the **Perrot** family of **Haroldston**, near **Haverfordwest**, being an appendage of their manor of Castlebigh, but now in the gift of the Crown.

Under the name of Castro Pulch, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £6 13S. 4d.—**Taxatio**.

Castell Bygh.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione **Johannis Parrot** armigeri, domini hujus manerii, unde **Johannes Arnold**, clericus, est rector valet communibus annis **Clare** £6. Inde decima 12s.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged: '—**CastleBurgh** alias **Bigh R. (St. Michael).** **John Parrott**, esq., 1535; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £23 **King's Books**, £6.—*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

1851 **Castle Bythe Parish Church** "This return is missing"

Names connected with CastleBythe

1929 **St Brynach & Parish Church (Castle Bythe)**Incumbent and Curates; **A W Jones**

Clergy

Rice, David	1677	Rector
Rees, David	1692	Rector
Rice, David	1714	Rector
Philipps, Samuel	1716	Rector
Rice, David	1716	Rector
Philipps, Samuel	1720	Rector
Phillips, Thomas	1730	Rector
Lloyd, John	1736	Curate
Adam , Thomas	1741	Curate
Jenkins, William	1746	Curate
Morris, David	1749	Rector
Phillips, Thomas	1749	(<i>Death</i>)Rector
Morris, David	1749	Rector
Matthias , John	1764	Rector
Morris , David	1764	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Mathias , James	1764	Rector
Davies , Tomothy	1773	Curate

James , William	1784	Curate
Rees , Francis	1785	Curate
Bowen , Evan	1788	Curate
Meyler , John	1795	Curate
Jenkins , John	1796	Curate
Jenkins , John	1801	Curate
Jenkins , John	1804	Curate
John , John	1806	Rector
Mathias , John	1806	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Pugh , John	1814	Curate
Pugh , John	1816	Rector
John , John	1816	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Hughes , John	1830	Curate

Castebigh Hearth Tax 1670

Griffith Thomas	Castebigh-	H&H
Griffith Howell	Castebigh-	H
Vaughan James	Castebigh-	H
Hardin Thomas	Long Hooke Castebigh-	-H2
Eynon Margaret	Castebigh-	H
Hooper Jenkin	Castebigh-	H
Phillipps James	Castebigh-	H
Llewhelin John	Castebigh-	H
Adam Morice	Castebigh-	H
John Owen	Castebigh-	H

William Griffith	Castebigh-	H
James Thomas	Castebigh-	H
John Thomas	Castebigh-	H
William Hugh	Castebigh-	H
Elliot Lewis clerk	Castebigh-rector-	H
Thomas Rowland	Castebigh-	P
David Rotheroe	Castebigh-	P
David Lewis	Castebigh-	P
Evan Owen	Castebigh-	P

1851 **Castle Bythe** Parish **Church** "This return is missing"

.....

Nonconformist Chapels: *None found*

The State of Education in Wales 1847

The parish has a resident Clergyman, it is mainly agricultural with labourers receiving 7d a day with food and 1s a day without. Masons and carpenters 1s a day with food. The moral character of the parish is regarded as good but there are no landed proprietors resident and they do not subscribe to the maintenance of schools, only one farmer pays more than £100 per annum in rent. There is no day school in the parish but some children attend a Sunday school in the adjacent parish. There are 12 children who do not receive any schooling but most of the people of the parish can read and write. Information from **John Pugh, Rector, Castle Bigh**

Sites of Interest RCAM

Tumuli on Mynydd **Castlebythe**

The summit of Myndd **Castlebythe** ,1137ft above sea level, is crowned with two mounds which are probably sepulchral. They are known locally as “the Queens”. The more easterly is dome shaped and about 15ft high; base circumference about 300 ft. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed.

About 90 feet to the west is the second mound, which is of the height of 10ft and circumference of about 300ft. It was opened by the late **Mr Edmund Laws, F.S.A.**, who found “nothing but Charcoal” (*Pem Arch Survey* 40) Visited 20th October 1914.

Parc **Castell** Earthwork

This is a semicircular earthwork situated on the farm of Wern, to the north of **Castlebythe** quarry. The camp is placed on a fairly sharp slope which drops precipitously to the little river Anghof. The

curved rampart has a height of 6ft and a length of a little over 300ft; the chord of the arc measures 250ft. There is an exterior ditch, now well nigh obliterated. The entrance was at the eastern end of the curve; The opening had been widened by the removal of some yards of bank, The parishes of **Castlebythe**, **Morvil**, and **Puncheston** meet at the site –Visited 22nd October 1914

Castle Fleming (Roman?)

The greater part of this earthwork falls within the parish of **Ambleston** (Hundred of **Dungleddy** [**Daugleddau**]), under which it is described. In **Castlebythe** a neighbouring farm house is called **Fleming's Castle**, and directly north of the earthwork are two fields called **Castle Park**, while about 300 yds further northwards are two fields called **Parc Castell**. Finally, it may be recalled that the field to the south of the earthwork in **Ambleston** parish is also known as **Parc Castell**. These place names evidence the character and importance of the position in the estimation of those who adopted them.

Castell y bwch, the Buck's Castle

This mound stands in the centre of the village of **Castlebythe**, a few yards from the parish **Church**. The Ordinance sheet styles it a “Tumulus” and marks another monument adjoining it as “**Castell y Fwch**”. It is however an unmistakable mound **Castle**, the adjacent **Castell y Fwch** being the **Bailey**. The mound has been much disturbed, whereby its appearance has been altered. Its height varies from 10 to 20ft, and its summit diameter is about 40 ft. It was surrounded by a ditch which is much filled up The **Bailey** is an oval measuring 220 ft by 170ft; its encircling bank has a height of 12 ft from the bottom of the ditch. There is a strong spring just within the north bank. **Lt. Col W L I Morgan R E** and ex Commissioner, was informed in 1870 of “a further enclosure to the north east, slightly longer than this detached **Bailey**. About half of it was destroyed by the making of the railway”. This second enclosure has almost entirely disappeared – Visited 21st October 1914

Ffynnon Mihangel

This is a strong spring situated near the parish **Church**. The water rises in a small stone built basin which shows no trace of having had at any time a covering above it; it is a simple village well, with no tradition of curative virtues – Visited 21st October 1914.

Parc Castell

This is a field belonging to Hen ganol farm in the southern part of the parish. In its centre is a small circular mound, now almost level with the field itself whose appearance suggests a sepulchral origin. The base circumference is about 150 ft. the suggestion of a “**Castle**” implied in the name may be due to the near mound **Castle** of **Castlebythe** – visited 16th **June** 1920.

Poll Tax Inn

Fenton seems responsible for this name, which is that of “ a small house by the roadside where, it is said, the collectors of the poll tax, when it existed, used to meet (Tour 356) and which is perpetuated on the modern Ordnance maps. **George Owen** (*Description of Pembrokeshire*) mentions it as “Paltockes Inn” doubtless from a former proprietor.

RCAHMW

Parc **Castell**, Barrow, **Castlebythe**

A probable barrow, or cairn, 19m in diameter and 0.5m high. **J.Wiles** 21.03.02

Castlebythe, Motte

An apparently isolated and disturbed motte, 4.2m high. **J.Wiles** 21.03.02

Parc **Castell** Enclosure; Wern Camp, **Castlebythe**

A sub-rectangular enclosure, c.52m N-S by 42m, resting on steep scarps to the N & W, elsewhere banked and ditched, having an E facing entrance. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 10.09.03

Mynydd **Castlebythe** Ring Barrow

Remains of a ring barrow, measuring c. 16m in diameter. The bank measures c. 4.0m in width and 0.5m in height. A curvilinear area of reed growth outside the south perimeter of the earthwork suggests the presence of a ditch. The monument has spatial association with two cairns on the summit of Mynydd **Castlebythe**.

Source: *Cadw scheduling description of* December 2006. *F.Foster/RCAHMW 14.12.2006*

Castlemartin,

St Michaels **Church**, **Castlemartin** is now sadly closed

Castlemartin Notes

An earthwork and cluster of houses not far from the great bay of Freshwater west. The roundabout in the middle of the village was the old cattle pound, one of only two left in Britain the five roads meeting at the pound the one leading in the direction of **Linney** Head bay is still called **Bull** Street; then, as now, it led from the **Castell** to **Bluck's Pwll**, under **Linney** Head. The south portion of the parish is now part of the **Castlemartin** Tank range and is not normally accessible.

There is evidence of Middle Stone age flint "factory".

Members of the family of **de Castro** Martini took part in the Irish Invasion under **Henry II.** and **Strongbow**, and some remained and settled there, founding families; in later times the daughter of an Irishman, **Sir Nicholas de Castlemartin**, married **Sir Richard Wellesley**, an ancestor of the Dukes of Wellington.

The **Church**, down a lane to the north, has a battlemented tower, and used to have an **Organ** that is alleged to have once belonged Mendelssohn.

On the eastern side of the churchyard is a ruined building called "The Old Rectory".

The parish gave its name to a famous breed of cattle, the long-horned **Castlemartin** Blacks. In 1874 they had their own herd book but are now merged with the **Welsh** Blacks.

Castlemartin was an exceedingly rich and valuable corn-growing district.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

Barrows

A tract of sand burrows and sand-blown shore lands leading westward to Frainslake Sands and the sea. Here from time to time traces of prehistoric man have been found. The collection which was at **Brownslade** House comprised flint arrowheads, some with barbs. In the **Tenby Museum** are two small unfinished celts and a well-formed spindle-whorl of felsite fragments of chert have also been found, neither of these stones being native. In the cabinet of fossils and shells known as the **Bryant** and **Wright** collection, brought together in **Pembrokeshire** and **West Wales** in the latter part of the 19th cent., and now in the *Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society's Museums* is a fine specimen of a flint chisel labelled **Brownslade** concerning which **Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.**, has reported

"A Danish Chisel of the last stage of the Neolithic period, say 2000BC and of a common type in Scandinavia, but this is the first I have heard of from Britain".

Danish flints have occasionally been found near the east coast." There would seem to be little doubt that the chisel was found at **Brownslade**, and is unquestionably authentic".

Brownslade Tumulus. (see under **Warren**)

Linney Head.

This promontory camp is called by **Fenton (Tour, 410)** the Head of Man but that name is not recognized to-day. It is of the usual character: a strong earthed bank, having a fine outward sweep

of about 500 feet in length, is cut across a wild and storm-swept peninsula. The entrance is in the centre of the bank, the ends being strengthened by a good stone facing, which has the original construction. The exterior ditch is much silted up. A zig zag path to the sea at the extreme end of the camp is in good preservation. On the further side of the tiny inlet west of the promontory are slight traces of a bank, probably intended to protect a landing party when the cliff path was not practicable.

Bulliber or Warman's Hill Camp.

This earthwork is placed about 300 yards south-west of Bulliber farm-house.

Continuous cultivation has largely obliterated what was clear in 1880, when the earthwork was reported upon as follows:-

'Protected somewhat by a gully to the south, and gently sloping to the west, but the ground rises slightly to the east and north. The main rampart is mostly about 3 feet above the interior with a 7 feet fall. To the north-west is a terrace, 35 feet wide, Beyond this there are two further banks with a ditch between them. To the east, the most exposed-side, the defence is complicated; 62 feet in front of the first is a second rampart, the crest of which is 2 feet higher than the first, with a small intermediate bank, 150 feet long, between them, 4 feet lower than the first. And at the same distance in front is a third rampart 3 feet higher than the first, with a 9 foot terrace between it and the counter-scarp of the second ditch. Forty-two feet in front again is a fourth rampart 2 feet higher than the first, with a ditch in front. All the ditches are about the uniform level of 3 feet below the ground outside, except the main ditch, which is 5 feet. The southern side, owing to the protection of the gully, is only defended by the rampart and ditch of the inner enclosure. round the western side up to the entrance there is the inner rampart, with two others in front, with a ditch between the two last, but no outer ditch. The entrance to the enclosure has been disturbed; its present width is about 20 feet. The dry weeks in May and June, 1922, revealed traces of an approach from the north'.

Martine Castel

In the village of **Castlemartin**, in a field north of the meeting of five roads, is the earthwork noted by **Leland** as the "vestigia of Martine Castel." Though much disturbed and somewhat difficult to determine, there can be traced a circular bank, some 230 feet in diameter. It is best seen on the north, where it has a 12-feet fall to a ditch, now considerably effaced or occupied by buildings. The counterscarp of the ditch rises 4 feet to the level. The ditch is unusually wide, from 80 to 90 feet between the crest of the rampart and that of the counter-scarp to the north, decreasing to 60 feet on the west. There can be little doubt that these are the remains of a mound **Castle** where the mound has been completely removed, and the **Bailey** has almost vanished.

King's Mill Earthwork

This has been a moated homestead of somewhat irregular shape, enclosing about an acre of ground, having the moat on three sides in fair condition and still fed from an adjacent stream. The sides measure 180 and 150 feet respectively the north arm of the moat has been filled in. The surrounding rampart has an average rise of 2 feet from the interior level and falls 8 to 10 feet to a ditch. The interior area bears no trace of buildings. Adjoining the site is the farmhouse and mill known as the

King's Mill.

At the court farm is a stone 18 inches by 15 inches bearing the profile of a crowned head in high relief. It probably adorned the original **King's** Mill.

The Old Vicarage.

On rising ground in the churchyard are the fragmentary ruins of a small domestic building known as "the old vicarage," which was inhabited up to a few years ago. When seen by **Professor Freeman** in 1852 it consisted of "an imperfect system of four arches; disposed on trio arcades, on one side against the wall, on the other standing free. The arches are depressed and quite plain and at once call to mind those in the churches of **St. Florence** and **Lawhaden**. The arrangement allows of only one pier, which is a column with a shaft of almost classical character, having a decided diminution; but the abacus a square one, is of enormous thickness, with small heads attached at the four corners. From the pier a screen seems to have run across to the wall (*Arch. Camb, II iii, 200*). The heads on the capital can still be distinguished, and are similar to that on a corbel in the walls of the **Church** chancel.

The Parish Church Ded. St Michael. 1922 RCAM

This interesting building consists of chancel (34 feet by 19 feet), nave (51 1/2 feet by 17 feet), north aisle (51 1/2 feet by 14 3/4 feet), south tower (14 feet by 11 feet) and south porch (13 feet by 11 feet)- It has undergone various changes at different dates. A Chapel to the north of the chancel, a second Chapel to the south, and a north transept have disappeared; while the Summit of the tower, which was originally gabled, has been altered to the flat roof with corbel table and battlements usual in the county (*Arch. Camb, 1886, V, iii, 82, ill*)- A west porch opening to the nave was removed in the restoration about half a century ago. The north aisle has a squint to the chancel and an arcade of c1200 with four plain single stepped arches carried on octagonal piers with shafts to the north and south. Two similar blank arches appear in the chancel, which has a blocked south lancet, and it seems that a north Chapel and transept have been removed. There was evidently once a south Chapel reached by an arch, now blocked, in the east wall of the 13c transeptal south tower. The tower top is of **Tudor** date and was once gabled. The vaulted porch is surmounted by a saddle-back roofed belfry. The font is Norman.

Castlemartin Church Acc to Freeman 1851 Arch Camb.

The plan comprises a nave with north aisle, chancel, a tower on the south side of the nave (forming a transept in its lower stage, and a large south porch. There has also been an aisle of Chapel on the north of the chancel and a north transept. The tower is tall and tapered but very strongly built, without string-course but with battlements and corbel table. The west parapet is slightly gabled. The belfry windows on the north, east, and west are mere slits; that on the south a double lancet with central shaft. The west end presents two almost equal gables. There are lancet windows on the south side of the nave, and altogether much that bespeaks the First Pointed period. The interior is striking and might, with careful restoration be made to have a very solemn effect. The arcade of the nave is curious, has four pointed arches with square piers chamfered, each having attached in front a shaft with rude capital. The nave and aisle are each wide and nearly equal in breadth. The tower ranges with the eastern bay of the arcade, opens to the nave by a rude arch of pointed form, and the lower part has the usual coarse vault, it has a lancet window, now filled with obituary glass. The roof of the nave is open, but very plain. There are some stone corbels in the wall over the tower arch. The arrangement of pews is awkward, though the arcade is left free. The Chancel arch is low and obuse; the chancel long, and from the unevenness of the ground has a considerable ascent towards the east. On its south side are seen two pointed arches in the wall, with a corbel at the point whence these spring, and an octagonal pillar with rude, overhanging capital, marking the former existence of an aisle. The east window, which has been restored, has three trefoil headed lancets contained under a flat arch, recently filled with stained glass representing **SS. Peter, James and John**. On the north-east and south-east are lancets, one closed; and on the south

are three sedilia, each springing from rude corbels or capitals but without shafts. Eastward is a plain piscina, nearly triangular. The font has a circular, cup-shaped bowl, much like a cushion capital with a kind of scolloping at the upper part; the stem is cylindrical, on a square plinth. Most of the windows have, unfortunately, been transformed into sashes; but some laudable improvements have been effected, and more, perhaps will follow. The porch is extremely large, more resembling a Chapel, but is disused, and a modern door opened in the centre of the west front, whereby the arrangement is much disturbed and a wrong effect produced. The ground in the churchyard is most uneven, and on the north rises almost to the roof of the **Church**. There are traces of a pointed roof seen on the east wall of the tower.

In the churchyard is the base of a cross. The sacarium is large, and laid with polished tiles.

Near the east end of the churchyard is the old Vicarage, now a parish school; a curious ancient building, in which appears two arches springing from a central cylindrical column.

Lychgate - cast iron gates 1890 with texts worked in-by **Stephens** family, who had an engineering works in East Back **Pembroke**, but whose roots were in **Castlemartin**.

The hands of their little boy were used as a mould for the brass handles. The woodwork of the gate was renewed in 1979 as a memorial to the **Thomas** family of west Farm.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The **Church** of **St. Michael, Castlemartin**, was on 29 June, 1299, granted to **John**, called "**Oysel**," the Prior, and to the **Monks of St. Nicholas, Pembroke**, by **Joan de Valence, countess of Pembroke**, and mother of **Aymerde Valence, Earl of Pembroke**. - **Pat. Rolls**.

To the same priory **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, granted the tithes of his mill of **Pembroke, Tenby, and Castlemartin**.

In 1461 the property of **Pembroke Priory** was granted by the **King** to the Abbey of **St. Albans**, and on the dissolution of the latter house, **Castlemartin Church** came into the hands of the Crown.

In 1594 the Queen was patroness. - **Owen's Pem.**

Under the name, Castro Martini, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £26 13s. 4d., the tenths thereon pay-able to the **King** being £2 13s 4d. - **Taxatio**.

Vicaria **de Castro Martini**. - Vicaria ibidem ex col-lacione prioris Pembr" unde **Thomas Lange**, clericus, est vicarius sine gleba sed percipit in altilegiis communibus annis viij li. In de in sinodalibus et pro cur acionibus quolibet anno ij8 vjd. Et remanet dare £7 17s. 6d. Inde decirna 15s. 9d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - **Castle Martin V. (St. Michael)**. Syn and Pro2r. quolibet 168anno 2s. 6d. Vah in altarag, &c. Prior **Pembrok**. Propr. **John Campbell**, esq., 1720, 1760, 1787 Clear yearly value, £20. **King's Books**, £7 17s. 6d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Parish Registers

held in the **National Library of Wales** go back to 1782 although there are **Bishop's** transcripts for 1685-7

Acc/to the returns for the census of Religious buildings in 1851 - the average congregation was 73 in the morning and 19 in the evening.

Cross-Incised Stone.

During the inspection of the **Church** a stone built into the churchyard wall bearing a cross on both front and back was noticed, apparently for the first time are very rude both in workmanship and in art. The stone was taken out of the wall and removed into the **Church**,

Sites of Interest

Ermigate Cross.

In the east of the parish, by the side of the road leading to **Flimston** Chapel and north- west of Ermigate farm-house, is the three-tier base of a cross; the field on which it stands is known as Cross Park (***Tithe Schedule, No. 308***). An adjacent cottage is known as Addlegutter; referring to which name and that of Ermigate the writer of **Flimston** Chapel (***1914, p. 16***) says: "The assumption is that these names may be corruptions of **St. Emingitha** and of **St. Aethelgifa**, either of whom may have made pilgrimages to **Pembrokeshire**."

Frainslake.

Acc/to **Edward Laws**.

Col Lampton in 1880 opened a tump in the sand at Freynslake. It was built of sand and stones. In it he found two skeletons in a kistvaen. From one he took the skull leaving the other as it was. This skull was given to **Tenby Museum** and was described by **Prof. Rolleston** as "the beautiful typical brachycephalic skull of a young female". With it were ox ,pig, sheep or goat bones white water worn pebbles and fragments of well baked black ware.

Longstone.

A field next west to **Linney** farm-house is so called (***Tithe Schedule, No. 437***) Nothing is now remembered of any standing stone here. It was probably used when the adjoining coastguard station was erected.

Churchways Chapel.

This little edifice stood immediately north of the **Brownslade** tumulus on one of two fields called Upper and Lower **Church Hill** (***Tithe Schedule, No 376-7***). The remains of foundations are now practically buried beneath the sand. When opened up in 1880 the Chapel was found to be "very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12 feet and pitched with water-worn stones".

Apostles Park.

A name still locally in use for the field next south of Pricaston farm-house. Of its origin nothing appears to be known (***Tithe Schedule, No. 288***).

Kings Land; East Kings Land.

Two fields south of **Brownslade** Farm, the names being still in local use.

Sten Bridge.

This bridge over **Castlemartin** Corse, doubtless meaning Stone Bridge but called. Stem Bridge on the Ordnance sheets, is situated at the point where this parish meets those of **Hundleton** and

Warren. This was the western limit of the Lordship of **Pembroke** by the grant by **Henry 1** (*Fenton Tour 405*)

Quern.

Said (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) to be built into the wall covering the over-flow of the **Brownslade** Tank but seems to have disappeared.

Leaden tablet.

With dragonesque ornament found at **Castlemartin** - believed to be of Scandinavian origin (*in National Museum of Wales*).

Hammer Stones.

The Castlemartin floors in **South Pembrokeshire** have produced the two stones, One, partly bored slantwise, is, apparently, an unfinished hammer, thrown on one side because the boring had "gone wrong." The stone is of a **Green** granite, similar to that found at **Porth-Gain** in the north of the county. It measures 4 3/4 ins. by 3 1/2 ins., and is 2 ins. in thickness. It in the possession of the **Rev. A. S. Jeremiah, Vicar of Castlemartin.**

The other, a finished hammer-stone, of a blackish felsite, has been worked with much care and skill. It measures 4 1/4 ins. by 3 1/2 ins., and is 1 in. in thickness. The centre hole is of the hour-glass pattern. It is at present in the possession of the writer, **A G. O. Mathias.** Freshwater west but will eventually be deposited in the *National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.*

Freshwater west

A magnificent bay in the far west of the **Castlemartin** Peninsula. Glorious empty sands, massive sand dunes, and fascinating rocky shores to explore

Mesolithic and bronze Age sites.

Traces of submerged forest 6000yrs old occasionally exposed.

Devils Quoit Dolmen about 100yds over a low fence opposite the drive entrance to Broomhill farm on the **Angle** Rd. About 3 ft. above the ground - enormous capstone supported one side by two uprights - otherside third upright has collapsed.

Restored seaweed collectors hut -- once used for drying the seaweed used to make laver Bread..

Frainslake Sands,

In the south, lies within the Army firing range and is out of bounds. Close to the road you can see a restored seaweed collector hut - once used for drying the special seaweed destined to become laver Bread.

Historic Houses.

Pricaston.

Inaccessible -- (on **Castlemartin** Tank range) -- Fine group of buildings - core a great Hall with a stone built three door passage partition at one end The earliest record on the house is in 1475 although there is records of a **John and Matilda Priker** holding land in **Castlemartin** in 1325.

Bowood.

Name and site lost. A pedigree shows descendants of **John Warren** of Trewern (1485 - 60) living at Bristol and at Bowood in **Castlemartin**, and were still at both places in 1638. **Mathew Warren** at the former and **John Warren** at the latter (could this be the farm known as Boughwood in 1660 in the parish of **Monkton Castlemartin** Hundred, and held then by **Captain Francis Meyricke** who had difficulty in paying the rent.).

Brownslade.

"About half a mile south of **Castlemartin** village, and westwards from the mansion we follow Frains lake (the latter being an old **Pembrokeshire** word meaning stream) to reach the sea coast at Frainslake Sands. The mansion was set in attractive grounds, and adjoining the grounds is **Brownslade** Farm, and it would seem that the farmstead was the original dwelling house" for we are informed by **Malkin (1809)** that "we find the newly-formed residence of **Mr. Mirehouse**. The ground now occupied by the house and lawn was a field twenty years ago [c.1784]. **Mr. Mirehouse** began in the same year with **Mr. Johnes**; and the present state of the Premises evinces the judgement with which his operations have been conducted" and **Malkin** later states that the new mansion was built about 1800. Plans and illustrations of the proposed house were made in 1783 by **William Thomas** architect and surveyor.

The property formed part of the estate of **Lort of Stackpole Court**, which passed to **Alexander Campbell** by marriage to the **Lort** heiress. The old house was a commodious building and in 1670 contained eight hearths, the occupier being **John Leach**. **Leach** died in 1675, and in 1709 **Lady Campbell** granted a lease of **Brownslade** for 21 years, to his son **Abraham Leach**, yeoman. The family remained until the death of **John Leach** soon after 1774, and his widow **Elizabeth (Prout)** surrendered the existing lease to **John Campbell** of **Stackpole Court** in 1789 for £3,500. It is clear that another family lived at **Brownslade** at the same time as that of **Leach**, which suggests that there

may have been more houses there. This was the family of **Holcombe**. The will of **William Holcombe** of **Brownslade**, dated 1653, was proved in 1662: he was followed by three generations all being described as of **Brownslade**, and who intermarried with **Meares** of **Eastington**, **Meyrick** of **Bush**, and **Corbett** of **Nash**. The last of the family to live there was **Admiral Essex Holcombe, R.N.**, who died in 1769-70.

Not **Long** after this, the **Mirehouse** family arrived, descended from **Mirehouse of Miresdyke westmoreland**.

John Mirehouse, born in 1753 had been at Cambridge University with **John Campbell** (later created **Baron Cawdor**), and became his land-agent in **Pembrokeshire**. In 1786 **John Mirehouse**, esq., was tenant of **Brownslade**, and it was he who built the mansion house, and later bought the freehold. He was **High Sheriff** in 1810. A progressive farmer and planter of trees, he converted a morass of 2674 neighbouring acres into productive land, for which he received the gold medal of the **Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce** in 1800.

His estate, including **Brownslade**, eventually passed to **R. B. Levett** who had married a **Mirehouse** daughter, and his son **R. W. B. Mirehouse, C.M.G., T.P., D.L.** of The Hall of **Angle** took that surname in 1864. His descendents are still at the Hall.

After the Second World war **Brownslade** became a guest house . Later the area became part of an artillery training range and the house and farm became ruinous. The old house has been demolished.

Bulliber.

A large farm about half a mile south of **Brownslade**, formerly part of the **Stackpole Court** estate, is now within an artillery range. When **John Leach** of Slade, yeoman, died in 1675, his eldest son **Richard Leach** had a lease of Bulliber where he died in 1732 and as he had no sons, he left the lease to his wife **Elizabeth**. On her death the lease passed to her late **Husbands** nephew, **Abraham**

Leach who remained there until 1776. **Abraham** was followed by his son **Nicholas Leach** who died in 1811 without issue. In 1834 **John Bowling** held a lease of Bulliber. Thereafter it was tenanted by farmers. About 300 yards to the south-west of Bulliber are the remains of an ancient promontory fort.

Flimston (Castlemartin Parish)

According to **Dr. B. G. Charles** the name is

found in ancient documents of the period 1324-1331 as variants of Flemisston, i.e. home of a **Fleming** many of whom settled in the south of the county. From 1600 onwards the form **Flimston** is usually found, and is thus spelt on **Colbys** map (1831).

Flimston Chapel

Dedicated to **St Martin** - on the **Castlemartin** Range - Vaulted Chapel - became a barn - restored in 1903 and again after WW2 - services held 2 or 3 times a year in summer.

Lambton family memorials in the Churchyard, made of ice-borne boulders collected in the neighbourhood. (*Churches of Pembrokeshire* - Slater).

The Chapel at **Flimston** was described as being devoted to farm purposes in 1800.

Archeologia Cambrensis 1880 described it: Two floors for storing corn have been inserted. In the cart shed beneath the piscina and sedilia are still to be seen in the south wall. The roof is sharply vaulted like many churches in the neighbourhood. A small turret remains on the western gable. The stair to the first floor now occupies what may have been a sacristy.

Flimston Chapel was restored in 1902 by **Col. and Mrs. Lambton**, in memory of their three sons who fell in the Boer War.

The building comprises a single chambered nave and chancel (46 1/2 feet by 24 1/4 feet) with a small lean-to chamber on the north side, now used as a vestry. The roof is a pointed vault having a span of 18 feet springing from the walls some 15 feet from the ground and rising to a total height of 30 feet. To the left of the north doorway is a square recess, in which has been fixed the stoup found near the ruined Chapel in Churchways. The rood corbels are still in situ. At the east end of the south call are sedilia with pointed arches, and a plain credence; a small square cupboard is now filled in, as also is a doorway opposite to the present main entrance. The font is modern.

As part of the complete restoration seven stained glass windows were installed, six in the 1903 restoration and one of the Virgin and Child by **Kenneth Bunton** 1964 installed in the vestry.

Of the history of this storm-beaten Chapel on **Flimston** Down little would seem to be recorded. A rent charge on Portfield Gate in the parish of **Lambston**, near **Haverfordwest** due to the vicar of **Castlemartin**, and known to have been charged for the support of the services in **Flimston** Chapel, is still paid. No record exists of when the services ceased prior to their resumption in recent years. In the small burial-ground attached to the Chapel have been placed several large boulder-stones from the neighbourhood, removed to save them from threatened destruction for road metalling; that at the head of **Lady Victoria Lambton**'s grave was taken from just opposite **Flimston** Cottage to the south-east of the **Church**, others were brought from Pwllsllaughters Bulliber Farm, Lyssery (Llysevery) Farm and Merlion Pond.

Flimston Farmhouse

(On the **Castlemartin** Range – sheduled monument)

A farmstead near the coast, due north of Eligug Stacks.

- earliest part - was a **Long**, commodious dwelling, an early vaulted house, with a Hall above the under-**Croft**, and a tall round chimney at the main gable end. It was extended in the 1600's but is now a roofless ruin.

Flimston was a knightly residence under the Earls of **Pembroke**; **William le. Fleming**, from whom it probably derived its name, held it in 1246, **Walter de Castro** in 1324.

Many similar houses occur in **South Pembrokeshire**.

In 1786 **Flemiston** was owned by **John Hook Campbell** with **Robert Jones** as tenant.

Flimston Bay Camp.

This earthwork is situated on the verge of the cliffs at the boundary between **Castlemartin** and **Warren** parishes.

A natural peninsula is cut off by two stony parallel banks, each of about 300 feet in length. The entrances are placed roughly midway, and are directly in line with each other. At the extreme point are traces of a pathway down the cliff.

Linney.

Another early house that has now totally vanished except for some low walling.

Near the coast at the south-western end of the **Castlemartin** promontory, just south of **Linney Burrows**, and overlooking the inlet called Black Cove. marked as a knights fee on **Rees** map; as **Linney** house, on **George Owen** map, 1603 as residence of "**Row esq.**" on the maps of **Bowen** (1760) and **Kitchin** (1763). **Fenton** wrote in 1811, "Nearer the sea is **Linney**, an old mansion, formerly the property and residence of the **Rows**, a family of middling fortune." It became property of the **Lorts**, and in 1631 the owner was **George Lort** of **Linney**, gent. In 1670 **John Leach** was assessed at five **Hearth Tax** for **Linney**, and his will was proved in 1675. The next was **Richard Row**, gent, who married **Elizabeth Wearer**. He was **High Sheriff** of the county in 1729, and died before 1735. His wife died in 1750. They had two children, **Francis Row**, living at **Linney** in 1741, who died without issue and **Alice** who married in 1721 **James Bowen** of Llwynwgwair and had issue.

The property was afterwards leased to **George Phelps** gent., who was there in 1787 (the owner was **John Campbell**) and he was followed by his only son **John Phelps** who inherited 10 leaseholds and was living at **Linney** in 1804. **Thomas Jones** gent., lived there in 1834.

George Roch farmer was there in 1851. **James Roch** in 1904.

Moor.

A farmstead south-east of the **Church** and marked on **Colbys** map. Land Tax 1786, gives **Moor** and **Moor Hays** farms, owned by **John Campbell, esq.** with **Thomas Edwardess**, tenant. **Fenton** writes in 1811 says "Turn to the left from **Castlemartin Church**, to see **Moor** one of the chief mansions of this district about two hundred years ago, of a very irregular form, with many ruinous and extensive outbuildings, once entered by a gateway now stopped up, leading to a porters lodge. With very few exceptions, this may serve as a model of the style of building their houses among the greatest of that era in this country, which invariably appears to have been surrounded by a high court wall having a large arched gateway, and essentially differing from the form of the principal houses of the date, in the upper part of the country; where, notwithstanding the Norman encroachment, presumptuously called a conquest, as the strongest proof of their never having been subdued, the natives retained their language and the British fashions in everything continued evidently predominant". Nearly a century later, **Timmins** wrote in 1895, "**Moor** Farm, where once stood a goodly mansion, of which scarce a stone has been spared." In the 18th century it was the

home of **John Prout** (will proved 1780) whose daughter married **John Leach** of **Brownsnade** and had issue.

Mining Castlemartin

Possible working Exact location not known; application for grant of mines royal in 17th century.
Lead ores reportedly marked on early geological map in **Linney** Head area.

Historic Records

nd 1204 1214

(From an *inspeximus 5 Edward III, Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321*)
Grant by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, for the souls of himself, **Isabella** , his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the **Church** of **St John** the Evangelist and **St Nicholas** the Confessor, of **Pembroch**, and the monks there of the tithes of his villis of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and **Castle Martin**, in free alms. Witnesses: **Geoffrey, Bishop of St Davids Robert, son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel** (included among other tithes, was that of Kings Mill at **Castlemartin**).

1244 We find mention of **Sir John de Castro Martini**, and again about
1270. **John de Castro** signed the charter of **Philip de Angulo** as a witness in 1298, and others of the name are spoken of in 1324.

1307 September 20 *Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)*

Lands etc of **Joan de Valencia**, Countess of **Pembroke**:

Castle Martin

2 Carucates of land each worth 50s yearly;

12a of meadow each acre 18d yearly;

60a pasture worth 30s yearly;

turbary, worth 20s yearly;

1 water mill, paying 77s yearly at the two terms aforesaid;

rent of 2 free tenants 14s payable at four terms, namely All Saints, the Purification, Whitsuntide, and **St Peter** ad Vincula;

the rent of 60 gable tenants (gabularii) and 12 cottars, £80 8s 1d payable at the aforesaid four terms; pleas and perquisites there are worth 20s yearly.

Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324

At the death of Earl **Aymerde Valence** in 1324 the Manor of **Castlemartin** was worth £102. There is mention of the Mill at Ffroyne and again in 1348, the name **de Luny** also appears as do several versions of old names for **Flimston**.

Manorial Accounts 1324-33

Inquisition "into the Estate of **Aymerde Valence** held on August 20 1324

In the said county etc. the manor of **Castlemartin**

1 capital messuage 12d yearly;

2 carucates of land worth 40s each yearly;

15a meadow worth 12d per acre

300a pasture worth 2d per acre yearly;

100a marshland, worth yearly 10s, and no more because [....]

1 water mill and 1 wind mill worth £ 9 yearly;
 Rent of assize of the free tenants £4 5s 4d. Payable as under;
 at All Saints 32s, at the Purification of Holy **Mary** 10s 8d, at Whitsuntide 32s, on the gul of August 10s 8d;
 the rent of **Philip de Luny** for a certain weir attached to the lords land at the mill of **Ffoyn**, payable at All Saints and Whitsuntide, £1 2 s
 rent of assize of the free tenants with the rent of ffemyssheston, payable in equal sums at All Saints and Whitsuntide 100 marks;
 the customary rents there £72 , payable as under;
 All Saints £3 17s 2d; Purification of Holy **Mary**, 62s 9 1 / 2 d; Whitsuntide £32 17s 2d; Gule of August 62s 9 1/2d ;
 the rent of **John de Castro** and **Isabella**, his wife, who held for term of life one third of the vill of Carston, 46s 8d payable in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas;
 the rent of assize of the ville of **Angle** at Michaelmas 18d;
 the rent of assize of the vill of Lunyvill of Luny" at the same term 20d;
 the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth 60s yearly.

1324 December 6

Mary, the widow of **Aymerde Valence** as assigned , as dower, on December 6th 1324, the manor of **St Florence** and part of the manor of **Castlemartin**

The Manor of **Castle Martin** as follows:

a moiety of the capital messuage, to wit, a moiety of the **Grange** on the south with a certain adjacent plot for the "Daeria integra, and a moiety of the oxhouse in the east, the easements of which are valued at

6d yearly;

also 1 carucate of land extended at 40s yearly,

5a of meadow 5s,

100a pasture 16s 8d,

33 1/3a. of marsh land 3s 4d

the rents and services of

John de Luny,

John Fitz,

Henry Dawe,

David Meyler and **Joan** his wife, free tenants 34s 7d;

the rents and services of:-

David Swayn,

Alice Bede,

Henry Milot,

Richard de Cruce,

Henry Moriz,

Richard Moriz,

Robert Moriz,
David Moriz,
Rose Ermegard,
John Goldeburgh,
John Heylyn,
John Robert
Thomas Richard,
Philip Haye,
Rees Thomas ,
Hugh Joyl,
Philip Rys,
William le Yunge
Philip le Yunge,
Res Penkaron,
William Rou,
Philip Rou,
John Knethill,
Elen Gilbert,
Ade de Leffery,
William de Landfey,
Walter Seys,
John de Hibernia,
John de la Hay
Matilda Prikker,
Mable Prikker,
John le Prikker

John son of Philip Rys,

Richard Philip Joye and Mable his wife,

John Griffith,

Henry Milot,

Ade de Slade,

Richard Adam,

John Lewlyn,

Ralph le Machon,

David Eynon,

John Ffiret, junior

John Blethery,

Alice Warynot,

John Kayoc,

John Kedyvor,

John Streyt,

John Bolour,

Robert textor,

Mable le gras,

Robert Rys

Robert le Longe,

Philip de la More,

Elen, dau. of Philip BRounyng,

Suetilde of Castle Martin,

Henery Hobbekyn,

and **Walter Lide;**

which are extended at £33 9s 11d yearly.

And the perquisites of the courts for the said tenants free and bond at 30s yearly.

Sum Total of the Assignment of the said **Mary** dower in the manor of **Castle Martin** £40

1331- 2

Min. Acc., 1207/1

Account of reeve of **Castle Martin** from Michaelmas 4 **Edward** III to 18th February next following

Rents.....

rent of the gable tenants and the cottagers of **Castle Martin** and Lysseryat All Saints and the Purification of **St Mary**

£20 5s 01/4d

Mill of **Ffoyn** 3s 4d

rent of **Fflemyggeston** 50s

Rent of **Corston** nothing until Easter of **Walter Gibbe**, nothing until Easter

for 9 feet of land, nothing until Easter

Protection Rents Nothing until Michaelmas

Farms

for 83 () acres of the demesne lands let at will by **Thomas de Hompton** steward, nothing until Easter

33 acres of pasture do.

repair of ironwork of the plough. 21 1/2d;

Mills

(1) of **Castle**

(2) Stelton

Pleas and Perquisites

Sum of total receipts £23 13s 5 3/4d

Of which expended on boards and nails for one door;

wages of the messor Nil till Easter

and delivered. to **Walter Seys** by order of **Robert de Harley**

Owing £4 0s 5 3/4 d

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of *certiorari de feodis* etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael de Monte Tumba**, 22 **Edward** III.

Jurors; **John Cantrel**, **William Adam**, **William Robelyn**, **Thomas de Castro**, **Andrew Wysman**, **John Beneger**..... **John Rou**, **John Robyn**, **William Parttrahan**, **John Hilton** and **Henry Beneger**.

Laurence de Hastings, **Earl of Pembroke**, had in the county of **Pembroke** 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Carreu 5 fees held by **John de Carreu**, worth yearly 100m

Maynerbir' 4 1/4 fees held by **Oweyn ap Owen and Avice** , his wife worth yearly 84m

Ogiston half and quarter fee held by **William de Rupe**, worth yearly £10

Costenyston, two fees held by **Thomas Morgan**. **William Robelyn** and **Ralph Benger's heirs**, worth yearly 40m

Beneregiston, one tenth fee held by **Willian Beneger and Joan his wife**, of the right of the said **Joan**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Esse half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m

Wyston 21/2 fees held by **Philip de Stouton** and **Mathias Morgan** severally and in equal portions, worth yearly £33 6s 8d

Jordanyeston half fee held by **John Joce** worth yearly 10m

Torre, one tenth fee held by **John Vaghan**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath, one tenth fee held by **Nicholas de BoLeville**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coydrath half fee held by **Andrew Wysman**, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by **Walter Scurlages**, worth yearly 13s 6d

Coydrath one tenth fee held by **William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut, John Perot**, worth yearly 13s 6d

Blengilgoyt one tenth and one twentieth fee and 12a of land, held by **Philip de Castro Martini**, worth yearly 20s.

Kethlihavenelotone tenth and one twentieth fee and 24a of land held by **John de Castro Martini**, worth yearly 20s

Nanteg 5 bovates of land held by **John Champayne, John Vaghan**, and **John Cok**, worth yearly 13s 4d

westrathVaghan one tenth fee held by **David Elyot** and other tenants worth yearly 10s

Glinbogh 2 carucates of land held by **William[son of Henry]** worth yearly 40s.

The undermentioned fees were assigned to **Mary de Sancto Paulo**, countess of **Pembroke**, after the death of **Aymerde Valencia**, late **Earl of Pembroke**..

Stakepol 5 knights fees worth yearly 100m

FFlemingyston, half knight's fee worth yearly 100s

Popetoun half Knights fee worth yearly 10m

Kilermorran half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Menierdon half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one knights fee held by **John Champaigne**, worth yearly 10m

Moriston half knights fee worth yearly 68s 10d

Osberneston one tenth knights fee held by **Robert de la Roche** , deceased, whose heir is a minor in the Queen's wardship worth yearly 26s 8d

Advowsons of Churches:

RoscRoucher (40m)

Londes (100s)

St Fflorencia. Mary de Sancto Paulo has the advowson (40m)

1348 Dec 10 **Westminster**

Close Roll 22 Edward III, Pt 2 m 5 (Cal., pp579 80)

To **Thomas Cloptin**, keeper of the wardrobe, to whom the **King** committed the custody of two parts of the land in co. **Pembroke** in Wales, which belonged to **Laurence de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief in the **King's** hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age

Order to permit **Richard de Cestr[ia]** to hold the office of reaper of **Castlemartin** and to pay him his wages of 11/2d a day and the arrears thereof, as the earl granted that office to **Richard** to hold for life , receiving 1d a day for his wages, and afterwards the earl granted him 1/2d a day in augmentation of his wages for damages received while in the earl's service in parts beyond the sea, which grant the **King** ratified and pardoned **Richard** any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1386 **Tenby**

Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 (Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)

Coydrath Inquisition taken at **Pembroke** (same date as above) before (as above, **St Florence**)

Jurors: **John Castelmartin, Thomas Perrot, John Willy Hammond, John Moryce, Henry Llewelyn, Ieuan Cawerda, David Davy, John Waltier, John Harold, Ieuan ap Gwyllym**

Gough, Lewis ap Madoc, men of the neighbourhood of **Coydrath**. Who say, etc., much damage has been done in the vill of **Coydrath**, namely, a messuage lately belonging to **David Elyot**, entirely destroyed, 40s; 3000 **Green** oaks in the woods of **Coydrath** and Rodewode, worth 200 marks cut down and sold the underwood there decayed through lack of custody and enclosure, 20 marks, all which damage, etc., as above, etc., to the prejudice of our **Lord the King**.

Castlemartyn Inquisition taken at **Pembroke**, etc., as **Coydrath** above. Jurors: **Richard Crippyn, William Griffyth of Trewent, Stephen Lucery, Lawrence Bron, Richard Ffroyn, Stephen Brugge, John Adam, John Knelhel, Gilbert Lucery, John Lowlyn, Henry Dobyn and John Werrot**, men of the neighbourhood of **Stakpole**.

Who say, much damage has been done in the manor of **Castle Martin**, in the neighbourhood of **Stakpole** aforesaid,

namely, the doors and windows of the Hall of the said manor destroyed to the value of 40s ; the posts, beams, spars, and the walls of the said Hall, through defective roofing have rotted, £8; the doors, glass windows and iron bars (fenestre vitri et vect'ferree) in the rooms annexed to the said Hall both at the upper and lower end of the said Hall (tam in superiori quam inferiori fine eiusdem aule) are damaged and 20s;

the beams boards (tabule) , posts and spars in the said rooms, through defective roofing, etc., £9.;

the doors and windows in the pantry, buttery, and kitchen of the said manor are decayed to the extent of 40s;

also the walls, posts, beams, " rastrees", and spars in the said pantry, etc., through defective roofing, etc., £8.;

when the said **William** was appointed he received a rabbit Warren stocked with rabbits, worth, besides reprisals, 60s. Yearly, now it is worthless, damage £30.;

all of which destructions, etc, as above.

1405 April 4th

On 4 April 1405, at Lawaden, **Robert Raulyn**, bachelor in degrees, **Canon of St Davids**, vicar general in spiritualities of the Rev. stc., **Guy**, etc., the Rev. father himself being engaged in distant parts, admitted **Sir Richard Clememt**, priest, to the vacant perpetual vicarage of Castelmartyn, pertaining for this turn to the presentation of the most excellent prince **Lord Henry King** etc., by reason of the temporalities of the priory of **Pembroke** being in his hand on account of the war between him and his adversaries of France, to which he is presented by the same etc.; and instituted him etc., and it is written to the archdeacon of **St Davids** etc.

1405.

The Earls of **Pembroke** held the ' **Castell** ' in their own hands, with its associated earth-forts at Bulliber and **Flimston**, together with **King's** Mill and the earth-fort adjacent to it, having a Knight Resident in charge of them.

1406 **Sir Francis a Court** made a pact with **Owain Glyndwr** to leave **Pembrokeshire** alone the money paid over being lodged with **Stephen Perrot** of **Jestynton** and **John of Castlemartin**

1454ROT. PARL., if,pp. 260-l.

Confirmation to **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, of divers castlesand manors, etc., including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of Pembrolke with its members and appurtenances, to wit:

The hundred and lordship of **Castle Martin**.

The lordship of **St. Ffloreence**.

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**.

The **Castle**, Lordship and Town of **Tenby**.

The lordship and bailiwick of west **Pembrok** and East **Pembroke**.

The Bailwicks of **Dongleddy**, **Rous**, and **Kemmeys**.

Half the Ferry of **Burton**.

With all their appurtenances, viz., rents of assize and gable rent value yearly £196. 3s. 7d. besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water mills value yearly £30. 13s. 4d.;

profits of coal at **Coydrath** 43s. 4d.;

customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s.;

the issues and profits of the towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** £8. 3s. 7d.;

the profits of half the ferry of **Burton**,16s 10d.;

profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13. 14s.6d.;

do. escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26. 13s. 6d.;

prises of Wines in the ports of **Milford** and **Tenby** and elsewhere in the county,£6. 13s 6d;

1489 14 November

On 14 November in the year as above at **Lantfey Sir John Baker** was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Martin** otherwise called **Castilmartyn** and instituted etc., on the presentation of the prior of **Monkton** and the convent of the said house, the true patrons of the said vicarage then vacant by the resignation of **Sir William Harres**, last vicar there etc.,

1502 22 January

On 22 January he (**Bishop** of **St David's**) admitted **Master William ap Owen** to the perpetual vicarage of **Castlemartin** vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke** etc.,

1502 1 October

On 1 October in the place aforesaid (**Lamphey** manor) the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Nicholas Percivall** to the vicarage of **Castlemartin** vacant by the resignation of **Master William ap Owen** last vicar there, to which [he is presented] by the venerable man the prior of **St Nicholas, Pembroke**; and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said Master **William** etc.

1527 25th January **Castle Martin**.—hundred Court, held on Thursday 25th January 1527

Thomas Perrott, Ar., Maurice Butler, Ar., Thomas Gruffyn, Ar., Henry (Capel) Thomas Thomas (Mercer); John Mody, John Whitecok, David Harry, Robert Poyer Turnor, Richard Roper, William ap Owen, clerk, suitors of the said hundred, came in their own persons and asked to be fined for the remission of their suits of court this year, and they were allowed each of them to pay 4d. (2 suits.) Total, including the said fines, 4s.

1535

At the dissolution

Pembroke Priory had three appropriated Churches

Castlemartin value £26 13 4d

Monkton value £ 26 13 4d

Pembroke St Michael's value £10 0 0d

assessed value for temporalities £19 6 3 1/2d - no figure given for spiritualities.

The Vicar at **Castlemartin** was well off compared with many of his contemporaries with an annual income of £8

1609 May **David Adams** a small farmer of **Castlemartin** died. His estate was valued at £9 8s 5d but his debts totalled £11 8s 6d

1613

Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales records that

Henry Dawes whose wife was **Lettice Walters** of **Roch Castle** was living at **Castlemartin** probably during the lifetime of his father **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston**

1614 **David Howell** of **Castlemartin** died leaving £41

1720's **Richard Rowe** and his son **Francis** gentlemen of **Linney** mortgaged the property for just over £1200 to help pay of their debts

1769 5 yeomen of **Castlemartin** parish appeared before the **Pembrokeshire** Grand Assizes charged with having stolen on the 21 st of March part of the "Liberty" a sloop home port **Cardigan** which had been wrecked in Freshwater west Bay

NLWGrand Session Records Wales

1788 **John Campbell** of **Stackpole** obtained an *act of Parliament* to enclose Castlemartin Corse. The area of 274 acres was described as "bog" and he cut a main drain which discharged into the sea through a tunnel. He then leased the land to **John Mirehouse**. -- does this help to account for the apparent decline in population

1794 Pembrokeshire Company of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry

Following a meeting of the county gentry in London on 19 April 1794, the Pembrokeshire Company of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry was formed. It comprised two troops, each of fifty men. The **Dungledy** Troop, led by **Lord Milford** recruited the **Haverfordwest** and **Picton** area, while men belonging to the **Castlemartin** Troop, led by the future **Lord Cawdor, Captain John Campbell**, came from the environs of **Stackpole**.

Shortly after Captain **Campbells** elevation to the peerage in 1796, the **Castlemartin** Troop was called upon to quell disturbances in Market towns in **Pembroke** area caused by Bread shortage.

Jos [EPH] **Adams** T0 **John Campbell** esq..

I thank you for your kind letter which I received yesterday and perfectly agree with you in opinion relative to the exportation of corn, the supplying the Markets and also that no language should be held to irritate a mob, but unhappily great cause was given for alarm by **Roch of Paskesiton** and **Hervey of Angle** buying up wheat to export. The report from the magistrates to the Duke of Portland's letter was that wheat is the shortest crop and that there is certainly not enough in the country for its consumption. If then the middling class are sufferers, will they not complain, and their complaints go a great way to irritate the lower orders of people who have most intercourse with them?

The farmers had withheld from supplying the Market for a fortnight to enhance the price (then too great), and notwithstanding every argument of policy and interest to them they would not be prevailed on until the people became tumultuous. Now they are justly alarmed, as are the corn factors. The farmers have promised a constant supply to the Markets and the factors will not export. So far good is come from evil. you seem to think that party jealousies were the cause, but I do assure you I never saw all ranks, parties and classes of people so irritated (farmers and factors excepted) and all coming in the same language. The heat is now, thank God, allayed, and I trust no cause will be given to revive it, for then no one can pronounce what consequences will ensue.

Your name has been glanced at as acting in contradiction to the spirit of resolutions you brought forward at the quarter sessions by letting **Banjeston** to **Hervey**. I told **Mr. Mirehouse** of it, and afterwards when it was reported he was concerned with **Hervey** I desired **Mr. Hand** to tell him of it that he might justify himself: enclosed is his letter to me and my answer. Since **Heney** has declared **Mirehouse** is not concerned, but you'll see by M's letter to me there was a plan which he says you were unacquainted with. I mention this as I am zealous for your honour and think I should not act right by you in not acquainting you with it

The **Fencibles** with **Captain Ackland** and the **Yeomanry** paraded on Saturday last and will again next Market day, so that I hope all will be quiet. But I repeat it depends on supplying the Markets and no exportation. I hope **Lady Caroline** and the boys were well when you heard. **Miss Adams** joins me in every good wish for you all.

Endorsed: Pray present my best respects to **Mr. Greville** when you see him.

N.L.W. MS. 1352 B. ff. 310-14. Ackland

1796 March 10 **Pembroke**

On my return yesterday from Earwaere I was favoured with your very kind letter and beg to assure you that I shall always be ambitious to merit your confidence and to be assisting in whatever you may have to propose. I should have written you an account of the Field Day had our meeting been such as I expected it would when I last wrote to you, but the day turned out exceeding cold and windy and, only 16 attending, we made a very short business of it and appointed another meeting that day fortnight, which will be next Tuesday, when I trust we shall do better. I shall wait your orders for our meetings, weekly or once a fortnight whichever you please. My brother's account of the conduct of the troop and his own company is highly flattering to both, and I have no doubt that they would have supported the magistrates and their officers properly. However, I sincerely hope neither the one nor the other will ever be brought to the disagreeable necessity of firing upon poor creatures who have certainly great reason to complain, for I am convinced, and so are all your friends here, that the scarcity at **Pembroke** is artificial and not real and that two thirds of the corn remains unthreshed, and that it is owing to the avarice of the farmers that our Markets are so high

I have the mortification to find on my return to **Pembroke** that **Mutton** is at 5d. a pound (the same as I paid in London and Bath all the Winter for the best), and here I have had some at nine months old. This is so glaring an imposition that we have come to a resolution of not buying it till the price falls

Annexed you have a copy of the resolution which is signed by all the principal people here, and we mean to send it to **Haverfordwest** for the same purpose. In this business the farmers are alone to blame, for the **price** of the sheep is so high to the **Butcher** that he cannot get above a shilling or eighteen pence for his trouble.

In short, every order of people here are dissatisfied with the attempt to impose upon them and do not allow that the farmers here have a right to charge as much as in England, where the **price** of labour is double and the rent of farms much higher, and, what is remarkable, there never was known any **Winter** to be more grass in the country than the last. **Mr. Painter** has just told me that the **price** of sheep at **Pembroke** is £33 a score. I hope I have not tired you by writing so much on this subject which, as it is a serious one, I could not help giving my sentiments on it. You are so well known as the friend of the poor here that your coming to the county will be impatiently looked for. **Mrs. Ackland** unites in best compliments to **Lady Caroline Campbell** and yourself.

French Landing at Carreg Wastad Point (Fishguard)

In the following year 1797 the troop formed part of the force of 750 local men under **Lord Cawdor** which opposed the French landing near **Fishguard**. 1,400 French troops, largely untrained and unreliable, under **General William Tate**, an Irish-American, had landed at Carreg Wastad Point on 22 February 1797, but, fearful of an imagined British seniority, they surrendered on **Goodwick Sands** on the morning of 24 February .

1797

Feb 17th 1797 a force sailed from Brest consisting of a lugger and a corvette escorted by two frigates containing several hundred released jailbirds and galley sales under the command of an American adventurer named **Colonel Tate** ordered by the Directory to land and "burn Bristol the second city in England for riches and commerce" and thereafter to land in Wales, March across the mountains and do the same to Chester and Liverpool. The raiders sailed into the Bristol Channel and turned tail when they saw what they thought was a warship, it was the Dublin packet boat, then went to **Fishguard** anchored. On Feb 22nd force landed in a rocky cove below Carregwastad Point. The vessels had been sighted, and the alarm raised. **Lord Cawdor** mustered the **Castlemartin Yeomanry**, **Cardigan Militia** and **Fishguard Volunteers** (Local militia units) and they marched seaward from the village of **Llanwnda** followed it is said by the women of the area wearing their red cloaks..although the french outnumbered the militia 3 to 1 on seeing the advancing militia Colonel Tate ordered his men to stand firm then went forward and surrendered himself and his army to **Lord Cawdor** unconditionally "upon principles of humanity". The main problem of the volunteers was preventing the enraged **Welsh** villagers from cutting the throats of the french prisoners as they were marched off to jail

Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society

25 of the French captured after the invasion at **Fishguard** chatted up some girls in **Pembroke** and enlisted their aid in escaping, they stole **Lord Cawdor's** Yacht and sailed to France

Acc to Roger Worsley

Two local girls **Eleaner Martin** and **Ann Beach** fell for some of the French and helped them escape. The French dug a tunnel and the girls took away the spoil in yoked tubs pretending it to be

sewage. The tunnel was over 60yds **Long**. They all then got away by stealing the yacht belonging to **Lord Cawder**

Fifty six years later **Queen Victoria** awarded the battle honour "**Fishguard**" to the **Yeomanry**, and it remains the only one given to a British Army unit for opposition to an enemy force within the British Isles. The **Pembroke Yeomanry** also has battle honours for: "South Africa, 1901" "Egypt, 1916/17", "Gaza", "Jerusalem, "Jericho", Tel Asur", "Palestine, 1917-18", Somme, 1918", Bapaume 1918", "Hindenburg Line", "Epehy", "Pursuit to Mons" and "France and Flanders, 1918".

1814

The average wage for an outdoor labourer was 5d a day in Winter and 7 1/2d a day in summer. During the early part of the century labourers received a cottage and potato plot at a low rent and their fuel completely free, but by the end of the century these benefits had almost disappeared.

1834

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

The rocks on this part of the coast consist of an irregular series of broken stratifications apparently thrown together by some violent convulsion and presenting an uncommon grandeur of appearance. From March to Augusts these rocks are the resort of that migratory **Bird** called the elug, which during that period deposits its solitary egg on the shelving projections of the cliffs, and, supporting it with its foot, which possesses a degree of warmth sufficient for the purpose of incubation, after having hatched its young and enabled it to shift for itself, leaves the vacant place to be occupied by another of the swarm that covers the surface of the water, waiting for an opportunity to perform the same process. This **Bird** cannot take wing from land: as soon, therefore as the young is able to fly, the parent **Bird** throws it into the water, from which it rises with remarkable strength of wing over that element.

This parish is totally enclosed, and the land is mostly fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the Cors, a tract of land comprising about three hundred acres, was brought into cultivation by the late **Mr. Mirehouse**, of **Brownslade**, to whom, in 1810, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce adjudged their gold medal for clearing waste Moors. The same gentleman also surrounded his house at **Brownslade** with luxuriant plantations, which, from their exposure to the violence of the south-west winds, it was generally apprehended would wither in the shoot; but, under the judicious management of that eminent agriculturist, the trees have flourished in opposition to every impediment, and, though much neglected of late by the unavoidable absence of the present proprietor, who is one of the special pleaders to the city of London, during the greater part of the year, are highly ornamental to the neighbourhood.

Besides **Brownslade**, the seat of **John Mirehouse**, esq., **Corston**, the respectable residence of **Abraham Leach**, esq., is in this parish.

The whole of the district abounds with numerous military works and fortifications, thrown up during the frequent contests which took place between the Danish pirates who infested this part of the coast, which, from its exposed and defenceless situation, was much subject to their attack and the native Welsh, who resolutely repelled their aggression: one of these may be seen on a farm in this parish, called Bully Bar.

The parish abounds with limestone of excellent quality, in the centre of which is found clay much used in the manufacture of fire bricks. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £7 17s 6d. endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Earl Cawdor**, who is also impropriator of the tithes. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Michael**, is an ancient structure, and has undergone thorough repair within the last ten years. There was anciently a Chapel at **Flimston**, which has **Long** since gone to decay. A plot of ground, on which some cottages inhabited by the poor of the parish, was given by an unknown benefactor

but there are no particulars of the donation on record. The **Castle** of the family of Martill, descendants of **Martin de Tours**, and from which the parish and the hundred are supposed to derive their name, was in a state of ruin prior to the time of **Leland**, who says, "Towarde this extrem part of **Pembrokeshire** be the vestige of **Martin Castle**".

The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £350.15

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Parish Of Castlemartin.

I visited this Parish on the 18th of December. The children generally attend the **Earl of Cawdors** school in the parish of **Warren**, which is not far off. There is however a small dame-school held in part of an old building (occupied by a labourer and his wife) in the churchyard. The school has been furnished with cards and Prints by the Vicar and **Mrs. Mirehouse of Brownslade**. I found the room clean and comfortable, and the mistress a respectable person of her class. There were only two little children present owing to the extreme severity of the weather and the deep snow.

Population.

1536 Number of Households 65

1670 Number of **Hearth Tax** Payers 70

1801 Number of families 61 - This suggests that there had been a depopulation in the area.

1851 total 404 215m 189f

Burials from Wrecks.

"Passengers and crew of the "Edinburgh," bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, wrecked 8 February 1839, On **Linney Head**."

"Owner and members of the crew of the schooner "Wave of Aberystwyth," wrecked in Freshwater Bay, 26th October, 1859."

"21 of the passengers, officers and crew of the "Mars" from **Waterford** to **Bristol**, wrecked off **Linney Head**, 1st April, 1862." (including **Sgt. Michael M Feeley**, 1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers,)

"Members of the crew of S. S. "Tormer," wrecked off **Linney Head**. October 30th 1894"

"Members of the crew of H.M. Transport "Ionian" wrecked off. **Linney Head**, 20th October, 1917. These men are commemorated by Service Grave Stones, under the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission".

1858 **Flimston** Brickworks assessed for rating purposes at £25.

A small well-turned spindle whorl, found in Bulliber Camp was preserved at **Brownslade**.

Names connected with Castlemartin and Flimston

Clergy.

Robert William 1345 Jan29 **Castlemartin** –vicar

Froyne Gilbert 1349 July 14 **Castlemartin** –vicar

Hykedon John	1390 Jan18	Castlemartin –vicar
Malros Philip	1390 Sep 12	Castlemartin –vicar
Brown Thomas	1398 Sep 12	Castlemartin –vicar
Clement Richard	1405 Apr4	Castlemartin –vicar
Dole John	1470 Nov20	Castlemartin –vicar
Harry William	1489	Castlemartin –vicar
Baker John	1489 Nov14	Castlemartin –vicar
ap Owen William	1501 Jan 22	Castlemartin –vicar
Powell Nicholas	1502 Oct1	Castlemartin –vicar
Lewis Thomas	1534	Castlemartin –vicar
Lange Thomas	1535-6	Castlemartin -vicar
Walter David	1554 Aug 2	Castlemartin –vicar
Thomas John	1563	Castlemartin –vicar
Evans John	1563 Oct8	Castlemartin –vicar
Vaughan Sir John	1563,4,5	Castlemartin
Butler John	1564 Mar28	Castlemartin - vicar deprived of the living 1565
ap Rice Thomas	1565 Aug 12	Castlemartin – vicar
Davies William	1597	Castlemartin –vicar
Loveling Mathew	1671	Castlemartin –vicar
Loveling William	1672 Sep 23	Castlemartin –vicar
Loveling Thomas vicar	1718 Nov5	Castlemartin -vicar son of William Loveling previous
Phillips Jeremiah	1760 Aug 12	Castlemartin –vicar
Pritchett Charles Pigott	1782 Oct 8	Castlemartin –vicar
Jones David	1814 Mar30	Castlemartin –vicar
Allen James	1839 Sep 10	Castlemartin –vicar

Wilkinson Clennell 1872 Dec 6 **Castlemartin** –vicar

Puckridge Jonathan Samual 1888 Nov 18 **Castlemartin** –vicar

Hearth Tax 1670 Castlemartin Parish

Carne William.	Castlemartin H 8
Leach John	Castlemartin H 3
Lort John, esq..	Castlemartin H 5
Hitching Henry.	Castlemartin H 3
Llewhelin John	Castlemartin H 4
Rowland Henry.	Castlemartin H 3
Rice John	Castlemartin H 2
William Griffith.	Castlemartin H 2
Evans David.	Castlemartin H
Cozen John	Castlemartin H 2
Badger John.	Castlemartin H 3
Leach John	Castlemartin H 5
Evans John	Castlemartin H
Ferrier Rice.	Castlemartin H 2
HarFord George.	Castlemartin H
Poyer Francis.	Castlemartin H 2
Leach Richard	Castlemartin H.
Hughes Thomas .	Castlemartin H 2
Hughes Henry.	Castlemartin H 2
Evans John.	Castlemartin H
Hendy Francis.	Castlemartin H 2
Huttoe John.	Castlemartin H
Proute Phillip.	Castlemartin H
Gittoe Peter.	Castlemartin H.

Cooke John.	Castlemartin H
Philkin Walter.	Castlemartin H
Lovelin Mathew.	Castlemartin H 2
Gwither Owen.	Castlemartin H
Hitching Roger.	Castlemartin H2
Thomas Thomas .	Castlemartin H
Phillip Richard.	Castlemartin H
Thomas Lewis.	Castlemartin H
Howell Thomas .	Castlemartin H
Howell Thomas .	Castlemartin H 2
Hendy John,	Castlemartin H.
Hitching David.	Castlemartin P
Codde Thomas .	Castlemartin P
Webbe Abell.	Castlemartin P
Butler John.	Castlemartin P
Bidford John.	Castlemartin P.
Williams Meredith.	Castlemartin P
Loveling Richard.	Castlemartin P
Beavans Thomas .	Castlemartin P
Husband William.	Castlemartin P
Jermin John.	Castlemartin P
Rees Owen.	Castlemartin P
Williams John.	Castlemartin P
Rees David.	Castlemartin P
Llewhelin Robert.	Castlemartin P.
James Deverux.	Castlemartin P

Hopley Thomas .	Castlemartin P
Thomas George.	Castlemartin P
Jones Morgan	Castlemartin P
Adams James.	Castlemartin P
Tasker Phillip.	Castlemartin P
Jermin John.	Castlemartin P
Rice Morgan.	Castlemartin P
Howell Thomas	Castlemartin P
Dub Berlin Joseph.	Castlemartin P.
Thomas Richard.	Castlemartin P
Loveling Thomas .	Castlemartin P
Lloyd William.	Castlemartin P
David John	Castlemartin P
Llewhelin George.	Castlemartin P
Butler Gillian	Castlemartin P
Adams Alice	Castlemartin P
Tucker Rowland	Castlemartin P
Phillip William	Castlemartin P
Williams Griffith	Castlemartin P
Evans Widdowe	Castlemartin P

Land Tax 1791

Parish And property	Surname	Forenames
<hr/>		
Castelmartin. Bravos land	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Brownslade	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Brownslade	Mirehouse	John(tenant)

Castelmartin. Bullibor	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Bullibor	Loach	Lettice(tenant)
Castelmartin. Chapel	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Chapel	Philp	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Cloyn	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Cloyn	Dawkins	Nat(tenant)
Castelmartin. Court	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Court	Drinkwater	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Cross	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Cross	Hitching	Geo(tenant)
Castelmartin. Donton	Bargor	Tho's (tenant)
Castelmartin. Donton	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ernigate	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ernigate	Hitching	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Flimston	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Flimston	Jones	Richard(tenant)
Castelmartin. Froynes Mill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Froynes Mill	Wilkinson	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Furzy Close	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Furzy Close	Mirehouse	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Gupton	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Gupton	Gwyther	Richard (tenant)
Castelmartin. Ham	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ham	Mirehouse	(tenant)
Castelmartin. King's Mill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. King'sMill	Hitchings	Henry(tenant)

Castelmartin. Linny	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Linny	Philp	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Linny Row	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Linny Row	Reynolds	Henry (tenant)
Castelmartin. Moor	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Moor	Mirehouse	John (tenant)
Castelmartin. Mountscon	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Mountscon	Skone	John (tenant)
Castelmartin. Oxland	HorsFord	Lord (tenant
Castelmartin. Oxland	Thomas	Wm (owner)
Castelmartin. Prickaston	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Prickaston	Davies	Stephen (tenant)
Castelmartin. Stone Bridge	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Stone Bridge	Mirehouse	John (tenant)
Castelmartin. Tythos	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Vicarage	Prichard Rev M	(owner)
Castelmartin. Warmans Hill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Warmans Hill	Griffiths	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. west Farm	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. west Farm	Cousins	Phillip (tenant)
Castelmartin. Town	Butler	widdow (tenant)
Castelmartin. Town	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. town	Owen	John (tenant)

.....

ap Owen William 1502, 22 January On 22 January he (**Bishop of St David's**) admitted Master **William ap Owen** to the perpetual vicarage of **Castlemartin** vacant by the resignation of

Sir Baker John last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke** etc. **The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518**

ap Owen William 1502, 1 October. On 1 October in the place aforesaid (**Lamphey** manor) the **Bishop** admitted Master **William ap Owen** to the vicarage of **Castlemartin** vacant by the resignation of **Sir Baker John** last vicar there, to which he is presented by the venerable man the prior of **St Nicholas Pembroke** and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said Master **John** etc. **WWHR Vol1 p269, The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518**

ap Owen William 1527 25th January clerk **Castle Martin** —*hundred Court*.

ap Rice Thomas 1565 Aug 12 **Castlemartin** Vicar **WWHR** Vol1 P269

Adam Richard December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8,*

Adams David 1609 May a small farmer of **Castlemartin** died his estate was valued at £9 8s 5d but his debts totalled £11 8s 6d.

Allen James 1849 **Castlemartin** Appointed a local Secretary **Arch Camb** 1849

Allen James 1851 Aug 20 **Castlemartin** Rev .Appointed Secretary as well as Local Secretary **Arch Camb** 1851

Allen James 1839 Sep 10 **Castlemartin** Vicar **WWHR** Vol1 p269,

Baker John 1502, 22 January On 22 January he (**Bishop of St David's**) admitted Master **ap Owen William** to the perpetual vicarage of **Castlemartin** vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**

Bede Alice December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Blethery John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Bolour John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Brown Thomas 1398 Sep 12 **Castlemartin** vicar **Pembrokeshire Parsons.** & **WWHR** Vol1 p268,

Campbell John 1718 Nov5 **Stackpole** Court 1728 **Stackpole?** 1743 **Stackpole** Court Letters 12 Jan letter to son **Campbell John**, esq., **Stackpole** £5 0 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794. **Campbell John** esq. 1715 Jun1 **Stackpole** **Boshaston Church** 1720. **Campbell John** esq. **Moor** farm **Castlemartin** owner Land Tax 1786. Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1720 Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1718 Nov5 **Stackpole** Court 1728 **Stackpole?** **WWHR** Vol1 p246, **WWHR** Vol1 P270, *Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209* **WWHR** Vol4 p 210 *Bacons Liber Regis*

Campbell John 1766 **Stackpole, Campbell John** esq. *N L W M S 1352 B ff 333 9* 1796 March 29 **Pembroke. Campbell John** esq. 1760 *Bacons Liber Regis*. esq. Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1787 *Bacons Liber Regis*. Various Properties *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2. (tenant) **Rhoscrowther** Kitewell *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2. 1794 **Stackpole** *CinW MS SD LET 1209, 1795 Dec 9 NLW MS 1352b ff 310 14,*

Campbell John 19 April 1794 Captain commanded **Castlemartin** Troop the **Pembrokeshire** Company of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry

de Castro Martini **Sir John** , he was a witness to **de Cantinton Willams** charter of **St. Dogmael**, and afterwards to **Fitz Martin Nicholas** confirmation thereof, also as seneschal of **Pembroke** to **Mortimers Roger** charter to **de la Roche .Thomas** , This office had been held by his father, another **de Castro Martini John** 1244 joined with the other notables in the letter to **John of Monmouth** as to the attack on **Cardigan**, and who, as *Sheriff of Pembroke*, was a witness **Marshall Earl Walter** charter to **Monkton Priory**. In 1324 another **de Castro Martini John** held of the Earl on the death of **de Valence Aymer**, at **Mineyerdowen (Minerton)**, **Blancultoyt (Blaencilgoed)**, and **Hethhavelok** or **Kethhavelok (Gellyheulog ?)** . There are few further traces of the family,

Castlemartin John 1405 was appointed, with **Perrot Stephen** of **Haroldston**, to receive the black mail for **Owen Glyndwr**.

Fenton" says that **Castlemartin Castle** (where **Leland** found the "vestigia of Martine Castel") was the baronial residence of the lords of **Castlemartin**. But the manor of **Castlemartin** was always part of the demesne of the Earl, and the most valuable part thereof. On the death of **Aymer de Valence** the value of the whole lordship was £175 16s. 4d and of this sum **Castlemartin** manor was worth £102 0s. 2d No doubt **Castlemartin Castle** was held by the Earls themselves. It is probable that this was the reason why **Castlemartin** gave its name to the hundred. But of the **Martin** who gave his name to the **Castle** there is no trace, and for the statement that he was descended from **Martin**, the conqueror of **Kemes**, there is no evidence.

Castelmartin John 1386 *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Coydrath.*

Castle Martin Suetilde December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II** files 84 & 8.

Codd, Ann 1 March 1774 **Castlemartin**, Married Offence Theft of poultry belonging to the prosecutor and **Williams. William** **Castlemartin**, Prosecutor **Holcombe William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd Ann 1 May 1777 **Castlemartin**, Married Offence Theft of food, wool, tallow and barley from prosecutors dwelling house. **Castlemartin**, Prosecutor **Bowling George, St Twinnels**, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd Anne 13 December 1777 **Castlemartin**, Married Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. **Castlemartin**, Prosecutor **Codd Richard, Castlemartin**, Yeoman Verdict Not apprehended? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd George 28 December 1773 **Castlemartin**, Yeoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel. **Castlemartin**, Prosecutor **Jenkins David**, St Twinells, pauper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Henry 21 March 1769 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of **Cardigan Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Owen Charles** clerk of the peace for co **Pembroke** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David James 21 March 1769 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of **Cardigan Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Owen Charles** clerk of the peace for co **Pembroke** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 1597 **Castlemartin** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p 269

Dawe John Fitz Henry December 6th 1324 free tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Castro Isabella 1324 August 20 daughter of **Robert de Shirburn** 1278 wife of **John** tenant August 20 **Castlemartin** 1324 *I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

de Castro John 1331 April 27 Strat**Ford**C Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 August 20 1324 **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Cestre Richard 1348 Nov reaper of **Castlemartin** *Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 7 Sandwich 1348 Dec 10 Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80*

de Cruce Richard December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Hibernia John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de la Haye John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de la More Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Landfey William December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Leffery Ade December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Luny John 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** free tenant December 6th 1324 **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Luny Philip August 20 1324 **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Slade Ade December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8**

de Valance Aymer 1299 Jun 29 **Pembroke** Earl son of **Joan de Valance**
August 20 1324 **Castlemartin**- inherited he was an absentee from **Pembroke** 1296 **WWHR**
Vol1 P 267 **I P M Edward II files 84 & 8**

de Valance Joan 29 June 1299 countess of **Pembroke Castlemartin Church Pat Rolls**

Diggins William 21 March 1769 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Plundering shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of **Cardigan** cutting and destroying part of the sails rigging and boom stealing and carrying away the same **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Owen Charles** clerk of the peace **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Dole John 1470 Nov 20 **Castlemartin** Vicar **WWHR** Vol1 p269
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Drinkwater John 1791/2 tenant **Castlemartin** Court **CRO Land Tax Records**

Edwardess Thomas 1786 tenant **Moor** farm **Castlemartin Land Tax**

Ermegard Rose December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.**

Evans John 1563 Oct 8 **Castlemartin** vicar **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Eynon David December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.**

Ferrier Rice 1670 **Castlemartin** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Ffired John December 6th 1324 junior bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.**

Freeman Professor 1852 the old vicarage **Castlemartin Arch Camb II iii 200.**

Froyne Gilbert 1349 July 14 **Castlemartin** vicar **Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR** Vol1 p268

Gilbert Elen December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84**

Goldeburgh John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.**

Griffith John December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84**

Griffiths George 1791/2 tenant **Castlemartin** Warmans Hill **CRO Land Tax Records**

Gwyther Richard	1791/2	tenant	Castlemartin GUpton	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Haye Philip <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Heylyn John <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Hitchings Henry	1791/2	tenant	Castlemartin Kings Mill	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Hobbekyn Henery <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Horsford Lord	1791/2	tenant	Castlemartin Oxland	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Howell David	1614	of	Castlemartin	died leaving £41
Howell Thomas	1670	Castlemartin	H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell Thomas	1670	Castlemartin	H Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell Thomas	1670	Castlemartin	P Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hughes Thomas	21 March 1769	the Younger	Castlemartin	Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan Castlemartin Prosecutor Charles Owen , clerk of the peace <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Hykedon John	1390 Jan18		Castlemartin	vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
James Dorothy	10 September 1783		Castlemartin	Spinster Offence Theft of wheat. Judge Beard records that 'a confession was improperly obtained and so not given in evidence'. Castlemartin Prosecutor Mirehouse, John , esq.. Verdict - no evidence being given. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Johnes ?	1800 approx	Mr	Brownsnade	Castlemartin.
Jones David	1814 Mar30		Castlemartin	Vicar <i>WWHR Vol1 p269</i>
Jones Elizabeth	20 March 1805		Castlemartin	Married Offence Infanticide of the female bastard Child of Tory Catherine, Castlemartin , single woman, who lived in prisoner's house, by strangulation. Castlemartin Prosecutor Philp John, Castlemartin , gent. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Jones Thomas		gent	Linney	Castlemartin 1834.
Joye Richard Philip <i>Edward II files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant wife Mable	Castlemartin	<i>I P M</i>
Joyl Hugh <i>84 & 8.</i>		bond tenant	December 6th 1324 Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.</i>

Kayoc John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
Kedyvor John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
Knethill John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
Lambton ? Col. Parish Acc to Edward Laws.	1880	found two skeletons in a kistvaen Freynslake	Castlemartin
Lange Thomas	1535-6	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol 1p269.
Lange Thomas	1535	clericus est vicarius	Castlemartin Church Val Eccl.
le gras Mable <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
le Longe Robert <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
le Machon Ralph <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
le Prikker John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
le Yong Philip	1331	reeve	Castlemartin 4 Edward III
le Yunge Philip <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II
le Yunge William <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II

Leach of Corston Castlemartin

A full History of the Leach Family of Castlemartin has been published by Roland Thorne M.A.

Leach Henry Pembrokeshire	1652	Slade	Castlemartin Peasant Houses in Stuart
Leach Abraham	1709	Yeoman leased	Brownslade Farm Castlemartin.
Leach Henry 1786. WWHR 1915	1743	Pembroke Mayor . Leach Henry	Great Tithe of Warren
Leach Henry	d1787	age 87 had son	Abraham.

Leach Abraham 1770 poor condition of one of the aisles **Warren Church** 1770 November 30. **Pembroke & Warren Lucas MS 1062**

Leach Abraham 1776 held lease after **Elizabeth Leach** Bulliber **Castlemartin**

Leach Abraham 1791 **Pembroke Mayor Leach Abraham** owner various Properties ,**Leach Abraham** of **Corston** 1797 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire CRO Land Tax Records WWHR* 1915.

Leach Abraham 1802 **Pembroke Mayor WWHR** 1915

Leach Abraham 1834 esq. **Corston Castlemartin A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.**

Leach Abraham 1837 **Corston Board of Guardians workhouse**

Leach ? 1847 16 Dec . Captain **Union Vice Chairman of the Board Workhouse School Pembroke**

Leach Henry died 22 April 1864 J P Major **Commandant of Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry** aged 69 **Warren Church.**

Leach H Mrs died 1861 wife of Major **Warren Church.**

Leach Henry 1852 of **Corston Late Captain of HM 45 Regt JP High Sheriff Capt Pembrokeshire Yeomanry** eldest son of **Henry Leach** JP Major . Born at Ddol Cardiganshire 1824 married **Mary** second daughter of **Francis Edwardess Lloyd** of Plas Cil-y-bebyll **Glamorganshire** inherited 1864 had brother **William**

Leach William Major younger brother of **Henry Leach** Capt.

Leach Henry 1902 15 May **Lieutenant Colonel of Corston new Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse.** died 20th June 1905 **Warren Church. Howells.**

Leach H March 1922 **Mrs** wife of **Henry** died age 86 **Warren Church.**

Leach Sir Edmund 1870 **Major General of Corston** House had son **Henry Edmund Leach** born in 1870 died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 **Warren Church.**

Leach Henry 18th July 1870 **Brigadier General CB CMG CVO** died 16 Aug 1936 of **Corston Brigadier-General Henry Edmund Burleigh Leach** son

Leach **Sir Edmund** Major General of **Corston** House plaque **Warren Church** reputed to be by **Gill Eric.**

Leach Elizabeth Prout 1789 **Brownslade** Farm **Castlemartin** surrendered lease

Leach Elizabeth wife of **Richard** held lease Bulliber **Castlemartin.**

Leach John died 1675.**Brownslade** Farm **Castlemartin**

Leach John	1670	Castlemartin H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Leach John	1670	Castlemartin H 5 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Leach John	1774	.died soon after Brownslade Farm Castlemartin	
Leach John	1675	. Linney Castlemartin died	
Leach John	1675	of Slade Yeoman Bulliber Castlemartin died	
Leach Nicholas	1811	Bulliber Castlemartin died	
Leach Richard	1670	Castlemartin H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Leach Richard	1732	had a lease of Bulliber Castlemartin where he died	
Levett R B		married John Mirehouse , s heiress Brownslade Castlemartin .	
Lort George	1631	gent of Linney Castlemartin .	

Loveling William 1613 was the first of four members of the same family who served this **Church** as vicars over a period of one hundred and forty seven years Is there any other **Church** that can say the same ? **William** only was vicar for 16 years and was succeeded by his son

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 who also held the living of **Warren** as did many of the succeeding vicars **Mathias** although had problems because be was turned out of the benefice for insufficiency by the ***Commissioners for Propagation*** in 1650 and the profit's they were sequestered a successor was not appointed He seems to have regained the living in 1662 when many puritain ministers left their livings rather that give assent to the rites and rituals of the **Church** under the **Act of Uniformity** The Land Tax Records give us a picture of the size of the parish at that time of thirty households ten were classed as paupers and only six had more than one hearth the biggest house in the area has occupied by **Thomas , Gough** and had five hearths. not very big when compared to some of the houses in other parishes. **Mathias Loveling** 1671 died in 1671 and was succeeded by his son

Loveling William 1718 during his time **Erasmus Saunders** described the living of **Warren** as one of the poorest in the area and says of the churches generally in the area that there were many which "" we are but rarely if at all to meet with Preaching Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion In others the Services of the prayers is but partly read, and that perhaps but once a month or perhaps once in a quarter of a year Curates were submitted to serve three of four churches very often ten of twelve miles from one another for an annual stipend of £10. **William** was in 1718 followed by his son

Loveling Thomas 1760 **Thomas** , died in 1760 but his wife lived to be 104 according to **Fenton** she was mother to **Loveling of Trinity College** Oxford who published a book of poems, "elegant specimens of classical latinity, but more honourable to his muse than his morals" [*unfortunately I have not been able to obtain a copy so I cannot comment*].

Loveling Mathew	1670	Castlemartin H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Loveling Mathew	1671	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol 1p269

Loveling William	1672 Sep 23	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol 1p269
Loveling Thomas William Loveling the previous Vicar	1718 Nov 5	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol 1p269 son of
Loveling Richard	1670	Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Loveling Thomas	1670	Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Malkin ? Castlemartin.	1809	newly formed residence of Mr Mirehouse ,	Brownslade
Malros Philip Pembrokeshire Parsons	1390 Sep 12	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol1 p268
Mansell Edward	1672 Sep 23	Sir Castlemartin??	WWHR Vol1 P270
Mendelssohn Felix	1809 1857	Organ Castlemartin Church then Warren Church originally from from Sibton Church Suffolk made in 1842.	
Meyler Joan <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	free tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Milot Henry <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Morgan William	21 March 1769	Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan . Prosecutor Charles Owen , clerk of the peace	Castlemartin Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Moriz David <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Moriz Henry <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Moriz Richard <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Moriz Robert <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Oysel John Church	29 June 1299	.Prior of St Nicholas Pembroke	Castlemartin
Penkaron Res <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Percivall Nicholas	1502, 1 October.	On 1 October in the place aforesaid Lamphey manor the Bishop admitted Sir Nicholas Percivall to the vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Master William ap Owen last vicar there, to which he is presented by the	

venerable man the prior of **St Nicholas Pembroke** and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said Master **William** etc.

Powell Nicholas 1502 Oct1 **Castlemartin** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p 269

Prichard M 1791/2 **Rev** owner **Castlemartin** Vicarage *CRO Land Tax Records*

Prikker John 1325 and **Matilda** held land in **Castlemartin** in Pricaston **Castlemartin**.

Prikker Mable December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Prikker Matilda bond tenant December 6th 1324 **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Prout John 1780 **Moor** farm **Castlemartin** will proved.

Puckridge Jonathan Samual 1888 Nov 18 **Castlemartin** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 P 269.

Purser Charles 13 December 1777 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. Indicted with his wife. **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Codd, Richard** **Castlemartin**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Purser Elizabeth 13 December 1777 **Castlemartin** Married Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. Indicted with her Husband. **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Codd, Richard** **Castlemartin**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Thomas 13 December 1777 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Codd, Richard** **Castlemartin**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reynold George 21 March 1769 **Castlemartin** Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of **Cardigan**. **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Owen Charles**, clerk of the peace *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reynolds Henry 1791/2 tenant **Castlemartin** Linny Row *CRO Land Tax Records*

Richard Thomas December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Roach Mary 10 September 1783 **Castlemartin** Spinster Offence Theft of wheat. Judge Beard records that 'a confession was improperly obtained and so not given in evidence'. **Castlemartin** Prosecutor **Mirehouse, John** , esq.. Verdict - no evidence being given. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Robert John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Robert William <i>ParsonsWWHR Vol1 p268 .</i>	1345 Jan29		Castlemartin	vicar Pembrokeshire
Roch George	1851	farmer	Linney Castlemartin.	
Roch James	1904		.Linney Castlemartin	
Rou Philip <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Rou William <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Row Elizabeth	1750	.nee Weaver	Linney Castlemartin	died
Row Francis	1741		.Linney Castlemartin	
Row Richard	1729.gent		Linney Castlemartin	High Sheriff
Rys John <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Rys Philip <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Rys Robert <i>files 84 & 8</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Rys ? Castlemartin	December 6th 1324	son of Philip Rys John	bond tenant	Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84& 8.
Seys Walter <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Smith Reginald A FSA	Find of Flint Neolithic chisel		Brownslade Castlemartin.	
Streyt John <i>84 & 8.</i>	1324	bond tenant	December	Castlemartin <i>I P M Edward II files</i>
Swayn David <i>files 84.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Tasker Phillip	1670		Castlemartin	P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Textor Robert <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant	Castlemartin	<i>I P M Edward II</i>
Thomas family Church.	1979	of west Farm renewed Wood work of gates	Castlemartin	

Thomas John	1563	Castlemartin Vicar	WWHR Vol1 P269
Thomas Rees <i>files 84 & 8.</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II
Thomas William	1783	architect and surveyor plans for Brownslade Castlemartin.	
Thomas William	1791/2	owner Castlemartin Oxland	CRO Land Tax Records
Tory Catherine	20 March 1805	Castlemartin Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard Child by strangulation and concealing its birth. Castlemartin Prosecutor Philp John, Castlemartin , gent. Verdict Guilty of concealing the birth. Punishment 2 years imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,	
Vaughan John	1563	Castlemartin??	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Vaughan John	1563,4,5	Sir , Castlemartin??	WWHR Vol1 P270
Walter David	1554 Aug 2	Castlemartin vicar-1554 Aug 9 St Florence Vicar Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR	
Warynot Alice <i>files</i>	December 6th 1324	bond tenant Castlemartin	I P M Edward II

Hundred Court

ap Owen William	1527 25th January	clerk Castle Martin —hundred Court.
Capel Henry	1527 25th January.	Castle Martin —hundred Court
Gruffyn Thomas	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court
Harry David	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court
Mody John	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court
Poyer Robert	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court.
Roper Richard	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court
Thomas Thomas	1527 25th January	Mercer Castle Martin —hundred Court.
Whitecok John	1527 25th January	Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Flimston Names

Campbell John Hook	2 July 1757	Flimston Castlemartin . the executor of the late Hooke John deceased tithes Llanhowel	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
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de Castro Walter 1324 August 20 **Flemishton Flimston** held half Knights' fee held by and worth yearly 100s and **Moristoun** Moreston held half Knights' fee held by and worth yearly 10 marks Dead by 1331 April 27 *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hampton a King's Escheat at Pembroke*

Fleming John c1550's **Flimston** married **Mary Raglan** daughter of Sir **John Ragland** and **Elizabeth Courtenay** *Arch Camb* 1866

Fleming William 1246 held Earl half a fee at **Flemishton Flimston** in **Castlemartin** parish, another half a fee at **Moriston** Moreston in **Monkton** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Jones Richard 1791/2 tenant **Castlemartin Flimston** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones Robert 1786 .tenant **Flimston Castlemartin**

Lambton---Flimstone

Lambton Alexander 28 2 1869 par **Francis & Victoria** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Lambton Cecil Elinor 1916 restored **Mendelssohn Organ** **Warren Church**.

Lambton ? 1902 **Col. and Mrs Flimstone** Chapel **Castlemartin** Parish 1902 Memorial for their sons who died in Boer War.

Lambton George 19 1 1873 par **Francis & Victoria** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Lambton Victoria post 1902? .Lady buried **Flimstone** Chapel **Castlemartin** Parish

Lambton Victoria Lady sister of Earl **Cawdor** Nurses Home and **Meyrick** Wards North Park Street **Pembroke Dock**.

Lambton ? Col. 1880 found two skeletons in a kistvaen **Freynslake** **Castlemartin** Parish Acc to **Edward Laws**.

Linney names

Lowe Richard esq. of **Linney** 1720 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Jones Thomas gent **Linney Castlemartin** 1834.

Leach John 1675 .**Linney Castlemartin** died

Lort George 1631 gent of **Linney Castlemartin**

Roch George 1851 farmer **Linney Castlemartin**

Roch James 1904 .**Linney Castlemartin**

Row Elizabeth 1750 .nee **Weaver** **Linney Castlemartin** died

Row	Francis	1741	.Linney Castlemartin
Row	Richard	1729.gent	Linney Castlemartin <i>High Sheriff</i>

Cilgerran, (Kilgerran)

Cilgerran is a small town in **Pembrokeshire**, on the River Teifi and near the site of **Cilgerran Castle**, built in 1100. The **Castle** is thought to have been captured by **Owen Glyndwr** in 1405. It is probably one of the most picturesque castles in Wales and has been painted by many artists including **Joseph Mallord William Turner**.

The town is first mentioned in 1204 from when it was the administrative centre for a lordship until the 16th century. Although the town remained small it was considered one of the main Market centres in **Pembrokeshire** in the 17th century. The churchyard of **St Llawddog** contains a megalithic standing stone or Ogham stone upon which Ogham writing can still be seen. Annual coracle races, started in 1950, attract competitors from all over the world. *RCAHMW*, 2009.

Fenton Tour 1810

All of a sudden the ruined pride of **Cilgerran Castle** rises gradually to view over a fine foreground of two projecting capes, well wooded, doubling each other till at last it opens to one of the grandest scenes I ever beheld. Numberless petty circumstances all contributory to the general effect of the view, such as cottages, lime kilns, corricles and other inferior ingredients are everywhere happily scattered, but are lost or overlooked in the contemplation of the principal object, the **Castle**.

The castle occupies one of those projecting points, which the Hill on that side is broken into (and here almost insulated) by deep gullies, fretted by mountain torrents forcing their way to the Teivy, and consists of several bastions of different forms, and different degrees of preservation, connected by curtains of various lengths and directions, accommodated to the shape of the foundation rock it rests upon, which is of the slaty kind, of very considerable height, and rising almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river.

Quitting the barge we ascended by a winding path up the Hill on the west side of the ruins, till we arrived at the entrance fronting the village of **Cilgerran**. It had another ward flanked with bastions, whose foundation line may be now clearly traced, though the superstructure has been removed. The inner ward is of great extent, and involving the keep and all the state apartments, and is much more uniform and entire than from the dilapidated state of the external you have reason to expect. The surrounding avenues leading from the village to the **Castle**, are to this day called Pumporth, the five gates, there having been so many entrances, besides a sally port opening to the steep Hill on the east side of the cape it occupies.

The village of **Cilgerran** is a straggling place of great length, at least half a mile from the **Church**, at the western extremity, to that in the east; and the tradition is, that formerly the **Church** stood in the centre of the town. It is enumerated among the ancient boroughs of the county, and still boasts some sort of government; but I doubt much if either sanctioned by any existing charter of fair proof of prescription. However, it has annually the mock parade of choosing a portreeve and making

burgesses, who lay claim to some right of common, which there is reason to think they have been of late in the habits of exercising with a latitude, that the authority they claim under, if investigated, will not justify; a set of marauding vagabonds, levellers, enemies to privileged property and the Laws which protect it, who live by scrambling, and having nothing to lose, profit by confusion, and would rejoice to see the whole country once more in a state of anarchy and reduced to a forest, a desert.

I visited the **Church**, that seen from the bottom of the little woody dingle, at the head of which it stands, forms a very interesting subject for the pencil; but there is nothing in the structure within or without worthy of particular observation, if you except a beautiful fragment of rood loft yet remaining, of the same character, and most probably of the same age, with that most perfect and elegant specimen of the kind, in the little **Church** of Partrishaw in Brecknockshire.

The origin of the **Castle** has never been precisely fixed, some ascribing it to **Roger de Montgomery**, and others to **Gilbert, Earl of Clare**, whereas most probably Montgomery might have begun the fortifications on this spot, while **Strongbow** finished into a more perfect garrison. But be that as it may, we find it frequently besieged and destroyed, and as often repaired. In 1164 it was taken from the English by **Rhys, Prince of South Wales**, who added to its strength; but the following year it was attacked by the united force of the Normans and Flemings, who, after two victorious assaults were repulsed with great slaughter. This politic and warlike Prince was too well aware of its importance not to take every step necessary to render it still more impregnable, as we hear nothing more of it till 1199, when, in the wars between **Maelgwn** and his brother **Grufydd**, then Prince of South Wales, it was taken by **Maelgwn**, and its fortifications still strengthened, though it was afterwards wrested from him by **William Marshall Earl of Pembroke**, about the end of the year 1204, in whose possession it continued with the whole **Lord-ship** annexed to it till 1215 when **Llewhellin** besieged it, and it surrendered without making any show of defence; who, the year after, in his distribution of South Wales among the descendants of **Lord Rhys**, then at variance with each other, allotted this **Castle** with other portions of Dyved to **Maelgwn**, who did not long enjoy it; as in 1122, **William Marshal**, on his return from Ireland with a great army, recovered possession of all the castles that **Llewhellin** had won, and after the defeat of **Grufydd**, Prince **Llewhellin's** son, on the banks of the Towy, marched to **Cilgarren**, which he resolved to put into the most formidable state of defence, and began to build a new **Castle**; but on sudden summons from the **King** to attend him at London left his army to complete the great work. This, then, may probably be the era of the present building, though, perhaps, incorporated with some fragments of the former. By the death of **Maelgwn** and his brother **Rhys Gryg**, the spirit of the **Welsh** was fairly extinguished, and we never hear more of an attempt to recover this **Castle**, which continued unmolested in the possession of the brothers of **William Marshall**, successive Earls of **Pembroke**, till after the death of **Anselm**, the last of the male line without issue. On the partition that took place then of the possessions of the earldom between the descendants of **William Marshall's** sisters, this **Castle** with the **Lord-ship** was severed from the earldom; but of its history from that period we know little till we find it in the time of **Henry** the seventh possessed by the Crown; and **William Vaughan**, a strenuous adherent of the **Monarch**, constable of it, whose grandson **Rhys Vaughan**, styled of **Cilgerran** laid the foundation of a respectable house in the vicinity, **Glanddyvan**, and married a daughter of **Thomas Phaer**, doctor of physic.

1895 Nooks and Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins

The next morning sees us early under way, and well on the road to **Kilgerran**, ere the sun has climbed high enough to make matters unpleasantly warm for the wayfarer. Beyond **Nevern** we pass near the lonely deserted Chapel of **Bayvil**, and, after a **Long** spell of steady collarwork, get some fine vistas of varied landscape near the old grass-grown barrows called Crugau Kemaes.

At the crossways farther on we are a matter of 500 feet above the sea, with **Monington** village on our left, and the **Church** and ruined **Castle** of **Llantood** away to the right. Then, as we near **Kilgerran**, we notice an old boundary-stone under the hedgerow, bearing a few half-obliterated lines anathematizing him who should venture to remove this landmark, the original purpose of which has probably **Long** since been forgotten.

Passing under a railway arch, we soon descry **Kilgerran Church**, standing on the brink of a narrow ravine that opens towards the Teivy. **St. Llawddog**, from whom this **Church** inherits its euphonious patronymic, appears to have been a saint of some local celebrity, for his name crops up at more than one place in the immediate neighbourhood.

With the exception of its gray old tower, **Kilgerran Church** has been entirely rebuilt, and calls for no particular notice. In the graveyard stands a venerable monolith, much older than the **Church** itself.

The weathered surface of the stone is scored with those Ogham characters, so fascinating to the antiquarian mind; these hieroglyphics have been deciphered as follows : “**trengussi fili hic iacit.**” Unfortunately, a large portion of the monolith is sunk below the level of the ground, thus rendering a thorough examination of its surface impracticable.

To eyes fresh from the beauties of **Nevern**, the long, rambling street of **Kilgerran** offers anything but an inviting appearance, being flanked by meagre unkempt dwellings, with but one or two cottages more antique mould in the older portion of the village.

Despite the humble, not to say squalid, aspect of the place, there was a time when **Kilgerran** held a position of no small consequence. A borough town, governed by portreeve, aldermen and burgesses, its 'court-leet' and 'view of frankpledge' held their annual meetings at **Kilgerran**; while many another time-honoured privilege bore witness to a state of things that has long since passed away.

In those piping times, it was customary for each newly-elected burgess to prove his fitness for office by draining at one draught a **Horn** of strong **Welsh** ale; the **Corporation Horn** used on such occasions holding full a pint and a half of liquor!

We now make our way to the **Castle** ruins, which occupy the brow of a lofty cliff overhanging the deep gorge of the Teivy. The existing remains of **Kilgerran Castle** consist of two massive round towers, separating the outer from the inner **Bailey**, with considerable fragments of the gatehouse.

The entire fabric is plain, and very massively constructed, showing little or no trace of ornamentation; the few doorways and windows that remain being arched in a primitive fashion, without the use of the customary keystone. A rough stone wall encircles the precipitous scarp next

the river, a portion of which fell down suddenly many years ago, having been undermined by the excavations of the quarry- men.

Kilgerran Castle appears to have been founded at a very remote period, though the existing structure is probably not older than the beginning of the thirteenth century. In *Powell's 'History of Cambria,'* we Read how, **Henry I.** having granted to **Strongbow** the lands of **Adwgan ap Blethyn**, the great Earl ' builded a faire castel at a place callyd Dyngeraint, where **Roger Montgomerie** had begonne a castel before tyme.' Its subsequent history is unimportant, and **Kilgerran Castle** has at last succumbed to the shocks of time and the more devastating hand of man, who appears to have regarded its ancient walls in the light of a convenient quarry.

Wade 1913

A largish village (once a town) in **Pembrokeshire** situated on the Teify with a station on the **Whitland Cardigan** line. The chief industry is quarrying. The place possesses the remains of a **Castle** built on jutting rock overhanging the river which here flows between high banks most beautifully wooded. The Norman who first fortified the site was **Hugh de Montgomery** but the builder of the existing fabric was **William Marshall**. It owes its present ruinous condition to **Cromwell** and the time. It is said to have consisted of an outer and inner **Bailey**, and to have had five gates The remains include little more than two round towers , the walls are of immense thickness and very rude construction . The **Castle** forms the object of a picture by **Turner**. In the Churchyard south of the **Church** is a bilingual Ogham Stone The Latin inscription has been Read TRENEAGUSSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

It is high above the tidal limit of the River Teifi, a natural river crossing but accessible to ships. There was a Market held here the first record dates from 1300

During the reign of **Henry 1** (1100 - 1135) two new Marcher Lordships were established **Cemaes** and **Cilgarran** **Gerald de Windsor** held **Cilgarren** but the area was recaptured by the **Welsh** **Castle** was probably built built in 1223 after the Normans recaptured the area by the son of **William Marshall of Pembroke**.

Castle built on a rising crag where Teifi is joined by Afon Plysgog at the highest tidal limit for supplies to be brought by sea. site was an iron age promontary fort.

Once regarded as a borough although no charter is known. Parish **Church St Llawddog** - may be the centre of an early **Welsh** settlement --

6c Ogam/ latin Stone in the Churchyard commemorating **Tregenussus son of Macutrenus**

Documentary evidence of **Castle** in 1166 - town 1204 **Castle** rebuilt mid 13c under the direction of **William Marshall**

Of the **Church** only the tower left as the **Church** was rebuilt in 1836 and the 1850's

22 tax payers in 1292., Farming and fishing were the chief occupations of the inhabitants -- fishing by means of coracles

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis

Kilgerran (CÎL-GARON), a parish, and formerly an incorporated Market-town, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Cardigan**; containing 1149 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the erection of a **Castle**, of great strength and extent, the original foundation of which is involved in much obscurity: some writers attribute it to **Roger de Montgomery**, and others to **Gilbert, Earl of Clare**. In 1164, this important fortress was taken from the English by **Rhys ab Gruffydd**, Prince of South Wales, by whom it was considerably strengthened; and in the following year the Normans and **Flemings** made an unsuccessful attack upon it. During the civil war between **Rhys's** two sons, **Gruffydd** and **Rhys**, the former of whom had succeeded to his father's dominions, it was captured in 1199 by **Gruffydd**, from whom, however, it was wrested by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, about the year 1204. **Llewelyn ab Iorwerth**, in 1215, included the capture of this **Castle** among his numerous conquests in this part of the principality, but ceded it, in the following year, to a native chieftain named **Maelgwyn**, from whom it was retaken in 1222, by the **Earl of Pembroke**. This nobleman immediately commenced the erection of a new fortress, which was finished by the garrison, during the earl's absence in London, whither he had been summoned to attend the **King**. The **Castle** thenceforward continued annexed to the earldom of **Pembroke**, until the decease of the youngest son of Earl **William**, when the vast estates of the family descended to co-heiresses, and the **Castle** and lordship of **Kilgerran** were separated from the earldom. The importance of the **Castle** imparted a proportionate degree of consequence to the town, which was endowed with corporate privileges, and continued to flourish until the decay of the former, on which it underwent a like decline.

It is now only a small village, consisting of one street, about half a mile in length, the houses in which are mean, straggling, and irregularly built, with the **Church** at the western extremity. The river Teivy, which runs on the east and north to its estuary below **Cardigan**, here winds in majestic reaches along the **Valle** to which it gives name, and which at every bend presents some fresh features of novel and picturesque beauty. In sailing up the Teivy, in one part of its course, the hanging woods that clothe the sides of the environing hills recede from the margin of the stream, and leave room for a narrow strip of meadow land, whilst the varied scenery on the opposite bank is terminated by the August ruins of the **Castle**, on the summit of a projecting rock rising precipitously from the brink of the river. Upon the Cardiganshire side of the Teivy, the noble woods which give name to the valuable estate and mansion of Coedmore, cover the sides and summit of the rock, partially disclosing at intervals impending masses, which contrast finely with the sylvan beauties of the scene. Pursuing the course of the river, rich groves, alternating with the naked rock, continue to excite the admiration of the traveller, till he arrives within a short distance of **Llêchrhyd** bridge, where the **Valle** expands on either side, margined by luxuriant meadows, from which the hills recede, beautifully varied with churches, seats, and cottages, embosomed in the foliage of successive plantations. In the parish are three mansions, namely, Glândovan, the seat of **Robert Frederick Gower, esq.**, of which family was Admiral **Sir Erasmus Gower**, who accompanied Earl **Macartney** in his embassy to China, and greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country; **Castell Maelgwyn**, the property and residence of **Abel Lewis Gower, esq.**; and **Rhôs-y Gilwen**, the elegant modern mansion of **John Humphreys, esq.**, who obtained this estate by marriage with **Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Colby, esq.**, of Fynnonau, and erected the present house.

There are extensive slate-quarries in the parish, which are actively worked, and enjoy a facility of communication with the sea by means of the Teivy, which is navigable as high as **Llêchrhyd** bridge, about three miles above **Cardigan**. The Market, held on Wednesday, has fallen into disuse; but fairs take place annually on August 21st and November 12th, for the sale of cattle, horses, pigs, &c. The place has long since lost many of its municipal privileges, but still retains a semblance of its former importance in the appointment of a portreeve, who receives the tolls taken at the fairs, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Two courts are summoned every

year by the bailiffs under warrants from the portreeve, the one soon after Michaelmas-day, and the other at Easter, upon days fixed by the portreeve for the time being; and at the first-named of these courts, the jury, who are burgesses, present one of the burgesses to fill the office of portreeve after remaining three years on the list. The town-clerk and bailiffs are chosen by the portreeve; and the freedom is acquired by presentment of the jury at one of the courts leet, when persons are admitted, who, after the expiration of a year, become entitled to the privileges of burgesses. These privileges consist of exemption from toll, and the use, under certain regulations, of a large tract of unenclosed grazing land, containing from 60 to 100 acres, and some stone and slate quarries.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £9, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £9. 10. per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Llawddog**, was an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the western end, but the body of the edifice was some years ago taken down and rebuilt, with the aid of a grant of £100 from the **Church-Building Commissioners**, and £60 from the late **Abel Anthony Gower**, esq.: it is now in a very respectable condition. In the churchyard is a rude stone, bearing an inscription now illegible, but evidently a

Roman

monumental stone. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**. A National school-house, with a master's house attached, was built in 1845, at a cost of upwards of £500, defrayed by local subscription, and grants of £100 from the National Society, and £90 from the Committee of Council on Education. Four Sunday schools are also held, one of them in connexion with the Established **Church**. The ruins of the **Castle** rank among the most striking, extensive, and picturesque remains of ancient fortresses in South Wales. They stand on the edge of a rock rising perpendicularly from the southern bank of the Teivy, and consist of several bastions of different forms, with portions of the curtain wall: the **Castle** had two wards, the plan of which, with the position of the integral parts, may be clearly traced. It is at present, together with that of **Pembroke**, held by grant from the crown (made in the reign of **James II.**), by **Pryse Pryse, esq.**, of Gogerddan, in the county of **Cardigan**.

Churches of Pembrokeshire – Glynne 1855 Cilgerran - St Llawddog

1855 **June** 23rd

This **Church** has lately been restored and in great measure rebuilt, in a most creditable style unusual in the Principality. The walls seem to be entirely new except the tower. The plan consists of nave with south aisle, chancel and western tower. The tower slightly tapers, and is of plain character, with small openings, a single cinque foiled belfry window and no buttresses, a plain plain battlement. A west door has been added of greater pretension, of Early English character, with toothed mouldings and shafts; no west window. The arcade of the nave has three good pointed arches, with octagonal pillars, having capitals well formed of slate. The chancel arch is plainer and without impost; the roof all open and the seats uniform, low and open and no gallery. The windows Decorative of two lights, except those at the east end, which are of three and filled with **Fair** new stained glass in commemoration of two persons deceased. The east window of the south aisle is the best as to stained glass, in memory ---- **Collis and his sister Elizabeth Bearcroft**. The chancel is stalled, and laid with encaustic tiles, the sacrarium more rich; the rails of iron, blue and gold. There

are good crosses on the gables of the east end. The font is an imitation of that of **St Mary Magdalene**. Oxford.

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments Parish Church of St Lawddog

The present building, with the exception of the tower is modern, having been erected in 1855, in the place of one which dates only from 1839

The latter for reasons of safety had to be levelled to the ground (*History Cilgerran p58*)

The western tower 17ft square is of three storeys, with corbel table and renewed battlements; it is a good example of the **Pembrokeshire** tower of 13th century. The western door has been modernised (visited 7th July 1915.)

CADW Church of St Llawddog

The **Church** of **St Llawddog** is a grade II* listed building. The **Church's** tower is mediaeval and the remainder, in decorated Gothic style, dates from 1855. The font and pulpit are carved Bath stone.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Cilgerran (S. Llawddog). — This **Church** is unusually rich in plate.

A massive Service of silver gilt made by **John Keith** of London. It consists of a Chalice of medieval pattern Hall-marked 1858, with cross engraved on bowl and sacred monogram on foot height, 9 in.

— A Paten Hall-marked 1856, and weighing 9 oz. 17 dwts with engraving round the rim " **Lord** ever- more GIVE vs THIS Bread". The centre of its six-lobed depression is ornamented with the sacred monogram, and the spandrels between the lobes are prettily chased.

— A handsome ewer-shaped Flagon, 13 in. in height, weighing 39 oz. 13 dwts, and bearing the date letter for 1858; round the bowl is engraved " Glory be to God on High ", the space between each word being filled in with graceful foliation.

— Two Alms-dishes Hall-marked 1858, and weighing 19 oz. 10 dwts and 19 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both are richly decorated with repose work. Around the rim of one is engraved " All things come of Thee O **Lord** and oF Thine own have we given Thee ".

Who was the donor of this service is unknown.

— A Chalice and Paten of plated metal, the former 8 in. in height and the latter 7 in. in diameter. ". Underneath the paten is inscribed " Ecclesiae de Cilgenao Donum **A. A. Gower** Armigeri 1843." There is in the **Church** a mural tablet to the memory of **Abel Anthony Gower**, who was the second son of the late **Abel Gower**, esq., of Glandovan and brother of the late **Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower**,

— Two silver mounted glass Cruets Hall- marked 1876 and bearing the maker's Mark T E H in a three- lobed stamp.

— A brass font Ewer presented by **Miss Elizabeth Lloyd of Cilgerran** with the legend round the bowl "One Lord one Faith one Baptism

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This is a rectory which originally appears to have been in the patronage of the Earls of **Pembroke**. In 1594 the Queen was patroness of the living.—**Owen's Pem.**

On 3 Dec., 1325, the advowson of the **Church of Cilgerran** of the yearly value of 6 marks, was assigned to **Thomas Le Blount and Juliana**, his wife, **late the wife of John de Hastings**, tenant in chief, deceased, as dower for the said Juliana from her late **Husband**.—**Close Rolls**.

Described as the **Church of Elygarthen, Cilgerran Church** was assessed in 1291 at £4.—**Taxatio**. (1291)

Eylegarran.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione Dozane Regine Anglie Marchionisse Pembr. unde **Thomas David** clericus est rector valet communibus annis £9. Inde decima 18s. **Valor Eccl.**(1535)

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged: '—Kilgarran alias Culgerran alias Cylgerddan R. (St. Llawdog). The Prince of Wales. **King's Books**, £9. Clear yearly value, £38. £50—**Bacon s Liber Regis**.

On 5 Oct., 1877 a faculty was granted for the erection of a reredos in the parish **Church**, and on 27 March , 1879, a faculty was granted for the erection of a Re-Table in the same **Church**. This Re-Table was to be a plain unadorned oak structure to be placed above the Communion Table to fill a vacancy, which had been overlooked when the reredos was erected.

Non Conformist

Penuel **Welsh Baptist** Chapel, High Street, **Cilgerran**

Penuel **Baptist** Chapel was initially built in 1820 and the present Chapel in 1861 by builder **John Evans of Cilgerran**. The vestry was added in 1908. The present Chapel, dated 1861, was built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan. Penuel is now Grade 2 Listed. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Babell **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel, High Street, **Cilgerran**; Tabernacl

Babell **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1795, rebuilt in 1822, modified in 1864 and rebuilt again

in 1891. The present Chapel, dated 1891, was built in the Gothic style with a gable entry plan.
RCAHMS, October 2010 - closed 2011

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Kilgerran

This parish were it not for the assistance of the neighbouring proprietor, who grants £35 per annum must be without a school. The people are very poor. The overseer stated that he hardly knew on whom to levy the poor rates, there were so many who might plead exemption on the score of poverty.

The main occupations are Fishing, Slate quarries and agriculture. Fishing is an uncertain and demoralising trade. Slate quarries 8s a week and labourers 6s to 7s per week on their own finding.

National School

The schoolhouse in which the school is kept, together with the master's house attached, built by local subscriptions, with grants of £100 from the National Society, and £90 from the committee of Council on Education, cost upward of £500. There is a large garden at the back of the premises, but the whole is not enclosed. Some trees are also planted in front, which, in time to come will have a good appearance. The premises altogether are well adapted for the purpose of a school house. The room contained one master's desk, 4 desks for the scholars. 19 benches and maps of the World, Europe, Canaan, Scotland, Ireland and England and Wales. All on rollers but not varnished. The school is supported by subscription of the neighbouring gentry. The master who is engaged temporarily is a young man. He spoke English correctly. The mistress (not the master's wife) spoke but little during my stay in the school. She teaches sewing to the girls under her care. The scholars are mostly labourer's children. Those who are able, pay 3s a quarter for being taught reading and writing, 4s including arithmetic and 5s including geography and English grammar. The poorer scholars have their instruction gratis. The 4th chapter of **St John's** Gospel was Read, and the scholars were able to answer questions proposed to them by the Rector from that chapter correctly

Questions on Arithmetic were answered correctly as were those of English Grammar but in Geography with difficulty.

Some of the copy books were tolerably well written

The maps had been made no use of

1st February 1847 **Wm Morris**, Assistant

Mrs Gordons School

This is held in a room adjoining the dame's dwelling house. The furniture consists of one table and five benches.

Mrs Gordon said "The children have been in the school more than two years" The scholars are farmer and labourer's children.

There is no salary guaranteed to the mistress, but **Mrs Gower of Castle Malgwy, Mrs Gower of**

Glandyfan and **Mrs Colby of Rhos y gerwyn** pay occasionally for the schooling of some poor children. The girls are taught sewing as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. A part of the 2nd Chapter of **St Matthews** Gospel was Read and the scholars could answer questions from the chapter tolerably well. In arithmetic adding and subtraction were calculated correctly.

The copy books were kept clean 1st February 1847

2013 **Cilgerran** County Primary School educates 139 (in 2013) children from nursery to 11 years old and serves several surrounding villages. Pupils are taught in English and **Welsh** with the aim of bilingualism by the age of 11.

Cilgerran Castle RCAM 1923

This **Castle** is usually stated to have been built by **William Marshal** the younger, who was in possession in 1223, but it dates from about half a century later. The Marshal family held **Cilgerran** until the death of **George de Cantilupe** (son of the younger **William's** sister **Eva**) in 1272, when it lapsed to the Crown, who appointed as custodian successively, **Henry de Bray**, **Nicholas son of Martin of Kemes** and **William Valence**. It next reverted to **John de Hastings**, whose mother was **George de Cantilupe's** sister. In 1387 **Cilgerran** appears on the list of castles damaged or destroyed while in the custody of **William de Beauchamp**, Lord of **Pembroke**. Soon after it may have been dismantled, for we do not hear of its siege by **Owain Glyndwr**, nor is it known to have played a part in later troubles.

The **Castle** stands on a rocky eminence above the river Teifi. **Mr G T Clark** has given us an excellent description of this fortress, from which we make the following extract. It is, he observes, Technically an Edwardian **Castle**, but like others, of rather earlier date than **Edward I**. It is of peculiar interest, because it does not exhibit the usual Edwardian symmetry of the plan, but has been adapted by the engineer to the character of the ground. The north eastern and north western sides being protected by the river cliffs, the engineer had only turned his attention to the remaining sides. On the west side of the inner **Bailey**, abutting on the cliff is the gate house, a plain rectangular building, the northern half of which, including most of the gatehouse, has been removed, though a rude portcullis groove and a portion of the chamber above remain. The gatehouse was connected by a short wall to the South west tower, a very fine cylindrical shell, containing four floors not vaulted, and a battlement platform. I was entered from the court by a plain doorway, on the right which was a well staircase leading to each floor, the curtain and gatehouse, and to the battlements of the tower itself. One of the windows was divided into two lights by a rude pier, either an afterthought of the builder or of a much later date. From this tower a curtain of great height and thickness passed on to the South East tower. At its junction with this tower there was a postern and above it at some height a relieving arch, and indication that this part of the wall belonged rather to the South East than the south west tower.. The south east tower, which is not unlike its sister, had also a door towards the court, and a well staircase, though on the left hand, ascending to the summit and curtain beyond. There were, however no fireplaces as in the south west tower and the windows to the court are in pairs, and may also be pure Norman from their character. The Ashlar work of both towers, if there had been any, is nearly all removed. Although part of the original plan, the South east tower appears to be of earlier execution than its companion. From this tower the curtain continued until it terminated in a sort of polygonal head upon the river cliff, where a breastwork commenced. The

breastwork ran along the river front as far as the North Angle, which was occupied by a rectangular building of superior masonry to the rest, and which probably contained dwellings or guard rooms. From this building, which commanded the view up the two ravines, the breastwork was continued along the edge of the cliff until it met with the gatehouse and thus completed the circuit of the inner defences. The outer **Bailey** covered the two landward faces, extending from cliff to cliff, being traversed by a causeway leading from the gatehouse leading from the gatehouse towards the village , and which ran along the edge of the north west cliff from which it was protected by a slight parapet. The **Bailey** also included a dry moat from which the two drum towers rose, and a sort of platform of green sward, outside of which was evidently an outer line of wall. South eastwards this **Bailey** was terminated by the southward to unite with the outer work. This portion also contained a postern or water gate, so arranged that persons issuing from the inner work could gain and exit to a zig-zag leading under the river front to the water's edge . The masonry generally is not unlike the worst parts of Caerphilly being of rude character, and with little ashlar even about the loops and windows. In fact quality seems to have been replaced by quantity, the walls being of enormous thickness. The drum towers do not as frequently elsewhere in Wales rise from square bases, but like those of Caerphilly are cylindrical from top to bottom. The battlements are but slightly projected and the rest on shallow corbels. In some cases they have no projection at all. No trace of Chapel, or distinct state apartments, or even a well can be made out (*Arch Camb 1859 III,v, 340*)

In **June** 1863, a portion of the breastworks fronting the river, 56 ft in length and 20ft high, fell the result of quarrying for stone. The ruins are in a very neglected condition – Visited 7th July 1915.

Cilgerran Castle Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Cilgerran is generally considered to possess a finer situation than any other **Castle** in South Wales, standing as it does on a triangular promontory, two of whose sides are protected by precipitous cliffs overlooking the River Teivi. The stronghold once consisted of a magnificent mass of masonry occupying a considerable area, having an inner and outer **Bailey**, five gates, a portcullised gatehouse, and strong cylindrical towers. The shells of two of these towers are still standing, in one of which are fireplaces, a fine spiral staircase, and a round-headed window, divided by a pier, apparently in the manner of a Saxon "balustered" light. **Mr. Clark** . terms this fortress " technically an Edwardan **Castle**," but irregular because the plan has been adapted to the site on which it stood. The masonry is rough, and composed of small, thin, slate-like stones, many of which are placed closely together in spreading gradation to form rude archways, which can scarcely be said to have a keystone. The walls are of enormous thickness, in some places measuring 12 feet. This method of building with slate-stones makes the date of construction very hard to judge.

Before **Arnulph de Montgomery** founded **Pembroke Castle**, his father, **Roger de Belesme** had obtained the Royal permission to win lands in Wales, and advancing through **Powis** and **Cardigan**, he appropriated both these lordships, and began to build a fortress at **Cilgerran** somewhere about the year 1092.

During the first decade of the next century **Gilbert de Clare**, on his conquering tour through the

maritime provinces of South Wales, is said to have built a **Castle** "towards Dyvet upon the River Teivi at a place called Dyngeraint (**Cilgerran**), where **Roger Mountgomery** had begonne a **Castle** before time."

In 1165 the **Lord Rhys** led his **Welsh** forces against the **Castle**, and is said to have razed it to the ground, but next year the fortress, now held by the Welsh, was strong enough to twice repel a considerable body of Normans and **Flemings**.

In 1172 the **Lord Rhys** entertained **King Henry II.** on his way to Ireland. A story is told that while **Henry** was staying at **Cilgerran** a **Welsh** bard revealed to him that the bodies of the famous **Arthur** and his Queen Gwinever lay at Glastonbury. The **King**, on his return, instituted a search, and tradition says a coffin was found containing human bones of great size, with the following inscription on the lid :

" Hie jacet sepultus inclytus rex

Arthurus in insula Avalonia." (Here lies buried the renowned **King Arthur** in the Isle of Avalon).

Nor is this the only piece of Arthurian legend connected with **Pembrokeshire**. The early name of **Cilgerran** was, as we have seen Dyngeraint, or the fortress of Geraint, a knight of **Arthur**; again, a tale was told to **William the Conqueror**, while visiting **St Davids**, that the bones of **Sir Gawaine**, another round Table knight, had been discovered at **Walwyn's Castle**; on the Precelly slopes we find legends of a battle fought by **Arthur's** sons, while near **Narberth** is an earthwork called Blaengwaithnoe, said by some to mean Noe's Fort. Noe was son to **King Arthur**.

After the death of the **Lord Rhys** in 1196 his sons quarrelled for possession of **Cilgerran**, first one, then the other seizing the fortress, until 1204 when it was taken by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**. His tenure was not peaceful, for **Llywelyn ap Iorwerth**, with a host of chieftains and a great following, took the **Castle** in 1213; it remained with the **Welsh** for several years, but in 1223 **William Marshall** the younger must have been in possession, for it is stated that he rebuilt it at this date. The ruins now standing are generally believed to be his work.

The **Marshall** family held **Cilgerran** until the death of their representative, **George de Cantilupe** (son of the younger **William's** sister **Eva**) in 1272, when it lapsed to the **King**. The Crown appointed as custodians successively, **Henry de Bray**, **Nicholas**, son of **Martin of Kernes**, and **William de Valence**. Then it reverted to **John de Hastings**, whose mother was **George de Cantilupe's** sister.

In 1387 **Cilgerran** appears in a list of fortresses damaged or destroyed while in custody of **William de Beauchamp, Lord of Pembroke** and Abergavenny; probably after this it was dismantled, for we do not hear of a siege by **Owain Glyndwr**, nor did it play any known part in the Civil Wars, and though granted to various royal and other persons, seems from this time to have fallen out of the active game of war, and now only shows to view a romantic and fascinating ruin, whose uncared-for condition is a matter of regret to every visitor.

Names connected with Cilgerran

Clergy CCED

Davies, David	Preacher	
Provand, Edward	1661	Rector
Jones, Johannes	1669	Rector
Jones, Johannem	1669	Rector
Davies, David	1671	Curate
Davies, Methuselah	1692	Curate
Jones, Johannes	1692	Rector
Gwynne, Johannem	1705	Curate
Parry, David	1706	Curate
Parry, David	1707	Curate
Brynton, Humphredus	1708	Rector
Phillips, Philipus	1708	Vac (cession) Rector
Breynton, Humphredus	1708	Rector
Breynton, Humphredus	1720	Rector
Thomas , Jacobus	1721	Curate
Lewis, Richardus	1722	Curate
Garnons, Johannes	1724	Curate
Morgan, Sutton	1730	Rector
Branton, Humphredus	1730	Vac (natural death) Rector
Evans, Rees	1736	Rector
Laugharne, William	1736	Vac (cession) Rector
Davies, David	1748	Curate
Morgan, David	1750	Curate
Evans, Rees	1758	Vac (Death) Rector
Cleaveland, William	1758	Rector
Price , Thomas	1778	Rector
Cleaveland , William	1778	Vac (cession) Rector

Price , Thomas	1778	Rector
Price , Walter	1784	Curate
Jones , David	1786	Curate
Jones , David	1806	Rector
Price , Thomas	1806	Vac (natural death) Rector
Jones , David	1806	Rector

Education

Morris John,	master of the Welch charity school 1830
Nicholas Thomas ,	schoolmaster 1830
Richards David,	Schoolmaster 1844 <i>Pigot & Co. South Wales directory.</i>

Dauids Thomas of Dyffryn **Cilgerran** 1715 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

Revell Thomas 1585-6 Forest **Cilgerran Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Baddoe William 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran,** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net.

Cilgerran,September 1767 Prosecutor **Rees John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Beddoe, William 20 May 1768 **Cilgerran,** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangoedmor, **Cardigan,** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas ,** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bowen Enoch 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran,** Yeoman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, **Cilgerran,** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bowen John 1 June 1826 **Cilgerran,** Yeoman Offence Nuisance by blocking part of the river Teifi with several hundred cartloads of rubbish etc., thus hindering trade and navigation, **Cilgerran,** Prosecutor **Lloyd Thomas , esq.,** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830,***

Colby John of **Cilgerran** son of **Laurence Colby** of **Castle Deran**

Colby Thomas of **Rhos-y-gilwen** son of **Colby John** of **Cilgerran**

Daniel Elizabeth 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David James 13 March 1807. **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riotously and

unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance

Cilgerran Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davids Thomas 1715 of Dyffryn **Cilgerran High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Davies David 12 May 1810 **Moylgrove** blacksmith Offence Assault and rescue of **Davies William Cilgerran** Yeoman from bailiff's custody **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **Bagnel John** esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davie Margaret 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance
Cilgerran Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 19 April 1826 **Cilgerran** Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money and wearing apparel Prisoner aged 28 **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **David John** otherwise **Davies Cilgerran** Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Montgomery Hugh first fortified the site at **Cilgerran** acc to *Wade 1913*

Francis William 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance,
Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

George David 20 May 1768 **Cilgerran**, fisherman Offence Sinking prosecutor's coracle, cutting his net, carrying away an oar and assault. Llangloedmor, **Cardigan**, Prosecutors **Stephen, John Llechryd** also **Jenkin James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gower Robert Frederick 1842 esq. Glândovan **Cilgerran A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis. High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1842**

Griffith Hannah 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran**, Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with her **Husband**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran**, Carrier Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his wife, **Cilgerran**, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830*

Humphrey Thomas 20 May 1768 the Younger **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi Llangloedmor **Cardigan** Prosecutors **Thomas Owen & James Jenkin** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Humphreys Thomas 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away his coracle and Salmon net **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John 1 May 1768 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawfully fishing in his coracle, throwing him into the river Teifi, and assault. Llangloedmor

Cardigan Prosecutor **Charles John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkin John 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran**
Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkin John 20 May 1768 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi.

Llangoedmor **Cardigan** Prosecutor **Jenkin James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Richard 9 February 1782 **Cilgerran** Carpenter Offence Malicious wounding by breaking prosecutor's leg. **Llechryd Cardigan** Prosecutor **Lewis Evan**
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

John David 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran**
Prosecutor **John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John George 13 March 1807 the Younger **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Henry 11 February 1769 **Cilgerran** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep.
Cilgerran Prosecutor **Griffith Mary** **Cilgerran**, widow. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones David 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Tanner Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance,
Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones James 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran**
Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John Lewis 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran**
Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Marshall William 1330 built the stone fabric of the **Cilgerran Castle** acc to **Wade 1913**.

Mason Charles 13 March 1807 the elder **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his son, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Mason Charles 13 March 1807 the Younger **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his father, **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill, *Before the*

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Mason Charles 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason Charles 20 May 1768 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Sinking prosecutor's coracle, cutting his net, carrying away an oar and assault. Llangloedmor **Cardigan** Prosecutors **John Stephen, Llechryd & James Jenkin** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason William 10 September 1767 the younger **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. Indicted with his father? **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason William 10 September 1767 the elder **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. Indicted with his son? **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan David 20 May 1768 the Younger **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangloedmor **Cardigan** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan Evan David 20 May 1768 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangloedmor **Cardigan** Prosecutor **Jenkin James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan John 29 September 1806 **Cilgerran** Yeoman Offence Obstructing the river Teifi and a highway by dumping rubbish and earth, **Cilgerran** Prosecutor **John Hammet esq.,** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris William 3 June 1818 **Cilgerran** Labourer Offence Theft of a horse, Prisoner aged 35, Horse stolen in co, Carm, Prisoner to appear at the next Great Sessions held in Carmarthen, **Cilgerran** ? Prosecutor **Howells Thomas** ,, Cynwyl Gaeo, co, Carm, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris William 1783-1861 . a **Calvinistic Methodist** minister, was born at Cilgeran, **Pembrokeshire**. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and **William** followed the same calling for some years. In the 1830's he settled at **St David's** , where he died. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and travelled much through the Principality. His father was also a preacher with the **Calvinistic Methodists**, and father and son frequently took part in preaching services together. **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

Owen Owen 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Carrier Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Rees Ann 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Widow Offence Riotously and

unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees John 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net. **Cilgerran**
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Rees Mary **Cilgerran** Singlewoman Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, the goods of Prosecutor --and **Morgan James, Ambleston**, gent. Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Mary 13 March 1807 **Cilgerran** Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, **Cilgerran** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Russia John **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Turner J M W 1775 – 1851 English Landscape **Painter** painted **Cilgerran**.

West Mary 1754 **Cilgerran** widow fence Common barrator. No indictment.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Williams David 10 September 1767 **Cilgerran** fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and Salmon net.
CilgerranProsecutor **John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams William 22 August 1810 **Cilgerran** Farmer Offence Assault,
Cilgerran Prosecutor **Davies Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilson Richard 1713 1782 Landscape **Painter** painted **Cilgerran**.

Hearth Tax 1670 Kilgarron Parish

Richard John	Kilgarron	h2
John Thomas	Kilgarron	h1
Robert Griffith	Kilgarron	h1
Thomas Warren	Kilgarron	h1
Jones Thomas	Kilgarron	h4
David Rees	Kilgarron	h2
Bevan Thomas	Kilgarron	h2
Evan David	Kilgarron	h1
Evan Mary	Kilgarron	h1
Jones Jenkin	Kilgarron	h3

Vaughan Rees	Kilgarron	h6
Parry David	Kilgarron	h2
Garnons John	Kilgarron	h2
Garnons James	Kilgarron	h2
Lloyd Jenkin	Kilgarron	h2
Thomas David	Kilgarron	h1
Bowen Thomas	Kilgarron	p
Bowen David	Kilgarron	p
Robert Thomas	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Morgan	Kilgarron	p
Morgan John	Kilgarron	p
Morgan Katherine	Kilgarron	p
Bevan George	Kilgarron	p
Griffith John	Kilgarron	p
Phillipp Richard	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Edward	Kilgarron	p
Phillip Owen	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Richard	Kilgarron	p
Rees Robert	Kilgarron	p
Morice David	Kilgarron	p
Bevan James	Kilgarron	p
Howell Thomas	Kilgarron	p
price John	Kilgarron	p
Jenkins David	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Griffith	Kilgarron	p
William James David	Kilgarron	p
Morice Morice	Kilgarron	p
Lloyd George	Kilgarron	p
James Ellenor	Kilgerron	p
Francis George	Kilgerron	p
John Harry	Kilgerron	p

Pritchard Thomas	Kilgerron	p
Humphrey John	Kilgerron	p
David James	Kilgerron	p
Phillipp Mary	Kilgerron	p
Richard Emanuell	Kilgerron	p
Jenkin John	Kilgerron	p
George Rees	Kilgerron	p
John Anthony	Kilgerron	p
Griffith James	Kilgerron	p
Emanuell John	Kilgerron	p
Griffith Richard	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Hugh	Kilgerron	p
Rees Phillip	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Richard	Kilgerron	p
Hugh John	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Owen	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Thomas	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Rees	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Evan	Kilgerron	p

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844 Kilgerran
GENTRY AND CLERGY

Colby Mrs.-,	Rhosegilwan
Evans Rev.-,	Kilgerran
Gower Abel Lewis, esq..	Castle Malgwyn
Gower Rev. George,	Kilgerran
Owens Rev. James,	Llechryd
Phillips Major John,	Panalltrihney
Thomas John, esq..	Paneraig

PUBLIC HOUSES

Black Lion,	Thomas Thomas
Drovers' Arms	William Nicholas
Panalltrihney Arms,	Wm. Thomas
Red Lion,	Mary Davies
Tivie Side	Louisa Michall
White Hart,	John Bowen

SLATE MERCHANTS.

Bowen J. Bowen
John Evans
William Griffiths
John Griffiths
Moses John Lewis & Thomas Matthews
James Morgan
Thomas Stephens
James Stephens

SHOPKEEPERS & TRADERS

Bowen John,	Shoe maker
Bowen Thomas ,	Maltster
Davies Mary,	Maltster
Davies Titus,	Shoe maker
Davies William,	Stone Mason
Edwards John,	Land surveyor
Evans Ann,	Baker
Evans Benjamin,	Carpenter
Evans Benjamin,	Shopkeeper

Evans Griffith,	Stone Mason
Evans James,	Carpenter
Evans James,	Stone Mason
Evans John,	Carpenter
Evans John,	Miller
Evans Owen,	Shopkeeper
Greenbridge William,	Shopkeeper
Jenkins John,	Tailor
Jenkins John,	Carpenter
Jenkins Joseph,	Weaver
Jenkins Thomas ,	Tailor
John John,	Shoe maker
John Richard,	Shoe maker
John William,	Shoe maker
Jones John,	Tanner
Morgan John,	Stone Mason
Morris Abraham,	Agent to Abel Lewis Gower, esq..
Morris Jonah,	Butcher
Morris William,	Butcher
Owen Benjamin,	Shopkeeper
Owen Daniel,	Stone Mason
Owen Thomas ,	Weaver
Peters David,	Shoe maker
Phillips David,	blacksmith
Rees Thomas ,	Shoe maker
Richards David,	Schoolmaster
Thomas David,	blacksmith
Thomas David,	Shoe maker
Thomas James,	Tailor
Thomas Samuel,	Cooper
Thomas Thomas ,	Shoe maker

Thomas Thomas ,	Cooper
Thomas William,	Cooper
Williams Benjamin,	Carpenter
Williams David,	Carpenter
Williams Janet,	Maltster

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844 Kilgerran

Is a small and irregularly built town, in the parish and hundred of its name, county of **Pembroke**; 3½ miles S.E. from **Cardigan**, and 9 W. by N. from **Newcastle-in-Emlyn**; situated on the south bank of the river Tivie. This little place was once celebrated for its magnificent **Castle**, the ruins of which occupy a rocky promontory, rising almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river, forming an interesting and picturesque object from many points of the neighbourhood. The town is governed by a portreeve, who is **Lord** of the manor for the time being. And holds a court leet twice a year. Many of the inhabitants obtain their subsistence from the Salmon fishery, for which purpose the coracle, a kind of portable boat, is in general use - almost every cottage door being furnished with this indispensable requisite, which is carried on the backs of the men or women to the water's edge. Slates of good quality are obtained in the vicinity of the town; and every burgess having by charter an undisputed right to open a quarry, many cargoes are annually exported from the contiguous port of **Cardigan**. The manufacture of strong shoes is also a branch which employs many hands.

The **Church**, which presents nothing in outward shew to command attention, contains some ancient monuments, and a few well-extracted ones of modern date: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown. A Chapel each for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists** are the other places of worship in the parish. No Market is now observed; but the fairs (large ones for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs) are held on the 21st of August and 13th of November. The parish contained, in 1831, 879 inhabitants; and in 1841, 1,149.

POST. - Letters arrive from and are despatched to **Cardigan** daily.

Industry

An economic asset of the gorge that had been exploited since the medieval period is stone - the durable Teifi valley slate stone that characterises so many buildings in the region. It is the stone from which **Cilgerran Castle** itself is made, physical evidence of an industry which is recorded in the reputed rights of the burgesses of **Cilgerran** to dig for stone, without payment, for their own use.

A fee was payable if the stone was taken outside the borough. Seventeenth century leases also refer to slate quarrying. Despite this long history of quarrying for both building stone, and roofing slate, the industry seems to have been limited to numerous small workings until the mid 19th century.

However, from the 1850s-1860s onwards, the industry was mechanised using steam power, and the arrival of the **Whitland and Cardigan Railway** at **Cilgerran**, in 1885, allowed for greater export. These factors led to the emergence of larger enterprises, with smaller quarries still serving local needs. The decline in the slate industry began in the early decades of the 20th century, and production of stone and slate ceased in the 1930s, although some bulk extraction was undertaken in the latter part of the century. There are two main groups of quarries, the Town Quarries on the slopes below the town and Fforest a little way downstream. Despite all this activity the valley retained a rural aspect, and even at the peak of the industry contemporary maps, such as the tithe map of c.1840, show the sides of the gorge as heavily wooded. These wooded slopes, with the **Castle**, and the river below, have long been renowned as a beauty spot, attracting the attention of Romantic tourers and artists of the 18th and early 19th centuries. In search of the 'Picturesque', they would slowly coast downstream in order to view, sketch and paint the ruins of **Cilgerran Castle**. They included **Richard Wilson**, and **J M W Turner** who made several studies of the **Castle**. The gorge itself attracted their attention - **Samuel Lewis**, in 1833, described the 'sylvan beauties of the scene... rich groves, alternating with the naked rock, continue to excite the admiration of the traveller'.

Cilgerran and the quarrying industry had **Long** been closely linked, burgesses having had the right to dig for stone within the Teifi Gorge, where all the major quarries were located. Some of the stone- processing buildings, including a dressing-shed, were located in the town. The wealth of the industry at its peak, in the late 19th century, is reflected in the town's buildings, many of which were clearly built or rebuilt at this time using local stone. Some further growth of the town occurred, doubtless encouraged by the **Whitland - Cardigan** railway line, which was incorporated in 1869 (but closed in the 1960s). A Chapel was established, and a brickworks, although brick is not a common building material in the town. However, the weekly Market recorded by **George Owen** ended in the early 1900s; the Fair had been discontinued many years previously, while quarrying ceased in 1938. The abolition of the lordship in 1536 had already seen the abandonment and decline of **Cilgerran Castle**. It saw no action during the Civil War and was allowed to become a ruin, albeit the source of inspiration to Romantic painters. The ditch became the town pound, and as a result of quarrying carried out around the **Castle**, a large stretch of the Castle wall itself fell in 1863. However, it has been in the care of the state since 1943 and is now one of the chief visitor attractions of the region.

Cilgerran slate quarries

A series of slate quarries stretching for c.1.5km east of **Cilgerran Castle** and along the south bank of the river Teifi. The quarries are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1889 and include the **Castle Quarries** and Plain and Cefn quarries. At this date some quarries were operational and other were disused. Slate was transported from these quarries by boat along the Teifi to **Cardigan** for onward transhipment. A wharf is located adjacent to the quarries.

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 3rd December 2014

Gwyn, D. 2015. Welsh Slate. Archaeology and History of an Industry. RCAHMW

Cilgerran Wharves, River Teifi

Wharf located on the south bank of the river Teifi and serving the slate industry. From here slate was shipped to **Cardigan** for onward transport. The wharf served a number of slate quarries situated along the river bank as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1889, including the Cefn and Plain quarries and quarry Dol-b**Adau**.

Louise Barker, *RCAHMW*, 3rd December 2014

Sites of Interest

Cilgerran,-- Stone in Churchyard **Pembrokeshire**

Another interesting stone is found, standing erect, on the south side of the **Church**, within the **Church**-yard of **Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire**, near **Cardigan**. It measures about eight feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard **Green** stone of the neighbouring Preseley hills, and half of its length was buried in the earth and had to be excavated. It is to be Read, —

TRENEQUSSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

(The body) of Trenegussus the son of Macutrenus lies here.

The letters of the inscription are very irregular in size, some being two inches, and others as much as four-and-a-half inches, in height. They are of a mixed character, the first T being semi-uncial, with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent towards the right. Every E has the middle cross bar greatly elongated. The sixth letter of the upper line is very faint in the rubbings, but sufficient is shown to prove I think satisfactorily that it is intended for a debased minuscule g. The two S's are also of the minuscule character, as is the F in the word FILI. The fourth letter in the second line I prefer reading U rather than LI united, the whole letter being united without a break in the strokes. The H in HIC is of an unusual shape, and the T at the end of the inscription is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The terminal letters in the second line are much crowded together, but all are distinct, and not enclavies as is often the case where there is a want of space.

On the north side of this stone, that is, on its north- east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there appears to be an Ogham inscription all down the edge.

The rubbing which I have received does not exhibit these incisions very distinctly; but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and towards the other end are two similar dashes, preceded by a single one; there are traces of another pair still lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down. In the middle of the side of the stone there appears to have been a cross, with the arms of equal length, slightly and rudely incised.

RCAM Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard stands a bilingual Latin Ogam inscribed stone. It is of oblong form 60 in above the soil which now conceals a few of the the letters. The Latin inscription reads – TRENEGUSI

FILI MACUTRENI IliC IACIT ;

the Ogam – TRENAGUSU MAGUI MAGUI TRENI

One of the sides bears a faint Latin cross (*Westwood Lapid walliae 110*)

Forest

The site of the home of a notable **Welsh** family, the **Lloyds** of Forest of which residence not a vestige is left. The earlier name seems to have been Cefn y Drum “the top of the ridge” from its position on a high bank overlooking the Teifi valley. From the quantity of wood which grew on the land it acquired the name of Forest yn nqhefn y drum, and the mansion towards the end of the 14th century was called y plas yn nghefn y drum --Visited 6th July 1915.

Glandovan; Glandofen, **Cilgerran**

Glandavon is a c.1660 country house in whitewashed roughcast (mostly covered in creeper) with a hipped slate roof and paired bracket eaves. The roof has a centre valley and two big axial three-shaft rendered stacks. There is a two-storey five-window front of timber cross- windows with slate sills and a centre early 19th century 6-panel door with sidelights in an early 19th century timber porch of two Roman Doric columns, pilaster responds, and cornice. The house is to a regular square plan with a centre rear stair projection also hipped. There is an added block in the rear.

The interior, in a Renaissance square plan, is typical of the later 17th century. The staircase is exceptional in Scale though relatively crude in detail, open-well, with plain string, square newels, carved finials and pendants, and turned balusters. The two front rooms and parlour have plastered panelled ceilings, with simple mouldings framing the beams. The kitchen has three exposed beams, and the remains of a small stair to the left of the fireplace. Three ornate figured wood doors were introduced from Surrey in the 20th century. Two upstairs bedrooms have similar plastered panelled ceilings, and there is some fielded panelling to the wall to the small centre room.

On the east of the forecourt are two stone early 19th century gatepiers. Reference: ***Cadw listed buildings database.***

Cefngarth Tumulus

A low and apparently undisturbed circular mound, the appearance of which suggests its sepulchral origin. The circumference is about 250ft and height 3ft. Recent ploughings have revealed a small quantity of white quartz in the mound, not elsewhere visible on the surface of the field. A few yards north east of it is the stump of what is said to have been a natural boulder which was known as “Marbl **Samson**” – visited 6th July 1915

Cilgerran

Cilgerran is a small town in **Pembrokeshire**, on the River Teifi and near the site of **Cilgerran**

Castle, built in 1100. The **Castle** is thought to have been captured by **Owen Glyndwr** in 1405. It is probably one of the most picturesque castles in Wales and has been painted by many artists including **Joseph Mallord William Turner**.

The town is first mentioned in 1204 from when it was the administrative centre for a lordship until the 16th century. Although the town remained small it was considered one of the main Market centres in **Pembrokeshire** in the 17th century. The churchyard of **St Llawddog** contains a megalithic standing stone or Ogham stone upon which Ogham writing can still be seen. Annual coracle races, started in 1950, attract competitors from all over the world. **RCAHMW**, 2009.

Castell;Cwmbettws Defended Enclosure,

An earthwork enclosure, of uncertain date, formed from the tip of a west-facing spur, set between two stream valleys : a roughly oval area, about 22-26m east-west by 22m, tapering to the west, is defined by a ditch cutting across the ridge against rising ground on the east & elsewhere by degraded earthwork banks, set about the levelled interior. **J.Wiles** 22.03.05

Cilgwyn,

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1849.

Kilgwyn (Cil-Gwyn), a Chapelry, in the parish of **Nevern**, union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (SSE.) from **Newport**; containing 444 inhabitants. The Chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**; it is situated at the foot and near the south-eastern declivity of Carn Ingli mountain and common, on the former of which are some ancient carneddau.

Cilrhedyn,

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory was in early days in the patronage of the parishioners of the parish, but by the year 1594 it had come into the hands of the Crown. - **Owens Pem.** So far as is known, the only mention of the institution of a vicar to this **Church** was in 1404.

This **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £10 - ***Taxatio.***

Eyleredyn. Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione diver-sorum patronorum ejusdem parrochie unde **Lodowicus ap Griffith** clericus est rector et valet cornnanibus anni's ixH. Inde in sinodalibus et procuracionibus sol" archi-diacono quolibet anno vg ixd. Et in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xxd. Et remanet clare, £8 12s. 7d. Inde decima 17s. 3d. ***Valor Eccl***

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge" **Kilreddin**, Cul Rhyden R. (**St. Teilaw**). Syn. atld Prox. quolibet anno 5s. gd. Ordinaria Vis. quolibet tertio anno rs. 8d. The Prince of Wales. Olim divers. Person. Paroch. Patr. **King's Books**, £8 12s. 8d, £90 Yearly tenths, 17s. 3d. ***Bacon's Liber Regis.***

On 16 Dec, 1853, the parlour of **Cadwa Hall** in the parish of **Cilrhedyn**, was licensed for divine service during the rebuilding of the parish **Church**.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849.

Kilrhedyn (Cil-Rhedyn)

Kilrhedyn (Cil-Rhedyn), a parish, in the union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, chiefly in the hundred of Elvet, county of **Carmarthen**, and partly in that of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales,

5 miles (S.W) from **Newcastle Emlyn**; containing 1108 inhabitants, of whom 857 are in the **Carmarthenshire**, and 251 in the **Pembrokeshire**, portion. This place is situated on the Star road leading from **Carmarthen** to **Cardigan**, and has the parish of **Kenarth** on the north, **Trelech-ar-Bettws** on the south, **Penboy** on the east, and **Clydey** on the west. The parish is intersected by the small river Cych, which here forms the boundary line between the two counties; and comprises 7856 acres, whereof 1296 acres are arable, and the remainder consists of woodland and heath, including a considerable extent of turbary. The river Pedran also winds through the lands, which are in some parts low and flat, and in others hilly, ornamented occasionally with oak and other timber; the chief produce is corn .

In the parish are two neat residences, Glbsbant and Dyfryn.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £8. 12. 8d, and in the patronage of the **Lord**

Chancellor; net income, £192. The **Church**, situated in **Pembrokeshire**, and dedicated to **St. Teilo**, contains 152 sittings. There are places of worship for **Independents**, **Baptists**, and **Presbyterians**; and some Sunday schools.

Clarbeston,

South Pembrokeshire *Place Names by P Valentine Harris.*

1230 Clarenbaldi. "Valor" Clarebodeston: From a Germanic personal name "Clarenbald".

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Clarbeston, a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (N. E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 244 inhabitants. The parish is detached from any high road, and situated near the East Cleddy river. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £60; patron, the **Rev. Thomas Thomas** ; impropriator, **W. H. Scourfield**, of the **Mote**, esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £44. 10., with a glebe of 48 acres. 2 rod. 25 perch., valued at £24. 7. per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Martin**, has been rebuilt, and is a very neat edifice. The **Baptist** denomination have a place of worship here, and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the Established **Church**, and the other supported by the **Baptists**.

In the parish is an artificial mount, which is surrounded by a hedge, about fifty yards in diameter, and is supposed to have been formed for defence at some early period.

1870-72 John Marius Wilson, Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Clarbeston, a parish in **Narberth** district, **Pembroke**; 2 miles North North East of **Clarbeston** road railway station, and 5 miles North west of **Narberth**. Post town, **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1, 588. Real property, £1, 127. Pop., 191. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St David's**. Value, £60. Patrons, the Executors of **J. Phillips**, esq.. The **Church** is very good.

1887 John Bartholomew, Gazetteer of the British Isles

Clarbeston, parish. and village with railway station. (**Clarbeston** road), in mid **Pembrokeshire**, 6 miles NE. of **Haverfordwest**, area 1588 acres., pop. 153; P.O., called **Clarbeston road**. The village is 2 miles North west. of station.

Clarbeston Church dedicated to **St. Martin** of Tours

1851 **Clarbeston Parish Church** **Thomas Thomas** , Perpetual Curate

1929 Parish entry for **New moat** with **Clarbeston** Incumbent and Curates; **J O Evans**

1923 **RCAM - Clarbeston Parish Church.**

Dedicated to **St Martin** – The **Church** was entirely rebuilt in 1841, and now contains nothing of antiquarian interest. – Visited 7th October 1914.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice is a perpetual curacy, which formed part of the possessions of the **Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem** at **Slebech**, and was given to that Preceptory by **Wizo**, the **Flemish Lord** of **Wiston**, **Walter his son and Walter, the grandson of Wizo**, as is shown by the confirmatory charter of **Bishop Anselm**, which describes the **Church** as "ecclesiam Sancti Martini de Villa **Clarenbaldi**." The **Church** was still appropriated to the **Preceptory** of **Slebech** in 1533, and was valued in the **Valor Eccl** at £6.

By 1594 it had come into the **King's** hands. - **Owens Pem.**

Under the heading "Not in Charge" **Clarbeston** Cur. (**St. Martin**). **Sir John Stepney**, certified value. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

31 May, 1649, the inhabitants of **Clarbeston** applied to the Committee for Compounding, appointed by the Commonwealth, for an augmentation for their minister, who had only £10 a year, while the tithes which were held by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**, Bart., amounted to £21. On 1 Oct, 1649, **Sir John Stepney's** fine of £1230 was ordered to be reduced to £530 on his settling £70 a year on the rectories of **Clarbeston**, **Llanycefn**, **Egremont**, and **Little Newcastle**. **Papers**.

It would appear from the records in the Diocesan Registry that considerable difficulty had always been experienced in filling this living, long vacancies having occurred at different times.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features.

1869 The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas .

Clarbeston . —Here in present use is the only complete service of pewter in the County. It consists of a Chalice and Cover, Credence Paten, and Flagon with no marks. The cup which is similar in design to that at **Reynoldston**, was restored by a former incumbent, the **Rev, Iorwerth Grey Lloyd**, F.S.A., now Vicar of **Slebech**. On the bowl which is beaker-shaped is inscribed " **Clarbeston** 1709." Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in. The stem is a short baluster and is now secured to the bowl by a screw and bolt. The cover fits tightly The Credence Paten is 7 in. in diam. The Flagon is a graceful little **Tankard** with a nearly flat cover, thumb-piece to raise the lid, and handle. These pieces are probably of the same date as the Chalice, viz. 1709.

Non Conformist

Penuel **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1886 and rebuilt 1960. The present Chapel, dated 1960 is built in the twentieth century style with pebble dashed bock walls, tiled roof, large pane flat-headed windows and a gable entry plan. *RCAHMW*, May 2011

Carmel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1804, rebuilt in 1869 and rebuilt again in 1874. The present Chapel, dated 1874, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. 1851 **Henry Price**, **Baptist** Minister, Carmel. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Penuel **Methodist** Chapel was initially built in 1886 in the Vernacular and Arts and Craft style with a gable-entry plan and large pane flat-headed windows. This Chapel was converted for other use during the mid twentieth century. *RCAHMW*, October 2010.

Education

On 4 Dec., 1840, the schoolroom near the **Church** was licensed for divine service during the rebuilding of the **Church**

Parish of Clarbeston The State of Education in Wales 1847

On the 8th of December I visited the above parish. The only schools were a Sunday school held at Carmel **Baptist** Chapel and another in the **Church**. The parish was entirely destitute of any means of education. There had been a school held in a part of a house called the Poorhouse, which had been given up about two months ago as the master could not get anyone to attend. He said if he could get but ten children he would keep on the school. A poor widow woman, into whose house I went, told me that she had a family of eight children , and her only support was her son, a lad of about 17 years of age , and a blacksmith by trade. She said she could not possibly give her children education and victuals. Labourers in the parish were wretchedly poor and totally unable to send their children to school if they had to pay for it. Wages were 8d per day with food or 10d per day without. The cottage I was in was a wretchedly dirty place. The pig was walking about the house as one of the inmates. I saw six children; they appeared quite unaccustomed to see strangers and were as wild as possible. I could not get them near me so as to have an opportunity of asking any questions.

David Lewis Assistant

On 2 Dec., 1891, **Clarbeston** Voluntary School was licenced for divine service during the restoration of the **Church**, the faculty for the restoration being issued on 7th **June** 1892.

Names connected with Clarbeston

Clarbeston Clergy CCED lists

Thomas , Thomas	1688	not given
Llanellin, Johes	1688	Chaplain
Thomas , Thomas	1714	Curate
Philipps, William	1749	Curate
Roach, Peter	1751	Curate
Thomas , James	1790	Curate
Thomas , James	1790	Curate
Thomas , James	1804	Curate
Phillips , George	1805	Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1814	Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1817	Curate
Thomas , James	1826	Curate
Thomas , James	1827	Curate

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Harford Summers 1872 **Clarbeston Grange County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire .

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Canton	Hugh	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Gibbon	John	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Sibles	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hake	John	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyer	John	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	Henry	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones	Richard	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Nash	Israell	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Ormond	Buttin	1670	Clarbeston H 2 Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Punch	John	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rice	Griffith	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Rice	Lewis	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roblin	David	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roblin	Llewhelin	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roblin	Thomas	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Saunders	Owen	1670	Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Saunders	William	1670	Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Scourfeild	John	1670	junior Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Scourfeild	John	1670	senior Clarbeston H Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Scourfeild	Lysha	1670	. Clarbeston P Dongledddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

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Scourfield W H 1834 of the **Mote** esq. **Clarbeston** *Topographical Dictionary Of Wales*

Sinnett Thomas Offence Assault. **Wiston** 29 April 1769 Prosecutor **William Scourfield**
Clarbeston, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Thomas 1834 Rev patron **Clarbeston** *Topographical Dictionary Of Wales*1834.

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Population

In 1801, **Clarbeston**, total population was 180. In 1901 it was 158. By 1971 the population was 75.

Sites of Interest

Holmes Ring or Knock Rath

This small rectangular earthwork is situated on the summit of a low ridge looking northward over the valley of the Syfynwy, a short mile north west of **Clarbeston** village. The enclosure measures 130 ft from the north to south by 100 feet from east to west. The rampart rises from 3ft to 4ft and on its outer side drops to a ditch 4ft deep from the level. The entrances are merely gaps 30ft wide in the north and south banks, exactly opposite each other -----Visited 7th October 1914.

Bullock

This Farmstead exhibits no features of antiquity. The name appearing as Bolhok in a deed of 1420
(*Owen's Pembrokeshire I 486*) *RCAM*

Penty Park, **Clarbeston** road

18th century core heavily remodelled in later 19th century. Two storeys plus attic, H-plan country house with raised cement dressings, slate hipped roofs, cornice and two red brick ridge stacks. Overall the upper windows have moulded architraves while those below have plain raised surrounds. Three window centre range, ground floor French windows with top-lights first floor small-paned sashes and eaves cement-faced, coped and shouldered, gabled dormers. Projecting wings have similar dormers and both have first floor tripartite plate-glass sashes. Left wing has windowless ground floor, right wing has large rendered canted bay with pierced parapet. The interior is largely later 19th century, though the structure and some fireplaces may be 18th century.

PE/Domestic/SN02SW Cadw. CHN 29/11/2004

Cylch-Mawr, see St Davids

Cylch Bychan, see St Davids

Cylch Gwaelod Y Wlad, see St Davids

Clydey (Clydai)

Clydau (sometimes **Clydaï** or **Clydey**) is a village, parish, and community in the Hundred of **Kilgerran** in **Pembrokeshire**, Wales. The village is a small group of houses around the parish **Church**, 8 km south-west of **Newcastle Emlyn** and 13 km south east of **Cardigan**. Although the village is tiny, the parish is large, encompassing several larger hamlets including Bwlchygroes and Star, the village of Tegryn, and a large number of scattered farms.

The River Cneifa, a tributary of Afon Cych, divides the parish into two ancient divisions. A remote upland area with no classified roads, the community is a bastion of the **Welsh** language.

Topographical Dictionary of Wale S Lewis 1839

Clydey (CLYDAI), a parish, in the union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. W.) from **Newcastle-Emlyn**; containing 1268 inhabitants, and comprising 5000 acres. This place, which occupies the north-eastern extremity of the county, until lately formed the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £12, and in the gift of the **Bishop**. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £6, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithes have been commuted for £387, of which £250 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £125 to the vicar, and £12 to an impropriator. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Clydai**, is a substantial structure, with a massive square tower. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**; and four Sunday schools, supported by the dissenters. Fairs are held at Hênveddau, in the parish, on September 27th and October 30th.

South Wales by Wade 1913

a village 5mls south **Newcastle Emlyn**. In the **Church** and churchyard are some inscribed stones

Isolated **Church St Clydai** 13c in raised circular churchyard partly rebuilt

To the SE is an earthwork called **Castell Crychydd** (the Heron's **Castle**), surrounding a mound

Glynne August 1860 Welsh Churches Arch Camb 1898 p355

A large **Church** approaching a state of ruin. It consists of a nave and chancel with south aisle extending along both, a western tower, all of the rude **Welsh** type and probably of the Perpendicular period. The arcade is of four low and depressed arches, three in the nave and one in the chancel, The chancel arch is rude pointed There is a rood door set high up, and on the north side is the projection for the staircase. The windows are all square headed and perpendicular, chiefly of three lights; and have some fragments of stained glass. The tower is of very rude construction, is vaulted, and opens to the nave by a very course pointed arch. There is a ladder to the belfry story, which opens to the nave by another pointed rude door . The tower is without string or buttress, is embattled with slit openings and a rude door. The font is a circular cup on a square base, chamfered. Everything is decayed and out of repair. There is a stoup by the south door. The outer walls are whitewashed. In the churchyard wall are some curious early inscribed stones.

RCAM – The Parish Church dedicated to St Clydai.

The **Church** has several times been restored and and renovated during the past half century, so that few of its original features remain. It consists of a chancel nave, south aisle and west tower, the south aisle is known as capel Mair. In the south wall of this aisle is an aumbry, 15in square; and in the north wall of the nave are the entrance and three former stairs to the former rood loft; while in the south wall, by the side of a now closed door, is a stoup. The tower, a square of 17ft 6in, is of two storeys, the ground floor being vaulted, and four feet below the level of the nave. The belfry originally opened into the nave by a pointed arch now blocked. The battlements have been renewed. The font basin is set upon a modern base; it measures 22in by 29in with a depth of 18in. It bears an ornament of similar design to that on one of the memorial stones at **St Dogmael's Abbey**. The fragments of stained glass noticed by **Sir Stephan Glynne** in 1860 have been removed – Visited 16th **June** 1920.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)

The west tower with a low pointed arch and the stoup inside the north doorway are 13c. The rood loft staircase and the south aisle (the Capel Mair) may be 15c. The porch and the chancel are Victorian, as are all the windows. There are two Ogram/latin grave stones and one Latin stone, one has ring cross on as well.

1] Latin SOLINI FILIUS VENDONI (Solini son of Vendoni)

2] Latin/Ogham ETTERNI FILI VICTOR (Etternus son of Victor) Ogham,,Ettern ...V....tor

3] Latin/Ogham DOBUNI FILI EVOLENGI Ogham ufot Maqui.s.....

Carved head in the interior of North doorway

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice is a vicarage, but although the Prebendary of **Clydey** is the rector, the presentation to the living belongs to the **Bishop of St Davids**.

This **Church** was assessed in 129I at £10.—*Taxatio*.

Cledey.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde **Johannes Spendlove** clericus est inde preb-endarius in Ecclesia Cathedrali Menevensi valet cor-munibus annis £12. Inde decima 24s. —*Valor Eccl*.

Cleydey.—Ecclesia Vicaria ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde **Morganus Thomas** est vicarius valet communibus annis £6. Inde decima 12s.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading, ' Livings Discharged ':—**Clydey** alias **Clydai** V. (St. Cristiolus). **Bishop of St Davids**. Rector or Preb. is Propr. of the Great Tithes. **King's Books**, £6. Clear yearly value, £25.—*Bacon's Liber Reg*.

On 27 Nov., 1899, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage on Velindre Farm, in the parish ox **Llanfyrnach**, Pems., belonging to this living.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J T Evans*

The **Church** possesses a chalice of 1574

Two pewter Plates with no marks.

Clydey Parish Church "No ecclesiastical division or township in this parish" 1851 **John Williams, Curate**

Parish entry 1929 **St Clydai & St Cristiolus** (Penrieth) & (**Castellan Church** in ruins) Incumbent and Curates; **W Edwards**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Soar **Baptist** Erected in 1830; 1851 **David Jones**, Minister, Berllan, **Clydey** Present Chapel Built 1879, modified, 1881 Still open 1998. The Chapel is built in the Romanesque style with a gable-entry plan and external baptistry.

Bwlch-Y-Groes **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel, Bwlch-Y-Groes

Bwlch-y-Groes **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1797, rebuilt in 1832, again in 1883 and restored in 1896. The present Chapel, dated 1896, was built in the Simple round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Bethel Independent Sunday School, Llanbeddau, Trelech

Bethel Independent Chapel was built in 1897 in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. By 1988 this Chapel had fallen into disuse and by 2006 had been converted into a house. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Llwyn-Drain **Independent** Sunday School, Llwyn-Drain

Llwyn-Drain **Independent** Sunday School was built in 1856 and restored in 1935. The present Sunday School, dated 1935, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Llwyn-Yr-Hwrdde **Welsh Independent** Chapel, Tegryn

Llwyn-yr-Hwrdde **Independent** Chapel was built in 1805, rebuilt in 1817, enlarged in 1844 and restored in 1870. The present Chapel, dated 1870, is built in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Names connected with Clydey

Lloyd Hugh of Ffoes helig Cardigan – for lands on **Clydey** and Narberth in right of his wife 1701 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Davies Samual	1862	Clydey	discovered Bronze Spear heads Pantymaen Farm while digging a ditch
		Arch Camb	1893
Davies Rev	1897	Clydey	Vicar of Cenarth Arch Camb 1897
de Bray Henry	1275	Clydey	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Gwyn John	1563	Clydey	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Llewellyn David	1564 Jan 13	vice John Gwyn Clydey	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Rhys John	1897	Clydey Prof--	LL D Epigraphic Notes on old Pembrokeshire stones Arch Camb 1897 Page 125
Saunders Erasmus	1670	Rev	Born at Clydey North Pembrokeshire the son of Tobias Saunders of Cilrhedyn , Pembs., and Lettice Phillips of Penboy , Carms. Educated Jesus College Oxford where he helped Edward Lhuyd collecting information regarding Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire –Appointed curate of blockley in Worcestershire 1702 and vicar 1705 He also held the living as rector of Helmdon which he held as an absentee pluralist till 1721 In 1709 he had been preferred to a prebendary stall in the collegiate Church of Christ Brecon. He married Dorothy Lloyd daughter of Humphry Lloyd of Aberbechan and they had 7 children. In his book of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St Davids publishes in 1721 he gives a very graphic description of churches in the diocese. " St Daniels near Pembroke is the haunt of jackdaws and owls.". He died at at Aberbechan on the 1 st June 1724 and was buried at St Mary's Shewsbury. His eldest son was Dr Erasmus Saunders , Canon of Windsor, Vicar of St Martin in the Fields and Prebendary of Rochester who died in 1775 Eminent Welshmen 1908
Solini		son of Vendoni	ancient Stone Clydey .
Spendlove Johannes	1534	clericus Clydey	ValorEcc
Thomas Morgan	1535	Clydey	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Thomas Morganus	1534	est vicarius Clydey	Valor Eccl

Clergy CCED

de Bray Henry.	1275.
Thomas Morgan .	1535-6
Williams Maurice,	vice deceased.1560. Jun. 5.
Gwyn. John	1563.
Llewellyn,David	vice John Gwyn,1564. Jan. 13.
Vaughan , Maurice	1633 Vicar
Vaughan, Maurice	1661 Vicar

Vaughan, Mauriti	1665	Vac (resignation)	Vicar
Vaughan, Jacobus		Curate	
Vaughan, Jacobo	1665	Vicar	
Vaughan, Mauriti	1665	(Resignation)	Vicar
Evans, Evan	1688	Vicar	
Evans, Evan	1714	Vicar	
Price, David	1714	Curate	
Evans, Evan	1717	Vicar	
Lewis, David	1717	Curate	
Evans, Evan	1720	Vicar	
Jones, Johannes	1720	Curate	
Evans, Benjamin	1722	Curate	
Evans, Benjamin	1725	Curate	
Jones, Johannes	1728	Curate	
Jones, Johannes	1731	Vicar	
Griffiths, Samuel	1761	Curate	
Prichard, William	1763	Curate	
Jones, John	1765	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Jones, Daniel	1765	Vicar	
Jones, Daniel	1769	Vac (cession)	Vicar
Griffiths, Samuel	1769	Vicar	
Griffiths, Samuel	1798	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Evans, David	1798	Vicar	
Thomas, Thomas	1803	Curate	
Thomas, Thomas	1804	Curate	
Evans, David	1817	Curate	
Griffith, James	1823	Vicar	
Jones, Thomas	1823	Curate	
Evans, David	1823	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Clarke, John William	1826	Curate	
Thomas Thomas, David	1827	Vicar	

Griffith , James	1827	Vac (resignation)	Vicar
Thomas Thomas , David	1827	Vicar	
Evans , David	1828	Curate	

Hearth Tax

ap Evan Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
ap Owen Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Bevan John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Bowen Morice	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Evan	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Eynon	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Jenkin	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David John Griffith	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Morgan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Morice	1670	Clydey h4 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Thomas	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
David William	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan James	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Evan John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Griffith David	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith James	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith Jane	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith Margaret	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith Thomas	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Harry David	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
James John	1670	Smith Clydey h2 Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax
James John Thomas	1670	.Clydey h Kilgarron	Hundred	Hearth Tax

James Morgan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
James Morgan Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin David	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
JenkinMargarett	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
JenkinThomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John David	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John David	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John David John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John David	1670	of Penygloy Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John James	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John James	1670	fiddler Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John John Thomas	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Philip	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Thomas	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Thomas Jenkin	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis David	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis Susan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis Thomas John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Llewhelin Anne	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Llewhelin David	1670	Clydey h3 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan David	1670	esq. Coellwyd Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan David	1670	gent Blaenbilan Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Griffith	1670	Clydey h3 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan Gwenline	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan James	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan James	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Morgan Katherine	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Mary	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Morgan Owen	1670	.Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Owen James	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Morgan Thomas , Griffith	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Morice Inon	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice Thomas	1670	Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen David	1670	Clydey H1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Owen Elizabeth	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Owen John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Owen Morgan	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Parry John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell David Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell Mathias	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees David David	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees Griffith	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees Hugh	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard James	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Saunders Tobias	1670	Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Thomas James	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Mary	1670	widow Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Morgan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan James	1670	clerk Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
William James	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
William Morgan James	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
William Morice	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Maurice	1560 Jun 5	Clydey	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Clydey is an agricultural area, labourers receive 6s a week on their own finding. There is no resident Clergyman but there is one land proprietor resident. **Dr Jones** does not contribute to a school but is willing to grant a site to build one. The moral character of the the population is recorded as "good". It is not known how many children are not in receipt of any education. For the most part the people of the parish cannot read or write. – **Rev Thomas James Curate of Clydey, Cardigan.**

Mining Clydey

Un-named Mine SN 234.324. Shaft adjacent to old lane 300 yards south south west of Llwyn yr hwrdd. Lead trial late 19th / early 20th century. Disturbed ground only visible.

Cottage Mine Exact location not known; reportedly in the hands of **Llanfyrnach** Mine lessee in 1860s.

Un-named Mine SN 232.314. Trial adit 300 yards east north east of Llwyn celyn isaf. No historical detail available. Probably 19th century trial for lead. Open and used as water supply to farm.

Un-named Mine SN 229.308. Trial adit actually within the compensation dam area 500 yards west south west of Llwyn celyn lan. No historical detail. Adit still open.

Sites of Interest

Lost Churches In Wales.

To The Editor Of The **Arch. Camb.** Oct. 30, 1863.

Sir,—For the information of an " Old Member," I herewith send you a list of several lost churches. In the parish of **Clydey, Pembrokeshire**, celebrated for its inscribed stones of an early **Christian** date, there exists on the farm of Plas yr bendy an oblong-square mound, the site of a lost Chapel called " Cappel Mair" (**St. Mary's** Chapel). The ruins are covered with turf, but easily traced. The mother **Church** of **Clydey** contains a very ancient monument to the memory of a family living at Cappel Mair, probably at Plas yr **Hendy**.

RCAM

Castell y Blaidd

This is a tumulus, not a **Castle**; though the possibility that it may have been both should not be hastily dismissed. There is however, nothing beyond the word “**Castell**” to support the latter identification, while there is good but not first hand evidence to prove its sepulchral purpose. It shows as a low, circular, grass-grown mound, having an average height of 2ft and a circumference of about 150ft, and bears evident signs of being opened. The field within it stands has been subdivided, the intervening hedge carried directly over the mound. The site is within a few yards of the boundary between the counties of **Pembroke** and **Carmarthen**, and nearly at the junction of two important roads. Visited 17th September 1914

Crug Bach

This is a mound on the south eastern margin of Rhos y llyn, a small lake which both the name and the situation prove to have once existed here. The mound is evidently sepulchral and does not appear to have been disturbed. Its height is 5ft and circumference at base about 250ft. There formerly stood a second mound known as Crug y llyn, on the south west margin of the same lake. The site is now occupied by a farm house of the name, and no trace remains of the mound. Visited 27th December 1914.

Caer Hen Feddau

About 200yds north east of the hamlet of hen Feddau, and on a field styled Parc y Gaer is a slight circular depression 15ft in diameter. It is said to present the same appearance as it has always done within living memory. It is undoubtedly ancient, and the site is probably that of a dismantled tumulus; against which suggestion stands the field name of Parc y Gaer, unless that name is a substitution for and earlier Parc y Garn –Visited 27th October 1914.

Castlell Crychydd ; the heron's **Castle**

This is a fine mound and **Bailey** earthwork, well placed on the spur of a gentle Hill at an altitude of 500ft and commanding a clear view on all sides except the south, where the land rises slightly. The fall to the river Cynnifa is by a gradual slope of about a mile. The **Pem Arch Survey** gives the following description of this earthwork :-

The Heron's **Castle** is a very interesting camp. Situated on the blunt end of a Hill is a sort of tump surrounded by a deep ditch dug through slatey soil. All the soil has been heaped up on the tump, thus levelling up the space on which may have stood a wooden castalet, and forming a bank from 8 to 18ft high. On the western side is a lane 175yds long with a bank on each side. This is in fact a covered way leading to water. This covered way also forms the defence of an area between the castalet and the water on the north western side. This area is protected on the other sides by the tump and a bank and forms an outer ward of the camp; The entrance to this last was formed by a bank across the ditch from this outer ward. The builders of the “Heron's **Castle**” had advanced very considerably in the art of fortification, and protected the water supply. Perhaps we should not be far wrong if we ascribed this **Castell** to the period of the English /**Welsh** wars.

Fenton (Tours p 487) calls this camp Nant y **Castell**, and says that he picked up bits of Pottery there which may be

Roman?.

The mound is completely surrounded by a dry moat 10ft wide, except on the western side , where the soil was left to form the entrance from the courtyard into the mound **Castle**. From the bottom of the moat the mound rises to an average height of 18ft. The summit, which has a diameter of 30ft has been hollowed out to an unusual depth of about 7ft, and the fall from the circumference to the centre is fairly regular on all sides. The courtyard or **Bailey**, which is somewhat irregular in shape measures 90ft by 30ft . It is protected by a bank of 5ft interior height falling on the outside to a shallow ditch 6ft in width. On the side furthest from the mound the ditch becomes a lane leading to a spring still known as Ffynnon **Castell**, while the well field is called Parc **Castell** --Visited 15th June 1920

Castell Crychudd;Castell Cicydd

'Heron's **Castle**': the embanked motte encloses an area some 24m across, showing a clear causewayed entrance into the banked & ditched **Bailey** enclosure on the west, which is some 70m north-west to south-east by 38m: the earthworks on the west, where the **Bailey** rests on a stream, may represent some form of water management feature (a mill, or fishpond).

Motte and **Bailey Castle** in very good state of preservation. The **Castle** mound rises 20ft (6.1m) above the encircling ditch. The mound is saucer shaped and the interior is 12ft (3.6m) below the edges. **Bailey** bank exists on north and south On the west the ground is scarped. Source: *Extract from Cadw FMW report, 1950.*

Inscribed Stones

The following inscribed stones removed from various sites in the parish, have been placed in the parish **Church** for better preservation.

1] A stone which formerly stood built into the wall of the churchyard, immediately beyond the lych gate, having probably been placed there after one of the restorations of the **Church** or upon reparation of the churchyard wall. The close of rough ground directly to the north east of the **Church** is called Parc Y Maen and there can be no doubt that this was a former and probably the original site of the boulder. It is 5ft in length, of irregular shape and thickness “ The legend is in **Roman** capitals of a debased type with a tendency to minuscule form” The inscription reads
SOLINI FILIVS VENDONI There are no Ogam scores.

The latest scholar to examine the stone **Prof R.A.S. Macalister** of Dublin, believes it to have originally borne an Ogam which has broken away “I judge this” he adds “from the appearance of

the angle which would have been inscribed, for no trace of the scores remains

2] The earlier position of this stone was within the churchyard “close to” (according to **Brash**). “forming part of” (**Westwood**), the north wall. It measures 4ft high, 13 in broad, 11 in thick at the centre, and has supported a sundial. The Latin reads

ETERNI FILI VICTOR

while the Ogam (reading the longer line upwards and the shorter line downwards) represents

ETTERN ...TOR.

“The first E of the ogam is not very plain; but in view of the unmistakable E of the Latin, there can be little doubt that the Ogam once read something like the following

ETTERNI MAQUI FICTO” (**Brash**)

3] The third stone now in Clydai **Church** is said to have once stood in “an old chappel in the churchyard” but at a date not far beyond living memory was removed to the farm of Dugood, about two miles north of the **Church**, where it lay until restored to the **Church** by the late **Mr Henry Owen D.C.L.**, a member of this Commission.

The monument is of especial importance as bearing not only a memorial inscription in both Latin and Ogam, but also an equal arms cross within a circle. The form of the cross is similar though not identical with many of the earliest crosses that are found in the Celtic areas of the British Isles.”The entire length of the stone is 4ft 3in, breadth at bottom 11 ½ ins, at top 14in and from 3 to 4 in in thickness” (**Brash**). The readings appear to be :

in Latin, DOBOT[VCI] FILIUS EVOLENG

in Ogam DOV[O]T[A]C[O]S.

The stone came into notice through the enquiries made by **Edward Lhuyd**, keeper of the **Ashmolean Museum**, Oxford, of the Clergy and others of the Principality in the year 1698. **Lhuyd** may himself visited Clydai; but at any rate one of his assistance who reached the place took a sketch of the inscription, and this sketch, or a copy of it, passed at Lhuyd's death in 1709 to **Mr John Anstis**, in whose collection, now in the British Museum, it has been preserved. The sketch is extremely rude, and is evidently the work of one who has been told to be a faithful copyist of the letters and markings that he saw upon the stone, but who was not equal to a drawing of the cross

Westwood adds: “If, as may be conjectured, the cross with its double lined stem and transverse lined base is a subsequent addition to the stone, some of the older letters may have been cut through” **Brash** remarks; “This stone most truly tells its own tale. It was originally selected as the sepulchral memorial of some Gaedhelic worthy, and his name and patronymic inscribed in Ogam on the angle reading from the bottom or broad end upwards.... At some later period it was transformed into the grave pillar of another personage, whose inscription was cut on the face of the stone in the letters and language introduced by their **Roman Masters** and the universal in Britain.

It was evidently removed from its pagan cemetery, and the cross having been inscribed upon the

broader end which originally went into the ground it was turned bottom upwards and placed either as a monument or as a consecrated emblem of **Christianity** adjoining the Christian **Church**. That the cross had nothing to do with either of the inscriptions is quite evident from the fact that the commencement of both should of necessity be buried in the earth when the cross end was turned upward. An additional evidence is the partial defacement of the Latin inscription by the long vertical and transverse scores cut in the face of the stone, or which may have been a portion of an intended shaft to the wheel cross such as I have often seen on other pillar stones” (*Arch Camb* 1874 p283)

In the summer of 1921 the inscriptions at Clydai were carefully examined by **Prof R.A.S. Macalister of Dublin**. Of the stone under consideration he observes:

“ I have no hesitation in reading

DOBITVCI FILIUS EVOLENGI;

the lettering has been cut into by the stem of a later formed cross, but every letter except the first I is quite distinct”.

Carn y Fran

The cairn which is known to have occupied this site about 300yds east of **Castell** Crychydd has been cleared away –Visited 15 **June** 1920

Pant y Maen

There has been considerable clearance of stone from this field among which may have been the ruins of a cairn –Visited 17th September 1914.

Crug y mynach

The map attached to the ***Tithe Schedule*** shows the site as Crug y Mynach. ‘The monks grave mound’. So far as it can be located, this appears to have been at the western angle of two country roads about 200yds north of Fron fedw cottages, and directly north of the Glog quarries. A mound was cleared away about 60yrs ago, when what was described by an old inhabitant of the parish as “a piece of bronze” was discovered –Visited 14th **June** 1920.

Hen feddau

This name is now borne by a small hamlet in the south eastern part of the parish, a few yards from the ***Carmarthenshire*** boundary. ***Fenton (Tour 484)*** speaks of “lines of parallel ridges of considerable length, overthrown with heath, and seemingly of antiquity, a little to the right of the ancient road hereabouts known by the popular name of Sarnau, but a thorough investigation of them I reserve for my tour through the country they are in”- that is, the county of **Carmarthen**, but the

opportunity does not appear to have presented itself. He continues”The tradition is that that there was a great battle fought here, and that the bodies of the slain were deposited in the regularly semi cylindrical ridges” No trace of graves could be found in the immediate vicinity of the village of Hen feddau; nor were any traditions of such known to several old people of the place; so that it seems probable that **Fenton's** remarks are intended to apply to Parc y beddau in the parish Cilrhedyn west, now in the county of **Pembroke**, but formerly in that of **Carmarthen**, where there certainly are “lines of parallel ridges of considerable length”--- Visited 27th October 1914.

Hendre Cymry

“Here” says **Fenton** (Tour 487) “I turn down the slope of a Hill to a place called Hendrev Cymry, by its name and accompanying tradition the site of an old British town, to which I observed a paved road leading that began at the base of the Hill”

NB The name denotes rather a medieval trev or township that was occupied wholly or chiefly by **Welsh** tribesmen, and administered according to **Welsh** custom.

Dolau llannerch

Of this old mansion, the home of a family named **Lloyd**, which is said to have been built in castellated style, nothing is now visible above the surface. It stood immediately south of the present house – Visited 14th **June** 1920

Fron Hall Enclosure, west Cilrhedyn

A ploughed-out semi-circular outward facing scarp represents the remnants of a banked circular enclosure, 20m in diameter, thought to have been an enclosed settlement. J.**Wiles** 28.02.02
RCAHMW

Crug Bach, **Rhos-Y-Llyn**

A round barrow, 21m diameter and 1.5m high, disturbed about the centre. J.**Wiles** 28.02.02
RCAHMW

St Teilo's Stone, west Cilrhedyn

A plain, rough hewn monolith, 1.3m high and 0.4m square, set upon a roughly shaped block 1.4m square and 0.3m high. The most secure attribution for this monument is that it was the pillar of a sundial (now lost). It would appear that it was originally a churchyard cross, whilst it is also recorded as an (Ogham) inscribed stone. J.**Wiles** 28.02.02 **RCAHMW**

Hen Caerau, west Cilrhedyn

A near-circular earthwork enclosure, set upon a slight shelf on ground falling to the north-west, having an internal diameter of 28-32m & being defined by two concentric banks, the work being some 56m across overall: destroyed by cultivation on the south-west and otherwise generally ploughed down. J.**Wiles** 23.03.05 **RCAHMW**

Castell Gilfach Gam Promontory Fort

Site of Iron Age promontory fort, recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance. **T. Driver**, **RCAHMW**, 19th Oct 2010.

Capel Mair

A writer in an early volume of **Arch Camb** (1864 p178) states that “in the parish of **Clydey**, there exists on the farm of Plas yr **Hendy** an oblong square mound , the site of a lost Chapel valled Cappel Mair (**St Mary's** Chapel) the ruins are covered with turf but easily traced.” The site could not be located, nor is anything remembered of such a building. The south aisle of the parish **Church** is known as Capel Mair and there may be some confusion.

Garreg Lwyd

A farm with no grey stone now standing on it.

Parc maen

Parc maen **Llwyd**

These sites show no present signs of one or more standing stones

Finds

Stone Axe

On the occasion of the visit of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** to **Cardigan** in the year 1859, a stone axe said to have been found at Bwlch blaen euerfa in this parish (**Arch Camb 1859 p349**) was exhibited Its present whereabouts is not known.

Hoard of Bronze Implements

What is said to be the most considerable find of bronze implements hitherto recorded as having occurred in Wales was made in the autumn of 1859. It is especially important to fix upon the exact spot where the discover took place but a difficulty arises from the vagueness of the meagre accounts published on the subject. **Dr Walter D Jones** of Glan Cuch possessed the greater number of the

objects forming the hoard but wrote a short account two years after the occurrence in which he states that “ in the course of draining a bog near Henfeddau some curious pike heads and other remains of ancient British weapons and found a pit of turbary peat about 3ft deep”

The find is now represented by 31 separate pieces at **St David's College Lampeter** presented by Dr **Jones** and two spearheads and the butt end of a spear now in the **Museum of the Carmarthenshire antiquarian Society**. Seen 13th October 1920

Dugout

About the year 1903 a boat fashioned out of a single oak baulk was discovered at a depth of 8ft in a peat bog upon a farm of Nant Ifan fawr. It was uninjured, with the exception that its sides has been somewhat flattened by the pressure of superincumbent earth. It measures 9ft 3in in length interior depth of 12 in from thwarts to a perfectly flat bottom which has a width of 22 in; the trunk had been hollowed out to an average thinness of 6in.. There is no keel. The bow is pointed, and traces of rowlocks for paddles remain on both sides. After exposure to all weathers in the farmyard for nearly 20 years its true character was recognised by our Assistant Inspection Officer, and by the generosity of its discoverers it has been presented to the museum of the **Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society**.

Coedcanlas

Daugleddau Estuary published by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.

St Mary's Church (remains of): From the records in the archives of **St David's Cathedral** it is known that **St Mary's Church** dates from 1401 and was rebuilt in 1725. The poverty in the area is reflected in the very small headstones (inscribed only with the person's initials) in a tiny cemetery. The four external walls of the **Church** are virtually intact.

1546 Survey of South Wales Chantries by Evan D Jones.

The Paryshe of Coydkenles in the sayd County of **Pembroke**.

1] Oure Lady Fre **Chappell** of Coydkenlas

2] Founded to Fynde one prest for euer And he to haue for his Salary by yere certeyn Tithes & oblicions which is worth one yere with an other by estimacon xlix.s with xx.ti Acres of glebe land being parcell of the same xlix.s

3] hath cure of soole to the number of xlvij. to howseling people & doth mynyster sacramentses and sacramentalles being distant from any oyer Paryshe Churche one myle & half.

4] xlix.s wherof For the prest stipend xliiij.s j.d obolus (halfpenny)

for the tenthes iiij.s x.d obolus xlix.s

And so Remaynythe nil

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

COEDCANLASS (COED-CANLAIS), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 245 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on the eastern bank of **Milford Haven**, from which there is a ferry to **Llangwm**, on the opposite shore; and is five miles distant from **Pembroke**, across the ferry at **Lawrenny**. The substratum of the soil is a fine limestone rock, which is quarried to a considerable extent. The living is a donative, with a stipend of £20 per annum, paid by **Sir John Owen**, Bart., the impropiator.

The **Church** is a small picturesque building of great antiquity, repaired some years since, at the expense of **Sir John Owen**: divine service is only occasionally performed in it, but burials generally, the remaining ecclesiastical rites being celebrated at **Martletwy**. Here are the ruins of an ancient mansion, which bore the same name as the parish, and belonged to the family of **Percival**. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £9 15s.

1923 RCAM . The Parish Church (St Mary's)??

The **Church** of this parish exists no longer except as a shapeless and indescribable ruin. It was once a free Chapel, to which the Episcopal Registers of **St Davids** under the year 1401 record the admission of **John Diane**, clerk, "to the free Chapel of the blessed **Mary** of Coed Kenlace," who, "touching the most holy gospels, took a corporal oath of canonical obedience, and that he would Faithfully cause divine services to be conducted in the said Chapel as had been accustomed of ancient times".

About the year 1600 **George Owen** describes it as being "in decay" (*Pem., ed. Henry Owen*, i, 309). According to **Browne Willis** the Chapel was rebuilt by **Sir Arthur Owen** of **Orielton** (d.

1753); but this probably means merely that it was so far repaired as to permit of services being held therein. The last nomination to the curacy took place in 1830.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was originally a free Chapelry. Whether it ever belonged to the **Knights of St. John** at **Slebech** is uncertain. It does not figure in the list of the possessions of that house, but as will be seen from the extract from the **Valor Ecc.** given below, an annual pension of 2s. a year was payable to the Preceptor of **Slebech**.

However this may have been, the Chapel belonged in 1535/4 to **John Butler** of Coedeenlas. By 1594 it had been acquired by purchase by **Benston**, and the edifice was then in decay. - **Owen Pem.** The Chapel afterwards came into the possession of the **Owens** of **Orielton**.

Coadcanlass Chapel., having laid 60 years in ruins, was neatly built on the Old Foundation, and endowed by **Sir Arthur Owen**, Bart., anno 1718. - **M.S. Browne Willis**. At the present time the Chapel is again in Ruins.

Libera Capella de Coidekinles. - Libera capella ibidem ad donacionem **Johannis Butler** patroni ibidem unde **Philippus Lloid** est inde custom Et valet per annum liijs iiijd. Inde sol in sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno iis ix&. Et in quadam pensione sol pre-eptori de Slebeehe quolibet anno ij.- Et valet dare 48s. 7d. Inde deeima 4s. 10d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Not in Charge" - Coadcanlass Chap. in **Martletwy** Parish. **John Butler**, Patr., 1535; **Sir Hugh Owen**, Bart. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**

1847 Education in Wales (The Blue Book) Coedcanlas

--No resident clergyman – Main employment Agriculture and mining wages 1s 6d per day-- The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

Sites of Interest

Coedcanlas House

On gently sloping ground west of **Martletwy**, overlooking Beggar's Reach on the **Daugleddau**, is the great house and garden at Coedcanlas. In 1362 it was in the ownership of **Sir John Carew** and down the ages it passed to several different owners, including the **Owens** of **Orielton** in the mid-seventeenth century. Here, as at **Landshipping**, historical research and follow-up aerial photography have revealed the extensive earthworks of lost formal gardens, thought to have been established by the late seventeenth century. To the north of the house, in an area known as the 'Old Garden', earthworks of a former water garden survive, partly wooded. More extensive earthworks to the south survive in a field known as the 'Hop Garden'. Although at first glance the field would appear to be open pasture bisected by a stream and an oval pond, faint grids and squares can also be made out. A larger, square enclosure on the east side of the central stream is flanked on the west side by a series of six 'box-like' enclosures along the edge of the field. These appear to be the footings of former walled gardens, surrounded by moats or ditches and once containing paths, plants and trees. Although we have no direct record of the construction of these elaborate formal gardens, they are stylistically very similar to those at nearby **Landshipping** and may have been constructed by the same designer. **RCAHMW**

Coedcanlas Farmhouse,

Late medieval traces of vaulted under-Croft. Stone mullioned windows.

A stone-built, formerly vaulted, medieval first-floor Hall-house, which after alterations in the 19th century has the appearance of a 2 1/2-storey, end-chimney house of rectangular 3-unit plan with

both 19th century and 20th century fenestration and doorways. It has a massive projecting chimney to the east gable-end, a medieval ground-floor doorway and a corbelled area to the west-gable. The west gable-end has a series of blocked stone-mullion windows and the north side has a pair of blocked 2-light stone ovolo-moulded mullion windows to the original first-floor, which span the present floors.

Names connected with Coedcanlas

Clergy

Vicars Coedcanlas

1275. **Henry de Bray.**

1535-6. **Morgan Thomas .**

1560. Jun. 5. **Maurice Williams.**

1563. **John Gwyn.**

.....

Butler John of Coedcanlas 1608 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Boteler William 1492, 1 September Priory of **Carmarthen.**

On 1 September etc. **Sir Persivall**, chaplain, was admitted by the oft mentioned vicar in spiritualities to be Warden of the free Chapel of Coedcanlas then vacant by the resignation of **William Boteler** last Warden there,

Boteler John 1492, 1 September patron of the said Chapel of Coedcanlas.

Butler John Pre 1671 Coedcanlas Shield – bearing sable three cups argent married **Elizabeth Eliott** had a son **John Butler** There is a record of **John Butler** of Coedcanlas in 1535 whose wife was **Anne Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"**

Butler John Pre 1671 Coedcanlas Married **Alice Wogan** had a son **John Wogan Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"**

Butler John Pre 1671 Coedcanlas Son of **John Butler** and **Alice Wogan**. Was he the **High Sheriff 1608 Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"**

Butler John 1535 of Coedeenlas recorded in the *Port Books of Milford*
597

Butler John of Coedcanlas 1608 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell, s. (Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25) Pembrokeshire Parishes.*

Butler John 1553 of Coikemles, gent., and **Anne**, his wife,, July 28. Bond for the performance of covenants specified in a deed of even . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Diane John 1401 clerk Coedcanlas 1834 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis

Elliott Elizabeth Pre 1671 Coedcanlas "Shield bearing argent a fesse gules between four bars wavy , azure -married **John Butler** of Coedcanlas" *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Owen George 1600 in decay Coedcanlass *RCAM.*

Owen Arthur Sir of **Orielton** rebuilt Chapel Coedcanlass died 1753 *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.*

Owen Hugh 1670 **Sir** at Coedcanlas **Martletwy** H10 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax .*

Owen John 1834 **Sir** Bart Coedcanlas *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis.

Wogan Alice Pre 1671 Coedcanlas **Married John Butler son of John Butler and had a son John Butler** *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

.....

Quarries,
St Mary's Church, Coedcanlas

A large quarry comprising up to 5 large inroads including docks for vessels. The westernmost inroads extend for some 140m and creates a narrow waterway or dock 9m wide. A turning/warping berth is included. The waterway serving the quarry arm which extends northward to the edge of the **St Mary's** graveyard is also some 140m in length and appears to include a warping area at its northern end. The western arm doglegs through a narrow waterway (7m wide) to a **Quay** developed on the western bank. The warping area is some 20m x 19m. The total length of waterway is 120m. Immediately to south is a much shorter inroad/dock measuring 48m x 10m and another 20m x 20m. The quarries are now masked by tree cover and owned by the **National Trust**.

Garron Quarries west

A quarry with two inroads enhanced to create docks . The western inroad extends for some 100m with possibly a dredged channel extending some 80m. The warping area at the northern end is some 35m wide. The eastern inroad doglegs to a small square dock 23m x 15m. The dredged (?) channel for this dock is some 98m in length. Between the two is another berth, possibly awaiting berth for the western inroad, where 'Dock' is marked. This berth measures some 50m x 8m. The quarries

went out of use in the early 20th century and are now masked by tree cover. The channels and berth are still well-defined.

Garron Quarries East

A quarry with two inroads enhanced to create docks . The waterway servicing the water inroad curves to the north-west extends for some 108m with possibly a dredged channel extending some 48m. The warping area at the northern end is some 45 x 38m. The dock is on the southern side. The eastern inroad is much straighter and the waterway extends for some 85m. There appears to be no dredged channel in the approach. Whilst the eastern inroad has been abandoned, the western is now a boatyard with small craft berths.

Garron Quarries

A complex of five limestone quarries which were worked Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The limestone was extracted here and then loaded onto vessels which used dredged or enhanced channels to regain the main river they are similar to the **West Williamston** limestone quarries

Oyster beds

Rectangular, post-built structure, extending onto intertidal foreshore of Beggar's Reach below Coedcanlas house. A documented oyster bed linked to the nearby 'landing point' recorded on the **Historic Environment Record**. Recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 1st August 2007,

Cosheston

Elongated village-classic Norman type -ancient Saxon strip fields running perpendicular to main street- signs of farming from about 600-700ad
Middle stone age flints found by river

Cosheston –Church of St Michael & all Angels - according to **Sir Stephen Richard Glynne “1842”**

This **Church** is in a striking and elevated situation commanding a view over **Milford Haven**. It consists of a west tower, nave with north aisle, south transept, and chancel. The steeple is curious, - a small square embattled tower set over the west end, upon a kind of bracket, and surmounted by a small octagonal spire of stone. There is a kind of billet cornice below the battlement; the belfry windows quite open, and of rude work; two on the east side and one on each of the others. On the north side of the tower is a door by which there is an ascent to the steeple by rude stone steps outside the roof, there being rude stepping stones against (projecting from) the wall. The whole of the external walls seem to have been rebuilt in poor style. There are two oddly shaped, wide arches, much flattened between the nave and aisle. The pier seems to have been originally large square, and solid but is altered in an octagonal form. The windows were probably originally quite small. There is an arch to the transept, resembling those on the north side. The exterior is neat, but devoid of interest. The Chancel has open seats and a modern Gothic reredos.

NB This **Church** has been put into good repair in the year 1885. The Rector, the **Rev T G Cree**, had well restored the chancel some years previously.

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments 1922

This **Church** consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, south transept known as the **Paskeston** Chapel, south porch and small turret at the west end. Under a faculty obtained in August 1885, "for rebuilding portions of the **Church**," much of the former structure disappeared, the present building being practically a new one on the old foundations. Remains of the rood stairs, and of a tomb recess in the **Paskeston** Chapel, have been retained. All the windows are modern as is the vestry. The pier between the north aisle and the nave was removed and an arcade substituted. It was refloored and tiled. In the north-west angle of the chancel a squint-passage to the north aisle was retained and is now used for the **Organ**; as was also the turret with its small octagonal stone spire, the vane on which is dated C.H. 1781. The spire was removed in 1980 and the vane replaced. The rood screen to the **Paskeston** Chapel, the rood beam, the wooden crucifix and the **Bishop's** Chair were carved by **Mr John Mathias**.

The entrance to the tower is by a flight of external stone steps. Under the nave wall between the **Paskeston** Chapel and the south doorway is a well, now covered, which is said to have been used formerly as an adult baptistery. The font is modern; the basin of an earlier font was for some times at the rectory but is now in the **Church**.

Churchyard Cross Only the base stone (26 in by 24 in) with square socket remains, apparently in its original position on the south side of the **Church**.

Rectory house. This has been rebuilt; parts of an earlier house having plain vaulted basement chambers are incorporated in the modern house

Visited 3rd May 1922

Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1886 V iii 55

NB – The **Church** is entered in the *Taxatio*. of 1291 as “ecclesia Costyn” and there is no doubt the earlier form of the name of the parish was Costyn of Costonston. It appears as Costeyniston in the Inq. post mortem on **William Robelyn** in 26 *Edw III (1358)*

1115

Believed to be well established stone built Christian **Church** on the site already acc. to **Giraldus Cambrensis**

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice is a rectory, the patronage of which has continued in lay hands from the earliest known date.

1594 the patron was **Henry Wyrriott** of **Orielton**, the last male of his name, whose daughter and heiress married **Hugh Owen** of Bodeon **Anglesey** the founder of the family of **Owen** of **Orielton**. 1789

The patronage continued in the **Owen family** till 1789, yet curiously enough it was not appendant to any manor. **Owens Pem.**

1291

Under the name of Ecclesia de Villa Costyn, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £14 13s. 4d. the tenths thereon payable to the **King** being £1 9s. 4d. *Taxatio*.

Costenston Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione **Henrici Wyrriott** armigeri, unde **Johannes Lowys** clericus est rector habens rectoriam et glebam et valent fructus et emolumenta ejusdem per annum xij'i. Inde sol' in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodali-bus et procuracionibus vR ixd. Et remanet Clare £11 12s. 11d. Inde decima 23s. 3id.--*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Cocheston alias **Cosheston R. (St. Michael)**. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s 4d. Archidial' quolibet arulo 5s. 9d. **Sir Arthur Owen**, Bart., 1740. 1751; **Sir William Owen**, Bart., 1774, 1780.

Clear yearly value, £32. **King's Books**; £11 12S. 11d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*. I

On 10 August, 1885, a faculty was obtained for taking down and rebuilding portions of the parish **Church**.

The earliest registers survive from 1723 but there is a gap around 1740 to 1754

The average congregation in 1851 was in the morning 94 and 97 in the evening. Compare this with the number of Easter Communicants of 41 in 1996

Non Conformist Chapels

There was originally a non-conformist Chapel called Nebo situated near Mount Pleasant **Cosheston**. This appears to have begun through the efforts of home mission and a place of worship was erected in 1832. It was linked with the Tabernacle **Pembroke**. In 1851 the average congregation was 20 in the morning and 55 in the evening

Independent Chapel

Under the jurisdiction of the **Independent** Chapel at **Pembroke**

In 1851 it is recorded that **John Lewis** was the Deacon and that meetings were held for prayer exclusively every Sunday evening The average congregation was 45

Sites of Interest

Cross.

Only the base stone (26 inches by 24 inches), with square socket-hole, remains, apparently in its original position on the south side of the **Church**.

Rectory.

This has been rebuilt; parts of an earlier house having plain vaulted basement chambers are incorporated in the modern house—

Visited, 3rd May, 1920 **RCAM**

W Glynne, Notes, Arch. Camb., 1886,-V, iii, 55.

The Original **Church** rectory was regarded as one of the two oldest rectories in Britain

1535

Church Rectory described as "a house, stables and outbuildings of 2 acres valued at £10"

It is now in private hands having been sold by the **Church** about 1975.

St Davids Well RCAM

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. 51° 42' 12", long. 4° 51' 20")-

A spring in the east side of a field of the same name on **Paskeston** Farm to which pilgrimages are said to have been customary. A few stones, now much overgrown may be the foundations of a masonry well-head. **Tithe Schedule**, No. 283—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

Castles, Upper-, west-, Middle- **RCAM**

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.+ lat. 51° 41' 52", **Long.** 4° 54' 12").

Six fields, doubtless formerly one, abutting on Point Lane, half a mile west of the parish **Church**; they have **Long** been under cultivation, and no trace now remains of any earthwork which may have stood upon them

Stone Park **RCAM**

On this field, belonging to **Paskeston** :Farm, stood an erect stone, until its removal a few years ago as an obstruction. In 1922 it lay in a ditch beneath the west hedge, partly concealed by soil. **Tithe Schedule**, No. 2J6...

Quern Stones

Two perfect upper quern stones, said to have been found some years ago in the parish, where preserved in the rectory garden but are now in the **Church**.

The Brewery

Village Pub- Victorian Front, concealing much earlier building. When I was younger it was not noted for keeping to licensing hours. They used to say that the police gave up trying to catch them "as a police car would have to come in from the main road at Slade Cross the down a steep Hill and up the other side before it could turn right by **Ivor Kenneford's** farm then on the road a bit to the Pub. The coppers pint would be flat by that time". By that time as well everyone would have had plenty of warning. (One evening I was there with my Uncle who was a Birmingham Solicitor and he was amazed when after midnight the hatch opened to the snug and a voice said "you Ok or would you like another round")

Carpenters Arms

There used to be another Pub the Carpenter's Arms of which **Mrs Martin** was the landlady. Every lunchtime and evening there was a crowd of the older residents in there seated round the fire. Some like old Pop **Phillips** (Father of Councillor **Billy Phillips**) had their own seat which no one else could sit on. My father used to use the excuse every dinnertime that he had to go to the Carpenter's arms for his pipe tobacco. The only time **Pop Phillips** was ever known to give up his seat was when a very pregnant lady went in the pub. He very quickly stood up and she sat down. After she left there was inquiry as to why he had offered his seat. His reply "I've delivered cows, horses and sheep but never a baby and I "din't" intend to start now".

Cosheston Hall.

Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones*

On 26 August 1556 **Gelly Barret**, gentlemen, of **Gellyswick** and his wife **Mary** sold 'a tenement called the "Hall of **Cosheston**" to **John Rossant** of **Nash**, Husbandman, and Isabel his wife, and it remained in the owner-ship of the **Rossant** family for several generations. In 1659 the will of **John Rossant** of **Cosheston**, yeoman, mentions the 'house called the Hall of **Cosheston**'. His son, **Francis**, was assessed at two hearths in 1670.

In 1786 the Hall was owned and occupied by **Abraham Leach**.

Just north of **Cosheston** village there was a farm called Snailton owned and occupied by Rev. **William Holcombe**. For a time the **Allen** family were in occupation including **Seymour Phillips Allen** (High Sheriff 1850) and his wife **Lady Catherine**, daughter of the **4th Earl of Portsmouth**. Later, the name was changed to Woodfield and in 1894 it was occupied by **George Stepney Gulston**, and shortly afterwards bought by Major **Ivor**, afterwards **Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O.**, who enlarged the house and gave it the name **Cosheston Hall**. The General died in 1940, and afterwards it was the seat of his daughter, **Mrs. Basil Ramsden**, and her son, **Major Ivor Ramsden, M.B.E. (High Sheriff 1967)** one of **H.M. Gentlemen at Arms**, and **Deputy Lieutenant** was the next owner-occupier. The Hall was entirely rebuilt in the mid 19th century.

Paskeston Hall

Paskeston Hall the earliest part of which is a three-storey traditional style house dating from c1730. The Hall itself was added some 120 years later. The family name associated with the building of the original house is that of **Nicholas Roche**, a **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**.

The house is about a mile north-west of **Milton** village, and built in the Georgian style, with a modern extension to one gable end. The first-known folk at **Paskeston** were yeomen, probably tenants, namely **David Scurlock**, yeoman (1559), **George Ellys**, gent. (1617) and **William Jermin**, gent. (1626) son of **Rees Jermin**, yeoman, after which came **John Rossant**, (1659) son and heir of **James Rossant** of **Cosheston**, yeoman. The Rossants belonged to the minor gentry and lived at **Paskeston** during the period 1659-1780, acquiring a small estate, the last of whom we find at **Paskeston**, being **John Lewes Rossant**, gent., and **Mary** his wife and **John Rossant** and **John Lewes Rossant**, gent., all of whom were living there in 1780.

It is likely that there was a farm as well as the mansion there, as early as 1724; **Nicholas Rock** of **Paskeston**, was **High Sheriff** in 1729, and in his will, proved in 1759, he mentions his sons, **Nicholas**, **Mark**, and **George**, and 'my kinsman' **Thomas Roch** of Butterhill. He was succeeded by his son **Nicholas Roch** of **Cosheston**, who succeeded his uncle (who was still there in 1815). **Nicholas Roch** of **Paskeston** died there in 1866, and was followed by his son, also named **Nicholas Roch** who is included in the Landowners' Return of 1873 as owning 944 acres.

The next gentry family there was that of **Allen** (kinsman of the **Cresselly** stock), who were mentioned at **Paskeston** in 1894. **Newton Seymour Allen** DSO of **Paskeston** was **High Sheriff** in 1919 and died in 1934.

Historical Records - Extracts

1307 September 20

Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)

Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.

m.1 Writ 20 September 1307

m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after St Luke, 1 Edward

II. Pembroke. Jurors; **Richard de Stakepol, kt, David de la Roche , Stephen Perrot, Alexander Robelin, Robert Vacchan, William de Cripping, Walter berth, David de Villa Pattricii, Benedict de Horston, John Longe, John Coci, Ralph Benger.**

Costeyniston worth 8s; **Esse** 1d. all payable at the aforesaid two terms

Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 August 20 **Pembroke**

C Edward II File 85

Extent made before **John de Hamptona**, King's escheator, at **Pembroke** 20 August 1324 Jurors **Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.**

Aymer had in the county of **Pembroch** 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

Costyneston 2 knights' fees held by **John Wogan, John Beneger** and **William Robelyn**, worth yearly 40m.

Esse half knights' fee held by **Walter Maleufaunt** worth yearly 10m.

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward III**.

Jurors; **John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.**

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of **Pembroke** 25 1/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Costenynton, two fees held by **Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn** and **Ralph Benger's** heirs, worth yearly 40m

Esse half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m

1353 June 6

Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168

Writ dated 6 **June Edward III**, touching the knight's fees held by the late **Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**.

Inquisition at Pembroke 6 April 27 Edward III, before Thomas de Aston.

Jurors: **John Melyn, William Parthcorn, Thomas Castel, Richard ..rchar, John Wydelok, John Suteri, John Coke, David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, John Castel de fflemyNeston, John..... Edward Castel, John Bisschop.**

William Robelyn, on his death (Thursday n.a. **St Trinity 23 Edward III**) held of the demesne of **Pembroke** 2 1/2 carucates of land in Costeyniston by military service and doing suit to the Court of the gate of the **Castle of Pembroke**, and worth 40s yearly; also the free tenants of the said **William** pay a yearly rent of 4s 4d. Also he held of **John de Carrewe** kt., three bovates of land in le thorne, worth yearly 6s.; and **Robert, son of the said William**, is his heir and was 13 years and more at the time of his father's death; his marriage is worth £20.

1376 20 November

I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.

Jurors: **Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisschewall', John Kawerose, Walter rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.**

John de Hastings late **Earl of Pembroke**, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the **King** in chief, two knight's fees in **Costyneston**, which **William Robelyn, Thomas Wogan** and **Ralph Beneger** formerly held, worth in gross £21 yearly;

1377

Richard II seized the priory of **Pembroke** which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Castelmartyn ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc

Item dicunt quod Ecclesia **sancti Nicholai** cum duabus capell ultra reprisas

Val £x li

Item dicunt quod Ecclesia **sancti Michaelis** valet per annum ultra reprisas £xiiij. vjs viijd

[Portion]

Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de **Costynton** val per annum xs

Ecclesia de **Nassh** val per annum xid

Henry etc. to **H. Bishop of St Davids**, greeting

we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below,namely, of the **Church** of the town of **Cosheston** 44s.;

1513

Henry King of England etc.,. to **Edward** etc., **Bishop of St David's** greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation

or holy synod of such prelates and Clergy in the **Church** of the divine **Paul**, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English **Church** and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below, not otherwise not in any other manner, four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever, also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever, being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be Levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of **St Martin** in the **Winter** next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of **St Peter** ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles **Phillip** and **James** which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the **King** hanging on the file of the year 1513.

Collectors of the first kings tenth to be paid on the feast of **St Martin Bishop** and confessor above

The prior of **Pembroke** collector in the archdeaconry of **St David's**

The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been diminished, impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of **St David's** are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

In the deanery of **Pembroke** included in the underwritten churches are excepted
Cosheston

1534 The Rector's annual income at **Cosheston** was calculated as being £10

1648

On 16th July 1648 **Oliver Cromwell** invited the **Rev. Peregrine Phillips** of **Cosheston** to preach before him and his officers he was also vicar of **Monkton St. Mary's (Pembroke)**, as well as **Cosheston**. **Phillips** must have been well known to most of them, for notwithstanding the inconveniences of the siege he preferred to reside in his parish of **Monkton** rather than in the comparatively peaceful **Cosheston**.

Peregrine Phillips was the son of that Vicar of **Amroth** who declined to Read the Book of Sports, and suffered accordingly; probably in consequence of the father's firmness the son found friends. **Sir Hugh Owen** had given him the preferment of **Monkton**; **Roger Lort** that of **St. Mary's, Pembroke**; and he obtained **Cosheston** through the interest of **Sir John Meyrick**. He had been chosen one of the committee to inquire into the conduct of ministers; but all this availed him nothing during the siege, for the hungry Parliamentary troopers searched his house so diligently that he was obliged to secrete his scanty stock of flour in the bolster of his bed. Yet **Phillips** stood to his post and with him remained a certain plucky servant-maid who was in the habit of milking the Parsons cow, "caring nought for the storm of shot and shell which hurtled" overhead

A gable end in the village of **Monkton** in **Laws** time marked the site of **Phillips'** old vicarage.

Acc/to J T Rees "History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales" (1861)

the Oxford-educated **Phillips**, the son of a vicar of **Amroth**, was appointed to the **Llangwm** living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as **Sir Hugh Owen**, **Sir Roger Lort** and **Sir John Meyrick**, he was soon preferred first to **Monkton** and then to **Pembroke St Mary's**. When he preached before **Oliver Cromwell** and his troops during the siege of **Pembroke** (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, **Phillips** became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county, he preached in almost every **Church** English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at **Cardigan**, **Haverfordwest** and **Carmarthen**. He must have relinquished his **Pembroke** incumbency when the parishes of **Llangwn**, **Freystrop** and **Rosemarket** were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at **Freystrop** and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor **Captain Longmans**, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an un-named deaf woman and her alert grandson.. **Peregrine Phillips** continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the *Act of Uniformity* (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the *Book of Common Prayer*. Ejected from the Established **Church**, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman **Hill** Farm which he held from **Sir Herbert Perrot**, of **Haroldston**, and which he converted into an **Independent** house **Church** (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the **Green Meeting**, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on **St Thomas 's Green** and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) **Church Haverfordwest**. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector was buried near the pulpit at **Haroldston Church**.

1650 **Steven Love** a Londoner was appointed to the living of **Cosheston** as a result of the work of the *Propagation Committee*. He became a member of the **Green Meeting** in **Haverfordwest**. He later became minister **St Thomas** and **St Mary's** (1652) in **Haverfordwest**. (X ref this to the **Haverfordwest** plague history were he and his wife did so much work)

1690 **Thomas Bowen** of **Cosheston** refused to take the oath of allegiance.

1794 circa [**St Petrox**]

extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke** , to **William Stuart** Bishzp of **St David's**

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs

list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy

Lady Owen Orielton	£1 1 0
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John Campbell,esq., Stackpole	£5 0 0
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John Mirehouse,esq.,Brownslade	£1 1 0
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Revd C Prichard, St Petrox	£1 1 0
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Revd J Bowen, Rosecrowther	£1 1 0
Revd Mr Buckridge Pulchroan	£1 1 0
Revd G Jones Hogheston	£1 1 0
Revd J Holcombe Cosheston	£1 1 0
Revd J Hughes Bosheston	£1 1 0
Revd T Wood Curate of Pembroke	£0 10 6
Revd T Hancock , Vicar of St Florence	£ 0 10 6
Revd H Wood , Curate of Bosheston	£ 0 10 6

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Cosheston, 2 miles (N.) from **Pembroke**, containing 678 inhabitants.

The village is beautifully situated on the Southern declivity of a **Hill**, the base of which is washed by an estuary of **Milford Haven**, navigable for barges. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St.David's**, rated in the **King's Books** at £ 11 12s 11d and in the patronage of **Sir John Owen**, Bart. The **Church**, dedicated to **St.Michael**, is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture with a low tower surmounted by a spire.

The poor children of this parish are admissible into the National school at **Pembroke**. **John Jones**, esq., M. D., in 1698 bequeathed certain property for apprenticing poor children, and the relief of the aged and infirm, of the four parishes of **Lawrenny**, **Cosheston**, **St Davids**, and **Lampeter-Velvrey**, with a discretionary power to his brother, the **Rev. Mr. Jones**, as executor, to add other parishes: of the produce of this charity, **Cosheston** receives a sum amounting to about £30 per annum, which is appropriated agreeably to the directions of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £137. 15s

Some names associated with Cosheston

[There are many people whose names I would have liked to include from the time my father and mother had the Blue House Nursery – I will never forget them- they told me many stories- stories that had been handed down – old traditions – all which were of great help when I first started research. My thanks to all of them]

Clergy CCED

RECTORS

1325 **William Dryhull**

1500 **William Harris**

1535-6	John Lowys
1554	Lewis Lloyd
1572	Francis Laugharne
1616	Lewis Lewys
1663	William Jones
1663	Morgan Davies
1695	Owen Jones
1772	Rice Evans
1740	George Stokes, M.A.
1751	Lewis Evans
1780	William Holcombe, M.A.
1789	John Holcombe, B.A.
1842	William Bowling, B.A.
1879	Thomas George Cree, M.A.
1895	William George Spurrell, M.A.
1911	Jeremiah John Woolsey
1935	Hugh Thomas
1942	Vernon Johns
1943	Ernest Jones- C.I.C.during war
1946	Vernon Johns
1953	Gwynne T. Jones
1975	Colin W. Bowen
1985	Alan Thomas - P.I.C.

Land Tax 1791

PARISH and Property	SURNAME	FORENAMES
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Cosheston Back Tenement	Lowless	John (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Phillips	Benj. (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Rickson	William (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Wright	Richard (owner)
Cosheston Brother Hill	Gwyther	Thos (tenant)
Cosheston Brother Hill	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Cross Tenement	Evans	John (tenant)
Cosheston Cross Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston East Tenement	Hancock	Rev Thos (tenant)
Cosheston East Tenement	Mathias	Joseph (tenant)
Cosheston East Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston East Tenement	Scott	Elizabeth (tenant)
Cosheston Glebe	Holcombe	Rev J (owner)
Cosheston Hall	Leach	Abram (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Barger	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Canton	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Cousins	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Campbell	John (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Hancock	Elizabeth (tenant)
Cosheston Little Mayeston	Bargor	John (tenant)
Cosheston Little Mayeston	Phillips	William (owner)
Cosheston Little Mountain	Leach	Abram (owner)

Cosheston Little Mountain	Purser	William (tenant)
Cosheston Lower Tenement	Hancock	Hugh (tenant)
Cosheston Lower Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Lower Tenement	Phillips	Henry (tenant)
Cosheston Lowey	Garrot	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lowey	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Mayeston	Hancock	Rev Thos (tenant)
Cosheston Mayeston	John	William (tenant)
Cosheston Mayeston	Phillips	William (owner)
Cosheston Mayeston	Williams	Mrs (tenant)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Dally	John (tenant)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Williams	Margaret (owner)
Cosheston Paskeston	Butler	Peter (owner)
Cosheston Paskeston	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Cosheston Prudence Meadow	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Cosheston Prudence Meadow	Lowless	Henry (tenant)
Cosheston Snailston	Holcombe	Rev J (owner)
Cosheston Sullan	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Towns End	Morgan	David (owner)
Cosheston Warreston	Mathias	John (tenant)
Cosheston Warreston	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston west Tenement	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Cosheston west Tenement	Brinn	John (tenant)
Cosheston west Tenement	Campbell	John (owner)

Cosheston west Tenement	Hicks	Rev James (tenant)
Cosheston west Tenement	John	David (tenant)
Cosheston west Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston the Mill	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston the Mill	Thomas	Thos (tenant)

Allen Seymour Phillips May 24, 1815 born J. P. and D. L. High Sheriff, 1850 married 1843, **Fellowes Lady Catherine** (dau. of **Newton**, Earl of Portsmouth ---**Allen Seymour Phillips** and his wife Lady **Catherine** lived at Snailton **Cosheston** renamed Woodfield Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**.

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of Woodfield was mother of the **Allen Rev John Seymour M.** She laid the foundation stone of **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** May 1 1894.

Allen Newton Seymour 1857 DSO was Col. S. Stafford Regt. married in 1912. had a son --- **Allen Newton Seymour DSO** of **Paskeston** High Sheriff in 1919 died 1934 at **Cosheston** *Mjr Francis Jones*

Allen Elizabeth 1670 **Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Arnold Mathew 1670 **Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Barger John 1791/2 (tenant) **Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bathoe Dorothie 1670 **Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beede Thomas 1670 **Cosheston H2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Colin W 1975 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Bowling George 1806? **St Michaels Pembroke** *WWHR* Vol 1 P 285

Bowling William 1842 Aug 10 **Cosheston** Rector second son of **George Bowling St Michaels Pembroke**, *WWHR* Vol1 p284

Brinn John 1791/2 (tenant) **Cosheston west Tenement** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Brookes Jane 1670 **Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Browne Bridget 1670 **Cosheston H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Browne Griffith	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Bryn Mary	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Brynne Henry	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Butler Peter	1791/2	. (owner) Cosheston Paskeston	CRO Land Tax Records
Canton John Records	1791/2.	(tenant) Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	CRO Land Tax
Collin Griffith	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Collins Sarah	20 April 1816	Lampeter Velfrey , Singlewoman Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling at Market, Confession implicates Hughes Thomas , and Hughes Elizabeth his wife, Whitland , co, Carm., Prisoner aged 32, Pembroke Prosecutor Cole Elizabeth , Cosheston Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	
Cousins John	1791/2.	(tenant) Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	CRO Land Tax Records
Cree Thomas George M A	1879 Apr 7	Cosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 p284
Cree T G repaired 1885	Pre 1885	Cosheston Rev restored Chancel rest of Church	Notes on older Churches 1845– Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886
Dally John Records	1791/2	tenant Cosheston Middle Tenement	CRO Land Tax
David George	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
David John	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Morgan Tax	1670	clerk Rector Cosheston H 4 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth
David Richard	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Rowland	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Davies Morgan	1663 Sep 28	Cosheston Rector	WWHR Vol1 p 283
Davies Morgan	1690	Rev Cosheston Grammer School	Pembroke
Davies Morgan	1663	rector Cosheston Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Davies Morgan	1713	of Cosheston clerk gave £33 6 shillings and eight pence the interest thereof for ever towards the said Free School	Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 **Narberth** Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths Stephen Llangolman** esq. **Roch Nicholas Cosheston** esq. and **Phelps George Milford Haven** esq. had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land **Narberth** Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dawkins Thomas 1 January 1800 **Jeffreston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an oxhouse Prisoner aged 43 **Cosheston** Prosecutor **Thomas Evan Cosheston** Labourer Verdict Guilty Punishment To be whipped *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dryhull William 1325 Mar 9 **Cosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p283

Ellys George 1617 gent **Paskeston Cosheston** Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones*.

Evans John 1670 .**Cosheston** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans John 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Cross Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Evans Lewis 1751 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Evans Rice 1722 Sep 25 **Cosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P283.

Evans Widdowe 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Fincham J L 1850s Chief Constructor **Pater Yard** **Pembroke Dock** who lived in **Bush St** when he retired. His son in law was **McHugh Rev G** curate of **St Johns, Church**. Died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at **Cosheston**

Fowler Hugh 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Fowler John 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Froyne Richard 1670 **Cosheston** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garrot John 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Lowey *CRO Land Tax Records*

George Stepney 1894 **Gulston** **Snailton** – name changed to **Woodfield** **Cosheston**.

Griffith Henry 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hancock Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Lawrreny Ferry *CRO Land Tax Record*

Hancock Hugh 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Lower Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hancock T 1791/2 Revd Vicar of **St Florence** £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794 owner **Nash** west Ashwell, tenant **Cosheston** Mayeston *CRO Land Tax Records, Church* in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

Hancocke John 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harris William 1500 **Cosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p283

Harris William 1500 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hicks James 1791/2 **Rev** tenant **Cosheston** west Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe J 1791/2 **Rev** owner **Cosheston** Snailston 1794 **Cosheston**
CinW MS SD Lett 1209CRO Land Tax Records

Holcombe John BA 1789 Apr 8 **Cosheston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P 284
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Holcombe Mary 1830 10 12 died 56y **Cosheston** Memorial Stone **Cosheston**
Church wife of **Rev John Holcombe** Rector of **Cosheston**

Holcombe William 1780 Rev. Snailton **Cosheston** *Mjr Francis Jones*

Holcombe William 1764 May 16 MA **St Twinnels** Vicar 1768 Jan 8 Rector **Lawrenny**
Church 1780 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Avis writer niece of **Thomas Howell** **Whalecwm Cosheston**

Howell Daisy writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** **Whalecwm Cosheston**

Howell Florence writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** **Whalecwm Cosheston**

Howell Lillian writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** **Whalecwm Cosheston**

Howell Thomas 1860s shipwright at **Neyland** shipbuilding business **Whalcwm**
Cosheston had daughters and a niece who were authors

Jermin William 1626 gent **Paskeston Cosheston** Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones*

Jermine Joan 1670 **Cosheston** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Elizabeth 16 November 1814 **Cosheston** Servant Offence Theft of tea
from the dwelling house of prosecutor, her employer, **Cosheston** Prosecutor **Roch**
Nicholas, esq.,

John William 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Mayeston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Johns Vernon 1942 rector **Cosheston Church** - 1946 rector **Cosheston Church**
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Jones Ernest 1943 C I C during war rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire*
Parsons.

Jones Gwynne T 1953 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar **Pembroke St Mary's** 1690 Nov 21 Vicar
Pembroke St Michaels 1690 Nov 22 **Monkton** Vicar .1695 Jul 4 **Cosheston** Rector **WWHR**
 Vol1 . **WWHR**Vol3

Jones Richard 1670 **Cosheston** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones Richard 1670 junior **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones William 1662 Jan 26 **St Twinnels** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 307. 1663
Cosheston Rectors **WWHR** Vol1 p283.

Jones William 1663 rector **Cosheston Church** **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Lang Phillip 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Laugharne Francis 1572 **Cosheston** Rector **WWHR** Vol 1p283.

Lawless John 1 April 1784 **Cosheston** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Cosheston**
 Prosecutor **Cousins, John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Leach Abraham 1786 Hall of **Cosheston** Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones.*

Lewis John 1851 Deacon **Independent Chapel Cosheston** **Pembrokeshire**
Parsons.

Lewys Lewis 1616 Nov 18 **Cosheston** Rector **WWHR** Vol 1p283

Llewelin Mary 11 December 1782 **Cosheston** Spinster Offence Arson of
 dwelling house of prosecutor and **Davy. Margaret** **Cosheston** Prosecutor **Lawless, Henry**
Cosheston, overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd John 1554 Apr **Cosheston** Rector **WWHR** Vol 1p283

Lloyd Lewis 1554 rector **Cosheston Church** **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Long Peter 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Love Stephen and Deborah 1650 London Puritan Preacher Londoner **Stephen**
 sometimes spelt **Steven** Love and his wife **Deborah** arrived in **Pembrokeshire**. He had been
 appointed to the living of **Cosheston**, the Rector of which at that time was **Peregrine Phillips**, as a
 result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy
 Orders. In 1651 **Stephen Love** had been moved from **Cosheston** to **St Thomas's Church**
Haverfordwest as, according to records, Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "Love **Stephen**
 ClEric? "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of **St Mary's**" He and his wife worked
 unceasingly to help the victims while many of the town authority and Merchants fled. **HW Corp**
MS 584 1

Lowless Henry 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Prudence Meadow **CRO Land Tax**
Records

Lowless John 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Back Tenement **CRO Land Tax Records**

Lowys Johannes Parsons.	1535	clericus est rector Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire</i>
Lowys John	1535 6	Cosheston Rector <i>WWHR</i> Vol 1p283
Marchent Phillip	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Mathias John	1791/2	tenant Cosheston Warreston <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Mathias Joseph	1791/2	tenant Cosheston East Tenement <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Mathias John	1885	.Woodcarver Cosheston Church
Meredith William Prosecutor John Cousins,	1 April 1784	Excise officer Offence Assault. Cosheston <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Morgan David	1791/2	owner Cosheston Towns End <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Morgan David Cosheston	1860s.	builder from Jeffeston shipbuilding business Whalcwm
Morgan William	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Oliver Francis	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen Arthur Sir	1740?	3rd Baronet 1699, inherited - spouse Emma Williams had a son William 1724 1728 patron Hodgeston Church ,1717patron Llangwn Church 1740 patron Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons, Bacons Liber Regis WWHR</i> 1915, <i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.</i>
Owen Hugh <i>Parsons.</i>		of Bodeon Anglesey patron Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire</i>
Owen Ann? <i>Records</i>	1791/2	Lady owner Cosheston Back Tenement <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Owen William	1774	Sir Bart patron Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Owens John	29 March 1790	Cosheston Labourer Offence Theft of money from prosecutor's dwelling house. Indicted for larceny felony written on the left hand side of the document Value £1 3s. 6d. Nash Prosecutor Jones David, Nash, Yeoman <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Palmer Francis	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Peirce Thomas	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Penry Morris	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Powell Mary	1670	Cosheston H3 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Pritchard Richard 1670 **Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Proute Phillip 1670 **Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Purser Charles William Nash born 7 Oct 1867 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Saltern, Edith Alice** on 27 Sep 1899 at **Logan** , Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Eliza Moretty born 1 Feb 1879 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** died 6 May 1956 Nampa Canyon Idaho Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Ashcraft, Enock Noah** on 18 Apr 1896 at **Login** , Cache, Utah She was buried on 10 May 1956 in Kohler Cemetery, Nampa, Canyon, Idaho. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Francis born 3 Nov 1816 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** died 9 Oct 1898 Hyde Park Cache Utah married to **Eynon, Frances** on 11 May 1839 at **Lawrenny, Pembroke**, South Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Frank born 27 Dec 1872 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Heal, Laura Ann** abt. 1924 at Soda Springs, Idaho *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Ivor 1976 **Cosheston - Pembroke Dock**

Purser James born 10 Jun 1841 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Naish, Rebecca** on 22 Dec 1860 at Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser James born 3 Apr 1874 **Lawrenny Ferry Cosheston Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Paul, Martha Priscilla** on 8 Nov 1899 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Louis born 20 Nov 1875 **Lawrenny Ferry, Cosheston, Pembroke** Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Bigler, Virginia** on 18 Jan 1899 at **St. Anthony**, Fremont, Idah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Louisa born 17 Jul 1843 **Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Maria born 10 May 1862 **Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Peter born 5 Jul 1848 **Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser William 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston Little Mountain** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ramsden Basil 1959 **Mrs daughter of Sir Ivor Philipps** conveyed **Pembroke Castle** to trustees. Occupied **Cosheston Hall** Acc to **Mjr Francis Jones**.

Ramsden Ivor 1967 Major M B E High Sheriff occupied **Cosheston** Hall Acc to Mjr *Francis Jones*.

Reynold Charles 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynold Roger 1670 **Cosheston** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rickson William 1791/2 tenant **Cosheston** Back Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Robelyn William died in 1349, held at **Cosheston** of the Earl by military service and suit at the court of the **Castle** gate at **Pembroke** " also of **Sir John de Carew** three bovates of land at Le Thorn, in **Cosheston** the marriage of his heir, **Robert**, then aged thirteen years, was worth £20, which means that the possessions of the **Robelyns** were of importance.

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston **Cosheston** ? of the Earl, at **Oggeston Hodgeston** of **Walter de la Roche** at **Jameston** of the **Lord** of **Manorbier**, at **Williamston**, and **Redbard Redbertli** of the **Master of Slebech** and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at **Jorbardeston Yerbeston** of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Robelyn David 1362 of whom **John de la Roche** held at Snelston Snailston in 1376. The last we find of the **Cosheston** family was

Robelyn Henry 1447 was dead in 1447

Roche Nicholas 1730 a **High Sheriff** of **Pembrokeshire** **Paskeston** Hall **Cosheston** 1730 Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**.

Roch Nicholas 1777 of **Paskeston** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* had a son **Rev Dr Roch Nicholas** --

Roch Nicholas 1851 **Paskeston Pembroke** Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Roch Nicholas 1873 included in the Landowners Return of owning 944 acres **Cosheston** Acc to Mjr *Francis Jones*.

Roch Nicholas 1815 of **Cosheston** son of **Nicholas Paskeston** **Cosheston** Acc to Mjr *Francis Jones*.

Roch Nicholas 1835 of **Cosheston** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Roch Nicholas 1815 **Rev Dr of Paskeston** -- **Pembroke** Mayor **Roche** M A esq. **Paskiston** **Cosheston** Jan 5th 1847 Report on *The The State of Education in Wales WWHR* 1915.

Roch Nicholas 1866 of **Paskeston** died there in 1866 succeeded by his son **Nicholas** **Cosheston**. small **Cannon** balls field at **Paskeston** *Arch Camb* 1851 II ii 335. Acc to Mjr *Francis Jones*

Roch Nicholas AdAmson 1872 of **Paskeston** JP son of **Rev Dr Roch**

Rossant Francis 1670 **Cosheston** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rossant	Francis	1670	son of John Hall of Cosheston <i>Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.</i>
Rossant	John	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rossant	John	1659	Paskeston Cosheston <i>Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.</i>
Rossant	John Lewes		gent and Mary his wife Paskeston Cosheston <i>Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.</i>
Rossant	John	1659	of Cosheston Yeoman the Hall of Cosheston. <i>Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.</i>
Sanders	Henry	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Sayse	miles	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sayse	Rice	1670	Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Scott	Elizabeth	1791/2	tenant Cosheston East Tenement <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Scurlock	David	1559	Yeoman Paskeston Cosheston <i>Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.</i>
Spurrell	William George	1895 Oct 8	MA Cosheston Rector 1911 Feb 18 Carew Vicar wrote <i>History of Carew 1921.</i> <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p284 &p 264
Stiffbrow	John	1670	. Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Stokes	George	MA 1733 Jan 6	Rector Lawrenny Church 1740 Apr 3 rector Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i> <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 P284.
Tasker	John	15 November 1790	Upton esq.. Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting and maintaining a hedge or fence across it. Cosheston Prosecutor Butler Peter , esq. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Tasker	John	1791/2	owner Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Teague	Richard	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Teague	?	1670	Widdowe Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Alan	1985	P I C rector Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Thomas	Griffith	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Hugh	1935	rector Cosheston Church <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Thomas	Thomas	1791/2	tenant Cosheston the Mill <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Vaughan	John	1670	Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Vaughan	?	1670	Widdowe	Cosheston	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	Margaret	1791/2	owner	Cosheston		Middle Tenement		<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Williams	?	1791/2	Mrs tenant	Cosheston		Mayeston		<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Wills	Griffith	1670		Cosheston	H	Castlemartin	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wills	John	1670		Cosheston	H	Castlemartin	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wogan	John	1303	married	Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Valle , or, according to another account, daughter of Roger Corbet and Nesta de Valle				<i>Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen</i>
Wogan	John	August 20 1324		Costyneston	Cosheston	one third 2 Knights' fees worth yearly 40 marks. Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hampton , King's Escheat, at Pembroke ,		
Woolsey	Jeremiah John	1911 Jun 14		Cosheston		Rector		<i>WWHR</i> Vol1 P284,
Wright	Richard	1791/2	owner	Cosheston		Back Tenement		<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Wyrriot	Henry	1526		Orielton		Lord of the moiety of Cosheston		<i>Pemb Hist</i> Vol 5
Wyrrriott	Henry		of Orielton	patron	Cosheston Church	1594		<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> ,

Education

1811 Acc /to the visitation records there was a schoolmaster in **Cosheston**

1847 Report on *The State of Education in Wales*

PARISH OF **Cosheston**,—on the 18th of December I visited the above parish. The only School at that time in it was a dame-school in **Cosheston** village. This school has been closed for the week previous on account of the severe weather. It was held in a room, part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of two square tables, which (the mistress told me) were exchanged when the scholars were in attendance, for benches, and four chairs. There was a bed in the room, which took up a great part of it. There had been another school in the parish at a place called **Lawrenny** Ferry, but it had been discontinued for a week; previous to the time of my visit. The master of this latter school was not considered to be in his right mind. Indeed, from what I saw of him, and the conversation I had with him, I should say that he was certainly very strange. He told me that his scholars had all deserted him lately and that he was looking out for a situation—what he would like to have was a situation as private tutor in a gentleman's family. He would be satisfied with 6s. per week and his board and lodgings. He said he could teach grammar right! well;" and when I asked him what he taught beside, the answer was "Oh, I teaches Latin, plane and spherical trigonometry, navigation and the Lunars."

There was one Dissenting Chapel, but no Sunday-school held in it.

The average of wages for labourers in this parish was 9s. per week on their own finding
Such children as went to any school went to **Pater**

David Lewis,

I was favoured with the following letter by **M. A. Roche**, esq., which contains many remarks of great practical value:—

Paskiston, **Pembroke**, January 5, 1847

Sir

I am sorry not to have seen your Assistant when he visited this parish, I should like to have had with him some conversation. I must, therefore, take the liberty of troubling you with this letter.

Ten years ago, when my father came to reside in this Parish, where he possesses an estate and is the only resident landowner, I was anxious to get establish, at least, a Sunday-school; which was effected by the cooperation of others and of the family of the **Rev. Mr. Holcombe** the late rector. The population of this parish is under 600 souls; we average between 40 and 50 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, principally between the ages of 7 and 14 years, at the school; the whole number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, in the parish being I should guess, about 70 or 80. The teachers at present are the **Rev. Mr. Bowling** the rector, **Mrs. Bowling**, another lady, and myself, besides a paid schoolmaster.

The fortune of the school has continued almost the same, though with a little variation. At first it was a novelty, then it was treated with indifference, but now I fancy in some instances I perceive the indifference wearing off. But still the parents seem to consider education—or, I should rather say, the mere prelude to education, such as reading and writing are—rather as an accomplishment, as a rich person would regard German or Italian, than as a necessary thing so that very little excuse is sufficient for their negligence in not sending their children and a very little affront sufficient for their withdrawing them. On one or two occasions, one has had to exert all one's influence and management to keep the affair together. The parent however are always very particular in sending their children neat and clean and want of shoes and clothes is the most fertile cause of occasional absence

I need scarcely say that during a couple of hours once a-week it is impossible to impart more than the merest pittance of knowledge. I have myself been most anxious to get my Pupils to understand what they Read and learn, and for that Purpose I have discarded all explanatory books, and use only the Bible and the **Church** Catechism, for I have never yet seen an explanatory book that, for such as Sunday-school children, did not require more explanation than what it professed to explain; and the consequence is, that the children learn by rote the explanation as well as the thing to be explained. Indeed, I have sometimes found that a viva voce explanation has been remembered by rote; and though the difficulty of making them understand is certainly not insuperable, yet it is much greater than anyone would suppose that had not had some years' experience in it. In fact, I am sure that this great difficulty forms a very great characteristic difference between the schools of the poor and of the rich. I have found much advantage in giving questions in writings to be answered in writings taking care that they shall be different for each child. I also have lately made some of them learn **Watts's** Hymns, which they do with great pleasure we do not teach writing

Besides our school, there is another Sunday Schools attached to a Dissenting Chapel; it is not, I understand, largely attended, and was, I believe, set up for the convenience of a few residents, about it, which is at the end of the parish. For I am most happy to say we are free from almost all, if not altogether all, religious animosity; we are not yet sufficiently enlightened for that.

Some few parents have managed to get their children taught to writes and there has been generally some day-school in the parish. At present there happen to be two, but the worst that I ever recollect. These schools are undertaken by persons for their livelihoods or to assist it by such scanty earnings. And this is a point which cannot be too much insisted on—the incapacity of the schoolmasters or schoolmistresses in this neighbourhood. Nothing will ever be effected until a complete change is

made in these, but that will require far greater funds. A teacher never thinks of explaining anything; and though children are. sometime taught to read; yet they learn with so much carelessness that it is often on Sundays my chief employment to get my pupils out of the slovenly habits of pronunciation, omitting in reading all the little words, &c., acquired during the week.

I scarcely know whether our school is worth the trouble that I have imposed on you is reading this long letter; but so far as such a trifling institution can extend it has not been without benefit, were it only that by the attention of one of the lady-teachers some children have, by going there only, been taught to read very well, and I was anxious to attempt to afford you some notion of a little **Welsh** Sunday-school in an agricultural district, and the disposition entertained by the inhabitants towards being instructed, I have, &c.

M. A. **Roche** .

In 1863 a school was built in the village near the **Church** originally as a **Church** school. Today it is still used as a Primary School.

Shipbuilding

1860's

David Morgan a builder from Jeffeston who had build Laws **St Pembroke Dock** and his son-in-law, **Thomas Howell** who had been a shipwright at **Neyland** were partners at Whalcwm **Cosheston** in a thriving shipbuilding business in which they used oak trees growing on the banks of the **Haven**. - They built ships to order in their yard for Liverpool captains: and it was the custom for the captain who was to buy the ship to stay at **Cosheston** for some time before his ship was launched so that he could supervise final details. This business prospered until the coming of ironclad ships, when ships built of oak were gradually superseded.

Ships built	1860's	4 total 88 tons
	1870's	3 total 201 tons
	1880's	1 total 27 tons

The partners had another line of business at **Cosheston** a Chemical Works, primarily with the object of wasting none of the spare products from the Shipbuilding Yard. In time their most important product was naphtha and this with other compounds and charcoal, they sold, chiefly to **Messrs.**

Curtis and Sarvey, of Neath, manufacturers of explosives. Some bye products as well as oak bark went to the Tannery in **Pembroke**

Thomas 's daughters **Daisy, Lillian** and **Florence** were writers as was their niece **Avis Howells**

Population

1563 number of households 39

1670 number recorded for **Hearth Tax** 52

1801 number of families 90 with a total of 401 people

It is interesting that the census returns for 1951 record a total of 381

Coydrath –Commote of.[see also St Issells (*Saundersfoot*) area]

Historical Records Coydrath

1307

Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died

1307 September 20

Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a) Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke. m.1 Writ 20 September 1307

m.2 The Marches of Wales, **Castle Godrich**. Inq Thursday after **St Denis** 1 **Edward II**. m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after **St Luke**, 1 **Edward**

II. **Pembroke**. Jurors; **Richard de Stakepol**, kt, **David de la Roche**, **Stephen Perrot**, **Alexander Robelin**, **Robert Vacchan**, **William de Cripping**, **Walter berth**, **David de Villa Pattricii**, **Benedict de Horston**, **John Longe**, **John Coci**, **Ralph Benger**.

Coyt traht 60a."terre firc", each acre worth 4d. yearly; rent of 2 free tenants, 23s 4d. payable half at Easter and half at Michaelmas; virgavel rent (pro irgravil) 6s 8d yearly at the said terms; pleas and perquisites yearly 6s 8d; oannage (ponag') 3s yearly.

Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 1339

Edward II & Edward III (Minority Laurence Hastings) held Pembroke Castle

1324 August 20

I.P.M. C Edward II Files 84 and 85. Aymerde Valencia, Earl of Pembroke.

South Wales Inquisition taken before **John de Hampton**, King's Escheator, at **Pembroke**, 20 August 1324

Jurors; **Walter Maeleufaut**, **Walter de Castro**, **John Keiez (Kneghey)** **John Melin**, **Walter Harald**; **Stephen Perot**, **Walter Eliot**; **Wioti de Laurenny**, **John Cradok** (**John de Luny**) **William de Crippynnes**, **Thomas Martin**, and **John Scoriglans**.

Aymerde Valence held the county of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances of our **Lord the King** in chief by the service of carrying the **King's** sword on the day of his coronation.

Commote of **Coytrath** The commote of **Coytrath** is in the said county, and comprises;

The yearly rent of assize of the free tenants, 61s 7d., payable as above;

the yearly rent of customary tenants who hold at their will, £4(?), payable as above;

a certain wood of oaks there, called **Coytrath**, the pasture of which is [of no value] but the underwood and pannage is worth 3s yearly, payable at Michaelmas;

in the said wood there is a certain profit called Virgavel, worth yearly 10s, payable in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas;

also 1/2 acre of marshland there , worth 12d yearly, payable at the same terms;

also a mine of sea coal (fossatum... minera carbonis marini) paying a yearly rent of 16s 4d, as above;

also certain gorse and heath land whose yearly profit is worth 10s, payable as above;

also certain turbary, yielding the yearly rent of 6s 8d;

the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth 1/2 Mark.

Sum £9 12s 4d.

Heirs **John de Hastings**, **Elizabeth Comyn**, **Joan, wife of David de Strabolgi**, **Earl of Athol**.

summary of the said Aymer's lands,inter alia, in co. **Pembroke: Castle of Pembroke** Nil,
besides reprisals

Town of Pembroke with appurtenances	£36 16s 6d
Grange of Kyngeswode	113s 8d
Manor of St Florence	£33 14s
Commote of Coytrath	£9 12s 4d
Castle of Tenby	Nil, besides reprisals
Town of Tenby	£28 7s 1d

1324 August 20 Pembroke C Edward II File 85

Extent made before **John de Hampton**, King's escheator, at **Pembroke** 20 August 1324 **Jurors** **Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Lauren, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.**

Aymer had in the county of **Pembroch** 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by **Nicholas de Bonvill**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath one knights' fee held by **John Chaumpan** worth yearly 10m

Coytrath half knights' fee held by **Andrew Wiseman**, worth yearly 5m

Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by **John Scorlag** worth yearly 13s 4d

Coydrath one tenth knights' fee held by **David Maleufaunt** worth yearly 13s 4d

1325 April 28 WinChester

Close Roll, 18 Edward II, m 6 (Cal, p 288)

Order to **John de Hampton**, escheator in **Hereford** (etc) and the adjoining marches of Wales, to deliver to **Hugh le Despenser**, the younger, certain lands and tenements, to wit the **Castle** and the town of **Pembroke**, the barn of **Kyngeswode**, the commote of **Coytrath**, the **Castle** and town of **Tenby**, the manor of **Castle Martin** (except 40,of land and rent in the same held by **Mary, late the wife of Aymer de Valence**, in dower), the manor of Tregeyr, the rent and foreign profits of the whole county of **Pembroke**, and the commote of Oysterlof which premises are assigned to **Lawrence, son and heir of John de Hastyns** , a minor, from 12 February last, when the **King** granted the custody of the said **Lawrence's** property, until he came of age to the aforesaid **Hugh**

1331 Jan 13 Westminster

Patent Roll 4 Edward III pt 2 m 11 (Cal p 43)

Appointment of **Walter de Casto Martini** to the bailiwick of the office of forester of **Coytres**, co **Pembroke**, during good behaviour

1331 Nov 16 Windsor

Fine Roll, Edward III m 3 (Cal pp288 9)

Grant to the **King's** kinswomen, **Elizabeth de Burgo**, some time the wife of **Roger Damori** and executrix of his will, the commote of **Coytrath**, extended at £9 12s 4d.

1339 23 Oct Kennington

Close Roll 13 Edward III, m.3 (Cal pp209 10)

To **William Trussel**, escheator this side Trent. Order to supersede the livery of **Laurence de Hastyngg**, kinsman and co heir of **Aymerde Valencia, Earl of Pembroke**, of the **Castle**, manors, towns, comotes, rents, profits and **Grange** committed to **Elizabeth de Burgo**, late the wife of **Roger Damory** and executrix of his will, and if he has delivered them he shall cause them to be resumed into the **King's** hand without delay and restored to **Elizabeth** together with the issues thereof to be kept until **Laurence** shall come of age; yearly; the comote of **Coytrath**, extended at £9 12s 4d yearly;

1346 - 9 Black Death in Wales

1348 September 2 Westminster. I.P.M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges

Writ directed to **John Scholle**, escheator in co. **Hereford** and the March of Wales, **Westminster**, 2 September, 22 **Edward III** (1348)

Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before **John de Sholle**, Thursday, the feast of **St Michael**, in Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward IV** (1348).

Jurors: **John Perot, Thomas de Castro, John Cantrell, William Robelyn, William Parthecorn, Andrew Wyseman, Nicholas Shirborn, William Porthcrachan, John Beneger, Henery Beneger, John Robyn.**

Coytrath

In the said county is the commote of **Coytrath**; rent of assize of the free tenants there, 76s 10d yearly, payable at Easter and Michaelmas;

3 water mills rendering 24s yearly etc;

the rent of customary tenants there holding at will £9 yearly, payable at the same terms;

a certain wood of oaks whose pasture is common to the entire lordship (patie), and there is no underwood, but the pannage there is worth 3s yearly payable at Martinmas;

in the said wood there is a certain profit called "Vyrgauyl", worth 15s yearly, payable at Easter and Michaelmas;

the moiety of 1 acre of marsh land paying 18d yearly etc.

a certain piece of land called Stanborgh worth 36s, yearly etc.

a certain turbary there worth 6d yearly etc.;

the pleas and perquisites of the courts there worth 13s 4d yearly.

summary

Pembroke town and Castle	£39 5s 6d
Kyngeswode and Guidon ...	£16 0 12d
Coytrath commote.	£17 10s 2d
Tenby Town and Castle .	£38 8s 2d
Castlemartin manor....	£ 81 6s 9d
Rent and Wards of the Castle of Pembroke	£30 13d

1348 September 24 Pembroke Writ of certiorari de feodis etc.,

to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22 **Edward III** Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward III**.

Jurors; **John Cantrel**, **William Adam**, **William Robelyn**, **Thomas de Castro**, **Andrew Wysman**, **John Beneger**..... **John Rou**, **John Robyn**, **William Parttrahan**, **John Hilton** and **Henry Beneger**.

Laurence de Hastings, **Earl of Pembroke**, had in the county of **Pembroke** 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Coytrath, one tenth fee held by **Nicholas de Boleville**, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coydrath half fee held by **Andrew Wysman**, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by **Walter Scurlages**, worth yearly 13s 6d

Coydrath one tenth fee held by **William son of Thomas of Carreu**, & **John Maleufaut**,

Coydrath one knights fee held by **John Champaigne**, worth yearly 10m

1348 Dec 10 Westminster

Close Roll 22 Edward III, Pt 2 m 5 (Cal., pp579 80)

To **Thomas Cloptin**, keeper of the wardrobe, to whom the **King** committed the custody of two parts of the land in co. **Pembroke** in Wales, which belonged to **Laurence de Hastynges**, **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief in the **King's** hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age

Like order to permit **John de Loud** to hold the office of forestership of **Coytrath** and to pay him his wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, which office and wages were granted to him by the earl to hold for life, and the **King** ratified that grant and pardoned **John** any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1348 Dec 28 Westminster

Close Roll, 22 Edward III, pt 2 m 7 (cal p 577)

To **Robert Talebot**, fermor of the **Castle of Pembroke** and of the other lands in co. **Pembroke** in Wales, which belonged to **Laurence de Hastynges**, **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief in the **King's** hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age
Order to permit **Richard de Cestr[ia]** to hold the office of reaper of **Castlemartin** and to pay him his wages of 1 ½ d a day and the arrears thereof, as the earl granted that office to **Richard** to hold for life ,

To the same. Like order to permit **John de Loud** to hold the office of forestership of **Coytrath** and to pay him his wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, which office and wages were granted to him by the earl to hold for life, and the **King** ratified that grant and pardoned **John** any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1349 Jan 27 Langley

Patent Roll 23 Edward III pt1 m 31 (Cal p 252)

Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture, dated at London, 23 January ,22 **Edward III**, witnessing that **Thomas de Clopton**, **King's** clerk, keeper of the **King's** wardrobe, by virtue and authority of grants by the **King** to him and his successors in the office of two parts of the lands late of **Laurence de Hastynges**, **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief, to hold during the nonage of the heir, rendering to the **King** yearly in the wardrobe for the expenses of his household £733 6s 8d

yearly, had demised to **Richard Talebot**, knight, the elder, the **Castle** and town of **Pembroke** with their members of **Kyngeswode** and **Gwydon**, and the commote of **Coytrath**, the **Castle** and town of **Tyneby**, the manor of **Castle Martin**, and the rents and castleguards of the **Castle** of **Pembroke**, parcel of the two parts aforesaid to hold to him, his executors and assigns during such nonage, rendering to the keeper of the wardrobe £320 on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls in the wardrobe, or if the **King** be without the realm, in the **Church** of **St Paul**. London; with the power for the warden to re enter into the same is at any time the rent be one month in arrears. Grant also that the said **Richard** shall hold the premises and the county of **Pembroke**, with all the appurtenances, as fully and entirely as the earl held of the **King**, saving to the **King's** knights' fees and advowsons of churches, and so from heir to heir.

1353 June 6 Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168

Writ dated 6 **June** **Edward III**, touching the knight's fees held by the late **Laurence de Hastings**, **Earl of Pembroke**.

Inquisition at **Pembroke** 6 April 27 **Edward III**, before **Thomas de Aston**.

Jurors: **John Melyn**, **William Parthcorn**, **Thomas Castel**, **Richard ..rchard**, **John Wydelok**, **John Suteri**, **John Coke**, **David ap Llewelyn Vaughan**, **John Castel de fflemyNeston**, **John..... Edward Castel**, **John Bisschop**.

Walter Scurlag held of the heir of **Laurence Hastings**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, in free socage, 30a of land in Begeristoun, worth 5s yearly;

also he held jointly with **Margaret** his wife at Kylkemoran the moiety of a knight's fee, worth 40s yearly;

and the said **Margaret** his survivor, holds the said tenements for her life.

And he held of **John de Carrew**, kt, 11/2 carucate of land at Martheltwist, worth yearly 1/2 Mark; also he held of the heir of **Laurence de Hastings** 70a in **Coytrath** conjointly with **Margaret** his wife, his survivor as above, worth yearly 11s 8d. Also he held of the heir of the aforesaid **Lawrence** 30 acres of land by **Welsh** law (*per legem wallensicam*) which lands owe no ward and marriage, worth yearly 5s.;

Andrew Wiseman, at his death (at the Feast of the Conception of the Holy Mary, the Virgin) , held of the demesne of **Pembroke** in chief half a knight's fee by military service in Seintussilt, worth 60s yearly, of which **Agnes** his wife, receives one third as dower, and **John Vaughan** 1 Mark yearly rent. **John**, **Andrew's** son, is next heir, age 15 years. His marriage is worth 10 marks.

1366 Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3

Inspeximus in favour of the **Earl of Pembroke** etc. of the particulars of the partition temp. of the heritage of **William Marshal**, etc. :

the demesne of **Coytrath**, 40s;

the woodgafol of **Coytrath** and of **Tinbegh**, and the pannage and sale of furze (Jaonia) , 44s 8d; the pleas and perquisites of **Coytrath**, 20s

1376 20 November I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 **Edward III**. **Edward de Brigg**. Extent. .. 49

Edward III.

Jurors: **Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bissshewall', John Kawerose, Walter rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.**

John de Hastings late **Earl of Pembroke**, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the **King** in chief, viz:

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **Sir.** formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

Half a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **Andrew Weseman** formerly held, worth etc. 50s;

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **William Scorlage'** formerly held and worth 10s:

one tenth of a knight's fee in **Coytrath** which **William, son of Thomas of Carrew, John Malefaunt, and John Perot** formerly held and worth etc 10s:

1377 March 3 **Westminster**

Patent Roll, 51 Edward III, m 28 (Cal p 438)

Appointment, during pleasure, of **John James** of **Haverford** as forester of the forest of **Coydrath**, co **Pembroke**, and keeper of the wood of **Rodewode**, in the same county, which forest and wood are in the **King's** hand by reason of the nonage of the heir of **John Hastynges**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, who held in chief, taking the accustomed wages and fees, with power to execute the office by deputy.

1377

Richard II seized the priory of **Pembroke** which time an extent of its possessions was taken. Ecclesia de **Crynwer** redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)

Coydrath Inquisition taken at **Pembroke** before

Jurors: **John Castelmartin, Thomas Perrot, John Willy Hammond, John Moryce, Henry Llewelyn, Ieuan Cawerda, David Davy, John waltier, John Harold, Ieuan ap Gwyllym Gough, Lewis ap Madoc**, men of the neighbourhood of **Coydrath**. Who say, etc. , much damage has been done in the vill of **Coydrath**, namely,

a messuage lately belonging to **David Elyot**, entirely destroyed, 40s;

3000 **Green** oaks in the woods of **Coydrath** and **Rodewode**, worth 200 marks, cut down and sold, the underwood there decayed through lack of custody and enclosure, 20 marks, all which damage, etc. , as above, etc. , to the prejudice of our **Lord the King**.

1389 LAPSE OF OLD EARLDOM

1454 ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-l. Extract

Confirmation to **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of **Pembrolke** with its members and appurtenances, towit:

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**.

Profits of coal at **Coydrath**, 43s. 4d.; customary tenants in the forrest of **Codrath**, 52s

1462 3 Feb PATENT ROLL, I Edward I V, pt. 4, m 16 (Cal., p. 114). Extract

Grant to **William Herbert**, **King's** knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against **Henry VI. Henry** duke of Exeter, **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, James**, earl of Wilts, and other rebels, of the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke**, the hundred and lordship of **Castlemartyn**, the lordship of **St. Florence**; the lordship and forest of **Coydrath**, the **Castle**, lordship and town of **Teneby**,

Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams**, esquire, one of the ushers of the **King's** chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the kings **Castle**, town and lordship offs **Pembroke** with their members in South Wales, constable of the **Castle** of **Tynby**, chief forester of the forest of **Coydrath**, constable and steward of the **Castle**, town, and lordship of **Gilgarren** with the office of steward of the lordship of **Llan-stephan** and **Trayne**, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of **Pembroke** .
executing the office of constable of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** in person
1513

Henry King of England etc.,. to **Edward** etc., **Bishop** of **St David's** greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and Clergy in the **Church** of the divine **Paul**, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English **Church** and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below , not otherwise not in any other manner , four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever , also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever , being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province

The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been deminished , impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of **St David's** are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

St Issells (Saundersfoot)

Cronwear

Cresselly

Non Conformist

Cresselly Methodist Chapel

was built in 1837 and rebuilt in 1893 by architect **K. McAlpin** of **Pembroke Dock**. The later Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.

The original **Cresselly** Primitive **Methodist** Chapel was built in **Cresselly** village in 1837. In 1893 the decision was to build a new Chapel on a new site at Lanesend , and the existing Chapel went out of use. By 2010 it was being used as an outbuilding.

Annals 1872

Cresselly, the seat of **H. S. Allen, esq.**, fronting **Cresswell** (Christ's Well) Creek and the **Haven**.

The name **Cresselly** is doubtless related to "Christ's Well," but of the well we have no information. There used to be a "Christ's Well Chapel" near the water's edge.

Cresselly House

Cresselly House is a grade II listed Georgian country house in the small village of **Cresselly**, near **Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire**. It now also serves as a country house hotel and wedding venue.

The main range is rubble built in three storeys with two storey blocks on either side. It faces west looking down a valley towards the Cleddau Estuary.

Cresselly had belonged to the **Bartlett** family since 1564. It came into the **Allen** family in 1728 when **John Allen** (d. 1752), of Goodhooke, married **Joan Bartlett**, the daughter and heiress of **John Bartlett** of **Cresselly**. **John Allen** was appointed **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** in 1732. The estate lay on reserves of coal, which were mined to provide an income and exported from **Cresswell Quay**. The present house was built in 1769 by **John Allen**'s son, **Captain John Bartlett Allen**, an army officer in the **First Foot Guards**, to replace an earlier building which was undesirably close to the coal mines. The estate descended in the male line down to **Henry Seymour Allen** (1847-1928) who died unmarried, when it passed to his nephew, **Hugh Evelyn Allen** (1880-1933). **Hugh Evelyn**'s heir was his only daughter, **Auriol Joan Bartlett Harrison-Allen**. Her son, **Hugh Harrison-Allen** was the heir- at-law

It was built c.1770 for **John Bartlett Allen**, the wealthy owner of local coal mines, and recalls the work of principal architects of the period, e.g. Keck at Penrice (**Gower**). The first changes to the house were made in 1816-18 when the present staircase was built. Subsequent alterations are most notably the wings added in the 1860s; about the same time the park was remodelled and many estate buildings erected.

The c.1770 main block has a symmetrical, 3-storey, 5-bay coursed rubble front, the central three bays of which are advanced; freestone quoins, band courses and window dressings. Slightly set back to either side are 2-storey, 3-bay wings that relate to the 1860s enlargement and have uncoursed rubble elevations and simpler dressings; the porch is also of this period. The building has hipped slate roofs and tall stone chimney stacks; moulded eaves to the main block and wider boarded eaves to the wings. There are small-pane sash windows throughout; The porch has twinned pilasters and round-arched openings with dropped keystones to each side; the wings have splayed bays with dentilled cornices and balustraded parapets.

Notable features of the interior include the drawing-room, the finest room in the house, occupying the full width of the bay on the garden front. It has a finely executed Rococo plaster ceiling, the decoration of which includes an egg and dart cornice and a cartouche with musical trophies together

with an open score. This room also retains a fine marble chimney-piece and has silk wall-hangings and panelling from the Edwardian period. The library has fine mahogany bookcases. **RCAHMW**

This is a largely nineteenth century estate in its present form. Some important park components remain. It otherwise preserves lawned gardens around the house and a walled kitchen garden from the earlier part of the century. There are also some fine entrances.

Parchmarks of levelled formal gardens, chiefly decorative beds, recorded in lawns fronting house during summer aerial reconnaissance in 2004. *T Driver*.

there is a square kitchen garden with S-facing conservatory on N wall and large frame or glasshouse immediately to its S with a much smaller one in S part of the garden.. All set in a wooded area of walks, with a circular feature to S of that, a little like a maze. . C.S.Briggs 20.10.05. **RCAHMW**, 24th August 2006.

Mining Coal

Minnis Pits

Several mounds in fields east of **Cresselly**, likely to be remnants of the coal industry which was prevalent in this area. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance on 29th Nov. 2007. **RCAHMW**

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Cresselley

Cresselley National School -

Parish of **Jeffreyston**

This school is conducted in a stone built slated school room erected in 1835, at an expense of £75, towards which the Committee of Council gave £42, and adjoining it is a house for the master, with two rooms on the ground and two on the first floor. There is a large garden in front and a coal house and outbuildings at the end farthest from the road leading from **Narberth** to **Pembroke**.

The furniture consists of one Masters desk, five desks for the scholars, one square table 12 benches, 20 boards of "reading Disentangled", one calculating board, one map of England, two boards for teaching forms and colours, 20 Scripture prints on boards, one paper clock for teaching time and a black board. The girls are taught needlework by the master's wife. Both she and her Husband spoke English well. The school is principally supported by **Seymour Allen esq.. Of Cresselley**. The scholars are colliers, labourers and (some few) farmer's children and pay 1d per week. The school is not so numerously attended now as it was some time ago (**Mr Allen** mentioned to me that, in his opinion it was necessary to the success of a school in Wales that the master should not only be trained but also a Welshman, otherwise he did not get on well with the people, this was the case at **Jeffreyston**)

The second chapter of **St Matthew** was read extremely well by several of the scholars who could also answer questions on mental arithmetic. The copy books were well written and kept clean.

Labourers wages on their own finding are from 1s 2d to 1s 4d, and with food 10d per day; carpenters and masons 2s 6d per day on their own finding ; farm servants age from 14 to 16, get £5, and those from 16 to 20 £8 per year; female servants from £3 to £5; many of both sexes in this parish attend the **Church** Sunday school. Most of the farmers can read and write and the generality of the Labourers are able to read the scriptures.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Names connected with Cresselly

Barlow William of Criswell (Christwell – **Cresselly**) He was a member of the **Slebech** family and married **Elizabeth the daughter of John ap Rhys** of **Rickeston**
High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1612

Barlow John of Criswell (Christ's well) **Cresselly** 1686 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Allen William of **Gelliswick** (**Cresselly** connection) 1693 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Allen John of **Cresselly** 1732 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Allen John Hensleigh of **Cresselly** 1808 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Allen Henry Seymour 1872 **Cresselly Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**
- *Family Records of the Allens of Cresselly*

Cresselly fronting **Cresswell** (Christ's Well) Creek and the **Haven**. The name **Cresselly** is doubtless related to " Christ's Well," but of the well we have no information. There used to be a " Christ's Well Chapel" near the water's edge. **Allen H. S**, esq. lived there in 1872

Allen Thomas of **Gelliswick** served with Cromwell in Ireland

Allen William 1742 of **Gelliswick** **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Allen John 1728 (**William??**) of **Goodhooke** 4th in line from **Thomas Allen** **John** of **Cresselly** 1732 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** - married heiress of **Cresselly**, 2 July **Cresselly** letter to daughter in law Marg probably died soon after. Had three sons **Allen John Bartlett** and **Allen Roger** born 1734 and **Allen Joshua** ancestor of **Allen**, of Bickton. *Family Records of the Allens of Cresselly*

Allen John Bartlett 1763 of **Cresselly**, son of **John Allen** inherited at 19, served with the 1st Foot Guards during the 7 year war remained a Captain on half pay. Held in 1766 tithes of **Jeffreyston** and right to dig for coal. married **Hensleigh Elizabeth** only daughter and heiress of **Hensleigh John** of Panteague. They had two sons and nine daughters.
In 1792 he married again **Rees Mary** daughter of one of his colliers. They had three children but none survived.

Allen John Bartlett --- Priddy Llewellyn Collier pit at Harrolds owned by **John Bartlett**
Allen headstones collapsed *Inquest report*30-Jan1792

Allen John Bartlett --- Gay Joseph Jeffreston Collier **Jeffreston** Mountain pit
belonging to **John Bartlett Allen** he fell out of tub as he was being Winched up *Inquest report*14-Mar.1801

Allen Roger 1734 1782 built Freestone Hall **Carew**. He married **Davies Margaret**, widow of **Davis John**, esq., of the **Hays** and had a son

Allen James (son of **Roger**) inherited Freestone Hall **Carew** 1844 presented a paten and flagon as a New Years Gift to the parish of **Carew** 1839 listed as holding land at **Carew**
Pemb Hist 1972, . Freestone Hall was then inherited by

Allen Thomas 1852 number 4 Elm Court Temple London and of Freestone near **Pembroke** appointed Treasurer of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** 1852

Allen Thomas of Freestone Hall **Carew** in 1886. A further plate was presented to the **Church** by **Thomas Allen** of Freestone Hall in 1886 in memory of his eldest son **Captain Griffith Allen** late of H.M. 98th Regiment.

Allen Griffith 1886 Captain late of **H M 98th Regiment** eldest son of **Thomas Allen** 1886.

Allen John Hensleigh 1769 son and heir of **John Bartlett Allen** who studied at **Trinity College** Cambridge Inherited **Cresselly** Barrister on the Oxford and South Wales Circuits as well as a landed proprietor Married **Seymour Gertrude**, daughter of **Seymour Lord Robert** of Talias younger brother of the second Marquess of Hertford 1812 1834.J. P. and D. L. **High Sheriff** for co. **Pembroke**, 1808 represented that shire in Parliament from 1819 to 1826

Allen John Hensleigh 1839 Owned 819 acres **Cresswell** **Cresswell Carew** parish **Pembs** *Hist 1972. Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*

Allen John Hensleigh 1841, March of **Cresselly**

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March of **Cresselly**, spinster

Allen John Hensleigh 1841, March of **Cresselly**, esq..

Allen Seymour Phillips 1841, March of **Cresselly**, esq.,

Allen Henry George 1841, March of **Lincolns Inn**, esq.,

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March --**George Lort Phillips** of **DumpleDale** **Isabella Georgina Allen** of **Cresselly**, spinster **John Hensleigh Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq.. **Seymour Phillips Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Henry George Allen** of **Lincolns Inn**, esq., **George Roch** of **Butterhill**, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the **Middle Temple**, **London**, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Allen Seymour Phillips May 24, 1815 born J. P. and D. L. **High Sheriff**, 1850 married 1843, **Fellowes Lady Catherine** (dau. of **Newton, Earl of Portsmouth**) ---**Allen Seymour Phillips** and his wife **Lady Catherine** lived at **Snailton Cosheston** renamed **Woodfield** Acc to **Mjr Francis Jones**.

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of **Woodfield** mother of the **Rev Allen John Seymour** M A she laid the foundation stone of **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** May 1 1894. and also had another son

Allen Henry Hugh 1845 born. who died young

Allen Henry Seymour 30th Aug 1847 who inherited **Cresselly** and was J P **High Sheriff**, --- Deputy Lieut. And JP for **Pembrokeshire** formerly Cornet and Sub Lieut 1st Life

Guards; Captain of the **Castlemartin Yeomanry** Cavalry He was born at **Cresselly** 30th Aug 1847 educated at Harrow and succeeded to the estates on 1861. The heir was his brother

Allen Frederick Seymour 1849 a Lieutenant in the 15th Foot and married in 1866 he had a daughter

Allen Catherine Seymour 1897

Allen Francis Seymour born who married in 1878 **Symonds Florence Emma Mary** They had three children

Allen Reginald Seymour 1879 born married 1916.

Allen Hugh Evelyn 1880 born Capt. Welsh, Guards married in 1916 and had a daughter

Allen Mary Lucy 1920 born

Allen Evelyn Prestwood Seymour 1885 **D. S. O** son of **Allen Francis Seymour**

The fifth son of **Allan Seymour Phillips** was

Allen John Seymour 1855 (**Rev.**) Rector of Cliddesden, Hants M. A., Bal. Coll., Oxon F. R. G. S. who married in 1888.

Allen John Newton Seymour 1915 son of **Allen Newton Seymour**

Allen Diana Mary Seymou 1913 .daughter of **Allen Newton Seymour**

Allen Gertrude Catherine 1877 married.

Allen Henry George 1880 of **Paskeston**, co. **Pembroke**, R. C. M. A., Oxon J. P., cos. **Pembroke** and **Carmarthen** M. P. for **Pembroke**, 1880-86 Barrister at Law late Recorder of Andover. was another son of **John Hensleigh Allen**

Allen Launcelot Baugh Jan 1 1774 son of **John Bartlett Allen** born 1792 **Westminster** School Clerk in Chancery master of **Dulwich College** Married twice (1) **Romilly Caroline** (dau. of **Thomas Peter Romilly, esq., of Dulwich**), 1813. By his first wife **Caroline** he had two sons. The elder

Allen Baugh George 1846 of **Cilrhiw**, co. **Pembroke** married and had five sons

Allen John Romilly 1849 F. S. A

Allen Wilfred Baugh 1849 ., of **Cilrhiw**, **Narbeth**, **Pembrokeshire** J. P. for Pem., Notts and Yorkshire County Court Judge married in 1883 and had a son

Allen Rob Lancelot Baugh 1887 died in 1918.

Allen Joseph Henry Baugh 1908 died.

Allen Wilmot Baugh (**Rev.**)

Allen Richard Baugh 1908 died. The second son was

Allen Edmund Edward Rev 1824 of Blackaldern, **Pembrokeshire** Canon of Llandoff and Rector of Portherry who married in 1848 and had children

Allen Edward Lancelot

Allen Thomas Eaton

Allen Arthur Edmund

Allen William Edward Romilly

Allen Launcelot Baugh second wife was the granddaughter of 4th Earl of Jersey. They married in 1841 and had two sons

Allen Charles Hensleigh 1842. **Charles** and his wife had two sons

Allen Clement Robt. Wedgewood 1878

Allen Bertram Wedgewood 1888

Allen Clement Francis Romilly 1844 who was J. P. for Derbyshire late H. M.'s Consul at Foochow, China and who married in 1877.

Allen Bessy 1764 daughter of **John Bartlett Allen** age 28 Married **Wedgewood Josiah** Went to live at Little Etruria, close to Etruria Hall. Staffordshire

Allen Kitty April 10, 1798 daughter of **John Bartlett Allen** Married, 1798 **Mackintosh James** who had been called to the Bar was a widower with three small children Sailed February 1804. He had received a Knighthood and became Recorder of Bombay

Allen Caroline 1793 daughter of **John Bartlett Allen** married **Drewe Edward**, a well- born but poorly paid Devonshire **Parson**.

Allen Jenny 1794 daughter of **John Bartlett Allen** married **Josiah's** elder brother **Wedgewood John** lived at Cote House near Bristol **Allen nee Wedgewood Annie Sophia** grand daughter of **Josiah Wedgewood** tomb in **Ludchurch** churchyard decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter 1994**,

Allen Harriet daughter of **John Bartlett Allen** married **Surtees**, Rev. **Matthew** the Rector of North Cerney in Gloucestershire, who was twenty years older than her

Allen Jessie daughter of **John Bartlett Allen**

Allen Octavia 1800 died after a long illness daughter of **John Bartlett Allen**

Allen Emma daughter of **John Bartlett Allen**

Allen Fanny daughter of **John Bartlett Allen**

Allen T 1850 **Pembroke** Freestone Hall Subscriber to *Arch Camb*

Allen Thomas 1851 Freestone Hall **Pembroke** and 4 Elm Court Temple
London Treasurer **Cambrian Archaeological Society** **Arch Camb** 1851

Allen 1870 **St David's** **Rev** Chancellor MA The Close **St David's** –
Member **Arch Camb** 1870

Bartlett Joan 1728 heiress to **Cresselly** married **Allen John** of Goodhooke she
died 1745

Davies Martha April 1944 Miss domestic staff **Cresselly House Cresselly**

Davies William 1819 **Cresselly Pysgah Baptist Carew**

Fownes Henry George 1841, March **George Lort Phillips** of DumbleDale, **Isabella Georgina Allen** of **Cresselly**, spinster, **John Hensleigh Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Seymour Phillips Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Henry George Allen** of **Lincolns Inn**, esq., **George Roch** of **Butterhill**, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the **Middle Temple**, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Hensleigh Elizabeth 1763 daughter and heiress of **John Hensleigh** of **Panteague** married **Allen John Bartlett** of **Cresselly** She died in 1790

Lort Phillips Isabella Georgiana widow of **George Lort Phillips** of **Lawrenny Park** only daughter of **Allen John Hensleigh** of **Cresselly** by his wife **Seymour Gertrude** third daughter of **Seymour Lord Robert** son of the Marquess of **Hertford**.

Mackintosh James 1798/9 who had been called to the Bar was a widower with three small children married **Allen Kitty** of **Cresselly** April 10, 1798,

Rees Mary 1792 daughter of one of his colliers married **Allen John Bartlett** of **Cresselly** approx 1792 had three children but all died young -two of consumption

Wedgwood Josiah born 1769 was age 23 in 1792 younger son of the **Staffordshire Potter** married **Bessy Allen** of **Cresselly** December 1792 at **Jeffreyston Church**. first tiles his father made are on Granddaughter **Annie Sophia Allens** grave **Ludchurch The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales** by **Mike Salter 1994**.

Wedgewood John 1794 **Josiah's**'s elder brother married **Jenny Allen** of **Cresselly** lived at Cote House near **Bristol**

Cresswell Quay

Many a pint of beer I enjoyed in the tiny little pub here. In summer great to be able to sit outside but it was more fun if you sat in the crowded inside on the narrow bench in winter, watching the beer being drawn out of the barrel into a jug then poured into the pint glasses. No beer pumps just straight from the wood barrel. Only problem was the smell of cats. Which was worst the cats or the smell of wet wool cloths drying on a wet day when the bar was crowded. I miss it.

Creswell Quay (Christ's well) 1834

Acc to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

Cresswell Quay - a village situated at the point of junction of three parishes of **Lawrenny**, **Carew** and **Jeffreston** in the hundred of **Narberth** county of **Pembroke** 7 1/2 miles NE from **Pembroke**. The population is returned with the respective parishes.

It is situated on an estuary of **Milford Haven** and in each of the three parishes there is a small Quay for the convenience of shipping the coal and culm from the Mines with which this district abounds. From twenty to thirty thousand tons have been annually shipped from this place for exportation; but the quantity has recently much diminished and at present not more than six thousand tons are annually shipped generally in vessels of about eighty tons burden. [in the later version for 1839 it states that coal is no longer taken to **Cresswell Quay** but, by tramway, to the new Quays at **Saundersfoot**.]

Stepping Stones

A **Ford** crossing giving access to **George Barlow's Quay** and the dwelling Scotland. The Ford has been replaced by stepping stones which run for 50m across the **Cresswell River**, approximately 100m north of **Cresswell Quay**. *RCAHMW*

Pisgah **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1821, modified in 1841 and enlarged and refitted in 1877. This Chapel is built in the Simple round-headed style of the gable-entry type.

Mining Coal Quay colliery and coal fold

Cresswell Colliery – included the area from **Cresswell River** to **Cresselly** - many small mines, suspect some all trace lost, **Owen** records danger of flooding from old workings.

According to *Coal, Culm and Cresswell Quay*

The names of over fifty small but distinct coal pits or clusters of pits are recorded in the hinterland of **Cresswell Quay** in the period 1768 to 1828

Cresswell Quay identified as a shipping place for the first documented shipment of coal –from **Pembrokeshire** to Aberystwyth in 1282----- *PRO c47/2/2/7*

The **Quays** and “coal folds”, used to stock pile coal for separate mineral owners at **Cresswell Quay** are still in evidence today if you look.

Coal was transported from the long trenches but also some of what we would call today “open cast mines”, in between **Cresswell Quay** and **Jeffreston**, in ox carts and stored in the coal folds

Coal Culm and **Cresswell Quay**

In the early 1700's a "coal fold" was constructed at **Cresswell** located near to the shipping **Quay**. Due to the tides and water depth only the smaller craft suitable for coastal voyages and barges could be loaded there so the coal was transhipped to **Lawrenny** to be loaded into the larger vessels. The coal fold was in full use up until the early 1800's but the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* of 1834 suggests that coal in the local area was becoming exhausted and certainly by 1839 one major source of coal for loading at **Cresswell** had installed a tramway to **Saundersfoot**.

Old Quay

Old Quay The small dock measuring 13m x 4m on its western side and the **Quay** itself measuring 28m., only its river frontage is still discernible on modern aerial photography. The **Quay** was linked by tracks to the ford, to the limekiln and to the main village.

RCAHMW

Coal Fold

The coal fold associated with the old **Quay** is suggested by the stone walling around this enclosure. OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the track leading along the foreshore westward to the **Lawrenny Quays** passing a small rectangular building in the south-east corner. The track turns north and then east to cross the Ford towards the lime kiln and coal pits .Approximately 1 acre in area, stone walls remaining (1989). An Old Coal Pit is shown on the first edition (1865) Ordnance Survey 25in mapping, some 120m to the west **RCAHMW**

Sites of interest

Town Quay

Small, square, town **Quay** developed at the mouth of Treen Bridge Lake below the **Cresswell** Bridge. OS 2nd edition 25in mapping shows a small warehouse on the northern side fronting the river. This building is no longer extant. **RCAHMW**

Cresswell Bridge

17th century, probably. rough masonry. 2 squint arches and cut waters. Triangular pedestrian refuges.

Cresswell Castle Mansion Ruins

Ruins in dense vegetation of rectangular building 30ft by 40 ft, possibly 16th century. round turret at each corner possibly of 13th century origins.

Castle like structure probably the home of **Barlows** – said the have medieval tiles

There are traces of a fine porch and doorway midway in the eastern front, and of a short broad walk to the banks of the **Cresswell** River, a tributary of the Cleddau, which runs past the house and is tide-able to this point.

Beyond the north wall stretched the garden, an almost square enclosure with a pleasant river frontage. In the corner outside the north-west tower of the residence is a spring which first rose into a well, and by its overflow supplied a fish pond in the centre of the enclosure. The stables and out-buildings appear to have been placed against the east wall of the house.

The Chapel. About 300 yards west of the mansion stand the ruins of a small domestic Chapel. The building forms a rectangle 20 feet by 10 feet. The doorway is in the north wall, and a few feet to the south is the only remaining window a single light under a plain straight-pointed arch. The south wall seems to have had no window-spaces.

Across the **Church** beneath the western wall runs stone bench. The east wall collapsed in 1921; the others stand to the height of about 10 feet. In the north-east corner is a small cupboard or aumbry. NOTE.— in the 17th century the then representative of the **Barlow** family forsook **Cresswell** for the neighbouring mansion of **Lawrenny**, the former being left to go to ruin.

The Chapel is called Christ's Well in the crown conveyance to **Thomas and Roger Barlow** and it is probable that the edifice was first erected upon the site as the Chapel of the well already mentioned. There would doubtless also be provided a house for the attendant priest; this probably gave way to a **Tudor** mansion.

Castle Gardens. **Castle**-like structure, probable home of **Barlows**, said to have produced medieval tiles. remarkably like Ruperra, and reminiscent of the towered formal gardens. Garden 'stretched beyond the north wall [**Castle**], an almost square enclosure with a pleasant river frontage.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire XXXIV, sheet 12 (1907).** *C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 25th August 2006.*

Scotland

dwelling with gardens to its river frontage and to the east The house is orientated east-west and measures 12m x 5m with an extension to its western end. On second edition mapping conifers have been planted within the enclosure on the northern side of the house. The dwelling's gardens abutt to the coal fold serving **George Barlow's Quay** . Modern aerial photography shows the wall which once bounded both the coal fold and part of the gardens. The site of dwelling is under heavy tree cover and hence likely to no longer be extant. *RCAHMW*

RCAM Bean Close Earthwork

A previously unnoticed earthwork not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet stands on a field known as the "Bean Close," distant about 500 yards north **Cresswell** ruins (It is roughly circular, about 830 feet in circumference. The enclosing rampart, which is much decayed, is at its best on the south, where it rises 3 feet and falls 6 feet to a ditch now considerably silted up. The entry was to the east, and had probably a width of 10 feet to 15 feet. The earthwork is overlooked, and the enclosure may have been of agricultural rather than of military purpose.

Coin

A silver shilling of the year 1644 was found in the garden of **Cresswell Castle** in 1920. It is now in the *Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*.

Allen John Hensleigh 1839 **Cresswell** Carew parish *Pembs Hist* 1972 Owned 819 acres
Cresswell

Wilson Hugh 1815 Feb 22 **Cresswell Quay** *Harcourt Powell MS*

Owen's Pembrokeshire (Chap 10) 1603 [Cambrian Register 1796]

Woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuel are —**Cresswell**,

Crinow [Crynwedd]

1849 Acc/to Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S Lewis.

Crinow, a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, SouthWales, 1 mile (East.) from **Narberth**; containing 53 inhabitants.

This parish, though in the hundred of **Dungledy**, is almost entirely surrounded by that of **Narberth**: and, with the exception of a very small portion, belongs to the daughters and co-heiresses of the late **Roger Eaton**, esq., whose elegant mansion of Park Glas is situated within its limits.

The living is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; net income, £79: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £49. 16., and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The **Church** is a very small edifice, without tower or spire; but of late years it has been repaired and beautified, and rendered one of the neatest churches in the county. A Sunday school is supported by **Miss Eaton**.

Crinow Parish Church dedicated to St Teilo RCAM –

This **Church** has been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations and now contains nothing of antiquarian interest. The font is modern --- Visited 28th May 1915

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

1594 it was in the patronage of the Crown. - **Owen's Pem**. This **Church** would appear to have been formerly called **Llandeilo Velfrey**. - *Ibid, pt. I, p. 166*.

Under the heading "Not in Charge": - **Craney R**.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features.

1929 **Llanddewi Velfrey** with **Crinow** (R D of **Narberth**) **St David & Parish Church (Crinow)**
Incumbent and Curates; **J Williams**

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1869

Crinow —A modern Chalice with the Hall Mark of 1843, the maker's Mark being J B in plain four-lobed shield for Barnard & Sons; weight, 10oz. 14dwts; inscription "The gift of **Mrs. Dorothea Eaton** to the Parish of **Crinow** 1844." The donor was the wife of **Roger Eaton**

A Paten with foot, Hall marked 1844, the maker's Mark being J C E in plain oblong for **Jas. Chas. Edington**; it is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts.

A silver mounted glass Cruet Hall-marked 1868 with maker's Mark SS in shaped oblong

A pewter Plate, 9 in. in diam., marked X (crowned); " London ; ", with two other illegible marks.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Crinow

The **Rev D Jones**, Rector of **Crinow** , informed me that labourers wages with food are 8d per day – without 1s to 1s 2d; carpenters and masons on their own finding 2s.; farm servants £4 to £12 a year and some £16.; female servants £3 to £7 There is no gratuitous education for the poor in **Crinow**, but it is not too far for them to attend the school at **Llandewi Velfrey**. Only eight children are in the parish, and none of them are more than 1 ½ miles from Llandewi. The people are very steady, industrious, and sober. Many farmers are destitute of education. There are several schools in the adjoining parishes for children to get gratuitous education, but many are too poor to supply their children with proper clothing. The wages are the same at **Llandewi Velfrey** and at **Crinow**. 7th
December 1846 **WM. Morris** Assistant

1851 "The Children of this parish have the privilege of going to either of the schools in the two adjoining parishes where they are required to attend the Sunday Schools" **D Jones, Minister, Llanddewi Velfrey**

Names connected with Crinow

Crinow Clergy CCED

Bowen, Jacobus	1669	Rector	
Williams, Paul	1671	Curate	
Jones, Griffith	1754	Rector	
Jones , Griffith	1775	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Morgan , Simon	1775	Rector	
Evans , John	1784	Curate	
Davies , Thomas	1787	Curate	
Morgan , William	1799	Curate	
Morgan , William	1809	Rector	
Morgan , William	1809	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Parry , David	1818	Curate	
Harries , Edward	1822	Curate	
Thomas , David	1828	Schoolmaster	
Thomas , David	1828	Curate	

Eaton Roger 1834 esq. mansion Park Glas **Crinow** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis.

Gwyn James 30 **June** 1756 **Crinow**, Offence Threatening behaviour and endeavouring to dissuade Prosecutor --to give evidence regarding the murder of **Philpin Bonnell** - **Crinow** ?, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gwyn Jane 30 **June** 1756 **Crinow**, Married Offence Threatening behaviour and endeavouring to dissuade Prosecutor --to give evidence regarding the murder of **Philpin Bonnell**. Her Husband and brother-in-law also named. **Crinow** ?, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gwyn John 30 **June** 1756 Gent **Crinow**. Offence Threatening behaviour and endeavouring to dissuade Prosecutor --to give evidence regarding the murder of **Bonnell Philpin** - His wife and brother also named. **Crinow** ?, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gwynn John 23 **June** 1757 **Crinow**, Gent. Offence Common barrater **Crinow**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gwyn John 2 **June** 1755 **Crinow**, Gent. Offence Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder of **Owen John, Narberth**, Currier. . Name of **Pendry, Lewis Robeston Wathen, Butcher**, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment. **Crinow**,

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell William 1 August 1775 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Theft of money and pocket book Value £1 7s 3d **Dale** Prosecutor **Isaac Phillips, Crinow**, Yeoman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James James 2 June 1755 **Narberth** Clothier Offence Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **Owen, John Narberth**, Currier.. **Crinow** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Lewis 2 June 1755 **Narberth** Clothier Offence Murder of **Owen John, Narberth**, Currier, by wounding him with a sword. **Crinow** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jenkin Elizabeth 15 September 1737 **Crinow** Single woman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing from certain boxes wearing apparel. **Llandewi Velfrey** Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life ***Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830***

Owen John 2 June 1755 **Narberth**, Currier **James James** of **Narberth** Clothier Charged with Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder --- **Gwynn John Crinow** Gent. Charged with Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **John Owen, Narberth**, Currier. Name of **Lewis Pendry, Robeston Wathen, Butcher**, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment **James Lewis** of **Narberth** Clothier Charged with Murder of **John Owen, Narberth**, Currier, by wounding him with a sword. **Crinow** 2 June ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Sinnett Thomas 1 August 1775 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Theft of money and pocket book. Value £1 7s. 3d. **Dale** Prosecutor **Isaac Phillips, Crinow**, Yeoman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

William John 9 June 1756 **Lampeter Velfrey** Yeoman Offence Burglary with intent of prosecutor's house. **Crinow** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hearth Tax 1670. Crinoe Parish

John Howell **Crinoe** H

Lewis Dorothea **Crinoe** H

Owen Mathias	Crinoe	H
Davis James	Crinoe	H 2
Thomas Mathias	Crinoe	P
Griffith Katherine	Crinoe	P
Lewis Margret	Crinoe	P
Rice Joane	Crinoe	P
Richard Anne	Crinoe	P
Thomas Elinor	Crinoe	P
Rice David	Crinoe	P
Griffith David	Crinoe	P
Morse Margret	Crinoe	P

Sites of Interest

Green Castle or Clun Pattel Mound

This mound, situated on the farm of Clun Pattel, is locally known as **Green Castle**, but it seems to be in a map but appears on the modern sheets though without a name. The ***Tithe Schedule*** gives the name of the field within which the mound is placed as **Castle** Meadow; and this, together with the marked resemblance of the hillock to the usual military mounds of the county, dispels all doubts as to its original purpose. The mound has a base circumference of 360 ft. Its height is 15 ft.; the diameter of the flat summit is 30ft. Slight traces of a moat remain, but there are no signs of a **Bailey**. The mound is within 50 yards of the parish **Church** – Visited 21st May 1915.

Ffynnon Deilo

This is a well-known spring rising in the field which lies directly south of Llwyn Gwathan (? Gwaeddau) farmstead, the field being styled Ffynnon Deilo in the ***Tithe Schedule***. The water of the spring flows into a roughly constructed well hardly large enough for immersion. Traditions of its healing powers are still current in the district, and a number of place names testify to the former popularity of the spring – Visited 1st July 1915

The site of the well is on the boundary line between this parish and that of **Llanbedr Velfrey**, but it is reckoned to belong to **Crinow**.

Parc Glas, **Crinow**

Early 19th century small Late Georgian country house with 18th century origins: 2 storey and cellar, 5-window façade: whitewashed render on rubble and a hipped slate roof with plain eaves. 12-pane sash windows to the 1st floor with plain reveals and slate sills. Similar windows to the ground floor which flank a central stone Doric portico with flat entablature and moulded cornice on fluted columns. A round arched entrance with segmental fanlight, panelled reveals and half-glazed panelled door. The interior consists of a screen of four Ionic columns supporting full entablature to drawing room, cornice with oak leaf and acorn motif to the library and a large oval staircase Hall

PE/Domestic/SN11SW from Cadw CHN 13/01/2005

Croesgoch,

Hamlet on the **St David's** to **Mathry** road. Nearby is the Mesur y Dorth stone which has on it an incised stone cross in a circle. Traditionally used as a very early trading standard, in times of scarcity the diameter of a loaf of Bread had to equal that of the circle.

Cronware/Crunwere/Crunwear

Unfortunately the **Church** building has now become unsafe and had to be closed. I understand that it is now described by **CADW** as ruinous

NOTE: This Parish has always been a mystery to me. The ancient **Church** is set two fields away from the road and although I took time on several Sundays to look round the fields I could find no evidence of the remains of any buildings.

I visited several times to take Services and I asked some of the congregation but could not get an explanation. One told me that the people who lived near the **Church** had all died in the plague of the 1660s but I could find no evidence of that. I was also told that the **Church** had been attached to a **Grange** of the Monastery at **Pembroke**, yes, there is a very strong connection with **Pembroke Priory** but I could not find any evidence of a **Grange**. Several times we would have a discussion after the Service at which suggestions were made and I would like to thank all the congregation for the warm welcome they always gave me as well as the help and encouragement in my research. B H J H.

1869 August 20 Notes Glynne, Arch. Camb., 1888,

This **Church** has been much modernised, it of cruciform plan, with north and south transeptal Chapels, but the tower is at the west end. The tower remains untouched, and is of the rude quasi military character, has embattled parapet and corbel-table, without string-course or buttresses; all the openings are merely plain slits. The central battlement on the west side is long, but not on the others. The west door modern, Much of the outer wall seems to have been rebuilt, and with quoins at the corners, and the windows are of doubtful character, of two lights, under a pointed arch, and no tracery. The north wall has more of an original aspect. The arches opening to the chancel and transept are pointed and quite plain. The interior is dreary, kept clean, but pewed. On the north of the chancel is a pointed arch in the wall.

1878

Crunwear, Crunwere or Cronwere, dedicated to **St Elidyr**. Restored in 1878 at a cost of £550. Architect, **Mr T David, Langharne**. west door then closed up, and original entrance from the south side again made use of. The Pointed arch on the north of the chancel no longer exists, as a new vestry was built at the last restoration. The insertion of four additional windows has much improved the lighting of the interior. No longer pewed, but seated.

1915 Acc. To The RCAM The Parish Church St. Elidyr:

The **Church** consists of nave (32 feet by 18 feet), chancel (15 ½ feet by 12 feet), north transept (14 feet by 11 ½ feet), south transept (14 feet by 11 ½ feet), and western tower' (17 ½ feet north and south by 16 ½ feet east and west). It was rebuilt in 1843, and subsequently restored (1878), with the exception of the tower and north transept. The tower is of the regular **Pembrokeshire** type; it is of three storeys, the lowest having a plain vault. It is lighted with narrow loops. The west door is blocked; the window above is modern. The font is modern.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Note.-The **Church** is included as a Telio foundation in the early list of churches claimed by the see of Llandaf~ under the name Lann Cronnguern (**Book of Llan Dav, 255**), and the proper form of the

parish name is doubtless **Cronwern**. The episcopal register for 1486 (*ed. Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion*) terms it the parish **Church** of **St. Teliou** (misprinted Telion).
Notes Glynne, Arch. Camb., 1888, V, v, 134

1994

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by *Mike Salter* (1994) **Cunwear** **St**
Elidyr

SN 186107

Only the vaulted tower with a NE stair turret and a blocked west doorway and the north transept of this 13c cruciform **Church** have survived unrebuilt.

According to *RCAHMW*

St Elidyr's Church was reconstructed in 1843 and restored in 1878. It has medieval fabric at the base of the nave walls and parts of the south transeptal Chapel, while the tower is probably 16th or 17th century. The tower is of the regular **Pembrokeshire** type and is of three storeys, lighted with narrow loops. The **Church** is no longer in use..

RCAHMW/F.Foster 25.03.2009

[Additional:]

An isolated **Church** approached across a field. The **Church** occupies a sloping site with the tower at the uphill end. There are cracks in the tower and the **Church** has been closed as a dangerous structure. The **Church** is now (2011) becoming derelict. According to the *Pevsner for Pembrokeshire* the medieval **Church** was replaced in 1847 by the present cruciform **Church** designed by *Thomas Jones* of **Haverfordwest**. The low W. tower was retained. The lower stage is battered to a string course and vaulted; the top stage is corbelled and crenellated. The 1878 restoration introduced some distinctive detailing. The raised quoins appear to belong to this phase. The repetitive circular motif in cement over the porch doorway is notably vernacular and appears to have been made using a cog-wheel as a mould. (*R.F. Suggett/RCAHMW/July 2011*).

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory originally formed part of the possessions of **Pembroke Priory**, and afterwards was granted by the **King**, together with the other property of that Priory to the Abbey of **St. Albans**. By 1594 this rectory had come into the hands of the Crown.

Owen's Pem.

Cronwer Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ad presentacionem Abbatis Sancti Albani ande **Grifiinus Lloid** est rector et valet per annum cum gleba in toto vjH xiiijB iiid. Inde sol' pro visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno ixa q'. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinod-alibus et procuracionib us vs ixd . ELt remanet cl are £6 6s. gid. Inde decirna 12s. 8id.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Idivragis Discharged':—**Cronver** alias **Crinowr** alias **Crunwear** alias **Crionowr** R. (**St. Elider** or Eliere). Oldinario quolibet tettio anno, gid. Archidiac' quolibet anno 5s. 9d. Abb. Sti Albani, olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £35, £150. **King's Books**, £6 6s. 1d .

—*Bacon's Liber Regis* .

Crunwere Church was restored in 1878 at a cost of £550—*Arch Camb, ser. v., vol. v., p. 134*.

Historical Records Crunwere

1377

Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia Ric II (*I have checked this against the original B.H.J. Hughes*)

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

[Payment]

Ecclesia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

1399 approx.

Henry IV restored the priory but it was seized again by the Crown

Henry IV issued a writ of protection to **Pembroke Priory** (*Episc Acts pp247,254 ,255*)

Henry by the **Grace** of God **King**. etc. to all whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know that we inwardly considering how some alien priories, houses and religious places being within our realm of England and Wales were laudably founded and built by our noble progenitors and other nobles and magnates of our realm to do and maintain divine offices and works of hospitality and alms and other works of piety and devotion, and that the same priories and religious places, as well by sudden and frequent removals and expulsions of the priors and occupiers of the places aforesaid as by divers secular and other farmers after they were that they were first taken into the hand of **Sir Edward**, late **King** of England, our grandfather (**Edward III**), by occasion of the war between us and those of France, are so above measure destroyed, dilapidated and wasted as well in houses as in things and possessions that the divine worship and regular observances therein are at an end, and hospitalities and alms and other works of charity besides, of old established and accustomed to be done there are withdrawn, and also the pious vows of the founders are in manifold ways defrauded and frustrated to no small offence and displeasure of Almighty God, as we believe. And it being our will therefore to the glory of God and holy **Church** to provide more graciously for the increase of divine worship and the renewal and continuance of the said works of charity and other works incumbent, we of our especial **Grace**, of our certain knowledge and with the assent of our council in our present parliament have granted and by the tenour of these presents have restored to the abbot and convent of **St Martin**, Sees of the power of France, the advowsons of all their conventual and other priories to which priors have been accustomed of ancient time to be admitted, instituted and inducted, in our realm of England and elsewhere within our lordship and power being, and taken and seized into our hand by occasion of the war aforesaid, and we remove our hand from the advowsons aforesaid; to have and to hold to them and their successors, so that the same abbot and his successors aforesaid shall henceforth present fit persons to the priories aforesaid in all avoidance of the same, the seisin thereof aforesaid or any other seisin in our hand or the hand of our aforesaid grandfather or of **Richard**, late **King** of England, by the occasion of the war aforesaid, made before these times, or any ordinances published to the contrary, notwithstanding; saving nevertheless to us and our heirs and other chief lords the services due therefrom, and further saving the right of any other person whatsoever. In witness etc. we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at **Westminster**, 15th November in the first year of our reign (1399) By K.

1407 12 June

Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the **Bishop** authorised an exchange between **Sirs James Vynor**, then rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, and **Thomas Broun**, then rector of **Cronwer**, of his diocese, and the causes of such exchange having been found lawful and approved and their resignations because of the said exchange of the benefices mentioned having been duly made by **Sir Richard Jordan**, priest, of the said diocese of **St Davids** **Proctor** of the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** etc., as well as by the aforesaid **Thomas Broun**, then present there in person, and admitted by the **Bishop** himself, the same **Bishop** admitted the aforesaid **Sir Thomas Broun** to the aforesaid **Church** of **Freystrop** at the presentation of the prior and **convent of Pylle** of the order of **St Benedict** of Tiron, patrons of the said **Church** etc., and subsequently on the same day and at the

same place, the aforesaid **Bishop** admitted the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** in the person of his **Proctor** aforesaid etc., to the **Church** of **Cronwer** aforesaid at the presentation of **Sir Henry, King** of England, etc., and vice-patron by reason of the temporalities of the priory of **St Nicholas, Pembroke**, being in his hand on account of the war between him and his French adversaries, patron of the same **Church**; and instituted him as rector, etc.

The Alien priory's of which **Pembroke** Priory was one were seized by the Crown in 1414 by **Henry** 5th who apportioned some out to relatives others were used to endow the foundation of Eton and Cambridge – Archbishop Chicheley also benefited.

It is believed that soon after **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** acquired the estates he apportioned some to the **abbey of St Albans**

They gave some of this to other religious establishments – which is how **St Mary's Tenby** came to belong to a convent run as a brothel

1418 1st July Southampton

Patent Roll, 5 Henry V, m.8 (Cal., p.129) Whereas the **King's** brother **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester** holds of the **King**, among other premises, the **Castle**, town and Lordship of **Pembroke**, the manor called "la Priorie" of **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and town of **Tynby**, the manor and hundred of **Castlemartyn**, the **Castle** and lordship of **Llanstephan**, the manors of **Ostrelowe** and **Trene**, the third part of the Manor of **Seynclere**, the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Kylgarran**.. the **King** grants licence for him to enfeoff certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have Levied the sum in which he is at present indebted will be for life.

(enfeoff - to bestow or convey the fee simple of an estate)

1433 8th July Westminster Patent Roll 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299)

On 3 September, in his first year, (1413) **Henry V** granted to the present **King's** Uncle, **Humphrey duke of Gloucester**, by the name of **Humphrey de Lancastre**, the alien priory of **Pembroke** in tail during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be **earl of Pembroke** and then duke of Gloucester for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of **Pembroke** by the hands of the sheriff.

Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the **King** and **Charles**, **King** of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 **Henry V**, the said alien priory of **Pembroke**, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the **King's** hands. Now the said **Humphrey** has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel thereof because **Henry V** had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said **Humphrey** in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of **Castle** and lordship of **Pembroke**... with all franchises, regalities, liberties, fines ransoms, customs, knight's fees advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The **King** therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of **earl of Pembroke** and **duke of Gloucester**, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, from the said 16 May 2 **Henry V** out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of **Pembroke**, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to

the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service everyday in the said priory and paying to **Hortonk van Clux**, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by Henry IV, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May By K and C in Parl.

(**Humphrey** , duke of Gloucester died without heir of his body and the acc/to **Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1 dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9 William de la Pole earl of Suffolk** and **Alice** his wife were given the titles of earl and countess of **Pembroke** and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see **Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum)** -

1454

there is conformation that the estates and title was given to **Jasper Tudor Rot Parl V pp260-1** -- then confiscated 10 Aug 1461 **Patent Roll 1 Edward IV pt 3 m 26d (Cal p99)** [suspect there is was an earlier commission dated at York on 9th May 1461]. - given to **Richard duke of Gloucester** 1462 12 Aug **Patent Roll 2 Edward iv pt 1 m5)**

1461

Abbot Whethanstede procured a confirmation of this grant from **King Edward IV** who again confirmed the gift in the 27th year of his reign

1480

Acc/to the wallingFord Registry of St Albans Monastery HertFordshire

it appears that the Abbot of **St Albans** was at that date patron of the following Rectories and Vicarages in **Pembrokeshire** Rectoria de **Tyneby**

Rectoria de **Angulo**

Rectoria de **Porterawharn**

Rectoria de **Cranwer**

Vicaria de **Monkton**

Vicaria de **Castre Martini**

Vicaria de **Sancti Michaeltis, Pembrochie**

The Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby** were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish **Church** of Crownweare, with the donation of the hermitage of **St David's** (? Deiniols) near **Pembroke (Pembrokeshire Antiquities p36)**

Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis Crunwere 1834

Cronwere (Crunwear), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from **Narberth**; containing 282 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern confines of the county, a short distance south of the turnpike-road from **Laugharne** to **Narberth**. It is bounded on the north by **Lampeter**, on the south by **Amroath**, on the west by **Lud- Church**, and on the east by **Carmarthenshire**, from which it is separated by a small brook. The number of acres is about 2000, of which 1500 are arable and 500 pasture. The surface is of a hilly character: the soil is various; red earth, affording rich pasture, extends across a portion of the parish in a direction from north to south; other parts are cold and sterile, with a subsoil of clay; the earth cover- ing the limestone portion is good, but liable to become soon parched and dry. There is a village named **Lanteague**, the only one in the parish; also a corn-mill, and a mill where the coarse cloth of the country is prepared and dyed: a quarry is likewise worked, producing limestone of fine quality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105; there is a glebe- house, and the glebe contains sixty-eight acres, valued at £50 per annum. The **Church**,

dedicated to **St. Elidyr**, is a very ancient structure, now nearly in ruins, and contains 200 sittings. A Sunday school was established in the year 1820

1847 On The The State of Education in Wales Crunwere

Parish of **Cronware**

The **Rev W D Phillips**, Vicar, informed me that the labourers wages with food are from 9d to 10d per day ; without food 1s and 1s 3d in Winter. Farm servants £5 to £9 and female servants £3 to £7 per year. Masons and Carpenters 1s 10d to 2s on their own provisions and 1s 2d with food. There is no gratuitous education of any kind on weekdays in the parish, many parents send their children to schools at Tavenspate and **Amroth**. The children have to learn the **Church** Catechism; it is compulsory at the former; but most children learn it at the latter. Generally speaking, the people are remarkable for their good character. The wealthier class of farmers only are well educated; the smaller farmers are very illiterate and cannot afford to give their children any education.

December 4th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

1851 Census of Religious buildings Crunwere Area

1690 acres Pop. 131 males 158 females **Crunwear Parish Church**

Endowed ; tithe £105 glebe £40

Space free 60 other 120

Present ---- Evening 150

Remarks – The service is alternately Morning and evening. The Congregation in the summer months is larger. The net value is of course below the statement above

William Phillips Rector.

Acc to **Lewis** discharged rectory rated at £6 16 10 1/2d in the patronage of the Crown – net income £100

1 service in English

Rector is resident

ICBS grant of £45 in 1846

Acc to the Churches and Chapels of Pembrokeshire

The records are in the **Pembrokeshire** County Records Office **Haverfordwest**

Baptisms from 1783

Marriages from 1754

Burials from 1783

The Nonconformist Chapel Mountain

Mountain Independants

Space all free

Present ---- mornings 50

William Phillips Amroth Elder

The cause began with occasional preaching before 1854 when the cause was embodied – up till 1873 members met in a school. The Chapel was built in 1873 and was connected with Carfan then Sardis and **Saundersfoot** There were 10 members in 1854 and in 1873 20-25. Records availability -- unknown

Other sites of interest RCAM

Kings Piece

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 SW ; lat 51° 46' 7 ", **Long.** 4° 38' 30

The name of these two fields, doubtless formerly one, is still in use, but nothing is known of the origin of the designation. The first is part of the ancient glebe. Both may have been monastic land which fell into the hands of the Crown at the Dissolution, but no record of their devolution has been met with.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Parc Garw

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 30 S.~V. ; lat. 51° ~6' 8", **Long.** 38' ~8»).

'This appears as Parc garn but is known locally as Parc Garw~. There is no antiquity.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Names connected with Cronwere

Gwillim John 1543 **Cronwer** Lay Subsidies **PRO 223/423** Churchwarden

Iscans (Istance) Phillip 1543 **Cronwer** Lay subsidies **PRO 223/423** Churchwarden

Broun,Thomas , 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the **Bishop** authorised an exchange between **Sirs Vynor,James** then rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, and **Thomas , Broun**, then rector of **Cronwer**, of his diocese,

David -Kidwely John 1486 17 November

On 17 November in the year as above at the manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St David's** Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of **St David's** rector of the parish **Church** of **St Telion Cronwere** of the diocese of **St David's**

David Ormond Parish **Crunwear** County **Pembroke** Status Gent. Offence - Obstructing the highway by erecting a gate across it. Location and date Parish **Llanddewi Velfrey** County **Pembroke** Date 1 **June** 1780 Prosecutor **John David**

Gwillim John 1543 **Cronwer** Lay Subsidies ChurchWarden **PRO 223/423** .

Howell Morgan 1573, Nov 29 **John Seys** of Monckton, Husbandman **Thomas Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**, yeoman Grant of five acres of arable land and one acre of wood in the Englishry of the parish of **Nerberth**, and two acres of arable land and thirty-six acres of waste in the Welshry of **Moyleston**, parish of **Nerberth** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Howell Morgan of **Cronwer--John Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer-- John Seys** and **Elizabeth Seys** his wife,Lease for two lives of the lands specified d 1573, Nov, 29, **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Iscans-Istance Phillip 1543 ChurchWarden.**Cronwer** Lay subsidies **PRO 223/423**

Jones Harry 1568, Oct. 4 . Covenant that **Scurfild** and **Harry Jones** shall stand seized of five messuages and lands in Brodye, **Cronwere**, **Roberston**, and in the parish of **St. Katheryne**, co. **Pembroke**, and two messuages and lands in co. **Carmarthen**, to the use of **Morice**

Woogan and his heirs male and in default of heirs male to revert to **John Woogan, Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Kidwely (David) John 1486, 17 November .On 17 November in the year as above, at the manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St David's**, Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of **St David's** rector of the parish **Church** of **St. Telion Cronwere** of the diocese of **St David's** and Master **John Tudir** rector of the parish **Church** of **Hampstede MarcHall** of the diocese of **Salisbury**, surrendered their said benefices in the hands of the Rev. father **Hugh Bishop of St David's**, because of an exchange to be made,

Kidwely John 1486, 13 August On 13 August 1486 at the **Castle of Lawhaden** the aforementioned Rev. father granted power and licence to **Master John Kidwely**, rector of **Cronwer** of the diocese of **St David's** to exchange his benefice with any benefice within the realm of England and this by word of mouth

Tudir John 1486, 17 November .On 17 November in the year as above, at the manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St David's**, Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of **St David's** rector of the parish **Church** of **St. Telion Cronwere** of the diocese of **St David's** and Master **John Tudir** rector of the parish **Church** of **Hampstede MarcHall** of the diocese of **Salisbury**, surrendered their said benefices in the hands of the Rev. father **Hugh Bishop of St David's**, because of an exchange to be made, which **Bishop** indeed after the causes of the exchange had been heard examined, and plenarily discussed, and found to be true and lawful and approved, by his own authority as well as that of **Thomas** by divine permission **Bishop** of **Salisbury**, committed to him in this behalf of which commission the tenour appears below, admitted the aforesaid Master **John Tudir** to the parish **Church** of **St. Telion, Cronwere** of the aforesaid diocese of **St David's** and Master **John Kidwely** to the parish **Church** of **Hampstede MarcHall** of the diocese of **Salisbury**, and canonically instituted them in the same, Master **John Tudir** on the presentation of the religious man **William abbot of the Monastery of St. Albans of the diocese of Lincoln**, and Master **John Kidwely on the presentation of the King**. And they had Letters of which the tenours follow-

Hugh etc. to our beloved in Christ Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of our diocese, priest greeting etc.

Having regard to the merits of thine uprightness, that thou mayest hereafter bear fruit in the **Church** of God, we admit thee to the parish **Church** of **Hampstede MarcHall** vacant by the free resignation of **Master John Tudir** last and immediate rector of the same and we institute thee in the person of **Sir John Vernon**, rector of **Stacpole** of our diocese, thy **Proctor**, canonically, as perpetual rector etc. in our manor of **Lantfey** 17 November.

Hugh etc. to our beloved in Christ Master **John Tudir**, bachelor in decrees, greeting etc. Having regard we admit thee to the parish **Church** of **St. Telion Cronwere**, of our diocese, vacant at the presentation of **William** abbot etc., and we institute thee perpetual rector of the said **Church** and invest thee canonically in the same etc.

Vynor James 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the **Bishop** authorised an exchange between **Sirs James Vynor**, then rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, and **Thomas, BRoun**, then rector of **Cronwer**, of his diocese, and the causes of such exchange having been found lawful and approved and their resignations because of the said exchange of the benefices mentioned having been duly made by **Sir Richard Jordan**, priest, of the said diocese of **St Davids Proctor** of the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** etc., as well as by the aforesaid **Thomas, BRoun**, then present there in person, and admitted by the **Bishop** himself, the same **Bishop** admitted the aforesaid **Sir Thomas, BRoun** to the aforesaid **Church** of **Freystrop** at

the presentation of the prior and **convent of Pylle** of the **order of St Benedict of Tiron**, patrons of the said **Church** etc., and subsequently on the same day and at the same place, the aforesaid **Bishop** admitted the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** in the person of his **Proctor** aforesaid etc., to the **Church of Cronwer** aforesaid at the presentation of **Henry, King** of England, etc., and vice-patron by reason of the temporalities of the priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**, being in his hand on account of the war between him and his French adversaries, patron of the same **Church** and instituted him as rector, etc.

Williams Robert Parish **Crunwear** County **Pembroke** Status Yeoman Offence - Theft of sheep. Location and date Parish **Narberth** County **Pembroke** Date 30 October 1770 Prosecutor **Priscilla Watts**, widow. Plea Not guilty. Verdict Not guilty.

Woogan Cecil 1568, Oct. 4 of **Wyston** and his wife. Covenant that Scurfild and **Harry Jones** shall stand seized of five messuages and lands in Brodye, **Crunwere, Roberston**, and in the parish of **St. Katheryne**, co. **Pembroke**, and two messuages and lands in co. **Carmarthen**, to the use of **Morice Woogan** and his heirs male and in default of heirs male to revert to **John Woogan**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Crunware Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Day Robert	Crunwere H
Howell Reynald	Crunwere H6
Dauids Thomas	Crunwere H3
Smyth John	Crunwere H
Michell George	Crunwere H2
Bray Nicholas	Crunwere H
Prigett Richard	Crunwere H
Bevan Hugh	Crunwere H
Edmond Samuell	Crunwere H
Dauids Morice	Crunwere H 3
Bowen James, clerk	Crunwere H
Morice Hugh	Crunwere H
Michel George	Crunwere H
Jones William	Crunwere H2
David John	Crunwere H2

Morice Erasmus	Crunwere H
Welsh John	Crunwere H.
Day Anthony	Crunwere P
Dew Howell	Crunwere P
William Thomas	Crunwere P
Morice Hugh	Crunwere P
Edward Henry	Crunwere P
Jones John	Crunwere P
Lloyd Reynold	Crunwere P
Lewis Evan	Crunwere P
Rees John	Crunwere P
Morice William	Crunwere P
Wilkin James	Crunwere P
Bevan James	Crunwere P
Morgan John	Crunwere P
Penry Thomas	Crunwere P
Owens William	Crunwere P
Jones Howell	Crunwere P
Pritchard Richard	Crunwere P

Crymych,

Situated at the crossroads of the old Prehistoric **Ridgeway** track from Prescelly to **St Davids** and the A478, the old turnpike road from **Tenby** to **Cardigan**.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

Standing where 6 roads meet, **Crymych** is the centre of a large agricultural area. Its growth as a village began when the **Whitland** and **Taf Valle** Railway arrived in 1875, on its way to **Cardigan**. The road from **Cardigan** to **Tenby** here crosses the prehistoric **Ridgeway** that runs the length of the Presely Hills.

Sites of interest

1 1/2 miles west - Foeldrygarn Hillfort 157336

This is a large Iron Age Hill fort of about 4.5 hectares made up of three contiguous enclosures. Each enclosure is defended by a single unditched rampart of stone and earth. The main entrance to the complex can be seen in the west, and there are also entrances in the south and east. Inside the fort are the remains of at least 220 hut platforms, some of which can be seen clearly as pock-marked depressions. Some of these huts were excavated by the **Rev Baring-Gould** in 1899, which provided evidence to show that the fort was occupied during

Roman

times as well as in the Iron age. Finds from the excavations are in **Tenby** Museum. Within the inner enclosure are the remains of three large cairns. These are burial mounds of possible Bronze age date.

Carn Alw Hillfort 2 1/2 miles west of **Crymych**.

Cwm-yr-Eglwys see also **Dinas**.

Ruined **Church**

According to legend it is believed that **St Brynach** founded the original **Church** here 6c.

In 1849 The **Church**, was described as dedicated to **St. Brynach**, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea.

Dale,

Dale

The **Dale** Peninsula has a long history with a flint factory -yet flint is not a native stone of the region, and other prehistoric remains although many sites have been destroyed by farming. One quite recently when a standing stone was removed and investigation suggested that the site dated from over 1000 BC. Every headland seems to have been fortified with bank and ditch. More recent fortifications were built to defend the **Haven** and in World War Two airfields to defend our shipping. It is an area which is very windswept with the strong gales from the west and the villages are small. During the 1800's many inhabitants left, the **Ormonds**, Mormans from Marloes migrated to Salt Lake City. The Hawgoods from **Dale** and Marloes to **Pembroke Dock** to work in the dockyard, after, some of the family to **America**.

It is also an area where there is a change in **Church** architecture from the fortified tower churches of **South Pembrokeshire** to the plain towerless churches of the north part of this area.

More recently it has become an area more dependent on the tourist trade

[Nowadays the **Dale** Yacht Club organizes sailing races Throughout the summer with a regatta during August. **Dale** Sailing Company provides a chandlery service and much else besides.

The beach is stony rather than sandy, and that there is a lack of car-parking space.

Dale Castle is modern rather than ancient and is not open to the public. Much more interesting is **Dale Fort**, one of the Victorian defences of **Milford Haven**, well preserved and used as a field study centre.]

South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P. V. Harris

Old English doel or old Norse dal-r, probably "deep low place" but the name appears on to have been **Valle** , Old French. 1293 **Robert de Valle** received a grant of a weekly Market and annual **Fair** at his manor of **Valle** .

1595 George Owen's Description of Milford Haven,

It formed an important landmark for Mariners:

"[Mariners] ayme their course till they see **St. Annes Chappel** being an ould chappel decayed having

a rounde towre builded like a windmyllne or pigeon howse of stonne, as I esteerne yt xxti foote highe the towre and chappel standeth soe mounted that it is seene first of any land markes, and by this they knowe where to finde the entrance into the harborowe [**Milford Haven**] for it standeth within three flight shootes west of the havons mouth. - **Owen's Pem. Pt. II., p. 55X**".

1811 Fenton Dale

Dale, where what is called the **Castle**, though now retaining nothing or very little of a castellated appearance, a handsome mansion belonging to **John Lloyd** of Mabus in Cardiganshire esq.. by marriage with **Miss Allen**, the heiress of this house, together with the **Church**, a neat building close to it has no bad effect when viewed from the west end of the dingle in which it stands, backed by a fine reach of the **Haven** here much expanded and branching out into numerous creeks. Modern **Dale** appears to have but little trade, most of the houses being ruinous and deserted, yet in the time of **De Valle** , the ancient **Lord** of the place, where he resided in his **Castle**, it had the title of a borough, had a Market and other privileges. Of the bay and roadstead of **Dale** I shall give the opinion of **George Owen** out of a MS account addressed to the Earl of "Pembroke" in the year 1596 and of **Lewis Morris** in 1748

1595 **George Owen** said of it

“**Dale** rode is a goodlye bay and a faire rode of great receipt, and one of the best rodes and bays of all Milforde, and best defended from all windes, the east and southeast excepted; in all this rode there is good landing at all times”

1748 **Lewis Morris**, who was a skilful surveyor, speaking of it with reference to the improved state of navigation and size of vessels in his time, only says “This is a ready outlet for small vessels, where they may tide in two of three fathoms at low water. The pier which now lies in ruins would be very useful to trade if repaired.

Near this place the earl of Richmond, afterwards **Henry the Seventh** landed with great reinforcements from France, and was here joined by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** and many of the principal men of this country, who accompanied him to Bosworth field and to whose assistance and support he chiefly owed the acquisition of the crown of England, and epoch marked by a singular awful visitation from Heaven, in the minor plague distinguished by the name of sweating sickness which was supposed to be introduced with **Henry's** foreign Levies to **Milford**.

Henry, in gratitude to Heaven for his safe arrival at **Milford** is said to have built a Chapel on or near the spot where he landed, but of which no trace remains, or account to direct you to its site

Proceed along the coast to the two new lighthouses on **St Anne's Point** (Here formerly stood a Chapel on the ruins of which one of the old lighthouses was built – **George Owen** 1595 represents it as “owld and decayed having a rownd towre like a windmyll or pigion-howse of stone twenty foote high” built to supersede the old whose light was derived from coal, on the improved principle with Argand lanps and opened for use the 20th **June** 1800. The low light house on the extremity of **St Anne's** head is 15ft high and the lantern elevated 160ft above the level of the sea and exhibits a strong continued light from the island of Skomer, in a north direction round to Seaward and up the harbour as far as **Hubberston**. The high lighthouse is 42ft high and elevated 195ft above the level of the sea and bears from the low light north by west $\frac{3}{4}$ west by compass and is distant from the low light 203yds.

1849 Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S Lewis.

Dale, a village and parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 392 inhabitants. This village is supposed to have derived its name from a contraction of **De Valle**, the name of one of its ancient lords, in whose time it was dignified with the title of a borough, and appears to have enjoyed certain immunities. It still preserves the right of pasturing cattle on a plot of ground, called **Dale** Meadow, after the **Lord** of the manor has cleared off the **Hay**, which privilege was granted to the holders of burgage tenements by **Henry VII.**, who, when Earl of Richmond, landed at this place, on his expedition to wrest the crown of England from **Richard III**. Here he was met by **Rhys ab Thomas**, who advanced from **Carew Castle** with a well-disciplined and well-appointed band of followers, to join the standard of the earl, with whom he was present at Bosworth Field, and to whose success he materially contributed, not only by his influence in adding to the number of **Henry's** partisans, but by his valour and discretion in the field.

Dale is situated on a little bay forming one side of the entrance into **Milford Haven**, and affording, in **Dale** roads, good anchorage for small vessels, which may ride in safety in two or three fathoms at low water. block-houses were built here in the reign of **Elizabeth**, and a chain is said to have been drawn across the mouth of the **Haven**, from **St. Anne's** here to **Angle** Point on the opposite side, to obstruct the passage of the Spanish Armada. **St. Anne's** lighthouses were originally erected in 1712, by **William Allen, esq.**, to whom a lease was granted by the crown for ninety-nine years, which term expired in 1813: they were rebuilt and again opened in 1800. The lantern of one of them

contains eleven lights, and has an elevation of 160 feet; that of the other has sixteen lights, at an elevation of 195 feet.

[Mining]

Copper-ore was formerly worked in the parish.

A fishery is carried on, employing six boats, chiefly in taking lobsters, oysters, and herrings, during their respective seasons; and there is a small trade in the importation of coal and culm from the interior of the county. The parishioners at large have the right of pasturing cattle on Pickleridge common.

The scenery is of a bold and striking character; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and pleasing views over **St. George's** Channel to the south and east, and of the adjacent country to the north. **Dale Castle**, formerly the mansion of the **Allens**, passed by marriage with the heiress to **John Lloyd, esq.**, of Mabus, in the county of **Cardigan**, and is now the property of his grandson, **John P. Lloyd Allen Phillips, esq.** It is an embattled structure, and has been modernised and greatly improved by the addition of two spacious wings, communicating with the centre by two circular projecting towers; the edifice now forms one of the finest castellated mansions in the county, and, from its situation, is a prominent and interesting object in the scenery of the place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £65; patron and impropiator, **Mr. Phillips**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. James**, and rebuilt in 1761 at the sole expense of **John Allen, esq.**, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and containing an elegant font of marble, presented to the parish by the same gentleman. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**, and a Sunday school is held in the **Church**. along the cliffs by which this part of the coast is bounded, are remains of several ancient encampments, apparently of Danish construction.

1895 Dale -- Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins

Making our way to the farm called Little Marloes, we push on through heathy byways, approaching the coast again at west **Dale Bay**. Now we catch a glimpse of **Dale Castle**, with the village of that ilk nestling under the lee of a dark wood, and harvest-fields crowning the sunny hillside, while a silvery stretch of the **Haven** lies in the background.

Dale Castle appears to have been a place of some importance from very early times, though of its history we have but meagre records. In the year 1293 **Robertus de Valle** granted a charter for a weekly Market at his manor-house of **Valle**, and here **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** entertained his future **King** after his landing at Mill Bay upon the adjacent coast.

This village of **Dale** is still a comely-looking spot, where the pleasant country residences of the gentlefolk rub shoulders with a sprinkling of homely cottages ; yet withal the village has a certain air about it as of a place that has known better days. For **Dale**, it seems, was once a flourishing seaport, the abode of substantial sea captains and well-to-do **Merchant** traders ; while, if tales be true, the village folk drove a flourishing business in the contraband goods run in by the ' free trade ' fraternity. In those days good **Welsh** ale was brewed at **Dale** by a family bearing the singular name of **Runawae**, who exported it in large quantities to Liverpool : hence **Dale** Street in that city is said to derive its title from this place.

We approach the village by a footpath, and pass betwixt the **Castle** and the **Church**. The fuchsias, hydrangeas, myrtle and laurustinas that brighten this little God's acre tell of a genial climate ; yet some of the headstones bear grim records of shipwrecked mariners, who lost their lives upon the iron-bound coast that shelters this favoured spot. **Dale Church** has a tall, unrestored tower, and possesses a slender silver chalice inscribed with the words ' Poculum Ecclesia; de Dale, 1577.'

The lane now runs below the luxuriant groves of **Dale Hill**, and then skirts the shores of the sheltered inlet called **Dale** road. ' **Dale Rode**,' says **George Owen**, ' is a goodlye Baye and a fayre rode of great receipte ; one of the best Rodes and Bayes of al Milforde and best defended from al windes, the East and South East excepted. In all this Rode there is good landing at al times.' Close beside the water stands a humble alehouse called the Brig, which bears evident traces of its smuggler patrons, being literally honey-combed with cellars and secret cupboards for the storage of their booty. Even now the walls still reek with moisture, from the salt stored away in inaccessible corners during those piping times when that commodity was worth a couple of guineas the hundredweight.

We now direct our steps towards **St. Anne's Head**, in order to visit Mill Bay, the traditional landing-place of **Henry of Richmond**. "Here in **Pembrokeshire**,' says old **George Owen**, ' happened his landinge and first footeinge when he came to enjoie the Crowne and to confounde the parricide and bluddie tyrante **Richard** iii. Here founde he the heartes and hands first of all this lande readye to ayde and assist him". The saying goes that as he rushed up the steep bank at the head of his troop **Henry**, being scant of breath, exclaimed, "This is Brunt !" a name that has clung to the neighbouring farm ever since.

1905 According to G. Mason Pembroke Dock: Royal Dockyard and neighbourhood

On the occasion of a villagers marriage at **Dale**, which took place shortly after the Wreck, (of a ship laden with Whisky at **Angle** just across the **Haven**) a yacht laden with a visiting party from **Pembroke Dock**, fired a salute from two **Cannon** on board, which, by the way, disturbing all the crows in the Rurig woods - not a few - which added interest to the event of the happy couple and procession returning from the **Church**.

The visitors from the yacht were duly invited to partake of supper on shore and on sitting down to a well-crowded table each visitor faced a bottle of whisky - manufactured on the premises no doubt.

1913 South Wales by Wade.

Near the entrance of **Miford Haven** 10 mls SW of **Haverfordwest**. It was here, at Mill Bay, 2mls to the S. that **Henry Tudor**, afterwards Heny VII, landed in 1485. **Dale Castle** is a modern residence incorporating part of an earlier fortress. At **St Anne's** head is a lighthouse and there are two others at Great Castle Head. now a sailing centre located inside the entrance to **Milford Haven**. **Dale** was much larger in the middle ages and 600 people died here of plague in the 1600's

1920 Lighthouse RCAM

According to local tradition the High Lighthouse occupies the site of a Chapel dedicated to **St Ann**. **Fenton (tours 167)** says

" Here formerly stood a Chapel on the ruins of which one of the old light houses was built.

George Owen, in **Queen Elizabeth's** time represents it as "owlde and decayed having a round towre like a windmylle or pigion house of stone twenty foote high"

An interesting sketch by **Mr Charles Norris** made about the year 1800, shows the old lighthouse, in itself a highly curious structure, that probably represents a building which may have been directly associated in medieval times with a Chapel whose particular function was to provide a beacon light to mariners when running for **Milford Haven**.

It will be noticed that against the western wall of the tower are indications of the roof line of a building that had been attached to it, and a round headed doorway which gave access from this building to the tower. There is at present no part of the tower standing, and but few traces of any structure having occupied the site;- Visited 30th September 1920

1956 According to South Wales - H L V Fletcher

Once a medieval town and thriving trading and shipbuilding centre. In the 18c had 18 inns and a town Hall but they were covered by the sea. **Dale Castle** hardly built in a strategic position in 13c property of the de Vales descendants of a knight who had accompanied **Martin de Tours** on his invasion of North **Pembrokeshire**. Ancestor had accompanied Stongbow **Earl of Pembroke** in the invasion of Ireland.

Subsequent owner was the **Walter family of Roch and Rosemarket** from whom **Lucy Walter** was descended - she was the mistress of wife of **Charles II** and mother of the unfortunate Duke of **Monmouth**.

Dale Fort - The western blockhouse.

According to **Victorian Forts**

A work (battery) was recommended for **Dale Point** since 1829 but nothing was done until **General Sir John Burgoyne** reiterated the need for such a work in 1850. During the 1850s the battery was constructed, no definite dates can be given as official records are silent but it had been completed by 1858. The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the **Haven**.

In 1858 the main battery was criticised as being too close to the rock face behind it rendering it potentially untenable during a bombardment; perhaps the criticism stuck as in 1871 it was proposed that the battery at **Dale Point** be abandoned and its armament and stores withdrawn. In 1876 it was proposed that; a few heavy guns should be placed at **Dale Point Battery** to co-operate with Thorne Island and the Battery at **Dale Point** be remodelled to receive them. This was not carried out.

The Fort was the test site for the Zalinski Dynamite gun during 1890s in the event the gun was not adopted as technology had overtaken it. There were plans for a Brennan Torpedo establishment and a battery of 6-inch guns however nothing came of these either. The War Office sold the Fort in 1902 to **Lieutenant-Colonel Own-Evans (RE)** who converted it into a private residence for himself and his family; he died in 1925 and the Fort was bought by a **Miss Bland (later Mrs. Lee-Roberts)**.

During the Second World War the Admiralty requisitioned the Fort for use as a de-gaussing and mine watching station. The Fort was returned to **Mrs. Lee-Roberts** by the Admiralty in 1946, she sold the Fort the next year to the forerunners of the **Field Studies Council**.

The Fort is situated at the end of the **Dale** peninsula and is cut off from it by a ditch that reaches down to the shoreline on either side of the peninsula. The ditch is covered by a tiered loophole wall which at its highest point forms a plateau where a battery shaped like a **Tudor** bulwark, with embrasures for three guns projects out into the ditch covering it on both sides. Inside the Fort are separate soldiers and officers barracks stores and magazine; the gun battery is at the eastern end of the site, and is tiered in that the first four guns are at a slightly lower level than the last three, all fired en barbette; originally there was a small magazine behind the four gun battery but this has gone. Alterations over the years have been made, notably an accommodation block has been built on top of the main magazine. The Dynamite gun position survives outside the dining area together with the underground chamber.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St James - Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments.

This **Church** has seen several restorations, in the course of which all features of antiquarian interest, which it may have contained, were removed. On plan it consists of nave, chancel, and western tower; the latter is the only part that retains any appearance of antiquity. It is almost square 14 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft; the ground storey is vaulted. The tower windows are small single lights with

trefoil heads of the 15th century date. The entrance to the tower is from the north. The font and stone altar table were brought here from Italy in 1818 – Visited 21st September, 1920

Dale St James: The west tower is 15c. The nave and chancel south walls and their windows are Victorian but the battered east and north walls are medieval. —

Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater.

Pembrokeshire Parson.

This Perpetual Curacy was established prior to 1291. Described as "Ecclesia de **Valle**," it is valued in the **Taxatio** at £5 6s. 8d, the Tenth thereon payable to the **King** being 10s. 8d. It was part of the possessions of the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, and by the year 1594 it had come into the hands of the Crown. - **Owen's Pem.**

Dale appears in the list of churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, and is valued at £10 per annum. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Not in Charge.": **Dale** Curacy (**St. James**), **David Allen, esq.**, £6 certified value. - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

On 9 Aug., 1890, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the Parish **Church**.

On **St. Anne's** Head, in **Dale** Parish, formerly stood a Chapel dedicated to **St. Anne**. It was in ruins in Queen **Elizabeth's** time.

1851 **St. James** J W Saunders, Perpetual Curate

1929. **St James & Old St Anne's Church** Incumbent and Curates; **A R Warburton**

Non Conformist

Tabernacle **Independent** or **Congregationalists** 1851 report - Erected in 1838 "Every alternate Sunday there is a service in the Established **Church** in the morning, in the Tabernacle in the afternoon and in the Weslean Chapel in the Evening. **Theophilus James**, Minister —

By 1997 this Chapel had been converted into a dwelling house.

Wesleyan Methodist 1851 report -Erected in 1809 "The Chapel will comfortably seat 140. Reckoning 14 inches for a person it would seat 156" **William Spriggs**, Local Preacher and Chapel Steward ---**Dale Methodist** Chapel was closed in 1905

Dale Castle - Tony Roberts 1989.

Dale Castle is a private house just north of the village. It is not open to the public, although one has a good view of it from the road. Parts of a much earlier **Castle** are incorporated in the present house. Though hardly built in strategic position, the **Castle** was in the 13th century the property of the **de Vales**, descendants of a knight who had accompanied **Martin de Tours**, the invader of north **Pembrokeshire**. An ancestor had been one of the adherents of **Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke**, in the invasion of Ireland. The male line died out early; a subsequent owner was the **Walter** family of **Roch** and **Rosemarket**, from whom **Lucy Walter** was descended.

She was the mistress or wife of **Charles II** and mother of the unfortunate Duke of **Monmouth**. **Paynters, Allens** and **Lloyds** owned the **Castle** afterwards and it is now in the possession of the **Lloyd Philipps** family. No admission.

Dale Castle

Dale Castle overlooks **Dale** roads, 13 miles from **Haverfordwest**; it has been altered and enlarged into a modern residence, the old **Castle** being incorporated in the present South wing; some old vaulted rooms are used for stabling.

In 1293 **Robertus de Valle** held the manor, and in 1485 a member of the same family acted as bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**. The **Walters** of **RhosMarket**, to whom the celebrated **Lucy Walters** (friend of **Charles II.**) was related, once owned this **Castle**. The present owner is R. **Lloyd-Philipps**, esq..

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

The Castle RCAM

The present **Castle** of **Dale** consists of a north and south wing, with a connecting passage, but the only original portion is the South wing, which constructively remains much as it originally appeared though its appointments have been greatly modernised. The lower storey has a plain vault – Visited 21st September 1920.

NB

The name of this place appears originally to have been **Valle**, not **Dale**. There was a knighted family called **Valle** in medieval **Pembrokeshire** and in 1293 **Robert de Valle** recieved a grant of a weekly Market and annual **Fair** at his manor of **Valle** (*Rol. Cart., Ed D*)

An earlier member of the family **Robert Fitz Richard de Valle**, one of **Strongbow's** retenue, founded a nunnery at Timolin.co. Kildare about the year 1200 (*Journal Kildare Arch Soc ii 414*)

The Vales appear to have been succeeded at **Dale** by the **Walters** of **Roch** and **Rosemarket** of which family the celebrated **Lucy Walters**, mother of the unfortunate Duke of **Monmouth**, was a member. Her portrait at **Dale** passed with the house to a family named **Paynter**, who sold the property and removed the portrait to **Portclew**, near **Lamphey**, where it remained at the date of the compilation of the *Pem. Arch. Survey* (1896- 1907)

The Martyr Stone

This stone which stands close to the entrance gate of **Dale Castle**, formerly stood at the junction of High Street with Dark Street, **Haverfordwest**. It was believed to mark there of the site of the martyrdom by fire of **William Nichol** in April 1558. When the present modern pillar of red granite was erected on the spot, the stone was taken to **Dale Castle**. It is a shaply boulder with rounded top, having a height above the soil of 50 ins. A breadth of 20ins and a width of 7 ins. -- Visited 21st September 1920.

Windmill

Dale windmill is a circular, rubblestone-built tower, the walls slightly battered. It was probably built c1830 for the **Dale Castle** Estate (possibly as a rebuild of an earlier mill which had been recorded in 1729) and operated until c1900. The cap and machinery were removed, but the tower was re-roofed and used as a store by the adjacent Windmill Farm. In 2009 the tower was restored by the **Dale Environment group and Friends of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park**, with **Grant Aid from Cadw**. The walls were repointed and limewashed, and the low-pitched roof with its short ridge was reinstated.

1847 The State of Education in Wales Parish of Dale

Mrs Bevan's School

I visited this school on the 15th January in company with the Incumbent. It is held in a room formerly a corn store, lent and furnished by **Lloyd Philipps esq.** of **Picton Castle**. It is a long and rather low room, fitted on the National plan. The master's manner with the children was not gentle. I heard him give a class lesson in Simple Addition from the mounted slate to 18 boys, the third class. They took places; many of the appeared to have little idea of numbers; the sum came to 225. I asked them to Read these figures off. One said 27 another 11 and the third 37. The master seemed to teach thoroughly; his English however was middling "This here line's fifteen" and many similar expressions escaped him. Out of a class of 16 girls, 10 read with ease, from the Sermon on the Mount. The master made them spell each verse.

There were present 14 older boys and girls, studying arithmetic only. They had little time for school, and all of them were able to Read. One of them was holding my horse; two preferred not being questioned (one of these was 21); I examined the remaining 11. I found four of them had been at school with the dame who had preceded the establishment of **Mrs Bevan's** school at **Dale**; the other seven had been in school at Marloes with **Mr Davies**. The copies were clean; the girls were not taught sewing; the master's wife (he said) "might teach them but there was no pay for it.

Names connected with Dale

Clergy CCED

Williams,	Johannes	1688	Curate
Williams,	Counsel	1714	Curate
Griffiths,	Morganus	1717	Curate
Jones,	William	1717	Curate
Jones,	Gulielmus	1720	Curate
Whitcombe ,	John	1765	Perpetual Curate
Gwynn ,	Thomas	1767	Curate
Whitcombe ,	John	1767	Vac(resignation)Curate
Howell ,	Josiah	1768	Stipendiary Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1795	Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1804	Curate
David Philipps Lloyd,	James	1819	Perpetual Curate
Allen ,	William	1830	Stipendiary Curate
David Philipps Lloyd ,	James	1832	Vac (natural death)Perpetual Curate
Walker Saunders ,	Samuel	1832	Perpetual Curate

Allen; John 1757 **Dale** (**Allen Philipps of Dale Castle**) *High Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire -Annals and antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales - T Nicholas 1872*

Allen: David esq. **Dale** Curacy [*Pembrokeshire Parsons*].

Allen John; 1761. esq. **Dale Church** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839
S Lewis 1843.

Allen William; 1712. **St Annes lighthouse Dale** [A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 **S Lewis**]

Aveston: John; 1 November 1820 **Dale** Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck **Charles Henry**, wrecked in **Milford Haven**, Prisoner aged 27, **Dale;** Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet, Hubberston, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, [*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*]

Bentley: Darce; May 1912 *Lieutenant G Royal Navy Test sea trials of Burney X2 monoplane Dale.*

Paynter David; of **Dale** 1743 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Allen John; of **Dale** 1757 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John; of **Dale Castle** married 1776 **Elinor** daughter and heiress of **John Allen** of **Dale Castle** died 1820 – 1785 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Philipps Charles Allen; of **St Brides Hill** – third son of **Joseph Allen** (see **Allen Philipps** of **Dale Castle**) He assumed the name of **Philipps** on succeeding to the **St Brides** Estate ----1809 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.*

Philipps John Allen Lloyd; 1872 **Dale Castle** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Ackland Robert Dudley; 1820 who inherited **Boulston** born at Cottrell **Glamorganshire** in 1820 and educated at Eton **College** --married in 1847 **Lloyd Elizabeth Mary** daughter of **Lloyd Phillipps John Philipps Allen** of **Dale Castle** and of Mabus **Cardiganshire** JP of the County of **Pembroke, Freeman** and JP of the Town of **Haverfordwest** formerly served in the Queen's 2nd Dragoon Guards

Baten James; 1670 **Dale** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bay Thomas ; 1670 **Dale** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bayley George; 1670 **Dale** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bentley Darce; May 1912 **Lieutenant G Royal Navy Burney X2 monoplane Dale.**

Bevan Thomas ; 1670 **Dale** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon John; 1670 **Dale** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brasell John; 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryan John; 21 December 1748 Alias **John Brian, , Dale**, Offence Burglary of prosecutor's shop, being part of his dwelling house and stealing cloth there from. Value £6 2s. 6d. Llanrhidian, Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Canton, Jane; 17 Jan 1830 born **Dale Pembroke**, Wales Died 19 Aug 1927 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Left Liverpool on 14 Sep 1878 aboard the Wyoming Arrival, Arrived in New York on 25 Sep 1878 Comments, Found a **Husband**, on AF, 1) **Roach Daniel**, 16 May 1852, Monmouthshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Sir Rhys ap Thomas ; entertained **Henry** at **Carew** after he landed at **Dale** but it was twenty seven years later that he held the most spectacular event at **Carew** - a tournament to celebrate his admission into the Order of the Garter.

Corbet Roger; 1307 xref de **Valle Roger Corbet** was of Chaddesley in Worcestershire , In 1307 held of **Guy de Brian** one fee at **Dale** and half a fee at **Walton**" (west) His widow, married **Thomas** , of Rosshallin Shropshire, who had merely a life interest. *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Crunne John; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rees; 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Anna Maria; 20 Feb 1854 born **Dale Pembrokeshire** Died 2 Jan 1951 Provo Utah Married to **Moore Henry Jordon** on 18 Nov 1872 at Salt Lake City Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Henry; 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Winifred; 2 Aug 1856 born **Dale Pembroke** Wales died 13 Aug 1908 Brigham City Box Elder Utah Married to **Harris Henry William** on 21 Nov 1873 at Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de Valle Sarah; daughter of **Robert de Valle Lord of Dale** married **ffibatch Will** of Philbeach Farm house near Marloes chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris**

de Valle Roit; 1293 **Sir** obtained a charter to hold a weekly Market and Annual Fair at **Dale** in 1293

Deverox William; 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Doven William; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ellis John; 19 May 1776 **Dale** Infant Offence Manslaughter of **Cole Nicholas, Dale**, aged 15, with whom he was playing, by hitting him under his ear with a stick. No indictment. Prisoner also aged 15. Coroner's inquest is the indictment. **Dale Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

ffibatch Will; 1485 of Philbeach Filbatch Farm house near Marloes married de **Valle Sarah** daughter of **de Valle Robert** owner of **Dale** was chief bard to **ap Thomas , Sir Rhys South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris.**

Gannocke William; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Morgan; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwynne Anne; 6 January 1830 Alias **Anne, wife of Phillip, Dale,** Married Offence Theft from the dwelling house of prosecutor of money, **Dale,** Prosecutor **Gwynne William** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hancock Merab; 13 Dec 1819 Female Birth , Birthplace, **Dale, Pembrokeshire** baptized a member of the LDS **Church** on 14 Feb 1842 Married to **Gordge, Samuel** on 14 Nov 1847 at Llangynwyd, By **Samuel** Gordge she had two children **Ann Gordge,** born 30 May 1849 **David Gordge,** 17 May 1851 Married to **Phillips, John** on Abt 1856 at **San Bernardino,** California By **John Phillips** she had three children **John Richard Phillips,** born 26 Sep 1856 **Elizabeth Chestina Phillips,** born 1859 **Sarah Phillips,** born 1860 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Harries Alban; 1670 **Dale H 2 Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Haveston Sarah; 14 March 1807 Alias **Sarah Aveston Dale** Married Offence Shoplifting a shawl, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Relly, John Haverfordwest,** linendraper Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hawgood Henry; 1851 age 13 scholar born **Dale 1851 Census** **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Henry; 1851 age 5 scholar born **Dale 1851 Census** **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Martha; 1851 age 38 wife born **Dale 1851 Census** **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood William; 1851 age 37 shipwright 23 Dimond St born **Dale 1851 Census** **Pembroke Dock**

Hay Rees; 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchings Thomas ; 13 June 1797 **Dale** Gent Offence Assault **Stackpole** Elidir Prosecutor **Harries William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hooper William; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice ; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice; 1670 senior **Dale H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice; 1670 senior **Dale H 3 Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James David; 1 August 1773 **Llanfihangel Penbedw** Yeoman Offence Assault.
Dale Prosecutor **David Ann** otherwise **Saunders** Verdict No true bill. *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jenkin Henry; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin John; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Peter; 8 April 1814 **Dale** Labourer Offence Murder of **Lloyd William**
by beating him , Inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter, **Dale** Prosecutor **Craeston**
George? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Key John; 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Etheldred 1670 **Dale P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Allen Phillips John; 1839 esq. **Dale Castle A** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
1839 S **Lewis**

Lloyd John; 1776 of **Dale Castle** married **Elinor** daughter and heiress of **John**
Allen of **Dale Castle** died 1820 – 1785 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John; 1839 esq. of Mabus – **Dale Castle A** *Topographical Dictionary of*
Wales 1839 S **Lewis**

Lloyd -Philipps of Dale Castle

J. A. P. Lloyd Philipps; esq., **Castle** is situated near the creek where the Earl of Richmond
landed, prior to the battle of Bosworth Field

ap Morgan David Lwyd; married a daughter of Golerddan and had a son

Lloyd Oliver; of Ffosybleiddiad who had a son

Lloyd David; of Ffosybleiddiad who married Gwladys daughter of **Richard**
Herbert of Pencelli and had a son

Lloyd Oliver; who married a **Lloyd** of Llanllyr --their son

Lloyd David; had a son

Lloyd John; of Ffosybleiddiad who married **Mary a daughter of James Philipps**
of Pentypark -- Their son

Lloyd James; died 1800 married **Anna Maria** daughter and heiress of **Richard**
Lloyd of Ystradteilo and Mabws The eldest son was

Lloyd Philipps John; died 1820 who married **Elinor** daughter and heiress of **John Allen**
of **Dale Castle** - He leaving a eldest son

Lloyd John Allen; born 1777 Capt Coldstream Guards of **Dale Castle** married 1801 **Elizabeth daughter of Col Bishopp of Storrington Sussex** and assumed the name **Philipps** in addition to his own of **Lloyd** under direction of the will of **James Philipps** of Pentypark He died in 1805

Lloyd Philipps John Philipps Allen; 1802 JP of **Dale Castle** and Mabws Cardiganshire - High Sheriff for Cardiganshire Major of the Royal **Cardigan** Militia and patron of the living of **Dale**. eldest son of **John Allen Lloyd** and his wife **Elizabeth Bishopp** born at Chichester 1802 succeeded on the death of his grandfather **John Lloyd** married 1st in 1823 **Charlotte youngest daughter of Capt Barlet RE**. She died in 1863 and they had surviving one son and five daughters. 2nd he married in 1865 **Elizabeth Anne daughter of Peel Stevenson** of Uffington Lincs

Lloyd Philipps John Allen; son of **John Philipps Lloyd Philipps** and his wife **Charlotte** born 1824 -- Capt 82nd Regt

Lloyd Philipps Charlotte Maria; married **Henry Mathias** of **Haverfordwest** and they had children

Lloyd Philipps Elizabeth Mary; **Ackland** of **Boulston**

Lloyd Philipps Mary Francis; married **Capt Cornes RE**

Lloyd William --- Peter Jones; 8 April 1814 **Dale** Labourer Charged with Murder of **Lloyd William** by beating him . Inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter. **Dale** Prosecutor **Craeston? George** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Malefant William; born 1347 . **William** the younger was one of a jury at **Dale** in 1375, and at **Pembroke** in 1383.

Mudge William ; 1670 **Dale H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Ormond Mary ; born 2 Feb 1821 **Dale Pembrokeshire** died 27 Mar 1903 Kanosh **Millard**, County Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the Joseph Badger Arrived in New Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 married to **Morris, John, Jr.** on 30 Oct 1847 at **Pembroke**, **Pembrokeshire** married to **George, William** on 31 Oct 1852 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Paynter David ; 1743 of **Dale** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Pedow Cislev 1670 **Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Pence Edward ; 10 September 1784 **Dale** Mariner Offence assault and unlawful imprisonment. Prisoner also threatened to shoot prosecutor. **Dale** Prosecutor **Lloyd John, esq.** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830.*

Philipps Charles Allen; 1809 of **St Brides Hill** – third son of **Joseph Allen** see **Allen Philipps** of **Dale Castle** He assumed the name of **Philipps** on succeeding to the **St Brides** Estate ----1809 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.*

Phillips Magdalene ; 1804, May 2 **Letitia Bowen** late of the town of **Pembroke**, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of **Thomas Skyrme** late of Vaynor, esq., deceased, **William**

Skyrme of Laugharne, esq., only son and heir at law of **William Skyrme of Laugharne** aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said **Thomas Skyrme, John Kipling**, esq., and **Randle Ford**, esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, **Magdalene Phillips of Dale**, widow, heir at law of **Richard Knethell of Haverfordwest**, gent., deceased, **John Herbert Foley of Ridgeway**, esq., **Thomas Foley**, esq., a captain in the Navy and **John Willy of Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Herbert Foley** and **Thomas Foley**, the acting executors of **Richard Foley** late of Grays Inn, **John Herbert Foley**. Release Conveyance of **Canaston** and the Cross Parks, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Picton Phillip; 1670 **Dale H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Powell John; 1670 **Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Prosper Morice; 1670 **Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rath Mary; 1670 **Dale H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rees John; 1670 **Dale H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rees Mary Ellen; born 23 Apr 1828 **Dale Pembrokeshire** died 18 Dec 1904 Provo Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the Wisconsin Arrival, Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 Married to **Davis, John Q** on 10 Mar 1855 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Revell John; 1670 **Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Sir John de la Roche ; died in 1376 his inquisition is "extant" and we can learn the possessions of the **Langum** family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at **Yerbeston** by military service of the **Lord of Kemes**, the **Castle** and 200 acres of land at **Maenclochog** of the **Lord of Walwyn's Castle**, the manor of **Dale** and lands at **Snelleston Snailston** and **Raymes Castle** , called by compilers of ordnance maps, **Roman's Castle** of the barony of **Roch** land at **Freystrop**, parcel of the lordship of **Stackpole** of the **Lord of Haverford**, the manors and advowsons of **Langum** and **Talbenny**, with other lands of the **Lord of Carew** land at **Marteltwy**, also parcel of **Stackpole** of **Isabella**, widow of **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** , land at **Guilford**, near **Langum** also lands at **Herbrandston**.

Roshford Anthony; 1670 **Dale H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Row Morice; 1670 **Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Saunders Nicholas; 1670 **.Dale H · Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Strong Rowland; 1670 **.Dale P · Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Strong William; 1670 **.Dale P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Daniel; 14 July 1773 **Dale** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Dale** Prosecutor **Phillip David** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sarah; **Walton Dale Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Truscott Walter; 12 April 1815 **Dale** Carpenter Offence Theft of paint,
Prisoner aged about 30 **Dale** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Voyle Barbara; 1670 **Dale** H 2 **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Voyle Mathew; 1670 **Dale** H 2 **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Wade Richard; 1670 **Dale** H **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Wathan Morice; 1670 **Dale** H **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

White Alson; 1670 **Dale** P **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

White Margaret; 1670 **Dale** H **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

White Morice; 1670 **Dale** P **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

.....

Wrecks Dale Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1669 January 1/8th delight. (Swansea). Sailing ship **Dale**. Lost masts and ran ashore. Wine salvaged, salt lost. Rochelle to Swansea with cargo of wine and salt.

1757 September 2nd La Murette. (french). Sailing ship stranded near **Dale**. Forced to shelter but broke-up. Total wreck Bordeaux to Canada laden with laden with wine, baled goods and small arms.

Acc to rcahmw event and historical information:

1907 27th December

The Dei Gratia was a wooden brigantine built at bear river, nova scotia, in 1871. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 225gt, 190nt: 111ft length x 27ft 5in breadth x 13ft depth; 1 deck; official number 64014. At time of loss 27 december 1907, the vessel was owned by M Fleming of Youghal and registered at that port. The brigantine was carrying coal and salt from cardiff to youghal It had sought shelter in **Dales** Road during a southeasterly force 10 gale, but broke from its moorings to go ashore on black rocks.

1936 5th january

The **Ethel May** was a wooden schooner built by **Robert Jones** at **Rhyl** in 1868. Technical and configuration specifications are given as: 20.08gt, 65/07rt; 80.5ft length x 20.5ft breadth x 8.5ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 mast, rigging schooner, stern elliptical, built carvel, head scroll, framework wood; official number 7655. The schooner stranded on the black rock, **Dale bay**, on 5 january 1936. The schooner's crew were saved by the local rocket apparatus rescue team. **John Kearney** gave his deposition regarding the loss to the receiver of wreck on 17 January 1936.

1866 10th November

The **Aldred Eliza** was a smack registered at Rouville in France, and carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Rouville. It was caught in a hurricane on 10 november 1866 along with several other vessels it was driven ashore near **Dale** and went to pieces.

1964 14th march

HMS Barking was one of sixty-two such ships built for world war 2 all prefixed with the letters 'bar'. The barking was built by Lobnitz & co Ltd, Renfrew in 1941. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 153ft long x 32ft breadth; 630 gt; screw propulsion powered by a single boiler linked to a triple expansion engine. The bar class were used for various heavy lift purposes including boom-defence, cable laying, salvage and buoy work. HMS Barking was laid up in reserve, and then disposed of by sale on 6 march 1964 to **Thomas Ward's** ship breaking yard at Briton ferry. The vessel was on tow with no one on board when it broke adrift from the tug in wind conditions se force 6, and unable to reconnect another tow line, drove ashore some half a mile from **St Ann's Head** almost under the coastguard station. Barking went ashore at 9.15 am at high water on 14 March 1964. The rocks on the beach penetrated the hull as the tide fell, and all efforts to refloat the vessel failed. The vessel was abandoned for ten years, breaking its back in the process, until 1974 when a salvage company began dismantled the vessel where it lay. The vessel is reported to have been heavily salvaged, but much still lies on the beach.

Mines

Small copper mine on north side of Frenchman's bay. Trial working 1769. Shaft on cliff top
Rcam

Other sites of interest

Little Castle Head

The stormswept headland presents little sign of the small tumulus on of near this point which was excavated a few years ago, when "some ashes and water worn pebbles were all that was discovered" (**Pem. Arch Survey 87a**) Traces of low banks, running in various directions and much weather worn, point to occupation of this bleak spot by man, but only excavation can afford complete certainty – Visited 30th September 1920.

A curved sweep of bank and ditch enclose the tip of Little **Castle** Point, the interior being a blunt triangle c.40m by 50m. There is a causewayed entrance towards the south terminal of the defences. A barrow has been recorded nearby, **RCAHMW**

Brunt circle

Traces of a stone circle are to be seen on a patch of rough ground midway between the farmsteads of Brunt and Snailston. Two low stones 32ft apart, are visible, while three or four others are said to be in situ but they could not be located on account of the dense undergrowth. Until recently a fine maenhir stood erect about 100yds to the northwest of the stones ; it was "thrown" and buried when the land was brought under cultivation – Visited 30th September 1920.

NB – In the year 1909 the late **W Done Bushell** F.S.A. having examined the spot wrote thus :- "As to the circle at Brunt it is not easy to infer with accuracy what may have been its former character and dimensions. But it appears to present some very interesting characteristics. It seems to have consisted of two concentric circles, one a small one of some 12ft radius, and the other an outer circle with no less radius than some 350 ft. There are about 13 stones still left uncovered of the outer circle, and those which appear to be in situ – some have, I think, been moved – are at uniform distance from each other of about 36ft. ...I should add that there are one of two other stones at the Brunt Farm circle which may have been used for warning purposes" (**Arch Camb 1909 VI ix 242**)

On the other hand, **Mr T.C. Cantrill** of **HM Geological survey** (*Arch Camb 1915 p182*) observes " A few yards east of Sanilton farm house several springs break out into a boggy hollow, and give rise to a small stream which , just before reaching the shore of Mill Bay, joins the united streams coming down from the Brunt Springs. The head of the boggy hollow at Sbailton forms a slightly convex curve facing downstream i.e. Southwards. along this curve has been placed, at some remote period – probably when the ground was first enclosed – fibe large boulders of ingneous rock, dragged off the adjacent fields out of the way of the plough. Another, probably too large to move, is said to lie buried in the field to the north. On these flimsy foundations a "circle" has been constructed, with the help of the usual astronomical scaffolding. Unfortunately for the theory, the line of stones does not confine itself to the circumference of the proposed circle, but, making a sudden bend to the south is carried on bt some scattered boulders on the western side of the hollow, while the final member of the series may be seen in th drive , 100 yds west of Snailton farm house" It is probable that the dispersion of the stones, which has been very marked within the last few years, had already produced a considerable clearance between the visit of **Mr Done Bushell** and that of **Mr Cantrill**, and that the difference between the accounts of the two gentlemen may be thus accounted for. The removal of a fine erect monolith from the adjacent field is unquestionable.

Great Castle Head Rath

The following description is by **Lieut.- Colonel W. Ll. Morgan R.E F.S.E.:-**

The entrenchment consists of two ramparts and two banks, with three ditches, enclosing a headland and cutting off an area of not more than half an acre. The sides of the promontory arer imperfectly protected by steep slopes above low cliffs. Which probably were originally scarped, remains of which are to be seen on the southern side. The main rampart is 70 ft. Long, 7ft. High, with 20ft.fall to a shallow ditch. The second rampart is 140ft Long is 5ft lower than the inner line, and between them is a low bank, 5ft lower than the second rampart: the floor of the ditch between them must be near the ground level. This bank is joined to the second rampart by a face flanking the roadway of the entrance, which is between the entrenchments, and an artificiaial scarping on the top of the steep slope above the rocks on the southern side of the promontory. Its outer rampart has a 17ft drop to a ditch 5ft deep. 4ft of which is artificially built up; this outer bank is 200ft Long and was indefensible in itself.

From the sea distinct traces are visible of a track or path down the cliff on the south side of the promontory, although it is now inaccessible owing to the fall of rock in places.

It is recorded by *Pem. Arch. Survey*. That "about a peck of unworked flints were found here in one Nest" and in the **Tenby** Museum are two worked flints found "in the earthwork known as Great **Castle** in the parish of **Dale**" in August 1879 -- Visited 21st September 1920.

1993 Great Castle Head promontory fort is a coastal promontory enclosure, sundered by landslips, with an interior denuded by erosion, defined by two lines of rampart, ditch & counterscarp, showing a possible, centrally placed entrance: excavation in 1993-4 demonstrated occupation beginning in the early to middle Iron Age and continuing through at least into the

Roman

period: the site appears to have been adapted as a medieval, Castle fortification, being eventually abandoned in the 13th century. Source: *Crane 1999 (AC 148), 86-145.*

1990's Weather and waves have taken their toll on Great Castle Head for over two millennia. The site has some of the most massive promontory defences of all the **Pembrokeshire** coastal forts. In the late 1990s, with a serious danger that the remainder of the fort might be lost to coastal erosion without record, an excavation was mounted by **Cambria Archaeology**, funded by **Cadw**. As at Porth y Rhaw, the work revealed that the fort had been densely occupied, with the defences

originally finished with stone walls and timber work. Postholes, a spindle-whorl and sherds of Pottery confirmed Iron Age and

Roman

occupation, but finds of medieval Pottery also suggested to the excavator, **Pete Crane**, that this may have been refortified as the first **Dale Castle** when the Normans occupied **South Pembrokeshire**. A First World War cap badge was also found, probably lost when the fort was used as a look-out post for coastal defence. (From: **Pembrokeshire - Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW** 2007).

Dale Point Camp

What seems to have been a small promontary camp formed in the usual manner by cutting of the headland of Dale Point with a bank has been entirely swept away by the construction of a modern road to the Point. A spindle-whorl was found on the site during the progress of the work.

A coastal promontory fort where a line of two ramparts with an intermediate ditch, about 68m in overall length and having a centrally placed entrance, delimit a cliff-girt promontory area about 316m in depth. **Archaeological** excavations, up to about 1975, on the entrance area indicated a sequence, fixed by radio-carbon dating, of palisades, banks and a stone revetment, sealed by an occupation horizon of producing dates of about 780-810BC. This sequence was overlain by the existing ramparts and associated occupation (Benson & **Williams** 1987). Bronze Age, Iron Age and

Romano-British material

were all obtained from the excavation. Internally a rectangular emplacement and trackway have been excavated on steeply sloping ground (**Benson & Ramsey 1992**).

A nineteenth century fort occupies the point of the promontory.

RCAHMW

Hook Stones

It is difficult with any degree of certainty to locate these stones, which "may either be the remains of a stone circle or perhaps an alignment" (**Pemb Arch Survey**) and enquiry on the spot yielded no result. It is quite possible that they have been cleared away since 1896 – Visited 30th September 1920

On or near the same spot the Survey notes "hut circles which seem to have marked a prehistoric village or summer camp. Flint chips and imperfect implements found here" Worked flints from "**Hook Camp**" are in the **Tenby** Museum

Harry's Cart [? Court] House

At this spot **Henry**, earl of Richmond, afterwards **Henry** the Seventh, is said to have landed on the 1st August 1485.

Old Pembrokeshire Parishes (Brown) states " that the Earl landed just outside **Milford Haven**; **Pemb Arch Survey** - but the late **Henry Mathias** of **Haverfordwest** had "always understood that the Earl rounded **St Ann's Head**, brought up in Mill Bay, and landed on the beach at a point marked on the Ordinance Map **Harry's Cart House**, the site of an old mill, where the stream of water dividing the farms of Snailston and Brunt empties into the sea"

NB

George Owen, who, as Deputy Vice Admiral of South Wales, had excellent means of information, and who may have spoken with men whose immediate ancestors may have beheld the disembarkment of **Henry**, in his *Brief Description of Milford Haven*, written in 1595, says " Neere this point of **Dale** between yt and the towne of **Dale**, landed **King Henry** the 7th and his army from Brytayne [Britanny] when he came into England and conquered **King Richard the third**".

But **Richard** himself in a letter dated 11th August, 1485 to **Henry Vernon**, a squire of his body, says " Our rebelles and traitours departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at **Nangle** besides **Mylford Haven** in Wales on Sunday last passed, as we be credibly enfourmed" (Quote from **Owen's Pembrokeshire** i, 542).

Dale Meadow

Until recently the holders of burgage tenements at **Dale** preserved the right of depasturing cattle in the meadows east by south of the village after the **Lord** of the manor had cleared off the **Hay** (*Lewis Top Dict, Wales*) The right is no longer exercised.

"The late **John Rees**(one time the oldest inhabitant) stated that his father recollected ruins at this spot, which were known as the Town Hall (**Pemb Arch Survey**) – Visited 21st September 1920.

Rnas Dale RCAHMW

The airfield opened in **June** 1942 and was a Satellite Landing Ground (SLG) for **Talbenny**. Dispersal points, hangars, workshops and accommodation blocks were to the north west of the runways. In September 1943, when the Admiralty took over **Dale**, several developments were made including a new concrete apron; the building of a standard Royal Navy pattern four-story control tower; British Concrete Federation (BCF) concrete huts replaced wooden ones and two naval Mainhill hangars were built to supplement the airfield T2s and blister hangars. The perimeter track and some of its dispersal pads are still visible, but overgrown. Several Maycrete, Nissen and BCF huts are extant and are used by local farmers and companies. One of the **RAF** officers' accommodation blocks retains wartime cartoons of aircraft drawn directly on the painted brick walls. These were drawn by Sub Lieutenant 'Dax' Dashfield who served at RNAS **Dale** [*Pembrokeshire Life* July 2013]. The station's Battle Headquarters also remains, although a control tower has been demolished.

The first squadron to use **Dale** were the 304 Squadron with their Vickers/Warwick Wellingtons who arrived on 15 **June** 1942 in support of the Wellingtons of 311 Squadron already based at **Talbenny**. At the end of March 1943, 304 Squadron was transferred to Docking in Norfolk. Coastal Command Development Unit from Tain began to operate from **Dale** in April 1943. Over the summer, whilst a Drem airfield lighting system was installed at **Talbenny**, **Dale** became the base for 303 Ferry Training Unit (FTU). On 5 September 1943, **Dale** became the base for 794 Squadron of the Royal Navy Fleet Arm Air. 794 Squadron were a target towing units utilising Boulton Paul Defiants, Fairey Fulmars, and Miles Masters and Martinets. 794 Squadron moved to Henstridge on 22 November 1943, and were replaced by 762 Squadron on 1 April 1944. The unit operated Bristol Blenheims and Beaufighters, and later Wellingtons and De Havilland Mosquitoes. The unit moved to Ford on 8 December 1945. In the summer of 1945, the fighter direction school Squadron 790 operated from **Dale** working with the ground training school at Kete. A nightfighter school was established on 1 February 1946 with Fairey Fireflies and Avro Ansons. The school was disbanded on 1 October 1946 to join with 790 Squadron. When 790 Squadron were re-assigned to Culrose on 13 December 1947, **Dale** closed as an airfield.

Dinas,

A straggling village on the A478 east of **Fishguard**. The village runs along the foot of the steep northern slope of the Carningli- Mynydd **Dinas** upland. Millions of years ago the coastal strip hereabouts was beneath the sea, and breakers crashed against the cliffs some 200 feet above present sea-level. You can still see the old stacks and cliff-face crevices from the road together with spectacular meltwater channels cut during the Ice Age.

The parish **Church**, built in 1860, is at Brynhenilan.

To the north is **Dinas** Island, so called because it is almost an island separated from the mainland by a deep glacial meltwater channel. The narrow valley once known as Ynys Fach Llyffan Gawr (The little Island of Llyffan the Giant). It had its own herd of feral goats until 1947. The walk around this headland is magnificent,

Dinas Island is the locale for two of **R.M. Lockley's** books, namely *Island Farmer* and *Golden Year*.

Acc/to The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

Dinas "the little fort" is a long strung out village that follows in part an ancient shore line.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Dinas 1839 Lewis

DINAS, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Fishguard**; containing 820 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast of **St. George's Channel**, and intersected by the turnpike-road from **Fishguard** to **Newport**. It probably owes its name, signifying "fortress," or "city," to the bold promontory of **Dinas Head**, which forms one side of **Fishguard** bay, and was fortified on the land side by an agger, now nearly demolished. The area of the parish is 2000 acres, of which one fifth part is common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £8; patron, **Thomas Lloyd**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of forty acres. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Brynach**, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea: but it is probable that this was not the site of the original structure, as there is a place in the vicinity called Bryn Hênllan, "old **Church Hill**." Here are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**, with a Sunday school held in each of them.

Dinas Cwm-yr-Eglwys Church

According to legend it is believed that **St Brynach** founded the original **Church** here 6c.

In 1849 The **Church**, was described as dedicated to **St. Brynach**, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea.

1851 **Dinas Parish Church** "**Dinas Church** is situated on an isthmus. The Chancel was washed away by an encroachment of the sea in November last and it has not been rebuilt. It is greatly desired in the Parish if there were funds for the purpose to transfer to a new site" **Watkin William Thomas** BC, Rector, **Dinas** Rectory.

The **Church** was ultimately inundated by a bad storm, the roofless remains are still there in Cwm yr Eglwys. A new **St Brynach's** was eventually built in the village (ie. up on the **Hill** away from the beach

The present **Church** is modern having been erected after the destruction of the original **Church** during the great storm of October 1859

RCAM The old Parish Church dedicated to St Brynach

The earlier **Church** stood At the eastern end of the natural defile. The existing remains show it to have consisted of chancel, nave, double bellcote at the west end, and pointed doorway in west wall, all of fairly early work. The surrounding graveyard is protected by a massive modern wall – Visited 21st July 1914

St Brynach's Church, Cwm-Yr-Eglwys

The upstanding remains comprise the west wall. Stone for the **Church** have been incorporated into the seawall that defends it. Of note is an incised stone believed to have been part of the sundial. Two undated cist burials were found during repairs to the seawall in 1981.

Event and Historical Information:

The earliest surviving document for the parish and possibly the **Church** is the *Norwich Taxation* of 1254 which notes 'dispensation, at the request of the cardinal of the Holy Apostles, to **Maurice** to hold the churches of **Dinas** and Nambeude, together with that of Hebernath; the value of all three not exceeding 12 ½ marks.'

A drawing by **H Gastineau** c 1825 is believed to show its final form – a nave measuring 36ft x 14ft orientated east-west, with a chancel measuring 18ft by 12ft on the eastern end, and a transept measuring 18ft x 12ft adjoin the southern wall. Above the west door, there was a Bell-cote. The architectural history preserved in the building's fabric was lost in the Great Storm of 1859.

Cwmyreglwys lies exposed to the northeast and the storm's resultant surge of 15ft (4.5m) above normal high water carried away the side wall and roof. In the *Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph* by **Owen Edwards**, Coroner to the Northern Division of **Pembrokeshire**, he described 'the sea washing right through it. The churchyard is much injured. Several houses are damaged; one house in particular is nearly destroyed'. To the east of the **church**, a schooner, the *Mathildis*, and a sloop were lost. Eight bodies were subsequently washed ashore or recovered from the cliffs.

Two burials are recorded in the **Dinas** Burial register for 30th October – 'Unknown drowned in a shipwreck during a terrific gale Oct 25th 1859. Abode, both Cardiganish as supposed'.

RCAHMW, September 2012.

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter (1994)**

Dinas St Brynach: Only the west gable with a 15c doorway and a fragment of the south wall remain beside the shore. The rest of the **Church** was destroyed in a gale in the autumn of 1859. Old drawings show it as cruciform with a double bellcote on the west gable.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This living is a rectory which appears to have been from the earliest time in the patronage of the lords of **Kemes** as appendant to their Barony of **Kemes**.

Dinas Church was in 1291 assessed at £2 6s. Ed. - *Taxatio*.

Under the heading "livings Discharged" **Dinas** alias Dynas R. (**St. Brynach**). **William Laugharne**,

esq., 1708, and **William Lloyd**, esq., Lords of Kemys; **Thomas Lloyd. esq... and Anne his wife**, 1753, 1758; **John Bateman**, 1784. Clear yearly value, £42. **King's Books**, £8. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 8 Nov., 1859 the schoolroom was licensed for divine service on account of the destruction of the **Church**. This is no doubt the date when the sea encroached on the shore, and washed away a portion of the old **Church**, known as Cwm yr Eglwys **Church**, the remains of part of which are still to be seen at the little cove called Cwm yr Eglwys, situated at the north end of the small valley between what is known as **Dinas** Island and the mainland land.

On 5 April, 1887, a faculty was granted for the removal of the body of **Harriet Mary Mansfield** from **Dinas Church-yard** to the churchyard of the parish of Thornton Le Moors, in the county of Chester

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Dinas (S. Brynach). —An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover of the **Amroth** type. There are no Hall marks discoverable. The cup has two bands of decorated strap-work round the bowl, the upper of which interlaces and encloses the usual woodbine foliation whilst within the lower appeals the following inscription "POCVLVM • ECLESIE * DE » DENASE ". This vessel has undergone much reparation. The knop which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. The Paten cover measures 3 in. in diameter, 1 in. in height. On the foot or handle is inscribed within a circle of decorated strap-work the date " 1574".—

besides an electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, 12 in. in diameter. On the rim is engraved the letters which are doubtless Churchwardens' initials. A stamp underneath is almost obliterated, the letters KER alone being decipherable. The maker may have been [**Daniel** Par]ker who was under Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1710 or perhaps [Par]ker Loshen.

1929 **St Brynach & Parish Church** (Llanllawer) Incumbent **W G Williams**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Tabor **Baptist** Chapel

Built in 1792, extended in 1815, and rebuilt in 1842 The fabric was renewed in 1882 with further modifications in 1921 by architect **John Teifion Williams** of **Cardigan**. The present Chapel, dated 1882, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan and two storeys. Tabor is now Grade 2 Listed for its good mostly 1842 interior. Still open 1998 **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Brynhenllan **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel, Bryn **Henllan**;Trefnyddion

Brynhenllan **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1769 and rebuilt in 1799. The present structure and interior date from a second rebuild in 1842, constructed in the later Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. Brynhenllan is now Grade 2* Listed for it's very fine 1842 interior, including a five sided gallery on marbled timber columns, rare in **South West Wales**. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Gideon [**Independents**, 1830], **Dinas Cross** Built c 1830, improvements post-1843 - and Dec 2006 Gideon **Independent** Chapel was built in 1830, restored in 1930 and again in 1960. The present Chapel, dated 1830, is built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan. The facade dates

from 1830 with improvements made in 1843. Gideon is now Grade 2 Listed. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Cwm-Yr-Eglwys; Dinas Harbour

A small harbour has been created by utilising the protection of a rocky outcrop at the northern end of the bay.

Event and Historical Information:

This inlet has been used since the Middle Ages for the fishing, shipbuilding and for the export of slate from the cliff quarries. The land washed away by the Royal charter Gale of 25-26 October 1859 has removed much of the evidence for this activity.

Mairtme Officer, **RCAHMW**, December 2012.

Education

Richard Ebenezer, 1781-1837, a **Calvinistic Methodist** minister, was born at **Trefin, Pembrokeshire**, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day school at Dinas, near **Fishguard**. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of the general association of the connexion in South Wales. **Eminent Welshmen**

The State of Education in Wales 1847

The parish has a resident Clergyman, it is mainly agricultural with labourers receiving 6d and 8d a day with food and 1s a day without. Fishermen generally worse off. The moral character is regarded as good as regards sobriety, industry and quietness. No disturbances during the **Rebecca Riots**. The main large landowners do not reside in the parish and there is only one farmer paying over £100 in rent per annum the rest are mainly small freeholders farming their own land. There are no subscriptions for a school and those who can afford it send their children to **Haverfordwest** and **Fishguard**. There has been no free school for many years and certainly many children attend no school. Some adults can read and write in **Welsh** and there would be problems if a school was set up under the National school rules of attending **Church** on Sunday also the School teachers should understand Welsh. Information from **William Thomas Watkin Dinas** Rectory

Parish of **Dinas Mrs Bevans** School I visited this school on the 22nd of January, It had only just been opened, and was being held in the **Church** where the communion table served for the master's desk. He had not yet commenced teaching writing and arithmetic. Of the 37 children present five attempted to read the Scriptures, of whom only one could read at all intelligibly – they did not understand what they had read, nor could they answer any questions, except saying that Christ died to save sinners, and that God made the world. The master was a lame man, ignorant and very imperfectly acquainted with English. The **Church** is in a most inconvenient position for little children. It is overhung by a very steep **Hill**, and stands on a little terrace at the bottom, projecting right into the sea.

David Lewis - Assistant

Mrs Evan's Day School

On the 22nd of January I visited the above school; it was held in a room part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of two small square tables and a round one, with three benches and other household furniture. I heard a class read the 29th chapter of the book of Exodus; one only could read with anything approaching to ease. The dame read alternate verses with her pupils. She is an intelligent person and had evidently received more than a common education. They did not know who wrote the book of Exodus, or what other books Moses wrote. The children knew very little English I had to conduct the examination chiefly in Welsh. Three knew their multiplication tables,

could repeat the days of the week in English, twelve months in a year – did not know how many yards in a mile nor inches in a foot, three feet in a yard – could tell some of the names of the towns in **Pembrokeshire** , but named **Cardigan** as being one ----- **David Lewis** – Assistant

Macpelah Day School

I visited this school on the 22nd of January; it is held in a **Baptist** Chapel. There are no pews, but a pulpit, with moveable tables, desks, and benches, the latter not of very uniform or tidy description. A great proportion of the scholars were adults. They were chiefly studying arithmetic and writing; but I heard 32 read the Bible; no more than 6 read with ease. The master, who appeared a bustling active man, questioned them rather in the style of declaiming. They could in general answer very little. The best among them was a sailor, who was taking advantage of his stay in port to get a little more schooling. He had learned the position of the principal English ports in his employment. This appeared to me a school in which something might possible be learned.

1869 Former British School, **Dinas** Cross

The former British School at **Dinas** Cross was opened in 1869 and appears on the first edition 25" OS map, PE V. 14, of 1889. It is now the site of the present Primary School.

Names connected with **Dinas**

Clergy CCED

Swayn, Richard	1680	Rector_
Swayn, Richardus	1681	Rector
Swayne, Ricardus	1692	Rector
Laugharne, Arthurus	1709	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1717	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1720	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1753	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthur	1753	Vac (<i>Death</i>)Rector
Laugharne, William	1753	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1758	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac (<i>cession</i>)Rector
Powell , Samuel	1769	Curate

Morgan , Simon	1770	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector	
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector	
Evans , David	1788	Curate	
Evans , David	1795	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac (<i>cession</i>)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1804	Vicar	
Watkin Thomas , William	1825	Curate ,	
Bateman, Thomas	1825	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Bowen, Daniel	1825	Rector	
ap Bevan James	1670	Dinas P Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
ap Bowen Evan	1670	Dinas H2 Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
ap Jeuan de Dinas	c1505?	Newport Kemes	land in Brinhenllan George Owen <i>Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862</i>
Bateman John	1784	patron Dinas Church	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>
Bowen William	1670	Dinas H Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David George John	1670	Dinas P Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Henry	1670	Dinas P Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David John	1670	Dinas P Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Davies David	30 October 1787	Dinas	Mariner Offence Assault Dinas Prosecutor Bateman Thomas Clergyman Punishment Payment of a small fine <i>Before the</i> <i>Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Davies David	4 January 1779	Alias David John Evan David	Dinas Mariner Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty Llanwnda Prosecutor Evans James Clergyman JP <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Edward Thomas David	1670	Dinas P Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Evan David	1670	.Dinas H Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Evan Ellen 1670 **.Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Evan George 1670 **.Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Evan Henry 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

George William 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffith David 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Llewelin 30 October 1787 **Dinas**, Mariner Offence Assault. **Dinas**, Prosecutor **Bateman, Thomas** Clergyman Punishment Payment of a small fine *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Benjamin 1 August 1785 **Dinas** Yeoman Offence Rescue of **Harry Phillip** and assault on **Howell William**, special bailiff **Dinas** Prosecutor **Bateman Thomas** Clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Evan 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Owen 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Phillip 15 September 1784 **Dinas** blacksmith Offence Assault on **Davies William** Yeoman **Dinas** Prosecutor **Bateman Thomas** Clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Richard 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Thomas 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Thomas John 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

James George 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

James Griffith 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

James Griffith 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

James Oliver 1670 **Dinas H2 Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John David 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John David 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John Griffith 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John Rees 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John Rees 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John Thomas 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne William 1708 patron **Dinas Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lewis Rees 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd John 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd John William 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Thomas 1753 and 1758 esq. and **Anne** his wife patron **Dinas Church**
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Lloyd Thomas , 1834 esq. patron **Dinas Church** Acc to *Topographical Dictionary*
of Wales S Lewis 1834

Lloyd William 1708 esq. Lord of Kemys patron **Dinas Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

LockLey R M 1977 books **Dinas** *Island Farmer and Golden Year. in*
Pembrokeshire Benton Castle.

Mansfield Harriet Mary 15 April 1887 body removed from from **Dinas Church** yard
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Mathias Rees 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax .*

Melchior Henry 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax .*

Mendus Lettice 26 February 1800 **Dinas** Widow Offence Receiving stolen
sheep. Prisoner aged 46. **Llanllawer** Prosecutor **Gwynne, John** Llanllawer, gent. *Before*
the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

miles **Henry** 1647 Oct 7 **Dinas Pembrokeshire** Application for an order
for **Dr Aylett** to institute and induct **Henry** miles to the Rectory of **Dinas Pembrokeshire**
Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1882

Morice Silvanus 1670 **Dinas H2 Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen David 1670 **.Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen Robert 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax .*

Owen William 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax .*

Rees David John 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rees George 2 January 1758 **Dinas** Yeoman Offence Mixing ground stones with
oatmeal with intent to defraud **Howell John** and **John George. Dinas** *Before the Pembrokeshire*
Courts 1730-1830

Rees John 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rees Thomas John 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rees William 1800-1802 **Dinas Pembrokeshire** died 19 Mar 1875 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married to **Evans, Elizabeth Leyshon** on 30 Jun 1830 at Bridge End, **Glamorgan Wales** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Richard Ebenezer , 1781-1837 , a **Calvinistic Methodist** minister, was born at **Trefin, Pembrokeshire**, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day school at Dinas, near **Fishguard**. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of the general association of the connexion in South Wales. **Eminent Welshmen**

Robert Arthur 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thomas David 25 February 1800 **Dinas** Husbandman Offence Theft of food, cheeses. Recognizance refers to Breaking into a cheese house. Prisoner aged 39. **Llanllawer** Prosecutor **Gwynne John**, Llanllawer, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Morgan 1670 **Dinas P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Phillip 1670 **Dinas H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

.....

Roman? Mines Pen Dinas

Copper mines in the cliff—worked from **Tudor** times onward--but earlier workings found which may be **Roman**

Sites of Interest

Old Sailors Public House

The pub is shown as the 'Sailor's Safety' on OS 1st editon mapping and allegedly dates from 1593 and is named from the light it kept burning lead mariners to the safety of the bay and small beach for landing. Two mooring posts are shown at the highwater mark on the northside of the stream entering the bay and two lime kilns to the south provide additional industrial impetus for the inn's presence. Modern aerial photography suggests that the inn has been much extended and enlarged to the west, but the older building appears to remain. Maritime Officer, **RCAHMW**, December 2012

Iron age promontary fort

RCAM

Standing Stone

A fine monolith standing 87 inches above the ground with a breadth to the south east of 57 inches and a maximum girth of 113 inches, on the field called Parc verrig hirion, 120 yards north west of the Black Horse Inn on the **Fishguard -Newport** high road. It bears no inscription or signs of tooling. On the day of inspection the field was in standing corn, the scanty crop immediately around being in marked contrast with the rest of the field and suggesting a substructure of some kind just below the surface of the soil.--Visited 21st July 1914

Standing Stone **Dinas** Cross

About half a mile directly east of the previous Maenhir, in a field south of **Dinas** Cross Chapel, is an erect stone standing 43 inches clear of the ground, with a width of 22 inches across its southern face. It is not marked on the Ordinance Sheet. The field is called Parc y Garreg – Visited 21st July 1914.

Lady Stone; Ty-Meini, Stone; Yet-Y-Bontbren, Stone

A somewhat pointed standing stone, 8'6" high, thought to resemble a veiled woman - hence the name. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 01.05.02

Parc-Yr-Hen Gapel, Possible Chapel

A Patch of irregular, stony ground, thought to be the site of a Chapel, noted as 'ruinated' in the c18th.

RCAHMW

Chapel;Capel, **Dinas**

By 1993 there was a derelict eighteenth century farmhouse and buildings on the site of this former Chapel/**Church**.**RCAHMW**, May 2011

Capel-Bach, Cilshafe

Capel Bach in Cilshafe was built before 1889 and still in use as a Chapel in 1907. **RCAHMW**, May 2011

Castell or **Castell Dinas**

At Bwlch mawr the **Dinas -Fishguard** high road runs at the foot of a prominent detached spur of rock known as “**Castell**”. On the summit is an oval enclosure, about 90yds by 45 yds extending on all sides to the steep slopes of the spur; quarrying has to some extent destroyed the western side. Although much ruined, an enclosing low bank of dry walling of an average height of 3 ½ ft can be traced all round; a shorter stretch of the original facing of the wall is visible on the south east. The entrance is to the north east and has a present width of 4ft; it has evidently been altered. A well worn rock path descends to the level. The camp has the appearance of a prehistoric work, but may possibly be of later date. “ Two **Cannon** balls have been found in the enclosure” (**Pem. Arch Survey** 1906) The ruined condition of the earthwork, and the conversion of the enclosure into a garden, precludes any definite opinion being formed of it – Visited 24th **June** 1920

Dinas Island Camps

The rocky peninsular known as **Dinas Island**, jutting out picturesquely on the north of the parish into **St George's** Channel, is divided from the mainland by a natural ditch or hollow way, which, though now dry, may at an earlier period have been filled with water at high tides. This ditch is in length about ¾ mile; it stretches in a slight convex line across the base of the island or root of the peninsular, as it really is. Each end of the ditch reaches the sea is a small defensive position, but so far as the difficulty of the site and the faint indications now remaining permit of conclusions being formed, it may be said that the two positions differ from each other in important respects, and the differences suggest two widely opposed periods of construction. Though there is certainly no reason to connect one position with the other, the original 1in Ordinance map of 1838 fills up almost the entire space between the two ends of the hollow way on the north or **Dinas** Island side of it with the word “Entrenchment” as though the intention of the surveyors of that date was to denote the existence of some form of military work stretching from side to side of the peninsular. Singularly, however the 1838 Ordinance Map does not show a camp or defensive position at either end of the hollow way, though it prints the name “Pen **Castell**” at the western end. As indicationg a

work of antiquity there is nothing but the expressive term “Entrenchment” which trails its **Long** length across from sea to sea.

The modern 6in Ordinance sheet to a certain extent reverses this position by leaving out the word “Entrenchment” from any part of the northern side of the ditch or hollow way. On the other hand it marks the presence of a small promontory fort which we proceed to inventory briefly:

Dinas Island Castell (west)

A bank, now hardly traceable above ground, has been drawn across the base of a tiny headland, but it has lost all distinctive character and almost existence in its never ceasing struggle with the elements. In length this bank may have extended 70 yds; the entrance was probably at the southern end of the bank. A projecting rock below the enclosure is known as Pen **Castell**, and an adjoining cave as Ogof he gastell – Visited 21st July 1914

Dinas Island Castell (east)

The dense undergrowth that covers the whole of the northern or **Dinas** Island margin of the hollow way which divides the headland from the main, has in the course of the previous summer (1923) to some extent been cleared and thinned, so that a hitherto unsuspected but quite unmistakable enclosure of early military type has been revealed. The enclosure is placed at the angle where the hollow way reaches the little bay of **Newport**, and the coast line turns sharply northwards along the western side of the head. As at the western end of the trench, the eastern enclosure terminates in a small creek. This low sandy **Haven** continues the southern bank of the trench, and a few yards above what may once have been high water mark is the site of a little Chapel upon which the sea slowly encroached, and finally, in October 1859, which it succeeded in putting out of use altogether. On the northern, or island side of the trench, the land rises slightly to this south eastern corner, and on the seaward side of the angle the cliff leaves space for a narrow lane at its foot. This side of the enclosure would seem to have no defence along the verge of the cliff, otherwise than a line of stakes; but, for a distance of 25yds along the margin of the trench there runs a well constructed rampart of earth and stones which rises to a height of 10ft; beyond, it takes a curve outwards and upwards, and finally with a wide sweep, it reaches the cliffs at a point about 30yds north of where it started. The total area enclosed between the banks and the cliff would be from one quarter to one third of an acre. The entrance could not be located but will probably be found on the northern side of the camp at the point where the bank approaches the verge of the cliff, whence a sunken trackway is carried over the natural rock to the shore below. – Visited 6th **June** 1923.

Dinas Island Castell

Dinas Island Castell is a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 60m by 50m, set on a promontory, with an entrance on the north, overlooking Cwm-yr-Eglwys. There are traces of a sub-divided rectangular building, 24m by 8m within **J.Wiles** 19.03.02

Island Farm, **Dinas** Island

Situated on the promontory called **Dinas** Island, approached by farm drive from Pwllgwaelod.

An early to mid-C19 farmhouse, probably incorporating earlier work; the centre of a large farm encompassing the whole peninsula. Owned by the **Harris** family in the early 19th century and farmed co-operatively in 1940s by **R M Lockley** and others as described in his book ***The Island Farmers, 1946.***

The farmhouse is two storeys in 2 sections. The mid-19th century upper end is whitewashed, slate-hung, 2-window service range which was altered in the late 19th century, whitewashed rubble with slate roof and stone end stack.

The upper end has 4-pane sashes, 4-panel door and overlight, the windows set well to right. Door is in broad porch, flat slate slab supported on 2-turned wood columns with shallow arched fascia.. Front garden enclosed by rubble wall with iron gate.

Lower service range has wider spacing to left 2-windows than to right 2, 4-pane sashes. The upper ones with painted brick heads and concrete sills, the lower ones possibly stone voussoirs and rough slate sills. Fourth window to right is set slightly lower. Outbuilding on E end with grouted slate roof and single door.

A good example of a traditional farmhouse with local slate hanging, once common in the area, now rare. **CADW Listed Building Database.**

Pillow Mound, **Dinas** Island

A pillow mound, identified through aerial reconnaissance (16.11.2010), is located on the northern coast of **Dinas** Island.

The mound is cigar-shaped and measures some 20m long (aligned NE-SW) and 4m-5m wide with a height of 0.5m. It is not obviously ditched though it was visited at a time of dense bracken overgrowth. The mound lies on a moderately steep north-east facing slope between trackways, at a point just before the ground falls away steeply to the cliff-tops below, in rough pasture enclosed by abandoned field banks. It appears to be undisturbed and a well-preserved example of its type.

David Leighton, RCAHMW, 17 July 2013

Carn gwiber, the Dragons Stone

There are now no traces of a cairn at this spot, nor any local tradition of the devastation of a dragon (wiber); but there can be little doubt the site was once occupied by a mound and the adjoining field to the south is called Parc y garn.

A hundred yards directly north is a site called Carn Fron but there are at present no indications of a former cairn – Visited 23 **June** 1920

Garn Wen

The Ordnance sheet shows a small circular site at the point indicated, probably marking a cairn of which there is no visible sign. The field is still called Maes y garn – Visited 24th **June** 1920

Circular Enclosure, S.SE Of **Dinas** Cross

Earthworks of a circular enclosure, measuring approx 60m in diameter. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 1st Dec 2010.

Penrhyn Erw-**Goch**

Probable remains of eroded promontory fort, identified during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance in 2007. The pasture running up to the base of the rocky promontory is heavily improved and featureless from the air. The probable remains of an eroded fort are limited to earthworks surviving on the promontory itself and comprise an earthwork bank on the east side below the summit of the rock, and at least two 'pockmarks' or hollows on the northern side of the summit of the promontory, which can be compared with house platforms seen within other **Pembrokeshire** promontory forts. **T. Driver, RCAHMW**, 9th November 2007.

Coast Artillery Battery, **Dinas** Cross

Complex consisting of two 6-inch BL Mk XII gun houses, two CASL emplacements, a battery observation post, an observation post, an engine room, three circular holdfasts, a store /

workshop, the guard room and ten earth revetments. – *Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 12205)*

Finds –

Spindle Whorl A small perfectly made spindle whorl was found in 1922 on the surface below the camp on the eastern side of **Dinas** Island. The stone is foreign to the district. In the museum of the **Carmarthenshire** Antiquarian Society

Wrecks

Mathildis

The Mathildis was a wooden schooner built and completed at **New Quay** in **June** 1842. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 96 tons burthen; 68ft length x 18.5ft breadth x 10ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 masts, standing bowsprit, square stern, carvel built, woman's bust figurehead, official number 13144. **Lloyds Register** notes that the schooner had had part of a new deck in 1847 and another part in 1857, plus some repairs in 1852. It was registered at the port of **Cardigan** (14 in 1842). The schooner was a victim of the hurricane of 25-26 October 1859 which later became known as the Royal charter gale. The schooner was owned by consortium - the principal shareholder being **Jenkin Phillips** (18 shares) with the remaining shareholders being drawn primarily from **New Quay**. It was carrying a cargo of culm with six crewmembers onboard, including captain **Joshua Jones**, his stepson, and **Owen Davies** from Fron-wig. It was wrecked on **Dinas Head**.

RCAHMW, January 2013

Druidston,

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P Valentine Harris

Druidston [Drewston] Originally **Drueston**. A foreign knight of the reign of **Henry I**, one **Alfred Drue**, was signatory to several grants to religious houses in Dyfed. **Drue** seems to have founded **Drueston** in the first quarter of the 12c. The sandy cove was used by the **FitzGerald** contingent during Stongbow's expedition to Ireland.

The **Rev. John Grant**, Vicar of **Roch** and **Nolton**, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parisioners from **Roch** and **Nolton** who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on **Druidston Sands** caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness

Dugledu Cantref.

1175-6 not dated

The inhabitants of the cantref of **Dugledu** and those of **Angle** were recalled under the sentence of interdict. The latter, though dwelling in the province (provincial) of Penbroc, were **Flemings**, and like those of **Ros** and **Dugledu** had spent money to obtain the immunity, which they likewise wished to enjoy.

(Ger Camb. DE Rebus(R.S)Vol 1 p28)

Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 - 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1.

East Williamson, see Saundersfoot

Eastington,

--- meaning Ystin Farm -- **Welsh** name Iestyn

unpublished deeds in the P.R.O. relate to a place called villa Ystin

" **Christine daughter of Howell and widow of William Hystin** granted land in Villa Hystin to **Russell son of Alexander** (Not Dated)"

John Ystin granted land here to **Henry Russell** (13c)

Ystinstone 1297,

Estyngeston 1457,

Estyngiston 1461.

Info from " Non- Celtic Place Names in Wales " by B G Charles

Small Scale but emphatically fortified building, once the home of the **Perrot** family now adjacent to a 18c farmhouse on the boundary of the Texico/Chevron oil Refinery

History

Acc/to ---**South Pembrokeshire** --- **M Mirehouse**.

[Whose family owned **Eastington** when she wrote her book.]

Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywel Dda (King of South Wales, who died in 948) lived at **Jestynton**, which he called by his own name, and probably built; he is called **Prince Jestyn**, and was **King Hywel Dda's** favourite grandson. **King Hywel Dda** acquired South Wales, or Dyfed, through his wife **Elen, daughter of Llywarch ap Hwfaidd, King of Dyfed**, Hwfaidd died in 892, Llywarch in 905.

When the Normans first overran **Pembrokeshire** under **Arnulph de Montgomery**, in 1090, **Narberth** fell to the share of **Sir Stephen Perrott, Knt.**, who built a **Castle** there, but not the one whose ruins we now see; **Sir Stephen's Castle** was razed to the ground by **Grufudd ap Rhys** in 1183.

Perrots

About this time **Sir Stephen**, by his marriage with **Eleanor**, daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton**, acquired a great increase to his property, and appears to have gone to reside at **Jestynton**. His wife's name is given in some chronicles as **Elen**, in some as **Eleanor**; probably in those days it was the same name. His son, **Sir Andrew**, rebuilt the **Castle of Narberth**, whose ruins still remain; his daughter **Catherine married Caradog or Cradock of Newton**; the family later took the name of **Newton** and have connections with **Angle** and **Llanstadwell** .

The **Perrotts** continued to reside at **Jestynton** for several centuries, until their union with **Haroldstone** by **Peter Perrott's** marriage with **Alice**, heiress of **Sir Richard Harold**; they then resided at **Haroldstone**, near **Haverford-west**, for three centuries, until the time of the famous **Sir John Perrott, son of Henry VIII.**, who became a man of great power in South Wales, owning much property. **George Owen** speaks of him as of ' **Halle** place in **Nangle**,' and **Sir John** held **Haroldstone** and **Jestynton** by inheritance and **Carew Castle** in trust for the **King**.

Previously to this, **Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldstone** first introduced pheasants into **Pembrokeshire**; they increased to a certain extent, but afterwards " chose other landlords in other places," as the old chronicle quaintly puts it.

Sir Thomas took a leading part in the great Tournament given at **Carew Castle** by **Sir Thomas ap Rhys** on **St. Georges Day**, 1507, and is known to have been present at the landing of **Henry VII.** at **Dale**, and probably also at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Later he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to **Henry VIII.**

His wife was **Mary, daughter of James Berkeley** (after **Sir Thomas** 's death she married **Sir Thomas Jones** of Abernarlais).

Sir John Perrott was her son by **Herry VIII.**; reputed to be fiery like his father, both in appearance and temperament. **Sir John** was born at **Haroldstone**, but was brought up almost entirely at the Court, being a great favourite with **Henry**. He was Deputy for Ireland from 1583 to 1588, and lived under three sovereigns: **Henry VIII.**, **Edward VI.**, and **Elizabeth**. He held the **Castle of Carew** in trust for the Crown, and was a great man both at Court and in South Wales; but he fell into disgrace in **Elizabeth**'s time, was attainted, and all his property confiscated; he died a prisoner in the Tower in 1592.

It is probable that had he lived he would have been pardoned, as **Elizabeth** had many times refused to sign the warrant for his execution, saying always, when urged to do so, that he was a 'good and loyal subject.' He added the great north wing to **Carew Castle** (some attribute this to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** in 1503), and in the inventory of his goods at his attainder is mentioned a quantity of glass 'to glaze ye windowes in ye newe buildinge' (this was locked up in a chamber, a glazier at Tewkesbury having the key), also 'deale or firr bordes, by estimacion provided for he dyninge chamber of the newe buildinge at **Carewe**,' also 'tymber red flamed for some partitions there.' There was a most exhaustive list made of all his possessions at **Carew** at the time Of his attainder, which is given in **Mr. Edward Laws** ' *History of Little England beyond Wales* '

Sir John Perrott's sister Jane married **William Philipps of Picton**, who was grandson of **Sir Thomas Philipps** of the Kilsant family; this family and the **Perrotts** inter-married several times.

In the public records is a document consisting of two leaves of paper, dated **Haverfordwest**, September 7, 1591 (33 *Eliz.*), setting forth a part of the possessions of **Sir John Perrott, Knt.**, purchased of **Sir Thomas Jones, Knt.** (who married his mother). Among these are named half the Manor of **Nangle** (Hall Manor in **Nangle**), half the Manor of **Castlemartin**, that of **Pwllcrochan**, **Rhoscrowther**, Cocksey, 'a parcel of land late the property of **Nicholas Dawes**,' Lymney in **Castlemartin**, and **Williamston**, both purchased also from **Nicholas Dawes**.

Sir John Perrott's son, Sir Thomas , married **Lady Dorothy**, sister of **Robert Devereleux**, the ill-fated **Earl of Essex**. **Queen Elizabeth** restored **Sir John's forfeited property to Sir Thomas** , and was about to make him a Baronet when he died, on **June 29, 1601**. He left an only daughter, **Penelope** (a son, **Roland**, died young), who married first **William Lewis**, and second **Sir Robert Naunton**, Secretary of State to **James I.**; he died in 1635, his only son, **James**, an infant, in 1624; his only daughter married first **Viscount Bayning**, second **Philip Herbert**, afterwards fifth **Earl of Pembroke**. With **Penelope Perrott** terminated the direct line of the **Perrotts** of **Pembrokeshire**.

Philipps

Grove, a ruin between **Stackpole** and **Pembroke**, formerly belonged to **Lloyd of Morril**, in North **Pembrokeshire**. **Thomas Lloyd** of Morril married **Frances**, daughter of **Hugh Philipps** of **Jestynton**, brother of **Sir Richard Philipps**. **Hugh's** father was **Sir John Philipps**, eleventh Baronet, who was Sheriff in 1595; his mother was **Anne**, daughter of **Sir John Perrott**, who brought **Jestynton** as her dowry.

Meares

Later, we find the family of **Meares** at **Jestynton** when **William Meares** married **Grace** the sister of **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** in 1643. **William** was Sheriff in 1673 **George**, his son, succeeded him at **Jestynton**, and was Sheriff in 1692 (the year **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** died). **George's**

great grandson, **John**, was Sheriff in 1800, and his son **John** in 1822, who married **Charlotte**, daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen of Oriulton**.

Mirehouse

Eastington was purchased from **John Meares** of Plas **Llanstephan, Carmarthen**, by **John Mirehouse**, Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of **Angle** and **Bangeston**, on March 25, 1842,

Arch Camb 1868 Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire p79 Jestyington Prof. Freeman

One of the most perfect, if not the most perfect, examples of the domestic architecture of the district in the house of **Eastington** or **Iseston**, at no great distance from **Nangle**, and situated close to the shores of the bay of that name. In some earlier deeds it is spelt **Estyngeston** but its earlier form was **Jestynton** or **Jestynstown** being so called after its founder, **Jestyn**, a grandson of **Howell Dda**. The original name was probably **Tre-Jestyn**, or, as the Anglo-Normans would call it, **Jestyngton**. There are numerous instances in **Pembrokeshire** of the same change from **Welsh** to the English form.

This building is not only one of the most perfect, but it is one which presents least difficulty as to its real date which is that of the reign of **Edward II (c1307)** as fixed by **Mr J H Parker**. The property came into the **Perrot** family by the marriage of **Stephen**, the first of the **Pembrokeshire** line, with one of the two coheiresses of **Meirchion (ap Rhys)**, the great-grandson of **Jestyn**. The present structure, therefore could not have been erected by this **Stephen Perrot**; nor is it certain that it occupies the site of the original house. The **Perrots**, however resided here for many generations, although **Fenton** thinks that, after the acquisition of **Haroldston** by marriage, their principle residence was transferred to the more agreeable neighbourhood of **Haverfordwest**, near which **Haroldston** is situated. But however this may be, it continued in the possession of the **Perrots** until the attainer of **Sir John Perrot**. His grandson, **Hugh**, a younger son of **Sir John Phillips** of **Picton**, was of this place, as appears from the ***Dale Castle Genealogies (p 129)*** and from his tomb stone, partly illegible, in **Rhoscrowther Church**.

During the close of the seventeenth and nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, it was the chief residence of the **Meares**, from whom the estate was purchased by the **Mirehouse** family of **Angle**. The building consists of the usual vaulted basements and the apartments above, consisting of two, namely the great **Hall** reached by an external flight of steps; and a smaller one adjoining it, for more private use. The Hall was lit by a small Early English two-light window at each end; others probably once existed in the other parts of the building, but have been replaced by square ones of a later date. A small newel- staircase leads to the little tower on the roof whence a wide prospect towards the **Haven** can be had. This might also serve as an additional defence to the angle between the two parts of the building. The present flight of stone steps is not the original one. The vaulted basements are not provided with means of warming, as so frequently the case. They are however, more lofty and spacious than usual in the district, and may have been intended for occupation, not merely as a repository for stores. The present lights in them are not original. The modern house of the **Meares**, recently removed, abutted on the western wall of the main building, and a farmhouse stands at present on the other side; so that as might be expected under the circumstances, no remains of external offices or defensive walls can be made out. There is, however, no doubt that in the present building we have substantially a complete residence of the early part of the fourteenth century and that it is not a remnant of a more extensive structure, as **Fenton** states.

Names connected with Eastington-Jestyngton

Meares William of Eastington Castlemartin 1673 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Owen ap Hywell Da Jestyn 984 **Jestynton** given lands at **Eastington South Pembrokeshire Mirehouse,,**

Cuny John Powell 1791/2 , esq. (tenant)**Rhoscrowther Eastington CRO Land Tax Records**

Eleanor ? Elen daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton Eastington** by **Rhoscrowther South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse .**

Harold Alice c1378 daughter of **Sir Richard** married **Peter Perrot** esquire of **Eastington Rhoscrowther Pembroke** squire to her father **Charles E Sinnett**

Henry Russell 13c land **Ystinstone Eastington** by **Rhoscrowther**

Hystin Christine daughter of **Howell** and widow of **William** land **Villa Hystin Eastington** unpublished deeds in the P R O **South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,**

Lloyd Thomas 1700 married **Frances** daughter of **Hugh Philipps** of **Eastington High Sheriff 1700 Grove Pembroke** town.

Lort Anne The younger sister of **Elizabeth Lort,** married **John Meares** of **Eastington,** who was Sheriff in 1800

Mear George 1692 of **Eastington Sheriff South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,**

Meares of Eastington Acc/to - South Pembrokeshire - M. Mirehouse, .

Later, we find the family of **Meares** at **Jestynton.** when

Meares William 1643 married **Grace** the sister of **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** in 1643. **William** was Sheriff in 1673 **South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,**

Meares George 1739 his son, succeeded him **Meares George** of **Pennar 1739 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meare Margaret 1698 lent money **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock.**

Meares John 1800 of **Eastington** was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .**

and he was succeeded by his son

Meares John 1822 Sheriff who married **Charlotte,** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton. South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .**

Meares John March 25, 1842 of **Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthen,** sold **Eastington to Mirehouse John, Common Sergeant of the City of London,** and owner of **Angle** and **Bangeston,** on March 25, 1842. **South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .**

Meare William Holcombe Snr 1660? **Eastington WWHR** 1915 daughter **Jane** married **William**

Meare William 1674 gent **Pembroke Bailiff WWHR** 1915

Meare William 1673 of **Eastington Castlemartin High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meare Jane 1694 **Eastington WWHR** 1915 daughter of **William Meare** she married **William Holcombe** Snr of **Brownslade**

Meares John 1800 **Jestynton** acc/to **Mirehouse**, the great grandson of **George** was **Sheriff** in 1800

Meares George 1671, 93,08,d1719 **Pembroke** Mayor lived at **Jestynton Eastington** was the son of **William Meares** and his wife **Grace Dawes WWHR** 1915

Meares George 1692 of **Roscrowther Jestynton** acc/to **Mirehouse, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meares John? 1822 **Jestynton** acc/to **Mirehouse**, son of **John Meares** was **Sheriff** in 1822 married **Charlotte Owen**

Meares Margaret 1713? the relict of **George Meare**, an alderman of this town gave 30 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever. **Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board 1713**

Mirehouse John of **Brownslade** son of **Rev Canon Thomas , Mirehouse**, married **Mary** sister of **Sir John Edwards** of **Greenfields Machynlleth** in 1823 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1810

Newton / Craddock Sir Richard married **Emma** , daughter and co-heiress of **Sir Thomas Perrott** of **Eastington** and dropped the name **Craddock**, took the name of **Newton**,

Owen Charlotte 1822? of **Orielton** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** married **John Mears** of **Eastington**

Russell son of **Alexander** land in **Villa Hystin Eastington** unpublished deeds in the P R O undated

Scourfield Katharine who married **Meares George** of **Eastington Rhoscrowther**.

Ystin John 13c , granted land **Eastington** by **Rhoscrowther**

.....

One square tower and a few walls are all that remain of **Jestynton**, now called **Eastington**, and converted into a farm. It is well situated at the east end of **Angle** Bay, and must have been a fine place in its day its moat can still be traced, and the one remaining tower is immensely solid and strong. Some think that there is

Roman pavement

under the turf, but no excavations have so far been made.

Eglwyswrw,

Eglwyswrw (*the Church of St Wrw*)

Between **Newport** and **Cardigan** in a circular, pre-Christian churchyard. Village has interesting buildings include the Sergeant's Inn with the tiny courtroom next door, and a moated manor house called The Court which was the house of **David Martin, Bishop of St Davids** around the year 1300.

Norman motte and **Bailey** c1080AD

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire 1895

Eglwyswrw

A short half-hour later we find ourselves pacing the single 'street' of **Eglwys-Erw**, a picturesque village said to derive its name from the **Church** having been built upon a plot of land measuring an acre.

Fenton, on the other hand, attributes the origin of the name to a certain **St. Erw**, whose Chapel, containing the tomb of the patron saint, used to stand in a corner of the churchyard. In olden times the peasant folk were averse to being buried in this Chapel, owing to the prevalent superstition that their bodies were liable to be mysteriously ejected at dead of night, because, forsooth, **St. Erw** would brook no bedfellow!

Passing on between the neat, whitewashed cottages, we come to Sergeants' Inn, whose bow-windowed front stands near the upper end of the village. The somewhat unusual title of this hostelry is derived from the fact that, in earlier days, it was customary for the gentlemen of the Bar when 'on circuit' to foregather here; and the building next to the inn is still called the Sessions House. At Sergeants' Inn is to be seen a small chest-lid, incised with the rather enigmatical legend: I.H.S, PRESTAT E22E PROMETHEVS QUAM EPIMETHEUM, 1603.

Eglwys-Erw **Church** is soon disposed of; for it has been completely modernized, and bereft of any noteworthy features it may formerly have contained.

Eglwyswrw *St Cristiolis*

The **Church** has medieval masonry but the features are of 1829 and 1883 when a north transept was removed. There was once a Chapel near the holy well here but it was destroyed by order of **Elizabeth 1's** Privy Council because Catholics frequented it

The parish Church – St Eirw ? RCAM 1914

The present **Church** was restored in 1829, the work then carried out being probably rather in the nature of a thorough reparation than a complete rebuilding. It was further restored and adapted to modern requirements in 1883. It consists of chancel, nave western Bell cote and south porch. Prior to that year there existed on the south side of the nave a transeptal Chapel known to old parishioners as "y groes" the cross or crossing which was found to be too ruinous for retention. Writing of this feature, **Fenton(tour 531)** remarks " In the reign of Queen **Elizabeth** there was a sort of chantry Chapel in the churchyard wherein, on the south side was shown the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the Chapel from a superstitious that the corpses there interred would in the night time be ejected, wherefore, as the MS of **George Owen** has it "they hold opinion that their local holy saint would not have any bed fellow with him" The font is Modern – Visited 11th September 1914

Medieval **Church** with Celtic saint dedication. Partial survival of what appears to be original circular churchyard enclosure, noted from aerial photograph. **G.M. Edwards** 12/10/2005
RCAHMW,

Pembrokeshire Parsons

In 1291 this **Church**, under the name of Ecclesia de Clessier**Rouw**, was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £4.—

The vicarage of El Iwysvrrw and the Chapels of Uanfair Nantgwyn and Penkelly Vachan, worth per annum in fruits oblations aid tithes of wool, cheese, honey, &c., £12 2s. 8d-, formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of **St Dogmaels-** (**Valor Eccl.**), and on the dissolution of that house came into the hands of the Crown.

On 10 Mar, 1537, the rectory of Eglwysnvrw was leased by the Crown to **John Bradshawe** of Ludlow, Salop.—**State Papers-**

In 1594 the Queen was patroness of the living.**Owen's Pem.**

—Vicaria ibidem unde abbas Sancti Dogmaelis est patronus et **dominus Morganus** vicarius, valet com-munibus annis 73s. 4d Inde decima 7s. 4d.—**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Eglos Eirrow (Eglwys Wrw) (**St Cristiolus**). Abb. **St. Dog-mael's** Propr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £16, ; Ring's Books, £3 13s. 4d.

Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 18 March , 1881, license was granted for the performance of divine service in the Sunday school within 100 yards of the **Church** during the restoration of the **Church**.

On 28 May, 1883, a faculty was issued confirming the restoration of the **Church**.

In 1594 the free Chapel of **Penkelly Vychan** was in decay.**Owen's Pem., Pt. ii, p. 312.**

In a list, compiled about 1594, of Chapels formerly erected for pilgrimages, the greater number of which were then in ruins, appears the name of ' Capell Erow in **Eglosserowe**.**Owen's Pem., Pt. II., p. 5.**

Fenton asserts that **Eglwyswrw Church** was dedicated to **St. Erw**, and adds, on the authority of a MS. of **George Owen**, in his possession: ' In the reign of Queen Elisabeth there was a sort of chantry Chapel in the churchyard, wherein on the south side was shewn the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the Chapel, from a superstitious belief that corpses there interred would in the night time be ejected.' As however **George Owen** in the same MS. (**Owen's Pem.**, Pt. II., p. 509) mentions **Eglwyswrw** as being a vicarage, it is possible that Capel Erow was this chantry Chapel.

Browne Willis in his **parochiale wallicana** ascribes the dedication of **Eglwyswrw** to **St. Cristiolus**, and enumerates Capel Erw and Pencelli Vechan, as well as the chantry Chapel in the churchyard, as subordinate Chapels to **Eglwyswrw Church**.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Eglwyswrw (S. Cristiolis)— The **Elizbethan** Chalice in use here which is similar in shape, ornamentation and character of inscription to that at **Amroth**, carries the same makers mark, height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. 9 dwts. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription " POCVLVti * ECLESIE » DE tt EYROW * 1574 ". In repairing, the vertical line moulding between the cup and the stem has been filled in with lead, being apparently the work of a local plumber. The Paten cover is lost.—

Chalice No. 2 is of plated metal.

A Paten, electro-plated.

A pewter Alms dish, 11 in. in diameter, underneath which is a stamp which carries the name Francis

Lanyo •, the last letter being obliterated.

1851 : **Eglwyswrw** Parish **Church** Patron the Prince of Wales Re-erected in 1827, "There is no Sunday School at present owing to the infirmities and extreme age of the Vicar, but it is his intention to revive it again when his health is in any degree restored....." **David Prothero**, Vicar

1929 **St Cristiolus & St Dogmael (Meline)** Incumbent; **O Davies**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Elim **Baptist** Mission Room, erected in 1839 1851 **John Morris**, Minister, **Eglwyswrw** —closed c. 1937 **RCAHMW**, October 2010 Elim **Baptist** Mission Room was built in 1837 and closed c.1937. This Chapel was later converted for use as a garage and by 1993 had been demolished

Ebenezer Welsh Baptist Church, Ffynnon Wen, Pen-Cwm, **Eglwyswrw**

Ebenezer Baptist Chapel was built in 1768, rebuilt in 1820 and rebuilt again in 1870. The present Chapel, dated 1870, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849 S Lewis

EGLWYS-WRW (EGLWYS-EIRW), a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from **Cardigan**, on the road to **Haverfordwest**; contains 560 inhabitants.

This parish anciently formed an inferior lordship, dependent on the superior one of **Kemmes**.

It is intersected by the river **NeVERN**, and is included in a very mountainous district, of which the most remarkable height is that called Percelly, forming the centre of a **Long** range extending across the county in a direction from east to west. The summit of the mountain commands a prospect of great extent; and over this elevated range passed the ancient **Via Flandrica**, or "**Flemish Way**," a

Roman road

which has obtained that appellation from the erroneous supposition of its having been constructed by the **Flemings**, who settled in this part of the principality in the reigns of **Henry I.** and **Henry II.** The parish comprises 3664 acres; it is almost entirely inclosed and under cultivation, and the soil is in general fertile. The village, which is situated near the base of the Percelly Mountains, is one of the most pleasing in the county, and contains a good inn and several respectable houses. The scenery in the neighbourhood is bold, and finely varied, and the hills are richly clothed with wood: Berllan is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds which are tastefully laid out, and adorned with luxuriant plantations.

A **Fair** is held on the Monday before November 22nd.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; patron, the **Lord Chancellor**; impropiators, **John Davies**, and **George Griffiths**, esq.rs., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and who are also possessed of a glebe of 30a. 1r. 14p. valued at £21. 10. per annum: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, with a glebe of 25a. 27p., valued at £15.10. per annum, and a glebe house.

The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Eirw**; and in the time of **Elizabeth** there was a chantry Chapel in the churchyard, said to have contained the tomb of this saint.

The **Baptists** have a place of worship in the parish; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the **Baptists**, and the other with the **Calvinistic Methodists**.

A sum of £20 per annum was left to the poor of Eglwys-Wrw by **John Jones**, of Pantyderri, in the year 1729, but the bequest is at the present time unproductive.
Near the **Church** is a large tumulus.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

This parish has a resident Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d with food and 1s 2d to 1s 3d per day on their own finding. The moral character of the population is good. There are no landed proprietors resident in the parish and two farmers pay more than £100 per annum in rent but none contributes to provision or maintenance of schools. Most of the population have some reading skills but not writing and approximately 20 children have no schooling at all. Information from **David Prathern Eglwyswrw**

Parish of Eglwyswrw – Village school

The schoolroom is built in the churchyard, and adjoins the **Church**. It is in a good state of repair, with the exception of one end. It contains one master's desk, two desks for the scholars, and seven benches, but no maps of any kind. The master appeared well qualified. He had been in the excise, but had resigned with the ultimate view of succeeding as tenant to the farm which his father held. The scholars were farmers, mechanics and labourers children. My visit being made on Saturday, few were present.

Wm Morris Assistant

Mrs Charles's School

This is held in the mistress's dwelling house. The furniture consisted of 3 tables, 2 chairs and 3 benches. The mistress spoke English correctly. She teaches the girls to sew as well as to Read and write. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers. The mistress's husband keeps the village day school. The copy books were taken home to be shown to the children's parents as is the case in some school weekly

Wm Morris Assistant

Names connected with Eglwyswrw – Eglsorow

Clergy CCED

Bowen, Phillipp	1661	Vicar	—
Harries, Richardus	1663	Preacher	—
Harries, Richardum	1663	Vicar	—
Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Vicar	—
Prichard, Willimus	1692	Vicar	—
Prichard, Gulielmus	1714	Vicar	—
Evans, David	1721	Perpetual Vicar	—
Prichard, Gulielmus	1721	Vac (cession) Perpetual Vicar	—
John, Philips	1734	Curate	—
Brock, George	1736	Vicar	—

Lewis, Watkin	1736	Vac (<i>cession</i>)	Vicar	—
Brock, George	1756	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Vicar	—
Prothero, James	1756		Vicar	—
Protheroe, John	1756		Vicar	—
Davies , James	1765		Vicar	
Prothero , James	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar	
Davies , James	1765		Vicar	
Davies , James	1773	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar	
Morris , William	1773		Vicar	
Gwynne , John	1780		Vicar	
Morris , William	1780	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar	
Gwynne , John	1783	Vac (<i>cession</i>)	Vicar	
Bowen , James	1783		Vicar	
Rice , John	1785		Curate	
Bowen , Evan	1788		Curate	
Bowen , Evan	1788		Curate	
Bowen , James	1804		Vicar	
Williams , Morgan	1804		Curate	
Bowen , James	1810	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar	
Morgan , Thomas	1810		Vicar	
Prothero , David	1813		Vicar	
Morgan , Thomas	1813	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar	
Williams , Morgan	1814		Curate	
.....				
Colby Thomas Pembrokeshire	1872	Pant-y-deri Eglwysrwr	County Magistrates of	

Bateman Richard 1603 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff "
"sued **Alban Owen** of **Court** in the parish of **Eglwyswrw**, gent, for £12 14s 5d following goods
delivered before 11 Oct, 1603" **Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

Bradshawe John 10 Mar 1537 of Ludlow Salop rectory **Eglwyswrw** leased.
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Cantington Sir William Canton Still a common name in **Pembrokeshire**, this name goes
back, to **Sir William Cantington Lord** of **Eglwyswrw** who was born in Normandy and to have
died at Trewilim **Eglwyswrw** about 1164. **Jordan de Cantington** is recorded as endowing **St**
Dogmael's Abbey but a descendent sold the lordship to **Robert Martin Lord** of **Cemaes**.
Another member of the family **Reymond** whose name on some records was abbreviated to **Canton**
accompanied **Strongbow** and was described by **Giraldus** as "a verie worthie, tall and handsome
man"

Because of his bravery and conduct in the invasion he was awarded with several manors in County
Cork and also a large tract of land in County Wexford on the east coast opposite **Newport**
Pembrokeshire.

Griffin, Lord Canton and his wife **Cecilia Barry** founded Glascarrig Priory " granted lands at
Cohore with the right of fishery and salvage of wrecks for the purpose of founding a Priory for
Benedictine Monks in honour of the Monastery of **St Dogmael**, in **Pembrokeshire**, of which their
predecessors were founders. The abbot of **St Dogmael** was always to present one of his monks to
succeed on the death of the prior of Glascarrig"

An inquiry in 1335 found that **Lord Canton's** lands in the county of Wexford was of no value as it
was uncultivated and "among the Irish" who were continually warring and fighting. (was this a
good excuse for not paying tax)

Cantington Sir William **Lord** of **Eglwyswrw**, "a Norman born", married **Gladys**, a
daughter of the **Lord Rhys**, and died at Trewilim in **Eglwyswrw** in 1166,

Cantington Griffith archdeacon of **Carmarthen** sixth in descent from **Sir William**, sold
the lordship of **Eglwyswrw**

Colby of Pant-y- deri (Eglwys-wrw)

Colby Laurence of **Castle Deran**

Colby John of **Cilgerran** son of **Laurence Colby** of **Castle Deran**

Colby Thomas of **Rhos-y-gilwen** son of **Colby John** of **Cilgerran**

Colby Thomas Captain Royal marines son of **Thomas , Colby** of **Rhos-y-gilwen**

Colby Thomas Major General Father Capt. **Thomas Colby** RM married **Boyd**
Elizabeth Hester daughter of **Archibald Boyd** treasurer of Derry - --- had children 4 boys and 3
girls

Colby Thomas 1830 of Pant-y-deri eldest son of **Major General Thomas , Colby** unmarried.

Colby William Henry

Colby John

Colby James

Colby Anne

Colby Cordelia

Colby Maria

Davies John 1849 proprietor **Church of Eglwyswrw** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1849 S **Lewis**

Evans Caleb 2 January 1801 **Eglwyswrw** Shopkeeper Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. **Eglwyswrw** Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Daniel 1774-1835 a **Congregational** minister and author, was a native of **Eglwyswrw, Pembrokeshire**. At an early age he became a **Church** member, and soon afterwards began to preach, with great enthusiasm, from house to house. He thus trained himself for his future work, and became very successful as a home missionary. He went to Bangor, where his salary, owing to the congregation numbering only 25 members, was £10 a year. Fortunately, he had a little private means. **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

Griffiths George 1849 proprietor **Church of Eglwyswrw** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1849 S **Lewis**.

Harry David 2 January 1801 **Eglwyswrw** Labourer Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him Second count of unlawful imprisonment **Eglwyswrw** Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell John 2 January 1801 **Eglwyswrw** Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him Second count of unlawful imprisonment **Eglwyswrw** Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John David 20 January 1768 **Eglwyswrw** Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering oxhouse of **Mary Edwards, Rudbaxton**, spinster and stealing a box containing money belonging to the prosecutor, **John Hugh**, Clydai implicated but not indicted. **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Nicholas James** servant Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Edward 29 March 1806 **Eglwyswrw** Excise officer Offence Assault,
Eglwyswrw Prosecutor **Owen Jonathan** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones William **Eglwyswrw** Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. **Eglwyswrw** 2 January 1801 Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John 2 January 1801 **Eglwyswrw** Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. **Eglwyswrw** Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Martin David 1296 **Bishop of St David's, The Court Eglwyswrw** 1300.
Llandeloy Church Feb 1307.

Owen Alban 1603 "Eglwyswrw," of Court in the parish of **Eglwyswrw**, gent., sued by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff for £12 14s 5d ""following goods delivered before 11 Oct, 1603 **Alban Owen** was the son of **George Owen, Lord of Kermes**, by his first wife **Elizabeth** the daughter of **William Philipps of Picton Castle** "Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days

Richards Mary 19 December 1814 **Eglwyswrw** Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an inn on **Cardigan Fair** day, Indicted with her **Husband, Cardigan** Prosecutor
Jenkins Rachel, Llantood spinster Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/-, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts, 1730-1830*

Richards Morris 19 December 1814 **Eglwyswrw** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house, Indicted with his wife, **Cardigan** Prosecutor
Jenkins Griffith, Cardigan, Mason Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Robyn Arnoldus 1534 est vicarius Whitchurch Eglwyswen V **St David** *Valor Eccl.*

Thomas Benjamin 1835-1893 "Myfyr Emlyn," a **Baptist** minister and author, was born in the parish of Eglwyswen, **Pembrokeshire**, of humble parents. His early education was of an elementary kind, and when about 15 years of age he removed to Tredegar in search of work. In 1852, he was baptised by the **Rev. James Rowe** and admitted into membership at Shiloh **Baptist** Chapel. He returned to his parents in the same year, and soon commenced to preach. Then, he was admitted to **Haverfordwest College** and in 1858 to **Bristol College**. Two years later he was ordained minister at **Newcastle Emlyn**. His fame spread rapidly, so that before he was 33 years of age he was in the front rank as preacher, lecturer, and poet. In 1873, he accepted the pastorate of the English **Baptist Church** at **Penarth**, and, later, removed to **Narberth**. *Eminent Welshmen* 1908

Watkin David 29 September 1757 **Eglwyswrw** Yeoman Offence Assault.
Eglwyswrw No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

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Hearth Tax 1670 Eglisorow Parish

Ruddero Rees **Eglisorow** **H4**

John David	Eglsorow	H
Bevan John	Eglsorow	H
Nicholas William	Eglsorow	H2
Owen, William junior of Berllan Eglsorow		H5
Ford Alexander	Eglsorow	H3
Thomas Rees	Eglsorow	H
Griffith Thomas	Eglsorow	H2
James Richard	Eglsorow	H
George Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Prydd[erch]John Rees	Eglsorow	H
Rees Rees Rudder ap	Eglsorow	H
Bowen Philip , clerk	Eglsorow	H3
miles Henry	Eglsorow	H3
Griffith John	Eglsorow	H
Lewis David	Eglsorow	H
Bowen Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Jenkin William	Eglsorow	H
David Hugh	Eglsorow	H
Jenkin Henry	Eglsorow	H
Howell John Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Phillip George John	Eglsorow	H
Nicholas Sampson	Eglsorow	H
Powell William John	Eglsorow	H
George George John	Eglsorow	H
Ryddero Richard	Eglsorow	P
John Richard	Eglsorow	P

Rees John	Eglsorow	P
John David	Eglsorow	P
Lewis James	Eglsorow	P
miles Elizabeth	Eglsorow	P
James Rees	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Robert	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Thomas ap	Eglsorow	P
David Thomas	Eglsorow	P
Bevan William	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Lewis	Eglsorow	P
William Phillip	Eglsorow	P
David Jolin,Thomas	Eglsorow	P
price Ryddero	Eglsorow	P
John Rees ap	Eglsorow	P
John Rees ap taylor	Eglsorow	P
Jenkin Griffith	Eglsorow	P
Bevan Phillip	Eglsorow	P
Morice Thomas	Eglsorow	P
Rees Margarett	Eglsorow	P
George John	Eglsorow	P
John Evan	Eglsorow	P

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Places of Historical Interest

Cerrig y Derwyddon

marked on the Ordnance sheet simply as “stone” this fine monolith, which is known locally as Cerrig y Derwyddon (the Druids Stone) stands erect on the second field south east of Pant y garn farmhouse. It is now bur a fragment of the pillar stone that once stood to the height of 10ft above ground, and that a few years ago was blasted to pieces, the upper portion 6ft in length being thrown into the neighbouring hedge. It sides, at a distance of one foot above ground measure east 40 west

33 north 25 south 21 inches respectively. In the year 1900 the then vicar of the parish heard an aged parishioner say that he remembered the stone when it was unbroken and doubtless at an earlier period it did not stand alone. Visited 9th September 1914

Castell Llainfawr

This mound stands in the field immediately to the south of the farm house of Llainfawr, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south east of the parish **Church**. The remains are those of a mound some 5ft in height surrounded by a ditch of which slight traces exist on all sides except the south, where it is lost in a boundary hedge. A small stream issuing from an adjacent spring runs to the west of the work. The field on which the mound is placed is known as Parc **Castell** ucha, the next field south as Parc **Castell** issa – visited 11th September 1914

Castell

This earthwork lies about 300yds south west of the Parish **Church**. It consists of a somewhat oblong **Bailey** having the mound placed in the south west corner. The mound has a height of from 8 to 10 ft and a summit diameter of 16ft. The top is slightly depressed towards the centre. The **Bailey** (60ft by 90ft) is surrounded by a ditch; its somewhat obliterated entrance is in the north east corner; the rampart has an average height of 4ft, with a fall of 10ft to the bottom of the ditch, the counterscarp being 4ft high. The work is in a fair state of preservation. – Visited 9th September 1914.

Court

Nothing except the moat remains of the manor house of the lordship of **Eglwysrw**, the mansion house of **Bishop David Martin** (1293 – 1328) “being **Lord** thereof” as **George Owen** writes “A house both of account and strength; for I have seen there huge walls and rooms of great breadth, all environed with a strong and deep moat digged out of the main rock, fed with a fresh spring rising in the same and all the greens thereabout growne with chamomile” (*Fenton Tour* 532.) The site, now part of the modern farmhouse of Court is about 30yds by 20yds; it is surrounded on its north east and west side by the remains of a moat 15ft wide, which (on the east) is cut through rock. Here it is seen at its best, the remaining parts being overgrown and largely filled in with soil. Visited 15th September 1914

Capel Pencelli

As far as can be ascertained this Chapel stood on the opposite side of the lane to the Ordnance bench Mark 554, midway between Pencelli and Trewilym ichaf and at the northern end of two fields attached to the benefice of **Eglwysrw**. The site of the Chapel together with the adjoining field to the west was alienated from the living at the dissolution of **St Dogmaels** abbey. The site, now heavily covered with undergrowth bear traces of some small building having stood upon it, of which the foundations probably remain – Visited 15th September 1914.

RCAHWW

Corllan, Eglwysrw,

Corllan is a small lofted cottage, dated 1726 by a carved stone set into its northern gable at high level. This single storey double room cottage is built from rubble stone which was rendered with whitewashed **Roughcast** in the mid twentieth century, with decorative raised banding around the windows, plinths and at corner quoining, all painted black. The joinery is white painted timber four-pane sash windows to the east front and a small square fire-window to the right. There are stucco window surrounds and slate sills.

The roof which was originally corrugated iron over thatch has been slated recently in plain, smooth,

blue black fibre reinforced cement slates with two small roof windows. The southern gable has a small brick flue while the northern gable has an earlier short and wide stack serving the main inglenook fire below. There is a twentieth century addition to the right.

Cadw listed buildings **RCAHMW**,

Mynydd-Du Farmhouse, **Eglwysrwr**

Mynydd-du farmhouse is stone-built and retains a typical 17th century, **Pembrokeshire**, projecting lateral chimney and fireplace, but has been otherwise modernised in the late 19th century with some brick work and render finish to form a 2-storey 'L' shape central entry plan. The original plan form is uncertain; however the cow-house walls are thicker and probably were once connected to the fireplace stack, which is in-line. The main north-west façade is rendered, with a slate roof and brick end-chimney. Its entrance has a slate-roofed canopy and there are sash windows of various sizes, the largest of 16 panes to the parlour. At the south-east side, the lateral chimney base reduces at the present lean-to eaves-level, to form a large stack (now capped by its own slate roof), indicating that the original eaves line was for a low building.

The main entrance leads into a stair-lobby with kitchen beyond and opposite rear doorway. There is a parlour to the right of the main entrance with cast-iron fireplace and plaster ceiling. A dairy lean-to behind is entered by the rear doorway. The present roof is supported by softwood common rafters and purlins spanning a central cross-partition of brick. The first-floor is reached by a late 19th century stair with splat balusters and turned newels. There were three heated bedrooms, two of which have blocked fireplaces with brick arches situated in the south-east wall above the kitchen. The third room over the parlour retains a decorative cast-iron fireplace sur**Round** in the south-west end wall.

A low, former 2-door cow-house, built of coursed rubble stone is attached in-line at the south-west gable-end, now with blocked openings and a central doorway on its south-east side. It appears to have had two pairs of opposed doorways and a window all with timber lintels. At the cow-house south-west gable-end there is a fireplace and alcove, both with stone lintels and both blocked in stone, and the site of a boiler blocks a doorway in the south-east corner. It was probably used as a bake/wash-house for a period, when the doorways were blocked and then reverted to farm use later. There are two roof-trusses similar to the combination range with late-19th century lapped and pegged softwood tie-beam trusses, covered by corrugated-iron. The south-west gable-end has partly collapsed obscuring some details, including a projection to the gable-end shown on the OS 25' second edition map of 1907.

The main building ranges and fields including privy are all shown on the OS first edition 25' map 1887 and a small enclosure beyond the stream to the south-east is annotated as Old Pinfold.

The immediate field walls surrounding the farm are curved and of large width, indicating that the site is of great age.

A stone-built, early C19th combination range, now with a corrugated-iron roof, is situated to the north-west of the adjacent farmhouse, on level ground. The range consists of a former cow-house and a stable, divided by a cart-house with lean-to. The late 19th century roof has pegged and lapped softwood collar-trusses seated on timber pads, two pairs of side-purlins and a diagonally set ridge-piece. The cow-house has a central lateral entry and there are remnants of two lines of stalls with iron tethering bars and chains. One stone slab stall partition exists, others formerly divided the space into two sets of 4, with cattle tethered facing the cross-walls.

A stable at the north-west end has a central lateral entry with opposed window opening and surviving posts for framed stalls at the east cross-wall, indicating there were two sets of stalls for 3 horses, each tethered facing the cross-wall.

The central cart-house has timber lintels to its opening and extends as a lean-to at the rear. Its

entrance lintel retains a nailed block of wood with a hole for a former harr-hung doorway, similar to those seen at Carnachenwen, **Mathry** .

A drip-stone line in the east gable-end indicates a small structure formerly existed here, such as a pig-sty. Visited, through the **Tir Gofal Project, 07/06/2006**, Geoff Ward.**RCAHMW**,

Penpedwast;Penpedwas, **Eglwyswrw**

17th century farmhouse with later additions; derelict; notable for panelled partitions of early 18th century style.

A 2-storey farmhouse of late 17th century date, altered and extended probably in the 19th century. The walls are of local rubble masonry and a slate pitched roof with end stacks. 3-window front: 4-pane sashes and an off centre entrance. Panelled partitions in large raised fields with ovolo-moulded frames.**RCAHMW**,

Sergeants Inn, **Eglwyswrw**

Rendered stone, **Welsh** slate roof, 2 storeys, dated stone, 1767.

Two-storey, five-window range, disposed as three-window to right and two-window to the left, a chimney between sections. One-window lower addition at the left end. whitewashed rubble stone with close-eaved slate roofs, and three rebuilt brick chimneys. Ground floor has continuous slate pent-roof, up to first floor sill level, not continued to the extreme right end, where small stretch of drip-course is visible. Three ground floor canted bay windows one each side of door in right section 8-16-8-pane sashes, one to the left of door in the left section with 8-12-8-pane casements and centre fixed light. Corniced flat tops, slate sills and stone bases. Doors have plain stucco surrounds.

PE/Domestic/SN12NW from Cadw

An early nineteenth century building to the rear of the Sergeant's Arms Inn, it is shown as a Meeting House on the Tithe Map of 1838, and as a school on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is also said to have been a Chapel before becoming a **Church** Hall. It has a hipped lateral facade, one pointed window, two doors, and two windows at the rear. In 1997 it was being used as the base for the local **Young** Farmers Club. **RCAHMW**, February 2010.

Fishguard and Goodwick

Fishguard (Aberwaun)

North **Pembrokeshire**'s main shopping centre, occupying an undulating clifftop site and linked to the villages of Abergwaun. (Lower Town) in the mouth of the Gwaun valley and **Goodwick** around the terminus of the railway line. Lower town, which must surely be one of the most attractive coastal settlements in Wales, with its old limewashed cottages and very narrow **Streets**, was once a busy shipbuilding and herring-fishing centre, and it is still popular with fishing and boating enthusiasts. The main town owes most of its growth to the last 150 years. There is a good shopping centre, and the Market Square is the centre of affairs. The Royal Oak Inn claims the distinction of having been the place where the surrender papers were signed following the Last Invasion of Britain in 1797.

Carreg Wastad

Commemorative memorial to Mark site of the last invasion of Britain 1797.

Martin de Tours granted Aberwaun to **Jordan de Cantington** along with the surrounding area which came to form the Lordship of **Cemaes**.

Fishguard & Social -- The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales - Benj Heath Malkin 1804.

The town of Fiscard is so filthy, so ill built and so uncivilized as almost to be interesting on these very accounts. One generation of fishermen, mariners and smugglers, has succeeded another without the knowledge or the energy to avail itself of natural advantage.

The principle exports at present are oats and butter.

They import goods from Bristol, culm, coal, lime and timber. The herring fishery has been much on the decline of late years. They seldom cure any for exportation, as the capture frequently will not suffice to answer the demand of the country for any article, which, with potatoes constitutes the food of the lower classes.

The **Church** is a most mean and squalid building without either spire or tower. It was made the prison of the French troops after their capture in the last war, nor could any place of confinement more miserable have been devised.

The Fishguard Fort

built in 1781 of bricks and stone on a headland north of the Town.

An American privateer **Stephen Manhant** (Not **John Paul Jones** as is often quoted) had bombarded the town in 1779 before being chased off by a local smuggler.

The Privy Council approved a local request and at the outbreak of hostilities with France in 1793 allocated some finance for it. It consisted of a gun platform with ammunition storage and Guard room. Three Invalid soldiers were sent to man the garrison -- but were little use when the French landed as they only had three rounds of ammunition -- but they refused indignantly to spike their guns when **Colonel Knox**, in command of the **Fishguard Fencibles** marched his men smartly away from the scene of action. (1797).

Lower town was used for the filming of "Under Milk Wood".

Royal Oak -- was the place where surrender papers were signed following the last invasion of Britain in 1797. In Churchyard near lies **Jemima Nicholas** (the **Welsh** Heroine) who is reputed to have rounded up a bunch of Frenchmen with a pitchfork.

Fishguard was the home of **Richard Fenton** 18c historian.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839 Fishguard

Fishguard, a Market-town and parish, in two divisions, the Upper and Lower, situated in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 15 miles (N.) from **Haverfordwest**, 25 (N.) from **Pembroke**, and 249 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2013 inhabitants. The origin of the present town is of comparatively recent date, but the parish in many respects affords striking indications of remote antiquity. The Druidical relics which abound in the vicinity prove it to have been a resort of the votaries of that ancient religion, for the solemnization of their rites; and the extensive remains of foundations of old buildings still existing in a district within the parish, called Caerau, or "the fortifications," in which, though it has been for ages under cultivation, the progress of the plough is still occasionally obstructed, are strong evidences of its having contained a numerous population at a very early period. According to **Mr. Fenton**, the historian of **Pembrokeshire**, this district was inhabited by an ancient race long before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, whom he supposes to have subsequently had a settlement in this place, in which opinion he is confirmed, in some degree, by the discovery, near the spot, of

Roman coins,
chiefly of the Lower Empire.

In the early part of the fifth century, **St. Dubricius** is said by **Bale** to have lived in retirement here, and to have presided over a school, which was numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, for some time prior to his elevation to the archiepiscopal see of Caerlleon. Pwll Dyvrig, a spot in the romantic **Valle** of Gwayn, in the parish, which derived its name from that circumstance, is pointed out as the place of his retreat; and almost within the memory of man, games in honour of that saint were annually celebrated on his festival.

At the time of the Norman Conquest of England, this place was a small and unimportant fishing-village, which, from its situation at the mouth of the river Gwayn, was called, by the Welsh, **Aber-Gwain**. Soon after that period, an Anglo-Norman leader, named **Martin de Tours, or de Turribus**, whose services under the Conqueror had been rewarded by a grant of lands in Devonshire, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, being desirous of extending the limits of his possessions, fitted out an expedition to act against such part of the **Welsh** coast as he should find least prepared for defence; and having sailed round the south-western extremity of **Pembrokeshire**, he succeeded with little difficulty in landing his troops here, and in subduing the territory, which subsequently formed the ancient lordship of **Kemmes**, and one of the lordships marcher. In the subsequent partition of the conquered territories among his followers, **Martin** assigned the town of "Aber-Gwain," and nearly the whole of the district which is at present comprehended within the parish, to **Jordan de Cantington**, who introduced into his newly-acquired possessions an English colony. The name of the village was changed to Fish Garth, the latter word signifying in the Anglo-Saxon language a "weir;" and of this name the modern appellation of **Fishguard** is only a slight corruption. **Jordan** made repeated attempts to excite in his **Welsh** and English subjects sentiments of reciprocal conciliation, and peaceable subjection to his authority, but in these endeavours he was invariably frustrated by their mutual dissensions, and he finally gave the whole to the abbey of **St. Dogmael's**, which had been founded by his patron, **Martin de Tours**, in the vicinity, and in the possession of which it remained till the period of the general dissolution of religious houses.

The origin of the present town, or at least its elevation from an obscure and inconsiderable fishing village to some degree of importance, may be referred to the sixteenth century, when **Newport**, the head of the barony of **Kemmes**, being visited with a desolating pestilence, the inhabitants were driven from it and compelled to seek safety in all directions. Many of them, attracted by the open situation of the place, and the purity of its air, established themselves at **Fishguard**, which, from

these advantages of its situation, had entirely escaped the contagion; and to this circumstance are usually ascribed the first increase and the present prosperity of the town, which, however, only obtained the privilege of a Market towards the close of the last century, through the exertions of the late **William Knox**, esq..

In the year 1797, a French force of about 1500 men, under the conduct of **General Tate**, effected a landing on this coast, within a few miles of the town; but after committing some ravages in the neighbourhood, they were made prisoners by the troops under **Lord Cawdor**. This event, though generally referred to **Fishguard**, took place in the adjoining parish of **Llanwnda**.

The town is beautifully situated on the river Gwayn, near its influx into **St. George's** Channel, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town, the former on the summit of a **Hill** commanding an extensive marine view, and the latter occupying the banks of the river, over which is a neat stone bridge of five arches. The Upper Town includes the principal portion, containing the **Church**, Market-place, and chief shops, and consisting mainly of three Streets, diverging from a common centre; partially paved, but formed of houses irregularly built and of indifferent appearance. Some improvements, however, have taken place, and a better style of building and greater regularity prevail in the houses of more modern erection. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water of excellent quality, and the springs are so numerous, that wherever the ground is opened, water is found at a small distance below the surface. The parish comprises an area of 3430 acres: the soil is tolerably fertile; the lands, with a trifling exception, are inclosed, and the greater portion is in a superior state of cultivation. The scenery is finely diversified, assuming in some parts a striking boldness of character and in others a pleasing combination of picturesque and romantic features. The situation of the town, upon a small bay in **St. George's** Channel to which it gives name, and the shores of which are distinguished for the beauty of their scenery; the salubrity of its atmosphere; the abundance and cheapness of the commodities brought to its Markets; and the facility for sea-bathing, contribute to render **Fishguard** desirable as a place of residence, and attract to it numerous visitors during the summer. As a proof of its salubrity, the number of aged inhabitants is, perhaps, greater than in any other place of equal population in the kingdom: from a return of the bills of mortality made by the vicar, in compliance with an order from government, from 1813 to 1830 inclusive, it was found that in every year of the above period there was a majority of persons from seventy to ninety, and often to one hundred, years of age.

Fishguard bay extends a distance of three miles in a direction from east to west, and about a mile and three-quarters from north to south, varying in depth of water from thirty to seventy feet, in proportion to the distance from the fine bold shore by which it is inclosed. The bottom is firm, affording good anchorage to ships of the largest size, which may ride in safety in all parts of the bay during the prevalence of gales from any point of the compass, except north and north-east.

According to a survey made by **Mr. Spence**, in 1790, by order of the **Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty**, this bay was reported to be the only place between **Milford Haven** and **St. Tudwal's** roads, off Carnarvonshire, where large vessels navigating the Irish Channel could at that time put in for shelter. The harbour, which is capacious and easy of access, is situated on the western side of the bay; it is irregular in form, being about 2400 feet in length, and about 1160 feet wide at the entrance, which is free from obstruction either from rocks or a bar. The erection of a pier, which was strongly recommended by the engineer who surveyed the bay, would greatly tend to improve it; and according to an estimate delivered by the engineer, a suitable pier might be completed, for the accommodation of 100 sail of Merchant-vessels of the usual class, at an expense of £14,785. The harbour was again surveyed, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, by the late **Mr. Rennie**, who confirmed the preceding report, and recommended, in addition to the proposed pier from Fort Point, the construction of a breakwater from Cow and Calf Point. The expense of both these works, according to **Mr. Rennie's** estimate, would not exceed the sum of £80,000, and their construction would render the harbour one of the safest and most commodious on the coast for vessels of almost all descriptions. But in consequence of neither of the above plans being carried

into effect, the prosperity of the place has been greatly retarded, and, owing to the very indifferent state of the present small pier, **Fishguard** has become much impoverished: while if its pier was in good repair, not only its own shipping, but vessels from other ports, were accustomed to put in and remain here, for a greater or less period, making **Milford** their port only as a matter of necessity. It was originally intended that **Fishguard** bay should be the terminus of the South Wales railway, but a deviation seems likely to be adopted, which will terminate at **Abermawr**, some miles distant from the town. A few particulars of the line are given under the heads of **Pembrokeshire** and **Carmarthenshire**, and a fuller account under that of **Glamorganshire**.

The trade, which is very inconsiderable, consists chiefly in the exportation of corn and butter to Bristol and Liverpool, and the importation of shop goods; of coal and culm from **Milford** and Swansea; coal from **Newport**, Cardiff, &c.; limestone from **Milford**; and timber. Some of the larger vessels belonging to the port are engaged in the general carrying-trade from Bristol, Liverpool, **Milford** and London, to Ireland, &c. The Irish packets and vessels bound for Liverpool, often put in here, when driven by stress of weather. The herring fishery, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, becoming unproductive, has been some time discontinued, with the exception of procuring a supply for the immediate neighbourhood only. Lead-ore has been found within the parish, but not in sufficient quantity, nor of quality rich enough, to encourage any attempts to work it; slate of very good quality abounds in the neighbourhood, and iron-ore has been found near the town. The Market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain, and with provisions of every kind: an act for establishing a Market was obtained in 1834. The fairs are on February 5th, **Easter-Monday**, **Whit Monday**, July 23rd, and November 17th.

Fishguard is thought to have been anciently an incorporated borough, and is traditionally reported to have possessed a charter, granted by **King John**, which was lost during the great civil war of the seventeenth century; but the only officer appointed in the present day is a mayor, whose election is merely nominal, as there are now no burgesses, or other vestige of borough jurisdiction. This mayor, who is chosen from among the tenants of the manor, which formerly belonged to the crown, is selected by the **Lord's** steward, and submitted by him to the jury present, who, upon their oaths approving of the appointment, allow the candidate to be sworn in. There is a district in the parish still known by the name of "The borough," which is co-extensive with the manor. By the *act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation of the People,"* the place is constituted a contributory borough with the boroughs of **Haverfordwest** and **Narberth**, in the return of a representative to parliament. The right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than £10, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, is sixty five. The sheriff of **Haverfordwest** is the returning officer. **Fishguard** is also one of the polling-places for the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 0. 5d., endowed with £200 royal bounty and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; present net income, £111. The tithes have been commuted for £230 payable to **J. Hughes, esq.**, and £70 payable to the vicar: there is a glebe of twelve acres, valued at £16 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to the Virgin **Mary**, is pleasantly situated in the Upper Town, and is a neat small edifice, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of architecture. A handsome vicarage-house, called Vicar's Park, from the name of the plot of glebe on which it stands, has been erected by the present incumbent, the **Rev. Samuel Fenton, M.A.**, which has much improved the entrance into the town from **Haverfordwest**. **Fishguard**, previously to the erection of the present **Church**, is said to have comprised two distinct parishes, now forming only one; and the ruins of three ancient Chapels, called respectively LlanVihangel, Llan-Vartin, and Llan-Ist, may still be traced: of these, two probably were parochial churches, and the third a Chapel of ease to one of them. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**; and five Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the Established **Church**.

The hills in this parish, inclosing the romantic **Valle** of **Gwayn**, were formerly thickly strewn with Druidical relics, of which several vestiges may still be traced.

Roman Coins

Near the site that was occupied by the ancient town called Caerau, three **Roman** urns have been found, containing numerous coins, of Gallienus, Posthumus, Claudius, and some other emperors; but the coins were melted down soon after their discovery.

In various parts of the parish are tumuli, some of which have been found to contain relics of the rudest ages, urns of the coarsest workmanship, implements of stone, bones, ashes, and curiously wrought stones. Near the town are several tumuli, or artificial mounds, intrenched as if for military purposes, and called Castellau, or, "the castles," probably from that circumstance: these **Mr. Fenton** supposes to be sepulchral monuments of a remote age, and to have been reduced to their present form, which is a truncated cone, and probably surmounted by forts, during the wars between the **Welsh** and the invading Saxons. On the bank of the river Gwayn, in a secluded and romantic situation, stands the neat mansion of the late **Richard Fenton**, esq., barrister at-law, and author of the "*Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*;" it is pleasantly embosomed in a thick grove of trees, and is now the property and residence of his eldest son. Upon Fort Point, on the north-east of the town, is a battery, but the guns from disuse and neglect have become unserviceable. A mineral spring in the parish was formerly in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of numbness of the limbs and other complaints.

1844 Fishguard Pigot & Co. South Wales directory

Is a Market-town and sea-port, in the parish of its name, hundred of **Kemess**, and county of **Pembroke**: 257 miles W. by N. from London, and 16 N from **Haverfordwest**, the like distance NE from **St David's**, and 7 W. from **Newport**; situated on a steep cliff on the seashore, at the influx of the river Gwaïne with the sea, which forms a spacious bay, where vessels may ride safely in five or six fathoms water. At this place Frenchmen landed in 1797, who surrendered, on the summons of **Lord Cawdor**, without firing a single shot.

The town is divided into two portions, the upper and lower town, by the river, over which is a good stone bridge of five arches. The upper town occupies the eminence, and includes the greater proportion of inhabitants, with the **Church**, Market-house, and principal shops: the lower part skirts the estuary and having sprung from its shipping and commerce within the last seventy years, is fast becoming a rival in trade and population to its more elevated neighbour.

With the exception of a little flannel weaving, no manufactures exist here - corn, butter and herrings, comprise its chief trade; the fishery however, of late years, has not been prosperous. Slate abounds in the neighbourhood, and of excellent quality; there is also iron ore near the town, but up to the present time no works have been established. There is no regular municipal government attached to **Fishguard**; but a head constable, with the title of mayor, is elected annually under the court leet, though his duties are not particularly defined. The manorial courts are held annually within the limits of the borough. **Fishguard** shares, with **Haverfordwest** and **Narberth**, in the elective franchise.

The Parish **Church** of the Virgin **Mary** is an old structure, presenting little worth notice. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents** and Calvinists: the living of **Fishguard** is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown. Within a few miles of the town are several romantically situated seats, and the views from many points around are highly picturesque, from the undulating surface of the country, and the abrupt altitude of the sea-cliffs. The prospect inland includes Preselau, the loftiest mountain in this county, being one thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea; together with hills of inferior height, many crested with enormous masses of rock. The narrow **Valle** of **Gwaen**, including the grounds round **Glyn Amel**, is an interesting object to the tourist and the artist.

A New Market-house has been erected; the Market is held on Thursday; and the fairs on the 5th of February , Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 8th and 9th of October, and the 17th and 18th of November. The parish contained, in 1831, 1,990 inhabitants; and at the last census (1841), 2,013. The outline of a Market place can be detected in the street patterns.

St Mary's Church - 1850 August 2 Glynne Arch Camb 1888

This very mean **Church** unworthy of a populous parish, is scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low, and the appearance insignificant. The walls are probably ancient, but the original character obliterated all the windows being modern, and the ceiling a flat one of plaster. The chancel arch is pointed, but somewhat modernised the interior filled with new pews. At the west end is a double Bell gable but only one Bell. The font octagonal, and seems modern.

1851 **St Mary's Parish Church** ".... and 6 large pews are huddled together in the Chancel...The **Church** is too small..." **Thomas Richardson**, Curate

1857

The **Fishguard** parish **Church** was rebuilt entirely, and opened by the **Right Rev Dr Thirlwall** on the 22nd day of July 1857. The **Church** is built without any pillars; a large nave with an arched roof of massive timberwork. Any ordinary architect of the present day would have hesitated before he attempted to roof in a nave of 60ft by 40ft and 50ft high with only tiebeams in wood. **Mr Clark**, the architect, has thrown over it a series of circular arches coming down 7 ft below the wall plate were they rest on corbels as their ultimate points of support. Upon these arches he rests the principals of the roof, locking them together with iron bolts; and he thus carries the main thrust of the roof right down to the ground by means of corbels placed low, and strengthened by short external buttresses. The nave is divided by a massive arch. The chancel has a circular apse. The style of the architecture is that of the thirteenth century, which is to be seen in the old churches now in the southwest of France. The **Church** has always been admired for its stability and strength, and also for its simplicity, easy and suitable for divine service. **Pembrokeshire Herald 24th July 1857 copied by Rev W Rowlands Vicar of Fishguard 29th Oct 1887**

Present building dates from the 1857 but an earlier **Church** existed from c1300.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins

The town of **Fishguard** hangs, as it were, upon the slope of a precipitous **Hill** overlooking the **Valle** of the Gwaen, which here, as **George Owen** puts it, ' falleth into the sea, making a faire **Haven** and goode Harborow for shippes and Barks.' Its waterside suburb of Abergwaen, approached by one of the steepest bits of coach road in the Principality, is mainly frequented by fisher-folk and seafaring men engaged in the coasting trade.

Usually the most easy-going of Sleepy Hollows, **Fishguard** town awoke one fine morning towards the close of the last century to find itself become suddenly famous. On February 21, 1797, three French frigates were sighted off the **Pembrokeshire** coast bearing up towards **Fishguard** Bay, where they presently came to anchor near Carreg Gwastad Point. During the ensuing night the enemy came ashore to the number of about 1,500 men, regular troops and gaol-birds, under the leadership of one Tate, a renegade Irish-American. Tate, with the chief of his satellites, established himself at the neighbouring farmhouse of **TreHowel**, while the main body of the ' invaders ' encamped atop of an isolated Hill overlooking the village of **Llanwnda**. Thence the Frenchmen dispersed about the country-side, scaring the inhabitants out of their wits, and rummaging the farmhouses in search of potheen and plunder.

In one of these exploits a drunken fellow entered a cottage at Brestgarn, where a ' grandfather ' clock happened to be standing in a corner. Dismayed by the sounds issuing from the mysterious object, the simpleton fired his gun at a venture, concluding the devil must be lurking within. This clock is still to be seen at Brestgarn, with the bullet-hole through the panel

Meanwhile the authorities bestirred themselves. Under the command of **Lord Cawdor**, the **Fishguard Fencibles** and **Castle Martin Yeomanry** marched out to Goodwich Sands, where the enemy, finding the game was up, laid down their arms and surrendered a discretion. Thus these doughty regiments achieved the unique distinction of facing a foreign foe on the soil of Britain itself. It is said that the goodwives of **Pembrokeshire**, arrayed in their red woollen ' whittles,' countermarched and deployed around a neighbouring **Hill**, thus leading the invaders to suppose that a regiment of gallant redcoats was preparing to oppose their advance.

The French prisoners were subsequently lodged in durance vile at a place near **Pembroke**, whence some of them affected their escape in **Lord Cawdor's** yacht, with the connivance of two **Pembroke** lasses— the old story of *chcr- chcz la femme* once more. One of the French vessels having been afterwards captured was re-christened the **Fishguard**, a name that has only recently disappeared from the files of the Navy List.

Incredible as it may seem in these days, the news of this famous event took a whole week to travel to the Metropolis, and it is said that the anniversary- of the French landing is still held in remembrance amongst the old folk in the locality.

RCAM

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Mary** the Virgin

The **Church** was rebuilt in the year 1857, and contains nothing of antiquarian interest. The font is modern. **Sir Stephen Glynne** describes the previous building as "very mean, scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low". (*Arch Camb* 1888 p130).

Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard is an erect stone 5ft in height, bearing a plain cross with trifoliated terminal to each arm. Beneath the arms are the letters **David Medd** and round the sides of the stone is an inscription. The whole doubtless commemorating **David Meddus** (or **Mendus**) who was vicar in 1535 (*Valor Eccl*). The stone is probably one of the latest examples of a pre Reformation memorial, and should be brought under cover. Visited 17th **June** 1915.

Arch Camb 1883 325 *Glynne Notes* 1888 130

1929 **St Mary & St Justinian (Llanstinan) & Parish Church (Llanychaer)** Incumbent **D Davies (D J Evans)**

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This Vicarage was part of the possessions of the Abbey of **St. Dogmaels**, and on the dissolution of that Abbey came into the hands of the Crown.

Described as Fysgard, this **Church** was assessed at £8 in 1291 for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 16s - *Taxatio*.

Fyshyr ngegard Vicatia. - **David Mendus** clericus vicarius perpetuus ibidem annuatim percipit tertiam partem ormlum frugum oblacionum et aliorum emolimentorum ibidem. Et valet de dicta tertia parte iiij] iiijd cum vicara et gleba ibidem et est ex collacione infrascripti abbatis [Abbot of **St. Dogmaels**, Inde sol" in procuracionibus quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria 2rija. Et in

visitatione archidiaconi quolibet anno winjd. S11mma ijs xjd. Et remanet **Clare** £4 0s. 5d. Inde decima 8s. 0d **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Fishgard (Aber Gwayn) alias Fishingard alias **Fishguard V. (St. Mary)**. Prox. quolibet tertio armo, IS. Visit. archidiac quolibet anno, 1s 11d Habet snuatim tert. part. fruct. and oblat., &c. Prince of Wales; Abb. **St. Dog-waells** Propr. Clear yearly value, £16, £3. **King's Books**, £4 0s. 5d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 4th July, 1855, the Infant National Schoolroom at **Fishguard** was licensed for divine service until the **Church**, then being rebuilt, was completed. lthe **Church** was entirely rebuilt, and was opened by **Bishop Connop Thirlwall** on 22 July, 1857. - **Arch. Camb.**,

The subordinate Chapels to **Fishguard Church** were Capel Llanvihangel (dedicated to **St. Michael**), Capel y Drindod (Holy **Trinity**), Llanust (Ust), and Llanvarti (**St. Martin**), the last mentioned being the old site of **Fishguard** Vicarage. - **PaRoch.** wall., p. 26.

Capell y drindod in **Fishguard** is mentioned as having originally been a pilgrimage Chapel.**Owen's Pem., Pt. II., p. 509.**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Fishguard (S. Mary). —The parish **Church** of **Fishguard** was rebuilt in 1855 during the incumbency of the **Rev. William Rowlands** who was of the family of the celebrated **Rowlands** of Llangeitho. Nothing is known of the disposition of the old Communion vessels. There is now a Chalice with its cover bearing the Hall marks of 1786 and the maker's Mark C H. The bowl is of the form of an inverted cone and is decorated with the sacred monogram within rays. Inscription "Poculum de Ecclesiae **St, Mary Fishguard**," It measures 6 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight with cover 8 oz. Upon the handle or foot of the cover is engraved the date "1790". Like the chalice, the cover is decorated with a band of beaded moulding;

A Chalice which is of parcel-gilt is a modern reproduction of the medieval pattern and carries the Hall Mark of 1893. The maker's Mark being SB FW. The plain bowl rests on a hexagonal stem which is divided by a knop. One of the six compartments of the base is decorated with a cross. It measures 8 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.;

A Paten bearing the date letter of 1892 and the same maker's Mark, measures 5in. in diam., and weighs 3 oz. 7 dwts. Both chalice and paten were given in memory of **Lizzy Smyth Lewis** who died Easter, April 1893, and **Hannah Sarah Bennett** who died Feb, 3rd 1893, by their respective **Husbands Mr. Robert Lewis** and **Mr. T. G. Bennett**, Churchwardens.

Chalice, Flagon and two Patens, all of plated metal. Each piece is decorated with the sacred monogram. One of the Patens carries the following inscription " Presented to **Letitia Maria Harries**, By the Vicar. Teachers and Friends of the **Fishguard** National Schools as a token of regard and approval of her unwearied exertions in the cause of Education. March 23, 1839 ". In the centre of the plate is the sacred symbol beneath which is inscribed " Presented to **St. Mary's Church** by **Letitia Maria Harries** In humble gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness vouchsafed to the **Fishguard** National Schools, Mar. 33rd 1859 ".

Two glass Cruets with silver mountings, presented by the **Rev. R. Lloyd Lloyd**, Vicar (1894-1900).

By a recent donation this parish possesses a Paten which is the only piece of Gold Plate in the County. It bears the London Hall marks of 1904 and was made by Messrs. Barkentin & Krall of Regent Street. It is interesting as being an exact reproduction of the Paten found at **St Davids** Cathedral in 1874 in the grave of **Bishop Thomas Beck** (1380-1293). It measures 4 in. in diameter

and is of 18 carat gold.'

Nonconformist Chapels:

1851 Tower **Hill** CM Erected in 1759 **David Meyler**, Supplying Master - still open in 2006

1851 Hermon Particular **Baptist** Erected in 1776, rebuilt in 1832 "During the **Winter** when Sailors are at home Congregations are more numerous" **Richard Owen**, Minister, Park St, **Fishguard**
Hermon **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1776 and rebuilt in 1832 to the design of architect **Daniel Evans**. The present Chapel, dated 1832, is built in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and small pane round-headed windows. Hermon is now Grade 2* listed for one of the most architecturally interesting Chapel facades of its date in Wales and for the near complete contemporary interior including a fine plasterwork and gallery. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Still open 1998

Tabernacl **Independent** Chapel

1851 The afternoon service is performed in English **David Bateman**, Minister
Tabernacl **Welsh Independent** Chapel: Tabernacle, Park Street, Upper **Fishguard**

1851 The afternoon service is performed in English **David Bateman**, Minister

was first built in 1796 and rebuilt in 1845. The present Chapel, dated 1845, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, half-hipped roof, two storeys and flat-headed windows surmounted by blind fan-heads to both storeys. The central door with is fanlight over, has a gabled surround housing a datestone inscribed 'Tabernacle Independant Chapel 1845'. The interior however dates from a complete refurbishment started in 1915, but due to the First World War not completed until 1924. The gallery front is ornately decorated with Neo-18th century detail, fashioned both from hardwood and plaster of paris moulded to match the more expensive material. The pulpit is a half round projection on a semi-octagonal base, detailed with columns and classical motifs and accessed by stairs to either side. The later work on 1924 included the insertion of the pipe Organ to the rear of the pulpit. Tabernacl is now Grade 2 Listed for its distinctive richly ornamented interior. Still open Dec 2006

RCAHMW, October 2010

1851 Ebenezer, Kensington **St Baptist** Erected in 1850 **James Owen**, Deacon, Saddler, High Street
Baptist Mission, Lower **Fishguard**

Bethel English **Baptist Church**, **Fishguard**

Bethel Baptist Chapel was built in 1905 in the Sub-classical style, with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and a giant arch in the pediment. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

Still open 1998

Capel Sion **Baptist**, Scleddau (within **Fishguard** parish)

St Nicholas's Chapel (Methodist), Fishguard

Capel-y-cwm, CM Chapel, Glyn-y-mel Rd, Lower **Fishguard**

Chapel, in **Fishguard** town [**Wesleyan Methodists**, c 1815]. The cause died out c 1840

Church of the Holy Name (Roman Catholic), Fishguard

Capel-bach, Cilshafe No denomination given

Chapel, Bridge St, Glyn-y-mel Rd, Lower Town No denomination given

Jehovah's Witnesses, Kingdom Hall **Fishguard**

Masonic Hall Brodog Terrace, Penyraber, **Fishguard**

Temperance Hall West **St, Fishguard** Temperance Hall was built in 1878 in the Classical style of the gable-entry type. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted for use as cinema.**RCAHMW**, October 2010

Pentowr Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist; Pentour; Tower Hill), Tower Hill, Fishguard

Pentour **Methodist** is a long-wall Chapel originating in 1759, rebuilt in 1788, 1806 and again in 1824. In 1889 the Chapel was remodelled for £1200 by architect **D E Thomas** of **Haverfordwest**, in conjunction with the **Tenby** based builder **William Davies**, and a schoolroom added in 1890 by **Thomas Harries** of Trellan. Early ministers included **John Dafydd** (1765), **Thomas Davies** (1790) and **David Jones** (1794). By 1802 the membership was recorded as 80, during that year the Chapel was granted the right to hold baptism and communion services and by 1810 membership had risen to 200. During the revival in 1859 30 new members are recorded, but when **Philip Jones** started as minister in 1886 members are recorded at 100. In 1901 a cemetery was bought and four years later a manse was constructed on land donated by **D Jones**, a future MP for the county. During the period 1917-1938 **J T Job** was minister, who as a poet won Chair at the National Eisteddfod in 1897, 1903 and 1918 and the Crown in 1900.

The stuccoed front façade is lateral entry and the two end doors hidden by porches linked by a veranda supported by two cast iron columns. A central pair of round-headed windows with Florentine tracery is matched by a single gallery window over each porch, and a small glazed, roundel is set above the pair. The interior escaped re-orientation during the 1889 renovation, the pulpit is still to the front wall, although now with a later Organ inserted behind it and blocking the central pair of windows. The three sided gallery is of pitch pine with pierced cast iron panels inset to the front and supported by cast iron columns. To the front of the Chapel has a narrow courtyard separated from the road by a low stuccoed wall set with cast iron railings.

Pentour is now Grade 2 Listed **RCAHMW**, July 2010

Baptistry, Glan-Ainon, **Fishguard** Baptistery and graveyard marked on OS 25" Scale map of 1907. Present status [1998]: unknown **RCAHMW**

The Last Invasion Of Britain

After the outbreak of war between Britain and France in 1793, **General Lazare Hoche** decided to take the war onto British soil. In 1796 he planned a full Scale invasion of Ireland, which would be supported by the United Irishmen. An expedition of 15,000 men was organised and to prevent British reinforcements being sent to Ireland and to create panic on the mainland two smaller expeditions were planned.

A force would cross the North Sea, land in the northeast, win the support of the working classes and March across northern England to Lancashire. Here they would link up with a smaller expedition, which would either have attacked Bristol or, failing that, would have landed in **Cardigan Bay** and threatened Liverpool. It was predicted that the **Welsh** and English working classes, like their Irish counterparts, would rise in the name of Liberty.

In December 1796, Hoche's expedition arrived in Bantry Bay in Ireland but was scattered by atrocious weather and limped back into Brest. A combination of poor weather and indiscipline had also put paid to the northern expedition. But what of the other expedition?

Preparations went ahead in Brest but with the failure of the Irish invasion it is difficult to see why it set sail at all. Equally strange was the choice of its leader, a little known American of Irish descent called **William Tate** from South Carolina. He had fought against Britain in the American War of Independence. However, after that war he became deeply embroiled in French plans to capture New Orleans and fell foul of the American authorities. In 1795 he fled to Paris, hoping to be reimbursed for his expenses and demanding confirmation of his rank. Hoche thought that Tate was the right man to lead the Bristol expedition.

Most of the soldiers were kitted out from a stock of British uniforms which had been captured earlier. But these would only take dark **Brown** dye so La Seconde Legion des Francs became known as "La Legion Noir" or the "Black Legion." The force of over 1,200 men consisted of a mixture of republicans, deserters, royalist prisoners and grenadiers and they were very well armed. Some of the officers were Irish.

The quality of the four ships under Commodore Castagnier was impressive. Le Vengeance and La Resistance were two of the largest and newest French frigates; the latter was on her maiden voyage. The corvette La Constance and the lugger Vautour were also new. Castagnier's instructions were to head for Irish waters after disembarking the soldiers.

Hoche's instructions undoubtedly asked far too much of this expedition. Having burnt Bristol, Britain's second largest city, the force was to land on the **Welsh** side of the Bristol Channel or failing this, in **Cardigan Bay** and then make for Chester or Liverpool.

Apart from this, the working classes were to be encouraged to rebel; Britain's trade was to be dislocated and French prisoners of war liberated, causing such chaos as to make the invasion of Britain possible. Hoche warned Tate that he should not risk battle unless it was absolutely essential, since the enemy would have superior forces.

The squadron left Brest on 16th February 1797. Flying Russian colours they lurked around Lundy, sinking a few small craft while waiting for a suitable tide to take them to Bristol. Skillfully using the tides to reach Porlock, Castagnier was finally forced to abandon the project because of adverse winds. The inhabitants of Ilfracombe sounded the alarm as they passed and the local volunteers were mobilised. Following instructions, Tate now insisted on making for **Cardigan Bay**. But there had been several sightings of them and the authorities had been alerted.

By noon on Wednesday 22nd February, Castagnier was spotted rounding **St Davids Head** in **Pembrokeshire**, flying British colours. At 4 p.m. the French anchored in perfect weather off Carreg Wastad, a rocky headland three miles west of **Fishguard**. By 2 a.m. on Thursday 23rd February, 17 boatloads of troops, 47 barrels of powder, 50 tons of cartridges and grenades and 2,000 stands of

arms had been brought ashore. This was indeed a magnificent feat. A company of grenadiers under Irishman, **Lieutenant St. Leger** rushed a mile inland and took over **TreHowel** Farm, which became Tate's headquarters. **La Seconde Legion des Francs** had succeeded in making the last landing by enemy soldiers on the British mainland.

When one of the French ships entered **Fishguard** Bay to reconnoitre, **Fishguard Fort** fired a blank shot. Whether this was the customary signal to a visiting British vessel or the alarm for the **Fishguard Volunteers**, it saved **Fishguard**! The ship promptly hoisted the French tricolour and sailed away to rejoin the others. Although **Fishguard** Fort had eight nine-pounders, there were only three rounds in the magazine and the small port could have easily been taken.

With the loss of the American colonies in 1783, the last Under-Secretary of State, **William Knox**, decided in 1784 to purchase estates in **Pembrokeshire** and his mansion at **Llanstinan** was only 4 miles from **Fishguard**. When the Government called for volunteers in the war against the French, **Knox** raised the **Fishguard** and **Newport Volunteer Infantry** in 1794, one of the earliest in the kingdom. Having raised four companies, totalling nearly three hundred men, it was the largest force in the county and his son, **Thomas Knox**, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. At the time of the French landing, **Knox** was 28 years old with no combat experience. He was attending a social function at Tregwynt Mansion when news of a suspected enemy landing was brought to him. Initially he gave it little credence but as the seriousness of the situation dawned on him he instructed his **Newport** Division to march the seven miles to his headquarters at **Fishguard** Fort.

Lord Cawdor was 30 miles away at **Stackpole** Court in the far south of the county when he received the news. He had been commissioned captain of the **Castlemartin** Troop of the **Pembroke Yeomanry Cavalry**, which fortunately was assembled for a funeral on the following day. He immediately mobilised all the troops at his disposal and crossed the **Pembroke Ferry** with the **Pembroke Volunteers** and the **Cardiganshire Militia**. Once across, **Cawdor** went ahead and met **Lord Milford** the **Lord** Lieutenant of the county, who delegated full authority to him.

Most of the credit for gathering about 400 soldiers and sailors at **Haverfordwest** was due to the energy of **Lieutenant Colonel Colby** of the **Pembrokeshire Militia**. Having summoned the troops to **Haverfordwest**, he had galloped the sixteen miles to **Fishguard** to assess **Knox's** situation. Satisfied that **Knox** was taking appropriate measures, he returned to **Haverfordwest** to supervise the arrival of the local forces. **Captain Longcroft** of the navy brought in the press gangs and the crews of two revenue cutters at **Milford** totalling about 150 sailors. Nine cannons were brought ashore, of which six were placed in **Haverfordwest Castle**, and the others brought along. Due to **Colby's** exertions the force under **Cawdor** set off at noon, 23rd February from the **Castle Inn**, **Haverfordwest** to reinforce **Knox**, who was facing the French at **Fishguard** with his **Fishguard** Volunteers.

Knox had declared his intention of attacking the following day if he was not heavily outnumbered. **Colby** wrote later that he had suggested placing troops on the heights opposite the French to discourage them from moving until reinforcements arrived. **Knox** denied this but had sent out scouting parties to assess the French strength.

The French had moved a further two miles inland and occupied two strong defensive positions at Garnwnda and Garngelli, high rocky outcrops giving an unobstructed view of the surrounding countryside. Thus far all had gone well for Tate and his force.

On the morning of 23rd February, a hundred of **Knox's** men had still not arrived and he soon learned that he was facing an enemy of over 1200 men, who could have been seasoned veterans. This was a different proposition to the skirmishing role of their training. Although many inhabitants were fleeing the area in panic, hundreds of civilians were flocking into the area armed with a variety of crude weaponry.

Poor **Knox** faced a dilemma - to attack, to defend **Fishguard**, or to retreat towards his reinforcements, which he knew would be moving towards him from **Haverfordwest**. He decided to retreat slowly towards **Haverfordwest**. He gave orders to spike the Fort's cannons (which the **Woolwich Bombadiers** refused to carry out) and at about 9 a.m. he set off, sending out scouts to keep watch on the French. The Defence Committee at **Haverfordwest** agreed with this decision,

which was to have grave repercussions for **Knox** later. **Fishguard** was now completely at Tate's mercy.

Knox and his 194 men met the reinforcements led by **Lord Cawdor** and **Colby** at Trefgarne, 8 miles from **Fishguard** at 1.30 p.m. **Colby** was surprised to see him. After a short dispute **Cawdor** was accepted as Commander-in-Chief and he led the British forces back towards **Fishguard**.

By 5 p.m. the force had arrived within a mile of **Fishguard** and **Cawdor** decided to attack.

Considering the darkness, this was indeed risky to say the least.

The 600 men, dragging their cannons, marched up the narrow Trefwrgi Lane, with its high hedges, towards the French position on Garngelli. But a French advance party, under Irishman Lieutenant **St. Leger**, had prepared an ambush. A volley poured into the tightly compressed column at point blank range would have resulted in heavy casualties. Boxed into the lane, the force was in a potential death trap. Seemingly oblivious to this, **Cawdor** decided to withdraw to **Fishguard**, since they were losing their bearings in the darkness, and avoided the ambush awaiting him by a few hundred yards. So the force prepared to spend the night in **Fishguard** and the officers were based in today's Royal Oak Inn.

However, Tate's fortunes had changed. Many of his foraging parties had resorted to pillaging the local farms and **Llanwnda Church**. Indiscipline was getting out of hand with examples of mutinous men threatening their officers. It became obvious to Tate that the local **Welsh** peasants were hostile to his force of 'liberators' and six peasants and soldiers had been killed in clashes. Many of the Irish officers were counselling surrender, realising what would be in store for them if hostilities continued. The departure of Castagnier's squadron as planned for Ireland had shocked and demoralised the men who had seen their escape route vanish over the horizon.

There is strong evidence that the French were deceived by the appearance in the neighbourhood of large numbers of local womenfolk wearing the traditional dress of red shawls and black hats, which at a distance resembled infantry uniforms. It is certain that inhabitants over a wide area were flocking towards **Fishguard** to attack the enemy. The formidable local cobbler, **Jemima Nicholas**, captured a dozen demoralised French soldiers and secured them in **St. Mary's Church**.

That evening, two French delegates arrived at the Royal Oak to negotiate a conditional surrender and Tate wrote:

To the Officer commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops. 5th. year of the Republic. The Circumstances under which the Body of the French Troops under my Command were landed at this Place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to Bloodshed and Pillage. We therefore desire to enter into a Negotiation upon Principles of Humanity for surrender. If you are influenced by similar Considerations you may signify the same and, in the meantime, Hostilities shall cease. Health and Respect, Tate.

But **Cawdor** with magnificent bluff replied that with the superior numbers at his command, which were increasing hourly, he would only accept an unconditional surrender and gave an ultimatum of 10 a.m. the following morning, otherwise the French would be attacked.

On the following morning the British force was lined up in battle-order on the high ground overlooking **Goodwick**, reinforced by hundreds of civilians from all parts of the county, to await Tate's response. Tate, however, accepted the terms and finally after some delay, at 2 p.m. Friday 24th. February 1797, with drums beating but without their banners, the French marched down to **Goodwick** Beach where they stacked their weapons. At 4 p.m. the French prisoners were marched through **Fishguard** on their way to temporary imprisonment in **Haverfordwest**. Later a group of prisoners made a daring escape from the Golden Prison in **Pembroke** by stealing **Cawdor's** yacht! Meanwhile, **Cawdor** had ridden to **TreHowel** Farm and received Tate's surrender, although the document has been lost. After his surrender and brief imprisonment in Portsmouth, Tate was returned to France in a prisoner exchange in 1798. He was involved in bitter wrangling with the French authorities and was last mentioned in 1809 when he probably sailed back to **America**. Castagnier had sent Vautour back to France with his dispatches. En route to Ireland the squadron sank eleven ships but they dallied too long in Irish waters and *La Constance*, helping *La Resistance*, crippled by storm damage were intercepted by two British frigates and were captured. *La*

Resistance was renamed H.M.S. Fisgard. Castagnier, aboard Le Vengeance, made it safely into Brest.

Undoubtedly **Cawdor** was the hero of the hour. He, **Knox** and others were congratulated, received the royal gratitude from **George III** and countless local honours. However, a whispering campaign started against **Knox**. Accused of cowardice and poor judgement his name was ruined and eventually he challenged his accuser, **Cawdor**, to a duel, which was probably not fought.

In 1853 **Lord Palmerston** conferred upon the **Pembroke Yeomanry** the battle honour '**Fishguard**.' This regiment has the unique honour of being the only one in the British Army, regular or territorial, that bears the name of an engagement on British soil and it was the first battle honour to be awarded to any volunteer unit.

The French Invasion.

It was just towards the close of the last century that one of the most interesting and mysterious occurrences that ever disturbed the people of this county, and especially of **Haverfordwest**, took place—I mean "the **French Landing at Fishguard**," as we have been accustomed to hear it called. The event has long since passed into the region of history; but some of the scenes in it in the immediate vicinity—as I have gathered them from the lips, of the folks who well remember them I should like if I were able to describe, as they deserve to be. It was in the month of February 1797, which country people used to say was the hottest weather ever known at that season of the year farmers sowing corn being obliged to suspend work at mid-day, on account of the extreme heat that the event happened. None now survive who were old enough at the time to notice all the surroundings: but, say forty years ago, there were many people with whom one could converse about it. Without any previous warning of impending peril, the tidings shot through the county "The French have landed at **Fishguard**!" As the event turned out, there was little to be frightened at; but this was not discovered till afterwards. But the amazing heroism of them, and their patriotism, were some of the grand things in connection with it. One incident I just remember, and I had it from the mouth of a bystander. A woman rushed out into the little garden, where her husband was busily preparing the ground for potatoes, and exclaimed in a voice of terror, "**John Bowen, John Bowen**, the French have landed at **Fishguard**!" Throwing down his spade, declaring he was not going to do work for the French, he went into his house, and, reaching down an old fowling piece he happened to have, then and there he started out without any more ado to meet the invaders.

At **Nolton** a village about six miles from **Haverfordwest**, where there lived an aged Clergyman, the **Rev Moses Grant** grandfather of the late **Lord Milford** I read the record in the parish register there, and I assure my readers, with a thrill of interest, all the able-bodied men immediately left their homes for the scene of the expected conflict; and the **Parson** writes: "I assembled all the women and children in the **Church**, and we commended ourselves to the protection of Almighty God." When the alarm subsided, the enemy, who proved to be a miserable and contemptible force, were speedily disarmed, and marched as prisoners to **Haverfordwest**, where nothing but pity and compassion was displayed. Poor, starving wretches, as they were, the townspeople out vied each other in ministering to their necessities. They were, of course, imprisoned; but in the parish **Church** of **St Mary**, most of them. So much for this marvel, a matter which became the central epoch of a couple of generations—I mean in the way of a local calendar—just, as the Norman Conquest still stands in English history. The date when a marriage or birth or death took place in a family would be fixed very commonly by its chronological relation to the landing of the French at **Fishguard**. After a while the captured foreigners were released on their parole; and a lady told me the other day she had heard her father talk of one of them with whom he had often had a game of bowls at the bowling-**Green** in front of our **Castle**. He was here known as M. Bertrand, but became the attached and faithful companion of Napoleon Bonaparte in his exile, and was with him at his death in **St. Helena**.

As is always the case after such an occurrence, numberless stories were circulated in reference to the affair.

One report was, that when the commander of the French force discovered the want of strategy displayed by the officer in command of the forces who disputed his advance inland, in afterwards placing his troops between the naked cliffs and the foe, whence they might have been easily swept, he gnashed his teeth, and declared, had he known his incapacity, he never would have surrendered. Another story was, that when the French saw what appeared to be the immense number of troops on the heights, where the **Welsh** women, clad in bright scarlet 'whittles' (a local name for shawls), showed up, they were seized with panic, and called on their officers to surrender. The only forces available on the spot were the **Castle Martin Yeomanry** led by **Lord** (afterwards Earl) **Cawdor**, and to them was granted the distinction of having the word "**Fishguard**" inscribed on their standard and on their uniform, as the troops which were engaged at Waterloo have that never forgotten name inscribed on theirs.

Some interesting evidence of the patriotic part **Haverfordwest** men played when the French landed at **Fishguard** was discovered in recent years amongst some papers in the offices of Messrs **Eaton Evans** and **Williams**, Solicitors of **Haverfordwest**, in the form of an old **Moore's** Diary for 1797. The diary has endorsed on it, "**James Jones of the parish of St Martins in the Town and County of Haverfordwest Gent.**" Among the entries are the following:

1797 Feby. 22nd "1400 French landed at Pencare,"

do 23rd. "Went with **Lord Cawdor's** Cavalry, part of the **Cardigan Militia**, **Fishguard** and **Pembroke Fencibles**, and about 300 **Haverfordwest** Volontiers, in the whole about 800 armed men to attack the French, but did not come to battle. Night coming on, rendezvoused at **Fishguard** that night at nine."

do 24th "At about 2 p.m. the French surrendered prisoners of war and laid down their arms on Goodick sand, and marched into **Haverfordwest** that night by 12 o'clock." do 25th "A few prisoners with 5 officers brought in and 36 officers marched off for England."

do 26th "5 officers sent off for England."

do 27th "658 prisoners embark at **Milford** for England."

"**Mr J. Thomas** taken up and imprisoned for High Treason. Hope he'll be shot if guilty."

do 24th (an additional note)

"At the time of the surrender of the French, on a moderate calculation, there were 43000 men women and children in and near **Fishguard**, among which there were at least 8000 armed, viz 2000 with fire arms, the others with Pikes, Picks, Scythes, and other weapons."

[The foregoing is a literal copy of **Mr Jones'** entries with the quaint spelling unaltered].

Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archaeological Society

1797 Feb 17th a force sailed from Brest consisting of a lugger and a corvette escorted by two frigates containing several hundred released jailbirds and galley slaves under the command of an American adventurer named Colonel Tate ordered by the Directory to land and "burn Bristol the second city in England for riches and commerce" and thereafter to land in Wales, March across the mountains and do the same to Chester and Liverpool.

The raiders sailed into the Bristol Channel and turned tail when they saw what they thought was a warship (it was the Dublin packet boat) then went to **Fishguard** where they anchored on Feb 22nd

The force landed in a rocky cove below Carregwastad Point

The vessels had been sighted, and the alarm raised.. **Lord Cawdor** mustered the **Castlemartin Yeomanry**, **Cardigan Militia** and **Fishguard Volunteers** (Local militia units) and they marched seaward from the village of **Llanwnda** followed, it is said, by the women of the area wearing their

red cloaks. Although the French outnumbered the militia 3 to 1 on seeing the advancing militia Colonel Tate ordered his men to stand firm then went forward and surrendered himself and his army to **Lord Cawder** unconditionally "upon principles of humanity". The main problem of the volunteers was preventing the enraged **Welsh** villagers from cutting the throats of the French prisoners as they were marched off to jail.

Acc/to Roger Worsley.

25 of the imprisoned French captured after the invasion at **Fishguard** "chatted up" some girls in **Pembroke** and enlisted their aid in escaping. Two local girls **Eleaner Martin** and **Ann Beach** fell for some of the French and helped them escape. The French dug a tunnel and the girls took away the spoil in yoked tubs pretending it to be sewage. The tunnel was over 60yds long. They all then got away by stealing the yacht belonging to **Lord Cawder**.

Fifty Six years later Queen Victoria awarded the battle honour "**Fishguard**" to the **Yeomanry**, and it remains the only one given to a British Army unit for opposition to an enemy force within the British Isles. The **Pembroke Yeomanry** also has battle honours for: "South Africa, 1901" "Egypt, 1916/17", "Gaza", "Jerusalem, "Jericho", Tel Asur", "Palestine, 1917-18", Somme, 1918", Bapaume 1918", "Hindenburg Line", "Epehy", "Pursuit to Mons" and "France and Flanders, 1918".

Names connected with Fishguard

Griffith Moses Pembrokeshire -	1872 Manorowen Fishguard County Magistrates of
Harries Hugh Lloyd	1872 Cefendref Fishguard County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire
Worthington John	1872 Glynaml Fishguard County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire –

Clergy CCED

Price, Gulielmus	?	Curate
Barker, Owen	1571	Vicar
Meredith, Thomas	1581	Vicar
Jones, Rowland	1589	Vicar
Price, John	1661	Vicar
Price, Robertus	1670	Curate
Price, Robertus	1677	Vicar

Price, Robertus	1692	Vicar
Rice, Griffinus	1696	Vicar
Rice, Griffith	1734	Rector
Williams, John	1734	Rector
Williams, John	1746	Vicar
Morris, David	1746	Vicar
Dalton, Thomas	1750	Vicar
Morris, David	1750	Vicar
Conway, Charles	1750	Stipendiary Curate
Dalton, Thomas	1750	Vicar
Pugh , James	1763	Vicar
Dalton , Thomas	1763	Vicar
Phillips , William	1766	Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1767	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , William	1769	Curate
Phillips , George	1782	Stipendiary Curate
Philipps , George	1782	Vicar
Phillips , William	1782	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , Rees	1788	Curate
Jones , Rees	1804	Curate
Bowen , David	1808	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , David	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Harries , William	1823	Stipendiary Curate
Fenton , Samuel	1825	Vicar
Philipps , George	1825	Vicar
Fenton , Samuel	1833	Stipendiary Curate

ap Gwilym H L 1842 **Haverfordwest** Author – An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French Troops **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Ackland 1797 Feb 22 Llanion Major Fencible infantry **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Bowen James 1797 Feb 22 **TreHowel** previously tried and transported for Horse stealing was recognised and was said to have piloted the French to Carreg Gwastad point. **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Bowen 1797 Feb 22 Fynondrudion **Mr** informed **Mr E Laws** that his grandfather had seen the prisoners go by and one of his maid servants recognised one who called out “ Ie a thyna **Catrin Trerhonw** hefyd” **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Bowen Daniel 20 January 1796 **Fishguard**, Yeoman Offence Assault. **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **David Mary** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Daniel 5 August 1798 **Fishguard**, Yeoman Offence Assault. **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Williams Thomas** , Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Daniel 20 June 1799 **Fishguard**, Mariner Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by **Evans, Maria** **Fishguard**. Indicted with his wife. **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Knox, William** esq. Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Frances 20 June 1799 **Fishguard**, Married Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by **Evans Maria**, **Fishguard**. Indicted with her Husband, **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Knox William**, esq. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen John 1858 **Bishop** of Sierra Leone, the son of **Captain Thomas** , **Bowen** of the 85th Foot, was born at Court, near **Fishguard**, **Pembrokeshire**, and educated at **Haverfordwest**. He sailed for Canada, and farmed land at Danville, on the shores of Lake Erie, for seven years, returning to Wales in 1842. He entered himself at **Trinity College**, Dublin, and graduated B.A- in 1847, and LL.B. and LL.D. ten years later. He was ordained priest in 1847. He inherited considerable property after an uncle died, and this enabled him to devote himself to missionary work, Under the auspices of the **Church of England Missionary Society** he visited Jerusalem, Syria, Cairo, Mogul, Smyrna, and other centres. In 1857 he was consecrated **Bishop** of Sierra Leone, and sailed for his diocese in November of that year, but the deadly climate claimed him as a victim in about 18 months afterwards, and he died at Freetown, the capital of the colony, on 28th May, 1858 **Eminent Welshmen**

Bowling 1842 Major – The only surviving officer of the **Castlemartin Yeomanry** Cavalry present at the surrender **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

de Cantington Jordan -- **Fenton** says that **Fishguard** was granted by **Martin de Tours** to **de Cantington Jordan** 1246 and by him, after his ill government thereof, to **St. Dogmaels Abbey**." There is no trace of any **Jordan de Cantington** contemporary with **Martin**, and the donation to **St. Dogmael** was by **William the son of Jordan**.

Cawder 1797 Feb 22 **Stackpole Lord** "heard in the middle of Wednesday night and with the **Castlemartin Yeomanry** Cavalry, Cardiganshire Militia, in **Pembrokeshire** set off." **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Cawdor Lord 22 Feb 1797 . **Castlemartin Yeomanry** commanded 750 local men French landing near **Fishguard** ---1811 July stopped smuggling **Manorbier Castle** nearly killed in the attempt.

Colby 1797 Feb 22 Colonel **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Cuny Richard **Golden Hill Pembroke** 1613 signed his pedigree for **Dwnn** in 1613. Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries, seemingly the last in the male line was the **Cuny Rev. John Powell** 1820-25 rector of **St. Brides** who died unmarried. On **Colby's** map of 1831 are marked Golden Hill and adjacent Golden Farm. There is a suggestion that after the French Invasion at **Fishguard**, some of the French prisoners were held here and escaped with the aid of local girls.

David James 23 January 1825 Alias **James Davies Fishguard** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money there from Prisoner aged 15 **St David's** Prosecutor **Williams Thomas Fishguard** mariner Verdict Guilty Punishment Death recorded **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David John 14 May 1764 **Fishguard ? Mason** Offence Theft of wearing apparel Llandaf **Glamorgan** Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/- Punishment Transported for 7 years **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David John 23 January 1790 **Fishguard** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food **Llanrhian** Prosecutor **Davies William** esq. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Llewellyn **Fishguard** Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Evan Thomas** otherwise **David Thomas** 20 December 1816 a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan Carm with **Means Lettice** a poor woman legally settled in **Fishguard** so as to relieve the owners of **Fishguard** from maintaining the said **Lettice Fishguard** Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Mary 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Married Offence Riot and assault on **Wigley John** surveyor **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Stokes John Rees** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Davies Peter 1842 **Fishguard** Innkeeper served in the **Fishguard Fencibles** **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Davies William 1797 Feb 22 Captain who had fought at Bunkers Hill drew up the

troops so as to deceive the French as to their numbers ***French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883***

Davies David 8 April 1822 **Fishguard** Labourer Offence Pickpocketing money and a purse from the person of **Thomas Sarah** being the goods of the prosecutor **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Thomas John** Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davis Daisy 1827 born abt **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Died 1 Jan 1850 **Aberdare Glamorgan** Married to **Davis David Thomas** on Abt 1846 at Dowlais **Glamorganshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

de Tours Martin Aberwaun **Fishguard**

Edwardess 1797 Feb 22 Hon Captain aide-de-camp to **Lord Cawder French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Edwards Mary 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Evans David Rees 13 Aug 1818 born **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, Wales died 3 Jan 1861 Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the **Joseph** Badger Arrived in New Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 Marriages Married to **Lloyd, Winnifred** on 8 Jul 1853 at Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah --Children-- **John Lloyd, Roberts, David Evans, Charles Evans, Lorenzo Evans Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Evans Morgan 1830-1899 a journalist and specialist in live stock and agricultural subjects, was a native of South Wales, and died at **Fishguard**. In 1870, in conjunction with the well-known veterinary expert, the late **Professor Gamgee**, he started a paper entitled "A Milk Journal," which had for its object the drawing of the attention of Parliament to the then wholesale adulteration of milk. Their efforts were speedily successful, as, in 1872, milk was placed within the scope of the "***Adulteration of Foods Act.***" ***C. & D. Herald. Eminent Welshmen***

Fenton Elizabeth 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** , esq., ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Fenton Ferrar 1900 esq.. **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire Arch Camb 1900**

Fenton Jas 1829 Glynamel **Fishguard** Subscriber ***Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829***

Fenton John 1847 "Glyn Ammel, **Fishguard** " Appointed member of the Committee ***Arch Camb 1847***

Fenton John 1848 July 24 **Fishguard– Llanwnda** Article on the cromlech ***Arch Camb 1848***

Fenton John 1864 Glynymel **Fishguard** Obituary ***Arch Camb 1864***

Fenton Richard 1746-1821 the author, was born at **St David's Pembrokeshire**, and received his early education at the Cathedral School. He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession. He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales. During his stay in the Metropolis he met **Dr. Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick**. He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar. The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits. He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his "**Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire**," London, 1810, a work of high character, containing much interesting information. He also wrote "**A Tour in quest of Genealogy**," 1811, 8vo. and the "**Memoirs of an Old Wig**," both of which were published Anonymously He also wrote a very caustic reply to the strictures of **Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St David's** on his "**Historical Tour**." An "**Index to the Historical Tour**," compiled by **Henry Owen**, was published in 1894. He is described by one who knew him as "a man of indefatigable industry, of a fine poetical fancy, of a very cheerful disposition, of particularly gentlemanly and fascinating manner, and a person of the best information, almost on every subject, he ever knew." He married the daughter of **Fillet David**, a Swiss military officer, the personal friend of the second duke of Marlborough, who brought him over, and induced him to settle in this country. By her he had a family who survived him. He died at the age of seventy-five, in November, 1821, and was buried at **Manorowen** near **Fishguard**. -- **Eminent Welshmen – R Williams**

George Ann **Fishguard**, 30 August 1824 Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

George Anne 1797 Feb 22 Tre**Howel** farm servant to **Mr Mortimer** rescued his silver spoons and then fled **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Griffith David 19 March 1796 **Fishguard**, Mariner Offence Assault. **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Williams Mary** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Griffith Mary 30 May 1803 **Fishguard**, Married Offence Assault. **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Lewis, Mariah** spinster **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Griffith Moses 30 Apr 1789 of Manor-**Owen** near **Fishguard**. JP and **Dep Lieut for Pembrokeshire -- Sheriff 1871-** formally in the army Medical department born at Poyntz **Castle** unmarried

Griffiths , John 28 June 1811 **Fishguard**, Yeoman Offence Assault on **Prosser Elizabeth**, prosecutor's wife, **Newport**, co, Pemb., Prosecutor **Prosser, William Llanrhian**, tailor **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Griffiths John 30 August 1824 **Fishguard**, Labourer Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard**, Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Griffiths Martha abt 1803 born **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 2 Oct 1865 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, William** on 25 Oct 1825 at **Fishguard**, **Pembrokeshire**, South Wales **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Griffiths Owen 1842 **Fishguard** Schoolmaster served in the **Fishguard Fencibles – French landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Harries Elizabeth 1 May 1772 **Fishguard** Married Offence Assault and rescue of **Humphreys ,David Fishguard**, mariner, from bailiffs' custody **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Williams William**, Clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harris Martha 27 August 1824 **Fishguard** Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hughes John 27 August 1824 **Fishguard** Gent, Offence Riot and destroying walls, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Humphreys David 1 May 1772 **Fishguard** Mariner Offence Assault and rescue of himself from bailiffs' custody **Fishguard** Prosecutor **William Williams**, Clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Humphreys John 1 May 1772 **Fishguard** Mariner Offence Assault and rescue of **Humphreys, David Fishguard**, mariner, from bailiffs' custody **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Williams William**, Clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James 1797 Feb 22 Colonel *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

James Davis abt 1842 born **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1881 aboard the *Wisconsin* Arrived in New York, New York on 2 Nov 1881 Married to **White, Elizabeth** on 19 Mar 1870 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jenkins Hannah 5 Sep 1787 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 30 Mar 1854 Mississippi River Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the *Golconda* Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Mar 1854 Married to **Nicholas William** on 28 Dec 1813 at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Wales** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John Daniel 4 March 1817 **Henry's moat** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 42, Apprehended at **Fishguard, Henry's moat** Prosecutor **David Thomas** , **Maenclochog** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Mary 2 August 1774 **Fishguard** Married Offence Assault. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Evan Mary** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones James 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Corviser Offence Riot and assault on **Wigley John** surveyor. Indicted with his wife. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Jemima 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Married Offence Riot and assault on **John Wigley** surveyor. Indicted with her Husband. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **John Rees Stokes**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Knox Thomas 1797 Colonel of **Llanstinan** commanded his father's regiment of **Fencibles** who retreated from the **French Landing at Fishguard**. Ordered to resign his Commission by **Lord Milford** in the name of the **King**

The three Invalid soldiers were sent to man the Fishguard garrison Gun platform -- were little use when the French landed as they only had three rounds of ammunition -- but they refused indignantly to leave their post or to spike their guns when **Colonel Knox**, in command of the **Fishguard Fencibles** marched his men smartly away from the scene of action.

Llewhellin Martha 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Malefant Walter 1268&1278approx, 1290 November 6 the son of **Malefant Walter** married **FitzHenry Joan**, daughter of **Henry Fitz Henry** the son was, about 1268, a witness to the grant of **Fishguard**" by **William de Cantinton** to **St. Dogmael's Abbey**, to **Roger Mortimer's** charter to **Thomas , de la Roche** ," and some ten years later, to **Thomas , de la Roche** 's charter to Pill Priory. *charter roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston.*

Mansell 1797 Feb 22 **Pembroke** Dr – posted bills all over the County offering 500 Guineas for the recovery of the two traitorous women who had helped the French Prisoners to escape from Golden **Hill Pembroke French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Mathias David 1738-1812, was a shopkeeper of **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**. He had a daughter **Grace**

Mathias Grace d. 1834 She had inherited various estates in **Fishguard** from her aunt

Milford 1797 Feb 22 **Castle ----Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire** was too infirm but followed with reinforcements ***French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883***

Millingchamp 1797 Feb 22 yeoman who carried the flag of truce for **Capt Edwardess French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883**

Morgan David 30 August 1824 **Fishguard Mason** Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris John Stephen born 7 Nov 1838 **Manorowen Mill nr Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jan 1928 Deathplace, Portage, Box Elder County, Utah Marriages, Married to **Williams, Esther** on 20 Jan 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah , ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Mortimer 1797 Feb 22 Tre**Howel** farm Thought the frigates were **King Georges** ships and had a supper prepared for the Officers -He managed to escape in time. Tre**Howel** became the Headquarters of General Tate of the French invasion force. ***French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883***

Mortimer G T 1870 **Fishguard Rev MA-Court Fishguard-- Member Arch Camb 1870**

Mortimer Mary 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Mortimer. T. G 1900 Rev M. A. The Court. **Fishguard, Arch Camb** 1900

Powell Richard Phillips of Fishguard gent 1604 Sep 10 **Newport of Fishguard** plea of debt again**St Thomas**

Lloyd Thomas 1611 July 8 of **Fishguard** plea for trespass against **Hugh Thomas** of **Newport** clerk regarding a lease to **Griffith Ap Rees**

Nicholas David born 3 Oct 1822 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 9 Jul 1895 Moroni Sanpete County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the Golconda Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Mar 1854 Married to **Cadoret, Mary** on 12 Sep 1860 at Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Nicholas Jemima 1797 reputed to have rounded up a group of Frenchmen with a pitchfork
H.L. Williams, who was present as a member of the **Fishguard** Volunteers, writing his memoirs describe her actions: "On her approach she saw in a field, about twelve Frenchmen; undaunted she advanced to them, and whether alarmed at her courage, or persuaded by her, she conducted them to and confined them in, the guard house in **Fishguard Church**," Early accounts place this in a field in the Henner area, above **Goodwick**.
 In 1832, the Vicar of **Saint Mary's, Samuel Fenton**, noted on her burial record: "This woman was called **Jemima Fawr** or **Jemima the Great** from her heroine acts, she having marched against the French who landed hereabout in 1797 and being of such personal powers as to be able to overcome most men in a fight. I recollect her well. She followed the trade of a shoemaker and made me, when a little boy, several pairs of shoes."

Nicholas Jemima 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** , esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Nicholas John born 12 Aug 1815 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 18 Jun 1878 Malad Oneida Idaho Married to **Morgan, Mary Ann** on Abt. 1857 at Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Nicholas Martha born 16 Aug 1819 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Hanelly Married to **Ormond, William Charles Jenkins** on 10 Dec 1897 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Nicholas William born 12 May **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 30 Apr 1865 Brigham City Box Elder County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the Golconda Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Mar 1854 Married to **Jenkins, Hannah** on 28 Dec 1813 at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, Wales **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Owen Ann 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Thomas Hamlet**, esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Owen David 20 December 1816 **Fishguard** Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Thomas , Evan** otherwise **Thomas David**, a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan, Carm., with **Means Lettice**, a poor woman legally settled in **Fishguard** so as to relieve the oners of **Fishguard** from maintaining the said **Lettice, Fishguard** 20 December 1816 Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Potter Joseph 1842 **Haverfordwest** Printer—*An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French Troops ----French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Protheroe Schaw 1882 **Fishguard** Miss of Brynting **Goodwick** – drawing and rubbing of an unusual gravestone *Arch Camb 1882*

Rees David born 6 Jan 1837 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 2 Dec 1916 Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Joseph Alexander born 14 Aug 1840 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 21 Mar 1922 Santaquin Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 , Married to **Jenkins, Mary Ann** on 21 Feb 1863 at Utah Married to **Hassel, Christina Amelia** on 24 Jun 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to **Blixt, Caroline** on 2 Jun 1904 at Santaquin, Utah County, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees William 1800-1802 **Dinas Pembrokeshire** died 19 Mar 1875 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married to **Evans, Elizabeth Leyshon** on 30 Jun 1830 at Bridge End, Glamorgan Wales ,*Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Richard Ebenezer, 1781-1837 , a **Calvinistic Methodist** minister, was born at **Trefin, Pembrokeshire**, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day school at Dinas, near **Fishguard**. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of the general association of the connexion in South Wales. **Eminent Welshmen**

Richardson Arthur 1797 Feb 22 **St David's** the organist – on hearing the report **Arthur Richardson** rode and informed the Mayor of **Haverfordwest** – He completed the journey, it is said, in 45 minutes *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Roach John 1797 Feb 22 Lythir one night soon after reported hearing boats near Y Gesial Vawr –rushed to **St David's** with the report. *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Sampson Elizabeth 30 August 1824 **Fishguard** Married Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** esq., Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Shadrach Azariah 1774-1814, a **Congregational** minister, author, and hymn-writer, was born at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**. He had but little schooling, but at an early age he entered the employ of the **Rev. John Richards**, the pastor of the **Congregationalists** at **Trefgarn**, who allowed him free access to his library, and in this way he acquired considerable knowledge. He entered the ministry, and laboured successfully at Hirnant and Llanrwst, in North Wales, afterwards removing to Llanbadarn, Cardiganshire. **Eminent Welshmen**

Shirburn John 1298 who, as sheriff of **Pembroke**, witnessed the confirmation by **Nicholas Fitz Martin** of the grant of **Fishguard** to **St. Dogmael's**.

Manhant Stephen 1779 .American privateer bombarded Aberwaun **Fishguard**

Summons George 27 August 1824 **Fishguard** Labourer Offence Riot and destroying walls, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Thomas Hamlet**, esq., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Symonds William 22 November 1820 Alias **William Summon Fishguard** Labourer Offence Theft of a plank, Prisoner aged 20, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Richards, Henry** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Tate William 22 Feb 1797. General commanded French invasion Force 1400 men landing near **Fishguard**

Thomas ? 1797 Feb 22 **Mathry** visited his relatives house at Penrhew which was occupied by the French who relieved him of his valuables but then let him go ***French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb*** 1883

Thomas Ann 5 June 1800 **Fishguard** Married Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor, **John Evan**, Morfil, Husbandman and his son **Owen Evan**, Morfil, farmer from Preseli Mountain. Her **Husband** indicted with receiving the same. Accomplice indicted separately for the same offence - **Mynachlog-ddu** Prosecutor - **Evan Thomas** Morfil, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 6 June 1800 **Fishguard** Husbandman Offence Receiving stolen sheep. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Evan, Thomas** Morfil, farmer Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Joseph 20 December 1816 **Fishguard** Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Thomas Evan**, otherwise **Thomas David**, a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan, Carm., with **Means, Lettice** a poor woman legally settled in **Fishguard** so as to relieve the oners of **Fishguard** from maintaining the said **Lettice**, **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Martha 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Married Offence Riot and assault on **John WigLey** surveyor. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Twigg Sarah born 7 Nov 1834 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 15 Dec 1918 Rigby Jefferson Idaho Left Liverpool on 2 Jun 1869 aboard the **MInnesota** Arrived in New York City on 15 Jun 1869 Married to **Summers, Stephen James** on 20 Apr 1857 at **Sutton, Pembrokeshire** Married to **Evans, George** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Dan 1797 Feb 22 *Colonel French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

Vaughan George 1797 Feb 22 Colonel *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

Vincent Henry James 1865 June 11 **St Dogmaels** Obituary **Rev.** Born **Fishguard** 1799 June 19 educated at **St David's** and **Haverfordwest** Grammer School married **Miss Jones** who died in 1831 – sine prole- *Arch Camb* 1865

Walter Morris died in 1593 and was buried at **St Mary's Haverfordwest** on the 27 **June** 1593 His father was **John Walter Morris** and mother **Alson Mendus** of **Fishguard**. **Morris** was *Mayor of Haverfordwest* 1579 and 1587

White Elizabeth born 14 Oct 1876 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1881 aboard the **Wisconsin** Arrived in New York, New York on 2 Nov 1881 Married to **Davison James**, 19 Mar 1870 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Eunice born abt 1830 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, William** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Jane born 28 Oct 1839 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 4 Jan 1913 Left Liverpool on 11 May 1860 aboard the **William Tapscott** Arrived in New York on 15 Jun 1860 Married to **miles, Edward David** on 8 Feb 1860 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Mary Gilmore born 27 Dec 1837 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 30 Oct 1898 Paradise Cache Utah Married to **Jackson, Henry Clark** on 4 May 1861 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White William born 19 Jan 1794 **Prendergast Pembrokeshire** died 19 Nov 1874 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 29 Jan 1849 aboard the **Zetland** Arrived in New Orleans on 2 Apr 1849 Married to **Griffiths, Martha** on 25 Oct 1825 at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, South Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White William born 21 Sep 1826 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 11 Dec 1905 Salt Lake City Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the **Idaho** Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Thomas Ann** on 1 Oct 1854 at **Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, Eunice** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Whitesides 1797 Feb 22 **Solva** Liverpool contractor for the erection of the Smalls Lighthouse Raised a force from the **Solva** sailors *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

William Mary 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Spinster Offence Riot and assault on **John WigLey** surveyor **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Stokes John Rees**, Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William Owen 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Innkeeper Offence Riot and assault on **WigLey John** surveyor. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William Owen 7 August 1792 **Fishguard** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Morse Joshua** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams 1797 Feb 22 Llandegigge Yeoman – escort to the flag of truce *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

Williams Ann 5 June 1800 **Fishguard** Married Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor, **John Evan**, Morfil, Husbandman and his son **Owen Evan**, Morfil, farmer from Preseli Mountain. Prisoner aged 40. Accomplice indicted separately for the same offence

Mynachlog-ddu Prosecutor **Thomas Evan**, Morfil, farmer Verdict guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William Esther born 27 Dec 1814 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 11 Jul 1888 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to **Twigg, George** on 1830 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Gilbert born 17 Oct 1830 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Married to **Williams Elizabeth** on Abt. 1850 at , **Carmarthenshire**, South Wales Married to **Williams Jane Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Williams Joseph Smith born 25 Sep 1852 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** Married to **Manning, Rebecca E.** on 15 Mar 1876 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Mary 1797 Feb 22 wounded by a gunshot then maltreated probably by drunken men – given a pension of £40 per annum which she was still in receipt of in 1842 *French Landing at Fishguard – E Law – Arch Camb* 1883

Williams Owen 20 January 1796 **Fishguard** Innholder/mariner Offence Assault. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **David Mary** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Thomas 1797 Feb 22 Trelythin Old Sailer settled as a farmer and JP sighted a lugger and 3 men of war and **Roused the St David's** men to the French invasion fleet. *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

Williams William 10 September 1776 **Fishguard** Clergyman Offence Assault. **Fishguard** Prosecutor **Martha Davies** widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Parish of **Fishguard** This is a maritime parish, and the people are somewhat divided in employment accordingly. Labourers in the town of **Fishguard** get 9d a day and their food; in the country about 4d(?) per day with their food and other perquisites; from 1s to 1s 6d per day on their own finding. The earnings of the **Quay** porters could hardly be estimated. There were 8 boats belonging to the town. The fishing was mainly done by the women. The landed proprietors are not resident. The principal one **Sir James Cockburn** had offered a site for a national school, but no active steps had been taken towards establishing one at the time of my visit. I did not find a single school of public institution for the poor in the place. The rising generation were said in general to be able to read Welsh. The registers were mostly signed with a Mark. The Vicar during my stay, kindly ascertained the following particulars respecting children in various parts of the parish who were attending no school at all between the ages of 3 and 12 years of age, a total of 163. He considered that in any plan of education it would be necessary to bear in mind the very short period during which the parents could afford to let their children remain at school. **Wm Morris Assistant**

Mr Barzey's school Market Street. The schoolroom is a small room in the master's dwelling house. The furniture consists of three desks and five benches but there are no maps. The master was ill and unable to attend school, and the scholars were not present. The scholars are principally mariners, mechanics, and small tradesmens children Some copybooks were well written 22nd January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Miss **Evan's** School Tower Hill The mistress lives with her parents. The schoolroom is in their house. The furniture consisted of two tables and five benches – no maps or prints. The mistress spoke English very correctly. The scholars are the children of tradesmen and mechanics. Only one little boy, learning Fennings Spelling Book, was present this afternoon. January 22 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

Miss **Griffiths** School, Hottipas. The late father of the mistress used to keep this school. The room is well adapted for school purposes: but the floor, walls, windows and part of the roof are in bad repair. It is well lighted. The furniture consisted of four desks and seven benches. The mistress spoke English correctly; she teaches fancy needlework. The second chapter of **St Matthew** was read, and three scholars could answer the questions proposed by the mistress from the chapter correctly. The one present in arithmetic reduced £20 16s 6 ½ d to farthings very quickly and calculated 20 lbs at 11d correctly -- January 22nd 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Mr Griffiths School Main Street. The schoolroom is a small room in the master's dwelling house. In the room are one master's desk, three desks fastened round the walls, one chair, and seven benches. Mechanics and mariners children were the scholars; few were present. They read part of the fourth chapter of **St John's** Gospel – only one read with ease. The master said they were not used to be questioned on their reading, as they were of different religious denominations. The copy books were indifferently written. January 22nd 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Mr Jones's School, Lower Town The schoolroom is part of a dwelling house. It contained three desks and six benches in bad repair.

The master said “They learns the **Church** Catechism as soon as they comes to read”. The few scholars are children of mariners and labourers – None were present.

Mr Rees's school near the **Baptist** Chapel. The schoolroom is the property of the **Baptist** Congregation, for which **Mr Rees** pays a yearly rent. The building is in good repair and well lighted. The furniture consists of six desks, a master's desk, and eight benches, but no maps of any description or prints were hanging on the walls. The only maps which the scholars see are those which are in the geographical books used in the school. The master was brought up in **Carmarthen** Presbyterian **College**, and has devoted his whole life to the duties of a schoolmaster. His pupils are the children of respectable farmers and tradesmen, but few of them had returned since the Christmas vacation.

The 1st and 2nd Psalm were read but few with ease. They answered the questions proposed by the master from the Psalms tolerably well, and some others on common facts of Scripture history. In arithmetic most problems were worked out correctly. Only one present was learning grammar and answered questions with great correctness. Some of the copy books were fairly written. 22nd January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

Mr Vaughans School, Lower Town. The room in which this school is held is a part of a Chapel formerly used by the **Wesleyans**: the other part is used by a carpenter, and there is a wooden partition dividing it. It contains two large tables and seven benches but neither maps nor prints. The master could not speak English. The scholars are mariners and small tradesmen's children, and there were two adults in school but one of them did not answer a single question on any subject. The 2nd chapter of Acts was read. No answers could be had to the questions proposed. In arithmetic the third class answered the questions set correctly. Some of the copy books were tolerably well written. 22nd January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

Church Sunday School. On the 17th of January I visited the above school. The school was held in the **Church**. The first class I visited was reading the second chapter of Acts of the Apostles. All the

class read English with ease. The mode of questioning was chiefly putting the verse verbatim into an interrogative form. The other two classes read out of the third Class Book, The one class read with great difficulty, indeed it was little better than spelling and the young ladies who were the teachers told me that it was useless to put questions in any other form. **David Lewis** Assistant

Calvinistic Methodist Sunday School. On the 17th of January I visited the above school. It was held in the **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel .One of the classes I visited was reading the 15th chapter of Deuteronomy. They all read **Welsh** very correctly. The mode of questioning adopted by the teacher was merely putting the verse verbatim into and interrogative form. I visited the classes all round and found the same system pursued. The teachers all informed me that this was the mode of questioning always adopted. —**David Lewis** Assistant

Sites of Interest - Fishguard

Y Caerau **RCAM**

Roman Remains

“Near the site which was formerly occupied by the ancient town of Caerau, three **Roman** urns have been found, containing numerous coins but they were melted down soon after their discovery”

(**Lewis Top Dict 1833**)

The **Pem Arch Survey** (1896-1907) records that “ very slight traces can be found at at Y Caerau but Dr **Owen Pughe** states that “extensive foundations of old walls could be traced in his day”. The word “Caerau” enters into the names of several fields in the immediate vicinity – Visited 10th **June** 1915.

Earthwork RCAM

About 600 yds due south of Cilshafe, and close to the eastern boundary of the parish is a much worn circular enclosure, now scarcely visible above the level. So far as it's faint outline permissible of measurement, it seems to have had a circumference of 150 ft, and probably only a single bank. The position of the entrance cannot be determined. Possibly it is the remains of an early cattle enclosure – Visited 7th September 1920

Castle Murtach RCAM

About 100 yds south of **Fishguard** vicarage , on the right of the high road leading to **Haverfordwest**, are the faint traces of an earthwork marked “**Castell**” on the 6in Ordnance sheet of which no further description can now be given. Cultivation has practically wiped it out: a slight rise in the ground may Mark its enclosing bank. When seen in 1870 there was visible “a square with rounded corners, 38 by 40yds on fairly level ground. Trench only on East side” It is bounded by a narrow lane called “Feidr **Castell**” the **Castle** Lane. The field on which it stands is known as “**Castell** Murtach” and an adjacent cottage is called “ **Castell**” About 600 yds south of the site are several fields which doubtless were formerly one enclosure , bearing the name “Parc **Castell** Murtach – Visited 3rd **June** 1915

Castle Point RCAM

In the **Cambrian** Register for 1795 is the statement that “ There is a place in the town of **Fishguard**, called in old deeds Y **Castell**”, and which from its situation on a small tongue of land commanding the entrance to the harbour might have been once crowned with an occasional entrenchment .. but of which not a trace now appears by which to calculate the form, the consequence or the age of such fortification.”This site could not be located.

Tower Hill Burial Ground RCAM

A site on Tower **Hill**. A single block of stone is visible on the surface. It may be suggested that here stood Capel y Drindod, one of the four subordinate Chapels to **Fishguard Church** Visited 3rd **June** 1915.

Hen Fynwent **RCAM**

A field known as “old **Church** Field” opposite Parc y Morfa in Lower **Fishguard**. It has Long been under cultivation. Lower **Fishguard** was known as the hamlet of Capel Llanfihangel – ffisguard cum capel Michangel (**Owen Pem** 288) This may be the site of the Chapel thus alluded to by **George Owen** – Visited 10th **June** 1915

Llan Fartin **RCAM**

This is the site of the Chapel of **St Martin** at Llanfartin, it is close to the border of **Fishguard** North and **Manorowen**. Afield adjoining Llanfartin Cottage is yet known as “Yr Hen Fynwent” Within the living memory of **Mr Brown** of Trellewelyn a tombstone found therein was removed to **Manorowen** churchyard, and another (it is said) to **Jordanston**. Until lately a fragment of old walling remained, which was locally said to be a portion of the Chapel. It is also reported that “a window which belonged to this Chapel is still to be seen” Visited 17th **June** 1915.

Glyn y Mel (Glynamel) **RCAM**

This is the name of the small glen through which the river Gwaun winds its brief final course before loosing itself in **Fishguard** Bay.

A Stone Ring **RCAM**

Probably a spindle whorl - “found in a tumulus near **Fishguard**” was exhibited in 1851 by **Mr John Fenton Arch Camb** 1851 p334 . Its present location is unknown.

Parc yr Och Tumulus **RCAM**

This sepulchral mound stands in a field known as Parx yr Och, the field of Lamentation, about 200yds west of the footpath which divided the parish from that of **Llanstinan**. About the year 1800 it was opened by **Fenton** and an urn was found. The tumulus today has a height of from 2 to 3ft above the level, and a circumference of 180ft; it is grass grown – Visited 6th September 1920

Tumulus **RCAM**

On a stony “**Rhos**” or open land near Criney Bridge, which is being cleared for cultivation, was recently (August 1920)) revealed what must have been an extremely interesting burial ground. The mound had a height of some 2 ft and a circumference of about 180 ft, and was outlined by small well set boulders. These were removed and used for road mending. A trench was then observed on the east side running in the direction of the centre of the mound; the trench was about 2ft wide and 4ft deep was lined and paved with flat stones and it led to a cist. The cist was about 3ft Long and had a base and covering of hard clay. Within the cist was an urn which, judging from the fragments remaining on the day of our Inspector’s visit was probably 15 in. in height and from 10 to 12 in diameter at the mouth. The neck was ornamented with four lines of herringbone pattern 3 in wide . The urn which rested upon a flat stone contained incinerated remains; these were unfortunately scattered by the breaking of the vessel; eighty one of the fragments were collected on the site by our officer, but several had already been carried away by visitors. The disturbed ground revealed a quantity of small **White** quartz stones with which, it was said the clay floor was strewn. Adjoining this mound in the same field are three of four other low mounds which present every appearance of being sepulchral. Visited 7th September 1920

The Lady Stone **RCAM**

This stone , so called from its fancied resemblance to a veiled female , stands by the roadside, at a spot known as Yet y bontbren, over two miles east by north of **Fishguard**, and in a field still locally called Parc y maen. The field of the stone. It is somewhat pointed, has a height from the level of 8ft 6in, and a circumference of 122 inc. it is said (**Pem Arch Survey**) “that passengers on the coach are in the habit of saluting it by taking off their hats.

Carn Blewyn; Carn Madog; Carn Slanney; Carn Slideran **RCAM**

These are natural outcrops of rock, and of no archaeological significance –Visited 25th **June** 1920

Castell Draenen RCAM

Faint traces of this small earthwork were visible on Parc **Castell** within recent years. Cultivation has completely obliterated them and an adjoining cottage known as **Castell** has been razed. The site is marked by a solitary tree in the middle of the field. The earthwork was in the form apparently more oval than round. On the eastern side is the copious spring of “Fgynnon Caran” corrupted into “Ffynnon Crane” – Visited 10th **June** 1915

Site of Chapel RCAM

The site of a Chapel is marked by the Ordnance sheet on the left side of a narrow lane leading out of the **Fishguard -Newport** main road and on a field known as Parc yr hengapel immediately SSE of the farm house of Capel. Nothing is now visible above the surface, but when ploughing the lower part of the field discloses a quantity of slatey blue stone and the fence especially where the lane makes an elbow (probably Marking the entrance to the Chapel enclosure) is largely built up of stones which have been set in mortar. Regarding the history or dedication nothing is known (**Pem Arch Survey**) Visited 24th **June** 1920

Llanust RCAM

A Chapel is said to have stood upon this farm of which no traces are visible (**Pem Arch. Survey**) The spelling on the 1in Ordnance map is Llaneist and on the modern maps is Llaneast.

Old Castle Close RCAM

Several fields around Ddolwen farm house were formerly known as Old **Castle** Close but the name had died out in the district, and is not remembered at the farm itself. About 500 yds immediately north, just over the border in the parish of **Fishguard** North are the remains of the earthwork – Visited 7th September 1920

Carreg **Samson**, Carn Wen, Chambered Tomb I; Garn Wen

Carreg **Samson** is the most southerly of three closely grouped burial chambers set in a north-south line . All three monuments appear to have had a capstone partly earthbound and partly supported. Carreg **Samson** is the largest of the capstones, being 4.0m by 3.2m and there is a trace of a probable mound against its north side. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 01.05.02

Pen-Rhiw, Burial Chamber; Parc-Y-Cromlech, Chambered Tomb

Three redundant stone supporters define a chamber 3.9m by 1.8m, with a displaced capstone resting partly on the ground. Traces of a mound have been reported but not subsequently confirmed. **RCAHMW**

Park-y-Llan, Enclosures

Features in Park-y-Llan field: drystone walls define a subcircular enclosure, c.26m N-S by 34-26m, resting against the field wall on the S, having an entrance at its W junction; from this enclosure

sinuous walls lead N, within the field, the western one running along the spine of an outcrop; a low bank crossing the field appears to continue the line of the fieldwall abutting its E side; N of this bank, the line of the eastern wall leading N from the enclosure appears to be continued by a similar bank, with the fieldwall immediately to the N continuing its line.

Features portrayed on OS County series (**Pembroke** IV.15 1889).

RCAHMW J.Wiles 30.09.03

Caerau, Y, 'BRITISH Town'

Turf-covered remains of a rectangular, stone-built structure, about 25m NNW-SSE by 15m, much robbed internally, exposed stones show signs of burning; slate fragments occur in molehills around the site: the building rests on a pronounced east-facing lynchet, part of a relict, rectilinear field system that extends over an area of some 200m north-east to south-west by 100m, across generally north-facing slopes. Visited 21.02.04

Can be identified with the 'extensive foundations of old walls' noted in the mid 19th century (Pughe 1855, 271); records of an enclosure (RCAHM 1925, 94, No.239; CrossLey 1963, 200, No.27) may refer to a site to the west known as 'Hendinas', mentioned by Pughe, to which notice of **Roman** coins & sepulchral urns may also refer RCAHM 1925 J.**Wiles** 08.03.05

Strip Field System, **Fishguard**

Medieval strip field system to the East of **Fishguard** Comprehensive Secondary School.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 23rd Oct 2007.

L Osborne, **RCAHMW**, 22nd Oct 2010

Fishguard Seaplane Base

A concrete slipway is the only remaining evidence of Royal Naval Air Service seaplane base which was established in 1917. The base covered 3 acres to the north of the railway station (**Fishguard** Harbour Station?). It comprised a canvas and wood hanger, sheds, the slipway and a wireless station.

Event and Historical Information:

The Royal Navy stationed three Fairey Hamble Babies and three Short 184 seaplanes at **Fishguard** during the First World War. The seaplanes formed the coastal patrol flights 426 and 427 of 245 Squadron. A small wooden framed hangar covered in canvas formed the maintenance area.

Accommodation was also in tents, although an Officers mess was established in the **Fishguard** Bay Hotel and in a nearby requisitioned cottage. **RCAHMW**, May 2008.

Fishguard's Market Hall

Fishguard's Market Hall was originally begun c.1830, when what is now solely the Town Hall was constructed as a combined Market and Town Hall. A tithe map of 1844 shows the Hall to the front,

facing Market Square, with a long yard filled with covered lean-to stalls at the rear. In the late nineteenth century the Market was divided from the Town Hall and the current Market building was constructed from rubble masonry, with the roof supported on iron trusses.

Between 1839 and 1844 rural south Wales was plagued by what has become known as the ‘**Rebecca Riots**’, when groups dressed as women and calling themselves ‘**Rebecca** and Her Daughters’ attacked tollgates in protest against the expensive tolls which afflicted those bringing their stock to the Market. In 1843 approximately 2,000 rioters occupied **Fishguard** Square, and the town magistrates and constables were forced to flee. When order was returned and suspects arrested, they were imprisoned in the town’s Market Hall.

The building also houses the town’s Library and Tourist Information Centre, together with the Last Invasion Gallery, displaying the tapestry which was completed in 1997 to commemorate the 200 year anniversary of the thwarted French Invasion, designed to ape the famous Bayeux Tapestry.*Source: Cadw Listed Buildings Record K Steele, RCAHMW, 12 January 2009*

Fishguard Quay

The old harbour of **Fishguard** is known as Lower **Fishguard** or Cwm Harbour and had a herring fleet. The present structure of the **Quay** dates from the 19th century, but there were probably Moorings here since 16th century. Warehouses remain from its days as a major herring and trading port. *RCAHMW, 2009.*

Fishguard Harbour

Fishguard Harbour was created by blasting vast quantities of rock from the cliffs on the west side of **Fishguard** Bay, north of **Goodwick** village, to provide a level area of nearly 11 hectares. Upon this a huge **Quay** was constructed, wide enough to accommodate the newly-built railway line from **Clarbeston** road, the harbour station and its associated sidings and buildings, and long enough to accommodate transatlantic liners. Planned to be the western end of the Great western Railway's line from London and its major sea port, replacing **Neyland**, the harbour opened in 1906 with the inauguration of the **Fishguard** to Rosslare boat service. The anticipated transatlantic traffic did not materialise. A stone breakwater extends from Pen Cw at the north end of the **Quay** into **Fishguard** Bay; it was later lengthened to about 850m and a lighthouse constructed on the eastern end. A 750m-long inner or east breakwater, carrying a navigation light at its northern end, was added later. A housing estate, known as Harbour Village for railway employees was built on Pen Cw. B.A.Malaws, *RCAHMW, 19 May 2008.*

Royal Oak Public House, Market Square, Fishguard

18th century, probably. One storey and attic. Front elevation of 3 bays, with pebbledash cladding and stuccoed plinth. A peace treaty was signed here between the British and French invasion force in 1797. *RCAHMW*

Glyn-Y-Mel, Garden, **Fishguard**

Originally the home of **Richard Fenton** (1747-1821) the county historian, author of *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* (London, 1811). The original site had a Picturesque garden enhanced by the steep cliff-side of **Fishguard** old town. It was enjoyed along contrived walks cut (1799-1805) into the slopes behind (N) of the house. There are terraces and a small garden surrounding the house and river meadow flanking the Afon Gwaun. The addition of 'Plas' is recent.

On the first 25 inch OS plans the site is shown to have several glasshouses set mainly in the probable kitchen garden. There is even more glass on the 2nd edition. Now part of the garden has become a swimming pool.

C.S.Briggs 29.10.05

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** IX, sheet 4 (1907). C.H. **Nicholas**, *RCAHMW*, 24th August 2006.

Castle Point Old Fort; Fishguard Fort

Artillery fort: a roughly 30m east-west by 25m enclosure upon **Castle Point**, comprising a battery facing north & west, with a simple wall set across the neck of the promontory. Constructed 1781, the fort had eight 9-pounder **Cannon** and participated in the action of 1797. **J. Wiles** 30.09.2003 One of the few pre-Second World War coastal defences to have fired shots in anger, **Fishguard Fort** occupies **Castle Point** overlooking **Fishguard Harbour** from the south-east. It was built between 1781 and 1785 and successfully warded off the French invasion force of 1797 with a single **Cannon Ball**, forcing them to land further along the coast of Pen-caer/Strumble Head. Today the fort stands restored with four **Cannon** facing bravely out to sea (*RCAHMW*, AP_2005_1342). From: Driver, T. 2007. **Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air**, *RCAHMW*, Page 115, Figure 176.

Goodwick

1895 Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins

The lane now winds downhill, and we soon find ourselves pacing the smooth firm expanse of Goodwic Sands, with the hamlet of that ilk clinging to a wooded hillside before us. Goodwic is picturesquely situated, overlooking a tiny **Haven** and pier in an elbow of the rock close under the **Hill**. Its genial climate and safe bathing shore make the place deservedly- popular, and cause the handful of lodging-houses to fill up rapidly - during ' the season."

A large village at **Fishguard Bay**, with **Streets** and houses clinging to the steep eastern slopes of Pen Caer.

Once a sleepy fishing village, the settlement expanded rapidly around the turn of the century with the development of the rail terminal and the harbour designed for trans-Atlantic liner traffic. The high hopes of the developers were unfulfilled, but the port became (and remains) an important one

for **Irish Ferry** traffic. Sealink vessels transport containers and other traffic, and passengers between **Fishguard** and Rosslare daily.

Goodwich has a pleasant sandy beach and its sheltered waters make it a popular boating centre. The Last Invasion of Britain occurred hereabouts in 1797, and the defeated French soldiers laid down their arms on **Goodwick** Sands. High on the headland above the harbour is Harbour Village, built around 1906 by the GWR as a railway workers settlement. The most imposing building in **Goodwick** is the **Fishguard** Bay Hotel, now thriving after a chequered history. Behind the Frenchman Motel is the site of the old **Goodwick** Brickworks, which closed in 1969.

1905 Two and a half million tons of rock blasted out of the Quarry in one explosion -wanted for harbour site.

CADW

Goodwick

A narrow strip of land in modern **Pembrokeshire**, to the west side of **Fishguard** Harbour, **Goodwick** Brook and **Goodwick Moor**. The area is now largely built over by the town of **Goodwick**, whose development is almost entirely a product of the 19th century and 20th century. There is little recorded earlier settlement; it lay outside the medieval and later borough of **Fishguard**. The northern end of the area, now occupied by the **Goodwick** Ferry Terminal and associated development, lies largely upon made ground laid down in 1906 to connect the terminal with a large breakwater. Historically the headland on which the breakwater was constructed, Pen-cw Point, more-or-less formed an island. However, a ?neolithic hammer-stone found on the slope above Pen-cw Point, a possible flintworking floor, a possible round barrow and an important early medieval penannular brooch retrieved from **Goodwick** Sands all indicate an earlier human presence, if not settlement. The area, moreover, had been named 'Pwllgwdig' as early as 1074 when it was the scene of a battle between warring **Welsh** Princes, the site of which has been tentatively identified as **Goodwick Moor**. During the later medieval period, the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or '**Dewisland**', which was held directly by the Bishops of **St David's**, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, King of pre-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to **Bishop** Sulien. Pwll-hir Common, over which part of the town is built, may have medieval origins but has no recorded early history. The raised saltmarshes of **Goodwick Moor**, a small part of which lie within this area, exhibit a number of physical features associated with land-reclamation, including the ?early post-medieval canalisation of **Goodwick** Brook and several earthworks. The Bishops of **St David's** who owned saltmarsh meadows here until the 20th century may have undertaken some drainage works.

The small nucleated hamlet at Dyffryn, which lay on an island of enclosed land in saltmarsh, appears to have developed from a gentry-house, Dyffryn **Goodwick**. The house, which may be mentioned in a deed of 1595, was certainly present in 1624 and the site still remains.

To the north a gentry-house – **Goodwick** House - had been constructed on part of Pwll-hir Common overlooking the harbour, prior to 1702. A **Quay** had also been constructed on the site of the harbour breakwater (shown on a map of 1815). The tithe map of 1845 shows three distinct elements of what was to become **Goodwick** – the **Quay** with a small settlement, a small nucleation of houses at the crossroads on the foreshore, and Dyffryn hamlet.

In fact the development of the area did not really begin until 1906 when the ferry terminal, and

railway link from **Haverfordwest**, were opened by the Great western Railway, the **Fishguard** and Rosslare Railway, and the City of **Cork** Steam Packet. The railway, breakwater and new port facilities are all depicted on the OS map of 1908 and many of the present structures retain substantial elements from these original buildings, particularly the railway station, the engine sheds and old customs house.

Goodwich House was purchased by the GWR and rebuilt as the **Fishguard** Bay Hotel. The map shows that Dyffryn was by now linked to the main settlement at **Goodwick** by the railway, and new houses had to be constructed along the valley floor and up the steep valley side. The constraints of the site were already apparent, as terraces of new houses had been built on the flat ground high above the harbour. Development during the 20th century was sporadic. Housing development continued along the valley floor, linking Dyffryn with **Goodwick** proper, and up the steep valley side. In the last quarter of the 20th century commercial development has taken place on the marsh behind the foreshore, and considerable improvements to the port's infrastructure have been carried out.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Goodwick is a small urban historic landscape character area located on a constrained site of steep southeast-facing valley side and a narrow valley bottom. Although it is a nucleated settlement, open spaces and woodland on the steep valley sides between the houses lend a rural aspect to parts of **Goodwick**. To its east lie the sea and a stretch of coastal marsh. **Goodwick** harbour and the railway are the core and *raison d'être* of the settlement. There are very few historic landscape components earlier than the 19th century, and most date to the mid-to-late 19th century and 20th century. The oldest portion of the area is at Dyffryn. Here there are some older stone-built structures, including Dyffryn House, a substantial stone-built house with 16th century elements, and a former watermill. From the commercial/industrial core at the harbour residential settlement spreads along the valley floor and up the valley side. The central, oldest, residential part of **Goodwick** is nucleated around a road intersection at the base of the valley side. Here shops, houses, public houses and Chapels are mostly of mid-to-late 19th century date. There is considerable variety in building materials and styles. Materials range from red brick through to bare stone and cement rendered stone. Corrugated-iron sheeting protects the walls on some buildings. Included is a corrugated-iron Hall – the former **Goodwick** Institute built in c. 1900. Stone buildings are generally earlier and include early 19th century cottages.

The gothic style **Church of St Peter** dates to 1910. Slate is the most common roofing material. Linear development of later 19th century terraced housing built as single units is situated on the valley floor, while on the constrained valley side more informal terraces, larger detached or semi detached housing has developed, again in a variety of styles and materials, but with many buildings displaying neo-gothic porches, windows and other details. During the 20th century small linear housing estates were built on the less steep higher slopes on the minor road up to Stop-and-Call and on the plateau above **Goodwick** Harbour, as well as along the main A487 road (now quiet since it was bypassed by the **Fishguard** Eastern Bypass) to the southeast of the old residential core. The railway station on the **Quayside** retains many of its early 20th century redbrick buildings. The

former brick stationmaster's house is on Station Hill.

Nearby the **Fishguard** Bay Hotel dates to the late 19th century but was enlarged in 1905 by the Great western Railway in the anticipation of trans-Atlantic passengers. The gardens of the hotel, laid out in the first decade of the 20th century are included in the Register of Parks and Gardens for **Carmarthenshire**, Ceredigion and **Pembrokeshire**. Several listed structures in **Goodwick** include public buildings and older cottages, but not the more typical late 19th century terraced and other houses. Much of the harbour and port facilities are of late 20th century date and include extensive infrastructure for the Irish car ferries. The main, north, breakwater, dating to the early 20th century is a prominent feature of this area; the less massive east breakwater less so. Petrol stations, light industry and leisure facilities developed in the late 20th century across reclaimed marsh and alongside the A40(T) road that runs along the sea front. Within this area are small pockets of steep coastal slope.

Recorded archaeology mostly consists of 19th century and 20th century structures associated with the port and town, but a possible bronze age round barrow and a prehistoric flint working site lie in the area.

This is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring areas of farmland and marsh. It is separated from the older urban area of **Fishguard** by a stretch of marsh and foreshore.

Goodwick Moor; Battle Of Pwllgwdig; Battle Of Llanwnda, Near Fishguard

"**Goodwick Moor**. Here **Rhys**, son of **Owain** ap Edwyn, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap **Caradog** (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The **Moor** is now waterlogged and marshy. Visited, 2nd **June** 1921." [The 'Brut' gives a date of 1078, see below]

Source: *RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, ii, no.591*.

1078: "And then there was the battle of Pwllgwdig. And then Trahaearn, **King** of Gwynedd, prevailed. And then all **Rhys** [ap **Owain**]'s warband fell."

Source: *Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.29*.

"In 1078 Trahaearn of North Wales invaded Dyfed, defeated **Rhys** [ab **Owain**] in the battle of **Goodwick**, not far from **Fishguard** . . ."

In a footnote the battle is referred to as 'urwydyr Llan wnda' (battle at **Llanwnda**).

Source: *J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, vol II, 1912, p.377; p.393 & n.114*.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 27 October 2006.

Fishguard Harbour: North Breakwater Lighthouse

Fishguard Harbour was opened in 1906. The new development included a stone breakwater, extending from Pen Cw at the north end of the **Quay** into **Fishguard** Bay. This breakwater was later lengthened to about 850m and a lighthouse constructed on the eastern end. A *Notice to Mariners* printed in the *County Echo*, 12 April 1906, notes that the harbour was intended to open around 1 August and that the light on the end of the breakwater would be 'a red flashing light giving

one flash every five seconds... the focal plane will be 46 feet above High Water Spring Tides and the light will be of about 5,700 candle power and visible all round, will have a range in clear weather of about 12 miles'. The fog signal was to be a Bell sounded every 10 seconds. In addition, a gas-lighted conical Bell buoy was installed some 350ft from end of the breakwater. Painted black and **White** with one occultation above every 10 seconds, vessels were to pass to eastward. *RCAHMW*, February 2013.

The fishtraps of **Fishguard** Harbour, **Goodwick**.

Fishguard has a Scandanavian name fiskigardr ('enclosure for catching or keeping fish'). The commercial port of **Fishguard** Harbour at **Goodwick** was largely constructed towards the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth.

Two stone-built fish traps flank the north and south sides of **Fishguard** Harbour, **Pembrokeshire**.

The fish trap to the north-west of **Fishguard** Harbour lies just below the entrance road to the ferry terminal. It is first shown on the early maritime charts of **Lewis Morris** dating from 1748, and is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25in map of 1889 as an inverted 'V'-shaped submerged stone wall, adjoining coastal rocks north of the village of **Goodwick** at its west end. It extends for approximately 100 metres to the east into **Fishguard** Harbour and turns to the south for approximately 120m. The east-west section was destroyed by construction of the railway between 1901 and 1906. The hooked portion of the trap is locally renowned as a good place to catch Bass which gather there to feed on the crab population.

Aerial photographs taken through clear shallow water on 1st **June** 2009 showed remains of other submerged walls and structures to the south-west of this trap of unknown date and character. This trap is related to a smaller V-shaped fish trap on the south-east side of the harbour, which has never been recorded on maps or charts

The south-east fishtrap, filmed for ***BBC Wales' Hidden Histories in 2009***, is a 'V'-shaped stone-built fishtrap, springing from coastal rocks on its south side. It measures approximately 34m from base to apex, with equally-spaced arms measuring 40m long and up to 9m broad. It is built from large boulders, now partly dispersed with a few smaller stones visible in the matrix. The trap is only exposed at the lowest tides, of 0.5m and under. It is likely that a build-up of sand behind (to the west, beach-side of) the trap may have obscured further parts making it considerably larger. Because of the present sea-level it would be difficult to regularly use and make repairs to this fish trap, and this might indicate a construction date back in the Middle Ages, or earlier. This trap is not mapped on any sea-charts or historic maps, unlike its counterpart on the north-west side of **Fishguard** Harbour. The site was discovered and photographed through shallow water during Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance. *RCAHMW*, **T. Driver**, *RCAHMW*, 28th October 2009

Fishguard Harbour Submerged walls

To the south-west of the **Fishguard** Harbour fishtrap (NPRN 407699) are fragmentary remnants of two further V-shaped fish traps or angled walls, the largest measuring 100m north-south, together with other shorter walls lines and areas of stone. These may well be remnants of a shipbuilding yard hereabouts. Recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 1st **June** 2009.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 12th June 2009.

Fishguard Bay Hotel, Goodwick

Late 19th century and early 20th century with later alterations. The south front range is 3 storeys high plus attic, 5 bays, the left bay much wider in the form of a full-height canted bay window with crowning gable and the right end abutting an even larger canted corner entrance tower of 4 storeys. Painted stucco with slate roof and 2 stuccoed ridge stacks. Roof is hipped at the south west corner. Plate glass sashes or 20th century imitations generally, with stucco voussoirs and keystones PE/Domestic/SM93NW from Cadw. **RCAHMW**

Non Conformist

Goedwig **Welsh Baptist Church; Goodwick, Main Street, Goodwick**

Goedwig **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1873 and modified in 1908. The present Chapel, dated 1873, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type.

RCAHMW, November 2010

Berachah Chapel (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist), New Hill, Goodwick

Berachan **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1830 and restored/rebuilt in 1906. The present Chapel, dated 1906, was designed by architect **William Jones** of Ton Pentre, in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan and two storeys. **RCAHMW,**

Bethany English Congregational Chapel, Goodwick Hill, Goodwick

Bethany Congregational Chapel was built c.1905 in the Simple Gothic style. By 1993 this Chapel was in use as a storage facility. **RCAHMW, November 2010**

Ebeneser **Welsh Independent** Chapel;

Ebenezer Chapel Vestry;

Stop And Call, **Goodwick Hill, Goodwick**

Ebenezer Independent Chapel was built in 1828, restored in 1907 and again in 1928. The present Chapel, dated 1828, is built in the Gothic style of the gable entry type.

RCAHMW, November 2010

The Vestry, a corrugated iron construction, was formerly used as a **Roman Catholic Church** by Irish workmen constructing the GWR line at **Treffgarne** Gorge: dated to early 1900s L. **Moore**,

RCAHMW, 14th November 2012

Bethesda English **Baptist Church**, Main Street, **Goodwick**

The **Church** was formed in 1789; the present corrugated-iron building with Gothic windows dates from 1908. Status (1998): Chapel

Flimston,

Flimston Chapel - on the **Castlemartin** Range - Vaulted Chapel - became a barn - restored in 1903 and again after WW2 - services held 2 or 3 times a year in summer.

Lambton family memorials in the Churchyard, made of ice-borne boulders collected in the neighbourhood. (*Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater*).

Flimston St Martin.

In the middle of an army range is a disused vaulted Chapel. It served as a barn for many years but was made into a Chapel again in 1903.

Flimston - earliest part - typical **South Pembrokeshire** Hall House with a round stone chimney and a vaulted cellar or undercroft.

William Marechal, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, left to the monks of **Pembroke**, among other tithes, that of **King's Mill** at **Castlemartin**. The remains of the **Castell** of **Castlemartin** can still be seen in a field north of the Pound. It would seem to have been an earth fort of moderate size. Of the five roads meeting at the pound the one leading in the direction of **Linney Head** by is still called **Bull Street**; then, as now, it led from the **Castell** to Bluck's Pwll, under **Linney Head**. **Castle Lady** and **Walman's Hill**, close by, were both formerly earth-forts.

In 1244 we find mention of **Sir John de Castro Martini**, and again about 1270. **John de Castro** signed the charter of **Philip de Angulo** as a witness in 1298, and others of the name are spoken of in 1324 and in 1405. The Earls of **Pembroke** held the '**Castell**' in their own hands, with its associated earth- forts at Bulliber and **Flimston**, together with **King's Mill** and the earth- fort adjacent to it, having a Knight Resident in charge of them. At the death of Earl **Aymer de Valence** in 1324 the Manor of **Castlemartin** was worth £102. **Castlemartin** was an exceedingly rich and valuable corn- growing district. Members of the family of **de Castro Martini** took part in the Irish Invasion under **Henry II** and **Strongbow**, and some remained and settled there, founding families; in later times the daughter of an Irishman, **Sir Nicholas de Castlemartin**, married **Sir Richard Wellesley**, an ancestor of the Dukes of Wellington.

According to an account in 1834 - the **Church** of **Castlemartin** underwent a thorough rebuilding in 1824-5.

Flimston was also a knightly residence under the Earls of **Pembroke**; **William le Fleming**, from whom it probably derived its name, held it in 1246, **Walter de Castro** in 1324. The Chapel at **Flimston** was described as being devoted to farm purposes in 1800. **Archaeological Cambrensis** on 1880 described it: Two floors for storing corn have been inserted. In the cart shed beneath the piscina and sedilia are still to be seen in the south wall. The roof is sharply vaulted like many churches in the neighbourhood. A small turret remains on the western gable. The stair to the first

floor now occupies what may have been a sacristy

Freshwater East,

A large bay located about 2 miles south of **Lamphey**. There is a fine sandy beach backed by sand dunes, that used to be used by **Pembroke Dockyard** workers as a holiday place during the school holidays. Older workers used to tell stories of them going out at weekends to visit their wives and children who spent the whole holiday camping there mostly using ex-army WWI Bell tents furnished with tables, chairs beds and even sofa's, hurricane lamps and paraffin stoves for light and cooking. Today there is a holiday home development and a Caravan park. The County Council wishes to concentrate various types of holiday accommodation here. Reasonable access to the beach, but a shortage of summer parking.

Originally part of the **Bishop of St David's** manor of **Llamphey**.

Churches of Pembrokeshire ~ Slater. Freshwater East

There is a small ruined Chapel-of-ease under **Llamphey** parish, probably 13c.

Freshwater west,

A magnificent bay in the far west of the **Castlemartin** Peninsula.

Glorious empty sands, massive sand dunes, and fascinating rocky shores to explore. Frainslake Sands, in the south, lies within the Army firing range and is out of bounds. Do not bathe here as there are high waves, currents and undertows. There are also quicksands in places. Close to the road is a restored seaweed collector hut - once used for drying the special seaweed destined to become laver Bread.

The dunes cover both Mesolithic and Bronze Age sites. Traces of submerged forest 6000 years old occasionally are exposed.

Devils Quoit Dolmen is about 100 yards over a low fence opposite the drive entrance to Broomhill farm on the **Angle** road. About 3 feet above the ground, it has an enormous capstone supported on one side by two uprights. On the other side the third upright has collapsed.

Freystrop.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Freystrop, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from **Haverfordwest**, on the road by **Pembroke Ferry** to **Pembroke**; comprising the divisions of Higher and Lower **Freystrop**, and containing 671 inhabitants. In this parish is situated **Clareston**, an elegant modernised mansion, originally the residence of the family of **Powel**, and which is pleasantly situated in grounds well laid out. The area of the parish is 1592 acres; the lands are almost entirely in a state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile.

Culm

is found in abundance, and much of it is shipped for the supply of the neighbouring districts, at **Hook Quay**, on the river Cleddy. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £121. 10.; and there is a glebe of eighteen acres, valued, with appendages, at £41. 18. per annum. The **Church** is not distinguished by any remarkable feature. Here is a place of worship for **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in it; and a day school in connexion with the Established **Church** is supported by subscription. A spring here, the water of which crosses the turnpike-road, is strongly impregnated with iron, and is called by the villagers the Red Water, from the colour of its deposit.

Freystrop 1872 John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Freystrop, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on the river Cleddau, near the South Wales railway, 2½ miles SSE of **Haverfordwest**. Post town, **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1, 637; of which 45 are water. Real property, £1, 601; *of which £387 are in mines*. Pop. in 1851, 679; in 1861, 576. Houses, 126. The decrease of pop. was caused by the emigration of coal miners. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £145. Patron, the **Lord Chancellor**. The **Church** is very good; and there is an **Independent Chapel**.

The Church

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory belonged to the Priory of Pill, near **Hubberston**. Since the dissolution of that priory the patronage has continued in the hands of the Crown.

Freystroppe.—Ecclesia parvehialis ibidem ex collacione ptioris de Pulla unde / est rector habens ibidem unam rectoriam curr terris dominicalibus. Et dicta rectoria cum fructibus et emolimentis ibidem valet per annum vjli. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinalia quolibet tercio anno ssjd. St in visitacione archidsconi quolibet atmo pro surodalibus et procusaeionibus vs Et remanet **Clare** 113s. 7d. Inde decima 11s. 4d.— *Valor Eccl.*

Under the headin.g 'livings Discharged':—**Freystrop**. alias Frestrop R. Ordinario quolibet tertio armo 8d. Archidiac. quolibet almo 5s. gd. Prior de Pulla olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £20.£40 **King s Books**, £5 13 8d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 10th June, 1656, the union of the parishes of Llan-gwn, **Rosemarket**, and **Freystrop** was approved by the Commonwealth.—*State Papers*.

On 14th March , 1873, a faculty was granted for the removal of cottages on the glebe of this **Church**. (*Pembrokeshire Parsons*)

RCAM Freystrop The Parish Church. Dedication unknown.

The **Church** in 1874, was for the most part rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It consists of nave 24 ft by 14ft, chancel 19ft 3 ins by 13ft, north transeptal Chapel 15ft by 13ft 6 ins, and a single Bell-cote. Two plain aumbrys remain in the east wall of the chancel. A vaulted passage or slype (covered passage) across the south-eastern angle of the Chapel leads directly into the chancel. All the windows are modern. The font is of the cushioned – capital type 22 and a half by 22ins externally, the basin circular 16in diameter, total height 24ins. It is supported on a stout central pillar, with shafts having circular bases of later date at each corner. In the Vestry is the former deal communion table 46 by 24by 30ins – visited 25th August 1920

Parish was linked with **Haroldston St Issell** (**Welsh Church Year Book 1929**)

Church Registers

At **Pembrokeshire** Records Office baptisms 1729-1876; Marriages not complete from 1740 to 1969; Burials 1729-1891

Non-Comformist

Bethel Middle Hill Independents Erected 1818 rebuilt twice since

Sites of interest

Clareston Maenhir RCAM

In the grounds of **Clareston** Hall is an erect stone which has the appearance of a maenhir. It has a height from the soil of 64ins a breadth of 30 ins and a width of 25 ins. On its southern face has been cut the inscription of G.R. 1755. The stone is covered with lichen – visited 2nd September 1920

Pencaer

This is the name of a modern farmhouse. There is no traces of earthworks on the farm and **Mr G Woolcock**, the late occupier, who lived there for upwards of forty years, states that nothing had been discovered during his time – visited 25th August 1920

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Freystrop

Some of the cottages about **Freystrop** were the worst and dirtiest that I saw in Wales. In more than one, pigs and poultry were going in and out. A large school is much wanted here—another in **Llanstadwell** parish— another somewhere about **Hasguard**. -January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

A room in a cottage is the school room. The walls, floor, roof and partition were not in good repair. The supporters of the school pay £3 a year for the rent of this hut, and £12 to the master, viz.

Thomas Henry Davies, esq. £3, **J H Phillipps** esq. £2., **the Rector** £2., **James Higgins** esq. £2., **Lady Matthias** £1., **Mr Every** (farmer) £2., and **Mr Davies** £1. The instruction is gratuitous to the scholars, except what they pay for coal in the Winter. The furniture consisted only of 3 Tables and 7 benches.

The master is an elderly person, and could not speak English correctly. Farmers, colliers and labourers children composed the scholars. A part of the 10th chapter of **St Matthew** was read. could answer questions from this chapter tolerably well - 7 days in a week - 12 months in a year - 4 seasons in a year -- it is Winter now - spring next - then summer - did not know the next season, nor how many ounces in a pound of cheese.- Lady Day was on the 25th of March - did not know when

the other Quarter days are . **Haverfordwest** Market is on Saturday. Victoria is our Queen - **William IV** reigned before her - **George IV** before him -- did not know of any other kings of England.
Non present were learning arithmetic.
January 20th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Names connected with Freystrop

Allen Thomas 19 February 1796 **Freystrop** Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop Date Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barret Richard 1494, 6 June. On 6 **June** in the year aforesaid in **Lamphey** manor, the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Richard** Barret, chaplain, to the **Church** of **Freystrop** and instituted him rector in the same vacant by the resignation of **Sir Warren William** last incumbent there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the said **Church** **WWHR**

Bennett John 19 February 1796 **Freystrop**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

BRoun, Thomas , 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the **Bishop** authorised an exchange between **Sirs Vynor, James** then rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, and **Thomas** , **BRoun**, then rector of **Cronwer**, of his diocese,

BRoun Thomas , 1407, **June** 12. Also on 12 June, in the year as above, the **Bishop** appointed **Sir Thomas** , **BRoun**, rector of **Freystrop**, to be dean of the deanery of **Pembroke**.

Cossens David 19 February 1796 **Freystrop**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cossens Joseph 19 February 1796 **Freystrop**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cossens Mark 19 February 1796 **Freystrop**, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cozzens John 17 May 1833 born **Freystrop, Pembroke**, South Wales Died 13 Oct 1905 **Byron**, Big **Horn**, Wyoming -- Married to **Cozzens, Martha** on 5 Jul 1856 at ? Wales Married, - **Merrill Emily Almira** on 5 July 1870 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah and **Perkins Sarah Jane** on 5 July 1870 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire [NB two married two wives on same day?]**

Cozzens Martha abt 1833 born High Cross, **Freystrop, Pembroke** Married to **Cozzens, John** on 5 Jul 1856 at ? Wales , **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire Wales Sources, Ancestral File**

David William 27 March 1806 **Freystrop** Labourer Offence Unlawful entry into the dwelling house of **Owen Elizabeth** and her ejection from the same **Freystrop** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 19 February 1796 **Freystrop**, Carpenter Offence Riot and assault. **Freystrop**, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hart John 12 May 1830 **Freystrop** Labourer Offence Bigamy - married **Sutton Martha** at **Freystrop** on 27 Dec, 1828 and married prosecutor at Llanedi on 12 May 1830, Prisoner aged 26, Llanedi **Carmarthen** Prosecutor **Hugh Elizabeth** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell James Parley 21 Nov 1860 born **Freystrop Pembrokeshire** died 24 Dec 1931 **Burley Cassia Idaho** Married to **Perry, Lois Sylvia** on 28 May 1890 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hykdon John 1398 Licence of non-residence On 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the **Bishop** granted licence of non-residence for one year to **Sirs Nigel Hornygton**, rector of the parish **Church** of Maynerbyr, **John Gryffyt**, rector of the parish **Church** of Appulby, **William Rychard**, rector of the parish **Church** of Llandeueroure, and **John Hykdon**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble **Lord**, **Lord William Scrope**, earl of Wyltischire, for the same time And they had Letters in the usual form etc----

John William 21 July 1753 **Freystrop** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep. **Freystrop** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Longmans ? Captain **Llangwn** owner of coal pit at **Freystrop**

Morgan William 21 July 1753 **Freystrop** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep. **Freystrop** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Summons Alban 5 January 1798 **Freystrop** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Freystrop** Prosecutor **John Cossens** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

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Hearth Tax 1670. (Freystrop)

Williams Phillip	Frestrop	H 2
William Margaret	Frestrop	H 2
Story Margaret..	Frestrop	H
Stephens William	Frestrop	H
Morow Walter	Frestrop	H
Ford Thomas	Frestrop	H
John Robert	Frestrop	H
Child John	Frestrop	H 2

Morow Edward	Frestrop	H
Lloyd John	Frestrop	H 2
Thomas John	Frestrop	H
Ferry Peter	Frestrop	H 2
Eynon Richard	Frestrop	H 2
Higgon Rice	Frestrop	H
Gadarne Thomas	Frestrop	P
Thomas John	Frestrop	P
Rees John	Frestrop	P
William Richard	Frestrop	P
Adam Mary	Frestrop	P
Powell Richard	Frestrop	P
Meredith John	Frestrop	P
Morice Marv	Frestrop	P
Llewhelin Evan	Frestrop	P
Llewhelin Morgan	Frestrop	P
Phillip Owen	Frestrop	P
Thomas John	Frestrop	P
Edmond John	Frestrop	P
Howell Adam	Frestrop	P

Granston

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis Granston

Granston, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from **Fishguard**; containing 164 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast of **St. George's** Channel. It is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from **Fishguard** to **St Davids**, and is watered by a small stream, which, after flowing through it, falls into the sea near Aberbâch. The scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, though from the higher grounds some good views are obtained over the Channel and the adjacent country. Tregwynt, the ancient mansion of the family of **Harries**, a branch of that seated at Priskilly, is within the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 8. 11½., and having the vicarages of **Mathrey** and **St. Nicholas'** annexed, in the patronage of the **Bishop** of **St Davids**; net income, £316, with a glebe-house. A portion of the tithes of **Granston** belongs to a lay impropriator, whose claim has been commuted for a rent-charge of £17, and the portion connected with the vicarage for one of £50, to which is attached a glebe of fourteen acres, valued at £7 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, is a plain edifice, containing some good mural tablets, erected to members of the **Priskilly** family, of whom several were interred here. There is a large place of worship for **Baptists**, with a Sunday school held in it.

Granston Church Church in Wales site(North Dewisland Benefice, St David's Diocese)

Granston Church stands on a mound veiled by trees, overlooking **Granston** farm. The present building dates from 1877, replacing an early medieval **Church**. The original foundations of the **Church** seem to have been retained; a plain edifice of a nave and chancel with a squint arch - lit from the outside by a small circular window - leading through what is now the north transept. The Victorian structure has retained much of the unadorned simplicity that appears to have characterised the earlier, medieval building. On the theme of the loaves and fishes the altar, lectern and pulpit hangings have modern embroideries.

The ***Taxatio*** of 1291 and the ***Black Book of St Davids*** - an inventory of the diocesan assets prepared for **Bishop Martyn** in 1326 - record that the benefice of **Granston** had connections with the Tironian Monastery at **St Dogmael's** near **Cardigan**. When the parish was united with that of **St Nicholas**, the patronage of **St Nicholas** remained with the **Bishop** of **St Davids**, while that of **Granston** was attached to the crown after the Dissolution.

Granston was the site of an episcopal court which collected rents and was responsible for ensuring that the tenants of the **Bishop** performed their feudal duties at the appropriate season. To the north west of the churchyard, a small stone enclosure containing a quantity of fallen stone rubble may, according to local tradition, be part of an early court building. The **Welsh** name for the manor - Treopert - points to the tenure of one **Robert** at an early stage in its history. Tradition associates **Granston** with **Robert**, one of the sons of **William** the Conqueror, but given the connection with **St Dogmael's Abbey**, it is possible that the **Robert** in question may be **Robert FitzMartin** of Cemais.

RCAM St Catherine's Church

St Catherine Church is a modern building erected in 1877, which has retained no features of antiquity from its predecessor "a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture (*Lewis Top Dic Wales*) -except a font 24in external and 20 in internal diameter; total height 29in) the octagonal basin of which slopes off to a circular shaft and base. It may date from the latter half of the 14th century –Visited 1st May 1920

St Catherine's Church, Granston RCAHMW July 2013

The existence of the **Church** is confirmed back to the mid 18th century by a grave tablet dating to 1745 inside the **Church**. Records of marriages, births and deaths survive for the parish of **Dewis-Land** from 1788. The living was annexed to **Mathry** in the archdeaconary and diocese of **St David's**. In 1833, S. Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* noted that the **Church** was 'a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture...' but 'with several good mural tablets' erected to the memory of the **Priskilly** family. A plaque inside the **Church** commemorating **Rev Rowland Daniel** who died in 1879, notes that it was through his zeal that the **Church** was rebuilt. A report of the reopening of **Granston Church** was printed in the **Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser** in July 1878

St. Catherine (1876-1878) Parish of **Granston** Grant Reason: Reseating/Repairs : Approved Professionals-- **Barker, Edwin Henry Lingen**: b. 1838 - d. 1917 of **Hereford** (Architect)

Notes:- With new roof and general repairs, including rebuilding of porch, chancel south wall and nave north wall, and reseating throughout

The graveyard of this picturesque **Church** is full of snowdrops and daffodils in the Spring. The gravestones include that for the crew of the **Charles Holmes**, wrecked at Aberbach during the Royal charter Gale 25-26 October 1859 Also an unknown man found drowned at Abermaw on 19 January 1916 (possibly a mariner from a ship lost to enemy action?) . Maritime Officer, **RCAHMW**, July 2013

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The living of **Granston**, which is now united to **St. Nicholas**, would appear to have been a separate benefice in 1287, but the union between the two churches must have taken place prior to 1535, and probably under some arrangement between the Abbot of **St. Dogmaels** and the **Bishop of St Davids**, as the *Valor Eccl.* states that the abbot was rector of the united churches, while the then vicar had been collated by the **Canons** Resident of **St Davids** Cathedral. According to **Owen's Pem.** the patronage of the united churches was in 1594 vested in the **Bishop**, and **Granston** (no doubt meaning the rectory) belonged to the Queen as being appendant to the Monastery of **St. Dogwells**, while the **Church of St. Nicholas** was appendant to the Prebend of **St. Nicholas**. In 1291 **Granston Church**, under the name of Ecclesia de Villa Grandi, was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £5 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 10s. 8d..

Grandeston and Sancti **Nicholai**. - **Resus Owen** vicar-ius perpetuus ecclesiarum predictarum jam unit" ex collacione **Canonicorum** residentium in ecclesia cathedrali Menevensi quarum abbas Sancti Dogmaelis est rector qui dividunt fructus hujusmodi ecclesiarum inter se equaliter annuatim. Et

valet in toto communibus annis vij"i vj" viiid inde pro indemnitatem ibidem annuatim sol" ordinania xij8. Et in precuratione in visitatione ordinaria xijd. Et in visitatione archidiaconi quolibet anno iiij8 ixd. Et remanet **Clare** £6 8s. 11d. Inde decima 12s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading " Livings Discharged ": - **Granstone (St. Katherine)** and **St. Nicholas** and Marthery V. Pro indes. £25. Prox. quolibet tertio anno £5. Visit. archidiac. quolibet anno 4s. 8d. Habet dimid. fruct. eccles. Abb. **St. Dogwales** Propr. **Bishop of St Davids** Patr. Clear yearly value, £24. **King's Books**, £6 8s. 11d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire

Granston (S. Catherine).

The Chalice here is of good **Elizabethan** type. Within the one band round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE • CRANSTON « ANNO • DOMINI » 1639". The leopard's head crowned and lion passant are legible but the date letter and maker's Mark are unfortunately obliterated. The knob on the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines whilst beneath the bowl is a belt of vertical line moulding. This pretty little cup has been badly used and badly mended. Height, 5 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot which has been filled in with a circular plate for additional support. 3 in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts.

— A plain Paten, 8 in. in diameter and weighing 6oz. 5 dwts., bears the Exeter hall Mark of 1858 and the maker's Mark J. W & Co. in a four-lobed shield.

— There is also a small one-handled pewter cup bearing 00 marks and of little interest. A similar cup is found at **Maenclochog**.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Llangloffan Welsh Baptist Chapel, Llangloffan, Granston

1851 Llangloffan **Baptist** "There are two services every Sunday Evening which are kept in two domestic houses and in the Chapel and a Domestic House alternately. The service in the afternoon is kept once a month in a Domestic House" - **Thomas Williams**, Minister.

The cause at Llangloffan was a daughter of that at Rhydwylym, and started between 1668-1680 with meetings at Trebwllyt, the home of **Owen Edwards**. Slightly later the meetings moved to the home of **William Garnon** in **Castle Morris**, but they soon outgrew his house and had to be held in the open air at a spot known as 'Y Cornel Bach'. Llangloffan **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1706, only the third **Baptist** Chapel to be built in Wales, and was incorporated from Rhydwylym in 1745. It was restored in 1749, again in 1791 and rebuilt in 1862, opening in August 1863. The clerk of works was **Thomas Mathias** of Llangloffan Uchaf, the designer recorded as **William Davies** of Trefelin, but it is likely that **Joshua Morris** of **Newport** was also involved.

The present Chapel, dated 1862, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan. The large gable façade has a central door with a tracery fanlight incorporating the **Morris** motif of the 'dove ascending'. Above this is a triplet of tall, narrow round-headed windows with Y tracery, with two larger full height round-headed windows flanking the doorway which incorporate both Y headed glazing and the dove motif. Pilasters to the outer bays support a shallow pediment arch. There is the inscription LLANGLOFFAN **Baptist** Chapel together with the dates 1706, 1749, 1791 and 1862.

Internally the platform pulpit has been altered and moved forward, probably when the **Organ** was inserted behind it in 1962. The three sided gallery is relatively plain with long panels to the front, and supported in timber columns decorated with marbled paintwork. There is a particularly fine large, central ceiling rose incorporating concentric circles of geometric patterns, floral designs, foliate patterns and a inner hanging pendant of curled leaves.

External baptistry.

The Chapel is currently still in use with a small congregation and services at least once a month.
RCAHMW, May 2014

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman and one resident land proprietor. **Granston** No school

Names connected with Granston

David	William	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Edwardess	Owen	1670	.Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Harries	George	1670	of Tregwynt Granston H3 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Harries	James	1670	Granston H3 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Harries	Llewelin	1659 May 8	Will of Llewelin Harries of Tregwynt, in the parish of Granston , gent Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days
John	Jenett	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
John	Thomas	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Lewis	David	1670	Granston H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Lewis	Morgan	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Lewis	Robert	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Llewhelin	Thomas	1670	Granston H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Morgan	Arnold	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax .
Morgan	James	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax .
Morris	Thomas	1670	Granston P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax .

Rees Henry 30 April 1810 **Granston** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Recognizance refers to aiding and abetting **Richards Elizabeth, Granston**, singlewoman, **Granston** Prosecutor **James ,William Granston**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death, respited ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Resus Owen 1535 vicarius **Granston St Catherine Valor Eccl Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Richard Phillipp 1670 **Granston** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Richards Elizabeth 17 April 1810 **Granston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner 'very weak in intellect' and pregnant, **Granston** Prosecutor **James William , Granston**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Thomas Eynon 1670 **Granston** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Thomas Morris 1670 **Granston** P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Thomas Rees 1670 **Granston** H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Watkin Rees 1670 **Granston** H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Sites of Interest.

Llangloffan Cross

About a mile south of the parish **Church** is the little hamlet of Llangloffan and 500yds north of the village , on the line of the **St Davids-Fishguard** main road, where a cross road forms a broad space is Llangloffan Cross. It is probably the site of a medieval cross. The second field south west of the crossroads is called Parc y garreg and the field directly north is known as Parc y groes. There is also a Maen gloffan, a prehistoric boulder which may have borne a rude cross.

Parc y cerrig

These are two adjoining fields doubtless forming one situated close to the village of **Granston**. The name may have been derived from a vanished Cairn – Visited 1st May 1920

Gumfreston

In the early **Welsh** period the parish of **Gumfreston** may have formed part of a **Welsh** Chieftain patrimony, whose power was centred at **Narberth**. On the foundation of strong Norse settlements in **Castlemartin** and **Roose** the district probably followed the fortunes. of **Tenby**, from which it is distant a little more than a mile, and became the patrimony of a Scandinavian viking named **Gumfrid** the *Taxatio* of 1291 gives the name of the parish as Villa Gunfrid. To a deed of the year 1375 on **John Wydeloek** the elder, " of Gumfreyhiston," is a party The *Patent Roll of Ric. II* enrols the presentation of **Maurice Vachan, Parson** of Gumfreiston in the diocese of **St David** to the **Church** of Nerbar. In 1533 the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* has the spelling Gomffreston. The Lay Subside of the year 1543 (*P.R.O.*, 223/417) for the hundreds of **Narberth** and **Castlemartin** gives Gumfroyston; while in a list of **Pembrokeshire** churches of the year 1594, printed in **Owen's Pembrokeshire** it appears as Gumfreiston. The **Welsh** list of parishes in *Peniarth MS. 147 (Evans, Cat. 917, Hist. MSS. Commission)* has the form Gwrnffreystown—a spelling which makes it clear that the parish possessed no **Welsh** name. **Gumfreston**, though included by **George Owen** in his list of manors of the county (*Owen's Pem.*, i, 898), is not referred to as a manor in any medieval document. New Inn Hall Oxford, possessed three acres of land, " adjoining to the parsonage there set, lying and being in the parish of Comeffreystone (*sait of Robert Lowgher, doctor of civil .law, and principal of the Hall against Lewis son of Sir James Williams (P.R.O.; Chancery Proceeding Series II 117/46)*

There is a legend that **St Teilo** was born here.

Certainly acc/to the **Llandaff** records the lands of this area belonged to **St Teilo**.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as *The book of Llan Dav* which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of **Pembroke** are thus enumerated—

In the deanery of Penbro.

Lann rath.

Lann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis Amrath. Finis illarum o frut gurcant hit glan rath.
Tref carn villa tantum sine ecclesia.

Laithiti Teliau super ripam Ritec, villam tantum juxta Penn Alunn- Menechi ar glann Ritec juxta Pen Alun.

Pull arda junta mainaur Pir, villa tantum

Luin Teliau, villa tantum

Eccluis guiniau ubi natus est sanetus Teliau

Porth medgen, villa tantum.

Porth manach mainaur inamithiel.

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.

The first name, Llan rath, when taken with the particulars given in the next entry Amrath and hit elan rath. maybe safely regdrd as representing the modern **Amroth**, much as by a diametrically opposite linguistic turn the Lonion of the document has become the modern Lanion near **Pembroke**. The rath at **Amroth** is doubtless the mound, of which only faint traces exist, placed near the **Church** and on ground called in the *Tithe Schedule* " **Castle** park " (see No. 13)-

The tribes terntsriis Amrath are more particularly set forth in the original charters which is also contained in the Book of Llan Dav (p. 125)- Here Aircol lauhir fil to Tryfun rege Demetice regionis grants to **St. Teilo** the three villis Trefearn. Finis o uinyd garthon di blain nant Brat yr guairet hit in Ritec.

Ex alia parte o uinyd garthon hit nant y clavorion bet (hit) in Ritec; Laith ty Teliau, o earn baclan di ail meiniauc bet (hit) in Ritec; Menechi, o tref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte o tonou (?) pencenn (pencefn) di blain nant castellt cerran bet (hit) in Ritee-

It will be noticed that the three villis are described in the charter as each extending hit in Ritec, that is as far as (or to) the Ritec; and in the list of churches

Laith ty Teilo is said to be super ripam Ritec junta Pen Alun, whilst

Menechi is given as ar glan Ritec junta Pen Alun.

The Ritec is the stream that falls into the sea at **Tenby** after a straight easterly course of about six miles from its source in the **Long** ridge of open down extending from directly above **Tenby**- to within half a mile of **Pembroke**. along the summit of this open land runs a track known as the **Ridgeway**, the trackway being bordered by many monuments of antiquity. The course of the little stream is on the north side of the upland, but by a sharp bend round the corner of the ridge it reaches the sea a little to the south of the **Ridgeway**. Traced from its mouth, it is first found to form a boundary between the parishes of **Tenby** (**St. Mary** in Liberty) and **Penally**, next between **Gumfreston** and **Penally**, then between **Penally** and **St. Florence**, finally disappearing within the last-named parish at a point nearly a mile beyond its parish **Church**.

The first-named of the villis in the district round about (Am)Rath, Tref Carn, would appear to have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the parish of **St. Florence**, where on the boundary line between **St. Florence** and **Gumfreston** parishes is an outcrop of rock called Carn Rock, and adjacent to it the *Tithe Schedule* of **St. Florence** locates two Carn Meadows. The trev or township probably extended from the borders of the parish to the Ritec, a distance of a little over a mile.

The name of the second vill is Llaethdy Teilo. Taken literally, this means Teilo's dairy, but seeing that Teilo, like his rival **David**, was probably the son of a **Welsh** chieftain, or, at lowest, of a **Welsh** free tribesman, and would accordingly -be reared by foster-parents, the words may signify the trev of Teilo's fosterage. It is described as being upon the banks of Ritec, where, a few yards directly north of **Carswell** Farm, is a spot called in the *Tithe Schedule* of **Gumfreston** " The Palace," which term is possibly intended to represent the **Welsh** Llys, and to denote a habitation of dignity and repute. Furthermore, a short mile to the south of the site just indicated, and on the slopes of the

Ridgeway, the *Tithe Schedule* gives the name " **Castle Gwyne** " to the field immediately behind the faint remains of the ancient manor house of **Trefloyne**. Now, the old list of Teilo foundations mentions one of them as *Eccluis guiniau*, " where **St. Teilo** was born." There is now no trace of either *eglwys* " or " **Castle**," but there can be little doubt that we are here in the immediate neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace and upbringing, and possibly upon the scene of his earliest labours.

Menechi (Monks' town), the third vill, extended from Tref eithinog (gorse vill) to the streamlet of Nant y rhodwydieu, thence to the Ritec; in other directions is from Tonou Pencenn (Read Pen ceun, the top of the ridge), to (or towards) Nant **Castell** Cerran, thence to the Ritec.

Thus the three trevs had a common boundary in the brook Ritec, and were probably three patrimonies lying on the south or perhaps both sides of the stream, and, taking **Amroth** as having been in the **Welsh Church** period a district of considerable importance and area, it would appear that the first-named of the trevs was situated to the north of the Ritec stream with its dependence upon the little seaport of **Amroth**; Llaethdy Teilo formed the southern part, with **Penally** as its natural point of concentration; and (Tref y) Myneich (Monks tun) came between them.

Parish Church Dedication to St. Lawrence.

1849 Gumfreston Church Arch Camb

This is one of those picturesque and simple, yet architecturally curious churches with which the county of **Pembroke** abounds. Situated in a quiet nook, retiring from the north side of that long valley which is bounded on the south by the Hill of the **Ridgeway**, and on the Opposite by the high land stretching from **Tenby** towards **Carew** the **Church of Gumfreston** lies imbedded amidst trees, and almost hidden from the prying observation of man. The parish is small, with few inhabitants; the district, though in the immediate neighbourhood of the most delightful of **Cambrian** watering – places, is but little rambled over; here rustic simplicity still dwells; here pastoral piety still presides over the welfare of the rural flock; hospitality, happiness, and humility, are here combined in rare unison with comfort and content; it is an oasis in this dusty world, and the waters of life flow forth here for the benefit of him who dwells in, as well as of him who visits, this retired yet cheerful spot. In the lower portion of the churchyard, at the south-eastern end, are three limpid wells, held in recesses not altogether unaided by the hand of man, and totally distinct from, though within a foot or two, of each other. From the lowermost trickles out a sulphurous stream; the middle one is a good chalybeate; the upper well is some of the purest drinking water in the neighbourhood; – a poetical symbol of the healing Properties of the place.

The **Church** consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower standing at the junction of the two on the northern side, and a small mortuary Chapel opposite to it on the south. Of the style of the architecture it is difficult to speak with precision, at least in terms suited to modern architectural science, inasmuch as this, like most other edifices in **Pembrokeshire**, is of a class *sui generis*, and requires almost a separate phraseology for itself. However, the chancel and Chapel may be designated as Early Decorated, and the rest of the edifice as partly of Late, partly of Full, Perpendicular character. At the west end of the nave is the only entrance into the **Church** under a porch of Early Perpendicular curves in its archway; and at the right hand corner occurs the stoup for Holy Water, an ancient octagonal Font, let into the main wall of the **Church**, and partly projecting into the porch. A stone bench runs along each wall.

The nave is lighted by three square-headed windows of very late and almost modern character, but with chamfered monials of two and three lights, all in the southern wall, there being no aperture for

light whatever in the northern. On the latter side, however, is to be remarked a semicircular recess, possibly of remote date, once lighted by a loop from without, with a domical vault nine feet wide by four feet deep. Within this is placed the Font, and it thus constitutes a small and simple Baptistry. The Font itself is of the thirteenth century, being a massive square basin with chamfered edges on a circular shaft, similar in character to many others in this district, though wholly without decoration. It is about three feet high, and two feet in diameter, and is of good character and workmanship.

The nave is separated from the chancel by an Early Pointed arch, so nearly approaching to the circular in its curvature as to indicate perhaps the earliest remaining portion of the edifice, or one coeval with the Font. It is only five feet high to the impost, a square, chamfered abacus, and seven feet six inches to the vertex of the arch.

The chancel has had its eastern window altered, so as to lose all architectural character, but it is remarkable for a decorated piscina of beautiful proportions, with a four lobed basin, on the southern side. Within this piscina, and over the drain, still stands, and has stood from time immemorial, the Sancte Bell, intended for the hand, eight inches high, of good bronze metal, though now cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever - a rare instance of the simplicity and honesty of the parish.

The mortuary Chapel opens from the southern side of the nave, at right Angles to it, and contains a pointed window of two trifoliated lights, of excellent proportion and design, the cusps being, as is usual in Early Decorated work, of peculiar boldness and harmony of curvature. No inscription, or trace of tomb, now remains within.

From the northern side of the nave, immediately to the westward of the chancel aisle opens the tower. This is built quite separate from the wall of the nave, and is no doubt a later addition to the **Church**; but it has been connected with the main building by a pointed arch cut through the wall, and a supplementary roof has been thrown from that of the nave to the wall of the tower. The ground floor of this tower has its vault in stone with a single ridge running north and south, and of a curvature very common in the castles and churches of this county. In the eastern wall remains, under a recess, an ancient altar; and in the west wall, opposite to it, is a lower and larger recess, nearly level with the ground, intended, perhaps, for a tomb, or an Easter Sepulchre. The north-eastern corner of this Chapel, for it served the purpose of such, is cut off by the wall of the staircase to the tower, which is here entered, for its upper stories, by a low square-headed doorway. In the south-eastern corner is a skew passage leading into the chancel. Across the nave, over the chancel arch, stretched the Rood Loft, the stone supports for which still remain, and show some curious principles of adaptation on the part of the original architect. A stone pillar, which aided in supporting the loft has been removed into the churchyard, and now stands on the northern side of the building.

The tower consists of five stories, including the lower one or Chapel. It is sixty feet high to the top of the battlements above twenty feet square at the base, and batters considerably diminishing to about fourteen feet square at the top. A circular staircase round a newel, within a square projection, leads to the upper stories; some of the floors have perished having been destroyed wantonly, within the memory of man. In one of the stories lies one of the bells thrown down from the floor above. It bears the inscription “ Sonus campanae nostras aures delectat”

In the story above remain two other bells, perfect with the inscription on each – “+ SCA **Maria**
ORA PRO NOBIS”

The fourth story of this tower was intended for a pigeon house and has its walls regularly fitted up with holes pierced all round the sides. A clerk of the parish, not many generations since, destroyed the pigeons that used to inhabit this unusual abode, by lighting a fire beneath, and suffocating them. A graceful mantle of ivy now covers all the western and southern sides. This tower may be considered a fair type of those which abound in the county of **Pembroke**, and taken by itself would not afford many data for an approximation to its date; but, considered conjointly with others in this district, and along the southern coast of Wales, does not appear to be older than the fifteenth century. Such towers very probably served as places of security, as well as beacons, and they now form the most striking characteristics of the ecclesiastical architecture of this part of the Principality.

On the northern side of the churchyard is an ancient house used as a school. It may have been a priests dwelling in former days of part of the ancient rectory.

H J L

1915 RCAM.

Gumfreston Church in the Diocese and archdeaconry of **St Davids**; rural deanery of **Castlemartin**
The **Church** consists of chancel (15 feet by 12 1/2 feet), nave (41 feet by 15 feet) tomb chamber on south side of chancel (6 feet by 7 1/2 feet), tower on north side, and large porch (12 feet by 11 feet) at west end. The early social or manorial history of the parish is a complete blank, and there is nothing to denote the presence of a **Welsh** religious settlement in the parish prior to the erection of the **Church**. This was probably commenced in the early years of the 13th century The work was doubtless started at the east end, and seems to have proceeded quite regularly, though it may have been interrupted more than once in the course of the stormy half-century that followed. In due time the western gable was reached, and a porch carried up as far as the first floor. The ground chamber was rudely vaulted, and a holy water stoup placed near the doorway leading into the **Church** after the manner common to many ground chambers of **Pembrokeshire** and **Carmarthenshire Church** towers. An opening was made in the east wall which was also the west wall of the **Church**, from which the occupant of the first floor chamber could observe what was passing in the **Church**. This western porch or galilee is roughly roofed with stone flags. The tower is placed on the north side of the **Church**, the eastern wall being made to align with the dividing wall between nave and chancel. The ground plan is almost a square externally it is 18 feet north to south by 16 feet from east to west.

The foundations of the South wall are not quite flush with line of the nave wall but as the tower is given a decided batter from the ground level to the parapet, a height of 61+ feet, a steadily widening distance appears between the wall of the tower and the nave, until at the roof line, the space is sufficient to call for a small extension of the nave roof by which it is bridged, and the space between the walls filled with rough masonry The tower is crowned with a deep battlement carried up vertically from a bold corbel table; there are four embrasures on the wider and three on the narrower face. A stair turret, entered from the interior by a low square-headed doorway, projects at the north-east angle. The ground floor of the tower was a chantry or mortuary Chapel; a recess in the east wall, having a slab which projects beyond the face of the wall, probably marks the site of the altar; a larger recess in the west wall may have been intended for a tombs The chamber is vaulted the vaulting being characteristic of the period 1250-1300. Above the ground floor of tower is the ringing chamber; the second and third storeys have narrower square-headed slits; the fourth storey

is fitted up as a dove-cote, and is said to have been as such until a comparatively recent date; the fifth chamber contains the bells.

Though marked by the usual simplicity of the west Wales **Church** towers, that of **Gumfreston** does not possess the stern defensive air that is characteristic of the types and there is some ground for the suggestion that it may be of slightly later date than that to which it has been assigned, and that the porch is a diversion from the original of a western tower.

The sepulchral chamber on the south side of the chancel has a groined vault with diagonal ribs springing from angles, it was probably erected concurrently with the tower; the ribs are without mouldings. It is lighted by a two-light window, having trefoiled heads which have been in part renewed. A door has been inserted the east wall, and the chamber is now used as a vestry. Before its restoration in 1870 it is said to have contained an altar tomb.

In the north wall of the nave, about mid-way between the west wall of the tower and the west end of the nave, is a semi-circular recess (now occupied by the font and heating apparatus) which has occasioned much comment. It has been regarded as a medieval baptistery, but the position is hardly that of a pre-Reformation baptistery. There can be little doubt that the niche was intended for a memorial of the 17th century.

The north side of the **Church** is lighted only by a small single light window, probably recent; the window at the east end has been modernised. Those of the tower are slits, except two trefoil-headed lights just below the parapet.

The font possesses no marked character, and may be of any age; it is perhaps of the late 13th century. The **Church** possessed a rood left, the approaches to which are visible in the east nave wall on either side of the chancel arch. There was a coloured representation of **St. Lawrence** on the north wall, but only the faintest traces now survive.

The original stone altar is preserved in the tower Chapel. Within the piscine for recess was formerly placed a Sanctus Bell, 8 inches high, "of good bronze metal, though cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever" (*Arch. Camb., 1849, I, iv, 196*) This now occupies a small niche within the chancel. In the tower Chapel is a 15-century Bell, dedicated to the Virgin; and in 1849 another Bell, with the inscription "Sonus campanae nostras aures delectat,"

is said to have reposed in one of the tower storeys (ib.). The base and shaft of a cross are standing on the north side of the churchyard. - Visited, 6th April, 1915.

Norman **Church** with 14c additions - tower used as watch tower when Ritic was navigable; stone benches, squint, medieval fresco[martyrdom **St Lawrence**].

Believe erected to meet the needs of one of the great houses now in ruins in the vicinity. The tower, the body of the **Church** and the font are thought to date from about the year 1300. The Tower 65" high is divided into five chambers of which "the ground floor serves as a north transept for the **Church**; the first floor was the ringers chamber; the second and third have windows looking North and East; the fourth is fitted up as a dove cote; and in the fifth hang the bells" (the Bell inscribed "Scta Maria Ora Pro Nobis" was cast about 1350 and is said to be one of the oldest in **Pembrokeshire**) In the north wall of the nave is a curious baptistery, and on the same wall are traces of frescoes usually stated to represent **St Lawrence** with the gridiron and other instruments of his torture, but which are more likely to depict Christ blessing the instruments of labour, a familiar subject in medieval mural painting. A Bronze Santus Bell and some 16c pewter communion vessels are preserved in a recess behind the pulpit. The chancel arch is exceptionally low. In the north transept is a squint. In the south wall of the chancel is a decorated piscina. A small Chapel, used as a vestry has a groined roof and Early English trefoil lights.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This rectory appears to have always been in private patronage. **Owen's Pem.** states that in 1594 the right of presentation was appendant to the manor of **Gumfreston** and that **W. Williams** was then patron.

In 1291 the **Church** of Villa Gunfrid (**Gumfreston**) was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £5 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 10s. 8d. - **Taxatio.**

Gornifreston Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibideen ex collacione **Jacobi Williams** armigeri unde **Johannes Luntley** est rector habens ibidem Imam mansionem et valent et emolimenta ejusdem ecclesie per annuurn x"i. Inde sol" quolibet tercio anno ijs. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vS iDcd. Et remanet **Clare** £9 12s. 3d. Inde declma Igs. 2id. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - **Gumfreston** alias Gumfersten R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 2S. Archidiac. quolibet anno 5s. 8d. **James Williams**, esq., 1535; **Jo. Williams**, 1693; **Francs Meyricke**, esq., and his wife, 1729; **John Meyricke**, esq., 1770. Clear yearly value, £30. **King's Books**, £9 12s. 3d - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

On 10 July, 1656, the union of the parishes of **Tenby** and **Gumfreston** was approved by the Commonwealth

During the Commonwealth there are records of marriages being conducted with a JP from **Tenby** officiating

The **Church** Registers from 1655 are available in the **Pembrokeshire** Record Office. The average congregation in 1851 was 23. There was only one service per Sunday.

The Holy Wells of Gumfreston.

At the far end of the Churchyard are mineral springs with water said to be similar to that of Tunbridge Wells. The 12th century **Church** of **St. Laurence, Gumfreston, Pembrokeshire/Dyfed**, lies off the road from **Tenby** to Sageston. In its churchyard three springs rise to form a stream that flows out through a "bridge" in the churchyard wall. Although well-known and historically recorded in the past **Gumfreston** wells had become a local "secret" that was in danger of being forgotten as time went by.

A History of Gumfreston Wells.

This history is based on a present mixture of known and recorded facts, on-going surmise, and research by enthusiasts at **St. Nicholas' Church, Penally**, **Brother Gildas** of **Caldey Island**, and **David Austin**, Head of Archaeology at **Lampeter College**.

Three springs rising in such proximity would have had a strong mystical significance for the early Celts who considered the number three to be connected with divinity. Springs and bodies of water were favourite places for worship, being associated with divine and healing powers.

At the time of the travelling "saints" of Celtic **Christianity**, a holy man or woman could have used the wells, maybe settling there. They may have been buried there and a small Chapel built. The well water would have been consecrated and used for baptism. **Gumfreston** was then by the **Quay** on the river estuary before it silted up, that faced **Caldey Island**, an important spiritual centre and Monastery, and also on ancient **Routes** that led from the **Ridgeway** and **St. Florence**, by water and land. The whole of west Wales was a lively centre of Celtic **Christianity**, **St. Teilo** being the local saint.

There is evidence of relic-keeping in the **Church**, and an ambulatory, for priestly processions, which is most unusual in such light of a monastic connection between the churches of **Gumfreston**, **Penally** and **Manorbier**. Certainly in the Celtic **Church** structure these spiritual centres would have been under the care of a "mother" **Church**, a much larger **Christian** centre.

When the Normans invaded Wales in the 11th century, they changed both **Church** and social structures, but the holy sites and practices usually remained if firmly enough established. The present **Church St. Laurence** would have replaced the earlier buildings, and the earlier Saint's name, but the atmosphere of holy sanctuary and peace remained for the pilgrims who are recorded as coming to the wells for healing of body and mind. **Tenby** was an important port for pilgrims embarking for Europe or even further, and **Gumfreston** is believed to be a point of pilgrimage in itself, and a stopping-point for pilgrims "en-route".

Gumfreston Wells are listed in "*The Holy Wells of Wales* by **Francis Jones** (Cardiff 1954, p 211), as pilgrimage healing wells, and he records visits to the Wells on Easter Day, (p 90), to drop bent pins in the water. This was called "throwing Lent away" in the 17th century, recorded just before the Rector of **Gumfreston** was removed by the puritan authorities.

Sites of Interest RCAM.

Carn Mountain.

A field on Garn rock farm, directly east of the dwelling house. There are at present no appearances of an antiquity, but the name is indicative of a cairn having existed in the neighbourhood (***Tithe Schedule***, No. 227). Visited, 13th April, 1915.

Long Stone Park.

Two adjoining fields north-east of Ivy Tower, still so-called, though any maenhir which may have stood here has vanished, and left no memories behind it. (***Tithe Schedule***, Nos. 216-7). - Visited, 13th April, 1915

The Palace.

A field in the south of the parish on the marshy bank of the Ritec, here the boundary between **Gumfreston** and **Penally**. The name is still in local use, and tradition places on the site a small stone building, all trace of which above the soil has vanished (*Tithe Schedule*, No. 180). - Visited, 12th April, 1915.

Historic Houses.

Gumfreston.

A large farmhouse near the roadside in the village.

Timmins wrote in 1895: "Most visitors to **Gumfreston** will notice the fine old farmhouse that rises cheek by jowl with the carriage road from **Tenby**. If we are to believe the tradition of the countryside, this is the most ancient abode in the county. Be that as it may, the place bears traces of no mean antiquity, and is an excellent specimen of a **Pembrokeshire** homestead of the olden times." The earliest-known family there was that of **WidLock** whose members are described as lords of **Gumfreston**, one of whom **John WydeLock** the elder, was there in 1372. They bore arms sable a chevron between three lions scant argent. Afterwards it was held by a **Welsh** family **Harry Llewelyn** of **Gumfreston** was followed by his son **John** who left an only daughter and heiress, **Janet**, who married **Owen ap Owen** of **Pentre Ifan**, and **Gumfreston** was afterwards held by his son **Sir James Bowen** (died between 1518 and 1532). **Sir James's** son, **John Bowen** had a daughter and heiress, **Elizabeth**, who married **Sir James Williams** of **Pant Howel** (Carms) who is described as **Lord** of the Manor of **Gumfreston**, and lay patron of the parish **Church** in 1535. Five successive generations of this family were lords of the manor, until the death of **John Williams** in 1693, and the manor and freeholds passed to his daughter and heiress **Mary** who married **Judge John Meyrick** of **Bush** who died in: 1736, leaving issue. Thereafter, **Gumfreston** remained part of the **Meyrick** estate.

The Land Tax of 1786 gives **John Meyrick esq.**, as owner of **Gumfreston** (farm), which passed to his descendants.

WedLock.

Home of the family of **WedLock**, also spelt **WidLock** or **Wedlake**. In 1359 **John WideLock** was a juror at **Tenby** and in 1362 he held two messuages in **Gumfreston** and **WideLock** worth ten marks held of **John de Carew**. The family were described as Lords of **Gumfreston**. The **Williams** family **Porthcawl** owned **WedLock** in the 17c and the **Meyricks** in 1786. **Thomas Williams** owned it in 1904 and it is now a farmhouse.

Historic records

1513:

Henry King of England etc., to **Edward etc., Bishop of St David's** greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and Clergy in the **Church** of the divine **Paul**, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English **Church** and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions and exceptions written below, not otherwise not in any other manner, four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and

possessions whatsoever, also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever, being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be Levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of **St Martin** in the **Winter** next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of **St Peter** ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles **Phillip** and **James** which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the **King** hanging on the file of the year 1513.

The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been diminished, impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of **St David's** are excepted the churches here underwritten:-

In the deanery of **Pembroke** the underwritten churches are excepted: **Gumfreston**.

1535. The annual value to the rector of the rectorial benefice was £9.

1807. A singing master was engaged to instruct the congregation in **Congregational** singing.

1834 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales. Gumfreston

This place, from its pleasant situation near the coast, and the highly medicinal Properties of some springs which are strongly impregnated with iron, has for some time been rising into consideration and is likely to become under judicious management a place of fashionable resort during the summer season. Three of these springs, all slightly differing in the Properties of their waters, but similar in their ferruginous impregnation rise in different parts of the churchyard, and at their junction form a small rivulet, which flows through the parish. The water is said to have been found highly efficacious in relieving various disorders, and it is now in contemplation to enclose the springs, and to erect a small pump-room, with other appendages for the accommodation of visitors, who, from its short distance from **Tenby**, and its pleasingly rural situation and appearance, are in the habit of resorting to this place for the benefit of the water.

Coal of hard quality is found in the parish, but is worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's** books at £9 12s and in the patronage of **John Meyrick**, esq.. The **Church** is a handsome structure, romantically situated in a richly wooded dell, where it is concealed from distant view, excepting only its lofty square tower, which forms an object of picturesque and interesting appearance. The parsonage-house, which is pleasantly situated, has been much enlarged and improved by the present incumbent, who is about to establish a Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £75. 12s.

The State of Education in Wales 1847.

PARISH OF **Gumfreston**. - The **Rev. G. N. Smith**, Rector, informed me that there are only three farm-houses and twelve cottages in this Parish. He had erected a school-room adjoining the

churchyard, in 1836, at his own expense, which cost him £26. A schoolmaster cannot be supported here by the scholar's fees. Some from the parish go to the day-schools at **Redberth** and **Tenby**; and several from the outskirts of **Tenby** attend the Sunday-school in this parish. From 100 to 200 have learnt to Read the Scriptures well here during the last ten years. Farm-servants do not attend the Sunday-school. There are many of this class utterly without secular or religious knowledge. Farmers can Read and write; but there was only one in the parish that could do that well. Labourers are lamentably ignorant.

Wages are professed to be 8s. a-week; but they get only 4s. or 4s. 6d. in money; the rest in kind, such as cottages and the run of a cow. In harvest-time they get their food too; but they work so early and so late, that, taking the number of hours into consideration, they are but little better paid than in **Winter**. Farm-servants on an average get £6., and female servants from 50s. to £3. per year. The people are not drunken, and upon the whole are moral and steady. W **Morris**, Assistant. December 29th, 1846.

Population:

1563 number of households 19.
1670 numbers on of **Hearth Tax** records 23.
1801 number of families 24.

Names Connected with Gumfreston

The Registers Of Gumfreston Parish, By Edward Laws, esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Herbert J. Allen, our local secretary for **Pembrokeshire**, seeing the importance of duplicating ancient parish records, has transcribed the registers of **Gumfreston**. **Mr. Allen** asked me to collate his copy with the original, and jot down a few notes on his work.

This I have been enabled to do through the kindness of the **Rev. George Massy**, rector of **Gumfreston**.

In the first place, I wish to bear witness to the conscientiousness exhibited by **Mr. Allen** in carrying out his self-imposed task. The original is so faded by damp that it is hard to Read ; in a very few instances, perhaps, **Mr. Allen** may have misRead a word, but I have failed to find a single case of careless copying.

Hitherto, the **Johnston** registers, 1637, were believed to be the oldest in the county of **Pembroke**; but one entry was made in the **Gumfreston** book in 1632, thus ante-dating **Johnston** by five years.

The **Gumfreston** volume now consists of thirty -three sheets of parchment, varying in size (sixteen pages have been cut out). It divides itself into two portions: there are twenty- five pages 9 ½ ins, by 5 ½ ins., the entries on these date from 1632 to 1750 ; seven pages, measuring 10 ins. by 7 ins., entries from 1750 to 1790, one small strip is sewn on the front, containing two entries of marriages in 1733. The entries have apparently been made on loose sheets, sometimes consecutively, sometimes not; and this chronological hotchpotch evidently beat the binder, so he just put the small

old sheets together and the larger new ones, leaving the **Reader** to make what he could of the jumble. The sheets are written on both sides.

The earliest entry stands thus :

"More births of the yeere 1632 **Joan** the Daughter of M and his baptised ' [**Martyn Lloyd**]—E: L. ' Widdower.]

This is on the bottom of the sixteenth **Page**, eighth sheet. My impression is that this sheet is portion of an older book, and that these older parchments were scraped down; and that several of the existing sheets are palimpsests on the older parchment.

The second entry is in the middle of the fifth **Page**, third sheet :

" **Thomas** ye son of **Henry Eynon** and **Katherine** his wife was borne upon ye first day of March 1647."

" **William** ye sonn of **Henry Eynon** and **Katherin** his wife was borne upon ye 20th day of July, 1658."

" **Mary** ye dotter of **John** Eice and **Elizabeth** his wife was baptised ye 4th day of March , 1647." Immediately following this entry we find :-

" Burials in the year 1651."

" **Richard** the sonne of **Henry White** was buried August 23."

" **William Howell** servant to **Mr. Williams** was buried about the 22nd of May." From this date until the year 1790, all years are represented by entries, with the following exceptions :

1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1757, 1787, 1788, 1789.

Some of these omissions are, no doubt, due to the absence of the lost pages ; and in so small a parish as **Gumfreston** it may well happen that certain years might pass without birth, death, or marriage; indeed, we find from an entry that such was the case in 1757.

ThRough the whole of the seventeenth century the entries are in the wildest confusion. **Page** five is perhaps of the greatest interest.

Marages Anno D'mi 1655.

Griffith Phillip of the p'ishe of **Gumfreston** in the com of Pembr wedvr and **Jane Johnes** of the same p'ishe and com spinster were **Maried** by **John Prothorough** one of the *Justices of the Peace* of the tovvne of Tenbie upon the fourth daie of **June** 1655. ' . In presence of **Jho Llewelin**, **James Hale** Mark **John Prothorough** **Henry t?t Tho** Mark **Morgan Bowen** Register with many others.

John Lloyd and **Anne Williams** both of the p'ishe of **Gumfreston** were married by **Thomas Rogers** one of the *Justices of the Pe?ice* of the Towne of Tenbie upon the first daie of November,

1655. **Arthur Russell, Tho Rogers Maior, William Lewis ,John Rice Morgan Bowen** ,Register and others.

Henry Prout and **Christian Andrew** both of the p'ishe of **Gumfreston** in the countie of **Pembroke** weare **Maried** by **David Hamond** one of *Justices of the peace* of the towne of Tenbie upon the 4th daie of December 1655. In presence of **William Lewis David Hamond John Prout Lewis Howall Morgan Bowen** (illegible) Register.

Lewis Howell of the p'ishe of **St. Flourence** in the countie of **Pembroke** and **Elizabeth Prout** of the p'ishe of **Gumfreston** in the said countie of **Pembrock** spinster weare **Maried** By **Thomas Rogers** one of the *Justices of the peace* the towne of Tenbie within the s'd countie of Pembr upon the 3th of Januarie 1655 : In presence of : **John Williams, Jno Rogers M, Henry Williams,** (illegible) **Nouden Morgan Bowen** p'ishe register :

John Prothorough served as one of the *Bailiffs of Tenby* in 1646, and as *Mayor* in 1653; he was probably not a **Tenby** man by birth, as no other person of this name appears on the list.

Thomas Rogers was *Bailiff* in 1645, succeeded **Thomas Barret** (who apparently died in office) as *Mayor* 1665. *Mayor again in 1670*, when a **Thomas Rogers**, probably his son, acted as *Bailiff*. The **Rogers'** were a thoroughly **Tenby** family : we find a **Richard Rogers Bailiff** in 1419. They died out in the person of our J. P.'s son, **Thomas** , who appears as Mayor in 1693.

David Hammond's family first appear on the municipal record in 1570, and are pretty frequently repeated until 1747. Our **David** had been *Bailiff* in 1632, and *Mayor* in 1645.

As regards the Witnesses, **Arthur Russell** was certainly a man of some little local importance — he was a *Bailiff* in 1655 — and an **Arthur Russell** was Mayor in 1695, and again in 1704. **John Prout** is still represented in the neighbourhood, though none of the family have aspired to municipal honours.

We should like to know more about **Morgan Bowen**, "P'ishe register." How did **Gumfreston**, with its tiny population, manage to retain an educated man for this apparently un remunerative appointment? **Morgan Bowen** wrote a scholarly hand.

Thus we can Read between the lines, that these Justices of the Peace who usurped the functions of the **Church** were no myrmidons from **Westminster**, but the ordinary representatives of the town of **Tenby**.

Another interesting **Page** in our **Gumfreston** Register comes under the head of " Briefs." September ye 20th 1663. Colected towards a brife of ye twne of hexham in ye county of norethumberland ye sume of one shillinge ten pence.

Guiven by ye Consent of ye P'ishe to a brife of on **John Greames** and **William Tinkler** whose goods was taken by a Turkish ship ye sume of one shilling (1663).

Given by the churchwardens towards a bridge of Montgymry shire for a fire in ye P'ish of (illegible) the sume of one shillinge.

Collected towards a brife of ye **Haven** of Create grimbesy [Great Grimsby?]ye sum of one shillinge six pence 1664.

Given towards a brife of on **Elizabeth Cosione** and **Mary Lloyd** on a Captan wife & ye other a minister wife ye sum of on shillinge 1664.

1661. Given to bridges. Towards a bridge of Oxford two shillings sixpence for a fire in 44.

Towards a bridge of Soitii Wenl **Dale** Soubay for a fire in the yeere sixty nine two shillings foure pence on the 25 of August.

Collected on the 20th day of October to a brife of **Widdo Eidli** a minister wife the sume — 2.

Collected on the 27th day of November unto a brife of **John de Kraino** Krainsby minister of Gods word the sume of two shillings.

Given by the consent of the Pish towards the bridge of Draynton* one shillingc sixe pence. Given by the consent of the Pish towards the brife of Eippon one shilling.

July 13 1662 Collected towards a breefe for **Mrs. Ellen Medcalf** wife to **Captain Nicholas Medcalfe** of Ballngauly in the county of Corke two shillings.

In the year 1696 we find a verse introduced thus :

Henry Evans son of **William Evans** and **Joan** his wife being borne in the year of our **Lord** God 1696 in the month of August.

" Judge not of Death by sence lest yon mistake it Death's neither friend nor foe but as yon make it ;
Live as yon should, yon need not to complain,
For when to live is Christ, to die is gain, When should '

Perhaps the Revd. **Nicholas Stokes** was author of these lines.

It is impossible from the register to make out a list of the rectors of Gumfreston.
We find those mentioned run thus :

1657 Feb 1 **Mr. Thomas David**
Minister of God's word

1686 Aprill **Nic Stokes**

„ „ July 8 **Nic Stokes** cut of the Parish of **Gumfreston**

„ „ July 10th **Nicolas Stokes** Rector

1729 Nov'ber 30 **Mr. John Howells** Rector of this parish was buried the 30th day of November in the parish **Church** of **Tenby** in the yeare of our **Lord** 1729.

1732 March 18 **J. Holcombe**

1735 Jan 3 **J. Holcombe** Rector

A brass tablet set up in 1871 in the nave of **Gumfreston Church**, near **Tenby, Pembrokeshire**, commemorates members of the families of Hall and **Williams** of Daisyback, in the parish of **Gumfreston**, from the time of **Richard Hall** who was buried there on **June** 1st, 1779, aged 82.

More Names Connected with Gumfreston

Clergy CCED Seys, William,	1363, Gumfreston rector
Vachan, Maurice,	1383, Gumfreston rector
ap Griffith, Howell,	1383 Apr 11, Gumfreston rector
Cryppyn, John,	1386, Gumfreston Rector
de Admondeston, William,	1386, Gumfreston rector
Cradog, John,	1386 Jul 8, Gumfreston rector
Luntley, John,	1516 Dec7, Gumfreston rector
ap Howell, John,	1554 Jul 12, Gumfreston rector
Constantyn, William,	1562 Aug 18, Gumfreston rector
Griffith, Henry,	1604, Gumfreston rector
Davies, Thomas ,	1660, Gumfreston rector
Wogan, Ethelred,	1665 Aug 10, Gumfreston rector
Stokes, Nicholas,	1686 feb 13, Gumfreston rector
Newton, Rice,	1690 Jan 13, Gumfreston rector
Powell, John,	1694 Jan 13, Gumfreston rector
Holcombe John	1730 feb16 d1770 Gumfreston rector
Bowen James	1770 Nov 15 d1811 Gumfreston rector

Bowen James 1811 Jan18 d1822 **Gumfreston** rector

Jones George 1822 Jul5 **Gumfreston** rector

Cozen James 1829 Dec 28 **Gumfreston** rector

Wimberley Conrade Making 1835 Jul 25 **Gumfreston** rector

Smith Gilbert Nicholas 1837 Feb 16 **Gumfreston** rector

Arnold Benjamin North 1878 Mar 15 **Gumfreston** rector

Massy George Eyre 1884 Oct 14 **Gumfreston** rector

Howell James Anthony 1906 Jun 16 **Gumfreston** rector

Nasshe John 1543 **Gumfreston** Lay Subsidies *PRO 223/423*
Churchwarden

Withet John 1543 **Gumfreston** Lay Subsidies *PRO 223/423*
Churchwarden

Williams John of **Gumfreston** 1670 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Griffith Howell 1383 Apr 11 **Gumfreston** rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

ap Howell John 1554 Jul 12 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p306,

ap Rhys John 1598 of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** married **Perrot Katherine** born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of **Perrot John** of **Scotsborough**, a large mansion in **Gumfreston** parish, near **Tenby**, owner of a valuable estate in **South Pembrokeshire** .

Parat Katherin wife of **Apris John** esq. uier **Gumfreston** died on 17 September 1614.

Andrew Christian 4-12-1655 married **Henry Prout** Married by **David Hamond JP** for **Tenby** *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Arnold Benjamin North 1878 Mar 15 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 306,

Bowen Owen 1544 son and heir of **Gwilym Bowen** was *Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* in and married **Janett** daughter and heiress of **John ap Harry ap Llewelyn**

Bowen Revd James 1758 Jul 12 **Roscrowther** Rector **Rosecrowther** £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794 **Church** in Wales 1770 Nov 15 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR Vol1 p 306, Pembrokeshire Parsons.MS. AD/AET 1209. WWHR Vol3 p 258,*

BowenJames 1518 **Sir** died between 1518 and 1532 **Gumfreston**.

Browne Henry	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Constantyn William <i>Vol1 p306,</i>	1562 Aug 18	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR
Cozens James <i>Vol1 p 306.</i>	1829 Dec 28	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR
Cradog John <i>Vol1 P 306,</i>	1386 Jul 8	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR
Cryppyn John	1386	Gumfreston Rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
David Rees	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Davies Thomas	1660	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Davies Thomas <i>Vol1</i>	1660	Gumfreston Rector	father was Davies Rev James WWHR
Day William	11 January 1818	East Williamston	Labourer Offence Theft of sheep Gumfreston Prosecutor Shears Lewis Gumfreston farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
de Admondeston William	1386	Gumfreston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P 305
de Bonville Joanna Carew John	1364	widow of Nicholas	held half a fee at Gumfreston of de Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families
de Carew John	1362	Gumfreston	
Eynon Henry	1670	Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax .
Eynon Thomas <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>	1 3 1647	born.son of Henry Eynon and Katherine	his wife
Eynon William <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>	20 7 1658	born- son of Henry Eynon and Katherin	his wife
Griffith Henry <i>Vol3 p 304.WWHR Vol1 P306.</i>	1604	Gumfreston Rector	1613 St Petrox Rector WWHR
Griffith Rees	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hamond David	4-12-1655	JP for Tenby	<i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Holcombe John <i>WWHR Vol1 p 306</i>	1730 Feb16 d1770	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Howell James Anthony	1906 Jun 16	Gumfreston Rector	WWHR Vol1 p 306

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Howell Lewis 8-1-1655 of **St Florence** Parish married **Elizabeth Prout**
Married by **Thomas Rogers** JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Howell Lewis 1670 **Gumfreston** H 2 **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Howell William about 22 5 1651 servant to **Mr Williams** buried **Gumfreston Parish Register**

Johnes Jane 4 6 1655 Married **Griffith Phillip** Married by **John Prothorough** JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Jones G 1794 **Revd Hodgston** £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy---1787 Nov 3 **Hodgston** rector married **Miss Voyle** of **Hwest**. 1817 Mar 1 **Lamphey** vicar . 1822 Jul 5 **Gumfreston** rector **Pembrokeshire Parsons, Church** in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209..

Lewis David 21 September 1804 **Gumfreston** Labourer Offence Assault.
Gumfreston Prosecutor **Ormond William**, gent. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Lewis Katherine 1607 **Gumfreston** "In 1607 a grand jury presented that **Katharine Lewis** of **Gumfreston**, spinster, otherwise **Katherine Bowen** (wife of **Thomas Bowen** of **Tenby**, yeoman) , by the instigation of the Devil performed diabolical artes called witchcrafts, enchantments, charmes, and sorceries at **Gumfreston** on 27 **June** in that year, by reason of which **Richard Brownynge** of **Gumfreston** suffered great loss in his goods and chattels,"
"Pembrokeshire in *Bygone Days*"

Lloyd John 1-11-1655 Married **Anne Williams**-- Married by **Thomas Rogers** JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Lloyd John 1670 **Gumfreston** P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Luntley John 1516 Dec 7 **Gumfreston** Rector **WWHR** Vol 1p306

Marychurch Mary 1673 ,married **Williams John** of **Gumfreston**, and Pant **Howel** Carms, who then settled at Norchard

Meyrick Thomas , Charlton 1837 second son of **St. John** and **Sophia**, inherited **Bush**, and took the name of **Meyrick** on his elder brothers death he inherited **ApLey** also he was created Baronet in 1880. Was MP for the **Pembroke** borough from 1868 and Patron of the living of **Gumfreston** near **Tenby**

Meyrick John 1786 esq. **Land Tax Gumfreston**

Meyrick John 1736 .Judge of **Bush** married **Mary Williams** of **Gumfreston**

Meyricke Francis 1729 esq. **Gumfreston** manor **WWHR Vol1 P 305**

Meyricke Francis 1729 esq. and his wife patron **Gumfreston Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Meyricke John 1770 **Gumfreston** manor **WWHR Vol1 P 305**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Meyriek John 1834 esq. **Gumfreston** **A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.**

Nash Balthezar 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Nasshe John 1543 **Gumfreston** ChurchWarden Lay Subsidies **PRO 223/423**

Ormond William 21 September 1804 gent Prosecutor **David Lewis Gumfreston**
 Labourer Offence Assault. **Gumfreston Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Phillip Griffith 4 6 1655 married **Jane Johnes--** Married by **John Prothorough**
 JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Powell John 1694 Jan 13 **Gumfreston** Rector **WWHR Vol1 p306**

Prothorough John 4 6 1655 JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Prout Elizabeth 8-1-1655 married **Lewis Howell** of **St Florence** Parish --Married
 by **Thomas Rogers** JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Prout Henry 4-12-1655 married **Christian Andrew** Married by **David**
Hamond JP for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Proute Henry 1670 **Gumfreston H2 Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rees John 1670 **Gumfreston H2 Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rees Phillip 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Reynald William 1670 **Gumfreston H Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rice Mary 4 3 1647 daughter of **John Rice and Elizabeth** his wife was baptised
Gumfreston Parish Register

Rogers Thomas 1-11-1655 JP and Mayor for **Tenby Gumfreston Parish**
Register

Row Phillip 1670 **Gumfreston H Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Row William 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Sambrocke Richard 1670 **Gumfreston H2 Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**
 .

Seys William 1363 **Gumfreston** rector **Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1**
p305.

Smith G N 1851 **Rev** vicar of **Gumfreston** large **Cannon Ball** found in **Carew**
Castle Association. Cambrian Arch

Smith G N 1847. **Rev Rector Parish of Gumfreston** *The State of Education in Wales*

Smith G N **Gumfreston** **Rev** relocated the font *Notes on older Churches 1845– Glynne-- Arch Camb* 1886

Smith Gilbert N 1849 May 20 **Gumfreston** Rectory Description of **Manorbier Castle** *Arch Camb* 1849

Smith Gilbert N 1870 **Gumfreston Tenby** **Rev** MA Member *Arch Camb* 1870

Smith Gilbert Nicholas 1837 Feb 16 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 306*

Smyth Morgan 1670 **Gumfreston H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth Stephen 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Stokes Nicholas 1668 **Monkton** Vicar 1668 Vicar **Pembroke St** Michaels 1686 Feb 13 **Gumfreston** Rector 1688 **Pembroke** Vicar **St Mary's** *WWHR Vol3 P 232*.

Thomas David 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vachan Maurice 1383 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR Vol1 p305*,

White Henry 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Henry 23 8 1651 son **Richard** buried *Gumfreston Parish Register*

White Richard 23 8 1651 son of **Henry White** buried *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Widelock also spelt Widlock or Wedlake John 1359 **Lord of Gumfreston** was a juror at **Tenby**.

WideLock John 1362 two messuages in **Gumfreston** and **WideLock**

William Thomas 1651 Dec. 22 Will dated **Thomas William** of **WedLock** , in the parish of **Gumfreston**, gent.. **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**.

Williams Anne 1-11-1655 married **John Lloyd** -- Married by **Thomas Rogers** JP for **Tenby** *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Williams James 1535 esq. patron **Gumfreston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Williams James 1535 .Sir of Pant **Howel** Carms **Lord** of the Manor of **Gumfreston**

Williams Jo 1693 **Gumfreston** manor , **Williams** Jo esq. 1693 patron **Gumfreston**

Williams John 1670 of **Gumfreston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Williams John 1665 Aug 10 Sir **Gumfreston WWHR Vol1 P 307,**

Williams John 1670 esq. of Ivy Towers **Gumfreston H 3 Narberth Hundred**
Hearth Tax

Williams John 1693 **Gumfreston .**

Williams Mary 1693 **Gumfreston** daughter and heiress of **John Williams** of **Gumfreston** married **Judge John Meyrick** of **Bush**.

Williams Thomas 1904 owned **Wedlock Gumfreston** in and it is now a farmhouse.

Wimberley Conrade Making 1835 Jul 25 **Gumfreston** rector **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Withet John 1543 ChurchWarden **Gumfreston PRO 223/423 ,**

Wogan Ethelred 1665 Aug 10 **Gumfreston** rector **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**
WWHR Vol 1 p 306,

Wogan William 1678-1758 , Diet. Nat. **William Wogan** was born in 1678 at **Penally**. At the time his father **Ethelred Wogan** was rector of **Gumfreston** and vicar of **Penally**, a descendant from the **Wogans** of **Wiston** near **Haverfordwest**. His father died when he was about seven years old and his uncle assisted with his early education at Swansea Grammer School, **Westminster** school, where he was admitted on foundation in 1694 and **Trinity College** in 1700. He then accepted the post of private tutor to the family of **Sir Robert Southwell** and then in 1710 became clerk to his son, secretary to the **Duke of Ormond, Lord** Lieutenant of Ireland. In early 1711 he went to Ireland and the following year entered the army as a lieutenant in the infantry. December 1718 he married **Catherine Stanhope** who was related to the Earls of Chesterfield. She died on 19th **June** 1726 leaving him with an only daughter. **William Wogan** then settled at Ealing Middlesex where he spent his time writing religious books and tracts. He died on the 24th January 1758 at the age of eighty and was buried at Ealing **Eminent Welshmen**

Haroldstone

Haroldston St. Issels, or East Harroldston Haroldstone

The Monastic order in South Wales 1066-1348 - F. G. CowLey.

Haverfordwest Monastery was founded by **Robert Fitz Richard** around 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6s 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities.

The following Churches were appropriated to it:

Haverfordwest value £10 0 0d

Camros value £12 0 0d

Llanstadwell value £6 13 4d

St Ismael's value £8 0 0d

Dale value £5 6 8d

Haroldston value £2 0 0d

Edward Laws says that **Caradoc** the last of the **Welsh** saints was a Brecon man: quarrelling with his master he set up as hermit near Llandaff, then on an island from which he was driven by pirates and then he came near **St. Ishmaels**, **Haroldston**, near **Haverfordwest**. Caradoc's Well was close to the little Merlin stream on the extreme edge of Portfield.

1842 When the common was enclosed in 1842 a road was made over the well. This holy well was the *raison d'être* of **Portfield Fair**. St. Caradoc died in 1124 and was buried in St. **Davids** Cathedral in the left aisle opposite **St. Stephen's** Altar.

On the west side of **Haroldston Hill** is a meanhir which **Giraldus** says was one of those raised on the western coast of Wales by **Harold** after he had ravaged it. There is another on Skomer Island. The name, however, probably came from the **Harold** family, **St Issell** is a corruption of **St Ismell**.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

HARROLDSTON St. Issels, or **EAST HARROLDSTON**, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 337 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the western Cleddau, appears to have derived its name from **Harold**, the founder of an ancient family of distinction that for several generations occupied an old seat here. By marriage with **Alice**, daughter and sole heiress of **Sir Richard Harold**, the seat passed to the family of **Perrot**, ancestors of **Sir John Perrot**, **Lord-Deputy of Ireland** in the reign of **Elizabeth**, and first High Sheriff of this county, who was a native of the place. The ancient mansion is now in a very dilapidated condition. The parish is bounded on the east by the river **Cleddau**, on the west and north by the parish of **St. Thomas**, on the south by that of **Freystrop**; and contains by computation ten ploughlands of the old customary acre, about half of which is pasture, and the remainder arable, with a very small portion of woodland containing a few oak and ash trees. The surface is for the most part flat, and the soil of a Brown colour, with a substratum of clay on the west, and of limestone on the east, side of the parish; producing wheat, barley, and oats. There is a small boundary stream, called Merlin's brook, on which is the village of Merlin's-Bridge, partly in this parish, about a mile and a half distant from the **Church**. A quarry of limestone is worked for a portion of the year, and there is a small grist water-mill.

Fern Hill, a seat here, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by thriving plantations.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £568 parliamentary grant; net income, £66. 10., with a glebe of from nine to ten acres; patron, **James Higgon**, esq..

The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Ishmael**, is a small plain building, called an "old **Church**" even in the reign of **Elizabeth**, and, with a small gallery lately erected, contains about 150 sittings. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**, with a Sunday school held in it, at Merlin's-Bridge, the most populous part of the parish. The hermitage of **St. Caradoc**, it is said, was in this parish; and on a common where the **Haverfordwest** races are held, is a well still called **St. Caradoc's Well**, round which a pleasure **Fair**, or festival, used to be annually held.

Fenton, Tours1811 Haroldston

I return, and at the entrance of the village of **Cartlett** cross the river by the draw bridge at the expense of a half penny a toll exacted from every passenger; thence over the **Quays** to a path that commences at the ruins of the priory, and following the foot of the Hill above the Priory Marsh, conducts me to **Haroldstone** for three hundred years the residence of one the greatest families of this county, the **Perrotts**, who came into possession of it by marriage with **Alice**, daughter and sole heiress of **Sir Richard Harold**. Their principal mansion before that period was **Jestynton** or **Eastington** on the **Haven**, but after they appeared to have been more partial to **Haroldston**, where they continued chiefly to reside.

The house which appears to have been a large and most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan, is now entirely in ruins. Here was born **Sir John Perrott**, the **Lord deputy of Ireland** in the reign but on account of his being at an early period of life sent up to London to take the run of the Marquis of **Winchester's** house, then **Lord treasurer** of England which was the fashionable resort of several of the young nobility and gentlemen of the first rank, and the best school at that time for forming the polite courtier, he passed only a few years of his youth there.

This sort of education, which began in the thirty sixth of **Henry VIII**, begot views and connections that served to estrange him from the place of his birth and the life of a country gentleman. The court was his proper sphere, and there on the accession of **Edward VI** we find him, where he was soon distinguished by the young **Monarch** being advanced to the dignity of Knight of the Bath at his coronation, and continuing ever after in his favour. In **Mary's** time he still followed the court; and in her successors reign was so noticed as to be first made president of Munster, and afterwards **Lord** deputy of Ireland which at last brought him the fate of all favourites, persecution and disgrace. He was recalled from Ireland in 1588, and in 1592 was arraigned at **Westminster** and found guilty of high treason, but sentence was not executed on him for his death in the Tower an end to his troubles and saved him from the scaffold.

Sir John was the son of **Sir Thomas Perrott**, gentleman of the bedchamber to **Henry VIII** and **Mary**, daughter of **James Berkeley** esq.. second son of **Maurice Lord Berkeley**, a lady of the court, who, as **Sir Robert Naunton** (who lived near his time) tells us "was of the **King's** familiarity, adding that if his picture, qualities, gesture, and voice be compared with that of the **King's** they will plead strongly that he was a surreptitious **child** of blood royal".

1920 Haroldston St Issels RCAM Haroldston

The mansion, of which only a few ruined walls remain, was the birth place of **Sir John Perrott** reputed to be a base-born son of **Henry VIII**, and **Lord** deputy of Ireland under **Elizabeth**. **Fenton** states that in his day the residence was 'entirely in ruins – a most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan (*Tour 226*). **J H Parker** assigned the house to the 13th century. 'The **Hall** lit at each end by a small window of two trefoil lights occupies the entire first floor. The rooms below are vaulted' (*Arch Camb 1865 13*). The ruins then consisted of some walls and a tower called the steward's tower of three storeys interior 11

½ ft by 10 ½ ft with a tiled saddle-back roof, a semi detached stair vice and garde-robes, terminating in a corbel table and parapet. The lower story is vaulted. The upper storeys have the remains of fireplaces and garde-robes. The lights were small plain loops. The roof and chimney have since disappeared, leaving only the shell of the tower though it was inhabited within memory. The stone stairs are much dilapidated, and the floors have gone. So far as the ruined walls permit of examination, that seem to show that the dwelling house was square on plan; it connected with the tower by an arched doorway. The mansion was surrounded by a pleasance and walled gardens now overgrown with nettles and brambles so that the whole presents a very different aspect to that described by **George Owen** -'ornamented with groves and otherwise boasting every appendage of luxury and fashionable life, even to pheasants' (*Fenton Tour* 230) – Visited 8th July 1920

Haroldstone House was once one of the grandest houses in the county of **Pembrokeshire**.

The earliest part of the house is a first floor medieval Hall with vaulted under-croft, 15m by 7m, built by the **Harold** family of **Haverfordwest** around the late thirteenth century. Between the mid-fifteenth century until the later seventeenth century, **Haroldston** became the home of one of the most powerful and influential families in **Pembrokeshire**, the **Perrots**. During this period, the house was modernised and enlarged to the plan we see today. Two new Halls were constructed to the west of the original Hall and a service/kitchen range built to the north-east, together with a walled courtyard containing a well to the north. To the east of the original Hall a second larger walled courtyard separated the main quarters from the original gatehouse situated adjacent to the south-east corner of the courtyard. This is the best preserved building on site and is a c 5m square three storey structure with a semi detached spiral staircase which also housed a garderobe. During the seventeenth century the ground floor entrance was filled in to form a vault and the function changed to that of a self contained tower house, later known as the Stewards Tower. Following this conversion a range of buildings were also added directly to the east, over the original gatehouse approach. A rectangular structure in the south east corner of the site, adjacent to Clay Lane, is likely to be the remains of the new gatehouse.

From the eighteenth century, under the ownership of the Pakington family, the house was leased out and fell into neglect; it was largely ruinous by the nineteenth century although the Stewards Tower continued to be occupied until the later part of that century.

Surrounding the house are the earthwork remains of the original formal gardens, some of the finest **Tudor** gardens remaining in Wales. A detailed survey of the house and garden has been carried out by the Royal Commission.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Issel RCAM

The **Church** has been partially rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of nave 28 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, chancel 15 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, south porch, and a single Bell-cote crowning the west gable. There is no structural distinction of chancel. In the north wall of the nave is an early blocked door. The font is Norman type it stands on a circular shaft 9in high and 50 in round; the base is modern –Visited 8th July 1920

1683 **Sir Herbert Perrot** of **Haroldston** states in his will that he had lately rebuilt the decayed **Church** of **St Ismel** at **Haroldston**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was one of the churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas** , **Haverfordwest**.
An

1291, described as Ecclesia Ville Haraldi juxta **Haverford** this **Church** was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £2, the amount payable being 4s, - *Taxatio*.

There is no detailed description or separate valuation given of it in the *Valor Eccl.*, but the yearly value of it and **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, is stated to be £11.

On the state of this **Church** in 1594 we get some interesting light from an entry in *Owen's Pem.*, which translated into English, says "**Haroldston** alias **St. Ishmells**. The **Church** in ruins, and there are no inhabitants save in **Haroldston**; lately bought by **Sir John Perot**, and was parcel of the Priory of **Haverfordwest**."

Under the heading, "Not in Charge": East **Haroldston** alias **St. Issel's Cur. (St. Ishmael)**. **Lord Milford**. £5 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

Haroldston St. Issels. This parish has been denuded of its ancient plate. The present Service is of plated metal comprising a Chalice 8 in. in height; a Paten 7 in. in diam.; and a jug-shaped Flagon with broken lid.

Information from an article written by Charles E. Sinnett.

Ruins of what was once a stately **Tudor** mansion tucked away not far from the river a little way below **Haverfordwest** - Ivy clad and neglected it has remained unoccupied since before 1715 when its young mistress married and moved away. Before the **Tudor** mansion was built in the early 1500's, the site had long been the home of the proud **Harolds** or **Haralds**, a Scandinavian family who had come into these parts long before the Normans invaded these shores.

1301 5th March in the reign of **Edward I**, **Sir William Harold**, Knight was appointed Constable of the **Castle** of **Haverfordwest**.

1342, 20 Dec. his son another **Sir William** - Steward to **Isabella** wife of **Edward III** who was **Lord** of the **Castle** of **Haverfordwest**, was ordered to arrest the ship "**Le Sant Marie**" at the Old Quay **Haverfordwest** for non-payment of dues. This **William Harold** had two sons, **Richard** and **John**. The younger, **John**, lived at **Haroldston** in the west, land the family had acquired before 1307. He died childless. His elder brother, **Sir Richard Harold**, knight, was appointed Steward to the **Lord** of **Haverfordwest**, a position held by his father and grandfather.

1378 There is a record that in 1378 the sum of £8, a sizeable amount in those days, was recovered from him in respect of his wardship of a young lady named **Jane** upon her marriage to one **John Nash**.

Sir Richard Harold had no son, his daughter **Alice** who succeeded to the **Haroldston** estate married **Peter Perrot**, esquire of **Eastington, Rhoscrowther Pembroke**, whom she met at the **Castle** in **Haverfordwest** where he was squire to her father. **Sir Richard** died in the year following her marriage and **Peter Perrot** came to reside at **Haroldston**, where the **Perrots** held sway for almost 300 years. So came to an end the family of **Harold** which had survived in and around **Haverfordwest** for almost 450 years.

For a number of years the **Perrot** family remained in possession of the lordly mansion of **Haroldston** and many of them exerted a popular and powerful influence in the locality. There lived **Sir Herbert Perrot**, the protector of **Peregrine Phillips**, and also a later **Sir Herbert** whose daughter, **Hester**, his inheritrix married **Sir John Pakington**, Baronet of Westwood Worcestershire. At **Haroldston** during the reign of **Queen Anne** (1702-14) the great essayist **Joseph Addison** was a frequent and honored guest, and it was **Sir Herbert** who presented to him his beautiful model character, **Sir Roger de Coverley**, so exquisitely depicted in the *Spectator*. It was there in **Haroldston** at a masked **Ball** that **Addison** first met the **Fair Countess of Warwick** whom he after wooed and won though she proved a prize of somewhat doubtful value.

After the death of **Lady Pakington** in 1715 the family interest in **Haroldston** languished and finally the lordly mansion fell into decay.

MS in the British Museum.

A Calendar dated from the 14c with enclosed coloured pictures of **South Pembrokeshire** peasants with yellow hair and part - coloured clothes performing the appropriate seasonal tasks.

Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council.

Just outside **Haverfordwest**, home of **Henry VIII**'s illegitimate son **Sir John Perrot**. This important ruin has been well cleared in recent years but has subsequently suffered both from structural collapse and vandalism at various points of the scattered complex. Even so, this is a very worthwhile site to visit as it has a number of typical features including an adjoining tower house (known as the Steward's Tower) and the usual barrel vaulted cellar which evidently lay beneath the Hall. Until its collapse in recent years, a particularly tall square chimney formed a notable feature. **George Owen**, the great **Pembrokeshire** historian mentions that **Sir Thomas Perrot** first introduced pheasants into the country in the pleasure grounds of **Haroldston**.

Names connected with Haroldston

Sir John Perrot 1527- 1591 - reputed son of **Henry VIII** and **Mary Berkeley** who later married **Sir Thomas Perrot** - probably born at **Haroldston** in 1527 but later resided chiefly at **Carew** and **Laugharne**.

1577. During the reign of **Elizabeth I** the Privy Council sent an indignant letter to **Sir John Perrot** cataloging the misdeeds of **John Callice** "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one **John Callice**, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at **Milford** was lodged and housed at **Haverfordwest**, and being there known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

Sir John Perrot - G. Douglas James.

Sir John Perrot born 1527 - natural son of **Henry VIII**, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance in appearance, voice and temperament. His mother was **Mary Berkeley**, a lady of the Court and wife of **Sir Thomas Perrot**, a direct descendant of one of the Conqueror's entourage.

Born at

Haroldston, near **Haverfordwest** - noted for his abrasive manner, swearing, ungovernable temper, great strength.

1570, 1575, 1576 - Mayor of **Haverfordwest**.

1548-52 MP for **Carmarthenshire**.

1563-67 MP for **Pembrokeshire**.

1588 MP for **Haverfordwest**.

1551 High Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** - later Vice Admiral for west Wales - part of his responsibilities was the suppression of piracy - but there is a strong suspicion that he shared in the proceeds.

Friend of **Edward VI** who made him a **Knight of the Bath**; relationship acknowledged by **Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth**. Imprisoned by **Mary** for favouring Protestantism and harbouring heretics at **Haroldson**.

One of the four who carried the canopy at **Elizabeth's** coronation - she appointed him **Lord President of Munster** to quell the Desmond Rebellion.

Also one of the wealthiest subjects of the Crown and had a great love for **Haverfordwest** which he endowed with a grant of property.

1591. Falsely accused of High Treason - denounced, it is believed, by **Thomas Cardarn of Prendergast** - condemned to death but **Elizabeth** refused to sign the death warrant - she resolved to pardon him but before the pardon was signed he died in the Tower and was buried in **St Peter's Church** there.

.....

Jones Thomas of **Haroldston** – later knighted—was of Abermarlais **Carmarthenshire --High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1589

Laugharne John of **St Brides** son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott of Haroldstone** He married **Jane** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Phillipps Sir Richard of **Picton Castle** son of **Sir John 1st Bart** by **Anne** daughter of **Sir John Perrott of Haroldston** 1632 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Perrott Sir Herbert of **Haroldston** son of **James Perrott** by daughter an co-heiress of **Sir Thomas Perrott** by Lady **Dorothy Devereux** 1665 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Perrot John 1563 **Haroldston Sir Knt Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire**

Perrot Thomas 1592 **Haroldston Sir Knt Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire**

Perrot James "1597, 1603,1614,1620" **Haroldston Sir Kt Member of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county -**

Perrott James 1628 **Haroldston Sir Kt Member of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county**

Skone Thomas 1872 **Haroldston House County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Addison Joseph 1702 guest **Haroldstone**

Bateman John 1557 Lived near **Haroldstone** – **Edward Herberde** (pirate) committed suicide in his house **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb**

Butler Johan 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax**

Castlemartin John 1405 was appointed, with **Perrot Stephen** of **Haroldston**, to receive the black mail money for **Owen Glyndwr**.

Cole Rees 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred Hearth Tax .**

Collins Hester 30 April 1801 **Haverfordwest**, Spinster Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing a cloak belonging to **Williams, Jonathan Haroldston St Issells**, labourer, lent to **Lawrence Mary**, prosecutors wife. Prisoner lodged at **Haverfordwest**. **Haroldston St Issells**, Prosecutor **Lawrence James, Haroldston St Issells**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David James 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David William 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

De Winton W S 1888 **Haroldstone** new Member *Arch Camb Arch Camb* 1888

De Winton W S esq. 1900 **Haroldston Haverfordwest** *Arch Camb* 1900

Fitz Richard Robert 1291 **Haroldstone** *The monastic order in South Wales 1066 1348 F G CowLey.*

Gibbin Tho 1670 **Haroldston H 4 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harold Of Haroldstone

— The **Harolds** were originally of **Haroldstone** west and afterwards acquired **Haroldston St Issels** **Lewys Dwnn** says that **Alice** was the daughter of **Sir Richard**, the son of **Sir William**, the son of another **Sir Richard**, but this is not borne out by the pedigree in the *Golden Grove Book*. A **Richard Harold** was a witness to **Earl Walter Marshall's** charter to **Monkton Priory**, to **Earl Gilbert's** and **Earl Walter's** charters to **Gilbert de Valle**, and to **Geffrey Fitz Robert's** grant of **Uzmaston** to **St David's**

In 1307 **Harald of Haraudyston** held half a fee at **Haroldstone** west of **Guy de Brian**, as of his barony of **Castle Walwayn** In 1323 **William Harold** was a witness to **Aymerde Valence's** charter to **Slebech**, and in the next year held one fee at **Haroldston St Issels?**, as of the honour of **Haverford**, worth 20 marks in 1326 he held of the **Bishop** at **Warren**, and in 1334, as constable of **Pebidiog**, he was a witness to the grant to the precentor and chapter of **St David's** by **John Gonim** of land by **St Kenox** in **Llawhaden** This was probably the **William Harold** of **Haverford** who did homage to the **King** in 1301' In 1345 **Richard Harold** was present at the arbitration between the tenants of **Peter Russell** and the precentor and chapter of **St David's** this may have been the same man who was a juror at **Pembroke** in 1331

Harold Richard 1378 **Sir of Haroldstone Steward to the Lord of Haverfordwest** had daughter **Alice** acc to **Charles E Sinnett**

Harold John 1373 By a fine in 1373, between **Thomas Fort and Margaret** his wife, plaintiffs, and clerk, defendant, the advowson of the **Church** of **St Aidan** the Welsh, form of **Madog** at **Villa Haroldi** by the Sea, then held by **Joanna, widow of William Harold**, for her life in dower, was granted to the plaintiffs. **Margaret** was probably a co-heiress with **Alice Perrot** --**John** is the person mentioned in the text to whom a confirmation of the custody of the lands of **Peter Perrot** was granted in 1378 he was **Parson** of **Llanerchllwydog** and of the Chapel of **Whitewell**

Harold John lived **Haroldston** died childless **Charles E Sinnett**

Harold John 1386 **Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Coydrath**

Harold Richard 1834 **Sir Alice** daughter and sole heiress *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1834 S Lewis

Harold William 1342 20 Dec **Sir Haroldston** son of **Sir William** --Steward --married to **Isabella** had two sons **Richard** and **John Charles E Sinnett**

Harold William 1326 of **Haroldstone** held **Warren** of the **Bishop**

Harold William 5th March 1301 **Sir Knight, Haroldstone** appointed *Constable of the Castle of Haverfordwest Charles E Sinnett*

Harry Evan 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Higgon James 1834 esq. patron **Church Haroldstone** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1834 S Lewis

Husband Phillip 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas 1540 **Sir Kt of Haroldstone** Married **Mary** daughter and heiress of **James Berkeley** and widow of **Thomas Perrott** esq. 1540 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* was of Abermarlais *Carmarthenshire --High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* again 1589

Kerver Thomas 1493, 17 May .On the 17 May he (the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Thomas** , Kerver, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of **Castle Bigh** and instituted him rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir John Walkyn** last rector there, on the presentation of **William Perott** of **Haroldston** true patron of the said **Church**. And thereof he had Letters in the usual form

Laugharne John 1630 of **St Brides** son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of **Haroldstone** He married **Jane** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lay John 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Long William 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Mathias Henry 1834 **Sir Knt Fern Hill Haroldstone** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1834 S Lewis.

Meyler Arthur 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Newton Richard 1426 - 7 **Sir** - grandson of **John Cradock** appointed *Justice Itinerant of Pembroke* ,1430 **Sir Richard Newton** recorder of *Bristol*,1438 **Sir Richard Newton** Judge of the *Common Pleas* 1439 **Sir Richard Newton** Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*,1448 **Sir Richard Newton** died and was buried at Yatton in Somerset. - he was married twice - first to **Emma** daughter of **Thomas Perot** of **Haroldston** in the county of **Pembroke** - second to **Emmota Harvey** of London - she is buried at Yatton - He had children by both wives.

Nowell Laurence 1553-58 **Haroldstone** Harboured by **Sir John Perrot** at **Haroldston-** was to be Dean of Lichfield **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb**1897

Owen Evan 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Pakington ? 1715 Lady died in **Haroldstone**

Peerce James 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Perot John 1594 **Sir** bought **Haroldston** alias **St Ishmells** -- **Church** was in ruins *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Perott Thomas 1592 **Sir Haroldstone** , son of **Sir John Perrott** acc to **Mirehouse**

Perott William 1493, 17 May of **Haroldston**. On the 17 May the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Thomas ,Kerver**, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of **Castle Bigh** and instituted him rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir John Walkyn** last rector there, on the presentation of **William Perott** of **Haroldston** true patron of the said **Church**. And thereof he had Letters in the usual form.

Perrett Herbert 1670 **Sir of Haroldston Hamleets H 10 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Perrett Herbert 2nd May 1652 of **Haroldston**, now in London, *Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Perrott Herbert 1665 **Sir of Haroldston son of James Perrott** by daughter and co-heiress of **Sir Thomas , Perrott** by **Lady Dorothy Devereux** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Perrot James 1637 Feb **Haroldston** **Sir-** died – illegitimate son of **Sir John Perrot** – succeeded to the **Haroldstone** estates buried in **St Mary's Church Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898 p 29

Perrot John 1577 May 14 **Haroldston** Manor "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent"
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Perrot Thomas 1553-58 **Haroldstone** Harboured by **Sir John Perrot** at **Haroldston-** was his Uncle and had been tutor to **Edward VI** *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb* 1897

Perrot - According to Old Pembrokeshire Families --Henry Owen

The name is Norman-French, and is spelt in various ways, but the authentic spelling is as above given, which was followed by **Sir John Perrot**, the **Lord** Deputy, in his signature to the marriage settlement of his daughter **Lettice** with **Rowland Laugharne**, the duplicate of which is in the

writer's possession curiously enough in the body of the deed the name is spelt **Perrott**. It is still found in France and in disguised forms in many parts of England and Wales. Most of the families of repute who bore it have tried to fasten their pedigrees on to the **Pembrokeshire** line an interesting and impudent example of this is to be found in the "Pedigree of the late **Sir Richard Perrott**, Bart.," which **Fenton** published in his Appendix.' Even the great **William** of **Wykeham** has been claimed for the **Pembrokeshire Perrots**, apparently because his niece **Alice Champneys** married one **William Perrot**, whose son took the name of **Wykeham**.' **Robert Perrot**, a famous musician and man of affairs at Oxford, who died in 1550, is said, on his monument in **St. Peter's Church** in that city, to have been the son of **George Perrot** of **Haverfordwest**, and from him came the Oxfordshire **Perrots**, who continued at North Leigh until 1765. They set up a doubtful claim to be descended from the **Perrots** of **Haroldston** but from the latter were probably derived the **Perrots** of Yorkshire, the most distinguished of whom was **George Perrot**, a baron of the exchequer, who died in 1780.

The three leading branches of the **Pembrokeshire** house were those settled respectively at **Eastington** afterwards at **Haroldston**, **Scotsborough** and Caervoriog. The founder of the house is said to have been

Perrot Stephen 1183 who in the reign of **Henry I** acquired lands at **Narberth**, and married the heiress of **Jestynton Eastington**, but the earlier descents in the pedigree cannot be adapted to this, and furnish another proof that little reliance can be placed on any Welsh, pedigree before the 14th century.

According to **Fenton**,

Andrew, the son of **Stephen**, founded the **Castle** and **Church** at **Narberth** which latter he dedicated to **St. Andrew**, and married **Janet** the daughter of **Ralph Mortimer**, whom **Fenton** describes as Earl of March. **Ralph**, who died in 1246, was the great-grand- father of **Roger** the first Earl of March but this much is certain, that **Narberth Castle** remained for many generations the heritage of the Mortimers. **Andrew's** son was **William**, who married the daughter of **Sir Walter Herford**, and **William's** son was **Peter**, who married the daughter of **Harry Canaston** of **Canaston**.

Perrot Stephen 1307 son of **Perrot Peter**, he married **Mabel**, the heiress of **Castleton** in 1307 he was a juror at **Pembroke**, in 1324 he held of the Earl half a Knight's fee at **Popetovsm** **Popton**, and in 1327 was indicted for a conspiracy against **Richard de Barri**. He had,

Perrot John the heir who married **Jane**, the daughter but not the heiress, as **Lewys Dwnn** states of **John Joce** of **Prendergast**, and died on the 13th January 1349 he held lands at **Pennar**, **Walwaynston** **Wallaston** in **Pwllcrochan**, **Osvameston** **Yerbeston** in **Monkton**, and apparently at **Coedraith**.

Perrot Richard 1349 to whom he granted nineteen acres of land in **Gravelhill** **Greenhill**?

Perrot Thomas 1349 who founded the **Scotsborough** line of **Perrots**, probably by marriage with the heiress.

Perrot Peter 1349 the successor of **John**, kept up the family tradition of well-dowered wives his wife was **Alice**, daughter and heiress of **Sir Richard Harold** of **Haroldston** by **Haverfordwest**, and after the death of **Sir Richard**, **Haroldston** became the chief residence of the **Perrots** of **Eastington**. In 1373 **Peter Perrot** brought an instructive lawsuit against **William Beneger** and **Isolda** his wife for certain profits of a messuage and a carucate of land held by socage tenancy at **Eastington**, which **Isolda**, his father's sister, as his nearest relative who could not inherit, held as guardian during his minority. **William** and **Isolda** pleaded that the land was held by military

service, under which the guardian was not accountable for the rents and profits, but a **Pembroke** jury came and said that the land was held in socage and gave **Peter** £?111 3s. damages." This is a good instance of the advantages of the ancient tenure of free and common socage, to which all tenures by Knight service were converted after the Restoration. **Peter Perrot** died in 1378, and his heir was his infant son **Stephen**

Perrot Thomas 1422 son and successor of **Stephen**- married **Alice**, the daughter of **John Picton**, who in 1422 granted him and his wife **Alice** the daughter of the grantor lands at **Picton** in **Roose** at a yearly rent of two greyhounds. There is also extant a grant by **Thomas , Picton** of **Carew** and his wife **Margaret** to **Thomas , Perrot** and **Alice** of six messuages, a water mill, and a carucate of land at Glinbigh' and Savilageston Sageston in a deed of gift to her son in 1463, his widow was called **Joan** — if this is not an error she must have been a second wife." He is probably the " **Sir Thomas , Perot de-Harfordwest** " who is mentioned by **William of Worcester** as fighting on the Lancastrian side at the battle of **Mortimer's Cross** in 1461.' He was succeeded by another **Thomas** , his son the marriages of his daughters shew the position to which the **Perrots** had now attained

Perrot Jane to **Philip Elliot** of Earwere,

Perrot Ellen to **Richard Wryriott** of Orielton,

Perrot Margaret to **Gruffyd ap Nicholas** grandfather of **Rhys ap Thomas** ,

Perrot Emma to **Sir Richard Newton** of **Newton Weare** by Lanstadwell, **Lord** Chief Justice of the Common Pleas."

Perrot Thomas 1464 . son of **Thomas** an award was given in a dispute which had arisen between his father and the Priory of **Haverfordwest** touching the services at the **Church** of **Haroldston**, which had been given to the Priory by **Sir Richard Harold**, and in the next year he had a successful suit for lands at **Polcaston** and **High Hilton** in the Lordship of **Haverford**. His second wife was **Isabella Wogan**, as appears by a grant, made to her by his son and heir **William** in 1474, of certain lands in the episcopal lordship of Pebidiauk for her life.

Perrot William 1487 appointed **John Perrot** of **Haverford** to be his attorney to take seisin for the Lordship of **Laugharne**" in 1496 he was appointed by **Henry**, Duke of York, **Earl of Pembroke**, and **Lord** of **Haverford** to be sheriff within the Lordship of **Haverford**" then an office for life, and in 1502 there was an award made by arbitrators in a dispute between him and **John Waryn** of **Llawhaden** as to the lands of **Henry Perrot** of Caervoriog, to which his younger son **Jenkyn** succeeded." He also married a **Wogan, Johanna** , and the wills of himself and his wife are extant and were proved in 1503 and 1504 respectively. They were both buried in the Priory **Church** of **St. Thomas** , the Martyr at **Haverford**.

Perrot Owen 1503 **Sir** his son succeeded, **Sir William Perrot** ,but did not survive long. There are several deeds by him, the latest **Owen** found is dated 1522. In 1516, the **King**, as **Lord** of **Haverford**, granted to him and his wife **Catherine** a lease for 21 years, at a rental of £15, of the **King's Mills** at **Haverford**, with the weir and Fishery." He must have been dead in 1524, as in that year the custody of his son **Robert**, during his minority, was granted by the **King** to two Knights."

Perrot Robert 1524 younger son of **Sir Owen Perrot** and **Catherine** would seem to be the **Robert Perrot** who was afterwards **Reader** in Greek to **Edward VI**

Perrot Thomas 1524 eldest son of **Sir Owen Perrot and Catherine** succeeded to **Haroldston** and married **Mary Berkeley**, the daughter of a gentleman of the bed-chamber to **Henry VIII** and granddaughter of **Lord Berkeley**. **Mary Berkeley** was the mother of the most distinguished man of the name of **Perrot**, but he had little right to bear the name, for he was the son of **King Henry VIII**, whom he much resembled in person and character. This was **Sir John Perrot**. As a second Husband **Mary Berkeley** married **Sir Thomas , Johns**, of Abermarlais, co. **Carmarthen**, who occupied **Haroldston** in right of his wife, and was in 1641 the first of the annual sheriffs of **Pembrokeshire**. He was also Knight of that shire

Perrot John 1592 **Sir** made a **Knight of the Bath** at the coronation of **Edward VI**, **Queen Mary** granted him **Carew** in 1554 he was **President of Munster** from 1570 to 1573, and **Lord Deputy of Ireland** from 1585 to 1588, that in 1579 he was appointed **Admiral** of a fleet raised for the defence of Ireland, that he was condemned for treason in 1592, and died in the Tower of London in that year.

There is an excellent sketch of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Perrot was twice married. His first wife, **Ann Cheyney**, came from **Kent** the only issue was a son, afterwards **Sir Thomas , Perrot**. The second wife, **Jane Pollard**, came from Devonshire her mother was a **Prust** a well-known name in **Haverfordwest** and her younger sister married **Sir John Wogan** of **Boulston**. The issue of this marriage was **William**, who died without issue in Dublin in 1597 **Lettice**, who married **Rowland Laugharne** of **St. Bride's**, which she brought to her other **Husbands**, **Walter Vaughan**, of Golden Grove, and **Arthur Chichester**, another **Lord Deputy** of Ireland and **Ann**, who married **Sir John Phillips**, the first baronet, of **Picton**.

Perrot Thomas 1583 **Sir -Sir John Perrot's** son,, married in, under curious circumstances, **Dorothy**, daughter of **Walter Devereux**, **Earl of Essex**, who held **Lamphey** in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him. **Sir Thomas ,** lived at **Haroldston** in his father's life-time he was M.P. for the county in 1593, and mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1586 and he and **George Owen** were the two deputy lieutenants for the county. He did not long survive his father, for his widow in 1594 married **Henry**, **Earl of Northumberland**.

There were two children of the marriage, a son who died young, and a daughter, **Penelope**, who married as her second Husband the famous **Sir Robert Naunton**, but left no issue. The vast **Perrot** estates, were resumed by the Crown on the death of **Sir Thomas .**

Perrot James 1571 **Sir** died at **Haroldston** without issue in 1636, by what title is not certain he never acquired it. He was buried in **St Mary's Church**. He sat in five Parliaments for **Haverfordwest** and in one for the county, and was a distinguished Parliamentary orator, and was also an author of no mean repute he was custos rotulorum of the county in 1603, and mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1605, his name stands first in the roll of common council in **King James '** charter to the town."

By his will, d 26th January 1636, he observed the ancient custom of a bequest to the Cathedral **Church of St David's** he left several legacies for the poor of the town, and devised **Haroldston** to **Perrot Herbert** 1636 son and heir of **Robert Perrot** of Moreton, co. **Hereford**, charged with an annuity of £3 to **John Jessop**, "preacher of the word of God" at **Pembroke**. These **Perrots** had been settled at Moreton for about a century there is nothing to show that they were descended from the **Pembrokeshire** family, and when **Herbert** and his father assumed the **Haroldston** arms, proceedings were taken against them in the Herald's Court by **Thomas , Perrot**, a London **Merchant** who claimed direct descent.

Perrot Herbert 1660 he was knighted at the Restoration lived partly at **Haroldston**, he was sheriff of the county in 1666, and M.P. for and mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1677. He had

three wives 1] **Sibyl, daughter of David Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth, and grand-daughter of the founder of the **Haverfordwest** Grammar School. By her he had a son **Herbert**, who was stabbed in a tavern brawl in Fleet Street, and was buried " in the Middle Temple **Church** in the round within the City of London."

2] **Hester, daughter of William Barlow** of Slebech, by whom he had a daughter, **Hester** and

3] **Susan, daughter of Francis Morris**. **Sir Herbert** died in 1683. In his will he states that he had lately rebuilt the decayed **Church of St. Ismel at Haroldston**, and he maintained the **Perrot** tradition of benefactions to **Haverfordwest**, and gave his lands in the counties of **Hereford**, **Pembroke** and **Haverfordwest** to his daughter **Hester**.

Perrot Hester 1683 married, as his second wife. **Sir John Packington**, the fourth baronet and the original of **Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley**.

Perotte Anne 1591 **Carew** daughter of **Sir John Perotte Knt** married **J Phillipps** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perotte Elizabeth 1591 **Cogerthan** Married **John Price** of **Cogerthan** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perotte Jane 1591 **Picton** married **William Phillipps** of **Picton** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perotte Lettice 1591 **Carew** daughter of **Sir John Perotte Knt** married **R Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perotte Thomas 1591 **Carew Sir-** Son of **Sir John Perotte Knt** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** (note at end by **George Owen** that he had this written down by **Mr Stepnethe**"Cozens to **Mr Stepnethe's** Wief and Children) It was part of a larger collection of **George Owen's MSS** which had gone missing by 1854. **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perotte Wm 1591 **Carew Mortuus** Son of **Sir John Perotte Knt** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** **George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Perrot Owen 1503 **June 7 Haroldstone** son and heir of **William and Jane Perrot** **Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864**

Perrot Thomas 1464 **Haroldstone Sir** dispute between the Parishoners of **Haroldston** and the Priory of **Haverfordwest** regarding the divine service **Perrot Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864**

Perrot William 1503 **June 7 Haroldstone** will probate – directed his body be buried in the **Priory Church** of **Haverfordwest** in the chancel before the picture of the Saviour— wife's name **Jane Perrot** **Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864**

Phillips Peregrine 1692 an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not

conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established **Church**, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman **Hill** Farm which he held from **Sir Herbert Perrot**, of **Haroldston**, and which he converted into an **Independent** house **Church** (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the **Green Meeting**, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on **St Thomas's Green** and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) **Church Haverfordwest**. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this former rector of **Llangwm** was buried near the pulpit at **Haroldston Church**.

Roch Margaret 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Roch Rice 1670 **Haroldston H 3 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Roch William 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Ann born 21 Feb 1832 Merlins Bridge **Haroldston Pembrokeshire** died 7 Aug 1898 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **White, William** on 1 Oct 1854 at **Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Thomas 1670 **Haroldston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Wathan William 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Webb Griffith 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

White William born 21 Sep 1826 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 11 Dec 1905 Salt Lake City Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Thomas Ann** on 1 Oct 1854 at **Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, Eunice** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Wilcocke Phillip 1670 **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Lewis 1670 esq. **Haroldston H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

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Mining Haroldston St Issells

Greenhill Ochre Mine SM 951.140. Small ochre mine half mile south south east of Merlins Bridge. Worked 1911 until circa 1915; abandoned 1918. No.1 Shaft in corner of garden behind No. 35 **Haroldston** Close (at SM 95111411) where small shaft mound is in evidence. No. 2 or Upcast Shaft, on new housing site (at SM 95101400) immediately north of Venns Close, had been backfilled but was recently (1994) excavated to bed rock preparatory to capping. No. 3 Shaft is no longer in evidence but lies beneath the site occupied by Nos. 59 and 61 Pembroke road (at about SM 94911408). *Cloughton 1976*.

Haroldston West

Fenton Tours through Pembrokeshire 1811

Near **Broadhaven** [*Fenton* was travelling along **Newgale** sands from **St David's**]

After leaving the abode of my Rev. friend I proceeded by the **Church** of **Haroldstone**, pleasantly situated on the edge of a **Hill**, forming one side of a sequestered dingle planted with thriving young ash trees.

A little further on I alight to examine a stone pitched on end near the cliff to the right of the road, to try if I could perceive the remains of any thing like characters, on a supposition that this column, as being near the coast, and on the farm of **Haroldstone**, might have been one of the stones referred to by **Giraldus**, who says, **Harold** raised them on the west coast of Wales after he had ravaged it inscribed,

HIC HARALDUS VICTOR FUIT:

But though I cleansed it of the minutest lichen that adhered to it, and removed the sod at base, yet I found nothing that the most visionary antiquary would have tortured into a character of any meaning.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis 1839

Harroldston west, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5½ miles (W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 130 inhabitants. This parish, distinguished by its adjunct from **Harroldston East** or **St. Issels**, like it derives its name from an Anglo-Norman proprietor, who, as well as his successors, was **Lord** paramount over several manors in this part of the principality. The residence of the **Lord** was at this place, which, from the foundations of ancient buildings still remaining, appears to have been formerly of much greater extent than it is at present. The parish is finely situated on the eastern shore of **St. St Bride's Bay** in **St. George's Channel**, and is bounded by the parishes of **Walton** and **Nolton**. It comprises by estimation 1688 acres, of which 1100 are meadow and pasture, 500 arable, 73 wood, and 15 glebe land; the soil is formed of clay and mould in different combinations, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, and oats. There are three small fir plantations; and two inferior stone-quarries, not worked at present. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the Channel, and the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque beauty. The rates are collected by the ploughland. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty; patrons, the Master and Fellows of **Pembroke College**, Oxford, to whom this benefice, together with that of **Lambston**, an adjoining parish, was presented by **Sir John Philipps**, father of the late **Lord Milford** of **Picton Castle**, in this county. The tithes belong to the minister, and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120: there is a glebe of fifteen acres, arising from the bounty, and valued at £14 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Madoc**, has a chancel window in the early English style of architecture, and measures fifty-five by fourteen feet.

1851 Aug 29 **Haroldston West (St Madoc)**

A small **Church** having only a nave and chancel with a modern west porch, and a small squared Bell gable for one Bell. One window on the north appears to have been Norman originally, but now altered; the other windows are modernised. The north door is closed. The chancel arch is Pointed, but very rude, without moulding, and much depressed. On the south side of the chancel is a stone bench; in the nave, a stone bracket. The walls are whitewashed, and there is a large growth of ivy. There is rather a pretty view from the churchyard over the sea, and the open ground is covered with furze.

St Madoc of Fern's Church restored from ruins in 1883.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Madog RCAM**

This **Church** has been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of a nave 32ft by 13 ft chancel 20 ½ ft by 13 ft and a Bell cot above the west gable. No ancient features were retained except the font which is of the usual cushion type. The bowl 24in square outside 19in square inside slopes of to a circular shaft on a square base. The whole has a height of 35 in. The bowl shows signs of a cover. In the south wall of the nave are traces of a blocked door. Built into a stile in the south west corner of the churchyard is the base of a cross 25in by 24in by 8in deep. Visited 16th September 1920.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

The scalloped font and blocked south doorway date the small nave and chancel to c1200. Most of the rest was renewed in the 19c. **St Madoc**, a 6th century solitary monk was a disciple of **St David's** and later became **Bishop of Ferns**. Site has been a place of worship since 6c. **Church** rebuilt 1883-5 by **E H Lingen Barker..**

Haroldstone wood now managed by the National Parks.

Clergy CCED Haroldston west

Higgon James	1743 Curate
Philipps John	1788 Curate
Jones Issac	1788 Curate
Phillips Thomas	1799 Perpetual Curate died 1820
Andros John	1820 Perpetual Curate
Brown Joseph	1820 Curate

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a Perpetual Curacy, and formed part of the endowment of the **College** of **St. Mary**, near the Cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, which was conferred on the **College** is 1368 by **Adarn, Bishop of St Davids**. The **Church** is described as "**Haroldston** by the Sea in Ros" after the grant by the **Bishop** was confirmed by the Pope in 1400. - **Poppas Reg.**

In 1594 it was in the **King's** hands, the **College** having been dissolved. -**Owen's Pem.**

It appears in the list of the possessions of the **College**, and the revenue received from the **Church** was £6 13s. 4d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Not in Charge": west **Harold-ston** Cur. (**St. Padoc**). **Pembroke College**, Oxford, and **Lambston** Cur. **Lord Milford** £5 certified value. - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

6 September., 1880, the livings of **Haroldston** west and **Lambston** were united under an Order in Council.

NOTE. All the presentations from 1799 to 1908; inclusive were made by **Pembroke College**, Oxford.

1851 **Haroldston** west Parish **Church Francis Thomas** , Minister

1929 **Haroldston** west with **Lambston St Madoc & St Ishmael (Lambston)** Incumbent and Curates; **V B Morris**

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

Haroldston west —A modern Bell-shaped Chalice the maker's Mark being for **Peter** and **Wm. Bateman**; height, 5ins.; diam. of bowl, which rests on a trumpet-shaped foot, 3 in. A Paten of plated metal 6 in. in diameter.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Parish of **Harroldston** west – On the 6th of January I visited the above parish. **Mr Thomas** the Perpetual Curate informed me that he had been incumbent of it for the last four years, during which time there had been no day school there. He had made three attempts at establishing a Sunday School, but failed each time for want of pupils to attend. There were only 2 poor families in the parish. The children of one of those (the poorer of the two) went to **Walton West** school, and the other was too careless to send them anywhere. There were two gentlemen of considerable property residing in the parish. Wages were from 1s to 1s 4d in their own finding, and 8d per day with food. They were an industrious class of men but **Mr Thomas** could not speak more for their sobriety than so far a poverty compelled them. **David Lewis** Assistant

RCAM records 1920

Haroldston Hall Broadhaven,
is a double-pile, 2-storey stone farmhouse with a slate roof.

Haroldston Maenhir RCAM

An erect stone standing in the west side of **Haroldston Hill**. It has a height above the level of 74 in a breadth of 23in and a width of 16in. The stone does not appear to have been one of the supporters of a vanished cromlech; but it may have had some connection with the stone circle next described
Visited 18th September 1920

Note – **Fenton** examined this stone minutely in search for “the remains of anything like characters, on a supposition that this column, as being near the coast, and on the farm of **Haroldstone** might have been one of those stones referred to by **Giraldus**, who says, **Harold** raised them on the west coast of Wales after he had ravaged it, inscribed “Hic Haraldus victor fuit” but found nothing that the most visionary antiquary would have tortured into a character of any meaning (*tour p158*)

Cliff Cottage Circle

On the side of the road immediately opposite to Cliff Cottage, and constituting part of the garden walls of Upper Lodge, are numerous boulders which formed a well defined stone circle. A few years

ago they were moved, dressed and used for walling. The entrance to the circle is said to have faced north east. The southern portion was still visible about the year 1896 (*Pemb Arch Survey*). About 100yds to the north is the maenhir – Visited 18th September 1920

Black Point Rath (Promontory Fort) **RCAM**

A typical **Pembrokeshire** promontory or cliff **Castle**, which on the Ordnance survey is styled Rath, about half a mile west of the parish **Church**. A small headland juts into the sea; the cliffs are precipitous, and as viewed from the land there seems to be no means of descent from the enclosed area. A well curved rampart cuts off the promontory from the mainland; the chord of the arc is about 430 ft in length. The bank has a height of 10ft, with a sharp fall of nearly 20 ft to a well preserved ditch some 5ft deep. The entrance is placed at the south east end of the rampart, and the path has been narrowed by natural falls of rock – visited 16th September 1920.

Note traces of an early occupation of the site were met with by the late **Rev J Philipps** of Little **Haven**, who carried out some excavations within the enclosure. He records that “ in the space sheltered by the western bank were two hut circles, which I opened, and found at a depth of from 4 to 5ft charcoal, two stone spindle whorls, ox bones and teeth, apiece of badly baked Pottery and burnt clay floor” (*Pem Arch Survey*).

Castle Meadow (Hill Fort)**RCAM**

The discovery and location of this earthwork is due to the record of the name, **Castle** Meadow in the *Tithe Schedule*. On a field 150 yds north west of **Haroldston** west farm house is the ruined bank of a circular enclosure which had a diameter of about 90 ft. the bank at its best rises to a height of 4ft and has a fall of 7ft to the ground outside. The site has long been under cultivation, with the result that only faint traces of a ditch remain. The entrance has disappeared; it was possibly on the east side. This may have been a medieval cattle enclosure. Visited 16th September 1920.

Rosepool Stone

An erect monolith, 1.2m high, by 1.0m by 0.7m, possibly set on a circular mound, buried & ploughed over c.1970.

Rosepool

Two circular features, appearing on AP (*RCAHMW* AP965020/63),

Possibly Culm Pits,

although there are a number of barrows in the vicinity (Nprn's 305335, 308814).

Rosepool enclosure

A 37m diameter enclosure, bisected by a hedge and defined by a bank to the S but much ploughed-down to the N. there seems no reason why this should not be an enclosure.

Hasguard St Peter

South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P. Valentine Harris.

c1220, **Dugdale**, Huscart. Perhaps from the old Scottish "huskard" - house in or near the cleft.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1849

Hasguard, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Milford**; containing 122 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the south-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of the peninsula that separates **Milford Haven** from **St. St Bride's Bay**. It is bounded by the parishes of **Steynton**, **Walwyn's-Castle**, **Telbenny**, and **St. Ishmael's**; and contains by measurement 1300 acres, the whole consisting of arable and pasture, except about 100 acres of waste land. The soil is partly of a red and partly of a grey tinge, producing the usual variety of grain, but the land is chiefly in pasture. The scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; but the views from the higher grounds embrace some fine prospects over the adjacent country, having in the distance **St. St Bride's Bay** on the north, and **Milford Haven** on the south. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £18. 6. 6., and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**; net income, £170. The **Church**, which is dedicated to **St. Peter**, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance, the style being modern; it is in length forty feet, and eighteen feet in breadth. A **Church** school was commenced in 1842.

The Parish Church 1920 RCAM.,

This small **Church** consists of a nave 42ft, by 16 ½ ft chancel 20ft by 16 ½ ft, south porch and bellcote above the western gable.

The **Church** has been carefully restored and the chancel entirely rebuilt. The original building probably dates from the last quarter of the 12th or first quarter of the 13th century. The chancel arch is round and narrow being only 7ft 2inches. On either side project corbels for a rood-loft. During the 1906 restoration a recess was discovered in the west side of the chancel arch. Though small for a doorway to the rood-loft, it being only 46in high and 33in wide, such appears to have been its purpose, its diminutive size being due to the low chancel arch. The head is trefoiled and the sides and curves are ornamented with circular objects which appear to be intended for Ball flowers. The west wall must at some time have shown signs of collapse, as it has been strengthened externally by a huge buttress which reaches nearly to the top of the gable, and the window, which doubtless originally occupied the gable, has been carried through the buttress; it is now built up. The extreme rudeness of the opening has given rise to the idea that it is coeval with the earliest part of the **Church**, but it is more probably an 18th century example of local restoration. A similar device is seen at **Talbenny**. All the windows are modern. The south porch probably dates from the 14th century; it has a stone bench on either side. The inner doorway is pointed; two steps descend into the **Church**. The font bowl is octagonal on a circular shaft; it is of the 14th century. In the churchyard is the base of a cross: -- Visited 16th September 1920

– The **Church** of **Hasguard** (spelt Huscard) was appropriated to the Priory of Pill. In the *Taxatio* of 1291 the name appears as Hascard.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

The chancel is all Victorian but the nave has a 13c north doorway, a slightly later south porch and bellcote, and contains a 14c font.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1905

Hasguard. —A modern oval-mouthed Chalice and Paten of plated metal. Both pieces are inscribed "**Hasguard Church 1869**" and were supplied by **Philip Ashberry & Sons**, Sheffield. The mouth of the cup measures 4 in. by 3 in.; depth, 4in.; height, 7in.; diam. of circular base, 4 in.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This rectory formed part of the possessions of the Priory of Pill.

In 1291 this **Church**, described as Ecclesia de Huscard, was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £9 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 18s 8d. - **Taxatio.**

Huscarde: - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde **Christopherus Taylor** clericus est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem. Et valet fructus hujus - modi beneficii per annum xxli.

Inde soll in pensione pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno v ixd. Et in visitacione ordinariorum quolibet tercio anno xiiid. Et remanet **Clare** £18 6s. 6d. Inde decima 36s. 8d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Hascard R. (St. Peter)**. Pens. Pri. de Pulla, £1 6s. 8d. Archidiaconus quolibet anno 5s. 6d. Ordinarius quolibet tertio anno 1s. Prior de Pulla olim patr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £36, £80 **King's Books**, £18 6s. 6d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

1851 **Hasguard Parish Church** 1851 **Wm Edmunds**, Rector

1929 **St Peter & St Ishmael (St Ishmael's)** Incumbent and Curates; **D S Williams**

Parish **Church** of medieval origin; chancel rebuilt in the C19th.

Church closed in 1979. **RCAHMW**

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

The State of Education in Wales Hasguard. 1847

I visited this school, which is held in the **Church** on 15th January. I found the master and four little children ensconced in the chancel, amidst a lumber of old tables, benches and desks round a three legged grate full of burning sticks, with no sort of funnel or chimney for the smoke to escape. It made my eyes smart till I was nearly blinded, and kept covering, with ashes, the paper on which I was writing. How the master and children bore it with so little apparent inconvenience I cannot tell. The Rector of the parish is an absentee. His curate is Rector of an adjoining parish where he resides. The principal proprietor of the parish is a Clergyman; there is no resident proprietor. They subscribe nothing towards keeping a school; the present master is lodged and boarded by **Mr James Griffiths**, a neighbouring farmer, as tutor to his family; the day school is merely an expedient to help out his salary; there had been as many as forty of fifty in the school and even a larger number

would attend (it was said) if a good school was established on the spot, which is very “central” for those who are at present without the means of instruction. “ But”, added **Mr Griffiths** “ I don't know how it is elsewhere ; here there's no encouragement ; we have no gentry among us to do anything . The master set three of the children to read the 1st chapter of **St John's** Gospel. They read fairly.

The master said that 16 of his scholars could read. Twelve could read and write; eight were ciphering, and had advanced all of them as far as the rule of three.

There had been no churchwarden in the parish for the last ten years, nor (it was believed) for a much longer period. The Rector repaired the chancel; the rest of the **Church** was repaired by voluntary subscriptions, yet the people continued to go to **Church**. There was no Dissenting Chapel in the Parish nor (a much greater subject of praise) any beer house.

There is no day-school within reach of the children. The nearest (at **Talbenny**, **Walton** west , **Walwyn's Castle** and **St Ismael's**) are all out of distance.

Names connected with Hasguard

Clergy CCED Hasguard

Bevans,	Nicholas		Preacher	
Bevan,	Nicholas	1661	Rector	
Beavans,	Nicholai	1673	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Evans,	Johannem	1673	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Evans,	Johannes	1692	Rector	
Davies,	Thomas	1702	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Eynon,	Thomas	1707	Curate	
Davids,	Thomas	1718	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Council	1718	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Council	1720	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rice,	Edwardus	1720	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Laugharne,	Jacobus	1721	Curate	
price,	Edward	1734	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Williams,	William	1734	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector

Smith,	Rice	1736	Stipendiary Curate
Williams,	William	1739	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Smith,	Rice	1739	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Higgon,	John	1744	Stipendiary Curate
Murrow ,	Thomas	1762	Stipendiary Curate
Smith ,	Rice	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Bowen ,	James	1765	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Bowen ,	James	1768	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Morgan ,	John	1768	Stipendiary Curate
Harris ,	John	1768	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Summers ,	James	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Williams ,	John	1793	Curate
Davies ,	Joseph	1795	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Harries ,	John	1804	Rector
Bird Allen ,	David	1804	Curate
Jullian ,	Peter	1809	Stipendiary Curate
Jones ,	Thomas	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Harris ,	John	1820	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Levett ,	John	1820	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Edwards Tucker ,	William	1834	Stipendiary Curate
Levett ,	John	1835	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Edwards Tucker ,	William	1835	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector

Bowen Anne 1821 married **Webb George of Hasguard** and through her inherited the **Camrose** property in 1821 took the surname and coat of arms of the **Bowens**, . They had a son **Hugh Webb Bowen**

Bowen Hugh Webb of **Camrose** son of **George Webb** of **Hasguard** married twice and the heir to the **Camrose** estate was **Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb**

Davies Joseph 14 January 1818 **Hasguard** Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods **Herbrandston** Prosecutor **Warlow Rev William** minister of the gospel Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 14 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Edwards John 1 December 1818 **Hasguard** Labourer Offence Theft of wool belonging to prosecutor and **Phillips John Edmund Laugharne** , **St Brides** Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Edwards John 14 January 1818 **Hasguard** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese, **Herbrandston** Prosecutor **Warlow Rev, William**, minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony, not for burglary Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

James Francis 9 February 1773 **Hasguard** Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering closes on land owned by **Rowland Phillips Laugharne, esq., Anne his wife** and **Francis John Meyrick, esq.,** in the possession of the prosecutor. **Hasguard** Prosecutor **Webb George** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Richard 9 February 1773 **Hasguard** Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering closes on land owned by **Rowland Phillips Laugharne, esq., Anne his wife** and **Francis John Meyrick, esq.,** in the possession of the prosecutor. **Hasguard** Prosecutor **George Webb** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Mary 15 September 1795 **Camrose** Married, Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money and wearing apparel. Indicted twice for the fact, the other for theft. **Hasguard** Prosecutor **Davies Anne** widow Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mends Robert 2 December 1775 **Hasguard** Farmer Offence Forcible entry into prosecutor's message and ejectment therefrom. **Hasguard** Prosecutor **Griffiths Richard,** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Meyrick Dr. Rowland **Bishop** of Bangor married **Barrett Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick** had four sons and two daughters

Barrett Katharine, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick**, who married **Dr. Rowland Meyrick Bishop of Bangor**, died 1593, tomb **Hasguard Church**, near **Milford Haven**

Taylor Christopherus 1534 .clericus rector **Hasguard St Peter**, ***Valor Eccl***

Hearth Tax 1670 Haskard Parish

Bevan . Nicholas. Haskard H 2

Vaughan John . .	Haskard	H
Browne Joseph .	Haskard	H
Hay William. . .	Haskard	H.
Lewis John	Haskard	H 2
David John for forge .	Haskard	H
Moyle John	Haskard	H
Tasker Francis . .	Haskard	H.
Collins . Thomas .	Haskard	H 3
Fortune William	Haskard	H 2
Evans Rees	Haskard	H
Browne Thomas .	Haskard	H 3
Morice John	Haskard	P
Smyth . John. . . .	Haskard	P

Haverfordwest

Haverfordwest always intrigued me. It seemed to have been built in two halves, one down near the river and another upon the tops of steep hills. To have to climb up the **Hill** to the library or up another Hill to the Records Office in the **Castle** were often difficult for me and caused to be short of breath.

This is a collection of Jottings about the town but writing it up does make me wonder. There was a Ford there the lowest on that part of the river yet there does not seem to be any remains or records going back prior to the Normans. Yet it would have been an ideal place, in my opinion, for pre Norman fortifications or even a **Roman** fort. Of course, until the bridge was built, it was not a place we visited from my side of the water very often as it was easier to go to **Carmarthen** for shopping than queuing up to cross the ferry, or go down to Swansea on the train. It was though a place I loved to explore, going down Streets with a mixture of modern and old buildings, round the old Priory, examining the wood carving in **St Mary's Church**. I would go the **College** for two half days a week and spend the rest of those days exploring.

Yes, it is a place that intrigues me.

South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P. Valentine Harris

Haverfordwest. c.1188, Gir. Camb. **Haverfordia**. c.1200,

Haverforde. Probably from the name of a Norse settler, the "Ford" meaning "fjord." It has been suggested, however, that it came from haefer, (he goat), but although Fords are often named after animals, it would seem unlikely that the Ford would be used by one sex only. The borough was in someway affiliated with **Hereford** and to distinguish it the "west" was added.

In the writings of **Giraldus Cambrensis** it is referred to as '**Haverfordia**'

Wade 1913 the **Welsh** name said to have been **Caer Alun**.

Barber 1802

The town of **Haverfordwest** irregularly built on the steep bank of the river may now be considered as the capital of **Pembrokeshire**; as well on account of its superior extent and opulence as from its having lately become the place of the grand session. But the Streets are narrow and dirty and so steep as to be seriously dangerous. A few good houses, among which is a residence of the dowager **lady Kensington**, start up here and there; but in such situations, as to convey no look of importance to the place. However commerce may have diffused wealth through the town, and proclaimed it the successful rival of **Pembroke**; yet, compared with the clean, placid, and respectable mien of the latter, it ensures no pre-eminence of esteem from the tourist: it may, indeed, present to him the idea of a purse proud shopkeeper strutting before a decayed gentleman.

The **Castle**, seated on a cliff adjoining the town, is said to have been built by **Gilbert Earl of Clare**, in the reign of **King Stephen**, and was occupied by the **Flemings**. Though still possessing considerable portions of its former importance, yet, en-grafted with modern additions to fit it for the county jail, it has little picturesque attractions. A wall connected with the **Castle**, which once surrounded the town, is still in part standing: a good Quay, customs house, a free school, a charity school, and an almshouse, are among the public concerns of this town. Of the three churches that it boasts, that of **St Mary** is a neat building; and its spire, covered with shingles and warped from the perpendicular, has a curious effect. A short distance southwards of the town near the river, are some remains of a priory of Black Canons founded by **John de Haverford**.

The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales - Benj. Heath Malkin 1804

Built on the steep side of a high Hill so as to be highly inconvenient if not dangerous for carriages and horses and the more so as the Streets are very ill paved. There are some good houses especially in the upper part; but the irregularity of the avenues and the narrowness of all but one or two Streets with the houses piled confusedly upon one another, the lower windows of some looking down upon the roofs of others render it intricate and unsightly on the entrance, though the approach is striking. The Market here is one of the largest and most abundant in Wales, particularly for fish, in great plenty and variety. It is also a large corn Market and there is a great Fair for horses and cattle of all kinds, on the 7th of July **St Thomas** 's day by which they mean **St Thomas a Becket** the tutelary saint of the upper town.

There is a cotton mill near **Haverfordwest** which employs about 150 people and this is the principal manufacture of the town.

Fenton, Tours (Town) 1811

A ride of five miles brings me to **Haverfordwest** by the Marlan's Bridge and Poorfield. But both these names are corrupted, for they ought to be **Magdalen's** or Mawdlen's Bridge and Portefield; for a deed I have had occasion to examine, dated between three and four hundred years back, that common is mentioned as having belonged to one **De la Porte**, who granted it to the **Corporation** and the Mawdlens referred to as near Le Portefield.

In the field to the right of the road after passing the bridge there are the remains of an old building now nearly hidden by cottages most likely of the old penitentiary here alluded to. To the left, a little way up the hollow through which the brook passed under Mawdlen's Bridge holds its course, at the foot of the common, also the noted **Cradock's** well, whose sanctity and supposed virtue were derived from it having been a favourite haunt of that hermit saint whose cell was at **Haroldston** at the end of this dingle, then called after the name of the saint whom the **Church** was dedicated to, **St Ismaels**, or, as **Giraldus** calls it **Isam**. Here, till of late years a sort of vanity Fair was held on Easter or **Whit** Monday, and perhaps not discontinued even to this time.

[As to the **Flemings**]

We have nothing in detail, either as to the manner of their arrival, the nature of their settlement, or the number and quality of their leaders. But there is every reason to think that there were few men of Rank among them, and that they consist of a multitude of the lower orders, nearly on an equality

to be disposed of as soldiers, artificers, and manufacturers at the will of the Norman chieftains who had already taken root in the country.

The town of **Haverfordwest**, indisputably the largest and most central in the county, was once the capital of the possessions of the **Flemings**, and was well situated to defend the promontory of Roos they had begun to occupy, after having driven out the natives, as being the frontiers of their newly-acquired territory, on a navigable river, and placed so as to give them full command of the more mountainous district of the county, whence alone they had to dread an alarm. It was fortified by a very strong **Castle** built on a rocky eminence overhanging part of the town and the river, and surrounded with an embattled wall entered by four gates, three of which I remember up and perfect; That at the entrance to Bridge Street, that opening into the precinct of the **Castle** at **St Martin's** and that at the end of the Shut Street near the Blue Boar Inn. The fourth I am informed was at the upper end of Market Street.

The town, if we take in the suburbs of **Prendergast** and **Cartlet**, is unquestionably the largest town in this county, as the whole is closely built on and cannot be seen at one view, there being several inequalities in the site, so that look at the town from whatever point you may, much of it is foreshortened. The finest view of it is on the approach to it from the **Narberth** or **Fishguard** roads. The principal part of it lies on a steep declivity, facing east with a view of the mountains sloping down to the Cleddau the western river of that name. The Streets from being so steep, particularly High St and Market-street are to strangers unpleasant for walking, and dangerous for riding, but having such a fall contribute much to the health of the place, a circumstance that more than counterbalances the trifling objections to their form and disposition.

Town Hall

The town Hall above the Market house is a respectable and commodious building, but it is to be wished it had been placed anywhere else than where it is, as it entirely obstructs the view of the east end of **St Mary's Church**, and takes away from the importance of that venerable edifice.

Old Town Jail

The old town jail joined the churchyard wall of **St Mary's** in a low and crowded part of the town, and was itself very confined; but a new fabric, free from all objections of the other, has lately risen in **St Thomas ' Green**, in a high and airy situation.

Free School

The town has a free school well endowed, and has maintained considerable reputation for many years, which I never pass without feeling a veneration for it, and never couple it with the name of the **Rev John Whitcombe**, without a degree of affection for his memory as a polite scholar and a kind indulgent master. (*Fenton* was a scholar at this school)

Tasker School (Howard)

Among other charitable institutions in this town, there is an almshouse and a school for the instruction and clothing of twenty four boys and twelve girls, in reading, writing and arithmetic, supported by the donation of **Mrs Mary Howard**, who, by her will dated August 2nd 1684, left a competent sum for this benevolent purpose

Glyndwr's Insurrection

In **Glyndwr**'s insurrection the town of **Haverfordwest** was garrisoned for **Henry IV**, where the Earl of Arundel made so gallant a defence against the French forces which had been sent to the assistance of the **Welsh** insurgents, and immediately after their landing sat down before **Haverfordwest**, that they were obliged to raise the seige, but not before they had set fire to the town and suburbs.

There is a public walk following the summit of the **Hill** above the river, and the ruins of the priory open to a fine view of the mountains and other striking objects at a distance and the beautiful windings of the river just below.

John Brown History of Haverfordwest c1820

We proceed [along] Shut Street, and make our observations as we proceed. Almost all the houses in this part are miserable thatched hovels, with manure heaps to the front. Pavements are a long way in the future, for there is not even a raised causeway. Our progress, as we keep to the line of houses, is constantly interrupted by a horse-bench outside of every public house. These latter are very numerous, and from their doors streams forth an everlasting smell of new drink, for the inmates are constantly brewing. A publican being asked concerning the age of the ale he was supplying to his customers, is said to have replied that it would be a fortnight old the following Thursday week. Observe, too, how frequently we are met by people with disfigured countenances, faces ploughed with small-pox, and eyes terribly bleared, for vaccination was at that day unknown, and the dreadful disease spread like a pest, as indeed it was. "Moping idiots and madmen gay," too, constantly cross our path. Troops of neglected children playing about, girls and boys approaching adolescence, with bare feet and legs, for shoes and stockings were a luxury in that day. These would grow up heathen, were it not that Sunday Schools have been introduced, to which these poor children are brought, and religious instruction is given.

Passing down by a wretched block of houses called Rat's Island we come' to a slightly improved state of things where Dew Street commences. Here there are good residences. Fronting the west is a substantial building, partly used as a prothomolary's office, and on basement is the Butter Market. A little beyond is the town conduit, from which a lot of elderly Females are busily engaged in carrying water to the housekeepers in the neighbourhood. A scant supply it must have been. In a line with the west side of Shoemaker's Street, now Market Street, one of the churchyard gates stood fronting High Street, leaving some thirty or forty feet of the **Church** wall unenclosed. Against this wall, and directly fronting Shoemaker Street, we observe a low flagged bench, with a pent-house over it, on which the fishwomen, our friends "the **Langums**," expose their ware. This, for some reason or other, was known as " Penniless Bench." '

And at this point the crowded state of the traffic begins, for half-way up Shoemaker Street, tables and "standings" obstruct the thoroughfare: shoes and fruit and other commodities, being here exhibited. Turning the corner down towards High Street, we pass into the precincts of the Meat Market; and the street, being most inconveniently narrowed by the Shire Hall and the stores underneath where the beef is hung, is fairly blocked up. Whoever constructed the building (it stood for at least a couple of centuries), and crammed it into such a space, had a talent for packing which would not have disgraced Billingsgate. The small carcasses, Mutton and veal, were hung round the churchyard walls. There is a tradition that a tree stood in the churchyard formerly, on which meat used to be hung. The Council records speak of a shop being let in the yard to **Elizabeth Angell**, widow. As you may expect, the "shoving" (a local word) is terrible. Passing through, we emerge into High Street, where the space widens. The Market days are harvest time to the shops and public

houses,—the Talbot, the Fleece, the Tuns, the Coach and Horses, and the Dolphin, are all upon the spot and full of customers. I fancy little but home-brewed is consumed, for spirits have hardly been introduced, and the beer of that day (it would be of the kind called tenpenny) would not much tend to intoxicate.

But the day passes on, and the country people are gone home, and the town subsides into its usual quiet. And now the frugal and homely and thoroughly enjoyable side of its life appears. The tradesfolk have been too much occupied to sit down to a midday meal, and the good wife has prepared a savoury hot supper for the family; and seated round the little "balled fire," for the use of Seaborne coal, as Holingshed calls it, has not been yet introduced, a pleasant evening is spent, fit preparation for the Sabbath, "sweet day, so calm, so pure, so bright." And so we too will quietly suspend our survey.

On the Monday going past **Potters**," situate just below the old ShireHall, we proceed down High Street, where most of the **Independent** town families lived, to a point where it diverged into two very narrow Streets again. These were called the Hack and Front Short Row. Here there lived a very miscellaneous lot of people, some possessed of means and others very poor. Opposite Hill Lane, which ran down at right angles, there was a forge kept by a well-known character of the name of **Jermyn**. His Smithy had two entrances, so it was a short cut from one Row to the other. Few passed through it without receiving a salutation, often accompanied with a shovelful of cinders.

At the end of the Row or block of houses thus dividing the street there was a filthy lane called Drawbridge Lane. (Here now stands Victoria Place.) This, in some seventy yards or so, led to the Drawbridge, a rickety structure kept by an old man named **Robin Rees**, who answered to Dickens' description to the life, and made you believe **Sam Weller's** theory, that post-boys and donkeys never die, but pass away from one set of miseries to another and become pike keepers, where they have plenty of opportunities of venting their spleen on other unfortunate humans.

To return to the Short Row. If, instead of going on straight towards the river, you turned abruptly to your left hand, you would pass in front of the principal hotel, the **Castle**, and another sharp turn landed you in Bridge Street, a then important thoroughfare, which passed, you would find another turn to the old stone bridge.

A Tour of Pembrokeshire 1823

We had good horses and a steady civil lad to drive us, son of the man who kept the Green Dragon at **Pembroke**. His name was **Edward Jones**. The entrance into **Haverford west** is very steep and slippery but the boy was very careful and used to the road, he soon put us down at the Castle Inn, a very comfortable nice Inn and I must particularly notice the waiter who was remarkable civil, communicative and yet not officious, attentive to everything you want. While we were waiting something to eat, **Lord Beresford** and suite passed for **Milford Haven** on the route to **Waterford**. We observed some fine hounds about the street and the Watch informed us that they had a subscription pack of 60 couples. After we had had a walk round the town, we sat down to a good dinner after which we had another walk and saw the **Castle** where the prisoners are confined and also saw several lime kilns at work. The **Castle** is situated on a high rock and seems a place of great strength. We returned home and had some coffee, smoked some cigars and then retired to bed – which were very good indeed and comfortable.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins 1895

A long league's trudge still separates us from **Haverfordwest**; so we breast the easy slope of Drudgeman's Hill, and presently descend to Merlin's Bridge, spanning an affluent of the Cleddau. A

scattered group of cottages that overlooks the stream bears some slight traces of the Chapel that formerly stood here. A kind of Vanity Fair was formerly held in the vicinity, when the country folk foregathered at **Cradock's Well**, a wonder working spring frequented by a hermit who had his cell at **Haroldston**.

The **Perrots** of **Haroldston** were great people in their time. Here dwelt the gallant **Sir John Perrot**, **Lord** Deputy of the Sister Isle in Good Queen Bess's reign; also **Sir Herbert** of that ilk, the contemporary and friend of **Addison**, who is said to have been the original of that pink of courtesy, the incomparable **Sir Roger de Coverley**.

Let us glance back into the past as we stroll through the clean bustling Streets of the little western metropolis.

From the earliest times **Haverfordwest** held a position second only in importance to that of **Pembroke**, as a bulwark of 'The Little England beyond Wales'

Its **Castle**, built by **Gilbert de Clare**, first **Earl of Pembroke**, stood as a protection to the English settlement against the incursions of the hardy mountaineers, who had been driven back by the advancing immigrants upon the wild **Hill** fastnesses of the interior.

The lofty walls of **Gilbert's** ruined **Castle**, dominating the town that clusters around its feet, and the medieval churches that rise amid its steep, paved Streets, recall the vanished past of **Haverfordwest**; while a characteristic vein of local dialect, which lingers yet despite Board Schools, attests the foreign ancestry of some of the worthy townsmen.

Curiously enough, **Haverfordwest** forms a county all to itself; and is further distinguished by the fact that, alone among the towns of Great Britain, the place boasts a **Lord Lieutenant** all its own. A privilege obtained from the Crown by a very early charter when **Pembrokeshire** was a County Palatine.

The town formerly returned its own member to Parliament, but of late the representation has been merged in the districts of **Pembroke**, **Tenby** and **Haverfordwest**.

Market day in Haverfordwest. Timmins 1895

The big travel-stained wagons of the wholesale traders, drawn by sturdy large limbed horses, trundle slowly through the crowded Streets of the old town; while the distinctive tones of the 'broad Harfat talk' greet the ear upon every side.

Wending our way down the steep High Street we bear away to the right at the bottom of the Hill and traverse one of the oldest quarters of the town. Presently we descry a low browed entrance opening upon the footpath. The massive nail studded door with its quaint lion headed knocker, being en-framed by liberally moulded jambs. Passing beneath this ancient portal we are admitted to an interior beautified by the rare old oaken staircase which gives access to nicely panelled chambers whose fireplaces retain their original blue Dutch tiles painted with scenes from Biblical history.

To the rear of the dwelling house stands a flour mill of antiquated type; yet driving, withal a brisk trade in its Green old age. A well trained old horse, the mainstay of the establishment jogs round in the mill and supplies the motive power.

Stepping out to the rear, we find ourselves upon the riverside Quay, along which we now make our

way. groups of bulky stone warehouses flank the grass grown wharf, which presently opening out, reveals the Bristol Trader, a little semi-nautical inn, with its trim bit of garden abloom with hollyhocks and nasturtiums; an old time spot frequented by waterside gossips, and fraught with vague echoes from that wide outer world where men 'go down to the sea in ships'

Haverfordwest Records Events and Places

1173 **Henry II** visited **Haverfordwest** on his return from Ireland. After defying Merlin's prophecy by standing on the 'talking stone' at **St David's** he rode to **Haverfordwest** and spent the night in the **Castle**.

1187 **Archbishop Baldwin** and **Giraldus** preached the Crusade with great success – **Rev James Phillips** (*Arch Camb* 1898) 'The Archdeacon's eloquence was remarkably effective on that part of the audience who had not understood a word of the sermon. To crown all, a blind woman was restored to sight by pressing on her eyes some of the earth on which the archbishop had stood'

13c "The Crypt", at the corner of High Street and Market Street and opposite **St. Mary's Church**, was the under-**Croft** of a dwelling of the thirteenth century.

1200 In about 1200 **Robert de Hwlffordd** granted a site to the **Augustinian Canons** to found a priory on the low-lying land beside the western Cleddau.

1207 **Robert de Hwlffordd** was given the right to hold a **Fair** and a Market, in the town in 1207. The Market was held on Sundays in Queen's Square, but later on Saturdays

1217 **Llewelyn ap Iorwerth** and threatened the town – only averted by the intervention of the **Bishop** and the promise of a heavy ransom and twenty hostages from **Rhos** and **Pembroke** of the 'noblest'

1220, **Llewelyn ab Iorwerth**, Prince of North Wales, taking advantage of the absence of the **Earl of Pembroke**, who had been appointed by **Henry III.** to the command of his forces in Ireland, laid waste the territories of that nobleman in Wales, and extended his ravages to this place, but was unable to make any impression on the **Castle**.'

1246 The **Dominican (Black) Friars** obtained donations from **Henry III**, in 1246, to establish a friary at **Haverfordwest** on a site that has not been identified. In 1256 they moved to a more convenient site, on the banks of the western Cleddau, behind Bridge Street.

1246 Leper hospital recorded at bottom of Merlin's Hill.

At Merlin's Bridge, on the south side of the town, was a Chapel dedicated to **St. Magdalene** and a leper hospital. The name of the bridge was corrupted to Maudlyn's Bridge and later it became Marlan's Bridge before assuming its present form.

1264 **Humphrey de Bohun** fortified the town with walls stretches of which still remain in Castleton, as the area around the **Castle** was known.

There is some question about the number of Gates, **Phillips** (*Arch Camb* 1898) states that there were four gates; the South Gate near the upper end of [Street; The west Gate , at the lower end of Dew Street between the Fish Market and the Grammar school; the North Gate near the 'Rising Sun' in North **St**; and the Red Gate on the bridge and that only in two places does any portion of the old walls remain; On the North Parade , near the Wesleyan Chapel, and behind the gardens of Harford Terrace in **Quay St**.

Another source states that there were five gates: St. Martin's Gate, North Gate, East Gate, South Gate at the upper end of Market Street, and West Gate, in Dew Street.

Wade (1913) states that '*Early Records* imply there were once six gates and that the sites of five are known being the south at Market Street, the west in Dew St, the East of **St Martin's** at the bottom of **Church Street**, the North near the spot that still bears that name and the Red gate at the bottom of Holloway..

1276 The 'Gate Keepers of **Haverford**' arrested and handed over to the **King; Eleanor, the daughter Simon de Montfort** and one of her brothers. She had come from France to marry **Prince Llewellyn her fiancé. King Edward (her cousin)** held her prisoner for two years but then released her to marry **Llewellyn**.

1284 'The town of **Haverford** recovered, before the Justices of the **Lord King**, sitting at **Haverford** as a tribunal, the liberties of which **William de Valence Earl of Pembroke** had long despoiled the town'

1289 **Humphrey de Bohun III** exchanged the **Castle** with the queen, **Eleanor of Castile**, wife of **Edward I**, and she spent large sums of money on restoring the towers and the curtain walls. From now onward, the **Castle** and the lordship remained mostly in royal hands. **Edward I gave it to his son, the first English Prince of Wales. Edward III gave it to his mother, Isabelia of France, and in**

1343, it passed to her **grandson, Edward the Black Prince**

1291. The monastic order in South Wales 1066 -1348 - F. G. CowLey

Haverfordwest Monastery was founded by **Robert Fitz Richard** around 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities.

The following Churches were appropriated to it:

Haverfordwest value £10 0 0d.

1304 September. 29th a complaint by **Wm. Pierre, Merchant** of Majorca and **Domingus Peris, Merchant** of Seville, of the illegal seizure of their ship and cargo, coming to England to trade, by several Masters of English ships, amongst others **Richard Parkemer**, master of La Note of **Haverford**.

1324. 360 burgages.

1349 Black Death - decimated the population of the town

Late 1300's **Richard II**. honoured the town with his presence, and conferred upon it many valuable privileges: during his stay he confirmed a grant made by **Robert Niger**, of a burgage in **Haverfordwest**, to the Friars Preachers.

14c ? **Quay St Tower House** A medieval vaulted tower house, with walls of random rubble and seventeenth century roof trusses. It was relocated to St Fagan's in 1983. The building is best understood as a Quayside storehouse with accommodation above. It has now been re-erected at **The National History Museum, St Fagans**. A BBC documentary tells the story of its historic context and its re-erection at St Fagans: 'Brick-by-brick: rebuilding our past' (Series 1, episode 3) first shown on 20 April 2012 and presented by **Dan Cruickshank and Charlie Luxton**.

R.F. Suggett/RCAHMMW/April 2012.

1376. 422 burgages.

1400c In the reign of **Henry IV.**, the command of this fortress was entrusted to the **Earl of Arundel**, who valiantly defended it against the assaults of the French auxiliaries whom **Charles VII.** of France had sent over to the aid of **Owain Glyndwr**. These forces, immediately after landing at **Milford** advanced to this place and laid siege to the **Castle**, but they experienced so formidable a resistance from the garrison, and sustained so considerable a loss in their numbers, that, after setting fire to the town and suburbs, they were compelled to abandon their attempt to reduce it.

1404-5 In the Reeve account of the town of **Haverford**, 6s is allowed for the custody of the six gates of **Haverford**.

1477. First evidence of a fulling mill is in 1477 when the site of a pandy called "Ancellislade" was arrented. (*Cal of Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire, I, 97*).

1479 the town was incorporated by a charter of **Edward**, the nine-year old Prince of Wales and **Lord of Haverford**, "on the mandate of the **Lord**, his father **Edward IV** and with the consent of his mother, the Queen." The charter decreed that the town should have a mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and burgesses, and conferred upon it the status of a county, designated as the county and town of **Haverford**".

1485 August **Henry of Richmond (later Henry VII)** entered **Haverfordwest** amid great rejoicing

1485 The Ford which is referred to in the town's name was a little above the site of the new bridge Friars Lane and was the chief crossing for the traffic between **Roose** and **Dungledy**. This was the "Ford" of **Haverford**, which **Henry Tudor** crossed with his army, after landing at **Dale** in August 1485, on his way to Bosworth Field where he defeated **Richard III** and became **King Henry VII**, the founder of the **Tudor** dynasty.

1485 After the victory at Bosworth Field, **Henry VII** conferred **Haverfordwest** on his uncle, **Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke** He died in 1495

1495, the lordship returned to the royal line in the person of **Henry, Duke of York, later Henry VIII**. He gave it to

1532 **Anne Boleyn** when he made her Marquess (the title then used, and not Marchioness) of **Pembroke** in 1532

16c **Haverfordwest** had 8 guilds including Glovers, Feltnakers, Tailors and Saddlers.

1536 the lordship was abolished, under the Act of Union which stated that "the lordship of **Haverford** shall be united, annexed and joined to and with the County of **Pembroke**

16th century almshouse, demolished 18th century

1535 - 6. At the Dissolution, **Haverfordwest** Priory had a fulling mill in "le Mawdlynes" on "le Priors Hyll" leased at will, along with a meadow and a small close to **Henry Cathern** and **John Sutton** for 32s a year. (*SC6 Henry VIII, 5280, m.1d*)

Acc/to **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** (site report 267): On the site of an existing mill building east of **St Thomas ' Hospital**; medieval footings have been found.

1536 **St Thomas 's Augustinian Priory** at the time of its dissolution in 1536; said to be haunted by the ghost of a monk.

Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Pembroke. MS. Donat Mus Brit 6366 fol. 272. 1542

Rex xxvj die Junu concessit **Roger Barlowe** et **Thomas Barlowe** illud maneruim sive praeceptor de **Slebiche**, ac rectorias 7c de **Slebeche Bulston** et **Martheltwy**, ac etiam maneruim et rectoriam de **Mynwere** ac scit &c prioral de **Pyll & Monasterii de Haverfordwest**, et scit. nuper Domus Fractrum de **Haverford** habend eis, haered et assign suis imperptuim ro ixij.

(**Thomas Barlow** is described as Clerk of Catfeld in the county of Norff. **Roger Barlow** gent of Slebych).

1543 The status of the town was reaffirmed by the Act of Union in 1543,

1558 April 9th **William Nichol** was burned at the stake in High St near the entrance to Dark St

1563 the tolls on the fish Market,, amounted to £4, and those of the beef shambles to £7.13.7, but £2.16.8 had to be spent on repairs.

1566 charter of **Queen Elizabeth** gave to the **Corporation** for twenty one years 'the rectory and advowson of **St Mary**, the **Haverfordwest** mills, certain tenements, with rights on the forests of **Narberth** and **Coedrath**'

1577. Letter from the Privy Council of **Elizabeth 1** to **Sir John Perrot** cataloguing the misdeeds of **John Callice**.

"Whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one **John Callice**, a notable pirate frequenting that country and arriving lately at **Milford** was lodged and housed at **Haverfordwest**, and being there known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

1610. Status of the town renewed by **James I**

The affairs of the town were governed by a common council the members of which would be "Twenty-four of the honestest men of the town" . The mayor, who was appointed annually, was also a magistrate, coroner, escheator, clerk of the Market and admiral of the port, and the sheriffs, bailiffs and sergeants at Mace had to attend upon him whenever necessary "in their gowns and civil apparel and not in cloaks or any apparel of light colour not befitting their place", on pain of a penalty of 10s. **Haverfordwest** had a sheriff because it was a county, a privilege it shared only with the town and county of **Carmarthen** in Wales. As such, it had its own **Member of Parliament** and a **Custos Fiotulorum, or Keeper of the Rolls**, and, from 1761, it had its own **Lord Lieutenant**.

1610, a Tuesday Market was added. By then, **Haverfordwest** had "the greatest and plentifullest Market of the shire", held in **St. Mary's** Churchyard and Pillory Street, as the lower part of Dew Street was then known.

1610 Two more fairs were established by charter in 1610: the May Fair and **St. Bartholomew's**, which was held on 24 August.

1615 The town Quay was rebuilt by **John Baetman** mayor of **Haverfordwest**. He petitioned **John Hoskins** the **King's Majesty's chief justice** of **Pembrock, Carmarthen, Cardigan** and **Haverfordwest** in 1623 for the remainder of the money, £7, which he was owed. The Common council was rebuked by **John Hoskin**. **Haverfordwest Corporation MS530**.

1625 Mariners' Square is named after the "Mariners' Inn", now the Hotel Mariners, the town's leading Hotel which dates from 1625. A 1797 print shows the building, much as it is, with a fox on the roof having escaped from the hounds below

1626 **Roger Walter** was three times Mayor and on his death in 1626 left an estate of £689 - the largest estate in the town at that period.

1644 During the civil war in the seventeenth century, the **Castle** was garrisoned for the **King by Sir John Stepney**, but was never regularly besieged; the garrison, apprised of the rapid successes of the Parliamentarians in the surrounding country, hastily withdrew, leaving behind them their ordnance and all their military stores and ammunition.

1648 October 9 **Carmarthen**. [**Colonel**] **Rowland Dawkins** to **Captain Beale**:

In regard to the poverty of **Tinby** you are to March to **Haverfordwest** and to Quarter your soldiers there until further order.

1648 accounts, of Disbursements by the Town "Accomptant towards the maintenance of 84 prisoners which came from **Pembroke**."

To paid to 3 women for fetching of 5 burdens of Straw for the prisoners to 'lye uppon' £0 1s. 3d.

1651 Plague -- population estimated by the mayor to be 2000 souls.

1652 Mortality from plague was very high--Over 400 died in the plague. **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262**.

1656. Town requests to have the post office in this town if it may be obtained for since its being at **Pembroke** it has been both inconvenient and incommodious to us paying above treble post from **Pembroke** hither.

1670 Acc/to the **Hearth Tax** figures the population of **Haverfordwest** was 2137.

1695 The Market day was changed to Thursday in 1695.

The Fair of **St. Thomas** the Martyr was held on the feast day of that saint, 7th July, in **St. Thomas** churchyard and on **St. Thomas Green**.

1701 Aug. 19,.Ordered "That the Old Markett House be pulled down and a new one erected according to the model of **Col. Wheeler**."

18c Medieval vaulted GuildHall and meat Market; rebuilt 18th century, demolished late 19th century.

18c Bristol Trader Quay St.18th century but possibly older. Two storeys, slate roof, 4 windows rough cast, sash windows in reveals; glazing bars are intact to most windows. Letters above the first floor Read "Bristol Trader"

18c Old Wool Warehouse Quay St -18th century long warehouse type of building, stone, 2 storey, 6 windows joined to building of 3 storeys with 3 bays to west **RCAHMMW**

18c Priory Mills Clay lane Present building 18th century. (Traditional site of mill from early times). Once a flour mill and at other times a paper mill.

1710 December 7th It is ordered and agreed that a Lease of the Waste Ground from the Priory walls within 20 feet of the Rock adjoining the Rock pool, in the parish of **St. Thomas** be lett to **Henry Griffiths**, Carpenter . . . for making a convenient place for a Dock and graving place for ships," etc., etc.

1726 The Old Bridge was the gift, in 1726, of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle**. Repaired 1829. Widened 1848.. A stone bridge with 4 arches, cutwaters and parapet.

1727 A racecourse was laid out on Portfield Common in 1727 at the expense of the **Corporation**, and provision was made for the road across it to be closed when races were held.

Mid 18c Scotchwell House on the eastern outskirts of the town, was the birthplace of **Admiral John Stokes** who served on HMS Beagle. A mid 18th century building with extensive 19th century alterations: 2-storeys with a 6 + 1 window front. The slate roof is pitched with 4 thin gabled and slated dormers. Small pane sash windows set in plain reveals. The porch is offset to the left with volute cresting over arched entry with traceried fanlight.

1758 The Dragon Hotel, in Hill Street, is believed to have been the birthplace of **General Sir Thomas Picton**, who was killed while commanding a division at the battle of Waterloo.

1765 circa Old Grammer School built - Now demolished

1766 'Decided to take down the North Gate it being in a ruinous condition' – *Minutes of the Haverfordwest Corporation*.

1790 **Foley House, Haverfordwest** is a detached 2 storey villa designed by **John Nash** c. 1790 for **Richard Foley**, advocate. It is a rectangular villa raised on a basement with pediments on three sides. There is a circular window in the tympanium and two semi-circular headed arches on the ground floor. The plan is similar to that of **Nash's** The Priory at **Cardigan** with the staircase on the front wall immediately next to the entry, and a principal room in a canted end bay overlooking the garden. The house was sold in 1947 to the County Council for a town museum although it was not used as such and was progressively damaged thereafter. It was poorly refurbished in later 20th century with re-roofing in concrete tiles, removal of chimneys, loss of the moulded timber base of the pediment and eaves each side and replacement of the front door. The garden fronts are less badly affected.

1791 Records Office/Fish Market-street Built in 1791 and demolished in 1951. A 2 storey building with walls of rubble, rendered on the side and rear walls. The front wall had coursed squared rubble to the ground floor and ashlar grooved stucco to the first floor. Four pointed-headed arched doorways to the front, with 4 sash windows above. The interior of the ground floor was vaulted. The first floor had an axial arcade with fluted capitals.

1801 First census return 3964 people.

1802 Minutes of a meeting of the Common Council of **Haverfordwest** on the 7th August 1802. **Mr R. B. Prust, Mayor** presided, and there were present among others, **Lord Cawdor, Lord Milford Lord Kensington, Mr. J. Philipps Laugharne, Mr. Richard Foley, Mr. Joseph Fortune, Mr John Higgon, the Rev Charles Ayleway (Vicar of St. Marys) Mr Dudley Ackland, Mr Nathaniel Philipps** (the Banker), and others.

"Resolved unanimously upon the motion of the Right Hon. **Lord Milford** that the freedom of this Town and County be presented unto the **Right Hon. Horatio Viscount Nelson** of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk, Duke of Bronte in Sicily Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath and Vice Admiral of the blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet and that he be entitled to all the Liberties, Priviledges Exemptions and Immunities in and by the several royal charters given and granted to the burgesses of this Town and County."

"Resolved also unanimously upon the motion of the Rt. Hon. **Lord Milford** that the freedom of this Town and County be presented unto **Thomas Foley esquire Captain** (a) in His Majesty's Royal Navy and that he be entitled to all the Liberties, Priviledges, Exemptions and Immunities in and by the several Royal charters given and granted to the burgesses of this Town and County." signed by the Mayor and ten of the Members of the **Corporation** present.

Water Supply to Town Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1800c

The Town, which may be regarded as the modern capital of **Pembrokeshire**, is finely situated at one of the inland extremities of **Milford Haven**, upon the declivities, and at the base, of very steep hills, round which the western Cleddau flows. It consists of numerous Streets, some of which are regularly built, and contain the town residences of many of the neighbouring gentry; others of the **Streets** are steep. The inhabitants are partially supplied with water from Portfield, and the "Fountain Head" on the road to **Milford**: the water is brought from the Fountain Head by pipes into a public conduit; and also to private houses, on the payment of a small annual rate to the lessee of the **Corporation**, by whom this plan for supplying the town was carried into effect about a century ago.

1813 The **Pembrokeshire Hunt**, established in the year 1813, and which is supported by the principal gentry of the county, has its meetings at this town, where a pack of fox-hounds is kept. The hounds go out twice every week during the season; but in the second week in November, called the "**Hunt Week**," the members assemble in the town, and the hounds are out three days, namely, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the evenings of which days a Ball is held at the assembly-rooms.

1824 **Haverfordwest** Cricket Club is possibly the oldest Cricket Club in Wales founded. It acquired its first ground at the 'Old Race Course' in 1839.

1825 A very substantial Market-house was erected by the **Corporation** in 1825, at a cost of about £5000, of which part was expended in the purchase of four houses and gardens in Market-street, to form, with four pieces of waste land belonging to the **Corporation**, a site for the building. It is a spacious quadrilateral edifice, conveniently fitted up, and containing covered shambles for eighty butchers, with ample accommodations for the sale of poultry, butter, vegetables, hardware, and various other articles. There is also a convenient Market-place for the sale of fish. The town is abundantly supplied with provisions, and is especially famed for the quality of its **Mutton**.

The Market House was demolished in 1937.

1829 The **Pembrokeshire** races are held adjoining the town, annually, in the autumn. They were originally established about eighty years ago, but afterwards partially abandoned; in 1829 they were re-established. They are liberally supported, and in general well attended; the members for the county and the borough each give a plate of £50, and a £50 plate is also given by the tradesmen of

the town, exclusively of sweepstakes, contingent on the amount of subscriptions.

1835 Acts of Parliament

for improving the town were obtained in 1835 and 1836: the plan embraces the removal of certain obstructions in the line of a new street, to be formed in continuation of the High-street, to Cartlet bridge, on the other side of the river, a distance of a quarter of a mile; the erection of a new bridge across the Cleddau, and the improvement of the other approaches; lighting the town with gas, the supply of the upper part of it with water, and the construction of a common sewer: alterations that will materially contribute to the improvement of the town, and render it in every respect worthy of the distinguished rank which it holds among the chief towns of the principality. The views from the higher grounds are extensive, and along the summit of the **Castle Hill** is a public walk, overlooking the river and the ruins of the ancient priory, and commanding a prospect of the surrounding country.

1835 The Shire Hall at the bottom of High Street, It was built in 1835 on the site of a Quakers Meeting House, that then moved to the New Quay. A row of houses, known as Short Row, stood in the middle of the street "before the Shire Hall" until it was removed in the 1830s. It was built for the assize courts, to the design of **William Owen** of **Haverfordwest** and it formed part of the redesign of the centre of the town undertaken by **William Owen** from 1832-40. The clock was added in 1888 in memory of **W. Vaughan James** JP, for 100 guineas. The interior was altered in 1900-01 by **Arthur Thomas**, to create a council chamber. It was used as the county council offices for much of the twentieth century and latterly as a court house. It has been disused since 2002. It is a Classical style two-storey painted stucco building with twentieth century metal sheet roof cladding. It has a five-bay front, divided 1-3-1 bays, the centre pedimented with giant Ionic pilasters and entablature and the sides with cornice only of entablature and parapet. There is a broad moulded sill band between floors with 12-pane hornless sashes to the upper floor. The ground floor openings are all arched, with three arched windows in similar architraves, and big outer doors. It is listed Grade II as one of the most distinguished early nineteenth century public buildings in the region.

1837-39. **St. Thomas 's Hospital /workhouse**, originally a workhouse, slate gabled roof, stone rubble

1837 The New Bridge was built in 1837 with the houses built in Victoria Place in 1839, it formed an impressive entry into the town faced with ashlar. Moulded cornice. Capped parapet. 19th century lamp standards - circular iron shafts.

1838 Portfield Fair was a hiring Fair held on 8 October on Portfield Common, and it is said to have "absorbed the ancient Vanity Fair held there around St Caradoc's Well". When the common was enclosed in 1838 the Fair was transferred to St. Thomas Green, where it is still held each year, as is the May Fair.

The name Portfield first appears in the thirteenth century as "Portefelde", meaning an open field belonging to the town. It has an association with the de **le Poer** family, one of whom was enobled, in 1786, as **Baron Tyrone** of **Haverfordwest** and was later created Marquess of Waterford in the peerage of Ireland, but the Marquess sits in the House of Lords as **Lord Tyrone** of **Haverfordwest**.

1838 the **Portfield Inclosure Act** allotted to the Mayor and **Corporation** land "for a place of recreation and exercise for the neighbouring population". Some 250 acres of the remaining land was allotted to the Trustees of "the Freemen of the borough of the Town and County of **Haverfordwest**".

1839. Victoria Place forms part of a development at the entrance of the town by **William Owen** including the New Bridge and two terraces facing each other, they were completed in 1839. The town improvements began as a result of a special Act of Parliament of 1835, but the terraces were named in commemoration of the accession of **Queen Victoria** in **June 1837**. **Augustus John**, though born in **Tenby**, was brought up in Victoria Place, and his sister, **Gwen John**, was born there. A print of 1878 shows toll-gates across the road.

1847 A literary and scientific association was established in the spring of the year 1847, now consisting of about 150 members; a good library and reading room are attached, and lectures are delivered during the Winter season. Theatrical performances occasionally take place by itinerant companies, though no particular building is appropriated to that use; and meetings are held at the assembly-rooms, which, while possessing no exterior attractions, are considered as the best Ball-rooms in South Wales.

1848 In the year 1848 a substantial corn-Market was built by the **Corporation**, at a cost of about £2000. The annual meetings of the **Pembrokeshire** Agricultural Society are held here, in a new show-yard or cattleMarket, of two acres, at the top of Barn-street, surrounded by a high wall.

1872 The Masonic Hall in Picton Place, with its Corinthian portico and pediment, was built

1879-80 Post Office Late nineteenth-century public building, a Post Office built 1879-80 by **D.E. Thomas** , subsequently used as a Labour Exchange. *RCAHMW* 2013

1883 The Churn Works, Northgate, **Haverfordwest**, were built by **John Llewellyn** (a cooper) between 1883-1888, by which time the butter churns produced by him were regarded as of first-rate quality all over the country and later the world. In about 1900 the works included saw-mills, a drying kiln, drying sheds and a corn mill. Power came from a 15hp steam engine, in the early part of the 20th century, a series of large factory churns and butter workers were manufactured. In the 1930's they were installed in most of the larges dairies in the country. During the Second World War the firm made carts, etc. for the army: thereafter most of the business was retail and repair only. In 1966 the property was leased to an agricultural Merchant and in 1976 it was bought by the District Council. The main building was of local rubble masonry in lime mortar with aslar quoins and segmental arched brick heads to the windows. The hipped roof was slated. The buildings were demolished in 1987 to make way for a roundabout.

1888 **St Mary** Street Chapel was built in 1888 with a stuccoed pedimented frontage and slate roof. In 1974 this Chapel was converted for use as a social club.

1907 The Drill **Hall Haverfordwest**, was a single storey building with 2-storey sections either side. It was built for the **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry** and **4th Welsh Regiment**. Demolished 1990.

1942 **Haverfordwest Airfield (WithyBush)**, one of the wartime runways has been withdrawn from use and the other two have been reduced in length to make way for a public road on the north side of the airfield. The seventeen dispersal points and the refuelling area are still visible in grass areas. Original buildings on the southerly side of the airfield include one of the T2 hangars. The **RAF** control tower is still extant but has a new sloping roof. Other surviving structures around the airfield

include Nissen and Maycrete huts, and a guard room. The wartime buildings associated with maintenance and a Blister hanger were demolished during bypass improvements to the A40

1972 The Gorsedd Circle in the Bridge Meadow was erected for the Proclamation of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales that was held in **Haverfordwest** in 1972.

***Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis The Port**

The Port is dependent on that of **Milford** to which it is a creek, having a custom-house subordinate to the establishment there. From its central situation it attracts considerable trade, chiefly coast-wise: the exports are principally oats and butter, with a small quantity of leather and bark; the imports are chiefly groceries, manufactured goods, and other miscellaneous articles, for the supply of the shops.

Coal

is brought by water from **Newport** in Monmouthshire, &c.; but the poorer inhabitants for the most part use *culm*, obtained from a distance of about three miles: the hard or stone coal, for malting, procured about five or six miles off, is here shipped to the southern coast of England, and even to London.

A great number of native cattle are sent from the neighbouring district for sale to the English Market. The river is navigable to the bridge for barges, to a lower part of the town for larger vessels, and to a place immediately below the town for ships of 250 tons' burthen. A steam-vessel plies to **Pembroke-Dock**, **Milford Tenby**, and **Bristol**. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the supply of the inhabitants and the neighbourhood with various articles of home consumption, and its commercial intercourse is facilitated by its situation on the road from **London** to **Milford**. The great South Wales railway, if completed, will have a branch of more than five miles to **Haverfordwest**, the opening of which will tend much to the improvement of the district.

The Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the last of which is for corn; and during the three Winter months an additional Market is held, every Thursday, for the sale of cattle. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held annually on May 12th, June 12th, July 18th, August 9th, September 4th and 23rd, and October 18th.

Haverfordwest, standing on the tidal limit of the western Cleddau, became one of the leading ports in South Wales in **Tudor** times, exporting wool, hides, corn, malt and coal. The Wool Market, on the Quay, is a reminder that **Haverfordwest** was declared a staple town in 1326. The main imports included salt, iron, Wines from France and Spain, and apples from the Forest of Dean. The Bristol Trader public house takes its name from a type of vessel that traded between Bristol and the **Pembrokeshire** ports. The coming of the railway in 1853 caused sea trading to go into a sharp decline, although vessels brought their cargoes up river up to the last war.

Administration *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

The town, which has received various privileges from **Henry II.**, was subsequently honoured with charters from the crown in the **1st and 9th of Richard II.**, **2nd of Henry IV.**, **2nd of Henry V.**, **8th of Henry VIth**, **5th of Edward IV.**, and **24th of Henry VIII.**; and these grants, with others, perhaps, of which no record is extant, were confirmed by the statute **34th and 35th of Henry VIII., c. 26, s. 124**, by which it was also enacted that the town should be a county of itself, as it had been constituted by **Edward IV.** charters were afterwards granted in the 1st of **Edward VI.**, 1st of **Queen Mary**, 2nd of **Elizabeth**, 2nd and 7th of **James I.**, and 6th of **William and Mary**; but of these grants, that of **William and Mary** only included permission to hold three fairs annually and a weekly Market on Thursday, leaving the previous charters undisturbed.

By the last charter of **James I.** it was enacted, amongst other important things, that the sites of the priory of **Black Canons** and house of **Friars Preachers**, the Hill called Prior's Hill, the prior's marshes, and the friars' gardens, situated within the limits of the town, should for the future be esteemed part of the said town and county of the town of **Haverfordwest**. This charter was the governing one until the passing of the **Municipal Corporations' Act**. Under its provisions, the style of the **Corporation** was, "the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and burgesses of the county of the town of **Haverfordwest**," and the control was vested in the mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common councilmen (who were justices of the peace, and of whom fifteen were at first styled aldermen), assisted by a town-clerk, chamber-reeve, two serjeants-at Mace, and other officers.

By an ancient grant of the crown, made while **Pembrokeshire** was a county palatine, **Haverfordwest** enjoys the privilege of having a **Lord-lieutenant** of the town and county of the town, which is possessed by no other town in Great Britain.

By the Act **5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76**, the **Corporation** is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is not divided into wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, annually on Nov. 1st, one-third going out of office every year. Aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on Nov. 9th. The members of the council are exempt from serving on juries within the borough, and the burgesses from serving on juries of the quarter-sessions for **Pembrokeshire**. The revenues of the **Corporation** are derived from the rents of houses and lands, from tolls, standings in the Market, &c., and produce about £1000 per annum; the **Corporation** also possess part of Portfield, or Poorfield, a large meadow situated within the borough, and containing about 1000 acres of land, for the enclosure of which an act was passed in the parliamentary session of 1837-8.

Haverfordwest first received the elective franchise in the **27th of Henry VIII.**, when its superior importance caused it to be endowed with this privilege in lieu of its being conferred on the

Merionethshire boroughs, and since that time it has continued to return one member to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in freeholders of 40s. a year, inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the burgesses; but the act for "**Amending the Representation of the People**" vested it in freeholders in fee or fee tail of 40s. per annum, in the then existing freeholders for life or lives of 40s., in after-freeholders for life or lives of £10, in the old burgesses resident within seven miles, in male householders occupying premises of the annual value of £10, and in scot and lot inhabitants for their lives, provided they be capable of registering as the act demands. The towns of **Fishguard** and **Narberth**, and the villages of **Prendergast** and **Uzmaston**, are now entitled to share in the representation, the towns being made contributory boroughs, and the villages being comprised in the borough of **Haverfordwest**. The number of houses of the annual value of £10 within the limits of the borough, is 361. The sheriff of **Haverfordwest** is the returning officer.

Town Area Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

The town and county of the town comprise the whole of the parish of **St. Mary**; part of the parishes of **St. Thomas**, **St. Martin**, **Prendergast**, and **Uzmaston**; and the large extra-parochial area called **Poorfield**. In the parishes of **St. Thomas** and **St. Martin** are divisions respectively called the hamlets of **St. Thomas** and **St. Martin**, within the hundred of **Rhôs**.

The living of **St. Mary's** is a vicarage, endowed with £20 per annum chargeable on the tithes of the parish of Tremaen, in the county of **Cardigan**, under the will of **Mr. Laugharne** (who represented the town in parliament for fourteen years), dated in 1714, for reading daily prayers; also with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. It is in the patronage of the **Rev. Thomas Watts**. The **Church**, situated at the upper end of High-street, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower, which was anciently surmounted by a spire of elegant proportions. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The nave is lofty, and ceiled with panelled oak, richly ornamented with carving; it is lighted on each side by a range of clerestory windows, of various character, and is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch, supported by clustered columns, and from the north aisle by a series of similar arches of lower elevation, resting on clustered columns having capitals richly ornamented with sculpture. The east windows of the chancel are lofty and highly enriched with tracery; and the windows of the north aisle, which are similarly embellished, are of good proportions and elegant design. In the chancel are some monuments of splendid character, to various members of the family inheriting the neighbouring seat of **Picton Castle**. This **Church** was judiciously restored in the year 1844.

The living of **St. Thomas** ' is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, besides which, there is a glebe of fourteen acres, valued with appendages at £76. 3. per annum; also certain buildings, &c., estimated at £44. 7. per annum. The **Church** is situated on the summit of a Hill, and in the centre of an extensive cemetery, overlooking the ruins of the priory. According to some records preserved at **St Davids**, it appears to have been built in the year 1225; but these most probably refer to the ancient **Church** of the priory, which was also dedicated to **St. Thomas**, for there is nothing in the style of architecture to corroborate that testimony. It is a plain building, with a square tower having a projecting battlement.

The living of **St. Martin's** is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, **James Griffiths**, esq.. The **Church**, supposed to be the most ancient in the town, is a venerable structure, displaying portions in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower surmounted by an elegant spire. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, but has suffered so extensively by the insertion of windows and other alterations, that little of its original character remains. The nave and chancel are long and lofty, and are separated by a fine old arch, which reaches to the roof; in the chancel, on the southern side, are some ancient stalls in recesses.

There are places of worship in the town for **Baptists**, **Independents**, **Calvinistic** and **Wesleyan Methodists**, **Moravians**, and **Presbyterians**.

Charities Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

Sir John Perrot, (see below) in 1579, by deed gave certain houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of **Camrhos**, **Pembrokeshire**, and in the parishes of **Haverfordwest**, now producing £213 per annum, for the repair of the roads, walls, bridges, and Quays; for the general improvement of the town; and supplying it with water.

James Haward bequeathed an annuity of £22, payable out of an estate in the parish of **Merton**, in the county of Surrey, for the augmentation of **Haverfordwest** hospital; which annuity, as no such hospital has existed for many years in the town, is divided by the **Corporation** among the poor.

William Vawer, by deed in 1607, gave houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of **St. Mary**, **Haverfordwest**, and in the city of Bristol, now producing £161. 14. per annum, towards the support of nine decayed burgesses of this town, each of whom receives 5s. per week, and a coat at Christmas, of the value of one guinea, which sum is also paid to the minister of **St. Mary's**, and for a dinner.

Anne Laugharne bequeathed an annuity of £6, payable out of an estate at **Boulston**, near this place, for the relief of four aged women of honest fame in the parishes of **St. Mary** and **St. Thomas**

Mary Tasker, otherwise **Howard**, bequeathed, in 1684, certain farms and lands in the parish of **Camrhos**, now producing £133. 14. per annum, for the erection of an almshouse, and for the education of poor children of both sexes in **Rudbaxton**, **Steynton**, and **Haverfordwest**. A boys' school is supported from this endowment; the master receives a salary of £54. 12. per annum, and there are fifty boys on the books, all of whom are clothed every year.

Connected with the school is the almshouse, containing nine rooms, for as many poor women, who receive 5s. annually. Another almshouse, in **St. Mary's** parish, called the Lower almshouse, containing seven rooms, occupied by as many poor women, is kept in repair by the **Corporation**.

Richard Howell in 1697 bequeathed £400, the interest of which, £20, is distributed by the mayor and council on the first Wednesday in December, among the poor inhabitants, in sums of 5s. each, and also to the inmates of the almshouses.

In 1723 **Owen Phillips** gave £40 to the **Corporation**, the interest of which is annually given to a widow.

In 1751 an unknown donor gave £100, the interest of which, from the three and a half per cents., is distributed by the vicar, in Bread, among the debtors in the gaol, according to the will of the benefactor.

The vicar has also the distribution of 35s. among the poor at Christmas, from a bequest of £50 by **Martha Bowen**, in 1749;

and among the same are shared £5, arising from a bequest of £100, by **William Fortune**, in 1764; £10, a rent-charge, granted by **William Wheeler**;

another of £1, by **William Meyler**;

and another, in 1707, by **Thomas Roch**, of £3. 10.

William Middleton, a **Merchant** of London, gave £100 for apprenticing four poor children out of the town;

and in addition to these several charities are numerous others, of which the greater part have been lost by failure of securities in their investment, or by other accidents. Of these may be noticed, £200 bequeathed by **Rebecca Flaerton**, in 1744, for the relief of aged widows, on the nomination of **Robert Prust**; £80, given in 1739, by **Mary Llewelyn**, for such charitable purpose as should be recommended by the same person; a bequest of £10, by **Ann Bowen**; an annual sum of £5, by **Captain Parr**, in 1811, to the poor of **St. Thomas** 's parish; and various other donations, which appear to have been for a considerable time unavailable to the purposes for which they were given.

The Priory of Black Canons,

founded, as before observed, by **Robert de Hwlfordd**, and situated in a meadow on the western bank of the river Cleddau, continued to flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £135. 6. 1., and the site was granted to **Roger and Thomas Barlow**. The present remains, consisting chiefly of the skeleton of the **Church** and some foundations of ancient buildings, afford indications of an establishment originally of considerable extent. The **Church** was a spacious cruciform structure, apparently in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty central tower, supported on four noble arches, of which portions are still remaining. It appears to have been 160 feet in length from east to west, and 80 feet in breadth along the transepts, and was no less elegant than spacious, with windows composed of lancet shaped lights.

The House of the Friars Preachers

occupied the site on which the Black Horse Inn, in Bridge-street, was subsequently built. Its founder, and the exact time of its erection, are unknown, but it was in existence prior to the time of **Richard II.**, in whose reign, as already noticed, the grant of a burgage for the enlargement of the house was confirmed. To this establishment **Bishop Hoton** left £10, and his successor, **Bishop John Gilbert**, bequeathed £100, with vestments, desiring also to be interred within its walls.

The Castle,

from the discovery at various times of foundations of buildings and portions of ruined walls, appears to have occupied the whole of a rocky ridge on the northern declivity of the eminence on which the town is situated; and, from its commanding site, as well as from its extent and massive walls, forms a conspicuous and imposing object, towering above all the surrounding buildings, and

overlooking the town. The remains consist principally of the keep, a spacious quadrangular pile, with lofty and massive walls, and which, from the elegance of its pointed windows and other architectural embellishments, especially on the eastern side facing the river, appears to have comprised the Chapel and the state apartments, and conveys an idea of its original grandeur and magnificence. This portion of the remains has been converted into the county gaol, without in any degree detracting from its interest as a noble relic of ancient baronial splendour. In the suburb of **Prendergast**, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an ancient mansion that was inhabited by a family of that name.

Skomar,

an islet off the coast of **Pembrokeshire**, near the mouth of the Bristol Channel, forms part of the parish of **St. Martin**. It consists chiefly of limestone rock, and comprises an extent of about 700 acres, of which a considerable portion, let to a resident tenant, is in a state of cultivation; it is plentifully supplied with water, and abounds with rabbits. This islet, which forms the northern limit of **St. St Bride's Bay**, is separated by a strait about a mile and a half in breadth, called broad Sound, from the islet of Shokham, which is about three miles from the main land, and about five miles west-by-south from the mouth of **Milford Haven**.

Sir John Perrot Grant to Haverfordwest

Sir John was born at **Haroldston** House, the ruin which is visible on the south side of Freeman's Way. He is said to have been a natural son of **King Henry VIII** by **Mary Berkeley**, "a royal lady-in-waiting who was of the **King's** familiarity". He was the town's greatest benefactor. Among other appointments, he was President of Munster and **Lord** President of Ireland. In 1592 he was found guilty of treason, but he died in the Tower of London before sentence of death could be carried out.

Sir John had a great love for **Haverfordwest** and he always took a prominent part in its administration. He was Mayor three times and in 1588 was its **Member of Parliament**.

During his lifetime the town attained great prosperity. It contained many men of enterprise and foresight, and the Queen's Surveyor described it, "The best buylt, the most civill and quickest occupied towne in South Wales". **George Owen** of Henllys, **Lord of Kemes**, the County Historian, stated that "**Haverfordwest** is a good towne, wealthie and well governed".

With its seven guilds and the many productive activities in the town many merchants built up a lucrative and foreign trade, and in this **Sir John** was intimately interested.

It is therefore not surprising that being so engrossed in the town's prosperity and future development he should endow the town with a princely gift the benefits from which it still happily enjoys.

As will be seen from the grant, he directed that the rents and profits derived from the messuages, lands and tenements devised therein were to be expended to the improvement of the Town of **Haverfordwest**, and to the repair of the Streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and all other dilapidations of **Haverfordwest** as well as to the rebuilding of the new **Quay** in the town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the town.

The original document which is written in Latin inscribed on parchment is in excellent condition and is now displayed on the wall in the Mayor's Parlour in the **Corporation** Offices and interesting, it has **Sir John's** seal attached.

In May 1899 the Deed was translated by Henry Owen esq., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.S.A,

To all the Faithful in Christ to whom this Present Deed shall come,

John Perrot of **Haroldston**, in the County of **Pembroke**, Knight, (wishes) eternal salvation in the **Lord**. KNOW YE that I the said **John Perrot** for the love which I bear towards my beloved and faithful neighbours the burgesses of the town and county of **Haverfordwest** and for that the mayor sheriff bailiffs and burgesses of the said town have granted for them and their successors that I and my heirs in time to come living and dwelling at **Haroldston** aforesaid or elsewhere in the said county of **Pembroke** shall have so much of every kind of wine, salt or any other merchandise coming into **Milford** and to the same town for common traffic or contract of sale as shall suffice for the sustenance of our house at the same price as the mayor and other burgesses of the same town shall buy and have them. And that it shall be wholly lawful for me and my heirs living and dwelling at **Haroldston** afore-said or elsewhere within the said county of **Pembroke** to have the pre-emption of all kinds of victuals coming to the Market of the town of **Haverfordwest** as in the said county of **Pembroke** in the places same town for the time being at the like **price** as they shall be sold to another. And that I and my heirs living and dwelling at **Haroldston** aforesaid shall be burgesses and of the council of the same town if we wilt And that we shall have the nomination of one burgess in the same town in any year in which such burgess may be living and dwelling in the same town and in which he shall take such oaths as the other burgesses of the same town are wont to take.

HAVE GIVEN granted and by this my present indented deed have confirmed to **Maurice Canon** gentleman mayor of the town and county aforesaid **Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiner, and William Jones,**

All and singular the messuages lands, tenements, burgages, and hereditaments below described and set out, situate and lying as well in the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, specified below. That is to say:

- (1). FIRST. All that messuage or tenement with all and singular its appurtenances situate and lying in **Camros** in the said county of **Pembroke** in the tenure of **Thomas Bowen** gentleman or his assigns.
- (2). ALSO one other tenement and one carucate of land with the appurtenances lying in **WolffDale** in the said county of **Pembroke** now in the tenure of **Owen Ormond**.
- (3). ALSO one messuage containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town and county of **Haverfordwest** in Shipp street there now in the tenure of **Henry Gwillim**.
- (4). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town and county of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the northern part of HigStreate there now in the tenure of **Thomas Kethin** between land of **Maurice Walter** on either side.
- (5). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the southern part of the High Streate of the town of **Haverfordwest**

aforesaid now in the tenure of **Edwin Donn** and abutting on the land of **Thomas Bowen** on the East and the land of **William Warren** on the west.

(6). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in Ban Strete there now in the tenure of **Thomas Tanck** between land late of **John Sinett** on the west and land late of **Arnold Butler** on the East.

(7). ALSO one other tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the Dark Strete there in the tenure of **William Ricard** between a tenement of **Edmund Harries** on the East and land of **Maurice Canon** on the west.

(8). ALSO one other tenement containing another half of a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of **Haverfordwest** aforesaid in the Dark Strete there in the tenure of **Richard Gronow**.

(9). ALSO two other tenements containing one burgage and a half with the appurtenances lying in St. Maries Streat in the said town of **Haverford** between several tenements of **Maurice Canon** on the East side of each of them and land late of **Thomas Sutton** on the west now in the several tenures of **Michael Wolff** and **Thomas Streat**.

(10). ALSO three tenements containing one burgage divided into three parts lying together in the said town of **Haverford** in St. Maries Street aforesaid there in the several tenures of **Owen Jones**, **William Richardes** and **Richard Gronow** between land late of the said **Thomas Sutton** on the East and land of **Edmund Harries** on the west.

(11). ALSO one tenement containing the third parts of a burgage lying in the said town of **Haverford** on the South side of the **Church** of the blessed **Mary** there late in the tenure of **Thomas Sutton** between a tenement **John Harries** the cordwainer on the East side of the Markett Streat and the land of **John Vaghan** of **Narberth** gentleman on the East.

(12). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the said town of **Haverford** and land of the said **David Cradock** on the North. Gate on the South now in tenure of **Lucy Lloid**.

(13). ALSO one tenement Containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** between tenements of **Henry** the tailor on the in the Markett Streat there late in the tenure of **William Jones** between land of **Henry Nash** on the South and a tenement of **John Row** on the North.

(14). ALSO two tenements lying together in the said town of **Haverford** in the Markett Streat there one of them containing the third part of a burgage now in the tenure of **William Walter** and the other containing two parts of a burgage formerly in the tenure of **Katherine Jeffrey** between tenements of **Richard Meiler** on the North and a tenement of the late **John Sinett** on the South.

(15). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage on the east side of the Markett Streat aforesaid now in the tenure of **David Cradock** between Goat Streat on the south and the land of the said **David Cradock** on the North.

(16). ALSO one burgage with the appurtenances lying on the south side of Goate Streat in the said town of **Haverford** between tenements of **Henry** the tailor on the west and the way leading to the east stile on the East in the several tenures of **Thomas Madock** and **Owen Phillips**.

- (17). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** in **St. Thomas Grene** there between land of **John Wogan** of **Bulston** esquire on the North and land of **John Davides** on the South.
- (18). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances in the said town of **Haverford** in the Hill Streat there between land of the said **John Perrot** knight on the South and land of **William Warren** on the North.
- (19). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** at the higher end of and on the East side of Great Dew Streat in the several tenures of **John Harries** the capper **David Cradock** and **John Adames** between land of the said **John Harries** on the South and land of **Thomas Bowen** on the North.
- (20). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in Dew Streate aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** late in the tenure of **Elizabeth Powell** there between land of **Owen Phillips** on the South and land formerly of **Margaret Hughes** on the North.
- (21). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the Dew Streate aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** between the Queen's high way on either side now in the tenure of **Roger Marcroft** or his assigns.
- (22). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** in Dew Streate aforesaid now in the tenure of **William Kinney** a Hooper there between the tenement formerly of **Thomas Sutton** on the North and land of **John Kinney** on the South.
- (23). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances in the DewStreate aforesaid in the said town of **Haverford** now or late in the tenure of **John Webb** between land of **Maurice Canon** on the North and a tenement late of **Henry Catharne** on the South.
- (24). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage in the DewStreate aforesaid in **Haverford** aforesaid now in the tenure of **Thomas Higday** between a tenement in the Bridge Streat in the town and county of **Haverford** in the tenure of **Thomas Walter** the Tucker on the South and a tenement in the tenure of **Robert Barrie** on the North.
- (25). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the Dew Streate aforesaid now in the tenure of **Jenkin Vaure** or his assigns.
- (26). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the Dew Streate aforesaid in the tenure of **John Howell** or his assigns.
- (27). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages lying in the Dew Streat aforesaid, one of them in the tenure of **Lucy Lloid** and the other burgage in the several tenures of **Henry Reynold** and **Thomas Higday** or their assigns.
- (28). ALSO two closes containing by estimation three acres of land with the appurtenances lying at Cathlott in the said county of **Pembroke** now in the tenure of **Maurice Walter** or his assigns.
- (29). ALSO two tenements with their appurtenances Ford aforesaid now in the tenure of **Henry Gwillim** and **Elen** his wife or their assigns between land formerly of **Thomas Revell** the elder on either side.

(30). ALSO one garden lying near Jurie Cross within the franchise of the said town and appertaining to the same tenements.

(31). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying near the bridge there within the said town of **Haverford** now in the tenure of **George Eynon**.

(32). ALSO one small parcel containing an acre of land with the appurtenances called Kilfigin lying within the franchise of the said town of **Haverford** by the bridge there now in the tenure of **Thomas Revell** or his assigns.

(33). ALSO fine tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of **Haverford** in the Castletowne there now in the tenure of **Thomas Yowan**.

(34). ALSO two closes containing by estimation seven acres of land with the appurtenances situate and lying within the franchise of the said town in a place there called Burton Hill late there in the several tenures of **William Morris Gwyn** and **John Howell**.

ALL AND SINGULAR which aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages and other the premises with their appurtenances for the greater security of their being held for the use below written, were lately found to be lands concealed any afterwards obtained by me from the hands of our lady the Queen as by letters patent of our said lady the Queen bearing date the 22nd day of September in the 17th year of her reign to that intent made to certain **John Herbert** and **Andrew Palmer** more fully and clearly appears whose interest in the premises I the said **John Perrot** now hold for the use below written.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid **Maurice Canon**, **Thomas Tanck**, **Jenkin Davides**, **Richard Batman**, **Morgan Voile**, **Edmund Harries**, **John Kiney** and **William Jones** their heirs and assigns for ever of the superior lords of those fees by the rents and services thereunto before due and aforesaid accustomed to the intent that the said feoffees and their heirs shall expend the rents and profits to be annually derived from the premises, to the improvement of the said town of **Haverfordwest** and to the repair of the Streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and other dilapidations of the said town as well as to the rebuilding of the new **Quay** in the said town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the said town.

AND I the said **John Perrot** Knight, and my heirs will warrant against me and my heirs and will for ever defend by these presents all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the said **Maurice Canon**, **Thomas Tank**, **Jenkin Davides**, **Richard Battman**, **Morgan Voile**, **Edmund Harries**, **John Kiney** and **William Jones** their heirs and assigns.

AND MOREOVER KNOW YE that I the said **John Perrot** have made, constituted and appointed and set out in my place my beloved in Christ, **John Davides** and **Thomas Warren** of the town and county aforesaid gentlemen my true and lawful attorneys together and separately to enter and take full possession in my name of all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with their appurtenances and after possession in this manner so taken and had then to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in the premises to the

feoffees aforesaid or their attorneys in this behalf according to the tenor force form and effect this my present deed made to there for this purpose. I holding and to hold ratified and confirmed all and whatsoever my said attorneys shall in my name do. Our cause to be done or either of them shall do or cause to be done in the premises as if I were personally present.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF to one part of this indented deed remaining with the said **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battran, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kinef, and William Jones**, I, the said **John Perrot** have affixed my seal of arms, and to the other part of the said deed remaining with me the said **John Perrot** the said **Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones** have caused to be affixed as well their own proper seals as the common seal of the said town of **Haverford**.

GIVEN on the twentieth day of September in the twenty-second year (1580) of the reign of the Lady **Elizabeth** by the **Grace** of God of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

John Perrot.

1644 The Civil War and Haverfordwest (Arch Camb 1898 Rev J Phillips)

At the outbreak of the Civil War, **Pembroke** was being held for the Parliament and the rest of the county by the Royalists.

1644 It was not until 1644 that there were any serious hostilities in **Pembrokeshire**. In February 1644 the Parliamentarians, reinforced by **Swanley**'s squadron, assumed the offensive. On the evening of the victory at Pille near **Milford** the Royalist scouts at **Haverfordwest** mistook a drove of cattle returning from their pasture on **Merlin's Hill** for the victorious enemy. The cry was raised that the Roundheads were coming, and the garrison abandoned the **Castle** without firing a shot. In July, **Gerard** recaptured the town, but it was recovered by **Laugharne** in the autumn.

1645 August 1 The Royalists were totally defeated by **Laugharne** at **Colby Moor** six miles to the east. Next day **Haverfordwest** was occupied and on the 4th the **Castle** was stormed.

1647 there was an Amazonian riot in **Haverfordwest**. **The Parliamentary Commissioners of Excise** being compelled to fly for their lives before a mob of infuriated women.

Captain Goffe, the future regicide was an old 'Harfat bot' and he and his men were feted on their arrival.

1648 When **Pembroke** had fallen, **Cromwell** rode over to **Haverfordwest**, and was cordially received by the Council who had already sent him a cask of cider as a present; but nothing would induce him to recall the order for the partial demolition of the **Castle**.

Haverfordwest Throughout the revolutionary period complained bitterly of the heavy assessments for the support of the army, which, following on the losses of the war taxed their resources to the utmost.

Yet in spite of all they had suffered under the revolutionary governments, when the reaction of 1660

came the republican candidate was defeated only by deliberate and shameless fraud on the part of the council and the returning officer.

.....

1388 September *Inventory of Armour*

shows that there were then in the **Castle** 18 basinetts 18 doublets 12 pairs ,of gauntlets of plate, 17 umbiers 18 visors and and 12 pairs of vambraces .

The artillery consisted of 2 great guns, 6 iron hand guns 1 iron ram for the guns, one iron spike for the same and an axe, a barrel of gunpowder, 140 stone balls, 6 crossbows 400 arrows with heads and 100 quarrell bolts 4 belts 2 old crossbows 140 old quarrell bolts 6 bows and 6 sheaves of arrows.

1577 *Haverfordwest towne and Castell*

The said Castlall and Towne of **Haverfordwest** are situated within the Countie of **Pembroke** aforesaid adioyning unto a Creeke of **Milforde** which floweth into yhe lande a quarter of a myle above the said towne; and within iiii myles of the said **Castell** & Towne viz. At Knap wood roade by (**Llangwm**) a shippe of greatest burthen maie come: Which said Castlall and Towne are Xii myles from the mouth of Milforde aforesaid v myles from the Towne of **Pembroke** and ix myles from the Towne of **Tynbye**.

The **Castell** – The same hath bene a verie proper pyle buylt uppon a rock and had the towne in olde tyme on the north side thereof; but the towne now flourishing is all wellneere on the south side of it. Also the Gatehouse or entrance thereinto is on the west side having had in it a porter's Lodge , an utter gate , and ynner gate with ii portcullices, all now utterlie decayed (as the rest of the roomes heareafter touched are). Also , within the utter gate and over the ynner gate hath bene th'eschequier, of xiiii foote square with a prison house under it. Also, there is on said north side a Tower sometime consisting of divers rooms, and hath adioyning to it the walls of a stable forewarde on that side standeth a wall of xx yds in length with a watch tower in the myddest thereof, from thence towards is a like wall compaswise of of Xi yardes longe , with a tottet in the myddest; without this wall,a fenced banke borne up with another wall, & and without that circuit a greene walk. Also the **Castell Green** contains half an aker.

Also , concernying the late inhabited parte of the **Castell** being utterlie decayed as before: the gatehouse or intrie thereinto hath in either side a lodge; under that gate is a vawte which seemes to have bene made for some privy waye into the towne but none dare search the ende of it. Uppon the east side of the said gate a Rounde tower. Under which is a stronge prison house called Brehinock (the **King's** Tower?). The roomes within this mayne building in brief be these; a Hall of xiv brode with a chymney in it, having under it a lardge roome with a chymney called the coyning house out of which goeth a stayer into a walke called the Queen's Arbour, in the east corner where is a **Rounde** turret, and at ech ende of the Hall a tower; also a chapple of xxiiii foot Longe and xvi foote brode; a great chamber with a chymney of xxxiiii foot Longe and xiiii foote brode; one other chamber with a chymney of xxfoote square; one other room for offices of xii Longe & vii foote brode with other small roomes and a kitchen with iii chymneys. Also, within the circuit of these buildings, an ynnerwarde or greene of lxx foote square having a well in it (**Arch Camb 1903 VI iii**

1811 The Castle, Fenton, Tours

The **Castle** and I think justly, is ascribed to **Gilbert, Earl of Clare**, the first undoubted **Earl of Pembroke**, who, about the year 1113, Temp. **Henry I** had the conduct of one third part of an army raised by that Monarch, who led the other two parts in person against North Wales, so that to provide sufficient garrisons for such a force it became necessary to increase the fortified strength of the country by raising new **Castle**, and at this period probably **Haverfordwest Castle** was built, and that of **Pembroke** began to assume something of the form and magnificence its present ruins shew it to have possessed. There is reason to suppose that after the creation of his Earldom, he made **Pembroke Castle** his principal residence, yet there is unquestionable evidence that he occasionally resided in that of **Haverford** as **Giraldus** gives us a curious anecdote of the earl's son, when a boy in that **Castle**. He tells us that in his time (**Henry II**) a famous robber was confined in one of the towers and was often visited by three boys, the son of the **Earl of Clare** and two others, one of whom was the son of the **Lord** of the **Castle** and the other his grandson, sent there for their education. The robber was in the habit of making arrows for the boys, and one day, being brought from his dungeon, he shut himself up with the boys. A great clamour instantly arose as well from the boys within, as from the people without nor did he desist with an uplifted axe, to threaten the lives of the children, until indemnity and security were assured him in the most ample manner.

Gilbert, Earl of Clare appointed **Richard Fitz Tancred** as his **Castellan**, or governor of the **Castle** and conferred on him the seignory of **Haverfordwest**, whose posterity, or rather whose name continued in this county so late as the time of **Charles I**.

Very little more of the **Castle** now remains than the Keep, we are justified in supposing the part destroyed to have been commensurate and worthy of its illustrious founder. By the fragments of ruined walls, foundations and vaults discovered at different times, it appears to have occupied all the ridge extending from **St Martin's** eastward towards the river, having on each side, north and south a deep ravine, whose margin the outer wall, flanked with bastions, followed, and may be terminated by the Keep, which, if we may judge from the elegant pointed windows, and other rich finishings of the whole eastern side facing the estuary, seemed to have included the Chapel, the governor's apartments, and other rooms of state that must have been very large and handsome. This superb portion of the **Castle** is now converted into a county jail.

1839 Castle Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

The town grew in the shadow of the **Castle**, "a verie proper pyle buylt uppon a rocke" of Silurian sandstone that commands the Ford and the surrounding countryside. On such a site one would have expected to find an Iron Age promontory fort, and as the tide reaches as far as here, there may have been visitations by the marauding Norse, but there is no evidence of any pre-Norman settlement. By the thirteenth century **Haverford** was a thriving Market town with the defended borough of Castleton extending to the west and north of the **Castle**. In the 14th century the town expanded beyond the town walls but began to decline following the Black Death of 1349. Even so, by the outbreak of the English Civil War nearly 300 years later (1642-8), **Haverfordwest** was considered

to have been the third-largest town in Wales. Following that war the town became crippled by debt, particularly when the demolition of the **Castle** was ordered by **Oliver Cromwell** and had to be paid for by the town. This has, however, led to the distinctive appearance of many of **Haverfordwest's** buildings, constructed from masonry plundered from the **Castle**. The **Castle** was able to withstand all assaults by the Welsh. It escaped the devastation of west Wales by Llywelyn the Great in 1215, but that prince returned in 1220 and burned the town "up to the gate of the **Castle**". It survived again, in 1405, the assault of the French expedition that had landed in **Milford Haven** to aid **Owain Glyn Dwr**, when they destroyed the town by fire.

It is recorded that the Great Sessions were held in the **Castle** in 1575, but a survey carried out two years later indicates that it was in a ruinous condition.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1642, **Haverfordwest** was held for the Parliament but, in the following year, it was occupied by the Earl of Carbery for the **King**, only to be recaptured by the Parliamentary forces six months later. The Royalists returned in 1645 but, soon after, they were routed at **Colby Moor**, outside the town. In 1648 Cromwell ordered the **Castle**, though "not tenable for the service of the State, and yet that it may be used by ill affected persons to the prejudice of the peace of these parts", to be demolished, and urged the Mayor and Aldermen to act with speed otherwise he would settle a garrison there at the expense of the town. The mayor, **John Prynn**, asked him for powder to do so, which the **Lord Protector** presumably supplied. As the **Castle** was already ruinous, the mayor's task was not onerous.

1922 The Castle RCAM

The **Castle** occupies a commanding site upon an elevated plateau overlooking the western Cleddeau and the town of **Haverfordwest**. Of the original structure there remains only the outerwalls and angle towers. All the interior buildings were removed in the 18th century when the **Castle** was adapted to the uses of a goal.

Its construction has been attributed to **Gilbert de Clare Earl of Pembroke** (died 1115) and it is highly probable that a strong mound **Castle** was erected by one of the de **Clares**; but in its general features the present structure dates from the latter years of the 13th century, when its builder would doubtless have been earl **William de Valence** (died 1296). a plan in *Arch Camb* (1922 VII ii 450) shows the building to have been almost a square, the enclosed area being about 110ft by 95ft.

The blocked east window of the Chapel, which was placed in the south east angle tower, was opened out in 1912 by the *Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke*. It appears to have been a fine four lighted window of the Decorated period of which portions of the Jambs and mouldings still remain; the tracery has disappeared. A small two lighted window with relics of later stone dressings was also uncovered.

The **Castle** was unsuccessfully besieged by **Owen Glyndwr** in 1405 During the Parliamentary troubles it was held for the **King** but fell in 1645 and in 1648 Cromwell ordered its demolition – Visited 6th August 1920.

Haverfordwest Churches

In the town are three churches, **St Mary's St Thomas 's** and **St Martin's**, besides the **Church of Prendergast** in the suburb; and in Bridge **St** there was a house of **Black Friar** preachers; (*Fenton* tour 1811)

Within the walls there were only two churches, **St Mary's** and **St Martin's** and **St Mary's** was the principal **Church** – the town **Church** – but **St Martin's** was the older.

St Thomas 's was without the walls, looking down from its **Hill** top on the large **Church** of the Priory by the Riverside, the 'greater **Church** of **St Thomas** the Martyr' for both were dedicated to the murdered archbishop.

St. Martin.

St Martin of Tours is the earliest of the town's parish churches and the foundation of the **Church** dedicated to **St Thomas** a Becket can be dated towards the end of the 12th century as its dedicatee was **Canonized** in 1173.

1811 St Martin's Church *Fenton, Tours*

St Martin's Church appears to have been the first built, as almost appendant to the **Castle** and consequently surrounded with the first habitations. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle with a tower and stone spire. The nave is long and lofty, plain roofed, so is the chancel separated from the nave by a fine old arch up to the roof. Of the windows there is no judging either of their size, shape, or former tracery, as many are entirely stopped, and most if not all, of the remainder contracted and otherwise transformed.

In the chancel you see in a very perfect state the recessed stalls for the officiating priests on the south side, and on the north under a plain canopy, a thick tomb of grey stone, so much obscured and defaced that nothing of what it once represented can be correctly made out; but I have the satisfaction to be able to supply this defect from the MS account of a gentleman, **Mr Dinely**, who was in the suite of the **Duke of Beaufort**, when he made his progress through Wales in 1684 and shall beg leave to give it in his own words:- *'In the chancel, on a stone about a foot above the pavement, is a figure as large as life, with priestly habit and tonsure, having the shew of a pilgrim, with staff and scrip, whereon are discernible three cockle shells; but whether by them are meant his arms of they denote any particular religious order, I leave to the curious. It has no inscription'* and this last circumstance proves that the dates of 1587 and 1707 with the name **George Eynon** now appearing on it but in **Mr Dinely's** time not existing, are evidently unconnected with the age or cause of its erection.

There is besides a marble mural tablet to some of the family of **Le Hunt**, and another to a respectable Clergyman of the name of **Harries**.

This was once part of the possessions of the **Priory of Haverfordwest**, and is now a vicarage in the

patronage of **Hugh Webb Bowen** esq. of **Camros**, the rectorial tythes belonging to him as lay-impropriator.

1898 Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

St Martin's was very thoroughly restored about thirty two years ago; but even the building that was then destroyed was in great part of much later date than the original **Church** which was probably coeval with the **Castle**. The lower part of the tower is apparently the oldest part of the building remaining. The west window (Perpendicular) is supposed to be pre Reformation. There is also in the south wall of the **Church** a narrow single light window, trefoil headed, which was part of the old **Church**. In the south aisle of the chancel there is another four light window; on either side of this are projected shelves of stone which like a similar shelf in the east wall of the chancel may have been used to support stone effigies. There is in the chancel a fine piscina, the canopy trefoil-headed and the carving being very elaborate. There is also a triple sedilia equally fine. In the end of the south wall of the chancel there is a large hagioscope, and underneath is a piscina. In a recess in the north wall of the chancel there has been placed a large slab with two floriated crosses. The date 1587 is certainly not that of the slab but may be the date of the inscription which disfigures its lower part and states that 'here lyeth the body of **Geo Eynon** 17 of November' Over the porch there is a large chamber, without any inscription or ornament, but containing a recess vulgarly called the Penitentiary.

St. Martin's Church, Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

recognizable by its octagonal stone steeple, is the oldest, sited near the **Castle** and within the walls of the **Castle** borough of Castleton. Its dedication to **St. Martin** of Tours also indicates a foundation early in the twelfth century. The Lady Chapel was added in the fourteenth, as well as a priest's chamber over the porch. Below the squint is a medieval piscina with a **Tudor** rose carved on the underside. A recent window displays the arms of the town and those of the **Perrot's** Trustees and the Gild of Freemen of **Haverfordwest**.

1920 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Martin RCAM

The building consists of nave 75ft by 27ft, chancel 45ft by 18ft, south aisle 48ft by 15ft, north tower 17 ½ ft square and south porch. It was originally a one-aisled **Church**, a south aisle of Chapel having been added in the 14th century. On the south side of the chancel are a 14th century triple sedilia and a piscina. On either side of the east window of the south aisle are the remains of niches; in the north east angle is an aumbrey. The porch with its parvise is apparently of the 14th century date. There is a hagioscope at the south-east corner of the lady Chapel. The tower has a parapet above a corbel table, and is surmounted by a stone spire. The font is modern. On the north side of the chancel is a stone coffin lid bearing in relief a floriated cross – Visited 6th August 1920

Note :- The **Church** of **St Martin** is frequently termed “the **Castle Church**” and it doubtless was used by the garrison and servitors after the suppression of services in the Chapel. At some unknown period it became appropriated to the priory of **St Thomas** to which it paid the sum of £10 per annum

There existed a chantry altar within the **Church**, probably in the south Chapel, which may have been constructed expressly for the service. Nothing however is recorded of this foundation.

This **Church** was granted by **Robert**, son of **Richard** the son of **Tankard de Haverfordwest**, to the **Canons of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverfordwest**. The gift was confirmed in mortmain by the **King** on 8th June, 1331 - *Pat. Rolls*. But the original grant must have been made prior to 1256, as on 22 April in that year the Pope issued an indult to the prior and convent of **St. Thomas .Haverfordwest**, that the **Church of St. Martin, Haverfordwest**, with its Chapels, which they held to their user, be served by chaplains as hitherto appointed by them; to take effect on the death or resignation of the vicar appointed by the late **Bishop**
Papal Reg.

In 1594 this living was in the **King's** hands. - *Owen's Pemb.*

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £10, the amount payable being; £1 - *Taxatio*.

The following are the only particulars relating to this benefice, which are given in the *Valor Eccl.* They appear under the heading, "Churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**":- Ecclesia Sancti Martini ejusdem ville, x.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- **St. Martin** in **Haverford** west. Pri. **Haverford** west olim Propr.

William Wheeler Bowen, esq., £6 certified value. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

St Martin Church was restored about the year 1865, - *Arch. Cam.*

The **Church** in 1536 contained a Chapel called Capel Carnare with a chantry as is proved by the following entry.

Capella Carnarll cum Cantaria in Ecclesia Sancti Martini. Capella cum Cantaria ibidem valent comrellnibus annis 46s. 8d. Inde deciln,l 1s. 8 *Valor Eccl.*

Haverfordwest (S. Martin). Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

The mother **Church** of **Haverford** still retains its **Elizabethan** Chalice, but the Paten cover has disappeared. The cup is a handsome vessel of the **Amroth** type and larger than the usual **Pembrokeshire** examples. The only Mark is the maker's ^^^- The upper foliated band round the bowl intersects three times, whilst within the lower band is engraved " " POCVLVM # ECLESIE » DE * SAINTE » MARTINS ". It has the usual two bands of vertical reed moulding and a central filleted knop ornamented with intermittent lines. Height, 7 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 10 oz. 3 dwts.

A Chalice of silver gilt and of good medieval design, Hall-marked 1878 and with maker's mark JCS in oblique stamp. The stem is hexagonal with a knop having six jewelled facets. The base is also hexagonal with moulded rim. Height, 6in.; diam. of bowl, 3in. ; depth, 3in.; diam. of foot, 4 in.; weight, 8 oz. 13 dwts. It was supplied by Pratt & Sons of London.

A Paten of silver gilt bearing the Hall Mark of 1870, the maker's mark being ^ in a square stamp. The face is ornamented with a cross within a circle, round which is inscribed "Patina Ecclesiae S.

Martin a.d. 1873." Underneath is engraved " **Haverfordwest** ", Diam. 6 in. ; weight, 5 oz. .

Two glass Cruets with silver mounted stoppers, Hall-marked 1881 and 1894 reflectively with maker's Mark T P. They were presented by **Mr. Arthur H, de Winton**.

Two pewter Plates, carrying the following marks: B & C; hands clasped; stag couchant; lion rampant; " London ". There is no trace of this maker in the London lists; they were probably made in London for a provincial pewterer. A similar Plate at **Hodgeston** carries the same marks and is rudely inscribed " Hotson 1786 ". Beneath both pieces are inscribed "**St. Martins Church**".

Four brass Alms-dishes, three of which were given by **Mr. W. S. de Winton**, whilst the fourth carries the legend " IT IS MORE blessed TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE".

Note Skomer and St Martin

An interesting feature in connection with **St. Martin's** is that the Island of Skomer is in the parish. When **Roose** was parcelled out into parishes, there was no parish to which the islands could be added, so they remained with **St. Martin**, the **Church** of the Lordship of **Haverford** and the Isles.

The living of **St. Martins** was purchased by **Mr. Wilfred de Winton** who gave it to the Society for the Maintenance of the Faith, the present patron.

1923 The Parish of St Mary's RCAM

The parish of **St Mary's** contains some of the oldest domestic structures of **Haverfordwest**, and it is probable that its **Streets** and courts are built upon the foundations, and occasionally incorporate some remains of the buildings of the medieval town . The house at the corner of High **St** and Market **St** stands upon an under **Croft** which may date from the 13th century. In the premises in High **St** at present occupied by Messrs. **W H Smith** and son, are the remains of an early English window, and also a couple of carved stone mantelpieces bearing heraldic devices, both dating from the end of the 16th or commencement of the 17th century. To the west of **St Mary's Church** is a detached building known as the Record Office, at one time believed to have been the borough recorder's court; the basement chamber is rudely vaulted. The Old Town Hall was removed in 1891. It was a building of two stories with a basement, and stood above the north gateway into the churchyard. It is alluded to in a will of 1587 as containing three rooms "the uppermost for keeping the sheire armor, the second for claeaning the same, and the vaults or lower parte in my owne hande for a woode house"

1811 St Mary's Church Fenton, Tours

St Mary's Church, situated at the upper end of High st, though the Town Hall intercepts the view of its lower part, yet when surmounted by a spire made a conspicuous figure on approaching the town, but in its present truncated state hides its diminished head. The external of the **Church** is such

as to prepare us for what we are to see within, bearing the air of venerable cathedral like building, being leaded with a parapet all round.

It has two entrances on the north and south side, that to the north having a porch. The doorway is a pointed arch with mouldings and other decorations to match the pillars within. The **Church** consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, the whole length of the building. The nave, which is very lofty, is ceiled with oak in square compartments, curiously enriched with knots of carved foliage, and other ornaments at the intersections, the whole similar to, but richer than, that of the chancel of **St David's**. The nave is separated from the side aisle by moderately pointed arches resting on clustered pillars, with sculptured capitals of heads and other figures, but almost hid and fairly blunted by vile whitewash, the incrustation of frequent daubing's for several centuries. A very noble lofty arch of the same character divides the nave from the chancel. The chancel is lofty, but the ceiling of plain oak beams without ornament. In each side of the entrance into it there were eight stalls of old oak; those on the north side still exist in their original form, but the corresponding set on the south side in my time, and I believe even now used by the boys of the free-school when they attended **Church**, having fallen into decay, having yielded to pews or seats of more modern fashion. For what purpose they were erected I have not been able to learn, but apprehend they were an appendage to the **Corporation**, where some of their members and officers sat. The nave and chancel have an upper tier of windows above the arches, some lancet shaped, and others of a form indicating a later date. The east window is large, and the stone tracery rich, as are the windows in the north side aisle

The monuments seem to be confined to the chancel, and the principal belong to the **Picton** family. That on the north side of the communion rails is a splendid mural monument finely executed in White marble, with a highly finished bust of the deceased, to the memory of **Sir John Philipps**, Bart. Grandfather to the present **Lord Milford**.

On the south side of the chancel are the monuments of the late **Sir John Philipps** and others of the family. The canopied monument of ancient form and sculpture covering a raised tomb with a plain gravestone over it, inscribed round the margin to one **Walter** an alderman A.D. 1611. I am inclined to think, and am justified by tradition for thinking so, was erected to commemorate more ancient internments. On the same side on a tablet of black marble there is an epitaph to a physician of the name of **Counsel**, whose surname in the family that he became allied to by marriage in this town was afterwards adopted and retained as a **Christian** name.

Near is a small square tablet of brass inserted in a frame of stonework, with a figure not badly executed of a man kneeling before a desk at the top, and escutcheon of his arms in the centre and an inscription beneath to the memory of **John Davids**, alderman 1651.

The pavement of the chancel, as may be partially collected from inscriptions almost effaced, seem to have covered the **Corporation** mausoleum, as it proves the earth below thickly cropped with aldermen.

To make room for the body of **Sir John Pryse** of **Newton** Hall in Montgomeryshire, who had lived for several years and died in **Haverfordwest**, an effigy the lying on the floor to the north of the communion rails was removed, and is now huddled most disgracefully among the rubbish and lumber at the east end of the north aisle. The face and whole head are entirely gone, the hands uplifted as in prayer, with the drapery well executed; by the dress it appears to have been the figure

of a priest.

At the west end of the nave there is a handsome gallery furnished with a noble **Organ**.

The **Church** is a rectory in the gift of the **Corporation**.

1895 St Mary's Church Nooks and Corners Timmins

Contrasted with the primitive structures we have seen in the country parishes, this is a noble **Church** indeed, having been in large part constructed during the best period of Gothic architecture. The lofty nave is covered with a flat wooden ceiling, relieved by enriched bosses at the intersections of the beams, and upborne by handsome brackets against the walls. It is connected with the adjacent aisle by a series of richly moulded arches, supported upon tall clustered pillars.

On the north side of the chancel stands a group of thirteenth century pillars and arches of still more elaborate character, whose capitals are encrusted with a variety of grotesque figures intertwined among deeply cut foliage.

Handsome traceried windows admit a flood of light into the chancel, whose walls display monuments and epitaphs of no little beauty and interest.

In a remote untended corner of the **Church** lies the mutilated effigy of an ecclesiastic, whose sober livery, and wallet embellished with scallop shells, mark him as a pilgrim who has crossed the seas to the shrine of **St James** of Compostella, in Spain

Passing out by the north porch, we observe a pair of tall, carved bench ends, on one of which **St George** is seen in combat with a triple headed dragon

1898 St Marys Church Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

The present **Church** is of the 13th century, but in it were incorporated portions of an older building.

The chancel arch is remarkably fine, and the arches between the nave and the north aisle are splendid specimens of Early English work. The 13th century **Church** was much lower than the present edifice. The clerestory and the fine oaken roof were added in the reign of **Henry VII**.

There has been more than ordinary recklessness in the destruction of monuments.

It is impossible to find more than two or three inscriptions of the 17th century. One of these occupies the place of what were no doubt sedilia.

There is a trefoil headed piscina.

The only ancient monument is the effigy lying in the west end, apparently of an ecclesiastic. This is at least of the 14th century. The tower was originally surmounted by a spire, which was taken down about a century ago. Fragments of the parish registers have been recently discovered among the municipal papers; these go back to the reign of **Elizabeth I**. The earliest entries are in Latin.

1913 St Mary's Church -- Wade

Of the churches of **Haverfordwest** the finest is **St Mary's** the tower of which was once surmounted by a wooden spire. It dates from the 13th century, though a fragment of a still earlier Norman building survives in the North Chancel wall and exhibits some beautiful Early English work in the chancel arch and the arcade. The west window of the nave consists of three lancets, whilst the east is a good example of Geometrical Decorative. Both the nave and the chancel have Perpendicular clerestories, added to the walls in the reign of **Henry VII**; and the windows of the aisle and the fine oak roof also belong to the 15th century. At the west end of the nave there is a recess of problematical origin, and near the south wall is a much worn effigy, apparently of a pilgrim (note the scallop shells on the satchel, showing that he had visited the shrine of Santiago de Compostella in Spain) Also there is a trefoiled piscina, two stalls bearing a carving of **St Michael** overthrowing Satan, surmounted by the **Tudor** Rose and poppy head probably from, **Henry VII** period. The East gable retains its Sanctus Bell-cote. Medieval wood carvings

1923 The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin RCAM

The **Church**, which for the greater part dates from the first half of the 13th century, is essentially an English structure containing no features that can in any way represent **Welsh** culture at that period. Its principal ecclesiastical attractions are an Early English arcade and a late Perpendicular clerestory and roof. Though it stands next to the cathedral **Church** as unquestionably the noblest ecclesiastical edifice in the county, it hardly appears to have exercised hardly any influence upon the religious and social life of the district.

St Mary's Church, Haverfordwest is a substantial building the earliest part dating from the end of the 12th century. The nave, south porch and chancel are 13th century, possibly incorporating older fabric. In the 15th century the north aisle and the north-east Chapel were combined and enlarged, the north-west tower was added and the nave heightened. The tower had a lead-clad timber spire, removed in 1802 as a danger to Kensington House in Tower **Hill**. The interior was said to have been damaged by prisoners after the French invasion of **Fishguard**. The decorated arcades and chancel arch are of stone from Caen, and have been described as cathedral quality. Among the many the stone carvings are portrait heads and figures directed at the 'foreign Welsh', for example an ape playing a **Welsh** harp. A bench end near the chancel arch depicts **St Michael** slaying the dragon, originally carved abroad; it may be from the Priory by the **Quay**. **RCAHMW**

Notes Mary's Church 1890

St. Mary's is a thirteenth century **Church**, of cathedral proportions with a Late Perpendicular clerestory and a fine **Tudor** oak roof. The arcade pillar capitals have grotesques and animals, including a pig playing a fiddle and a monkey a harp. The scalloped script on a mutilated fifteenth century effigy commemorates a pilgrim to the shrine of **St. James** at Compostelia. There are memorials and hatchments of the **Philipps** family of **Picton**. A brass names the mayor of 1642, and a two-seater pew for the mayor and sheriff has an elaborately carved fourteenth century bench-end. The **Church** became a prison briefly in 1797 to house the French soldiery that had surrendered after an abortive landing near **Fishguard**.

1331 On 8th **June** 1331 **King Edward III**. confirmed a *grant in mortmain* of the following property, made by **Robert son of Richard son of Tankard de Haverford** to the **Canons** of **St.**

Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr of **Haverfordwest**: - the churches of **St. Thomas , Haverford, St. Mary and St. Martin** with all tithes, &c., pertaining thereto; the Chapel in the **Castle** for them to provide a minister for the same, to be fed at his table; his tithes of wool and cheese; his fishery, with liberty of culture in his mills, namely, that they be "scevinefreoch" and "tolfreoch"; his tithes of the mills in his demesne lands pertaining to the barony of **Haverford**; and certain lands defined in the letters patent - on 1st April, 1375, this grant was again confirmed, and for a third time set on record in June, 1505. - *Pat. Rolls*.

1256 The original grant, however, by **Robert Tankard** must have been made prior to 1256.

1325 On 20 Feb., 1325, licence was granted by the **King** for the *alienation in mortmain* of 5 marks of rent in **Haverford** by **Richard de Dowystowe**, to the prior and convent of **Haverford** to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the Chapel of **St. Mary, Haverfordwest**, for the souls of the faithful departed.

The *Valor Eccl.* gives only the following details in regard to this **Church**, which was one of the Churches appropriated to the priory of **St. Thomas , Haverford**.

Vest:- Ecclesia Beate **Marie Haverford** isn.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Mary, Haverford west V. Pri- Haverford west Propr.**

The **Corporation** - Clear yearly value, £18 10s. 0d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1405 ordinations of brethren from the Priory held at **St Mary**

1488 **John** miles gave two seats in the north aisle

1509 **William Dier** gave two candlesticks, to be placed in the chancel in front of the High Altar.

1534 **Henry VIII** broke with Rome and became Head of the English **Church**. He ordered the total removal of images from places of worship ordered by the Privy Council meant shrines, jewels, and **Church** plate were seized by the Crown. Statues and wall paintings were destroyed or covered with whitewash.

1535 On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** the **Church** of **St Mary** came into the hands of the Crown and subsequently into the possession of the **Haverfordwest Corporation**.

1565 **Corporation** Records show **Jenkin Davids** and **Moris Howell** younger, Proctors of the **Church**, received from **Morrys Walter** £1-15-4, part of the sum raised by selling cups from the **Church**. The sum of £5-1-4 was raised by the sale of a chalices

1566 The **Corporation** accounts for that year it is stated that **Lewis Harris** and **John Harris** were collectors of the priest's wages in **St. Mary's Church** and that they had paid to **Raffe Saviour**, curate there, £8. Another entry in the same year shows that the **Corporation** had sold 8 chalice out of **St. Mary's Church** for £5 1s. 4d., and also some copes.

1613 **Gwin William** January 14, of Moilgrove, 'whose corpse was seized for debt due to **Edmond Packer** for his diett duringe the time of his imprisonment — he was buried in the north aisle before **MistrEsse Scourefelde's** seat on fryday, January 14, 1613.' **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

1731 **Edward Henry** gave a paten cover and credence paten in 1765.

1836 The **Church** appears to have remained under the patronage of the **Corporation** until 30 September., 1836, when the advowson was purchased by **Rev. Thomas Watts**, from whom it was purchased by **Rev. J. H. A Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, Pems., about the year

1858.

No very early presentations to the vicarage of **St. Mary** have been found. The **Church** during monastic times was no doubt served by chaplains, and any record of their appointment was probably kept in the monastic registers, which are now lost or destroyed. Even after the acquisition of the advowson by the **Corporation** of **Haverfordwest**, it is impossible to be certain whether some of those who performed the services at the **Church** were vicars or curates; it will be seen that several persons in the list are styled lecturers, and it would appear that these lecturers preached and performed other offices, such as baptisms, burials, etc.

1851 : **St Mary** Parish **Church Tho. Watts**, Minister, Goat St

1929 **St Mary** Incumbent and Curates; **T O Phillips** **St Mary's**

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904 Haverfordwest (S. Mary).

The oldest piece of silver now belonging to this **Church** is a handsome **Tankard**-shaped Flagon of silver gilt with flat lid, pierced thumb-piece and whistle handle. It bears the Hall Mark of 1660, the maker's Mark being F W. Three flagons bearing this maker's Mark are found at **St. Mary's**, Lambeth. Height, 8 in. ; diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, 6in. ; weight, 36 oz. On the drum is inscribed " The Gift of **Edward Henry Edwards** esq. to the Parish **Church** of S' **Mary** in **Haverfordwest** : 7th February 1731 ". Above the inscription appears the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. This vessel was probably made for domestic purposes, in which case we would have to assume that when presented to the **Church** seventy-one years later the above mentioned ornaments were added. Underneath the base is engraved "**Z** Read".

A large Bell-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover carrying the Hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719, the maker's Mark being B E with mitre above for **William Bellanger**. The cup measures 9 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 5 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. round the bowl is inscribed "The Parish Plate of **St Marys Haverford** west in **Pembrokeshire** South Wales ". The stem which is extremely short carries a slight knop formed of a narrow ring with fillets. The mouth of the bowl in one place is a little indented to form a slight spout as at **Prendergast**. The Paten cover is 6 in. in diam., 1in. in height, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwts. The foot or handle is engraved with the same inscription as that on the chalice.

A Credence Paten, Hall-marked 1724 with maker's Mark R. - , the second letter being illegible. Inscription " The Gift of **John Williams** of **Haverfordwest** Vintner to y* **Church** of S" Marys in y* S*- Town who Dyed 22 May 1733 ". weight, 11 oz.

The **Phillips** Plate is a service of silver gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover and Credence Paten all inscribed " The Gift of **John Phillips** esq. Late Alderman of the Town of **Haverfordwest** to the Parish of S* **Mary** in the same Town 1765 ", The Hall marks indicate the year 1765, the maker's

Mark being W C as in O. E. P. at 1758. The cup is an enormous vessel in weight with cover, 32 oz. 8 dwts. On the stem is a small ring of moulding forming the rudiments of a knop. The bowl is decorated with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. On the Paten cover there are no Hall marks. Diam., 6 in. The Credence Paten is 8 in. in diameter being decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays ; weight, 13 oz. 2 dwts. The donor was Mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1737.

Two silver mounted glass Cruets Hall-marked 1894 and 1895 respectively with maker's Mark [^]w [^] four-lobed shield,

A pair of Chalices of plated metal, each measuring 8 in. in height.

Parish of the Hamlet of St Thomas RCAM

1811 St Thomas Church Fenton, Tours

On the summit of the **Hill** whose acclivity the principal part of the town occupies, stands the **Church of St Thomas** , in the midst of a spacious field for a churchyard, in my memory the noted arena for the young pugilistic combatants of the free school and the lively scene of their various games and probably devoted to the same purposes to this day. The **Church**, though said to have been built, according to the annals of **St David's** about 1225 has nothing either within or without to stamp its architecture of that age; and it is the opinion of some of our best antiquaries that the building called in the annals of **St David's** “novum opus majoris ecclesiae **St thomae Haverfordiae**” was the **Church** of the priory which was dedicated to **St Thomas** the Martyr.

1847 Glynne

An uninteresting **Church** much modernised comprising a **Long** nave with small chancel, and a tall western tower. The latter is the only portion that retains its original character and has some resemblance to others in the county, being without string-courses and buttresses to the lower part only. Below the battlements the usual corbel table of uncertain date. The belfrey window is of two lights; and to the north east end is an octagonal turret. A west porch has been added. The west door has a flat pointed arch. The window over is mutilated. On the west side is sculptured a rood. The tower has the usual stone arch within, over the lower story; and the small openings to the staircase have internally, trefoil heads. The windows in the body of the **Church** are all modern; the roof is coved; the chancel arch plain pointed; the altar rails enclose the whole of the chancel; the pulpit is in the centre blocking the altar, and under it is a modern font.

1885 Arch Camb

This **Church** has been greatly improved by the present Rector. The nave has received a north aisle, affording accommodation to one hundred additional worshippers. The 'modern' font had been replaced before **Mr Hilber's** incumbency, by one still more modern, near the west end of the nave; and the pulpit had been placed against the south pier of the chancel arch

1895 Nooks and Corners –Timmins

The massive tower of **St Thomas 's Church**, crowning the brow of an adjoining **Hill** forms a conspicuous feature in our general view of the town. Though much modernised, this **Church** contains one relic of the past that must on no account be overlooked.

Upon the pavement of the north aisle is preserved an ancient slab of limestone, whose battered surface is carved in low relief with a beautiful foliated cross, terminating in trefoils; beside the cross is an object resembling a palm branch, and closed inspection reveals, incised upon the edge of the stone, the legend **F Ricard** LE PAUMER GIT ICI DEU DE SAALME EIT MERCI AMEN.

According to the verdict of the antiquaries, this curious monument records a certain brother **Richard the Palmer** who, in days so remote as the time of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, journeyed as a pilgrim to Rome; or it may be joined as a recruit in the Crusade of **Bishop Baldwin**

Up in the tower we discover a brace of fine old bells, the larger one bearing the motto **SANCTUS Gabriel ... PRO NOBIS**; the smaller, or sanctus Bell 'geve thanks to god, t.w.1585'

The **Church** was formerly a possession of the **Perrots** of **Haroldston**, until in Queen **Elizabeth's** reign the Crown became, as it has ever since remained, the patron of the living.

1898 Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

St Thomas ' is supposed to have been, to a great extent, first rebuilt at a later date. In the report of the first visit of the Association, it is said that both **Church** and tower 'may be of any date, and appear to have succeeded an earlier building'

In the north aisle there is a coffin slab which may have been placed in the **Church** in the 13th century. It bears the name '**Richard** le Pawmer' perhaps a friar, but certainly a pilgrim from the Holy Land.

1920 The Parish Church dedicated to St Thomas the martyrdom RCAM

This **Church**, with the exception of the tower is modern. The tower 21ft by 19ft of 13th century date consists of three storeys, the lowest is plain vaulted. There are the usual corbel table and battlements. On the west front of the second storey is a stone displaying a crucifix with two attendant figures much weathered. At the north east angle is a polygonal turret. The tower openings have been modernised.

Against the interior west wall is a broken monumental slab found under the pavement of the east end of the **Church** in 1853-4 (**Arch Camb** 1856 p282) it bears a floriated cross , above which is a much defaced monkish head in relief. The inscription reads: + **Ricard**; LE PAVMER; GIT; ICI;DEV;DE SAALMET EIT MERCI; +. Of 14th century date; it bears signs of interference – Visited 5th July 1920

Arch Camb

The Monumental slab found under the pavement of the eastern end of the **Church** of **St Thomas** at **Haverfordwest** in the course of repairs executed in 1853-4

The finders did not notice anything that would give a clue to its history, and, as is usual in these cases, the inscription does not afford much information, it only occupies one edge of the stone and is a form commonly found upon tombs of the period to which this seems to belong, viz., the 13th century.

Apparently this slab originally covered the remains of a brother of the Dominican Priory, for the letter F. unquestionably shows that it commemorates a member of some monastic order.

There is no slab exactly like this in *Cutt's Sepulchral Slabs*, and it is curious in several respects. The cross is of a simple, elegant, and early form; and its foot ends differently from that of any example with which we are acquainted. The egg shaped space at the upper end of the stone is all that remains of a portrait of the person commemorated. Several examples of such a representation of the defunct are extant, and figures of some of them will be found in **Mr Cutt's** above mentioned work.

The device by the side of the cross has supposed to represent a palm branch, and together with the name of the friar, to intimate that the deceased had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. This seems not to be an improbable explanation of them. We have not found a description of any similar device. In all probability the term "Le Paumer" is not a family name, but simply the designation of Brother **Richard** , after his return from the Holy Land – C.C.B.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This **Church** was included in the grant made by **Robert son of Richard the son of Tankard de Haverford** to the **Canons of St. Mary and St. Thomas** the Martyr of **Haverfordwest**.

No separate details or valuation are given in regard to this **Church** in the *Valor Eccl.* The only reference to it is the following entry under the heading of Churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**:- Ecclesie Sancti Thome et Ismaelis de **Haroldston** per annum £2.

1640 On 29 April, 1640, a grant was made by the **King**, creating the benefice of the parish **Church of St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, with certain tenements, into a rectory presentation with cure of souls to be in the personal donation of the **King** and his successors, and annexing the said rectory and tenements to the said **Church; Francis Robinson**, clerk, to be present vicar, and the **Church** to be

taxed at £5 yearly value. - *State Papers*.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- **Haverfordwest St. Thomas** R. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £5. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1875 On 14 July, 1875, a faculty was granted for relieving **Rev. G. C. Hilbers** from rebuilding two cottages in **Quay St., Haverfordwest**.

1880 On 15 March , 1880, a faculty was obtained for altering and enlarging the parish **Church. St Thomas Parish Church**

1851 **Joseph Tombs**, Minister, **Hill Street**

1929 **St Thomas** Incumbent and Curates; **W J Williams**

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904 Haverfordwest (S. Thomas).

A Chalice and Paten cover bearing the small Italic letter q for 1633, the maker's Mark being

illegible. The flat-bottomed bowl measures 3 in. in diam, 3in. depth, and is straight-sided in shape. **A****R****o****u****n****d** it and within a plain band of strap-work is inscribed on the band . At intervals above and below the belt of strap-work, are carried sprays of conventional foliage. The stem is peculiar being divided by a narrow fillet, from which it swells straight out towards both ends, much resembling an hour-glass. Height, 6 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz . The Paten cover is quite plain ; diam., 4 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 3 oz. 8 dwts.

A massive Service of silver-gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover, Flagon and Credence Paten. The cup and cover are Hall-marked 1765 and carry the maker's Mark TW . C W for **Thos. Whipham** and **Charles Wright**. Both pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and are inscribed " The Gift of **Mr. Richard Phillips** of the Parish of **St Thomas** in **Haverfordwest** ". The bowl of this very large cup is bellshaped and rests on a baluster stem. Height, 10in. ; diam. of bowl, 5 in. ; depth, 5 in. ; diam. of foot, 5 in. ; weight, 34oz. 13 dwts. Its cover is 6 in. in diam., 1 in. in height.

The Flagon is of **Tankard** shape, Hall-marked 1765 with maker's Mark WC in plain oblong. The lid is dome shaped with an open work thumb-piece. The drum has straight sides splaying outwards, whereon is engraved the sacred monogram, cross and nails surrounded by rays of glory. Beneath this ornament is inscribed " The Gift of **John Phillips** esq. Late Alderman of the Town of **Haverfordwest** to the Parish of **St. Thomas** in the same Town 1765". weight, 45 oz.

The Credence Paten bears the Hall Mark of 1753, the maker's Mark being IM for Jacob Marshe ; diam. weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. This again is ornamented with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. Inscription " The Gift of **Elizabeth Jones** Widow to the Parish of **St. Thomas** in **Haverford** west 1753 ".

1811 Priory of Black Canons Fenton, Tours

Without the town on the banks of the river below the Quays a priory of **Black Canons** dedicated to **St Mary** and **St Thomas** the Martyr, founded and liberally endowed by **Robert de Hwlfordd**, first **Lord of Haverfordwest**, son of **Richard Fitz Tancred**, **Castellan of Haverfordwest** under the **Earl of Clare**. The endowment consists of several advowsons and tithes within his barony, and was confirmed by **Edward III**. It was valued according to **Dugdale** , (**26 Hen 8**) at £133 11s 1d and by **Speede** at £135 6s 1d and granted at the dissolution to **Roger and Thomas Barlow**.

Barlow William, who was appointed Prior by **Anne Boleyn**, **Marquess of Pembroke**, was a radical reformer who preached against the Pope and the bishops and Clergy of **St Davids**, and against the friars and their idolatry. **Barlow** became **Bishop** and tried, unsuccessfully, to remove the see to **Carmarthen**, but managed to take the **Bishop's** palace to Abergwili. **Haverfordwest** is indebted to him, however, as it was he who wrote to **Thomas Cromwell** in 1536 urging that "the shire town be **Haverford** west, in the midst of the shire (whither men may at all seasons repair) and not as hitherto **Pembroke**, which is not only remote, but also inconvenient."

Of this priory, if we may judge by the remains of different ruined walls now appearing scattered over a vast space of ground in every direction, and the skeleton of the **Church**, the whole establishment must have been very extensive, and inferior to none in Wales but Strata Florida and

Heath. The **Church** was a large cruciform pile, with a tower in the centre, about one hundred and sixty feet from east to west in the clear. The length of the transepts eighty eight feet, breadth of nave and chancel twenty six feet and of transepts the same. The walls five feet thick. The tower was supported by four handsome pointed arches, all down but one, whose freestone casings are stripped. There was a large window at both ends, and the chancel had three lancet windows like those of Salisbury on each side. The whole building seemed to have been highly finished and the masonry excellent, as appears by immense fragments as inseparable as if one entire stone.

Without the north transept, a few yards from the wall there was a vessel on the stocks, and a grove of masts in the river by the Quays above it. How things are altered! The monks who once immured here in solitude and prayer, and were hardly ever disturbed by the dashing of a casual oar on the river that glided by smoothly as their own lives, never thought that a dockyard would have existed within their sacred precinct, and that the river which silently washed their cloistered walls would have ever been conscious of such bustle and traffic. From any road that is travelled these ruins are hardly seen, and therefore, unless you enter the meadow they occupy, no idea can be formed of their extent.

1898

The Priory **Church** was a stately structure; cruciform, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and the transepts. (*Phillips Arch Camb* 1898)

The **Augustinian** Priory on the banks of the Cleddau was established c. 1200 by the Community of monks who lived by the rule of **St Augustine**. It is likely that there would have been a Prior and twelve Canons in **Haverfordwest** Priory. At some stage in the 13th century **Robert** of **Haverfordwest** gave the three town churches to the Priory which then enjoyed a rich income from the tithes of these appropriated churches. The Priory would have been responsible for appointing a vicar or chaplain or one of their Canons to serve in the three churches.

1922 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The ruins of a small house of the **Austin Canons** occupy a pleasant spot on the banks of the Cleddau, about half a mile below the town of **Haverford**. A Conventual establishment was founded here about the year 1200 by **Robert de Haverford** a knight in the train of **William Marshal Earl of Pembroke** (died 1219). The priory appears to have been of the ordinary type of **Augustinian** houses with the different buildings arranged around a small garth, the **Church** being placed on the north side. All the buildings have disappeared but much of the **Church** was standing in 1744 when **Buck** made a sketch of the ruins. Since that date much of the material has been removed. In 1922 careful but incomplete excavation of the foundations were carried out by **Mr A W Clapham**. The **Church** an aisle-less cruciform building with a central tower. **Mr Clapham** found that the “only remains of the internal arrangements of the **Church** are those of the north end of the pulpitum” which were uncovered slightly to the west of the crossing. The chapter house, a rectangular chamber 36ft by 18 ½ ft was divided from the south transept by a slype or passage. The frater, 61 1/2ft in length was placed at right Angles to the chapter house, and occupied the entire length of the south side of the cloister garth with the exception of a passage at the east end of it. “Projecting from the south wall was the frater pulpit, rectangular in form and enclosed by walls 1 ¾

ft thick.-- Visited 17th August 1922.

The temporalities of the Priory were granted at the dissolution to **Roger Barlow**, whose son **John Barlow** about the year 1565, mortgaged the property to **Sir John Perrott**, “as also the manor of **Hubberston**, and divers other lands and tenements in the county of **Pembroke**”. **Barlow** however refused to hand over the deeds of the property, as alleged in a petition by **Sir John Perrott** to the then **Lord Chancellor** (**Sir Nicholas Bacon**). The defendant answered thjat the original grant was to **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow**, the latter at a later date releasing all his right and title to his brother **Roger** from whom the property in question descended to the defendant. He “to the intent to have the good will of the complainant did by deed indented exchange the said site and emesnes, being near to the house of the said complainant” for other lands (***Pub Records Office Chancery Proceedings***)

There was also in the same period another suit respecting the site of the manor and mansion house of the dissolved priory and “one dubing mill”

The last prior was **John Batha**. He was a young man of about 28 at the Suppression.

At the Priory Mill some 300 yds to the south there are fragments of a much older building than the present.

1895 Timmins

We now make a short detour to visit the ruins of **Haverfordwest** Priory, which stands in a meadow close beside the Cleddau. Though of considerable extent, there is not much to detain us here save a mass of crumbling arches and the ivy mantled walls, apparently of Early English date. This priory was established about the year 1200 by **Robert de Haverford**, first **Lord of Haverfordwest**, for the Order of **Black Canons**. It stands in one of those pleasant, riverside nooks that the monks of old so frequently selected.

2000 Haverfordwest's Augustinian Priory

Recent excavations at **Haverfordwest's Augustinian** Priory have uncovered the exceptionally rare remains of the original medieval cloister garden, thought to date around the mid- fifteenth century. The garden has now been conserved and comprises of an extensive grid of beds and paths, including one area which is more elaborate than the others and which may have been an arbour. The rectangular beds vary in size and some are raised and revetted with stone, similer to those depicted on a series of contemporary illuminated manuscripts.

The Chapel of St Mary Magdalene RCAM

These ruins consisting only of part of the north wall of a small building that was lighted with three lancet openings stand in the grounds of a modern house named Bryn Merlin. They form part of an outhouse. The history of this little Chapel is unknown – Visited 27th May 1920

George Owen stated that there was a Lazar house situate at Merlin's Bridge, **Haverfordwest**, dedicated by **St. .Mary Magdalene**.

1811 Black Friar Preachers Fenton (Tours)

About a quarter of a mile to the north of the priory on the banks of the river occupying the site of the inn now called Black Horse in Bridge Street, stood the house of the Friar Preachers; when it was first founded, of by whom endowed, is not known, the monasticon being silent concerning it. The grant by **Robert Niger** of a burgage for the enlarging their house which **Richard II** confirmed is proof of its existence before that time. I am inclined to think that its foundation may safely be ascribed to the same person who founded and endowed the priory, though the house of the friar preachers experienced the bounty of successive benefactors; for **Adam Hoton, Bishop** of **St David's** leaves ten pounds to it, and **John Gilbert** his successor wills, being old and infirm, to be buried in the friars, and gives one hundred pounds and vestments to the convent. *In the Bodleian MSS.*

By a letter from a dignitary of **St David's** to **Browne Willis**, I find that the effigy of a **Bishop**, most likely **Gilbert** had been dug up about fifty years before by the person who took down some of the once sacred ruins to make a lime kiln, and the writer adds, that he soon fell into poverty for this sacrilege.

1898

Probably founded by **Robert de Haverford**. Its site lay between the two lanes known as the Friars and the Hole in the wall. (*Phillips Arch Camb* 1898)

1922 RCAM – A house of Black Friars

Formerly existed in the town of **Haverfordwest**, the site being specifically fixed by *Fenton* (Tour p207) as “in the Bridge Street” in the parish of **St Martins**. *Leland's* note runs -”In **Haverford** town three paroch churches [**St Martins, St Marys, St Thomas**], one of them without the toune in the suburb, Blak Freres within the toune” (*Itinerary ed 1906 p63*) Of this establishment not a vestige can now be traced

It is known that part of the premises was used as a public cemetery in the 17th century, perhaps earlier.

1872 The Church of St David and St. Patrick,

In Dew Street, was built in 1872 to serve the needs of an increasing Catholic population. From this parish are served a community in **Johnston, St. Winifrede's** and the **Church** of the Immaculate Conception at **Narberth**.

Nonconformists

The early Nonconformists first met, in 1638, at the **Green** Meeting House, which later became Albany **Congregational Church**, in **Hill** Street, and is now the United Reform/**Methodist**.

Albany **Congregational** Chapel was built in 1691, repaired after storm damage in 1701, enlarged in 1721. The Chapel was then rebuilt in 1842, galleries added in 1873, Albany was renovated again in 1917 by architect **Arthur Thomas** and in 1964 further alterations were made. The present Chapel,

dated 1842, was designed by architect **William Owen** and built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. The exterior is painted stucco and the roof made of slate. The rear gable end has a recessed plaque 'Albany **Congregational Church** Founded 1638'. Albany is now Grade 2 Listed for its special historical interest as one of the earliest Chapel causes in Wales

Bethesda **Baptist** Chapel, in Barn Street, was built in 1789, and enlarged in 1816. It was then rebuilt, in "**Welsh Romanesque**" style, in 1878, by **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen** at a cost of £2,199. It is one of the finest Chapel buildings in Wales and has a seating capacity in excess of 900.

Calvary Pentecostal **Church** was established in 1973 and is in membership with "Assemblies of God".

Hill Park Baptist Church, at the bottom of **Prendergast Hill**, was built in 1888 to replace an earlier building of 1857 which was then used as a vestry and schoolroom. The 1888 Chapel was built in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of architect **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen**. **Hill Park** was renovated in 1933 and is now Grade 2 Listed for its special architectural interest as a large late nineteenth century Chapel, along with an earlier Chapel and railings

Tabernacle **Congregational Church**, at the bottom of City road, was built as a **Methodist** Chapel in 1774 by those who considered the ministry at Albany **Church** insufficiently evangelical and re-opened as a **Congregational** Chapel in 1790. The Chapel was extensively repaired in 1851 It was rebuilt in 1874 by architects **Lawrence & Goodman** of **Newport**. The present Chapel, dated 1874, is built in the Classical style with a short-wall entry plan and elaborate detailing in the interior. Tabernacle is now Grade 2 Listed as one of the outstanding Chapels of the region. Tabernacle Chapel School . Dated 1864, 1 storey, slate roof, style matching Tabernacle Chapel; stucco decoration and date plaque..

The former Wesleyan Chapel, is now a store. It was erected on the site of the **Wesley** Room at the opening of which **John Wesley** preached on one of his fourteen visits to the town, the last of which, in 1790, is commemorated by a plaque outside the Library, in Dew Street.

1744 The Quaker Meeting House was part of a warehouse, built 1744, on the site of the present Shire Court, on the corner of Quay Street and High Street. This is said to have incorporated furniture from a former c.1700 meeting house. The warehouse closed in 1824 and was demolished soon after (*ref. Butler, DM, The Quaker Meeting Houses of Britain, Vol. II*). The Quakers moved to the New Quay, beyond the Bristol Trader when the Shire Hall was built on the site in 1835

Macpelah **Baptist** 1851 **David Davies**, Minister **Albert St**, **Albert Town** Machpelah **Baptist** Chapel **Albert St**. was built in 1834 and rebuilt in 1842 in the later Vernacular style of the gable-entry type. By 1994 Machpelah stood disused and was demolished in 1999. However the nineteenth century churchyard walls, gates and gatepiers are Grade 2 Listed as a well-built graveyard.
RCAHMW

Moravian Chapel, **St Thomas Green** **RoseMary Lane** Built 1773 The United Brethren 1851

Henry O Essex, Minister, **St Thomas Green** demolished in 1961 to provide a site for the Moravian Court.

Baptist College, St Thomas ' Green / Hill St

Dredgeman's **Hill Congregational** Chapel

Ebenezer, **Perrot Rd / Northgate/Haverfordwest** town [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1774]. Built 1817, rebuilt 1844 and 1886 still open in 2006 **Ebenezer Methodist** Chapel was built in 1817, rebuilt in 1844. A two-storey schoolroom building was added in front of the Chapel in 1886. The Chapel, dated 1844, was built in the the Classical style of the long-wall entry type. The interior of this Chapel was renovated in 1889 and the buildings restored in 1967-69. **Ebenezer** is now Grade 2 Listed for its prominent stucco Italianate frontage.

Perrot Rd Wesleyan Methodists, Perrot Rd / Lower Barn **St** Built 1772, rebuilt 1865, Sunday School added 1874, modified 1881 The Sunday School was added in 1874 and the Chapel interior refitted in 1881 by architect **David Edward Thomas** of **Haverfordwest**. The present Chapel, dated 1881, is built in the Classical style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and a basement. Perrot road closed in 1985 and stripped for use as an antiques saleroom. The building is now Grade 2 Listed as a large and prominent Chapel with a simplified classical facade

Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) **Bridge St** Erected before 1800 Separate building wholly for public worship 1851 **John Griffiths**, Elder, Status (2001): unknown.

Bridge St Tabernacle Ind Erected in 1774 "Chapel closed being under repairs since Jan 1st 1851"**Thos Beynon**, Secretary and Deacon **Barn St / City Rd** -Built 1774, re-opened as a **Congregational** Chapel 1790, repaired 1851, rebuilt or restored 1874 Still open 1993

Bethesda, **Haverfordwest** town [**Baptists**, 1788]. Built 1788-9, modified, altered or rebuilt 1816, destroyed by explosion & rebuilt in 1842, rebuilt as present Chapel in 1878, to the design of architect **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen**, in the Italian Romanesque style of the gable-entry type. The Chapel is constructed of local and bath stone, with a Caernarfon slate roof and large rose window. Bethesda is now Grade 2 Listed as a major work of **George Morgan**. 1880 --1851 **David Davies**, Minister - Still open 2000

1888 **St Mary** Street Chapel was built in 1888 with a stuccoed pedimented frontage and slate roof. In 1974 this Chapel was converted for use as a social club.

Education

1488 **Richard Smyth**, described as “Chaplain of **St Mary**”s was appointed School Master of

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis

Haverfordwest Grammar School.

In the Parish of **St Thomas** (*Fenton*, the historian, was educated al this school.)

The Free grammar-school was founded by **Thomas Lloyd**, of Kîl Kifith, esq., who, by will dated November 22nd, 1612, endowed it with dwelling houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parishes of **St. Mary**, **St. Thomas** , and **St. Martin**, producing at present an income of £118, together with a dwelling house occupied by the master, valued at £25 per annum, and fields let at £16. A condition of **Lloyds** trust was that the scholars should be the 'sons of such as should be of the **Pooler** sort of people and not of any who were of great wealth and ability."To this endowment **Mr. John Milward**, of **Haverfordwest**, added a third part of certain houses and lands in Bordesley near Birmingham, giving the other two portions respectively to the master of the Birmingham free grammar school, for his own use, and the Principal and Fellows of **Brasenose College**, Oxford, for the foundation of a scholarship in that **College** for a boy from each of these schools alternately. The portion of the estate assigned to the school of this town, having been let by the **Corporation**, who are trustees, upon a lease of ninety-nine years, produces only £18 per annum, and the other two portions, being injudiciously let on leases for twenty-one years, subject to large fines on renewal, produce only £8. 6. 8. per annum each; consequently, the scholarship is not sufficient to induce any young man from either of those schools to enter at that **College**. The mastership of the **Haverfordwest** school is in the gift of the mayor and **Corporation**, who also nominate the boys to be educated in it; the present number of scholars is twenty-eight, nearly all of whom are on the foundation. The schoolroom, erected about 1761, adjoining the churchyard, and capable of accommodating about fifty boys, is in the parish of **St. Thomas** ; in which, also, is **Tasker's** charity school, noticed hereafter.

In the parish of **St. Mary** is a National school for boys, established in 1841, and held in the old poorhouse; it is supported partly by school-pence, but chiefly by subscriptions.

St. Martin's parish contains a school of industry for girls, and an infants' school, the former entirely, and the latter partly, maintained by **Mrs. Philipps**, of Gloucester-place, **Haverfordwest**; also a "British" infants' school, supported by subscription, and managed by a committee of ladies. There are several Sunday schools in the town.

1847 The State of Education in Wales Town and County of Haverfordwest

This town may be called an inland port for **Pembrokeshire**, much as **Carmarthen** is for

Carmarthenshire; both being situated on estuaries, and the outlets of large agricultural districts.

The town lies in the parishes of **St Mary**, **Prendergast** and **St Thomas** . It has three suburbs, viz.

Prendergast on the north Cartlett on the east and Merlin's Bridge in **St Thomas** 's parish on the south. Many of the **Pembrokeshire** Clergy reside in **Haverfordwest**, and more families of the upper classes than in the towns on the northern side of the county.

Beside **Tasker's** charity-school there is a free grammar school in the town. This school was closed for the holidays during my stay at **Haverfordwest**. I annex some replies to Queries with which the master ,the **Rev James Thomas** furnished me.

Free Grammer School

Has any alteration taken place in the funds of the school since the Report of the Charity Commissioners? [CCR p709] And if so what alteration?

Owing to the bas state of repair in which some of the houses belonging to the school were left, a considerable reduction has been made since the Report of the Commissioners. There is however a case about being decided in the Court of Chancery, the effect of which will, it is hoped , be advantageous to the charity. The bill was filed ex officio by the Attorney General about ten years ago, by the recommendation of the Charity Commissioners.

What is the number of boys – a] on the books b]usually attending c] present on the 31st of March in the morning ?

The number of boys on the books is 28, almost all of whom attend pretty regularly. On the last day of March 23 attended.

Of the boys on the books how many are – a] boarders or pay-scholars; b] foundationers?

There are now no boarders. Three only are pay-scholars, all the others are free.

What are the subjects taught in School?

English grammar; history and geography; Latin and Greek; Euclid, and in some cases the elements of logic. The upper boys Read Euripides, Homer, and the Greek Testament; **Horace**, Virgil; **Arnold's** Latin and Greek Exrcises. They usually do hexameters and pentameters from Bland

At what ages do the boys commonly a] enter; b] leave?

Often as early as eight years, and are very irregular as to their time of leaving; some leave very soon, some stay eight or nine years.

Is the Charity, upon its present footing made as useful as it might be?

As a school for providing a cheap classical education for children of respectable parents, it might be much benefited by the **Corporation's** declining to send boys of a low a station in life, and who come very ignorant, and often cannot find books to continue their studies; in which case they often abruptly leave just at the time when the master expects to see some fruit or at least some promise of fruit, from his labours.

If not , state your reasons for saying so, and any improvements which strike you as desirable, and not contradictory to the founder's intention.

I believe the letter of the law is kept by the **Corporation**. In my opinion, however, they have acted very injudiciously, lowering the character of the school, and depriving the master of all hope of increasing his income by pay-scholars of a respectable class. A stock of good elementary books would be the best thing (under the circumstances) to make the school more efficient. NB. I am so dissatisfied with the present state of things that I would Readily listen to any suggestion which could be made for rendering the charity more useful. I would have no objection whatever to training a large class of young men for schoolmasters or catechists. Formerly (before the **College** at **Lampeter** was established), I usually had a large class preparing for holy orders.

1765 circa Old Grammer School built - Now demolished

1913 Grammar School is regulated by a scheme under this **Welsh** Intermediate Act 1881 and the Endowed Schools Acts.

Until 1978 **Haverfordwest** Grammer School originally founded in 1488 was for a time in the 20th Century one of the only two Public schools in Wales

Parish of **St Martin's**

School of Industry and **Mrs Thomas** 's Infant School

The former school, which is only for girls, is entirely supported and for the most part conducted by **Mrs Philipps** of Gloucester Place **Haverfordwest**. The school is held in a room under the Wesleyan Chapel. The room is spacious, and, although underground, did not feel close. The girls were seated in two **Long** parallel rows. They wear a kind of uniform. The patroness conducted the examination in person. They named the books of the Bible and gave some account of each simultaneously. The answers were in a set form which had been learned by all. The form was generally very short and good. The children had evidently learnt a great deal. They sang a hymn very sweetly. I had never heard it before. Thirteen of them Read the 13th chapter of **St Matthew**, extremely well and answered some questions from it proposed by the **Rev. W Harris** – It is a rule of this school that all who are admitted must be able to Read. The neatness and regularity which seemed to prevail in the school, the industrial training, and more than all, the present superintendence and permanent interest which the patroness exhibits for the scholars must make the school a valuable instrument of Female education among the poor of the neighbourhood.

The school of **Mrs Thomas** is held on the opposite of the entrance which leads to the School of

Industry, and is supported by the same lady. It contains both boys and girls. The room is small and very ill ventilated. There is only one window, and neither this nor the fireplace is opposite to the door. I found 26 children there, in a very unpleasant and unhealthy atmosphere. They sang from dictation of the patroness a few simple verses descriptive of the Gospel promises, then the alphabet and some simple combinations of letters then the multiplication tables. Music and rhythm seemed a very judicious media for conveying these first rudiments of secular or religious knowledge to young minds. They were a nice looking set of children. This would be a good infant school if held in a more airy and commodious room and provided with further apparatus. But what particularly pleased me in this infant school was, to see all that irrational manipulation dispensed with which one commonly encounters in such places.

British Infant School

I visited this school on the 6th January. The room, though large and lofty, did not appear to be well ventilated ; it smelt very close; there were three windows, all on one side, three skylights, two doors opposite to each other; a fireplace at one end, and a gallery at the other; there was an apparatus for ventilation in the floor. I found the children grouped round their monitors, listlessly repeating the sentences on the cards. They changed their position from card to card in a most disorderly manner and in very bad time; the rear of the column always broke into confusion, and the room occasionally resembled a noisy nursery. A great deal of time was taken up in their marching and counter marching – the **Masters** manner seemed kind. They answered question in a pleasing manner. I heard 12 Read the 12th chapter of **St Luke**. They Read indifferently keeping no stops, slurring the short words, and omitting (as did the master) the aspirates. They answered very ill. The master teaches these 30 in the afternoon reading, writing, and arithmetic while the mistress instructs the rest of the school. The school is managed by a committee of ladies, who politely afforded me every facility in my inquiries respecting it

Misses **Jenkin's** School

The governesses appeared to be amiable and intelligent, and to give satisfaction to the parents. The copy books at school were well written. The furniture consisted only of one large table, one **Long** desk, and ten benches. The scholars are tradesmen's and mechanics children; there were none present owing to the Christmas holidays --- January 8th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Miss **John's**(North Cottage) School

The cottage in which this school is held is situated on the road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**. It stands on an eminence with a garden in front, and is in good repair. The governess is an elderly woman in a weak state of health. She spoke English correctly. I saw in the room two tables, two desks and four benches, but no maps of any kind. The scholars are tradesmen's and mechanics' children, and were very clean and neat. They Read the 3th chapter of 1 **Samuel** exceedingly well and answered the questions put to them from the chapter very correctly. Arithmetic geography and history questions were answered. Several of the copy books were fairly written. January 8th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mr Harries's School

The floor of the schoolroom had many holes in it, and the walls were very dirty. The master had received a good education and could speak English correctly. The schoolroom contained one master's desk, three desks for the scholars, and five benches, the 2nd chapter of **St Matthew** was Read exceedingly well by several of the scholars, who answered questions from the chapter Readily. English, geography and Arithmetic questions were answered correctly, some of the copybooks were fairly written. January 8th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mrs Moore's School

When I arrived at this school the mistress was busily engaged in sewing and continued to do so while I was there. There were nine children sitting in the room with her poring over their primers, and two in the Testament. The school furniture consisted only of two tables and two benches. There were several articles for domestic use in the room besides. Nothing beyond reading and sewing are taught. A part of the 2nd chapter of Galatians was Read but no answer's given to the questions proposed by the mistress or myself. – January 8th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Miss Salmon's School

This school is kept in a ground floor room in the house of the mistress's father. Two desks 1 table and six benches composed the school furniture. Miss **Salmon** appeared to be better educated than the generality of School mistresses and spoke English grammatically. Few labourers' children are in her school, the majority of them are those of tradesmen and mechanics. The copy books were taken home. January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mr John Thomas 's School

The schoolroom was very dirty, though in tolerably good repair. I saw three large tables, 6 benches , coal and culm, and lumber of various kinds. **Mr Thomas** appears to have received a good education, spoke English well, and had **Long** experience in teaching. Some of his pupils were well dressed, and are the children of tradesmen and mechanic's. There were few labourers' children present. They Read the 15th chapter of **St Luke** well and answered questions from the chapter correctly. They also answered geography and arithmetic questions. Some of the copy books were well written. January 8th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Sunday Schools

Tabernacle School

This school belongs to the **Independents**, and is held in their Chapel both morning and afternoon, but is more numerously attended in the afternoon. A large proportion of the scholars Read

remarkably well and answered questions put from the chapters with ease. The severity of the weather prevented many of them it was said from being present. There were many respectable tradesmen, apparently, among both the teachers and scholars. Catechising forms a prominent part in this Sunday school. At the close I was told that two ministers were raised from this school and five scholars from one class had lately joined the **Church**. All the teachers engaged were brought up in the school - January 10th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Wesleyan School.

This school is held for males in the same rooms as the school for industry and **Mrs Thomas** 's infant school, and for females in the Chapel. In the infant school room the younger boys are being instructed by means of the box of moveable letters published by the Sunday school Union. I saw one class standing up before the superintendent repeating the catechism of the Wesleyan Conference collectively. Most of the scholars could Read well a large proportion being in day schools. As soon as I had finished taking the number present, and absent in the school, the operation of the separate classes was stopped, and questions proposed to the different classes of boys by the superintendent. The different classes seemed very conversant with Scripture history and answered all questions put to them most Readily. January 10th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Parish of **St Mary's**

National School

I visited this school on the 19th of January. It is held in the old poorhouse, in an upstairs room formed by removing the partitions which once made three rooms. It is used as a Sunday school at which the day scholars are expected and compelled to attend. The desks and benches are arranged on the National system. Both are much cut and worn, and the room had generally a very dingy air. It is under the control of a committee, who were said, however, not to be active in their supervision. No school register was kept except of the pence paid, although the master had books for the purpose. He appeared an active but not very methodical man. The scholars were assembled for the first time after Christmas holidays so I saw them to great disadvantage. I found the third class (17 boys) standing up to Read the 5th chapter of **St Matthew**. On my entrance six of the numbers were at once dismissed as unable to Read. The rest Read very indifferently. The 1st class (16 boys) Read 1 **Samuel** XX all with ease. No part of the school funds are applied in buying books of which there is a great deficiency. The school was noisy and ill organised.

Miss Hopping's School

A room on the second floor in a dwelling house, rented by Miss Hopping, is the schoolroom. The furniture consisted of 1 desk, 1 table. 6 benches, 1 chair and maps of the World, Europe, Asia, America, Africa, England and Wales. The scholars were tradesmen's and respectable mechanics' children. Miss Hopping is the daughter of the master of the National school in this town, and appeared to be well qualified to discharge the duties of a governess. January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

1887 The former Infants School in Dew Street was built in 1887, subsequently used as a Scout Hall it is presently in use as a commercial premises. **RCAHMW**

Parish of **St Thomas**

Taskers School this was founded by **Mrs .Mary Tasker** (previously a **Miss Howard or Hayward** "Fletcher **Hill**, Uudbaxton) in 1684, when by her will she devised to the Mayor and **Corporation of Haverfordwest** her farm of East Dudwell, **Camrose**, containing 580 acres.

Originally the school was "for poor children of both sexes" appointed by the Mayor and Trustees, "with competent maintenance to be allowed them yearly until apprenticed to convenient trades. Money to be given at setting out each apprentice and also at the expiration of their so apprenticeship."

1913 it is a High School for girls and is regulated by a Scheme under the **Welsh** Intermediate Act 1881

1847 **Tasker's** Charity School.

I visited this school on the 19th of January. It is held in a ruinous Garret. The plaster of the roof is cracked in many places, showing not merely the laths and rafters, but also here and there, the sky. Light is admitted through dilapidated windows in the roof which begins to slope almost from the floor. The floor was covered with sawdust(a common practice in the neighbourhood), and also spit over in all directions. The room and the approach to it reminded me of the sort of place usually hired at a country Fair by a conjurer or low showman. The boys sat at Long desks round the room wearing a prescribed uniform – Long blue Coats with red collars and cuffs, Red waistcoats, corduroy breeches, worsted stockings and laced boots. This costume was not in all cases complete. Some of them had it all except the Long coat, instead of which they wore their own short jackets; others had the Long coat with their own tattered trousers. The result was very comical. All the arrangements appeared to be the conventional ones of the most old-fashioned charity school, such as one would see them in a picture. On entering the school I found a perfect Babel of stunning noise. The boys were said to be learning to Read their lesson. This was performed by each boy reading it over for himself and on his own account, at the top of his voice. When 25 boys were doing this at the same time, each at a different verse, the din may be imagined better than described. The master had just parted with most of his senior pupils, and had not had time to classify his school since the recent admissions. He seemed an intelligent man. The 25 boys whom I heard Read the 12th chapter of **St John** did so for the most part very fairly, and answered scriptural questions by no means ill. Some of them also acquitted themselves creditably in arithmetic, knowing some little of Practice, and employing it in mental calculations.

1890 **Tasker's** School situated opposite **St Mary's Church** designed by **T.P. Reynolds** and opened circa 1890

1847 Union Workhouse School

I visited this school on the 5th January. The workhouse is very pleasantly situated. The master of the house served for upwards of 30 years in the Fusilier Guards; he appeared a kind and intelligent man. No house Chaplain is appointed; ministers of various denominations attend by turns to preach on the evenings of Thursday and Sundays. The **Rev J Thomas**, master of the grammar school in **Haverfordwest** has a lecture on Friday evenings. Everyone in the house attends each of these services. On Sunday mornings the children go to the parish **Church** if the weather permits. No objections have ever been made by any person in the house on religious grounds. Nothing like a Sunday school has been attempted within the walls. There were at the time of my visit 84 persons of whom 70 were children. Of the latter at least 60 (the master assured me) were illegitimate.

Pembrokeshire was said to be the worst county in Wales for bastardy.

The boys' yard was covered with a sort of loose shingle. Great pains appeared to be taken in classing the inmates both by day and night. They were said to be generally very manageable, but excessively filthy in their habits. Children enter the school at 2 ½ years.

The schoolroom was very well adapted for its purpose; not so the mode of furnishing it. There were benches along the walls, and a Long table down the centre; the table accommodated but a small portion of the scholars; the remainder sitting round the room with nothing before them, cannot conveniently be separated into classes – have a tendency to become restless by having to sit upright and hold their books – and cannot be well commanded by a single glance. I was surprised, considering these disadvantages, to see how Readily the mistress picked out her numerous classes; far more numerous indeed than need be, and approaching, by their multiplicity, to the worry of individual instruction. There were no less than eight classes of boys, and four of girls. There is only one permanent monitor, though two others assist occasionally. He is distinguished by a **Long** coat, while all the rest wear jackets. I was somewhat surprised to find a mistress superintending boys above 10 years of age. The master of the house however is active in maintaining discipline. The children were very orderly during my visit. If any noise occurred, it arose among the little ones, many of whom were the merest infants. There was a book of conduct kept and with two exceptions all entries were good. Corporal punishment had been ordered by the Board, to whom offenders are reported. The children in the house had been regularly instructed for a period of one year in singing, about nine months previous to my visit, first by a mistress and subsequently by a master, who attended twice a week, for an hour and a half. The girls learned spinning, knitting and sewing; specimens of the latter seemed very nicely done. There was a spinning wheel in the room. There are many entirely **Welsh** parishes in the union. All the children, however, whom I examined, were well acquainted with English.

As the children entered a very little girl observed that I had let fall a book, picked it up and gave it to me with a curtsy. The children generally looked clean and were warmly clad.

On opening school they sang the Morning Hymn – all knelt down and the mistress Read a prayer; they were very quiet and I noticed nothing irreverent in their manner; all joined in the Lords Prayer, the children do not Read the Bible regularly through, but chapters are selected for each lesson at the mistress's discretion.

First class of boys (8) -They Read part of the 23rd chapter of **St Luke** – could all Read with ease. The copy books were clean and some of them well written. Arithmetic Fair.

Second class (7) I heard them Read part of the 8th chapter of **St Mark** -Could all Read with ease and answered questions on what Read. Arithmetic Fair.

Third class (5) Could all Read with tolerable ease and answer questions on what was Read.

1st Class of girls – could all Read fairly and answer questions on what was Read. The writing was clean but not as good as the boys.

The boys are allowed to play, not only in their yard but round the house, which stands on a commanding terrace. There is a mast for them to climb. It is also to be mentioned, to the great credit of this school, that the girls Readily obtain situations from it, and indeed, are much sought after. In some instances, where they have gone to **Welsh** parishes they have become something like governesses for the farmers children.

Some slight alterations, such as furnishing the room on the National or British system, increasing the number of monitors, organizing the school into one third of the present number of classes, and a small outlay in apparatus enabling the mistress to give a more extended course of oral instruction, would render this school one of the best dame schools of those which have come under my observation in South Wales.

Mr Arnold's School (Merlin's Bridge)

The schoolroom is on the second floor in the master's dwelling house. It is not high enough (only 5ft) to stand upright in. The master spoke English correctly. He writes with his left hand. The copy books were fairly written. His scholars are composed of farmers' mechanics' and labourers' children' January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mrs Bowen's School

This aged schoolmistress appeared to be in very weak health. She was clean and neat. The furniture consisted of a few benches for the infants under her care to sit upon, and some articles for domestic use. January 2th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Rev Nathaniel Harries's School (Merlin's Bridge)

This school is held in a house which was used formerly as a cottage, but now as a Chapel and day school room. There is no Sunday school kept in it. The master spoke English well, but did not seem to pay so much attention to his school as to his pulpit. The furniture consisted only of 2 tables and 9 benches. The scholars are mechanics, farmers and labourer's children. The copy books were all taken home - January 9th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mrs Matthias's School

The schoolmistres seemed to be a clever woman and to know the Infant and National systems well, as far as I could judge from her conversation but she laboured under many disadvantages to carry

them into effect for want of a proper schoolroom and apparatus. The furniture consisted only of a few benches, desks and chairs. --January 2th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Miss **Thomas** 's School

This governess is very young but intelligent. She is assisted by her father occassionally. The furniture consists only of a few benches --January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

2014

The present generation of the town and area have two comprehensive schools providing secondary education and also **Pembrokeshire College** for more advanced studies. Each of the comprehensive schools cater for approximately 1200 students

Sir Thomas Picton School

It is named after the famous General **Sir Thomas Picton**, the most senior officer to die at Waterloo and built in 1954 to a standard Government design alongside the Government Offices. The facilities at the school are regarded as excellent

Tasker-Milward School

Was created in 1978 after the closure of two separate schools, the **Haverfordwest** Grammar School and **Tasker's** School for Girls which ceased to exist in 1978

The **Pembrokeshire College**

Was built in 1990 and was described as one of the most modern in Europe ' and a great asset to the county in terms of education, inward investment and economic development. As a resource for post-16 education the **College** offers a wide range of vocational and A Level courses including Business Studies, Leisure, Sports, Health, Engineering, Construction, Computing, Agriculture, Hairdressing/Beauty Therapy, Art and Design and Hotel Management.' [It also caters for mature students as many of my Open University tutorials were held there. I also studied Counselling, and attended Web creation courses at **Milford** under their auspices]

Haverfordwest prison data

The Cockhouse

Vaulted medieval building used as County Gaol 17th-18th century; demolished circa 1850.

Between 1674 and 1780 (the precise date cannot be ascertained), the **Castle** site was let, not sold, to the county of **Pembroke** for the purposes of occupation as a county gaol.

1779 **Haverfordwest** prison built on the site of the **Castle**. County gaol, built c.1780, in the inner ward of **Haverfordwest Castle**

1782 In **John Howard's "Report on Prisons,"** printed in 1791, the following entry appears:—**"Carmarthen** Circuit, **Pembrokeshire**, County Gaol at **Haverfordwest**.—In 1782 I had the pleasure to find a new gaol built on the **Castle Hill**, instead of the ancient loathsome place of confinement."

"Haverfordwest Town and County Gaol.—the prison was very close, dirty, and offensive. The room over it, used as a Bridewell, clean." The last-mentioned was at that time used as the town police station.

1797 The **Castle** site prepared for defence following the French landings at **Fishguard**. 415 French prisoners of war held in the prison following the landings.

1812 The Town Goal and Bridewell.

Keeper, **Patrick Banner**; a Shoe-maker. Salary £2 10s.

Allowance to Prisoners, two pence each per day.

Remarks:

This miserable Goal stands near the Court House, and has one room below, for Felons, with two above it; one of which is for the use of Debtors; the other, about 13ft square, is the Bridewell. These last, however, are occupied accordingly as the Keeper and his Prisoners determine their option. Straw is allowed them, upon wooden bedsteads. No court-yard. No water accessible.

1803 29th September., no Prisoners.

1812 Acc/to the State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq.
Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire South Wales.

The County Goal.

Goaler: **Samuel Howell**. Salary £30. Fees for Debtors and Felons 13s 4d.

No Table.

For the removal of Transports he is allowed the expense attending it.

Chaplain: **Rev. William Thomas** . Duty - Prayers on Wednesday and Friday. Salary £20.

Surgeon: **Mr. Thomas** . Salary £15 for Criminals only.

Number of Prisoners Debtors Felons &c

1800 May 4th, 3 Debtors 8 Felons and three Lunatics.

Allowance, to the Debtors, none whatever. To the Felons, and other Criminals, 2 lbs of Bread per day each, sent by the **Baker**, on Mondays and Thursdays, in loaves of 7 lbs each. Convicts under sentence of Transportation, have not the **King's** allowance of 2s 6d per week.

Remarks:

This Goal is built within the walls of the Old **Castle**, and has a spacious and airy court-yard, about 108 feet square, in which Men and Women, debtors and Felons, are indiscriminately associated during the day time. It has a Chapel, but no Infirmary, nor a bath.

Here are five cells and a kitchen for felons, with a Bridewell room for the men; and above these, five rooms for Debtors, who are allowed straw, on wooden bedsteads; also a room called the Women's Bridewell, and a storeroom, where the straw for the bedding is deposited.

The Felon's sleeping cells each 12ft by 6ft 9, open into a passage 4ft wide. Their being sunk three steps under ground rendered it absolutely necessary they should have bedsteads; but at my visit in 1803, there was nothing but straw laid on the brick floors; and the Gaoler told me, that for a month together, eight or ten prisoners had been crowded every night into each cell.

Formerly a six-penny loaf was given weekly to each poor Debtor confined here - the produce, in part, of a pious and charitable donation; and the remainder of it was distributed in two penny loaves, to the poor in the Town of **Haverfordwest**. It appears, (though not from any Memorial found here) that " **Mrs Martha Bowen** declared in her will, that one hundred pounds had been deposited in her hands by an unknown person, about the year 1751, for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, and the poor; which said sum of £100 was invested in New South Sea Annuities, in Trust to the Rectors of **St Mary's Haverfordwest**". I found the rector, **Mr Ayleway**, at the time of my visit, quite superannuated so as to be incapable of giving me any account of its distribution; but undoubtedly, his papers on the subject must be such as to throw a beneficial light upon it, in favour of the humble claimants. The Gaoler told me that no Debtor had received the Bread from the 16th of August 1802 till the month of January, 1803., when two sixpenny loaves were sent; and he afterwards informed me by letter (for which I thank him) that he had received the Bread so lately as in December 1804. Matters of a nature so recently may easily be traced; or else the lapse of time may as easily obliterate them from the memory of others, and thus defeat the exemplary purpose of many a benevolent Donation.

The County allows a common fire for all the prisoners in this Goal, during the Winter months from Michaelmas to Lady-Day. In the great dearth of provisions, (1800, 1801) the sufferings of the Debtors induced **Lord Cawder** to order the surplus of soup distributed on that occasion to be sent to the Prison; which provided a great relief.

There is a fine well of water in the centre of the court-yard. No employment furnished for the Prisoners. Neither the ***Act for Preservation of their Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors***, are hung up.

1813 French prisoners of war again being held in **Haverfordwest** prison.

1816 Debtors prison added on the **Castle** site.

1820 New prison built on the **Castle** site to replace existing ones. The new building in the outer ward in 1822, later used for **Pembrokeshire County records**. The building is rectangular and of stone rubble. It is 3 storeys high with 13 bays facing both north and south.

1821 Last execution in **Pembrokeshire** held at **Haverfordwest** with **William Roblin** being hung for murder before a large crowd.

1822. By the act of 1822 the common gaol and house of correction for **Pembrokeshire**, to the purposes of which the remains of the ancient **Castle** have been assigned, is appropriated for the reception of prisoners both for **Pembrokeshire** and **Haverfordwest**: the buildings are well calculated for the classification of prisoners, and comprise eight wards; two workrooms, one for males and one for females; eight day rooms, and eight airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill. The County Gaol at **Haverfordwest** was one of the first provincial prisons within Wales to install a treadmill. A corn-grinding 'mill' was installed at the prison some date before August 1823. The mill was designed and built by **Sir William Cubitt**, who had installed similar mills in twelve other

British prisons. The treadmill provided work for up to 64 prisoners, men and women.

Executions

1821 The last execution in **Haverfordwest** was one that excited a good deal of sympathy.

Roblin, a man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easier Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. **Roblin** acc to **Brown History of Haverfordwest**

Roblin William 19 January 1820 **Uzmaston** Farmer Offence Murder of **Davies William** of **Boulston** by shooting him, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 50, **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Thomas Perkins** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death - executed **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

1811 **Griffiths John** murderer

John Griffiths or some records state **Joseph Griffiths** was publically hanged at **Haverfordwest** Goal on the 13th April 1811.

The accused had poisoned his wife on the 20th March 1811 by adding arsenic to her tea. He alleged he "saw a light in his house the previous night carried in a small hand". **John Griffiths** confessed to the poisoning and also that he had poisoned his previous wife.

John Griffiths; Parish: **Haverfordwest**; County: **Pembroke**; Status: Labourer

Offence

Murder. Poisoning **Mary Griffiths**, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea. Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand'. Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife.

Location and date

Parish: **Haverfordwest**; County: **Pembroke**; Date: 20 March 1811 Prosecutor **David Berry** Plea Not guilty. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death

The Prisoner was publically hanged of 13th April 1811 at **Haverfordwest** Goal

By some means the executioner on this occasion was discovered, and was mobbed by a lot of young men of the town, and barely escaped with his life.

1801 Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **LampeterVelfrey**

Prosecutor **Morgans John LampeterVelfrey** clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----

There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of **Narberth** in the county of **Pembroke** by trade a Cordwainer (that is a high class) shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at **Lampeter Velfrey** on the 1st

February 1801 by hitting her on the head with a stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at **Lampeter Velfrey** -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the **Bowling Green Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains. His execution and Gibbeting cost **Pembrokeshire** £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest* **John Brown**

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl. Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he thought it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc' now that's a good boy "

Lunatic Asylum & Poor Law Union

The borough gaol and house of correction, situated on **St. Thomas ' Green**, in the upper part of the town, was, by an *Act of Parliament* passed in 1822, devoted to a lunatic asylum, as well for **Pembrokeshire** as for **Haverfordwest**.

1837-39 **St Thomas 's** Hospital /workhouse, originally built as a workhouse, slate gabled roof, stone rubble.

Workhouse

St Thomas Denomination-Mixed Erected in 1838

The average annual poor-rate expenditure for the period 1834-36 had been £ 11,221 or 6s. 9d. per head.

The **Haverfordwest** Union workhouse was built in 1837-39 at the south of **Haverfordwest** on an elevated site above the old Priory. The *Poor Law Commissioners* authorised an expenditure of £4,000 for the new building which was to accommodate around 150 inmates. The building was designed by local architect **William Owen**

The poor-law union of which **Haverfordwest** is the head, was formed Jan. 6th, 1837, and comprises the following sixty-three parishes; namely, **St. Mary's, St. Thomas ', St. Martin's, Ambleston, Boulston, Brawdy, St. Bride's, Camrhos, Castle-Bigh, Dale, St Davids, St. Dogwell's, St. Edren's, St. Elvis', Fishguard, Freystrop, Granston, Harroldston, Haroldston St. Issels, Hasguard, Hayscastle, Henry'smoat, Herbrandston, Hubberston, St. Ishmael's, Johnston, Jordanston, Lambston, Llangwm, St. Lawrence, Letterson, Llandeloy, Llanhowel, Llanllawer, Llanreithan, Llanrian, Llanstinan, LlanvairNant-y-Gove, Llanwnda, Llanychaer, Manerowen, Marlais, Mathrey, Morvil, Little Newcastle, St. Nicholas', Nolton, Pontvaen, Prendergast, Puncheston, Roch, west Robeston, Rudbaxton, Spittal, Steynton, Telbenny, Trevgarn, Uzmaston, East Walton, west Walton, Walwyn's-Castle, Whitchurch, and Wiston.** It is under the superintendence of 67 guardians, and the area contains a population of 37,139. "4 Clergy men attend one each Sunday - **Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbyterian, Independent.**

No Chaplain being appointed to the Workhouse"

William Thompson, Master of the Workhouse

County Asylum

Under the Act of 1822 the small Prison at St Thomas 's Green appointed as a 'County Asylum

Formerly the small prison at **St Thomas 's Green**, for the criminals of the town. It was not altered or improved when the use was changed to that of the confinements of pauper lunatics. Food and necessities were supplied by contract to private suppliers and the **Corporation** appointed a married couple as the asylum staff at a salary of £20 per annum .

In 1844 **George Hampson** was the Suprintendent, with 17 patients (all paupers)

1844 Report: Superintendent: G. Hampson. 1.1.1844 17 patients. All pauper. While **George Millard** is recorded as Surgeon.

1881 Census: Residents of **Haverfordwest** Union Workhouse, **Haverfordwest St Thomas , Pembroke**

John Thomas	Head Master Of Workhouse Haverfordwest, Pembroke
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Annie W. Thomas	Wife Matron Of Workhouse Haverfordwest, Pembroke
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Maud M. Thomas	age10 Daughter Scholar Haverfordwest, Pembroke
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Frances E. Thomas	age 5 Daughter Haverfordwest, Pembroke
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Total residents: 162	One of which was the schoolmistress
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3 described as 'idiot'

8 described as 'imbecile'

9 described as 'Lunatic'

59 described as 'scholar'

BMJ Reports on the Nursing and Administration of Provincial Workhouses and Infirmaryes, 1894-5.

British Medical Journal the commission's report on Haverfordwest workhouse

Haverfordwest, South Wales

It has rarely been our lot to visit a workhouse infirmary more unsuited for its purpose, or more ill-provided with all that is necessary for the comfort of the sick. The master Readily acceded to the request of **Dr. Williams**, the medical officer, to show us the infirmary; but we must confess to a feeling of surprise that the matron, whom we only saw for a brief moment, did not respond to the master's suggestion that she should accompany us through the female department. This union embraces a large extent of country, and takes paupers from sixty-six parishes; the town is the centre of a wide district.

The workhouse is well situated on a Hill, and has extensive grounds around it; it is an old house, and in every part is quite behind the times. It is built round four courts, which form the airing courts

of the various departments. There is accommodation for thirty-two sick, and there is besides a fever ward placed at the top of the house, at the present time empty. The wards are of variable size, and are distributed on the ground and first floors; the largest is for eleven beds, and the smaller wards hold two or three beds; the arrangement on the male and female side is the same. The wards are dreary places, the walls dirty, washed over with dingy yellow colouring, windows on one side, only one fireplace at one end, looking bare of furniture for the sick.

The iron bedsteads are low and on them are three planks held by a crosspiece, not always laid close, and on this a chaff mattress about three inches thick. We saw the helpless bedridden old people lying on these beds, and they must have found them a sorry rest for their weary bones. There are about four spring beds distributed in the wards, but they have only the chaff mattress over the springs. There is no means of ventilation but by the windows, and, as the fireplace in some of the wards is small it is hardly probable that the atmosphere is changed in the night.

The system of warming is peculiar to this part of the country. "Culm," which is clay and anthracitic slack kneaded into balls, is used in the grates; when quite alight it is red hot and must throw out a good heat, but it is slow in kindling and can hardly be of service for obtaining a fire quickly.

The classes of patients are of the usual description found in the workhouses. On one of the spring beds there was an old woman with hemiplegia, helpless all but one hand and unable to turn herself; in the male ward was a fine man with erysipelas in his leg. On inquiring as to the treatment the "nurse" told us that he washed it for himself twice a day with Condyl's fluid, but that otherwise no dressing was used. We could not but think what a pity it was that more vigorous measures were not tried, since by a speedy curing of the leg the rates would be relieved of that man's keep. He was too long for his bed.

There were eight patients in bed in all; in this part of the infirmary, including senile debility, rheumatism, paralysis, chest complaints, and old age, and several very infirm men and women up in the wards. We were shown a small ward with four beds in it, all occupied; it opened immediately from one of the yards, it was without a fireplace, and was lighted by one small window. This is the tramps' sick ward. We could not ascertain that any one person was responsible for attendance in this ward, and, if assistance was wanted in the night, the most able-bodied of the tramps would have to go some little distance before he could obtain it, as there is no communication Bell.

The sanitary appliances are quite rudimentary; there is no water laid on to the upper floors; the only conveniences for the wards are commodes, of which there are a few in each ward; one is placed outside on each landing, intended for use at night, that for the men being enclosed within a screen, that for the women being open. It can hardly be expected that these poor infirm folk will go outside the wards on a cold night, nor is it well that they should. The commodes in the wards are emptied after 6 in the morning. On going round the wards we saw some ordinary utensils about, some of which were unemptied. The closets are all outside; they are simply cesspools, and some were very unpleasant. The water supply is ample, and is obtained from wells in the courts. The pumps in each court discharge over troughs down which the refuse water is emptied.

There is only one fixed bath, and that is in the tramps' room; it is a small one, sunk in the floor, with a tap to supply hot water, but the cold has to be carried in from the yard. We saw no baths which could be used for the sick, and, as every drop of water must be carried up or down, it is probable

that bathing is not largely practised in this infirmary; indeed, the patients and their linen did not look particularly clean at the time of our visit.

The "nurse" is untrained; she is solely responsible for the care of the sick and of midwifery cases; there is no night nurse nor regular pauper help at night. On inquiring how the helpless patients were attended to during the night, we were informed that they had to obtain such assistance as they could from the more able-bodied paupers who slept in the ward. As we found that bedsores were recognised as one of the usual ailments in the infirmary, it can be imagined how much help these paupers are able to render to each other. We pictured to ourselves the sad condition of these helpless old people, passing the long hours of the dark nights on their comfortless beds, uncared for, uncleansed, unfed. We say "dark night" because we have ascertained that all lights were removed from the wards after the patients are in bed, nor did we see any appliances for lighting the staircases or passages. The labour ward is for two beds; it has no separate offices, and all refuse must be carried downstairs.

There is no system of classification; we saw the imbeciles and "harmless lunatics" among the patients in the wards; one half-witted boy was busy serving the dinners. There were no lock cases in the infirmary, and we were informed that there were no isolation wards for offensive cases. The "harmless lunatics" appeared to be straying about where they pleased.

On our way round the house we passed through the "nursery," a large ill-furnished room, the floor laid down with paving stones; there was a large table, two benches, two wooden cradles, a few chairs, the latter round a fireplace which was most insufficient to warm the room in the winter. In this room the infants stay with their mothers until they are 2 years old. There was a baby in each cradle, one looking very ill; its mother thought it was "sickening for something." There was no rug, or even a bit of sacking on which the infants might crawl; a more dreary place to be called a nursery can hardly be imagined. Though not properly coming within the scope of this inquiry, we mention this room as indicating the lack of a kindly and sympathetic spirit on the part of those responsible for the management of the house.

The dinners were being served at the time of our visit. It was "broth day"; the broth, made of mutton and vegetables, both looked and smelt good, but it was served in wooden bowls which were black with age and grease. We tasted the bread and butter, both of which were good. We saw no bed cards in the wards, but the master informed us that the medical officer has a free hand in ordering extras, and that milk and beef tea are taken into the wards for the sick at night. As the last meal is given at 6 o'clock, and the first at 8 in the morning, it is necessary that the old people should have something to take in the night.

The day room on the men's side is used for sleeping purposes; there were four beds in it; it is also the tailor's shop where the male clothing is looked over and mended. It is a very small room, with one window, and at the time of our visit the floor was piled with clothing, and the air of the room was quite unwholesome. On the women's side the day room is not used for a sleeping room; it had one large settle in it, but no comfortable chairs or anything to make it homely. On passing through one of the courts we were shown the disinfecting apparatus. It is a small galvanised iron box, like a good-sized tank, the lid broken at the edges, and having underneath it a tray for the fire; this was standing in a shed close to the closets.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It seems hopeless to make any recommendation in the case of this infirmary. The building is unsuitable for its purpose, and the system on which it is worked is faulty in every particular.

1930, the workhouse was renamed officially renamed **Haverfordwest** Institution although it was also known as Priory Mount. With the onset of the Second World War, it came into service as a hospital. After the war, it was renamed **St Thomas** Hospital and was unit of the County Hospital and **WithyBush** Hospital. It closed in 1978 and was converted into flats in 1982.

1651 Plague

Rev. James Phillips in his "*History of Pembrokeshire*" says that tradition has persistently asserted that the plague was brought to **Haverfordwest** on a Market day by sailors from an infected ship lying in **Milford Haven**. Those who died of the pestilence are said to have been buried in a field off Cokey Street. The population at this time was about 3,000. The **Corporation** rented two houses in **St. Martin's**, one was used as the Pest house and the other was "had for the **TarrCoats**" or men who tended the sick and buried the dead. Sanitary regulations were drawn up and the people exhorted to repentance and prayer and to avoid sin. The County contributed £48 13s 7d to help to relieve the famine conditions which supervened.

Plague reached the county in October 1651 and attacked the town of **Haverfordwest** in particular: 207 people died there in the first nine months. But it was not an especially severe visitation; indeed, its retreats and reappearances caused the more annoyance in that it became matter for argument whether a Market ought to be held within the town boundaries or not. In March 1652 it was urged that of the two thousand inhabitants not more than thirty had a week's provisions laid by, while the mercers, shoemakers and feltmakers of the town, who had obtained stock lately from **St. Paul's Fair**, could not sell their goods because nobody came in from the countryside to buy. The mayor and aldermen requested the justices of the peace for the county to send provisions both to **Haverfordwest** itself and to the villages south and east of it, such as **Great Pill**, **Waterston**, **Honeyborough**, **Newton** in **Roose** and **Prendergast**, where the plague was rife. The justices opted for the easier alternative. Understanding "that the sickness is not so contagious as is reported, only four houses being infected and none at present sick in them", they relaxed their previous ruling: the inhabitants of **Dungledy** hundred were to be permitted to attend the Market in **Haverfordwest** once again.

In April, however, the plague intensified. Seventeen more were dead in **Haverfordwest** and about sixty people from infected houses confined to the pest-house within "the **Castle** towne". All these became a burden on the council, who in May were much up in arms at the action of the "**Pembrok** gent" (that is, the justices of the peace for the county) in forbidding all commerce with the town and removing the May **Fair** (the **St. Thomas** 's **Fair**) usually held on the west side of Furzy Park, to **Lawhaden**. Despite the belief of the councillors that the hearts of the justices were hardened against them, a letter from **Stephen Love** to **Sampson Lort** and **Henry White**, followed by consultations between the three, resulted in a justices' order of 13 May to the high constables of **Dungledy** hundred requiring them to collect voluntary contributions of money, corn, butter, cheese and other provisions and to take them to Portfield to be collected by the mayor or his deputy. Moreover, the voluntariness of the offerings was to be a matter of appearance only. "As true **Christians** cannot be void of such a measure of **Christian** fellow-feeling and sense of their near-neighbours' misery as not to contribute towards their belief", the names of those able to contribute but declining to do so were to be noted. But the buying and weighing of wool, normally done in **Haverfordwest**, was, during the incidence of the sickness, to be held at **Steynton** every Tuesday and at **Lawhaden** every Saturday.

The "voluntary" benevolence resulted, during the next month or so, in money or provisions to the value of almost £50 being sent in to **Haverfordwest**, £4 of which came from **Sir Hugh Owen** (now, apparently, back in the county). And from 13 July the justices gave order for a monthly rate of £80 to be raised from all the hundreds Throughout **Pembrokeshire** for the relief of the sick and needy in the town As late as the third week in September nearly 600 persons in **Haverfordwest** were receiving a share of the relief made available, 16 of them sick in the pest-house, 15 recovering there and another 9 in a separate house in Cokey Street.

Meanwhile the plague had been spreading northwards. On 24 May it was said to be "at the **Ford** in the hundred of Dewsland and in other places there". By the autumn the town of **Newport** was affected. But for **Haverfordwest** the worst was over.

City road - When building work was going on quantities of small coins etc. were found which would give rise to the supposition that a Market or **Fair** was held there. Was this the site of the **St Thomas** 's May **Fair** which was held on the west side of Furzy Park.

Although there was a legend that plague victims had been buried outside the town I have found no evidence of that. - It would be quiet in keeping for the time that with the relative small numbers dying each week that they would be buried in the existing churchyards. **St Thomas** had a very large grave yard and also the site of the **Black Friary** could have been used.

The pest house was within the town walls - the **Bateman** stable was also in the lower town and the other house used was in Coker **St** -- again probably within the town walls quite possibly near the Holloway.

[In 1650 a Londoner **Stephen (sometimes spelt Steven) Love** and his wife **Deborah** arrived in **Pembrokeshire**. He had been appointed to the living of **Cosheston**, the Rector of which at that time was **Peregrine Phillips**, as a result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy Orders. He would have lived in the Rectory just down from the **Church** which is now the site of a private house.

The area was just recovering from the effects of the second Civil War but in that year **Tenby** was visited by an even greater disaster. In the town an outbreak of plague had occurred.

Haverfordwest records show that there was a house to house collection in the town for the relief of the sick and distressed in **Tenby**. How many died we do not know but the Mayor of **Tenby** gave a shilling for a shroud for each poor person and it is recorded that that sum came to 113 shillings. 113 poor people died how many more affluent townsfolk died as well?

The next year a ship arrived and berthed at **Haverfordwest**. To avoid being quarantined it is believed to had anchored in the **Haven** down near the present site of the Cleddeau bridge. The bodies of several young seamen wrapped in their hammocks were hastily buried in the mud below the high tide Mark. So hastily that one had a coin of 1650 buried with him. (These were found during the construction of the Cleddeau Bridge)

Meanwhile in 1651 **Stephen Love** had been moved from **Cosheston** to **St Thomas 's Church Haverfordwest** as according to records Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "**Love Stephen** (Cleric?) *HW Corp MS 584 (1)* "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of **St Mary's**"

Rector **St Thomas Church Haverfordwest**

1651- **Stephen Love**

1650; '**Stephen Love** Lecturer claimed to be appointed for **St. Mary's** 1652 also Puritan Rector of **St. Thomas**

1652 May 13

“Henry White and Samson Lort to the High Constables of the Hundred of Dungleddie

Whereas the town of **Haverfordwest** was in times past the usual place for buying and weighing of wool, and forasmuch as the said town is now infected with the plague, wherby it is not safe for people to meet and stay there on that of the like business without great danger of spreading the said infectious disease, these are therefore to require you to give summons to the inhabitants of the several parishes within your hundred that Tuesday in every week is appointed to meet at Staynton and Saturday in every week to meet at lawhadden for the weighing of wool as aforesaid during the time of the sickness and present visitation in **Haverfordwest** aforesaid, whereof you are not to fail at your perils”

(Haverfordwest Corporation MS 584 (ii))

Two other entries in the **Haverfordwest** records make interesting reading as well:-

William Davids 1652 May 24 **Treasurer of the Poor** - fled plague.

John Edowe 1652 May 24 High Constable - fled plague.

Other Sites of Interest

The Parade, Scotchwells, **Fortune's Frolic** and The Ghyle - were much used and appreciated, by exercise enthusiasts, nature lovers and, most of all, by lovers. It was a great pleasure in the unsophisticated times to stroll these paths, The Parade and The Frolic affording marvelous views of the river the railway line and open countryside, and Scotchwells, with its leet running alongside, providing glimpses of rare sylvan beauty.

The Frolic, probably unknown to most of the present generation, is steeped in history. Running alongside the river bank from New road to **Uzmaston**, it was given to the town by a noted 18th century benefactor, **Francis Fortune**, and for generations was an important link between the town and **Uzmaston** village. It was also the scene of the last duel fought on **Pembrokeshire** soil.

Apparently, a member of the **Fortune** family, **Samuel Simmons Fortune**, then living at **Leweston**, Camose, had a quarrel with **John James** (afterwards Colonel **James** of Pantaeson) while they were attending a **Hunt Ball** at **Tenby**. The two young men were friends - **John James** was engaged to be married to **Samuel's** sister - and had ridden over to **Tenby** together. But they quarrelled in the yard of the **White Lion** Inn, blows were exchanged and they eventually agreed to settle their differences by duel.

The duel was arranged with due ceremony and it took place at the end of September, 1789, at **Fortune's Frolic**. **Fortune** was killed and, in former days, it used to be said that his ghost sometimes stalked the area.

The Ghyle, running from **Prendergast Church** area up past **David Lewis'** farm (later **Mr Williams'**) to the old paper mills, also had its ghost - a white lady (what else) who used to come out in the evenings and walk along the grass verges moaning softly for the loss of her Husband who had been killed in the Civil War. Several local people used to claim that they seen this lady, but she seems to have stopped her perambulations many years ago.

Martyr

One of the three **Marian** martyrs in Wales was **William Nichol** "a simple, poor man" of **Haverfordwest**. He was burned at the stake on 9 April, 1558, in High Street on a spot marked by a Balmoral red granite column.

Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,'

"The suffering and martyrdome of **William** Nicole, put to death by the wicked hands of the Papistes, at **Haverfordwest** in Wales.

"We finde in all ages from the beginning, that Sathan hath not ceased, at all tymes, to molest the **Church** of Christ, with one affliction or another, to ye trial of theyr faith, but yet never so apparently at any time to all the world as when the **Lord** hath permitted him power over the bodyes of the Saintes to the shedding of theyr blood and perverting of religion, for then sleepeth he not, I warrant you, from murdering of the same unless they will fall down with Achab and Isabell to worship hym, and so kill and poyson thayr owne souls eternally; as in these miserable latter days of Queen **Mary** we have felt, heard and seene practised upon God's people".

"Among whom we find recorded an honest good simple poore man, one **William Nicoll**, who was apprehended by the champions of the Pope for speaking certayne wordes agaynst the cruell kingdom of Antichrist and on the ix of Aprill 1558 was publicly burnt and tormented at Harefordvvest in Wales where he ended his life in a most happy and blessed state and gloriously gave his soule into the handes of the **Lord** whose goodness he prayes for ever and ever. Amen."

"Thys **William Nicoll** (as we are informed), was so simple a good soule that many esteemed him half foolish. But what he was we know not, but thys we are sure of—he dyed a good man and in a good cause whatsoever they judge of him. And the more simplicity and feebleness of wit appeared in him the more beastly and wretched doth it declare their cruell and tyrannical act therein. The **Lord** give them repentance therefore if it be hys blessed will. Amen and Amen."

Lady Well

This well probably belonged to the **Augustinian** Priory. It is in a sad state of neglect – Visited 24th May 1920

Castle Park

Two adjoining fields, doubtless originally one, immediately south of **Bethany** farm house. The Construction of the Great Western Railway, which runs through them has destroyed any earthwork standing therein. In the adjoining field to the northeast is a standing stone which may be a survival – Visited 27th August 1920

Cuckoo Grove Rath (Earthwork)

A circular enclosure , a quarter of a mile west of Cuckoo Lane. When perfect it had a diameter of 150ft. The northern part, in which was probably the entrance, has entirely disappeared. The southern part is represented by a bank which has a rise of 3ft from the interior, and a fall of 4ft. There are slight traces of a ditch. The field is known as Rath park. A low, pitched lane between high banks connects this field with the high road – Visited 19 May 1920 **RCAM**

Parish of Furzy Park and Portfield

In **Arch Camb** 1898 the **Rev James Phillips** states that at some unknown date a small strip of land

chiefly marsh was included in the borough limits. This land extended westwards for more than two miles and included a large stretch of common land, the greater part of which, he says, was enclosed about sixty years ago (about 1840). This elevated ground is known as Portfield. The enclosures have left as common land only the racecourse and a space of about forty acres.

St Caradoc Well

This spring of a great local celebrity was an open well until its enclosure in 1838. It is approached by a narrow lane from Merlin's Bridge, a short mile to the south of the town of **Haverfordwest**, and is now outside, though doubtless it was formerly within the town lands of Portfield, which at one time extended over 900 acres. **St Caradoc's Fair** was held annually on Easter Monday on the fields around the well, and the well itself was the resort of would-be lovers, who offered three pins on the morning of the **Fair** day. The waters are also reputed to have possessed medicinal virtues. **St Caradoc's** hermitage is said to have stood a little westward of the well. (*Pem. Arch. Survey*)

Mines and Mining

Greenhill Ochre Mine

This mine was situated approximately one mile south of **Haverfordwest** in a residential area and the site is now covered by a housing estate. The Ochre deposits were discovered on land belonging to **Mrs Bushe** by a local Mining engineer **Mr Summons** while sinking a well in 1910 in a field adjoining Haroldston Close. The deposit was at least 25ft thick at a depth of 50 ft below the surface. Three shafts were sunk

No 1 in the garden behind No 35 Haroldston Close

No 2 north East of the north end of Venns Close

No 3 the site occupied by No 59 and 61 Pembroke Rd

Mining was discontinued in 1919.

Haverfordwest, Hamlet of St Thomas

045 Un-named Mine Exact location not known; ochre working near Cinnamon Grove Gate, probably opencast working.

Skomer Island (Part of the Parish of St Martin Haverfordwest)

Skomar 1839 **Lewis**

SKOMAR, a small island, forming a detached portion of the parish of **St. Martin, Haverfordwest**, in the county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, situated off **St. Bride's** Point, from which it is separated by a strait named **Jack** Sound. It lies nearly due north of the islet of Skokham, from which it is divided by a strait, a mile and a half in breadth, called broad Sound; and comprises an area of about seven hundred acres, a considerable portion of it under tillage. It abounds with rabbits, has an abundance of fresh water, and is based on limestone, of which there are various detached rocks on its shores, the principal being Midland Isle, in **Jack** Sound. The whole is let to a resident tenant.

Harold Stone

An erect stone "about 8ft high" 100 yds south west of North **Castle** cliff in the north east corner of the island (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Hut Circles

“ The largest collection of hut circles I ever saw is grouped on Skomer Island, where they may be counted by hundreds, and many of them are surrounded by an enclosure marked out with single stones, containing about a quarter of an acre. In this yard of garden there is generally a small cairn. The number of these circles is so great that if they had been inhabited at one and the same time, it would certainly have been necessary to import food from the mainland. I was informed by the boatman that on the rock known as Midland in **Jack Sound** there are one or two” (*Laws Little England* 1888 p15)

After a later visit **Mr** Laws wrote that there had been digging in some of the huts which had disclosed calcined clay flooring. “Among the debris I found an egg shaped stone, artificially worked and I think an amulet, but it had been knocked about with a hammer; it almost looked like a pounder” (*Pem Arch Survey* 71)

The Neck Camp -Promontory Fort

In the south west corner of the island is a peninsular called The Neck, and at its furthest point is South **Castle**, and enclosure defended on three sides by steep cliffs, on the fourth by an artificial work of “a single line consisting of bank and ditch” (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Rocking Stone

“1886 A very imposing stone still in full working order on Skomer Island; though not very large it stands high somewhat pulpit fashion in a sort of natural amphitheatre” (*Laws Little England* 33)

However he failed to find it it when he revisited in 1898 (Laws, *Pem Arch Survey*)

Cairns

There are several small cairns (*Pem Arch Survey* 1898)

Names connected with Haverfordwest

High Sherif Thomas Arnold Pembrokeshire	of Haverfordwest for Llangwatkan? 1648 High Sheriff of
Wheeler William	esq. of Haverfordwest 1719 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire
Williams Council Pembrokeshire	of Hermon’s Hill Haverfordwest 1767 High Sheriff of

Member of Parliament

Powell Lewis 1620 Gent – ***Member of Parliament*** for **Haverfordwest** 1614-1623

Howell Richard "1547, 1553, 1554" Gent ***Member of Parliament***
for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Tailour Richard 1553 Gent ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Hordell? Richard 1554 Gent ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Button John 1555 Gent ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

ap Owen Thomas 1557 **Pentre Evan ?** Gent ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Harries Hugh 1558 **Haverfordwest** Gent – son of **Sir Hugh Harris Kt**
Member of Parliament for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Morgan Rhys "1563, 1572" **Iscoed Carm ?** ***Member of Parliament***
for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Garvans John 1571 Gent ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Stepney Alban 1585-6 **Prendegast** ***Member of Parliament*** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Perrott John 1588 **Scotsborough ?** **Sir Kt** ***Member of Parliament***
for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Clifford Nicholas	1592	Sir Kt	<i>Member of Parliament</i> for
Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Canon John	1601	Kilgetty Family	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Powell Lewis	1623	MP for Pembroke 1620 – afterwards of Greenhill	
<i>Member of Parliament</i> for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Canon Thomas	1625	Cilgetty	Sir Kt <i>Member of Parliament</i> for
Haverfordwest town and county			
Owen Hugh	1640	Orielton	<i>Member of Parliament</i> for
Haverfordwest town and county -			
Stepney John	1640	Prendergast	2nd Bart <i>Member of Parliament</i>
for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Needham Robert	1640	Sir Kt	<i>Member of Parliament</i> for
Haverfordwest town and county			
Upton John	"1654,1656,1658-9"	<i>Member of Parliament</i>	
for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Laugharne John	1714	St Brides ?	Deceased 1715 <i>Member of</i>
<i>Parliament</i> for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Barlow George	1715	Slebech	Sir Bart <i>Member of Parliament</i>
for Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Philipps John	1718	Picton Castle Sir	<i>Member of Parliament</i> for
Haverfordwest town and county - .			
Edwardess Francis	1722	Trefgarn?	<i>Member of Parliament</i> for

Haverfordwest town and county - .

Philipps Erasmus "1726, 1734, 1741" **Picton Castle** son of **Sir John** at whose decease in 1736 he succeeded as 5th Bart **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Barlow George 1743 **Slebech** on death of **Sir Erasmus Philipps**
Member of Parliament for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Edwardess William 1747 – 1784 son of **Francis Edwardess** MP in 1722 Created Baron Kensington **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

[Baron Kensington in the peerage of Ireland in 1776/5 represented **Haverfordwest** for over fifty years, and was succeeded by his son, the second baron, who held the seat until 1818. **Lord Kensington** acquired property in **Pembrokeshire** both through inheritance and through purchase, but his large estates were located in England]

Milford 1784 **Picton Castle Lord Milford** **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Kensington 1786 **Lord** **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Kensington William 1802 2nd **Lord Kensington** in place of his deceased Father contested by **Nathaniel Phillips** **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Scourfield William Henry 1818 **New moat** **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Philipps Richard Bulkeley "1826, 1830" **Picton Castle** Assumed name **Philipps** previously Grant - created a Bart 1828 and succeeded to **Picton** Estates 1833 created **Baron Milford** 1847 died 1857 **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Scourfield William Henry 1835 **moat** **Member of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Philipps R B P "1837, 1841" **Picton Castle Sir Bart** *Member of*
Parliament for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

Edwards William "1868, 1871" **Later Lord Kensington** *Member of*
Parliament for **Haverfordwest** town and county - .

County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

Davies Owen Edmund 1872 **Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Edwardess Owen Tucker 1872 **TreRhos Haverfordwest** **County**
Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Harvey John 1872 **Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Owen William 1872 **WhithyBush Haverfordwest** **County**
Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Owen William Stephenson 1872 **Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Rowe George 1872 **Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Stokes John 1872 **Cuffern Haverfordwest** **County**
Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Summers James Bowlas 1872 **Moor Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Walters William 1872 **Haverfordwest** **County Magistrates of**

Pembrokeshire - .

Ward Robert 1872 Sodson **Haverfordwest** County
Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Lords of Haverfordwest Fenton 1811

The first **Lord of Haverfordwest** was

Robert de Hwlfordd son of **Richard Fitz Tancred** first **Castellan** under the **Earl of Clare**

Robert founded the priory and it is supposed died without any issue. It is suggested that he took the habit in the priory he founded.

King John was **Lord of Haverfordwest** after **Robert de Hwlfordd (Fitz Richard)** and bestowed it on **Walter Marshal** who died without issue and it fell to

William de Breos who had married **Eva** , daughter and heiress of **William Marshal**, and therefore heiress at law to **Walter Marshal**.

Humphrey de Bohun married **Eleanor** one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of **William de Breos**, had one third of this **Lord-ship** and bought of **William de Cantelupe**, who married another daughter, her share so that he possessed two thirds and **Roger, Lord Mortimer**, in right of **Maud** the other daughter had one third.

Humphrey de Bohun succeeded his father to his share, and granted it to

Eleanor, wife to **Edward I**

Edward II granted the same to

Aymer de Valence whose daughter and sole heiress was conferred in marriage on

Laurence de Hastings whose son and grandson inherited but died without issue'

Isabel wife of **Richard II** was made Countess of **Pembroke** and **Lord of Haverfordwest** till **Richard** was deposed

It was then granted to a court favourite of **Henry IV**

Francis a Court together with the earldom of **Pembroke**, who held it but a short time. To him succeeded

Humphrey ,duke of Gloucester, together with his wife **Eleanor Cobham**. After the death of **Humphrey** it was granted to

William de la Pool, Duke of Suffolk by **Henry VI**. After **de la Pool's** death it was in the Crown for two years then granted to **Roland Lenthall**

Jasper Earl of Pembroke held it afterwards by gift of **Edward IV** but on **Jasper's** attainder **Edward** , who had already the one third which belonged to the **Mortimers** and for want of issue

became the property of

Richard Duke of York, whose mother was **Mortimer's** sister seized the other two parts and gave it to his son **Edward**, who was **Lord** of the whole **Lord-ship** of **Haverford**.

Richard III held it for two years and two months; then

Jasper Earl of Pembroke was again restored the 1st of Henry VII, and held it till his death eleven years.

Henry Duke of York became **Lord** of **Haverfordwest** immediately after the death of **Jasper** and held it till the death of Prince **Arthur**, when it came to the

Crown by an Act of 12th of **Henry VII** and it has continued in the crown ever since.

.....

Clergy CCED St Martins

1851 "but as the children of **St Martin's** parish go every Sunday to **St Mary's Church**, the central **Church** of the town, in company with the National School children of the parishes in the Township...."

Amos Crymes, Perpetual Curate

1929 **A Baring-Gould St Martin** Incumbent and Curates;

St Martins 12c lady-Chapel and porch 13c.

Perpetual Curates:

1550	Morys Griffiths
1688 Mar 16	William Williams
1714	John Harries
1748 Mar 18	William Tasker
1795 July 2	John Tasker MA
1800	James Summers
1837 Aug 29	Amos Crymes
2231856 Jul 30	Samual Owen Meares BA
1869 Feb 22	John Meares BA
1879 Jan 31	Peter John Jarbo
1879 Oct 16	John Hearn Poppelwell
1888 Jul 18	Charles Martin Phelps

1908 May 29 **Arthur Baring Gould**

.....

Clergy CCED St Mary's

Vicars

1565	Raffe Savior
1605	John Eynon
1620	Stephen Goffe
1629	William Ormond
1645	Edward Warren
1650	Richard Longstreet
1652	Stephen Love
1656	Adam Hawkins
1679	William Williams
1681 Nov 18	Roger Lloyd
1688 Oct 23	Arnold Bowen
1691 Apr 17	Joshua Powell
1695 Feb 6	Thomas David's
1710 Dec 15	Edward Rees
1714 Sep 22	John Boulton
1715 Mar 21	Mallet Bateman
1718 Dec 29	Roger Prosser BA
1723 Mar 11	Owen Phillipps MA
1728 Mar 20	John Laugharne MA
1772 July 22	George Phillips MA
1805 Feb 25	Charles Ayleway MA
1843 Oct 7	James Thomas

1859 Jan 28	Thomas Watts
1875 Aug 30	James Henry Alexander Phillips
1883 Mar 16	Joshua Booth Wrenford
1902 Sep 25	Charles Fredrick Harrison
1911 Oct 21	John Henry Davies MA

.....

Clergy CCED St Thomas 's

Vicars:

1534	David Howell
1640	Francis Robinson

Rectors:

1640 Apr 29	Francis Robinson
1651	Stephen Love
1662 Oct 15	John Smyth
1686 Jan 20	Thomas Davies MA
1718 May 17	John Pember MA
1735 Sep 2	George Phillips
1743 May 19	Hugh Bowen
1777 Dec 18	William Cleaveland
1799 May 2	John Tasker Nash
1827 Nov 21	Thomas Knethell Warren Harris
1851 May 21	Thomas Horn
1866 June 6	George Thomas Horn MA
1874 Nov 11	George Christopher Hilbers MA

.....

Other Names

a Bowen Phillep (Phillip) 1595-1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

a Powell Thomas Tucker 1591 mercer Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Elizon William 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Ievane Jenkine 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Jevan Jenkine 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap John Thomas 1592 July 14 **Haverfordwest.--Owen George, Stepneth Albane and Ap Rees John to Vaghan,Robert Garnons John and Philipps Owen Of Penbedo,Gentle Men, Ap Richard Thomas Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, David Jevan, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and Owen George, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.**

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well.** **Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.**

ap Owen Harry 1539 September 25 1539 40, 1540 November 8 , 1541 July 31 , gent mayor and **Justice of the Peace** 1539 40 January 24 1540 November 8 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Owen Owen 1540 November 8 1539 - 40 1541 July 31,1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Owen Thomas 1577 May 14 **Stainton** of Trelloim – free tenant
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

ap Philipp ap Res Jeuan 1410, 5 September. On the fifth day of the same month at **Haverford** the same vicar general admitted **Sir Gwyns Rees** son of **Adam Gwyns** priest to the parish **Church** of **Henllan** Amgoed Of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir White John** last rector Of the same and in the gift of **Carrewe Sir Thomas** Knight, **Lord** of Narberh, **ap**

Gruffuth ap Henry Howel and ap Philipp **ap Res.**Jeuan And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc. ***The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518***

ap Redderch Henry 1539 40 1540 1541 July 31 November 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ap Rees William 1554 October 20 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ap Rees William 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ap Rees William 1565 1566 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Retherch Harry 1557 April 27 tailor reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ap Richard Gruff 1594 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ap Richard Rees 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

ap Thomas Thomas 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aBowen Griffth 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aBowen Phillip 1589 Michaelmas **aBowen Phillip** corviser 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Absalom George 8 September 1769 **Haverfordwest** Lighterman Offence Theft of cut timber. **Haverfordwest** Date 8 September 1769 Prosecutor **Havard Thomas** **Haverfordwest, ironmonger** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Ackyns Mr 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Acland William 1591 1596 Michaelmas **Acland William** 1589 Michaelmas
Aclen William 1595 Michaelmas **Aclenn William** 1591 Michaelmas **Aclen William** 1595
Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Actkynges Justice Oct 1594 1594 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Actkinges Justice 1594 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Adames Thomas 1613 December 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Adams Elizabeth 25 September 1771 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Riot and
assault. **Haverfordwest** Date 25 September 1771 Prosecutor **Jones William** *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Adams George Phillips 2 Mar 1817 born **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire** Died 5 Jun 1897
Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrival
Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Marriage(s) Married to **Beynon, Sarah Ann** on 22
Nov 1845 at **Merthyr Tydfil**, Glamorgan Wales *Resources* **Adams, George Phillips** –
Autobiography Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Adams Joseph 21 August 1773 **Haverfordwest** Carpenter Offence
Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. **Haverfordwest** Date 21 August 1773
Prosecutor **Phillips John, D.D** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-*
1830

Adams Mr 1588 of Patrurchurche Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records**
1539--1660.

Adams Thomas gent 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 1613 November 22
burgess 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Adams Thomas 11 February 1770 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Breaking
and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money, silver buckles and teaspoons and a mahogany
tea chest. **Haverfordwest** Date 11 February 1770 Prosecutor **Morgan Thomas**
Haverfordwest, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen David 1577 May 14 **St Ishmael's** gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Allen John Laughan 7 February 1792 **Haverfordwest** Clergyman Offence Malicious shooting of prosecutor whilst endeavouring to arrest prisoner. Prisoner aged 57.**Haverfordwest** Date 7 February 1792 Prosecutor **Howell,Samuel, Haverfordwest**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen William 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Andrewes Phillip 1633 December 13 **son of Andrewes Richard Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Andrewes Richard 1633 December 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Androse Richard 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Antonie the glazier 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPhillip Owen 1599 corviser Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPhillipis Alles 1591 widow Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPhillipis Owen 1591 corviser Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPowell Lewis 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPowell Thomas 1589 **Tucker** Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

aPowell Thomas 1589 Merchant mercer 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Argast Edward 21 August 1773 **Haverfordwest Mason** Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. **Haverfordwest** Date 21 August 1773 Prosecutor **Phillips John, D.D** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Argast John 21 August 1773 **Haverfordwest Mason** Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. **Haverfordwest** Date 21 August 1773 Prosecutor **Phillips,John D.D** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Argast Thomas 1655 56 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Arnold John 1591 wife of Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Atkins Mr 1588 the Queens attorney Michaelmas 1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ayleway Charles MA 1772 July 22 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** . Ayleway **Mr** Rector of **St Mary's** quite superannuated ***Acc toThe County Goal Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq. 1812. Pembrokeshire***

Backer Elizabeth 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Badcocke Griffeth 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Badcoke Greff 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Badkocke Grifeth 1595 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman John 1613 14 March 21 mayor of **Haverfordwest** 1623 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** **Haverfordwest Corporation MS530**

Baetman Morgan 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman Nicholas 1632 April 13 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman Richard 1595 mayor Michaelmas 1613 November 22 gent 1630 1632 April 13 1633 October 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman Thomas 1613 14 March 21 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman William 1613 November 22 mercer 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 mayor 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman William 1632 April 20 1633 November 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baetman William 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or **Child** shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one Bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third Bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. **Canon Thomas , mayor, Baetman William, Meyler, W(illia)m Bouren, Will(iam) Bevens, Roger Canon, William Synnett, John Gibbon John, Williams, William**
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Baker Elizabeth 1591 widow Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bale Christian b 1974 the actor was born in **Haverfordwest** although his parents were both English and he left Wales when he was only 2 years old. Appeared at age 12 in Empire of the Sun; starred in **Kenneth Branagh's Henry V** and American Psycho.

Banekes John 1588 Michaelmas 1589 Michaelmas 1591 Michaelmas 1593 Michaelmas 1594 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Banks John 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Banner Patrick 1812 Shoe maker Keeper The Town Goal and Bridewell
Haverfordwest *State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq. .*

Banner Thomas 21 August 1773 **Haverfordwest**, Labourer Offence Obstructing
the highway by erecting a shed on it. **Haverfordwest**, 21 August 1773 Prosecutor **Phillips**
John, D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barbor John 1585 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baret Adam 1378 was a juror at **Haverford**,

Baret David 1430 at **Haverford**

Baring Gould Arthur 1908 May 29 perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest**
Described as “ the best loved man in the town whose work will ever be remembered with pride and
gratitude by all **Haverfordians** “When he died in **June** 1955 he was 90 years old and had been
vicar of **St Martin’s** for 47 years. A native of Devon he trained as a barrister before entering the
Church. he was one-time chaplain at Parkhurst and Dartmoor prisons and was curate – in - charge
of **St Peter’s**, Brixham. When he began his incumbency at **St Martin’s** he immediately set about
visiting every dwelling in the parish, regardless of the faith of the occupants and up to the year of
his death he continued to make these visits twice a year.

Barlow Ann 1759, March 1-2 of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Ann Barlow** of
Haverfordwest, widow, **William Trevannion** and **Ann Barlow** relict of **George Barlow**, his wife,
John Jones of **Haverfordwest**, esq., M.D., and **Councill Williams** of the same, esq., **John**
Wogan the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of **Bronwydd**, co. **Cardigan**,
esq., **Edward Elliot** of **Port Eliot**, co. **Cornwall**, esq., and **John Fortesque** of **Penwarne**, co.
Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and
Ann his wife of the **Slebech** estate *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1759, June 25 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of
George Barlow, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall**
esq.. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston**
Wathen, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1788, Aug. 7 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George**
Barlow of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **William Hitchings** of the parish of **Minweare**, **Miller**. Lease

of a water corn grist mill in the parish of **Minweare**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1773, Aug. 4-5 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and **Counsel Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq..Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1786, Jan. 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent..Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1763, June 13 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Thomas George** of Moleston, parish of **Narberth**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent..Lease of the messuage and lands called **West Atheston** and another messuage in the parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Anne 1789, July 25 **Anne Barlow** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, deceased, **Sarah Hill** of he parish of Mineweare, widow..Lease for three lives of a messuage, etc., in the parish of Mineweare. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Thomas 1546, June 26 Letters Patent, in consideration of £705 6s. 3d., granting to **Roger Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent., and **Thomas Barlow** of Catfield, co. Norfolk, clerk, the lordship and manor of **Slebyche**, the late priory of **Pyll'**, the site and lands adjoining late of the Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the Chapel called **Creswelle**, all lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the site of the friary of **Haverford** with all its appurtenances in the town of **Haverfordwest**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlowe John 1634, Aug. 19 **John James** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq..Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston** in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barloe Thomas gent 1632 April 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Barlow John 1577 May 14 **Great Pill** Manor "of **Slebech** -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Barlow John 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barlow Margaret August 20th, 1613 was buried **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

Barlow Mary 1657 May 15 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barlow (Barlowe) William approx 1532 Prior **Haverfordwest** Priory later **Bishop St Davids** 1536.--1538 unroofed the Palace of **St David's** and the **Castle** of Llawhadden . Legend says it was for the marriage portions of his five daughters who all married Bishops. His wife was **Agatha Wellsburn** a "runaway" Abbess of Norfolk .

Barlowe Frauncis 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barlowe John 1632 April 13 1636 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barlowe Thomas 1632 April 13 1633 October 15 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barlowe ? 1643 Feb 23 **Haverfordwest** Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS

Barlowe Thomas 1648 July12 **Slebech** Signed letter ordering the destruction of
Haverfordwest Castle *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Barnard Hugh 1557 April 27 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnard John 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnes Roger 1640 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnesley Nathaniel 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnesley William 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnet Richarde 1585 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barnsley William 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baron Lewis 1651 October 3 gent Sheriff 1656 7 March 20 1657 **June** 5 1657 **June** 19 esq. mayor 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barrie Elizabeth 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barron John 1741 of **Haverfordwest** tithes of **Uzmaston.**

Barron Lewis 1649 gent 1651 September 26 1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 October 1655 November 16 1656 April 7 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 October 30.esq. mayor 1659 July 1 alderman 1660 September 28 sheriff 1651 October3 sheriff 1651 52 March 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barron Thomas 20 October 1731 - **John Jones, Haverfordwest,** Carpenter charged with his Murder by kicking him in the testicles. **Haverfordwest,** Guilty of manslaughter. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730 to 1830***

Barrone Rice 1592 September 27 of Koka Husbandman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barrones Richard 1593- 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barrye Widow 1585 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Barzey Thomas 1768, May 24 **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Thomas Barzey** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **Arnolds Hill**, parish of **Slebech**. Rent £4 annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Bateman Alice 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Ann 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman John 1609 October 23 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Mallet 1714 Sep 22 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Bateman Mr 1597 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Mrs 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman N 1649 1652 1655 October 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Nicholas 1630 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 - 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Nicholas 1649 gent 1652 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Prissilla 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Richard 1603 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff "
"sued **Hugh Owen** of **Orielton**, esq., for £3 17s, following goods supplied about 8
901

September,1603" **Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Bateman Richard 1603 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff "
"sued **Gelly Laugharne** of **Pembroke** Gent , esq.,for £4 18 4d following goods supplied
about 8 September,1603" **Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Bateman Richard 1603 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff "
"sued **Alban Owen** of Court in the parish of **Eglwysrwrw**, gent,for £12 14s 5d following
goods delivered before 11 Oct,1603"**Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Bateman Richard 1604 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff "
"sued **William Warren** of Trewern in the parish of **Nevern**, esq.,for £6 15s, 3d, for goods
delivered before 23 Dec, 1604"**Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Bateman Richard 1611 September 13 esq.uire **Haverfordwest Records 1539—
1660**

Bateman Richard 1634 May 23 1636 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Richard 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 1656 7 March
20 1657 **June** 19 1657 July 3 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 alderman 1649 52 alderman1659
July 1 mayor 1655 October **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bateman Sarah 21 September 1661 wife of **Bateman William** of **Haverfordwest**,
taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were
committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Bateman Thomas 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Batemon William 1487, 22 September. On 22 September as above, at **Lantfey**, the
Rev. father aforesaid granted licence for **William Batemon** of the town of **Haverford** and **Waren**
Lewis of the said town to have an oratory anywhere within the diocese of **St David's** so that any
chaplain may celebrate masses for them when required. **The Episcopal Register of St Davids**

Bateman William 1609 October 23 1611 September 13 1636 **Haverfordwest**

Records 1539—1660

Bateman William 1651 May 26 1652 November 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

..

Bateman William 21 September 1661 of **Haverfordwest**, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Batha John 1535 last prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory He was a young man of about twenty-eight at the Suppression. *Arch Camb* 1898

Batha John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) –Witness **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire** –Rev **James Phillips** *Arch Camb*

Batman John 1613 burgess gent 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Mr 1585 Michaelmas 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Nicholas 1651 52 March 1 1651 September 26 gent 1651 October 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Richard 1651 52 March 1 1651 September 26 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Richard 1582 mayor 3 January 11 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Richard 1651 October 31 alderman 1657 8 January 16 alderman 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Thomas 1539 40 gent 1539 September 25 ,1540 November 8 gent
mortuus est 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batman Thomas 1613 November 22 mercer gent sheriff 1613 December 16
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Batman William 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 mercer 1657 November 25
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Batman William 1630. **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batmane Mr 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batteman John 1613 December 16 gentlemen **Haverfordwest Records 1539—
1660**

Batteman Richard 1613 December 16 esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Batteman William 1613 December 16 mercer gentleman 1613 December 16
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Battman Mr 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Battman Richard 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Baylifie John 1st September 1651 Quay Street, then Ship Street, **Haverfordwest**
between and 19th the whole family of he, his wife and four children were dead. **Plaque of**
Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 **Arch Camb** 1895

Bayliffe Patrick 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Beavan George 1648 August 13

“ Colonel Horton Thomas , To George Beavan .

You are to repair with the party of **Captain Bowlton** dragoons to **St Davids** in **Pembrocksheere** and with their assistance to bring from thence to **Carmarthen** 3000 weight of lead. You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of **Narbarth**, **Dewysland** and **Roose**. And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead. You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected. And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing.” **Haverfordwest Corporation MS262.**

Beavans Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Beavans Mrs 1657 8 January **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Beavans Roger 1651 52 March 1 1656 7 March 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Beavans Roger 1630 alderman mayor 1632 April 13 1636 esq. mayor and clerk of the Market 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Beavans Roger 1649 gent 1652 sheriff 1651 September 26 1651 October 31 1659 December 9 gent 1659 July 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bellringer Prissilla 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Benfield John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb**

Berren John 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevan Roger 1649-52 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevan William 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevans John 1633 December 13 the son of **Richard Bevans**
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Bevans Richard 1633 December 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevans Roger 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevans Roger 1655 1656 1655 November 16 1657 May 15 1657 July 3
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Bevans Roger 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest
Records 1539--1660.**

– From **Haverfordwest** Records. Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or **Child** shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one Bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third Bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. **Canon Thomas , mayor, Baetman William, Meyler W(illia)m, Bouren Will(iam),
Bevans Roger, Canon William, Synnett John, Gibbon John, Williams William,**

Bevans Roger 1649 1652 1656 April 7 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16
1657 June 5 1657 June 19 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bevan Roger 1648 July 13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to
demolish **Haverfordwest Castle** **Arch Camb** 1876 Page 56

Beynon William Wat 23 August 1817 **Haverfordwest,** Labourer Offence Forcible
ejectment, **Haverfordwest,** Prosecutor Perry **Robert** Verdict No true bill, **Before the
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Biddulpe Frauncis 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Biddulpe John 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Biggins Mary 10 March 1767 shopkeeper Prosecutor -**Phillips, Rowland**
Haverfordwest, Saddler Offence Obstructing the road by depositing a parcel of rubbish on it. No indictment? . **Haverfordwest**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Birren Charles 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Birren John 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Birren William 1596 corviser Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Blakeman John 1397 14 February bachelor of Law.----**Blakman John** died 1408, July 14.

On 14 July in the year abovesaid at **Haverford**, the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Raceton Adam**, clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of Master **John Blakman**, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Grendon Walter** , prior of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc., and instituted him in the person of brother **Brisele John** his lawful **Proctor**. **The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518**

Blaynch Thomas 1595 **Hooper** Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bloet Radulpho 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879*

Bloet Raldulpho 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879*

Boleyn Anne 1532 held the Lordship of **Haverfordwest**. Marshioness of **Pembroke**

Boulton John 1711 Feb 2 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Boulton William 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan*

Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Bouren William 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or **Child** shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one Bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third Bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. **Thomas , Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger Bevans William Canon John Synnnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.**

Bowen James 1577 May 14 Kethingston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief – rent 40s 6d" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Richard 1577 May 14 **Stainton** of LochMeiler-- heirs of – free tenant ---**Katherine Bowen** His daughter and heiress married **John Scourfield** of moat *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 **Roblinston** "also had land of late **James Bowen** -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 **Camrose** free socage- as son and heir of Mark **Bowen** of **Roblinston**- held for him and his heirs for ever *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Bowen William 1648 July 13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Bowen Arnold 1688 Oct 23 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** MA 1694 Aug 7 Rector **Llangwn Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Bowen Griffith 1583 labourer Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Henry 1649 1652 1651 September 26 1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 1656 May 31 1656 7 March 20 1657 **June** 5 1657 **June** 19 October 1657-8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 May 15 1657 July 3 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Henry 1657 November 25 alderman 1659 July 1 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Henry 1649 gent 1652 1651 October 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Henry 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Hugh 1743 May 19 Rector **St Thomas , Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Bowen Jane 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen John 1657 **June** 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen John 1657 July 3 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Lewis 29 March 1789 **Haverfordwest**, Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money belonging to **Tasker, William** Clergyman. **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Tasker John, Nash** Clergyman **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Marmaduke 12 October 1774 **Haverfordwest**, Glover Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Morgans Ann** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Martha Mrs donation for Bread The County Goal **Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq. 1812.**

Bowen Mrs 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Phillip 1591 a corviser Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Robert d 1624-5 Feb . Will of **Robert Bowen** of the parish of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest. Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.**

Bowen Tho 1657 November 25 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Thomas 1656 7 March 20 1539--1660. 1657 8 March 16 1539--1660. 1657 July 3 1539--1660. 1657 October 30 1539--1660. 1657 8 January 16 1539--1660. 1657 **June 5** 1539--1660. 1657 **June 19** 1539--1660 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Bowen Thomas 1659 December 9 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen Thomas 1659 July 1 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1655 October **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1593 1599 Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1630 1632 April 20 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1651 May 26 1651 October 3 1651 September 26 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 November 16 16 April 7 1656 May 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1651 October 31 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1649 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bowen William 1600 Merchant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bradshaw ? 1643 Feb 23 **Haverfordwest** Captured by Parliamentary Forces
*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in
Oliver Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS*

Brigstocke 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Dr -*Local Committee*
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Brisele John 1408, July 14. On 14 July in the year abovesaid at **Haverford**, the
aforesaid vicar general admitted **Raceton, Adam** clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the
diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of Master **Blakman, John** last rector of the same, on the
presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon**, prior of **St. John of**
Jerusalem in England, true patron etc., and instituted him in the person of brother **John Brisele** his
lawful **Proctor**.

Broughton Mr 1592-93 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Broun Richard 1539/40 January 24 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Broun Thomas 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Broune Thomas 1588 of **Prendergast** Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records**
1539--1660.

Browen Richard 1560 December 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Brown Bartholomew 1760, Oct. 6 **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq.,
Bartholomew Brown of **Narberth**, innkeeper. **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a
messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1788, September.1 of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased,.The **Rev.**

David Grifith of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co. **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq. . Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called **Captain ?Stye** in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown William 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Brown William 1659 December 9 gent sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Brown William 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Browne John 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Browne John 1597 water bailiff Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Browne Thomas 1540 November 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Browne Thomas 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Browne Thomas 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of **Sir John Perrot** –

Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- Priory Fields – foreman of the jury

Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Browne William 1657 May 15 1657 **June** 5 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 July 3 1657 **June** 19 1657 October 30 chamber reeve 1657 June 19 gent sheriff 1659 July 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Brune Thomas 1539 September 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Bullock 1600 an appleman fined-- apples were rotten Michaelmas

Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Burkett(Birkett) Alice 1659 conducting a meeting of Quakers at the home of **Bateman William Haverfordwest** , sent to the House of Correction The Keeper allowed them to conduct meetings, held 14 days before trial and then released. Re arrested, held for two days in the House of Correction then escorted out of the town, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Butler Ales 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Butler ? 1643 Feb 23 **Haverfordwest** Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS

Butler George 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Butler Hugh of the Queen held the manor of **Johnston** by marriage with the
Tankard heiress – Sheriff in 1599 *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Butler Hughe 1600 Oct 1 , **Wogan, John Meyrick Francis, Phillipps, John**

Butler Hughe and Warren William

“To The Mayor And Aldermen Of The Town And County Of **Haverfordwest** .Whereas **Johnson John** of Newe **Castle** upon Tyne, master and owner of the ship named The Danyell, being pressed lately at Bristoll for the carriage of two hundred soldiers for Her Majesty's service into Irelande, and being enforced by contrary and tempestuous winds to land in this **Haven of Milford** made special petition unto us whose names are subscribed for the placing of the said two hundred soldiers in some meet and convenient place during their abode here where they may be relieved with necessary vitual and provision until the wind serve for their passage hence into Ireland, we, considering that there is no place more convenient for the placing of them than the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, where they may be both relieved with vitual and kept best together by those that are officers over them, do therefore pray and entreat you to receive the said soldiers into your said town and to place and divide them according to your directions as in like case you have formerly done. So we refer care hereof unto you, not doubting but you shallbe allowed of all such money as you or any of you shall defray herein, as heretofore you have been.

We betake you to God.”

Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213

Butler Mr	1593-1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Butler Thomas	1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Butler William	1596 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Butler William	1611 September 13 corviser	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Buttler ?	1589 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Byrren John	1596-7	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
<p>Callice John 1577 the Privy Council sent an indignant letter "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one John Callice, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at Milford was lodged and housed at Haverfordwest, and being there Known was suffered to escape, their Lordships “do not a little marvell at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts” <i>Sir John Perrot G Douglas James</i></p>		
Canan David	1591 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Canan Maurice	1657 May 15	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Canan Mr	1592	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Canan Thomas	1588	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..
Canell Harrie	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Cannon David	1599 bailiff 1599 1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Cannon Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Morrice 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Mr 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Mr 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Prisilla 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Richard 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon Thomas 1631, September. 1 .**John Phillipps of Moleston, gent., Albane Phillipps of Nashe, esq., Thomas Phillipps of Martletwye, gent., Hughe Phillipps of StackPoole Elider, gent., Thomas price of Rickeston, gent., Sir Thomas Cannon of Haverfordwest, knight, William Barlowe of Creswell, esq., and John Elliott of Narberth, gent., John Barlowe of Slebeche, esq.** Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Cannon Tho 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** **Cannon Thomas** , Sir son in law of **Voyle John** purchased from the Crown a lease of the Silver mines at **St Brides Bay** late 1500s

Cannon Thomas the antiquary of Cilgetty. **Justice of the Peace** in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620.

Cannon Thomas 1593 mayor 1599 1600, 1611 September 13 .1613 November 22 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cannon William 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Cannons William 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon David 1599 **Merchant** bailiff 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon David 1597 Aug 20 **Haverfordwest** "bought from **Thomas Canon** in High St, **Haverfordwest**, 60 barrels of White Portugal salt at 12s, per barrel, "
"Pembrokeshire in *By,gone Days*

Canon Elizabeth Cilgetty married **Edward Philipps** and the **Canon** estates passed to **Picton Castle** *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Canon Jane 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon Maurice 14th May, 1577 gentleman the deputy of **Sir Edward Mansell**, the Seneschal of **Haverford**. He was the father of **Sir Thomas Canon**, the antiquary. The family owned Cilgetty, which passed to **Picton Castle** upon the marriage of **Elizabeth Canon** with **Edward Philipps** *Arch Camb* 1903

Canon Maurice 1577 May 14 **Haverfordwest** deputy of **Sir Edward Mansell** the Seneschal of **Haverford** and father of **Sir Thomas Canon**. *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Canon Maurice 1649-52 esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Canon Moris 1582- 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon Mr 1589 1596 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon Thomas 1597 Aug 20 **Haverfordwest** "Thomas Canon in High St, **Haverfordwest**, sold to **David Canon** 60 barrels of **White** Portugal salt at 12s, per barrel"
"Pembrokeshire in *By,gone Days*

Canon Thomas 1588 1589 1589 1591 1592 1596 1599 1600 bailiff 1589 esquire 1613 December 16 burgess 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon Thomas 1616 Aug 5 Deputy Lieutenant of **Pembrokeshire** 1621 Apr 28th
Bronwydd MS 370, 1617 April 25 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Canon Thomas 1632 April 20 mayor, – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or **Child** shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one Bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third Bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed, **Thomas , Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger Bevens, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams,** From **Haverfordwest Records.1539-1660**

Canon William 1613 14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon William 1613 December 16 gent burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Canon William 1630 1632 April 20 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Canon William 1632 April 20 – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed

Signed, **Thomas , Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger Bevens, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams,** From **Haverfordwest Records.**

Canonn Thomas , 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660...**

Cantonn Thomas 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carn George 1609 October 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Carne George 1588 sergeant, bailiff 1589 1596 1597 mayor 1597 alderman
1598 for two years as chamber reeve 1599 1600 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Carne Harry 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carne Hugh 1539 40 January 24 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carne Moris 1599 - 1601 bailiff late sergeant 1600 Michaelmas
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Carne Morrice 1613 14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carne Morris 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Carne Morris 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Carne Mr mayor 1597 -1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carowe Hughe 1591 (departed) Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carrewre Thomas 1410, 5 September. On the fifth day of the same month at **Haverford** the same vicar general admitted **Sir Rees** son of **Adam Gwyns** priest to the parish **Church of Henllan** Amgoed Of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir White John** last rector Of the same and in the gift of **Sir Thomas , Carrewre**, Knight, **Lord** of Narberh, **Howel ap Gruffuth ap Henry** and **Jeuan ap Philipp ap Res**. And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc. ***The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518***

Carroll Robert 1600 **Dyer** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carrow Hugh 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carrow Hugh 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carrow Marie November 8th, 1614 **Jane Powell** and **Marie Carrow** buried in one grave , *St Marys Haverfordwest register*

Carrowe Hugh 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Carter John 18 February 1768 **Haverfordwest**, Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or Freeman of the town. No indictment. **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of **Haverfordwest** Verdict Discharged. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Casso Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** primogenito
Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

Catchmayd Richard 1600 of **Pembrock** Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Catell William 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Catharn Jane 1582 widow 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Catharne Hen 1536 **Haverfordwest** "- from **Hen Catharne**,**Matthew Tyle**
and **Lewis David** ?21" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop**
Richard Rawlings at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Catharne Jane 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Catharne Thomas 1539 September 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Catherne Thomas 1553-58 **Prendegast Place Haverfordwest** Reported **Sir John Perrot** for harbouring heretics at Harloldston (**Sir John Perrot** was a staunch Protestant)
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Cathlatt Thomas 1592 September 27 age 92 tiler **Haverfordwest Records 1539—**
919

1660

Cattell William 1591 pewterer 1593 1595 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cattle William 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cattle William 1600 pewterer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Cattle William 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cawder Lord 1797 .The County Goal **Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq.**

Cenall Harry 1599 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Chere Elen 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Clarke Ambros 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Clarke Peter 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cleaveland William 1777 Dec 18 Rector St Thomas , Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

ClyfFord William 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cocke Philip 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant **Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb** 1903

Codd John 1591,1596,1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Colborne F N 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** **Rev – Local Committee**
 Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Cole Cattren 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cole Ric 1597 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Collins Hester 30 April 1801 **Haverfordwest**, Spinster Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing a cloak belonging to **Williams, Jonathan Haroldston St Issells**, labourer, lent to **Lawrence Mary**, prosecutors wife. Prisoner lodged at **Haverfordwest**. **Haroldston St Issells**, Prosecutor **Lawrence James** , **Haroldston St Issells**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collman 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Colman Richard 1593 tiler Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

.

Colmane of the Kaye 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Colscott Silvester 1613 feltmaker December 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Cooper Baldon 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cozen Thos February 1652 a young lawyer, the son-in-law of **Mr. Thos. Davids** of Robleston.,the mayor,of **Haverfordwest** left the town on **Corporation** Business being absent from **Haverfordwest** for nearly the whole of the summer *Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Craddock David 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Age 28 Tenant of **Sir John Perrot** - Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb*

Cradock David 1559 .was one of the jury in the trial over the Priory Lands He was

then twenty-eight years old, **Haverfordwest Records Arch Camb** 1899

Cradock David 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cradok David 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Crasso Willelmus 1332/1333 Penbroc tunc Senescallus Penbroc
Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

Crespyng Sir Robert de 1286 was one of the four Knights sent in 1286 with the record from **de Valence Williams** court at **Pembroke** to the court of the Kings justice at **Haverford**, he was a witness, as constable of **Pembroke**, to **de Cantinton William** charter to **St. Dogmael**.

Cromie Francis Newton Allan Captain CB DSO of **Haverfordwest**

Another **Pembrokeshire** officer who died far from home was Captain **Francis Newton Allan Cromie**, at old boy of **Haverfordwest Grammar School** and a distinguished submarine commander in the Great War. Although born in Ireland the son of an officer in the Hampshire Regiment, his mother was the daughter of the **Chief of Police** in **Haverfordwest** where **Francis** was raised and educated. He entered the Royal Navy in 1898 and joined the Submarine Service in 1903. His gallant exploits in the Baltic, operating from Russian ports against the Germans, marked him out as an outstanding submarine captain. He was personally decorated by the Tsar with Russia's highest award for bravery. When the Russian revolution undermined allied military operations Cromie scuttled the British submarines in the Baltic and ensured the safe return of his crews to Britain by way of north Russia. He remained at Petrograd as Naval Attache in an increasingly confused and dangerous position. Captain Cromie was murdered in the British Embassy in 1918 and buried in Smolensky Cemetery. He was posthumously made a CB and his widow received the insignia of this and of the DSO from **King George V**.

Cron David 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

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Cronn David 1591,1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Crymes Amos 1837 Aug 29 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Cutler Howell 1589 -1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Cutler Thomas 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David --Hanged 1 February 1801 **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John LampeterVelfrey** clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----** There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of **Narberth** in the county of **Pembroke** by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at **Lampeter Velfrey** on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at **LampeterVelfrey** -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the Bowling **Green Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains. His execution and Gibbeting cost **Pembrokeshire** £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from The History of **Haverfordwest** **John Brown**

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he thought it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Dainsell Johannes 1648 July13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish **Haverfordwest Castle** **Arch Camb** 1876 Page 56

Dalbie Edurard 1600 **Mason Michaelmas** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Daniell Clement 1589,1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Danseye Captain 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Danyell Clement 1582 3 January 11 1591 Michaelmas 1596 Michaelmas
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Daston Richard 1611 September 13 esquire 1613 November 22 **Haverfordwest
Records 1539—1660**

Davey 1897 Aug **St David's** Chancellor **St David's** Cathedral
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

David Jenkyn 1577,1578 mayor **Haverfordwest Records Arch Camb** 1899

David John 1582 mayor His " accoinpte " is among the archives
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

David John 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David John 1651 May 26 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David John 1640 carpenter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David John 1657 October 30 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David John 1583 labourer Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—
1660**

David Lewis 1536 **Haverfordwest** "- from **Hen Catharne, Matthew Tyle**
and **Lewis David** ?21"Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard**
Rawlings at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

David Philip 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Rees 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Richard 1655 56 tanner **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Robert 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Robert 1540 November 8 mercer 1539 40 1541 July 31 mayor 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Thomas 1655 November 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David Thomas 15 July 1788 **St Brides** Minor Yeoman Offence Forgery of a promissory note Removed by habeus corpus to gaol from co Glam **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Morgan Jenkin** Coety co Glam Yeoman **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Thomas 1655 56 son of **David Richard Tanner** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David W 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Ex Mayor- Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands” **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb**

David William 1599-1600 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

David William 1657 October 30 **Tucker** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davides John 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davides Richard 1600 of Ellmore Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davides William 1598 bailiff gent bailiff 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davides William 1613 December 16 esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539—**

1660

Davids	?	1546	Bailiff	Pembroke	WWHR	1915
Davids	Alban	1599	Michaelmas	1600 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Davids	Catherine	1591	Michaelmas	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	
Davids	Elnor	1636	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660		
Davids	Howell	1599	Michaelmas	1600 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Davids	Jenkin	1589	1593 1597 Michaelmas	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	
Davids	Jenkin	1636	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660		
Davids	Jenkins	1589	Michaelmas	1591 Michaelmas	1593 Michaelmas	mayor Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Davids	Jenkyn	1582	3 January 11	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	
Davids	Jo	1582	Michaelmas	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	
Davids	John	1581	November 10	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	
Davids	John	1653	March 31	-1655	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Davids	John	1567	October 17	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660	

Davids John 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids John 1632 April 20 1634 May 23 1640 1649 1652 1679
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Davids John 1651 September 26 deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids John 1655 56 February 22 deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids John 1649 gent 52 1652 November 12 1655 56 February 22
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Davids John 1582 late mayor Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids John 1630 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids Mary 1661 **Haverfordwest** "At Great Sessions **Morris James** of **Haverfordwest**, gent, and **Mary** his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against **Peter Davids** of the same town and his wife **Mary**, because they had publicly stated, "Thou **Mary**" (meaning **Mary James**) "hast be, witched my **Child** and my drinke, and my **Child** is yet sick and thou didst do it, " **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Davids Mr 1588 Her Majestys receiver Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids Peter 1661 **Haverfordwest** "At Great Sessions **Morris James** of **Haverfordwest**, gent, and **Mary** his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against **Peter Davids** of the same town and his wife **Mary**, because they had publicly stated, "Thou **Mary**" (meaning **Mary James**) "hast be witched my **Child** and my drinke, and my **Child** is yet sick and thou didst do it, " **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"**

Davids Sage 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids Thomas 1651 September 26 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1655 56
February 22 1656 7 March 20 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids Thomas 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids Thomas 1695 Feb 6 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire
Parsons**

Davids Thomas 1649 alderman 1652 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest
Records 1539—1660**

Davids Thomas 1651 October 31 esq. mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—
1660**

Davids William 1651 52 March 10 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1657
July 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1591 Michaelmas 1593 Michaelmas 1596 Michaelmas
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Davids William 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 **Haverfordwest Records
1539—1660**

Davids William 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1649 52 1651 May 26 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1657 June 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1613 October 2 esq. mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1649 52 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1659 December 9 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1655 56 February 22 late mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1660 September 28 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davids William 1655 56 February 22 town clerk **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davies David 21 September 1799 **Haverfordwest** Gent Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Fortune Samuel Simmons** prosecutor's son in a duel Prisoner a Captain in the Cardiganshire Militia quartered in the town **Devandes Louis Prendegast** an emigrant Frenchman implicated but not indicted **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Fortune Joseph** esq. Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies Evan 1732 Aug 18 **Haverfordwest** smallpox inoculation A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames FRS** concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire** ***Internet Archives Pembrokeshire***

Davies Francis deceased 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest** sister of the deceased **Francis Davies** **Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest Merchant** Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies James Griffiths 1838-1890 a **Baptist** minister was born near **Solva Pembrokeshire** Baptized when 13 years of age he was received into **Haverfordwest College** in 1859 In 1862 he settled at Beulah **Church** where he ministered for 27 years As a preacher he was endowed with rare

abilities and he became one of the best known public men in his denomination Throughout Wales His profound thought penetrating judgment intense earnestness and glowing eloquence commanded the admiration of all who attended his ministrations He was remarkably zealous in the cause of civil liberty and religious equality **Baptist Handbook 1890 *Eminent Welshmen***

Davies Jenkin 1591 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davies Joseph 1841 September 27 **John Lewis** of **Minwere** House parish of **Minwere** farmer **Baron de Rutzen William Evans** of **Haverfordwest** gent Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called **Minwere** House in the parish of **Minwere** upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said **John Lewis** during the life of **Mr Joseph Davies** and subject thereto in trust to the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux Haverfordwest** Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas Haverfordwest** tailor at **Lambston** on 13 11 1786 then married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at **Llangwm Llangwm** 11 September 1798 Prosecutor **Thomas William Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Davies Morgan 1710 May 24 **Peregrine Musgrave** of **Haverfordwest** clothier **John Barlow** of **Slebech** esq. **Morgan Davies** of Combe parish of Llangunnoch co **Carmarthen** gent Mortgage transfer of the messuages and lands called Tretturner and Kingsland parish of **Robeston Wathan** and closes called Kilvadan parke and Cocks **Hill Parke** or Close parish of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies Rachel 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest** sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest Merchant** Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies Thomas MA 1686 Jan 20 Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Davids Thos March 1652 the **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. left the town on **Corporation** Business in London March 1652 being absent from **Haverfordwest** for nearly the whole of the summer **Plaque of Haverfordwest** 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 **Arch Camb 1895**

Davies William 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davies William 1651 May 26 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davies William 1887 **Sir M P of Haverfordwest foundation Stone Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Davis John 1583 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davis John 10 Oct 1833 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Died 21 Dec 1913 Provo Utah County Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 Married to **Rees Mary Ellen** on 10 Mar 1855 at **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Mr 1593 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Davy Robert 1577 May 14 **Haverfordwest** deputy of **John Herbert** the Queen's surveyor for South Wales **Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb** 1903

de Bary Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

de Belle Campo Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

de Betun Waldewino 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

de Bosco Ricardo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

de Botreaus Johonne 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

de Bradoef Henrico 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Brion Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Christi Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** ecclesiasia. *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Clare Gilberto 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest**.a copy of the original document and lists the named Witnesses (his testibus). It would also appear that it was to give the **Haverfordwest** Burgeeses the same rights as **Cardigan** and **Pembroke** already enjoyed. *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Cultura Widone 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Erlega Johanne 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Erlega Johanne 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** domino Domino-Lord *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Erlega Johanne (juniore) 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Haverford Robert 1209 son of **Robert de Haverford** -- **Cardigan Castle**

de Hwlfordd Robert 1207 site to the **Augustinian Canons** to found a priory 1200 approx -- the right to hold a **Fair** and a Market in **Haverfordwest**

de Kenouill Begone 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Lada Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Laungelega Galfrido 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Lucy Stephano 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Magistro *Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Mortuo Mari Edwardo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Mortuo Mari Rogero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Rupe Ada 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Rupe Roberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Magistro *Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Rutzen Baron 1860 July 25. Letter from John Edmond Haverfordwest to the
Baron de Rutzen concerning the bed in the Church vault *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

de Saukeuill Jordano 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle G 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino *Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Gilberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Reimundo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** domino *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

de Wideworth Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Deane John 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Deane John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of **Sir John Perrot** - Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands” *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb* 1897

Degge Symon 1630 justices of assize **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Delaney Mark (b. 1976): **Haverfordwest**, international footballer with Aston Villa; the only Premier league club player who began in the League of Wales

Derose Nicholas 1582 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Dolbin Ales 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Done Games 1587 tailor Michaelmas **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Donn Ellenn 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Downs William 12 October 1819 **Haverfordwest** Servant Offence Theft of wearing apparel from the dwelling house of **Sowcroft James** esq. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor
Bowen Peregrine **Haverfordwest** esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Eames John FRS 1732 Aug 18 **Haverfordwest** smallpox inoculation. A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** Internet Archives **Pembrokeshires**

Eamond David 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eastmond David 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eddow John 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eddow John 1659 December 9 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eddowe John 1651 September 26 sherman 1655 56 1655 November 16 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 sheriff 1661 January 4 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Edmond John 1860, July 25 Letter from **John Edmond, Haverfordwest**, to the **Baron de Rutzen** , concerning the bed [to rest a coffin on] in the **Church** vault. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Edwardess Owen 1613 married **Foel Elliw** daughter of **Foel Morgan** of **Haverfordwest** and had a son But did he marry twice ?

Edwardess John 1702 of Tre-garn son of **Owen Edwardess** by **Perrot Damaries** daughter of **Perrot James** 1702 was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Edwardess Thomas , Tucker 1816 born -lived at Cleddy Lodge **Haverfordwest**

Edwards Greff 1589,1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Edwards Griffye 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Edwards Hugh 1640 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Edwards Hughe 1591-1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ellis Evan 1593 **Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Ellis John 1640 **Butcher Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Essex Earl 1585 **of Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Estmond David 1582 sergeant 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Estmond Rees 1655-56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Estmond William 1655 -56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Evans Benjamin 4 August 1792 **Haverfordwest Mason** Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1s /6d per day.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Bateman Robert** esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans John 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Evans Mary 1830, May 3 .**Mary Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **William Evans** of the same, gent., deceased,**Thomas Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., son of the said **William Evans**, and **Mary** his wife.Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said **William Evans** and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans Thomas 1830, May 3 .**Mary Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **William Evans** of the same, gent., deceased,**Thomas Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., son of the said **William Evans**, and **Mary** his wife.Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said **William Evans** and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans Thomas 1640 lime burner **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Evans William 1831, Jan. 11-12 .**William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., Cecil

Warlow of Springfields, spinster, **Grismond Philipps** of Rofit Cottage, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of **Haverfordwest**, esq..Settlement before the marriage of the said **William Evans** and **Cecil Warlow**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1835, Dec. 30 of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Conveyance of leasehold hereditaments in the parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1835, September. 29 **Susanna Sloper** of **Narberth**, spinster,**William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Surrender of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1836, April 18-19 Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow,**William Evans** of the same, gent., and **Cecilia** his wife,**Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft** Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** late of **Haverfordwest** but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1841, September. 27 **John Lewis** of **Minwere** House, parish of **Minwere**, farmer, **Baron de Rutzen** ,**William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called **Minwere** House in the parish of **Minwere** upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said **John Lewis** during the life of **Mr. Joseph Davies**, and subject thereto in trust to the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1830, May 3 **Mary Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **William Evans** of the same, gent., deceased,**Thomas Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., son of the said **William Evans**, and **Mary** his wife. Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said **William Evans** and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1822, Jan. 19 – 21 **William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. ,**George Bowling** , of **Pembroke**, gent.Mortgage Lease and release for securing £3000 and interest of Properties *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Everell Rice 1640 Yeoman **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Everell Watkyn 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Everell William 1593 in **Sant Thomas , Grene** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon George 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon John 1589-1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon John 1605 vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Eynon John 1633 December 13 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon John 1594 -1596 **Dyer Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon John 1594 sergeant, mercer 1596 late sergeant 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Lewes 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Morgan 1633 December 13 son of **John Eynon** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Mr 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Thomas 1585 1589,1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Thomas 1589 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynon Thomas 1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **Hiot John Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir Thomas , Eynon**, priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas , Heche** last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Elizabeth** late wife of **Thomas , Roche** in right of dower, and **Edmund**

Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas , Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc. ***The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518***

Eynone George 1582/ 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eynonn John 1591 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Eyron Eynon Morgan 21 September 1661 of **Haverfordwest**, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Farror Lewis 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Farrowe Richard 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Feror Patricke 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Ferrell Pattrick 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Ferreres Edmund 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **Hiot John Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir EynonThomas** , priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Heche Thomas** , last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Roche Elizabeth** late wife of **Roche Thomas** , in right of dower, and **Ferreres Edmund** and **Longevile George** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas , Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc. ***The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518***

Ferror Lewis 1600 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Fetiplace 1557 **Haverfordwest** Judge of Assizes **Elizabethan**
Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

filio Anselmi Thoma 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—**
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

filio Geroldi Henrico 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** Filio-son *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Gilberte W B 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** domino *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Gilberti Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Gileberti Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Henrici Roberto 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Reginaldi Wallero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

filio Willelmi Simone 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** domino *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Fitz Tancred Tancard Richard 1130 surviving son of **Tancred** outlived his elder brothers and inherited. Made donations to the **Knights of St John at Slebech**. The **Church** of Garlandstone, given by the **Richard Fitz Tancred**, may have been the destroyed **Church** in **Skomar Island** He was granted two fees of the episcopal barony by **Bishop David Fitz Gerald** Documents record him as being **Lord** and governor of **Haverfordwest** 1171 and **Lord** and governor of **Haverford** 22 March 1188.

Fitz Tancred Tancard Robert 1195 - son of **Richard** was the founder of **Haverfordwest** Priory In 1195 he received from **Richard** 1 £213 6s. 8d. for the **King's** business " in 1207 he obtained a confirmation of the privileges of himself and his ancestors in the Port of **Milford** and of a Market in **Haverfordwest** in the following year he found the Welsh, mariners for the **King's** expedition to Ireland," and was given the custody of the **Castle of Cardigan**." He died in 1213

Flood John 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Floydd John 1595 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folant John 1593 glover Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland ? 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland Ann 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland Harry 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 distribution of the " victalls"
at certain houses *Plaque of Haverfordwest Arch Camb* 1895

Folland Henry 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland John 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland John 1591 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Folland John 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland John 1594 glover Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Folland Richard 1589 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Fontaine James 17 January 1818 **Haverfordwest** Labourer Offence Possession
of forged bank notes, **Haverfordwest** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 14 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Fort John 1599-1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Fortesq.ue John 1759, March 1-2 .Ann Barlow, of **Haverfordwest**, widow,William
Trevannion and Ann Barlow relict of **George Barlow**,his wife,**John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**,

esq., M.D., and **Councill Williams** of the same, esq., **John Wogan** the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Edward Elliot** of Port **Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortesque** of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Fortune Francis 14 May 1799 **Haverfordwest** Gent. Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest

Fortune William April 1663 Imprisoned for appearing at **Pembrokeshire Assizes** with his hat on., ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Fortune Samuel Symm 14 May 1799 **Haverfordwest** Gent. Offence Assault. for death following a duel. **Haverfordwest** 14 May 1799 Prosecutor **Thomas , William, Haverfordwest**, gent, surgeon Verdict No prosecution - dead. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Fortune Samuel Simmons 21 September 1799 -**John James Haverfordwest** Gent. Charged with Murder of **Samuel Simmons Fortune**, prosecutor's son, by shooting him in a duel. **David Davies Haverfordwest** Gent. Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Samuel Simmons Fortune**, prosecutor's son, in a duel. Prisoner a Captain in the Cardiganshire Militia quartered in the town. **D Evandes, Louis Prendegast**, an emigrant Frenchman implicated but not indicted. **Uzmaston** 21 September 1799 Prosecutor **Fortune Joseph**, esq. Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Fowler Richard 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Fowler Richard 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Freeman Daniell 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Froyne Griffith 1585 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Froyne Griffith 1596 Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gambold Family - Moravian movement in Haverfordwest

Gambold George d. 1755 Son of **William** Snr He was for a while a **Methodist**, there is a letter of his T.L., 1256, 28 Dec. 1744 to **Howel Harris**, and in 1748 he was an exhorter. He continued his brother's school at **Haverfordwest**. In his turn, he too became a Moravian, and helped found the society which was in 1763 to become the Moravian congregation at **Haverfordwest** — the only one in Wales. He died in 1755 **Moravian Archives Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales**, September., 1961

Gambold Hector born **Puncheston** 1714 son of **William** Snr he emigrated to USA in 1742 and died in Pennsylvania in 1788 **Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales**, September., 1961

Gambold John 1711-1771 MA, son of **William** Snr -Moravian **Bishop**. Born 10 April 1711 at **Puncheston**, he matriculated 10 Oct. 1726 from Christ **Church**, where he came to know **Charles Wesley** and became one of the ' **Oxford Methodists** .' He graduated in 1730, was ordained in 1733, and in 1735 was appointed vicar of Stanton **Harcourt** near Oxford, but in 1739 he met Zinzendorff and began to lean towards Moravianism. Resigning his living in 1742, he married in 1743 and returned to **Pembrokeshire**, to keep school in Market-street, **Haverfordwest**. But in 1744 he removed to London and formally joined the **Brethren's Church**, in which he became a **Bishop** in 1753. **Richard Morris** had contacts with him in London **Morris** Letters, ii, 140-1, 221, and even his amused cynicism cannot help noting how the **Bishop** 'despises riches, having thrown up a good living to take up his present way of life, wherein he has no income at all, and delights in appearing poor and slovenly' — his brother **Lewis** comments, 'such were the bishops of the primitive times.' In 1768, **Gambold** 's health broke down, and he returned as congregation pastor to **Haverfordwest**, where he died. 13 September. 1771 on the anniversary of his father's death, he was buried behind the Brethren's Chapel. Over and above his mission-work, **Gambold** was a considerable Greek and Patristic scholar. His theology was 'quietist' and mystical. He had not forgotten his native language, in 1760, he revised and saw through the press a Welsh translation *Un Ymadrodd ar Bumtheg ynghylch Iesu Grist of Zinzendorff's 'Berlin Discourses'*, and in 1770 he published a Welsh, Moravian hymn-book, *Ychydig Hymnau Allan o Lyfr Hymnau Cynulleidfaoedd y Brodyr* see Cymm., xlv, 112 **Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales**, September., 1961 **Eminent Welshmen** —R Williams 1852

Gambold William 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian. His son, **Bishop Gambold** in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of **John Walter's** 's **English-Welsh, Dictionary**, states that he was born 10 Aug. 1672, 'of reputable parents' who destined him for the **Church** and gave him good schooling. He was according to some records a burgess of **Cardigan** in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern **Cardigan**. But according to **Foster Alumni Oxon**, he was eighteen, 'pauper puer,' son of **William Gambold** of **Cardigan**, when he matriculated at S. **Mary** Hall, Oxford, 23 May 1693. He migrated to Exeter **College** in 1694, but there is no record of

graduation. On 1 Dec. 1709 he became rector of **Puncheston** with **Llanychaer**, Pembs. , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov. 1707 he was keeping school at **Llanychaer**. **William Gambold** 's wife was **Elizabeth** , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of **Llanychaer** but her surname is not known. He had five children **John** the eldest born 1711, **William** born. 1712 or 1713 **Hector** born 1714 the third son, **George** and **Martha** His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest . At Oxford he had been a friend of **Edward Lhuyd** who acknowledges help given to him by **Gambold** in preparing his's additions in Gibson 's edition of *Camden 's Britannia* . As early as 1707 **Gambold** was planning a Welsh, dictionary, and this became his main occupation later on, when an accident disabled him from parochial work. It was finished in 1722 , but **Gambold** failed to get money to publish it. In the **Morris** Letters ii, 140-1, 221, 224, we hear of the **Bishop** trying to sell the manuscript without success to the lexicographer **Thomas Richards**, of Coychurch **Eminent Welshmen** –R **Williams** 1852 *West Wales Records* , ii, 226, iii, 250 Cymm. Trans. , 1904-5

Gambold William 1712 **Jnr**, never left the **Methodist** movement . He began to exhort in 1766 , and itinerated in North Wales Meth. Cymru , ii, 304, he was a great friend of **Howel Harris** None the less, he was on the friendliest terms with the Brethren , and interesting reminiscences of his on the religious history of **Pembrokeshire** have been preserved in the *Moravian archives*. By 1770 , at latest, he was farming near **LLawhaden** . He was still alive in 1794 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales* , September., 1961 Cylch. Cymd. Hanes M.C. , iv, 55

[May be coincidence but the Land Tax Records show the following]

Gambold Mary 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO**
Land Tax Records

The name also appears in the legal records of the time

Gambold William 1788 **LLawhaden**, leathercutter Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

-- Was this a son of **William Jnr**----

Gambold William 11 January 1808 **John, Martha Rudbaxton**, Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard **Child** by stabbing it with a knife, having concealed its birth. Second count of infanticide by strangulation. **Rudbaxton**, Prosecutor **William Gambold Rudbaxton**, farmer/ constable Verdict of infanticide, guilty of conceal Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gambold George 8 August 1821 **Evans David** Alias **David Evan**,
Rudbaxton, Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Prisoner aged 62. **Rudbaxton**, Prosecutor
George Gambold Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, reprieved, 2 years imprisonment with hard
labour. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Garnons Joh 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Garnons John 1592 July 14 **Haverfordwest. George Owen, Albane Stepneth and
John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons and Owen Philipps** Of Penbedo, Gentle Men,
Thomas Ap Richard, Clerk, **Parson** Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, and
George Owen, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**.

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well**.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85

Gatharne Jane 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gebbon Nicholas 1587 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

George Letitia 2 Aug 1815 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 26 Jan 1872
Spanish Fork Utah Utah Married to **Davis, Tucker John** Capton 9 Apr 1839 at **Burton** Parish,
Pembroke, Wales arrived in the Salt Lake valley on 1 Oct 1851 with Isaac Allred's Fifty, **Easton**
Kelsey Company. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Germyn ? 1585 a labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1630 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1632 April 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1633 October 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1636 - 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1632 April 13 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon John 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish,

Signed, **Thomas Canon**, mayor, **William Baetman**, **William Meyler**, **William Bouren**, **Roger Bevans**, **William Canon**, **John Synnett**, **John Gibbon**, **William Williams**, **Haverfordwest Records**

Gibbon Nicholas 1600 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon Richard 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon Richard 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon Richard 1582 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbon Richard 1582 late chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbs Charles Tompkins 9 Aug 1848 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 12 Jun 1937 Rupert Mennendoka Idaho Married to Thornton, **Sarah Rachel** on 14 Dec 1874 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs Ellen Maria 17 Nov 1847 born **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 1 Oct 1933 Boise Ada Idaho Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Svendsen, Lauritz Peder** on 28 Dec 1866 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs Emma Boston 26 aug 1850 born **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 **Mormon**

Records for Pembrokeshire

Gibbs Fannie 14 Jan 1854 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 8 Dec 1934
Richmond Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York
on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Nibley, James** on 9 Dec 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to **Stoddard,
William Israel** on 1 Mar 1883 at Salt Lake City ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Gibbs George Duggan 11 Apr 1820 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 14 Oct
1894 Paradise Cache County Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in
New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Phillips, Ellen** on 17 Dec 1843 at **St Mary's Parish,
Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Gibbs George Francis 23 Nov 1846 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 10 Mar
1924 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Snow, Ida** on 21 May 1876 at Salt Lake City, Salt
Lake, Utah ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Gibbs James Hyrum 15 Jun 1860 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 31 Aug
1910 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrival, Arrived
in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to **Green, Sarah Maria** on 4 Feb 1886 at **Logan** , Utah
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Gibbs John Duggan 18 Dec 1815 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 28 Feb
1892 Portage Box Elder County Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived
in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to **Tomkins, Julia Ann** on 17 Oct 1840 at Bristol,
Gloucestershire Married to **Reese, Mary Ann Phillips** on 16 Feb 1886 , Married to **Tompkins,
Mathilda** Married to **Jones, Ann** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Gibbs John Henry Mormon Martyr

28 Jul 1853 born **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died
10 Aug 1884 Cane Creek Lincoln Tennessee Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright
Arrival, Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Obray, Louisa Shelton** on 2 Nov 1874 at
Salt Lake City ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire- Gibbs John Henry***, one of the martyrs of
the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, was born July 18, 1853, in the town of
Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire, South Wales, son of **Duggan George** and **Gibbs. Ellen Phillips**
He was baptized a member of the **Church**, August 28, 1860. He immigrated to Utah with his
parents in 1866, and on November 2, 1874, he married **Louisa Obray**, daughter of **Obray Thomas**
L. and **Shelton Martha**. He was ordained a Deacon in January 1862 and ordained an Elder in
March 1871. Sunday, August 10, 1884, Elder **Gibbs** and two other missionaries, Elders **Berry** and
Thompson, were preparing to hold a **Church** meeting at the Cane Creek home of **Condor James** .

It was about 11,00 A.M. when a dozen desperadoes under the leadership of one **David Hinson** took deliberate aim at Elder **Gibbs**. When the volley came Elder **Gibbs** fell with a charge of buckshot in his side, under the arm and died

Gibbs John 1655 56 February 22 esq. Barrister at law **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Gibbs Joseph Edward 28 Jun 18 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 3 May 1907
Portage Box Elder Utah Married to **Parkinson, Elizabeth King** on 15 Jan 1881 at Portage, Box Elder, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs Martha Duggan 15 Dec 1844 born **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 5 May 1928 **Logan** Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to **Wright, John Fish** on 23 Feb 1864 at Paradise, Cache, Utah
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Gibbs William Henry 7 Feb 1851 born Dew **St Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 20 Aug 1936 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Marriages, Married to **John, Letitia** on 5 Feb 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to **Thomson, Evaline Josephine Annie** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibby John 21 Oct 1832 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 14 Dec 1908 **Morgan** Utah Left on 7 Dec 1854 aboard the **Clara** Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 11 Jan 1855 Married to **Olpin, Ellen** on 17 Jun 1860 at Salt Lake City Married to **Olpin, Dorcas** on 23 Nov 1867 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gilliatt Nicholas 1596 Sir **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Gilliatt Owen 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Gillied George 1594 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Gilliott George 1587 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Goche Richard 1539 September 25 mayor **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Goche William 1539 September 25 corviser dead **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Goffe Balthazar 1655 October tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Goffe Stephen 1620 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Gough Balthazar 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Graffton ? Mr 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Grafftonn ? Mr 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Grafton ? Mr 1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**"counsail" 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Grange Gamaliell 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Grange John 1649 gent 52 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 September 26 1651 October 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gray Abigale September 1662 wife of **Gray William** arrested in the street when going to a meeting in **Haverfordwest**. Imprisoned for some days, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Green F P 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Greene John Smyth 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Grefeth Elizabethe 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Greff Elizabeth 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Griffith Etheldred 1640 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Griffiths John – Hanged

13th April 1811 murderer **John Griffiths** or some records state **Joseph Griffiths** was publicly hanged at **Haverfordwest Goal** on the. The accused had poisoned his wife on the 20th March 1811 by adding arsenic to her tea. He alleged he “saw a light in his house the previous night carried in a small hand”. **John Griffiths** confessed to the poisoning and also that he had poisoned his previous wife. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Griffiths John 30 March 1784 **Prendergast/Narberth**, Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **Thomas David, Castlebythe**, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David**. Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at **Narberth. Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Haverfordwest**, Yeoman **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Griffith Morgan 1633 December 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Griffith Morris 1633 December 13 the son of **Morgan Griffith**
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Griffith Nell August 1662 **Haverfordwest** Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, **The Persecution of Quakers**

Griffiths Ellen Nora 5 May 1852 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Marsden, James** on 14 Mar 1878 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Griffiths Florence 22 Dec 1853 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 19 Dec 1904 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Seddon, Samuel Matthews Thompson** on 21 Dec 1882 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Endowment House **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Griffiths James 18 March 1809 **Haverfordwest**, Cordwainer Offence Assault, **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Robbin Stephen, Butcher** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts**

1730-1830,

Griffiths John 20 March 1811 **Haverfordwest**, Labourer Offence Murder, Poisoning **Griffiths Mary**, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea, Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand', Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife, **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Berry David** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Griffiths Martha abt 1803 born **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 2 Oct 1865 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, William** on 25 Oct 1825 at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, South Wales ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Griffiths John 20 March 1811 **Haverfordwest**, Labourer Offence Murder, Poisoning **Griffiths Mary**, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea, Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand', Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife, **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Berry David** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Griffiths Mary 20 March 1811 **John Griffiths, Haverfordwest**, Labourer Charged with Murder. Poisoning **Mary Griffiths**, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea. Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand'. Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife. **Haverfordwest**, Prosecutor **Berry David** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffiths Morys 1550 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Griffiths William 25 Apr 1827 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 18 Sep 1898 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1873 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York, New York on 5 Nov 1873 Married to **Evans, Mary** on 23 Aug 1853 at **Amroth, Pembrokeshire** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Griffiths William 27 Nov 1830 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 11 May 1904 Salt Lake City Saly Lake Utah Married to **Davis, Mary** on 1848 at **Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Griffith Ann 1788, September.1 The **Rev. David Grifith** of Rhydwen, parish of
951

Llandissilio, co. **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq..Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ?Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Griffith David 1788, September 1 The **Rev. David Griffith** of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co. **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq..Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ?Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Gwillim Jevan 1560 December 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwilym Mawd 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin David 1636- 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin Hew 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin Hugh 1588-1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin Mr 1636-9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin William 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwin William January 14, 1613 of Moilgrove, whose corpse was '*seized for debt due to **Edmond Packer** for his diett duringe the time of his imprisonment — he was buried in the north aisjle before Mistresse Scourefejlde's seat on fryday, January 14, 1613*'. **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

Gwine Hugh 1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwine ? Mr the counsail 1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwine ? Mr preacher 1599-1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwither George 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwyther James Henry Alexander Gwyther, Vicar of **St Mary's**.

He was the son of **Maria** Artemesia by her second Husband the **Rev. Henry Gwyther** and was born in his fathers parish of **Yardley** in Worcestershire. He married **Mary Catherine**, the daughter of **William Wolrych Lea** of Ludson Shropshire. After coming to **Picton Castle** in 1857 he remained for two years without a living, but took over **St Mary's** after the **Rev. Thomas Watts** in 1859. There is no doubt the **Church** flourished during his incumbency and there are records of numerous functions being held on behalf of the **Church** in the grounds of **Picton Castle**. It is said that he too, changed his name to **Philipps**, but during the period he was Vicar of **St. Mary's** until his death on Dec. 3rd 1875 he was known as the **Rev. Gwyther**. He had two daughters the eldest being **Mary Philippa** who also changed her name to **Philipps**. In 1868 seven years before her fathers death, she married **Charles Edward Gregg Fisher** of Springdale, Huddersfield. He was educated at Cheltenham **College** and New **College** Oxford and was by profession an engineer. He came to **Picton Castle** to live in 1875 on his wife inheriting the estates upon the death of her father. He then later changed his name to **Philipps** and was later created a Baronet in his own right.

Gwylam Mary **Haverfordwest** Parents **Elizabeth Griffith** and **Gwylam Obibet** Married **Lawrence Meyler** of **Haverfordwest** -Tucker [Laurence Meylor appears in **Haverford west Records 1593**] **George Owen MSS 1601 Arch Camb 1854**

Gwyn Owen 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897**

Gwyn Richard 1589/90 January 8 deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwyn Richarde 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwyn Thomas 1589/90 January 8 son of **Gwyn Richard** deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwyn William 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gwyn William 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Gwyn William	1564	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Gwyn William Moris <i>Records 1539—1660</i>	1539 September 25 1540 November 8	mercier Haverfordwest
Gwyn Wylliam	1541 July 31	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Elizabeth	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Elynor	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Francis	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Jane	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Margaret	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Mary	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Richard	heirs 1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyne Thomas	1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwynn John	preacher 1595	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwynn Phillip	1640 feltmaker	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gwyther George	1633 December 13	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Gybbon John	1539,1540 November 8	tanner mortuus est 1541

Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660*

Gybbon Richard 1582 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Gyllett Katherine 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Gylliot George 1596 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hack John 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hacke Jeram 1593 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Haie William 1591 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hake Eliz 1657 May 15 widow **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hake Jerram 1589 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hake John 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hake John 1591 1593 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hake John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed
Lands ***Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897***

Halle William 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Haminges William 1595 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Hammonte William 1594 **Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660***

Harand Ricardo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Harbartt William 1591 **Sir Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries George Augustus 1845 of **Hilton** youngest son of Major **Samuel Harries** of Trevaccoon married in 1845 **Bridget** daughter of **Thomas Perkin's** of **Haverfordwest** and had children

Harries Gilbert J 1851 **Llanunwas Haverfordwest** Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Harries Anthony 1593 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries Giles 1600 rotten appleman **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries H 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hugh 1541 July 31 gent **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1540 November 8 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1539 September 25 gent **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1539 - 40 gent **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Harries John February 1822 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Uttering counterfeit money, No indictment, **Haverfordwest** Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries John 1 May 1806 **Haverfordwest** Clerk Offence Embezzling money whilst in the employ of prosecutor and his partner and brother?, North **George**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor North **William**, co, Carm, carrier and dealer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries John <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>	1714	Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest
Harries John <i>1660</i>	1611 September 13	corviser Haverfordwest Records 1539—
Harries Lewis	1572	mayor Haverfordwest Records Arch Camb 1899
Harries ? Harries , drawing attention to the fact that they rang peals of bells on the marriage of her niece Miss Phillips of Slebech <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>	1822, Oct 1	Miss Letter from the Ringers of Haverfordwest to Miss
Harries Rees	1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harries Richard	1600	Smith Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harries W C Pembroke Dock	18 Oct 1898	trial at Haverfordwest --Albion Square Girls School
Harriez Hugh <i>1660</i>	1546 November 17	Mr maire Haverfordwest Records 1539—
Harriez Hugh	1554 October 20	mayor Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harris Edmond	1593	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harris Elizabeth	1636-9	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harris Elizabeth	1655-56	widow Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Harries James personal goods, a silver watch -excommunication from the Church for forty days Haverfordwest	18 May 1753	the Younger Narberth Tailor Offence Theft of

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Harris John 1594 1595 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris John 1585 -1593 capper **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris John 1589 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris John 1600 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris John 1591 the elder **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris John 1591 the Younger **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris Morgan 1636-9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris Richard 1591 1593,1597,chamber reeve 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harris Thomas Knethell Warren 1827 Nov 21 Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Harrison C F 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** **Rev -Local Committee**
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Harrison Charles Fredrick 1883 Mar 16 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Harry David 29 June 1756 **Narberth** Yeoman Offence Murder of **Philpin Bonnell** by shooting him He died at **Haverfordwest** on 18-7-1756 Inquest records murder by some person unknown **Narberth** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harryes Edmond 1593-1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Harryes	Richard	1657 July 3	Smith	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harrys	Anthony	1560 December 20		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harrys	Edmond	1582-1585		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harrys	Lewis	1582-3 January 11		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harrys	Richard	1595		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harrys	Rycharde	1585		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Hart	John	1611 September 13	cordwainer	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harvey	?	1600	Captain	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harye	?	1585	a labourer	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harys	Antony	1560 December 20		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harys	Edmond	1582 3 January 11		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harys	Hughe	1592		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harys	John	1582 3 January 11		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Harys	Richard	1592		Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Hasel	William Pur	6 January 1813		Haverfordwest	Gent, Offence Sodomy,

Prendergast 6 January 1813 Prosecutor **Adams Francis** --- 2 accusation **William Pur Hasel Haverfordwest** Gent, Offence Sodomy, **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Evans, William**
Prendergast, carpenter *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hassall Charles 1786, Jan 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Hassall Charles 1788, Sept1 The **Rev David Grifith** of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent, **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc, called Captain ?Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Hassall Charles 1790, September 29 **William Knox** esq., **Robert Dent**, **John Symmons**, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of Captain Style, Ormonde Place, and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Hastings Johanne 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Haveston Sarah 14 March 1807 Alias **Sarah Aveston Dale** Married Offence Shoplifting a shawl, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Relly, John Haverfordwest**, linendraper Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Haward George 1660 September 28 esq. **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Howard ----Tasker nee **Howard Mrs Mary** 1684 daughter of **Thomas Howard** of Flether Hall **Rudbaxton** late of **Castle Pill** in the parish of **Steynton**, a widow, bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest** for “the breeding and maintenance of poor children of both sexes” “that competent maintenance should be allowed them yearly until they should be put apprentice to convenient trades, and a sum of money at the completion of their apprenticeship” After 12 months on the foundation a boy was to be given annually “a blue coat turned up with red, waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, a pair of stockings, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a neck-handkerchief” A girl was to be given “a jacket and petticoat of cloth, a cap, a hat, two shifts, a pair

of shoes and stockings, and an Irish cloth apron”

Hawkewell William 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hawkins Adam 1656 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** minister of the gospel
1656 May 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660 Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Hawkins Adam 10 July 1656 successor of the late **Stephen Love** at **St Mary's Haverfordwest** grant from the tithes

Hay Thomas 1657-8 January 16 of **Hubberston Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Haye Robarte 1596 heirs **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendie Thomas 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendrie John 1655 October **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy Beaton 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy Thomas 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy Thomas 1582 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy Thomas 1582 late chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy Thomas 1581 November 10 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hendy William 1611 September 13 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Henry Cathern 1535 fulling mill **Haverfordwest** Priory SC6 **Henry VIII** 5280
961

Henry III 1246 gave donations Dominican **Black Friars** to establish a friary at **Haverfordwest**

Henry Rees 17 August 1815 **Amroth** Stone cutter Offence Perjury involving prosecutor and **Child Henry** taking coal and culm from a colliery in lieu of debt owed by prisoner, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Ackland** Capt, **James** , esq., Punishment 18 months imprisonment and to be pilloried *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hewes Richard 1595 hatter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higday Richard 1633 October 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higday Richard 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higday Thomas 1592 September 27 weaver age 75 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higdaye Nicholas 1582 reeve of the chamber **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higdaye Nycholas 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higdye Richard 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) -Witness **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Higgon James 1793 of Scolton born at **Haverfordwest** married in 1818 **Francis** daughter of Abel Walford Bellairs of Uffington Lincolnshire inherited the estates in 1817 and has two sons and two daughters The eldest daughter married **John Colby** of Fynone the youngest married the **Rev J A Clarke** of Welton Park Northhamptonshire

Higgon John 1539 40 January 24 carpenter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Higgon John 1773 Rev parish of **Uzmaston** held land in **Haverfordwest**

Higgon John 1786, September 19-20 **Thomas Mansell** of Grove, surgeon, and **Margret** his wife, relict of **John Poyer** of Grove, esq., **William Callen** of Merixton, parish of **Amroth**, gent, and **Anne** his wife, **William Oliver** of the city of Bristol, gent, and **Louisa** his wife which **Anne** and **Louisa** are the only surviving sisters of the said **John Poyer**, **William Davies** of **Nash**, parish of **Minwear**, gent, **John Higgon** of **Haverfordwest**, esq. Lease and Release of the messuage, etc, called **Nash** and other lands in the parish of **Minwear** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Higgon John 1787, April 10 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Higgon**, esq., plaintiff, and **William Called**, gent, and **Ann** his wife, **William Oliver**, gent, and **Louisa** his wife, and **William Davies**, gent, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged four messuages, lands, etc, in the parish of **Minwear** to be the right of the plaintiff *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Higgon John 1805, March 25-26 **John Higgon** of the parish of **St Mary** , **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq. Lease and Release of Properties *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Higgon Lewis 1657 June 19 tiler **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hilbers, Ven Archdeacon, MA **St Thomas** Rectory, **Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons Arch Camb 1900

Hilbers 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Ven Arch Deacon -Local
Committee Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Hilbers George Christopher 1874 Nov 11 MA Rector **St Thomas** **Haverfordwest**

Hill John 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hill John 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hill John 1594 -1593 chamber reeve,chamberlain 1593 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Hill John 1640 glover **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Hill Sarah 1789, July 25 **Anne Barlow** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, deceased,**Sarah Hill** of the parish of Minweare, widow Lease for three lives of a messuage, etc, in the parish of Minweare **Slebech**
Estate and Family Record

Hitchings William 1788, Aug 7 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **William Hitchings** of the parish of **Minweare**, **Miller** Lease of a water corn grist mill in the parish of **Minweare** **Slebech** *Estate and Family Record*

Hodgins Alban 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Hodgins James 1593 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Hoere Hugh 1583 sergeant **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Hoggins James 1597 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Holford Peter 1786, September 1 **William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Peter Holford**,**Henry Bell** of Grays Inn, gent, **John Symmons**, **Richard Foley** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Deed appointing the said **Henry Bell** receiver of certain manors and lands in co **Pembroke** for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to **Peter Holford** With Covenants for the production of title deeds **Slebech** *Estate and Family Record*

Holland ? Mr 1589,1596 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Holland Robert 1591,1596 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Hollman Anthony 1640 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Holmes Holme Elizabeth 1659 wife of **Thomas** conducting a meeting of Quakers at the home of **William Bateman Haverfordwest** 1659 sent to the House of Correction The Keeper allowed them to conduct meetings, held 14 days before trial and then released, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Hooper Jevan 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hoore Nicholas 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Balthazar 1596 and his wife **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Hugh 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Hugh 1586 7 January 20 feltmaker **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Hugh 1613 December 16 feltmaker **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Hughe 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore John 1560 December 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Nicholas 1540 November 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Nicolas 1539-41 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Nicolas 1539 September 25 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hore Nycholas 1557 April 27 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Horn George Thomas 1866 June 6 MA Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest**

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Horn Thomas 1851 May 21 Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Hore Water 1657 8 February 5 deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Horre Baltheser 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Horre Baltheser 1596 burial **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Horre Hughe 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Horton Thomas 1648 August 13 Colonel **Thomas Horton** To **George Beavan**

You are to repair with the party of Captain **Bowlton's** dragoons to **St Davids** in **Pembrocksheere** and with their assistance to bring from thence to **Carmarthen** 3000 weight of lead You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of **Narbarth**, **Dewysland** and **Roose** And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262**

Hoskyns John 1630 justices of assize **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howard James 1834 augmentation of **Haverfordwest Hospital** ***Topographical Dictionary of Wales*** S Lewis 1834

Howel David taken at a meeting in the House of **William Bateman**
Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction,
The Persecution of Quakers

Howel John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howel John September 1662 arrested in the street when going to a meeting in **Haverfordwest** Imprisoned for some days, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Howell David 1534 Vicar **St Thomas Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire**
Parsons

Howell Elizabeth 1636-9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell Griffith 25 June 1787 **William Morgan Haverfordwest** Labourer
Charged with Murder of **Griffith Howell** by beating him **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor
Thomas Benjamin Verdict Guilty of manslaughter Punishment Fined *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell Hoskyns 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell Jenkin 1648 July13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to
demolish **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Howell Jenkin 1617 April 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell Jenkin 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 9 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Howell Jenkin 1649 1652 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1651 September 26
1651 October 3 1655 56 1655 November 16 1656 May 31 1656 April 7 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Howell Jenkin 1632 April 13 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell Jenkin 1649 52 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell Jenkin 1618 April sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Howell	John	c1540	Involved in a court case	John Baghe v John Howell
Howell	John	1587	1589 1591 1593 1600	bailiff 1588 chamber reeve 1595 late chamber reeve 1597 Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	John	1600	collector	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	John	1609 October 23	mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Maurice	1539	40 1541 July 31 1546 November 17	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Moris	1539 September 25	sherman	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	? Mrs	1596		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	? Mrs	1636-9		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Owen	1651 May 26	mercier 1651 September 26	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Owen	1618 April	tailor	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Ric	1539 September 25		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Richard	1540 November 8	1546 November 17	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Richard	1567 October 17		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Howell	Richard	1595	bailiff 1596 late bailiff 1597	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Howell Richard 1539 September 25 mercer mayor 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Howell Richard of London, **Merchant** , born in **Haverfordwest**, gave £100 the
interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever **Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity**
board 1713

Howell Samuel 1812 Goaler The County Goal **Haverfordwest** **State of Prisons**
in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq.

Howell the cutler 1592 for whipping 7 people 1600 **Haverfordwest** **Records**
1539—1660

Howell William 1651 September 26 1655 1655 October 1655 November 1656 7
March 20 1657 8 January 16 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Howell William 1592 **Haverfordwest** **Records 1539—1660**

Howell William 1649 gent 52 1651 October 31 1659 July 1 1659 December 9
Haverfordwest **Records 1539—1660**

Howell William 1592 September 27 of Drencheman **Hill** labourer age57
Haverfordwest **Records 1539—1660**

Howells John 1 December 1798 **Haverfordwest** Mariner Offence Conspiracy
to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor No indictment **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor
Davies George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill? **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts**
1730-1830

Howells Morgan February 1652 died His widow and children, with their servant
were shut up in the infected house **Howells** Widdowe's, servant was one of three victims on 25th
March **Plaque of Haverfordwest** 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 **Arch Camb** 1895

Hugh the millord 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hugh **Thomas** 1596 labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughe **William** 1595 labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **John** 13 Sep 1842 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire?*

Hughes **David** 1633 December 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Mathias** 1633 December 13 the son of **David Hughes** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Richard** 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Richard** 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Richard** 1586 7 January 20 feltmakers **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Richard** 1591 hatter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hughes **Sarah** 1851 **Thomas Chapel** rented farm from **Picton Castle** Estate died in poverty - **Haverfordwest & Milford Haven** Telegraph

Hughes **Thomas** 1 January 1818 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Burglary of the house of **Henry Rees** and stealing money and promissory notes belonging to him and **William Harris**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Henry Rees**, **Haverfordwest**, gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Humphries **Janet** 1683 from **Haverfordwest**, Quaker, maid to **Painter George**, Quaker, emigrated 1683, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Husband Frauncis 1655-56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Huswiffe Lewis 1655 - 56 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hygday Rychard 1554 October 20 shoemaker bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Hygdaye Thomas 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Jevan ? 1582 a labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jevan David 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jevan John 1564 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jevan ? 1596 the joiner **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ievanes John 1591 alias **Lingfield** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ievanes Thomas 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ievans Thomas 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Isaac Phillip 27 July 1779 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Malicious false alarm by spreading a false report that an enemy's ship had arrived at **Milford Haven**.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Jordan Barrett Bowen** , esq.. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Gilbert 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife,**John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent.,**David Lewis** of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas**

Phillipps of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James Gilbert 1770, March 24 . **Ann Trevanon** of **Slebech**, widow, **William Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, shopman, **Gilbert James** of Holloway, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or Hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called **Morgan Bowene** house in Colby Lane, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James John 1634, Aug. 19 . **John James** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston** in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James John 1900 **St. Martin's Crescent, Haverfordwest Arch Camb**

James John 21 September 1799 **Haverfordwest** Gent. Offence Murder of **Fortune Samuel Simons**, prosecutor's son, by shooting him in a duel. **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Fortune Joseph**, esq. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John 27 September 1801 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting **James Margaret**, **Wiston**, a convict, his ?mother to escape from gaol by conveying wearing apparel, being disguised to facilitate her escape. See her indictment. Indicted with his sister? Prisoner aged 17. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Howell, s Samuel**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John September 1789 fought duel at Fortunes Frolic **Haverfordwest** he was later Colonel **James** of Pantaeson.

James John 1870 **Haverfordwest** **St Martin's Cres – Member Arch Camb** 1870

James John 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

James John 1901 **Haverfordwest** Died – *antiquites of Pembrokeshire*

16th

James Martha 18 July 1828 **Haverfordwest** Singlewoman Offence Breaking
and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and cloth, Prisoner aged 16,
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Deness Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Mary 1661 **Haverfordwest** "At Great Sessions **Morris James** of
Haverfordwest, gent, and **Mary** his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of
character against **Peter Davids** of the same town and his wife **Mary** , because they had publicly
stated, Thou **Mary** (meaning **Mary James**) hast be, witched my **Child** and my drinke, and my
Child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

James Morris 1661 **Haverfordwest** "At Great Sessions **Morris James** of
Haverfordwest, gent, and **Mary** his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of
character against **Peter Davids** of the same town and his wife **Mary** , because they had publicly
stated, Thou **Mary** (meaning **Mary James**) hast be, witched my **Child** and my drinke, and my
Child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

James ? 1636-9 **Mrs Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

James Rees 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 1613 November 22
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

James Reice 1613 -14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

James Rice 1591 1609 October 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

James Rice 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

James Rice 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

James Ryse 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

James T L 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

James Thomas 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

James Thomas 29 July 1827 **Haverfordwest** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing 17 watches, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Truscott George** , Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

James William 1633 December 13 the son of **Jane Meyler** widow
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Jarbo Peter John 1879 Jan 31 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Jeffrye John 1592 clerk **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkins Richard David 1815 of Pantiron JP for **Cardigan** 13 times Mayor of **Cardigan** eldest son of **Griffith Jenkins** born 1815 at Pantirion married --first in 1840 **Elizabeth Anne Bowen** the only Child of **John Bowen** of Tredefaid Pembs and his wife **Mary** daughter of **Thomas Davies** of Bridge House **Haverfordwest** -- second in 1855 **Elizabeth** daughter of **Thomas Lewis** surgeon RN and **Jane** his wife daughter of **Hugh Davies** a banker at Machynlleth and they had children

Jenkin Jevan 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkin Rachel 22 March 1818 Alias **Rachel Jenkins Maenclochog** Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing food - cheese, butter, ham, oatmeal - and money, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **John,Levi Henry's** moat Punishment Transported for 14 years **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkin Richard 10 October 1791 **Haverfordwest** Shoemaker Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Jenkins Benjamin** Guilty Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkins ? Captain 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkin Elizabeth 15 September 1737 **Crinow** Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing from certain boxes wearing apparel. **Llanddewi Velfrey** Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life **Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830**

Jenkins Elizabeth 10 April 1767 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor --**Richards, Sarah** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkins Issac 1862 **CRO Haverfordwest.**

Jenkins John 1640 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkins John 1640 corviser bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkins Martha 10 April 1767 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Richards, Sarah** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkins Mary 10 April 1767 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Richards, Sarah** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkins Thomas 1657-8 February 19 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jenkins Thomas 29 April 1769 **Haverfordwest** Barber Offence Assault. **Wiston** Prosecutor **Lloyd David.** **Wiston** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jentill John 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jermyn Jennet 1589 **Hoskyns 1591 Jennett 1593 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jevan Jenkine ap 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jevan alias Fletcher John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** ex *Sergeant at Mace*- Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire* -Rev James Phillips
Arch Camb 1897

Jevans Thomas 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

John Augustus 1878-1961 **Painter** spent some of his boyhood in the Big House **Begelly** lived as a **Child** in Victoria Place **Haverfordwest.. John Augustus** 1878-1961 b. **Tenby Painter**, and print-maker, famous for his portraits including those of **James Joyce, G. B. Shaw** and **Dylan Thomas** served in W.W.I as an official war artist with the Canadian Army. **Augustus John** traveled over the British countryside learning Gypsy customs and language.

John Browne 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

John Eddowe 1659 July 1 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

John Gwen 1876 Born Victoria Place **Haverfordwest. Haverfordwest**, sister of **Augustus John** she was a great **Painter** who refused to exhibit but who won fame after her death. She was the model for *Rodin's The Muse*.

John Hoskins 1623 *The Kings Majestys chief justice of Pembrok*
Haverfordwest Haverfordwest Corporation MS530.

John Lewis 1591 tanner **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

John Mary 12 February 1800 **Milford Haven** Offence Obtaining goods by false pretences from **John Nugent, Haverfordwest**, assistant or journeyman to **John Thomas Haverfordwest**, shopkeeper. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas John Haverfordwest**, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Pryn 1649-52 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

John Sutton 1535 fulling mill **Haverfordwest** Priory *SC6 Henry VIII 5280 m 1d*

John Thomas 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of **Sir John Perrot** – ex bailiff - Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

John Wade 1670 tailor 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes David 1591-1599 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes Griffith 1587-1600 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes Jennett 1591 dead **Long** since **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes John 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Johnes Owen 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes Owen 1655- 56 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Johnes Thomas 1541 July 31 Knight **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes William 1604 Oct. 16 . Will of **William Johnes** of **Haverfordwest**, alderman. 1589 1595 1596 .One dozen ' Postel spoones ' and a gold ring, which he bequeathed to his son **James Johnes Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days. Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Johnes William 1652 Apr 26 **Haverfordwest** High Constable *HW Corp MS 293.*

Johnes William 1593 labourer which is dead **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnes William 1655 - 56 son of **Owen Johnes** glover

Johnes William 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johns Davy 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johns John 1582 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johns Thomas 1546 November 17 Knight **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johns William 1582- 3 January 11 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnson David 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Johnson John 1600 October 1 of Newe Castle upon Tyne **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213**

Johnston Charles 14 January 1796 the Younger **Haverfordwest** Infant Offence Manslaughter of **Evans Ann** by shooting at her whilst aiming for a **Bird**. Prisoner aged 15. No indictment. **Haverfordwest Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jones Ann abt 1819 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Gibbs, John Duggan** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones David 1862 Deacon & Gilgal Sunday School Suprintendent **CRO Haverfordwest.**

Jones , David 1699-1700 .Quaker, Husbandman, **Haverfordwest** Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Jones E H 1897 Aug **Steynton Rev** Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Jones Elizabeth 7 August 1830 **Haverfordwest** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel and cloth, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Williams William** , Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones Ellinor 9 September 1820 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Uttering forged 10/- banknotes drawn on the Swansea Old Bank to prosecutor and **Thomas Scowcroft**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Lewis, John Prendergast**, shoemaker ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones George 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1655 56 February 22 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1656 April 7 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1657 8 February 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1657 July 3 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 1656 7 March 20 1656 May 31 1657 **June** 5 1657 **June** 19 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1661 November 16 alderman died mayor 1660 September 28 gent 1659 July 1 gent 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Henry 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Howell 1640 weaver **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones James 1659 . was committed to the House of Correction by the **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** for standing before the Minister in the **Church The Persecution of Quakers**

James Jones 21 September 1661 of **Haverfordwest**, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Jones Jane Martha 1856 7 **Cilwendeg D Llo CRO Haverfordwest** purchased **Orielton** Estates.

Jones Joane 1657 May 15 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones John 1773, Aug. 4-5 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**,**John Symmons** of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only Child of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and **Counsel Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq.,**Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq.,**Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq.,**John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq..Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Jones John 1834-1887 , a **Baptist** minister and author, born at **Llanychaere, Pembrokeshire**, manifested at an early age a taste for preaching, and when delivering his trial sermon at Caersalem, Dowlais, gave unmistakable evidence of his subsequent powers. He went from Dowlais to **Haverfordwest College**, and in 1858 took charge of the **Church** at Llanuwchllyn and the newly-formed **Church** at Bala. After remaining there about four years, he became pastor of the churches at Brymbo and Moss, near Wrexham, where he laboured with signal success for eight years. In 1871, he accepted a pressing call from Felinfoel, near Llant-lly, a **Church** of nearly 600 members, where he ministered ear**Nestly** and **Faithfully** till his death sixteen years later. **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

Jones John 2 September 1775 **Haverfordwest** Excise officer Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Moore, Edward** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones John 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones John 20 October 1731 **Haverfordwest** Carpenter Offence Murder of **Thomas Barron** by kicking him in the testicles. **Haverfordwest** Guilty of manslaughter. Prays benefit of Clergy ***Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830***

Jones John 1781 Dr of **Haverfordwest** leased **St Julians Chapel Tenby** and turned it into a bath house.

Jones John 9 January 1819 Alias **Jonah John Haverfordwest** Carpenter
Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money, promissory notes and a banknote, Value £33 16s, 6d, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Mathias, Mary Haverfordwest**, widow Verdict Guilty,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jones Margaret 1829, Nov. 2-3 .**George Bowling** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq.,**Margaret Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, spinster.Lease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the **White Hart** in **Narberth**, Great Molleston, parish of **Narberth**, Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co. **Carmarthen**, Finnon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower **Hill** in **Haverfordwest**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jones Martha **Haverfordwest** Servant Offence Theft of household goods, a brass pan. **Prendergast** No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Mary 23 June 1822 **Prendergast** Married Offence Theft from a shop of household goods - cutlery, tea caddies, lookingglasses - and of personal goods - necklace, tobacco box, shaving brush, razor - and food and wearing apparel, According to recognizance prisoner to be charged with burglary of prosecutor's shop, Prosecutor **Barnasconi, Francis Haverfordwest**, hawker Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Jones Owen 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Jones Owen 1581 Collector November 10 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Jones Owen tailor 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Jones R Henry 1897 Aug **Wiston** Rev Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Jones Reece 1657 July 3 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Rice 1657 June 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Rice 1657 8 January 16 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Richard 1649-52 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones Samuel 1690 Quaker, Husbandman **Haverfordwest** testimony in the 'Memorials of deceased Ministers.' born 1680, , emigrated 1709, , died 16th October 1766, , Immigrated to Pennsylvania **Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania**

Jones Thomas 1897 Aug **Llandyssilio** Rev Vicar of **Llandyssilio**
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Jones Thomas 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652` **Justice of the Peace**
"Plague of Haverfordwest **Arch Camb** 1895

Jones Thomas 1539 September 25 1539 - 40 **Haverfordwest Records 1539**
—1660

Jones William 1589/90 January 8 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records**
1539--1660.

Jones William 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jones William 1715 Oct 22 **Haverfordwest OttLey MS 141.**

Jons Hoskyns 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jordan Elizabeth 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Jordan	Meredy	corviser 1611 September 13	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Jourdan	Rees	1595	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.
Kattell	William	1594 pewterer	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Keathen	Water	1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kelly	William	Quaker, weaver, of Haverfordwest , Immigrated to Pennsylvania <i>Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania</i>	
Kener	? Mr	1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kennall	Harrie	1594	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenner	John	1591 the elder 1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenner	John	1589 the younger	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenner	? Mr	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenner	? Mr	1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenney	William	1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenney	William	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Kenney	William	1591 Hooper	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..
Kenoll	Harry	1599 1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Kenoll Harye 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kethen Gellie 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kethen Water 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kethine Thomas 1592 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kethyn Thomas 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kettell ? Mr 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kettle Alice 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kettle William 1593, September, 1 ,**William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq.,, lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq.,, and **William Kettle** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent,**John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq.,, and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent,Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc.,, the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of ton, in **St, Issells**,ton, **Martletwy**, **Earbeston**, **Lawrenny**, **Wiston**, and **Slebech-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Kine John 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kingdon John 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kinner John 1588 the elder **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kipling John 1804, May 2 .**Letitia Bowen** late of the town of **Pembroke**, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of **Thomas Skyrme** late of Vaynor, esq.,, deceased,**William Skyrme** of **Laugharne**, esq.,, only son and heir at law of **William Skyrme** of **Laugharne** aforesaid, esq.,, brother and heir at law of the said **Thomas Skyrme**,**John Kipling**, esq.,, and **Randle Ford**, esq.,, clerks of the High Court of Chancery, **Magdalene Phillips** of **Dale**, widow, heir at law of **Richard Knethell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., deceased,**John Herbert Foley** of

Ridgeway, esq., **Thomas Foley**, esq., a captain in the Navy and **John Willy** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Herbert Foley** and **Thomas Foley**, the acting executors of **Richard Foley** late of Grays Inn, **John Herbert Foley** Release (Conveyance of **Canaston** and the Cross Parks, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Kneathell George gent 1659 July 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell Hugh 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Kneathell Richard 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell Richard 1613 November 22 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell Richard 1630 July 30 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell Richard 1640 glover bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell Richard 1784 Quarrel over Pew in **Langum Church**. **Haverfordwest NLW Eaton Evans & Williams MS 627**

Kneathell Richard 1613-14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell George 1655 -7 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell George 1651 September 26 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell George 1659 December 9 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Kneathell George 1652 November 15 receiver **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1595-1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Knethell Richard 1617 April 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1593 tanner bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knethell Richard 1804, May 2 **Letitia Bowen** late of the town of **Pembroke**, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of **Thomas Skyrme** late of Vaynor, esq., deceased, **William Skyrme** of **Laugharne**, esq., only son and heir at law of **William Skyrme** of **Laugharne** aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said **Thomas Skyrme**, **John Kipling**, esq., and **Randle Ford**, esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, **Magdalene Phillips** of **Dale**, widow, heir at law of **Richard Knethell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., deceased, **John Herbert Foley** of **Ridgeway**, esq., **Thomas Foley**, esq., a captain in the Navy and **John Willy** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Herbert Foley** and **Thomas Foley**, the acting executors of **Richard Foley** late of Grays Inn, **John Herbert Foley**. Release (Conveyance of **Canaston** and the Cross Parks, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Knight David 1588 thatcher **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Knox William 1786, September. 1 . **William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **Peter Holford**, **Henry Bell** of Grays Inn, gent., **John Symmons**, **Richard Foley** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Deed appointing the said **Henry Bell** receiver of certain manors and lands in co. **Pembroke** for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to **Peter Holford**. With Covenants for the production of title deeds. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Knox William 1786, Jan. 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Kymer Thomas 1759, June 25. **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq..Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Kymer Thomas 1731 Mar **Haverfordwest** daughter inoculated by **Richard Wright** A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Kyney John 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Lallis Elizabeth 26 Dec 1838 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 19 May 1901 **Logan** Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 14 May 1862 aboard the **William Tapscott** Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to **Thomas**, **William Nash** on 26 Oct 1857 at **Haverfordwest**, **Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lallis John 17 Jan 1844 **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 13 Oct 1899 Mendon Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 21 Jun 1867 aboard the Manhattan Arrived in New York on 4 Jul 1867 Married to **Edwards, Sarah** on 5 Sep 1868 at Malad City, Idaho *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lallis Richard 16 Dec 1782 **Simpson Hill Roch Pembrokeshire** died 17 Nov 1864 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Thomas** , **Dorothy** on 11 May 1830 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**, Wales may have Immigrated. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Langdon Thomas 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Langley ? **Mr** 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Langmon Richard 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Laugharne ? Mr 1598 heirs Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

**Laugharne John 1723 Mar 11 MA Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Laugharne John, who married **Anne**, daughter of **Lewis Wogan**, of **Boulston**, and died without issue in 1715 on the night of his re-election as M.P. for **Haverfordwest** for which borough he had sat continuously since 1702 and **Rowland**, who died without issue in 1691, and is buried in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral there is a Latin epitaph on his monumental slab. The **St. Bride's** estates, therefore, were ultimately divided among the three married daughters of **Rowland Laugharne** the second **Philippa**, who married as his second wife **Charles Phillipps** of **Sandy Haven** Albinia, who married **William**, the son of **Charles Phillipps** by his first wife **Anne** one of the four daughters and coheiresses of **William Phillipps** of Haythog and **Anne**, who married **David Allen**, of Popston, whose younger son **John** married **Joan Bartlett**, the heiress of **Cresselly**.

Laugharne Gelly 1603 Pembroke sued by **Richard Bateman** mercer of **Haverfordwest** for ?4 18 4d " following goods supplied about 8 September,1603, **Gelly Laugharne** was the son of **Thomas Laugharne**, the brother of **Francis Laugharne** of **St, Brides"**
Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days

Laugharne ? 1596 Mr heirs Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Laugharne Richard 1649-52 Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

**Laugharne Rowland 1651 September 26 October 31 1659 July 1 1659 December
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Laugharne Thomas Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and spurs from the stable of **Bateman Thomas** , , esq.,, prosecutor's employer, **Haverfordwest** 23 February 1815 Prosecutor **Rowlands Thomas** , , **Haverfordwest**, stable boy Verdict No true bill,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Laundry Lewis 4 May 1800 Minwear Yeoman Offence Burglary of the house of **Sir Owen William, Orielson**, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to **Davies.Catherine** Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. **Martletwy** Prosecutor **Thomas , James Haverfordwest**, gent./agent **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Lawson Harriet Margaret abt 1864 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, David Hyrum** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Leanard Harrie 1589-1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Leanard Rees 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leanard Rice 1596 wife burial **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leanard Ryse 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leche Harry 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lee Donn 1597 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leeche Harrie 1589-1594 hatter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lenold Harrye 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leonard Rees 1597 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660** high constable 1600 1611 September 13 1600 1613 December 16

Leonard Rese 1613 November 22 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leonard Rice 1593 sergeant 1 Feb 1599 late bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leonard Ryse 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Leonerd Ris 1599-1600 high constable for the chamber **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewes John 1593 tanner **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis David 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife,**John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent.,**David Lewis** of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent.,**John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic.Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Lewis Griffith 1633 December 13 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis Harrie Phillip 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis James 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis John 13 June 1809 **Lampeter Velfrey** Labourer Offence theft of cattle at **Haverfordwest Fair**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas** , **William Lampeter Velfrey**, innkeeper Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Lewis John 1633 December 13 the son of **Griffith Lewis** tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis John 1841, September. 27 **John Lewis** of **Minwere** House, parish of **Minwere**, farmer,**Baron de Rutzen**, **William Evans** .of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called **Minwere** House in the parish of **Minwere** upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said **John Lewis** during the life of **Mr. Joseph Davies**, and subject thereto in trust to the Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Lewis Mary 1810, March 16 of **Haverfordwest**, widow,.**Mary Lewis** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq..Surrender of a Lease ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Lewis Mary 1640 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lewis	Nicholas	1600	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Lewis	Richard	1633 December 13	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Lewis	Richard	1640	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Lewis	Thomas	October 1590	-clerck was buried	St Mary's Haverfordwest
Register				
Lewis	Thomas	1611 September 13	corviser	Haverfordwest
Records 1539—1660				
Lewis	William	1862	Deacon of Gilgal Chapel	Pennar CRO Haverfordwest
Lewis	William	Haverfordwest	Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or Freeman of the town. No indictment. Haverfordwest 18 February 1768	
Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of Haverfordwest Verdict Discharged. <i>Before the</i>				
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830				
Ley	Henry	1553-58	Haverfordwest	Inquire into cases of “concealed
Lands	<i>Elizabethan Pembrokeshire</i> -Rev James Phillips <i>Arch Camb</i> 1897			
Leynold	Rice	burgess 1618 April	Haverfordwest	Records 1539—1660
Liche	Harrie	1591	Haverfordwest	Records 1539--1660.
Liche	Harrie	1586 7 January 20	feltmaker	Haverfordwest
Records 1539—1660				
Lingfeld	?	1595	Mr	Haverfordwest
Records 1539—1660				
Llewhellin	David	Parish	Haverfordwest	County Pembroke Status Gaoler Offence

-Neglect of duty in allowing the escape from gaol of **George Morgan, Haverfordwest**, charged with felony. Location and date Parish **Haverfordwest** County **Pembroke** Date 21 March 1757 Prosecutor **Rowland Phillips**, esq.. Plea Not guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Llewellyn Isaac 1786, Oct. 18 .**Anne Barlow of Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow of Slebech**, esq., deceased, **Isaac Llewellyn** of Newhouse, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease for three lives of Newhouse aforesaid. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Llewelyn Morris 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Llewhelin Rich 1851 Tregwynt **Haverfordwest** Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Lloid Harrie 1593 **Baker Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloid Johan 1589 November 14 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloid John 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Anne 1698 Grove daughter of **Thomas , Lloyd** and **Elizabeth Powell** she married **Francis Davies of Haverfordwest Lloyd Docs**

Lloyd David 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd David 1613 November 22 of Morvill gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660** Will d 1644-5 **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**.

Lloyd Dorothy 16 August 1770 **Haverfordwest** Widow Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Morris, Damarisk Haverfordwest**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Elizabeth 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Francis 1686 shoemaker, Quaker, **Haverfordwest** emigrated about 1686.,
Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Lloyd George Rear Admiral of **Haverfordwest** born on 13 October 1793, entered the Royal Navy in 1804 as a first class volunteer in HMS Princess Royal. He served throughout the French and American wars. In September 1814, when in command of the Castilian, he fell in with the US sloop Wasp 22 just as she had reduced HM brig Avon to strike her colours. He took command of HMS Victor 18 in August 1827 for the Jamaica Station where she took Las Damas Argeminas, a notorious pirate schooner, 28 of whose crew were later hanged at **St. Kitts**. He was made post captain in 1828. **George** married **Mary Anne**, youngest daughter of **Damarisk Richards** of **Croft House, Tenby**. She died on New Year's Eve 1849 and he died in 1860.

Lloyd Harrie 1596 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Harrie 1591 **Baker** 1593 -1594 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Hugh 1666 died while a prisoner at **Haverfordwest** for his Testimony against Swearing, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Lloyd Isaac 1657 July 3 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 1591 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539--1660.*

Lloyd John 1596 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 25 Aug 1858 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John David 18 Nov 1862 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 20 Nov 1884 Laketown Rich Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Tufts, Priscilla Letitia** on 18 Mar 1884 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John 1593 mercer **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 1594 **Merchant Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Philipps Charlotte Maria married **Henry Mathias** of **Haverfordwest** and they had children

Lloyd Philipps F 1897 Aug Capt. President Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Lloyd -Philipps F L 1870 **Haverfordwest** MA - Pent y Park-Member **Arch Camb** 1870

Lloyd Roger 1681 Nov 18 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Lloyd Thomas 1831, Jan. 11-12 .**William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **Cecil Warlow** of Springfields, spinster, **Grismond Philipps** of Roft Cottage, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of **Haverfordwest**, esq..Settlement before the marriage of the said **William Evans** and **Cecil Warlow**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Lloyd Thomas 1836, April 18-19 .Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow,**William Evans** of the same, gent., and **Cecilia** his wife,**Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft** Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** late of **Haverfordwest** but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., **William Lloyd** clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease and ReleaseAppointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Lloyd Thomas November 22nd 1612 .of **Cilciffeth** endowed **Haverfordwest** Grammar School

Lloyd Thomas 1633 December 13 of **Kilikethed** deceased **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 of **Kilkythed** esq. **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 of Morvill gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 the elder **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 the younger of Llannergh Lloydogge **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyd Vaughan, of **Haverfordwest** born on 29 January 1795, entered the Royal Navy on 10 **June** 1809 as a first class volunteer in HMS Ajax 74. As a midshipman he took part in 'a very gallant skirmish' with the French off Toulon and witnessed 'a disastrous yet most Valorous' attack on Palamos. In **June** 1813 he was again in the Ajax at the reduction of San Sebastian and the capture in March 1814 of the French corvette L'Alcyon. He was married to Augusta, daughter of **John Adams** of **Lydstep** House.

Lloyd William John Major of the Artillery of **Haverfordwest** died at Brussels on 29 July 1815 from wounds received at Waterloo.

Lloyde Elsbet 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lloyde John 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lockier Catherine August 1662 **Haverfordwest** Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Loger William 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Logger William 1595 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Longstreet Richard 1650 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokehire Parsons.**

Looger William 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lort Edward 1666 a prisoner at **Haverfordwest** for his Testimony against Swearing, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Lort Roger 1648 July12 **Stackpole Court** Signed letter ordering the destruction of **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Lort Roger 1651-2 *Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, *Arch Camb* 1895

Lort Samual 1648 July12 **East Moor** Brother of **Roger** -Signed letter ordering the destruction of **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Lort John 1648 July12 **Prickestone** Brother of **Roger** -Signed letter ordering the destruction of **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Lort John great grandson of **Henry Lort** of **Prickeston** married **Dorothy**, daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, and from the marriage of their daughter **Elizabeth** with Dr. **George Phillips** of **Haverfordwest** come the present family of **Lort -Phillips** at **Lawrenny**.

Lort Phillips George 1841, March **George Lort Phillips** of DupleDale, **Isabella Georgina Allen** of Cresselly, spinster, **John Hensleigh Allen** of Cresselly, esq., **Seymour Phillips Allen** of Cresselly, esq., **Henry George Allen** of Lincolns Inn, esq., **George Roch** of Butterhill, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lountly Richard 1651 May 26 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Love Deborah **Mrs** widow 1656 May 31 After the death of her **Husband Stephen Love** in 1656 went to London but later returned to **Haverfordwest** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Love Jane 17 July 1638 the daughter of **Robert Love Smith** baptised **St Mary's Church** Register **Haverfordwest**

Love Stephen 1651 Rector **St Thomas , Haverfordwest** 1652 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Love Stephen 1651 'minister of the Gospel in the said towne, letter to the Justices setting forth the sad, miserable, distressed condition of the said towne.' " 990 persons or so, are thereabouts credibly informed, are in want of the necessary foode to sustaine nature' *Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Love Steven 26th December 1636 the sonne of **Robert Love Smith** was baptised on **St Steven** day **St Mary's Church** Register **Haverfordwest**

Love Stephen and **Deborah** 1650 London Puritan Preacher Londoner **Stephen** sometimes spelt **Steven Love** and his wife **Deborah** arrived in **Pembrokeshire**. He had been appointed to the living of **Cosheston**, the Rector of which at that time was **Peregrine Phillips**, as a result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy Orders. He would have lived in the Rectory just down from the **Church** which is now the site of a private house. The area was just recovering from the effects of the second Civil War but in that year **Tenby** was visited by an even greater disaster. In the town an outbreak of plague had occurred. **Haverfordwest** records show that there was a house to house collection in the town for the relief of the sick and distressed in **Tenby**. How many died we do not know but the Mayor of **Tenby** gave a shilling for a shroud for each poor person and it is recorded that that sum came to 113 shillings. 113 poor people died how many more affluent townsfolk died as well? The next year a ship arrived and berthed at **Haverfordwest**. To avoid being quarantined it is believed to have anchored in the **Haven** down near the present site of the Cleddeau bridge. The bodies of several young seamen wrapped in their hammocks were hastily buried in the mud below the high tide Mark. So hastily that one had a coin of 1650 buried with him. It is believed that they died from bubonic plague. These bodies were found during the construction of the Cleddeau Bridge This ship which berthed in October 1651 is believed to have carried the plague to **Haverfordwest** as in the first nine months after that 207 people died of it. A tenth of the town's population.

Meanwhile in 1651 **Stephen Love** had been moved from **Cosheston** to **St Thomas 's Church Haverfordwest** as, according to records, Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "**Love Stephen** Cleric? "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of **St Mary 's**" He and his wife worked unceasingly to help the victims while many of the town authority and **Merchant' s** fled. *HW Corp MS 584 1*

Love Stephen 1656 May 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vicar **St Mary 's Church** Haverfordwest 1652 -6 **Stephen Love** On 10 July, 1656, an order was made by the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the Commonwealth, granting to **Adam**

Hawkins, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at **St Mary's. Haverfordwest**, £16 5s. from the tithes of **Llanwnda**

Loyde Elizbeth 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Luntly Elizabeth August 1662 **Haverfordwest** Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Lullocke Roger 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntley Matheu 1651 52 March 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntley Richard 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1652 November 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntley Richard 1657 June 5 1657 July 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntley Richard 1657 mercer November 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntley Richard 1640 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Luntlie Philip 1600 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lyche Harry 1593 hatter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lynnard Rees 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Lynold Rice 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Maae Edward 1593 **Church Warden Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Madocke Peers 1600 a messenger **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Madocke Thomas 1591-1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mailor Robert 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mailor Roger 1600 one of the ChurchWardens **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Man Anthony 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Mangonel Ricardo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879**

Mansell Edward 14th May, 1577 Sir the Seneschal of **Haverfordwest. Arch Camb 1903**

Marchant Patricke 1660 May3 **Haverfordwest** HW Corp MS 374

Marchant William 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Marcroft Roger 1577 May 14 Agardhill" Sheriff of **Haverford** in 1570 free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief- rent 60s" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Marcrofte Roger publican who " keepeth as it were a comon inn." **Proctor** of **St Mary's**, and to whom **Richard Vaughan**, sub-Vice-Admiral, four or five months later, entrusted the seal of the Vice-Admiralty, **Haverfordwest** Records *Arch Camb 1899*

Maresachallo Anselmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879**

Maresachallo Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford*
—*charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Maresachallus Willelmus 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford*—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

Marichurch William 1651 52 March 1 1656 7 March 20 **Haverfordwest** *Records*
1539—1660

Marschurch ? 1643 Feb 23 **Haverfordwest** Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in
Oliver Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS

Marsden James born abt 1848 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to
Griffiths, Ellen Nora on 14 Mar 1878 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for*
Pembrokeshire

Marshall T G 1897 Aug Walwyn **Church** Rev Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest**
Arch Camb 1898

Martell Stephen 21 May 1819 **Maenclochog** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep,
Prisoner aged 19, **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **Hugh John** Verdict Guilty, *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts

Martenn Thomas 1591 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Martin Henry 29 October 1772 **St David's** **Mason** Offence Pickpocketing
money. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Williams, David** Llansanffraid, co. Card.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts

Martin John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands-
ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev*
James Phillips *Arch Camb* 1897

Martine Edward 1652 November 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Martyn Thomas 1640 Yeoman **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Marychurch William 1653 **Haverfordwest**, a Royalist, was elected Mayor of the town in but was fined and ousted from the post at a suite in **Haberdashers Hall** London.

Marychurch William 1694 was Sheriff of **Haverfordwest**, and Mayor in 1694

Marychurch Joseph 1829 **Haverfordwest** was town sheriff, and in 1865, Mayor of the town. The family also owned property at **LLawhaden**.

Masen Thomas 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mason Thomas 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mason Thomas 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Masson John 1595 labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Masters George 1599-1600 high constable for the chamber **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Masters George 1597-1600 late sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Masters George 1597 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mathew Richard 1657 8 February 5 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mathew Synett 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mathias Thomas b. 1827 of **Haverfordwest**,
1001

Mathias Katherine 1836, April 18-19 .Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow,**William Evans** of the same, gent., and **Cecilia** his wife,**Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft** Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** late of **Haverfordwest** but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Mathias Nan 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mathias William 1770, March 24 .**Ann Trevanon** of **Slebech**, widow,**William Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, shopman, **Gilbert James** of Holloway, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or Hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called **Morgan Bowene** house in Colby Lane, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Mathoe Richard 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mathoes Richard 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Maund Joseph 1 March 1784 **Haverfordwest** Hatter Offence Nuisance, keeping a ferocious bulldog, unconfined and unmuzzled. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Bateman John** Punishment Fined 1/- ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Maxe Edward 1588-1597 the armourer , bailiff 1597 the armourer 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

May John 1835, Dec. 30 .of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Conveyance of leasehold hereditaments in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Mayler Richard 1651 52 March 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mayler Robert 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mayler Robert 1639-1643 was sergeant of **Mace** for five years — **Haverfordwest** 1002

Records *Arch Camb* 1899

Mayler Robert 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meares John 1869 Feb 22 BA Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Meares Samual Owen 1856 Jul 30 BA Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Mearton Thomas 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mearton Thomas 1596 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mendous ? 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Mends David was the first esquire of **Templeton** in 1486

Mends James took part in the defence of **Pembroke Castle** during the Civil War.
When the **Castle** fell he was hanged from one of his own trees."

Mends Robert Butler Midshipman, of **Haverfordwest** serving in the same ship as his father
HMS Owen Glendcwer died of disease on 5 December 1823

Mends Robert Commodore **Sir**, of **Haverfordwest** entered the Service in 1779 and
was in Rodney's action of January 1780 which had included his countrymen **Gower** and **Foley**. He
lost his right arm at the siege of Yorktown. His career was prematurely ended on 4 September 1823
when he died of *Cholera* whilst commanding **HMS Owen Glendcwer** on anti-slavery duties off
west Africa.

Mends William Bowen Admiral

Born in **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** on 27 January 1781, one of a large family of whom
fourteen joined either the Navy or Army, most of them being killed in the French Wars. British
Prime Minister **Lord** Palmerston spoke of the family as a race of warriors." He entered the Navy

in 1794, fifteen years after his brother **Robert**. Both had three sons all of whom became naval officers and constituted a galaxy of **Mends** in the Navy Lists of the 19th Century.

Admiral **William Bowen Mends** served for 62 years on the active list. He was involved in a notable cutting out expedition in Vigo Bay in 1800 for which he gained early promotion and the congratulations of his commander-in-chief. The next year he was in **Nelson's** costly and unsuccessful attack on Boulogne. He was 35 years a post captain before receiving his flag in 1849. He died a full admiral at Devonport in 1863 aged 83.

Mends William Robert, Admiral **Sir** of **Haverfordwest** was born in 1812 eldest son **William Bowen Mends** and was educated at **Haverfordwest** Grammar School which he loathed. He was sent off to a naval preparatory school at Devonport taking passage round in the frigate HMS Nereus which had been launched at **Pembroke** Dockyard in July 1821. His **Long** and distinguished career included being wrecked on Cape Frio in Brazil in 1830 in the **Pembroke** built frigate HMS Thetis which was carrying a **Fortune** in gold bullion and his command of another **Pembroke**-built frigate, HMS Arethusa, in the Russian War. He died at Portsmouth on 26 **June** 1897, the day of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee review off the Fleet

Menzies John 17 **June** 1812 Alias **Thomas , Menzies Llangwm** Hawker
Offence Bargaining for money - guineas - and offering more than their current worth, ' Indictment refers to **Haverfordwest** Bank notes, **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Davies** Mark **Llangwm**, customs officer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mepler Nicholas 1592 September 27 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merchant Richard 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton Thomas 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton Thomas 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton Thomas 1597 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton Thomas 1594 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton Thomas 1613 November 22 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Merton	Harrie	1591	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Messenger	Thomas	1589	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meuyler	William	1651 52 March 1	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Alice	1636 9	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Dorothy	1636-9	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Francis	1731 Feb	Haverfordwest	inoculated his 3 year old son then another 4 children A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire <i>Internet Archives Pembrokeshire</i>
Meyler	James	1657 8 February 19	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	James	1640	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Jane	1633 December 13	widow	Haverfordwest <i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Jane	March 3rd 1651-2	daughter of Thomas Meyler , glover.died on Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652	<i>Arch Camb 1895</i>
Meyler	Hoskyns	1640	widow	Haverfordwest <i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	?	Mrs 1636-9	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Meyler	Nicolas	1595	Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>

Meyler	Richard	1591&1595	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Richard	1593 a poor and lame man	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Richard	1657 8 February 19	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Richard	1611 September 13 cordwainer	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Robere	1593 collector for the subsidy of the town	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Robert	1587 & 1591	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Roberte	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Roger	1599-1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Roger	1600 ChurchWarden	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	Thomas	1541 July 31 1546 November 17	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Meyler	William	1617 April 25	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	William	1630 1632 April 20 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Meyler	William	1632 April 20	– From Haverfordwest Records . Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish,

Signed **Thomas , Canon**, mayor, **William Baetman**, **William Meyler**, **William Bouren**, **Roger Bevens**, **William Canon**, **John Synnett**, **John Gibbon**, **William Williams**.

Meyler William 1649 1651 52 March 10 1651 1653 March 31 May 26 1655 56
1656 May 31 1657 1656 April 7 May 1657 **June** 5 1657 July 3 1657 8 February 5 1657 **June**
19 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meyler William 1649 52 alderman 1651 October 31 1655 56 1659 December 9
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Meyler William 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meyler William 1657- 8 February 19 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meyler William 1632 April 13 esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meuyler Nicholas 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meuyler Nycolas 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meuyler Robert 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meuyler Roger 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meuyler William 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meylor Laurence 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meylor Robert 1587 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meylor Roger 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meylor Wm 1625 May 26 **Haverfordwest Warrent** to pay Wm **Meylor** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. £250 9s 113/4d for the diet of 2 hundred and fifty soldiers during their abode in that town and for their transportation from **Milford Haven** to Waterford
Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1880 Page 224

Meylor William 1657 May 15 esq. **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meylor William 1659 July 1 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Meyrick Francis 1600 October 1 was one of the signatorise of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of **Haverfordwest** billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the **Haven**, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of **Havefordwest** until the wind changes.

Middleton ? 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Middleton ? 1656 May 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Middleton William gave £100 for apprenticing four poor children of **Haverfordwest**
Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.

Millard Gwenllian 1640 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Millward Elizabeth 1636-9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Milward John endowed **Haverfordwest** Grammer School

Moore Harrie 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Moore William 1604 July 20 **Haverfordwest** "undertook to deliver before,20 July, 1604 to **William Walter** of **Haverfordwest** at his house, eight **Bushels** of wheat of the measure

then used in the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, " **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Mooreton ? 1600 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

More William Johnes 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgan George 27 August 1756 **Haverfordwest** Servant Offence Theft of personal goods - silverware and wearing apparel - from his employer's dwelling house.
Haverfordwest Also Theft of a horse and riding gear belonging to **Howell,James** , gent. escape from gaol. **Haverfordwest** 26 January 1757 Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morgan George 1878 .of **Carmarthen** paid for the rebuilding of Bethesda **Baptist** Chapel Barn Street **Haverfordwest**

Morgan John Lloyd 1824 MD of Tegfynydd and **Haverfordwest**.

Morgan Howard Spear 1824 of Tegfynydd near **Narberth** JP only son of **John Lloyd**

Morgan MD of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd born 1824 inherited the estate 1867 married 1856 **Annie** daughter of **Henry Lloyd** had children

Morgan Christopher Hird born 1857 of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd

Morgan Hugh Kenyon of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd

Morgan Edith Margaret of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd

Morgan Lloyd Spear of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd

Morgan Katherine Jane of **Haverfordwest** and Tegfynydd

Morgan Jane 1596 daughter of **William Morgan** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgan John 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Morgan John 27 July 1756 **Haverfordwest** Labourer Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's Fishery and catching, taking and destroying the fish. **St Martin Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morgan John 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgan Maurice *Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, *Arch Camb* 1895

Morgan Richard 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgan Richard 1593 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Morgan Thomas 13 October 1774 **Haverfordwest Butcher** Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's dwelling house and Garden and ejectment therefrom. **Haverfordwest Prosecutor Marmaduke Bowen Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morgan William 1582 , 1583 1587 1588 1589 1591 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgan William 25 June 1787 **Haverfordwest** Labourer Offence Murder of **Griffith Howell**, by beating him. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas Benjamin**, Verdict Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment Fined **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morgan William 1591 mortuus en 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Morgan William 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgane Richard 1595 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgann Harrie 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgann William dead 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morgans Rees 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morre Harrie 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Morrell Edward 1657 June 19 brazier **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Morris Ann 11 August 1806 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Theft from a shop of household goods and pattens from prosecutor's shop, abetted by **William Jones**, prosecutor's 15 year old apprentice, Prisoner's mother implicated but not indicted, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Evans, George** **Haverfordwest**, tinman Verdict Guilty to the value of 6d - partial verdict Punishment 1 year imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Morris Caleb 1800-1865 , a **Congregational** minister, was born at Parcyd, near Foeldrigarn, **Pembrokeshire**. He received his early education at **Cardigan** and **Haverfordwest**, and afterwards proceeded to **Carmarthen**, spending two years at the Grammar School preparatory to entering the Presbyterian **College**. In 1827, he settled in London, first as joint-pastor, and later as sole pastor, at Fetter Lane. In 1856, he retired to Coedcefnlas Isaf, in his native county, where he died some nine years afterwards. **Eminant Welshmen**

Morris Damarisk Parish **Haverfordwest** (Alias **Damaris Morris**) County **Pembroke** Status Widow Offence – Assault. Location and date Parish **Haverfordwest** County **Pembroke** Date 15 August 1770 Prosecutor **Dorothy Lloyd** , **Haverfordwest**, widow Plea Submitted. Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Morris Jo 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Morris John 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morris Mary 11 August 1806 Alias **Young Slang Haverfordwest** Spinster
Offence Theft from a shop of household goods and pattens from prosecutor's shop, abetted by
William Jones, prosecutor's 15 year old apprentice, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Evans, George**
Haverfordwest, tinman Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/- - partial verdict Punishment 1 year
imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris ? 1582 of the key-[Quay?] **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morris Rhys Pier Hotel **Pembroke Dock** demolished. **Morris Rhys** 1941 May
12th **Pembroke Dock** "born **Solva** but lived for many years in **Haverfordwest**," " proprietor of the
Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed," **Vernon Scott**

Morris Thomas 1836 , Summer Assizes. **King's** Bench Suit between the **Baron** and
Baroness de Rutzen, plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris** of **Haverfordwest**, huxter, defendant, for the
recovery of debt in respect of tolls at **Narberth** Market. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mors Moris 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morse Mathias 1577 May 14 Lewelston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of
her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and
relief- rent 13s 4d" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb*
1903

Morse Margaret 12 1 1794 par **James & Ester** baptism **St Petrox Church**

Morse Thomas 1591-1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morton Harry 1587 then mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morton Harrye 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Morton ? **Mr** 1587-1589 mayor 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--**
1660

Morton	William	1630	justices of assize	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortone	Harrye	1595		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortonn	Harrie	1591		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortonn	? Mr	1593		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortton	Harry	1596		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortyn	Harye	1585		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortyne	Harry	1592		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mortyne	Hary	1582	3 January 11	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mourten 1660	Harry	1583	reeve of the chamber	Haverfordwest Records 1539—
Mourten	Hary	1595		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mourton	Harrie	1588	mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mourton	?	1593	Mr mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Mucklestone Haverfordwest	John	1633	December 13	the son of Morris Mucklestone Records 1539—1660
Mucklestone	Morris	1633	December 13	clerk Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Murphy	Thomas	25 October 1812		Haverfordwest ? Soldier Offence Theft of money in the dwelling house of Mary John , alias Mary John , Haverfordwest , widow,

Prisoner a member of the 23rd Regiment of Foot quartered in **Haverfordwest**, No indictment, and prosecutor shared a bed in the house the night before the alleged theft, **Haverfordwest**
 Prosecutor **Davies Oliver Minwear**, labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Murton Harrie 1588 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Murton Harry 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Murton Harrye 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Murton John 1651 52 March 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Murton John 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Murtone Harry 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Musgrave Peregrine 1710, May 24 .**Peregrine Musgrave** of **Haverfordwest**, clothier,**John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Morgan Davies** of Combe, parish of Llangunnoch, co. **Carmarthen**, gent.Mortgage transfer of the messuages and lands called Tretturner and Kingsland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, and closes called Kilvadan parke and Cocks **Hill** parke or Close, parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mychell George 1560 December 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Myddelton Charles 1593 bailiff 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Myddleton ? **Mr** 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Myghall George 1560 December 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Nash Henry 1611 May 12 Will dated. **Henry Nash** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.
Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Nash	Owen	1597	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660	
Nashe	Elizabeth	1589-1591	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660	
Nashe	Elizabeth	1589	wife of Harry Nashe ,	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
1660				
Nashe, Gellie		1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660	
Nashe, Harrie		1589	1591 1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Nashe, Harry		1589	1589 November 14 1589/90 January 8	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
1660				
Nashe	Henry	1591	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660	
Nashe	Owen	1591	1594	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Nayshe	Harye	1582	3 January 11	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Nedd	?	1587	the armourer	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Newport	Margaret	1577 May 14	Trefgarn Owen Manor and west Dudwell "widow of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall – she died in 1598--free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of westHaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" <i>Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb</i> 1903	
Newport	Margaret	1577 May 14	Stainton	Lady –free tenant <i>Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb</i> 1903
Nichol	William	d. 1558	from Haverfordwest one of the three Protestant martyrs burned in Wales during the reign of Mary Tudor .	

William Nichol Very little is known about this Martyr of Queen **Mary** 's persecution who was burned to death near **St Mary** 's **Church** in **Haverfordwest**. I could find no records – it is as if the town after the event wanted to forget it. reading *Foxe's Book of Martyrs* I can understand why.

"**William Nichol** of **Haverfordwest**, Wales was a person of humble estate and very simple in intellect, yet, lightly gifted as he was, he knew the necessity of holding fast the blessed hope of eternal life and that the path to this blessed possession lay through the Gospel. He was taken up for reprobating the practices of the worshippers of the antichrist and April 9th 1558 bore testimony to the truth at **Haverfordwest**, in Wales, by enduring the fire.

Had the sanguinary bigots of Rome possessed the least bowels of compassion the imbecility of this martyr might have stepped in to save him. Unlike the Redeemer, who came into the world to SAVE, their delight to DESTROY. Should the Deity mete out to them, at the bar of judgement, the measures they have bestowed on the persecuted protestants, then will the distinction be realized which Dives experienced when in hell he lifted up his eyes, and beheld afar off Lazarus in **Abraham's** bosom-----“ Now he is comforted, but thou art tormented” **Foxe's Book of Martyrs 1563**

I did find that at least memorials have been erected on the site before the road widening which has necessitated a memorial near but not marking the actual site

These stones have been preserved at **Dale Castle** and I quote **J Wiles** 03.09.04 ---rounded boulder 50in high 20in by 7in. Once stood in **Haverfordwest** SM95251560, to Mark the site of the martyrdom of **William Nichol** 1558.

2. A red sandstone pillar, 1.2m high by 0.5m by 0.2m, bearing undefinable marks said to be remaining traces of an early **Christian** inscribed cross, now flaked away the stone previously stood at the High Street & Dark Street intersection, **Haverfordwest**, & is said to have marked the site of **W. Nichol's** execution by burning. Removed to current site, 1840-8 a feature of **Dale Castle** grounds

Nicholas	Greff	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
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Nicholas	Griffith	1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660
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Nicholas	Griffith	1613 December 16	feltmaker Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
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Nicholas	Griffit	1586 - 7 January 20	the feltmaker Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
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Nicholas Mary born 2 Mar 1842 **Prendergast Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Nicholas Thomas 1613 December 16 feltmaker **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Nicholas Thomas 1820-1879 a **Congregational** minister and antiquary, was born at **Trefgarn**, near **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**, and educated at the Lancashire **College**, Manchester. In 1847, he became pastor at the Old Chapel, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and about seven years later settled at Eignbrook, **Hereford**. . *Eminant Welshmen* 1908

Nicholl Philip 1410, 4 September. On the fourth day of the aforesaid month of September at **Haverford**, the same vicar general granted to brother **Philip Nicholl** monk professed of the Monastery of **St Dogmell** by **Cardigan** of the diocese of **St David's**, of the **order of St Benedict of Tiron** of the diocese of **St David's** deacon Letters dimissory to the order of the priesthood.

Nowell Laurence 1553-58 **Haroldstone** Harboured by **Sir John Perrot** at Harloldston- was to be Dean of Lichfield *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire* -Rev **James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Nycolas Greff 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Olesworth William 1595 Justice esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Oradge William 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ormond Bulton 6 10 1651- 5 7 1652 a High Constable of Dulgledy Hundred,*Plaque of Haverfordwest Arch Camb* 1895 *HW Corp MS 287*

Ormond Letitia born 28 May 1834 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 8 May 1849 Steamboat "Mamelike" Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 **Letitia** died 8 May 1849 while on board the steamboat "Mameluke" five days from New Orleans on the way to **St. Louis**. Her four-year-old sister **Elinor**

died the same day. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond Thomas 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Ormond Thomas 3 May 1757 **Carew** Yeoman Offence Riotously cutting down and destroying the sails and rigging of a ship called The Expedition belonging to the Prosecutors --**Richard Summers, Haverfordwest, Merchant, Abraham Clibbom, John Haslope, Pearce Llewhellin and Catherine Llewhellin.****Carew Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Ormond William 1629 Vicar **St Mary 'sHaverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Ormond William 1597 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ormond William 1597 late sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.**

Ormonde William 1599-1600 Accountant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Orrenge William 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Otwell Rowth 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Ouldisworth ? 1594 Justice **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Overbury Nicholas 1613 November 22 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Overbury Nicholas 1611 September 13 esq.uire **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Overbury Nicholas justices of assize 1630 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Overbury Nicholaus 1620 *Justice of the Peace* in Pembrokeshire in 1620

Owen Alban 1603"Eglwysrwrw,""of Court in the parish of Eglwysrwrw,gent,,sued
1018

by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff for £12 14s 5d following goods delivered before 11 Oct,1603 . **Alban Owen** was the son of **George Owen, Lord of Kernes**, by his first wife **Elizabeth** the daughter of **William Philipps of Picton Castle"****Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Owen Batman Owen ap 1539 September 25 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Owen Elizabeth 10 April 1767 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Assault. **Owen Sir William, Orielson**, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to **Davies. Catherine** Indicted with her parents and sister. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Prisoner aged 23. **Martletwy** Prosecutor **Thomas James Haverfordwest**, gent./agent Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 7 years **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Owen, G. L 1900 esq.. **WithyBush, Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1900

Owen George, 1592 July 14 . **Haverfordwest. George Owen, Albane Stepneth** And **John Ap Rees** To **Robert Vaghan, John Garnons** And **Owen Philipps** Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, **Thomas Ap Richard**, Clerk, **Parson** Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, and **George Owen**, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well**.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

Owen, George Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**. 1592 July 14. **Haverfordwest. Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.**

Owen Henry 1844 - 1919 , antiquary born 12 March 1844 , Youngest son of **William Owen** J.P. , D.L. , 1796 - 1879 , contractor and cabinet maker of **Haverfordwest** and **WithyBush** , and **Martha Hall Owen** , 1806 - 1885 . He was educated at Cowbridge grammar school and Corpus Christi **College** , Oxford 1862-6 , taking the degree of B.A. in 1866 , B.C.L. in 1869 , and D.C.L. in 1900 . Joining the legal profession , he became partner, and later sole member, of **Jenkinson, Owen, and Co.** , a firm of solicitors in the city of London . On his retirement in 1914 , he took up residence at Poyston , near **Haverfordwest** . Much of his leisure was devoted to historical and antiquarian studies , particularly concerning **Pembrokeshire** . His works include **Gerald the Welsh, man** , 1889 new ed. 1904 **Old Pembroke Families** , 1902 **Index to the**

Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire by R. Fenton , 1894. and *A List of Printed Books treating of the County of Pembroke* , 1897 . **Owen** served on the Royal Commissions on Public Records 1910 and Ancient Monuments of Wales 1914 . He was treasurer 1906-19 , and chairman 1915-9 of the Society of Cymmrodorion , first treasurer 1907-19 of the National Library of Wales , High Sheriff of the county of **Pembroke** 1902 a magistrate and vice-chairman of quarter sessions , **Pembrokeshire** . In 1916 the University of Wales gave him the honorary degree of D.Litt . He bequeathed a selection of his valuable library of period books to the N.L.W. and the remainder to the town of **Haverfordwest** all his manuscripts he bequeathed to the N.L.W. now *N.L.W. MSS. 1341-1453* . He died. at Poyston 14 April 1919 . *Dr Bertie George Charles*, Ph.D., 1908-2000 , Aberystwyth.

Owen Hugh 1603 **Orielton** "sued by **Richard Bateman** a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff for £3 17s" "following goods supplied about 8 September, 1603"
Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days

Owen Hugh 1651 October 31 bart **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Owen Hugh 1649-52 **Sir Knight and bart Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Owen Hughe 1651 **Sir barts September 26 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Owen Hughe 1659 July 1 **Sir Knight and bart** & 1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Owen James 4 May 1800 **Martletwy** Gardener Offence Burglary of the house of **Owen Sir William, Orielton**, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to **Davies Catherine**. Indicted with his spouse and daughters. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. **Martletwy** Prosecutor **Thomas James, Haverfordwest**, gent./agent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen Marcas ap 1539 September 25 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Owen Mary 4 May 1800 **Martletwy** married Offence Burglary of the house of **Sir William Owen, Orielton**, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to **Catherine Davies**. Indicted with her Husband and daughters. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate.

Martletwy Prosecutor **James Thomas Haverfordwest**, gent./agent Verdict No prosecution? - of unsound mind. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen Mary 4 May 1800 **Martletwy** Singlewoman Offence Burglary of the house of **Sir William Owen, Orielton**, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to **Catherine Davies**. Indicted with her parents and sister. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. **Martletwy** Prosecutor **James Thomas Haverfordwest**, gent./agent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen William 18 February 1768 **Haverfordwest** Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or **Freeman** of the town. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of **Haverfordwest** Verdict Discharged. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Packer Edmond 1600 late sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Packer Edmund 1611 September 13 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Packer Edmond January 9th, 1614 was buried **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

Paine Michael 1633 December 13 the son of **William Paine Smith**
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Paine William 1633 December 13 **Smith Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Painter George 1683 **Haverfordwest** Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania
Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania

Pallmer Andrew 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parker Edmond 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parott John 1560 December 20 **Sir mayor Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parrett Thomas 1588 **Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parrie ? **Mr** 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parrott Walter 29th March 1652 and **Margrett** his wife died the **Plaque of Haverfordwest** 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 **Arch Camb** 1895

Parry John 1 September 1753 **Haverfordwest** Gaoler/Yeoman Offence Neglect of duty by permitting the escape from gaol of **John Parry, Minwear**, Yeoman, presented at the Consistory Court of **St David's** for adultery and contumacy in refusing to appear to a summons affixed on one of the doors of the **Church of Minwear** and his excommunication from the **Church** for forty days. **Haverfordwest ? Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Parry William 30 April 1811 **Haverfordwest** Tailor Offence Assault on **James Hunt, Rosemarket**, by beating him with stones, No indictment, **Haverfordwest Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Parson David 1557 April 27 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Parson Richard 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Paynter ? 1596 **Mr heirs Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Peel Jonathan Haworth 1826 of Glanafon nr **Haverfordwest** previously of Cotts later renamed Cottesmore **Jonathan Haworth Peel**, had daughter **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Peel Helen 1839 who married **Massy Edward Taylor**, of Cottesmore Pembs and Dirreens Limerick 1879 JP and Dep Lieut **Pembrokeshire** formerly a Capt in the Royal Flintshire Militia only son of Hon **Edward Massy** born in Chester 1807 Married **Helen Peel** only daughter of **Jonathan Haworth Peel** of Cottesmore formerly The Cotts and has 13 children one of whom has died 6 sons and 7 daughters. Inherited the county Limerick estates in 1836 and purchased Cottesmore from his father in law **J H Peel** in 1839

Peel Xavier de Castances Royds 1808 of Glanafon nr **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire**
Lieut Col of the rifle Volunteers- served previously in the Army- son of **Jonathan Haworth Peel**
of Glanafon- born at Bury **St Edmunds** 1808-- married **Mary** daughter of **Roger Eaton** of
Parkglas **Pembrokeshire**

Pember John 1718 May 17 MA Rector **St Thomas , Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Pencaer Philip, priest 1410, 16 May. On 16 May in the year abovesaid, at **Haverford**,
the aforesaid vicar Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** admitted Master **Philip Pencaer**, priest,
to the free Chapel of **Reynalton** of the diocese of **St David** s, vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas ,**
Loke last rector of the same and in the gift of the prior and convent of the priory of **St. Thomas ,**
the Martyr, **Haverford** and instituted him sworn to canonical obedience etc. **The Episcopal**
Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518

Pendry alias **ap Henry Carver John** 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of **Sir John Perrot -**
Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch**
Camb 1897

Penry John 1554 October 20 kerver sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539**
—1660

Pepwall Mrs 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Perote John 1582-3 January 11 Sir Knight **Haverfordwest Records 1539—**
1660

Perott John 1596 Sir **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Perrett Herbert 2nd May 1652 of **Haroldston**, now in London,**Plaque of**
Haverfordwest 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 **Arch Camb** 1895

Perrett Herbert 1651 **Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest** sixth of
October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, **Arch Camb** 1895

Perrott Herbert 1676, September. 13 **John Thomas** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **Herbert Perrott** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebetch, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Perrot James 1637 Feb **Haroldston Sir-** died – illegitimate son of **Sir John Perrot** – succeeded to the **Haroldstone** estates buried in **St Mary's Church Haverfordwest**
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898 p 29

Perrot John 1577 May 14 **Haroldston** Manor "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Perrot William 1487 appointed **John Perrot** of **Haverford** to be his attorney to take seisin for the Lordship of **Laugharne**" in 1496 he was appointed by **Henry**, Duke of York, **Earl of Pembroke**, and **Lord of Haverford** to be sheriff within the Lordship of **Haverford**" then an office for life, and in 1502 there was an award made by arbitrators in a dispute between him and **John Waryn** of **LLawhaden** as to the lands of **Henry Perrot** of Caervoriog, to which his younger son **Jenkyn** succeeded." He also married a **Wogan, Johanna**, , and the wills of himself and his wife are extant and were proved in 1503 and 1504 respectively. They were both buried in the Priory **Church of St. Thomas** , the Martyr at **Haverford**.

Perrot Owen 1503 **Sir** his son succeeded, **Sir William Perrot** ,but did not survive **Long**. There are several deeds by him, the latest **Owen** found is dated 1522. In 1516, the **King**, as **Lord of Haverford**, granted to him and his wife **Catherine** a lease for 21 years, at a rental of £15, of the **King's Mills** at **Haverford**, with the weir and Fishery." He must have been dead in 1524, as in that year the custody of his son **Robert**, during his minority, was granted by the **King** to two Knights."

Perrot James 1571 **Sir** died at **Haroldston** without issue in 1636, by what title is not certain he never acquired it. He was buried in **St Mary's Church**. He sat in five Parliaments for **Haverfordwest** and in one for the county, and was a distinguished Parliamentary orator, and was also an author of no mean repute he was custos rotulorum of the county in 1603, and **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. in 1605, his name stands first in the roll of common council in **King James** ' charter to the town."

Perrot Thomas 1583 **Sir -Sir John Perrot's** son,, married in, under curious circumstances, **Dorothy**, daughter of **Walter Devereux** , **Earl of Essex**, who held **Lamphey** in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him. **Sir Thomas** , lived at **Haroldston** in his father's life-time he was M.P. for the county in 1593, and **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. in 1586 and he and **George Owen** were the two deputy lieutenants for the county. He did not **Long** survive his father, for his widow in 1594 married **Henry**, Earl of Northumberland.

Perrot Herbert 1660 he was knighted at the Restoration lived partly at **Haroldston**, he was sheriff of the county in 1666, and M.P. for and **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. in 1677.

Perrott Dr Williams 1720 **Haverfordwest** introduced the practice of inoculation A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** Internet Archives **Pembrokeshire**

Perrot Thomas 1464 **Haroldstone** **Sir** dispute between the Parishoners of **Haroldston** and the Priory of **Haverfordwest** regarding the divine service **Perrot** Notes – Barnwell *Arch Camb* 1864

Perrot William 1503 June 7 **Haroldstone** will probate – directed his body be buried in the Priory **Church** of **Haverfordwest** in the chancel before the picture of the Saviour—wife's name **Jane** **Perrot** Notes – Barnwell *Arch Camb* 1864

Peyton John 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 payment of 5s. until his death of the plague, for keeping the swyne off the **Streets"**.*Plaque of Haverfordwest* *Arch Camb* 1895

Philipps Richard July, 1670 of **Haverfordwest** obtained a lease the rectory of **St. Edrens**

Philipps C. E. G Bart. . **Picton Castle, Haverfordwest** *Arch Camb* 1900

Phillips Sir Charles Edward Gregg of **Picton Castle**, Baronet. Died 1924 **Sir Charles**, as he was known in **Haverfordwest**, was **Lord** Lieutenant of the ancient town and County and for a time **Lord** Lieutenant of the County of **Pembroke**. He served for a short time as a **Member of Parliament** and was Mayor of the borough on a number of occasions. **Picton Castle**

during his residence became a veritable community, the number of servants running into three figures. He was a familiar figure in the town riding in his carriage with a coachman and a footman on the box. It was his young daughter **Mabel** who died as a result of a tragic accident upon the **Narberth** Rd in 1893. The Christmas of 1908 was an old fashioned one with heavy snow. The account in the local paper at the time sets out details of this festive occasion when **Sir Charles** and **Lady Philipps** entertained all the servants on the estate to a dinner and concert to which also were invited all the tenantry from the farms around. For a number of years prior to his death in 1924 he suffered a painful illness requiring the constant attention of two male nurses.

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 **Rev MA late Gwyther of Picton Castle** Vicar of **St Mary's Haverfordwest** was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of **Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower and Reynalton.** Assumed the surname **Philipps** on succeeding his half brother **Lord Milford** in 1857. Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married **Mary Catherine** daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of Ludstone Salop. Had two surviving daughters

Philipps Mary Philippa 1868 married to **Charles F G Fisher** and they had children

Philipps Amy Octavia

Phillips E P 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Dr- Chairman-Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Phillips J W 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Hon. Local Secretary -Local
Committee Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Phillips James 1897 **St Brides Bay** **Rev of Haverfordwest**— surveyed Howelston
Farm *Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire* -**Rev James Phillips** –
Arch Camb 1897

Phillips James 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** **Rev** -Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Phillips Morgan 1577 May 14 **Uzmaston Manor** "of **Picton**-- free tenant who held
of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the
Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577-* **H**
Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Philipps Mary 1735 married Rev. **James Higgon** of **Haverfordwest**, and

Philips Katherine 1632-1664 . London, raised in **Picton Castle**, married to **James Philips** M.P. . , her poetry and membership of the Society of Friendship made her the first woman writer in Britain to receive professional and public recognition. Her collected works was published in 1993. **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Phillipps C E G 1880 **Haverfordwest Picton Castle** new Member and appointed president for the year *Arch Camb* 1880

Picton James 8 September 1662 committed to **Carmarthen Castle**, for refusing to Swear, and from thence, after four Months, removed to the Gaol at **Haverfordwest**, where he remained Prisoner for many Years. ----1672 by **King Charles** the Second his Letters Patent, were discharged out of **Carmarthen Castle**, **James Picton**, who had lain in close Confinement there ten Years. **James Picton** believed to be a native of Swansea, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Picton Thomas Sir Lieutenant General G.C.B.

[Originally I envisage this piece taking me a very short time as I already had information from **Pembrokeshire** authors especially those writing on **Haverfordwest** but I was wrong (again)]

The picture that I always had of **Thomas Picton** was that of a smartly dressed military gentleman as portrayed in the picture by Snee and in the History of **Haverfordwest** by **Brown** but then when looking up the portrait of **Sir Thomas** I came across Faces of Wales on the National Museums of Wales Web site where, in the information attached to the portrait I found “**Sir Thomas Picton** was born in Poyston, **Pembrokeshire** and joined the army in 1771. A life-Long soldier, he saw action in the American War of Independence, served in the West Indies and became a somewhat controversial Governor of Trinidad. He was described as a 'rough foul-mouthed devil' by Wellington who also conceded that he 'always behaved extremely well; no man could do better in the difficult services I assigned him'” A very different picture and is it accurate as I cannot find any evidence that he actually saw action in the American War of Independence.

Brown in his History of **Haverfordwest** late in the 19th century gives the picture I have always accepted. “He states that what is now the "Dragon Hotel" in **Hill** Street was then the town house of the **Langharne** family of Orlandon and that General **Picton's** mother was staying there as a member of a house party. It is further added that a dance took place in which the good lady took part, whereupon she was suddenly taken ill and the future great soldier and national hero was born. In later years he resided at Poyston near the town which had for generations been the home of the Pictons, and went out into the Hayfield to bid the Haymakers farewell before he left for Waterloo”. To me the picture of a country squire and soldier telling his workers that he was going to do his duty. There is no mention in **Brown's** book of other events which shed a different light on the man. But he was not living at Poyston when he left for Waterloo.

There seems always to have been doubt about where he was born.

I always understood the **Haverfordwest** was his birth place going by various histories of the town that I have Read and this is confirmed by the entry in *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (1839) by **Lewis** which states, under **Rudbaxton**, “Lieutenant-General **Sir Thomas Picton**, G.C.B., (Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath) who fell in the battle of Waterloo, is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish, but, really, was born at **Haverfordwest**; the family mansion, Poyston, being in course of erection at the time.”

However the *Faces of Wales Web Site* and other recent articles all suggest Poyston as his birth place. A biography of **Sir Thomas** entitled *Memoirs of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton GCB including his Correspondence from the originals in the possession of his Family* by **H B Robinson** publishes in 1835 uses information and documents provided by **Sir Thomas**’s brother, the **Rev Edward Picton** of Iscoed near Ferryside *Carmarthenshire* and states that “**Thomas Picton** was born in the month of August 1758, at the residence of his father **Thomas Picton** esq.. of Poyston in the county of **Pembroke**. **Thomas** was a younger brother”

As **Brown**’s account is second hand told him by **Mr. Win. John**, J. P., **Merchant** of **Quay Street**, and an old inhabitant. I am forced to accept that of **Rev Edward Picton**. There is though the problem that **Brown** states his father was **John Picton** esq.. of Poyston (**Sir Thomas Picton** G.C.B. was the second son of **John Picton** esq.. of Poyston) while **H B Robinson** presumably quoting **Rev Edward Picton** says the father was **Thomas Picton** esq.. Someone once said – It is a wise man who knows his own father.

As part of his education before entering the army, which was his ambition, he went to a military academy run by a Frenchman and at the age of 13 in December 1771 he became an ensign in the 12th Regiment of Foot commanded by his uncle Lieutenant Colonel **William Picton**. The date of his first Commission appears as 22nd January 1772 and his name appeared in the Gazette as appointed Ensign to the 12th Regiment of Foot in February 1772.

The Regiment was on garrison duties at Gibraltar when Ensign **Picton** left the military academy and joined it two years after being commissioned. While there he made many trips into Spain learning the language. Another pastime of his was studying the various fortifications of Gibraltar. In March 1777 was promoted to Lieutenant in the 12th Foot and in January 1778 the influence of his uncle enabled him to obtain a transfer to the Seventy Fifth of Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot where he was gazetted Captain and had to leave Gibraltar to serve in England.

He spent the next five years on garrison duty in England until the Regiment was disbanded at Bristol in 1783 after the American War of Independence. As the senior officer present he had to Read the notice out. The men were assembled in **College Green Square** when he Read out the instructions he had received. At first there was only a little discontent displayed but then the men refused to surrender their arms or obey the orders of their Officers. There were several other Regiments and the town authorities were very worried that this discontent and mutiny would spread. Officers of the 75th were threatened with violence but then Captain **Picton** drew his sword and pushed into the centre of the mutinous men and caught hold of the ringleader dragging him out

to where some non commissioned Officers could put him under arrest. The rest of the men were persuaded to disperse “by the Torrent of Billingsgate language” used by Captain **Picton**. A report of the matter was made to the War Office and to the **King** who commended him for “the courage and true military spirit he displayed in quelling the mutiny in the Seventy Fifth Regiment” Field **Marshall** Conway also promised him the first vacant majority but this was not to be which angered him.

Captain **Picton** was on the half pay list of Captains for twelve years and spent that time at the family home of Poyston; according to his brother, the **Rev Edward Picton** in “the enjoyment of the sports of the field, in studying the classics, but more particularly in perfecting himself in the art of war” (*Memoirs of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton GCB*)

In February 1793 came the start of the Napoleonic war, Captain **Picton** repeatedly wrote to the War Office hoping for an appointment but always received the same polite replies and assurances. According to his brother he soon became convinced “that interest and nothing but interest, would obtain for him his wishes. Of this he had not much”. He had no friends at Court who could procure a post for him and he became a little bitter.

After trying to no avail for a year to get an appointment towards the end of 1794 he sailed for the West Indies. Although he had no appointment but he did know **Sir John Vaughan** the Commander in Chief slightly. **Sir John**’s family lived at Trawsgoed (Crosswood) **Cardigan**. The eldest son was **Wilmot Vaughan** earl of Lisburne (created 1776). The second son was Lieutenant General **Sir John Vaughan** (1748-95) KB. He had served previously in Germany, America and then in the West Indies as commander-in-chief. **Sir John** made him his aide-de-camp and gave him a captaincy in the 17th Foot. **Sir John** was pleased with the way that Captain **Picton** carried out his duties and promoted him to a majority with the Sixty Eighth regiment as well as appointing him deputy quarter master general which entitled him to the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is to be remembered that promotion was quick in the West Indies as so many military personnel died of fevers. According to Geggus, Slavery, War and revolution 1982 more than 45,000 British Soldiers died in the Caribbean during the 1790’s mainly from disease.

Shortly after in 1795 **Sir John** became sick and in August died on Martinique. Major **Picton** carried on as deputy quarter master general until replaced by General **Knox** and he then considered returning to England. While he was making arrangements he was ordered by General Leigh who was the senior officer in the area to assist with arrangements to welcome **Sir Ralph** Abercrombie who had been appointed to replace **Sir John Vaughan**. **Sir Ralph** although he did not know Major **Picton** did know his uncle who had served under him and who requested Major **Picton** to serve under him as volunteer aid-de-camp at the attack and capture of **St Lucia**. At the conclusion of the capture **Sir Ralph** Abercrombie issued a public order which stated “All orders coming through Lieutenant-Colonel **Picton** shall be considered as the orders of the commander-in-chief”, and he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 56th Regiment. On the 7th **June** he was in the force that

accompanied **Sir Ralph** to attack **St Vincent** which capitulated after a short period of resistance.

Colonel **Picton** then accompanied **Sir Ralph** to Martinique from where they sailed to England in the *Arethusa*. After a two months stay in England, **Sir Ralph** accompanied by Colonel **Picton** returned to the west Indies arriving at Martinique in January 1797.

Shortly after their return an attack on Trinidad was organised. The Spanish were expecting an attack and besides the fortifications had reinforced the island with four ships of the line and several frigates which were moored in the harbour under the defence batteries. During the night of the 16/17th of February there was a fire on one of the Spanish ships which quickly spread destroying them all except for one ship of the line which was captured by the British boats. The following day after the British troops had landed and marched into Puerto de Espagna the island was surrendered to the British forces.

Almost **Sir Ralph**'s first action was to appoint Colonel **Picton** governor and Commandant of the island. **Sir Ralph** sailed on 25th February leaving Colonel **Picton** in command with a small garrison and instructions regarding Justice on the island for him and **John Nicholls** who he appointed chief judge and auditor. According to the instructions the Spanish laws that had previously been used in the island were still to be used.

To Colonel **Picton** he gave some additional instructions.

"I have placed you in a trying and delicate situation,- nor, to give you a chance to overcome the difficulties opposed to you can I leave you a strong garrison: but I shall give you ample powers: execute Spanish law as well as you can; do justice according to your conscience, and that is all that can be expected from you. His Majesty's government will be minutely informed of your situation, and no doubt, will make all due allowances"

Picton was left with what he considered a totally inadequate garrison 300 men of the Fifty Seventh Regiment, about 100 of Hompesch's detachment. These were all foreigners and **Picton** had little confidence in them, twenty Artillery men and a hundred of locally recruited French Negro's.

There was within days a problem with Hompesch's detachment and about ten deserted but the offer of a reward of sixteen dollars for their apprehension or death resulted in the capture of five and another one who had suffered the consequence of his actions. In the British army desertion in time of war was always (right up until WW1) punishable by death. **Picton** had been authorised by **Sir Ralph** to execute the most extreme civil and military punishments without reference to any tribunal. This was not unusual as looters and deserters when caught in the Peninsular War were hanged from the nearest beam or tree. The other five were sent to **Sir Ralph**.

The island was under constant threat of attack and a French schooner with some small boats was attacking the shipping. It was impossible to maintain garrisons at vulnerable points and use the troops for policing as well so **Picton** formed a militia of local inhabitants to assist with policing and defence. Within just over one month of his appointment he was able to write to **Sir Ralph** on April 4th to say that "A very exact police has been established in the town and is gradually extending itself over the whole island. We are getting through the press of undecided processes as fast as we can. The colony is everywhere quiet, and the inhabitants pay prompt obedience to the orders of

government”.

In November there was an attempt by the coloured inhabitants of Trinidad to bring about a revolution. Many of them were French. They were to be reinforced by refugees who had collected arms and ammunition on a near island and sailed to join their friends. Colonel **Picton** sent a force against them and their arms, stores and homes were destroyed. The leaders on Trinidad were arrested and according to Colonel **Picton** “by the immediate execution of one of the principles and the imprisonment of several others the remainder were overawed and led to see the futility of their designs”

According to “*Brutality of Picton past examined BBC News 20th March 2007*” He then introduced new very harsh slave **Laws** which increased the number of lashes of the whip a slave could be given from twenty five to thirty nine, they would also receive twenty five lashes for breaking the nine o’clock curfew and they were no longer allowed to have Saturday off. Any owner who allowed this would be punished also. For minor criminal offences the first time they would slit the slave’s nose and the second cut the ears off. Torture, beheadings and hangings were common the program records. **Picton** himself had invested in both slaves and land to the extent of between £80,000 and £100000 (*Maitland Papers*)

There was no doubt however of the Government approval. In March 1798 he received a letter from the Right Hon. H Dundas saying “his Majesty had been graciously pleased in consideration of the extraordinary expense attending the civil and military command of the island, to order that an allowance of one thousand two hundred pounds per annum should be made to the commandant with authority to charge that sum against the revenues of the island”

Admiral **Harvey** commanding the west Indies fleet sent some small vessels at the beginning of 1799 to destroy the batteries and vessels which were harassing the trade from Trinidad to the annoyance of the Governors of the nearby Spanish colonies. They put a price on **Picton**’s head of 20,000 dollars. Colonel **Picton**’s reply was to invite them to come and try to take his head.

In 1801 June 29th Colonel **Picton** received another letter from **Lord** Hobarth announcing his Majesty’s confirmation of the Governorship of Trinidad. It also stated “The ability and zeal which you have shown in administering the affairs of the island of Trinidad and the honourable testimony borne to your conduct by the Commander in chief of his Majesty’s forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibee Islands on every occasion have induced his Majesty to appoint you to the civil government of that island ; and I have the satisfaction of enclosing herewith your commission and the instructions under his Majesty’s sign manual for your guidance in executing the duties of that office”. He was at the same time notified that the Courts of Judicature which existed before the capitulation should be continued in the exercise of all the judicial powers belonging to them in criminal and civil cases, and that he was vested with all such judicial powers as belonged to his predecessors, and should exercise them in like manner as they were exercised previously. His predecessors were Spanish using Spanish laws

Later that year, on October 22nd 1801 Colonel **Picton**’s promotion to Brigadier General was promulgated in the Gazette.

Shortly after there was a change of government in England. William Pitt resigned and was

succeeded by Henry Addington, who made peace with Napoleonic France. War was soon resumed however. This government was not favorable to the previous government's policy of colonial administration. A letter was sent to General **Picton** dated July 9th 1802 stating that His Majesty has thought it expedient to place the government of the island in Commission; judging that, from the union of civil, military, and naval talents combined in the persons selected for this service, advantages must arise which cannot be expected from the labours of any one individual. The experience of your conduct from the time the island was first placed under your charge has induced his majesty to select you as one of the persons to whom this important trust shall be confided". Then follows the list of Commissioners in order of authority.

- 1) William Fullerton esq.. Colonel in the Indian army
- 2) Samuel **Hood**, Captain in His Majesty's navy
- 3) Thomas **Picton**, Brigadier General.

This meant that although Brigadier General **Picton** who was a career soldier was senior in rank to Colonel Fullerton he had to take orders from him. As well Colonel Fullerton had only been awarded the rank because he had raised a regiment to fight in the American War of Independence and then in India. Fullerton who had studied at Edinburgh University had been a junior diplomat. He came from a wealthy land owning family and was a Whig **Member of Parliament** and as such had the ears of many in the newly formed Government especially **Lord** Hobart the new Secretary of State for the Colonies who agreed with the views that Fullerton had expressed in his pamphlet arguing against the East India Company's policy with regard to the native people and princes of "Let them hate so **Long** as they fear" (The policy adopted by my Flt Sgt at Square Bashing Bridgenorth 1957) At this time reports from Trinidad had led to humanitarians in England and disgruntled merchants on Trinidad of the authoritarian governorship of **Picton** seeking his removal. Colonel Fullerton procured the appointment of a commission to govern the island of which he would be senior member to prove the theories he had set out in his pamphlet. Fullerton came to Trinidad to find that **Picton's** policies were totally at variance with his views. **Picton** of course had no "friends at Court" and was just the second son of a country squire. In Trinidad **Picton**, according to P. F. McCallum's Travels in Trinidad after consorting with several native women, had formed a relationship with **Rosette Smith** a young married lady of 21 whom he installed in his quarters as his mistress. She was awarded the fuel contract for the British forces on the island which gave her a good income. **Thomas Smith** a British **Merchant** on Trinidad wrote to **Lord** Hobart complaining about her influence on Justice in the island. **Hobart Papers, D/MH M93, Smith to Lord** Hobart, Trinidad, September 1, 1802.

It was not unusual as the **Church** Baptismal records for the Port of Spain show for British Officers and officials to form a relationship with native women but this was something that met with **Mrs** Fullerton's total disapproval.

Colonel Fullerton wrote in a letter to Mr **Sullivan** that "I was received by General **Picton** with great politeness and with all the attention which **Lord** Hobart had been pleased to direct" but this cordiality did not last **Long** as on the 12th February prior to the arrival of Captain **Hood**, Colonel Fullerton demanded in council that " There be produced certified statements of all the criminal proceedings which have taken place since the commencement of the late government ; together with

a list , specifying every individual of whatever country , colour or condition who had been imprisoned , banished, fettered flogged , burned or otherwise punished ; also specifying the dates of their respective commitments , trial sentence , period of confinement, punishments, and of all those who had died in prison” and on his first visit to the prison at Port of Spain, the executioner presented Fullerton with his bill of accounts, listing all punishments carried out at **St. Joseph; PRO, CO 295/5.**

This was a direct slur on the administration of Governor **Picton** and 22nd February 2003 on the arrival of Captain **Hood** he resigned. Within six months of the arrival of Colonel Fullerton on Trinidad he had laid charges with the Privy Council against General **Picton** for instituting a reign of terror using the list obtained from the jailer as evidence. Shortly after Captain **Sir Samuel** also resigned and in his letter to Earl Camden, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department he accuses Mr Fullerton of making false statements, using his wife to collect evidence and to try get Captain **Hood** to support her Husband. He concludes by writing “I shall conclude this in saying, the upright and just measures adopted by the late governor saved the island; and I rest assured his character cannot be spoken of too highly, or traduced by the artful measures of an old intriguing politician”. Shortly after the Commissioner Government system advocated by Fullerton was found to be totally incompetent to carry out the administration of the island and Lieutenant General Hislop was appointed as Lieutenant Governor on the recall of the Commissioners.

According the Chronological History of the west Indies by Southey written soon after the events Brigadier General **Picton** was presented with a sword by the people of Trinidad on his resigning as their governor and leaving the island on the 23rd April 1803. **Picton** went to Barbados where General Grinfield enlisted his help in retaking the islands of **St Lucia** and **Tobago**. When Colonel Fullerton found out he was very critical of General Grinfield and accused him of only employing Brigadier General **Picton** as he was a good friend of Commander **Sir Samuel Hood**. On **June 21st** the attack on **St Lucia** took place with General Grinfield and Commander **Hood** in command. Brigadier General **Picton** commanded the Sixty eighth regiment which was in reserve. The Island was recaptured the next day. The 30th June the attack on **Tobago** was launched with Brigadier general **Picton** heading the advance column which advanced as soon as landed. General Berthier commanding the French garrison quickly surrendered. According the dispatch of General Grinfield “the French garrison marched out with the honours of war laying down their arms after passing the guard of honour under the command of Brigadier General **Picton**. The general orders state “The advance March of the first column consisting of two companies of the Sixty-fourth regiment and five companies of the Third west India regiment under Brigadier general **Picton** which was in all probability the cause of the speedy surrender is entitled to military commendation”. General Grinfield then appointed Brigadier General **Picton** as commandant of the island of **Tobago** but shortly afterwards **Picton** had to leave for England as he had been informed that Fullerton and his supporters had already arrived there and laid thirty six criminal charges against him.

In October **Picton** arrived in London to find that Fullerton was conducting a pamphlet campaign against him detailing the charges and enlisting his Whig supporters and the general public to force the Government to hold an inquiry into the allegations.

In December 1803 he was arrested by order of the Privy Council and promptly released on bail set at £40,000 (**Picton** much to Fullerton's surprise was able to give surety for half of this; two west Indies plantation owners covered the remainder. Fullerton had hoped to see him confined in Newgate prison). Although Privy Council's hearings were held in secret Fullerton ensured that the majority of the documents and information presented at WhiteHall found their way into print

The charges were considered by the Privy Council and although Fullerton had submitted charges of excessive cruelty, and executions, to Fullerton's dismay only one was consider for future proceedings. The Privy Council had taken into consideration **Picton's** argument that either thE **Laws** of Trinidad - then still thE **Laws** of the former Spanish colonial power - or 'the state of the garrison' justified the immediate execution in the cases specified. Fullerton was desperate to enforce the views he had expressed in his pamphlet on the treatment of the native population and determined to ruin **Picton** who he considered had thwarted his plans for the Commission to govern Trinidad.

The one case to be considered at a trial at the King's Bench was a misdemeanour of having signed the order for the torture of Luisa Calderon a young free mulatto who was alleged to have assisted one of her lovers to steal from the house of the man she was living with. **Picton** was charged under 42 G III, c. 58, the Criminal Justice Act, providing that any person in His Majesty's service abroad who commits an offense in exercise of his official duties may be tried in England. There was a considerable delay before this trial as information had to be obtained from Trinidad which was applied for in a mandamus in 1804 returnable at Michaelmas 1805 and the trial did not take place till 24th February 1806. The original warrant was based on the oaths and depositions of Luise Calderon, Raphael Shando, Pedro Vargas and Juan Montes brought to England by Fullerton, but when the mandamus arrived back suggested their depositions were not to be relied upon

"Luise Calderon lived with a man to whom she was inconstant and whom she ultimately became an accomplice in robbing.

Raphael Shando once convicted of stealing and sent to the galleys, "and not to be believed on his oath"

Pedro Vargas swore he was a Spanish lawyer, (and was accordingly brought forward to explain the Spanish laws at the trial but his evidence was so full of prevarications and falsehood that the judge was upon the point of committing him for wilful and corrupt perjury).

Juan Montes, a deserter from the Havannah and generally believed in Trinidad to be a spy to the Spanish government"

Meanwhile in 1804 The Whig government of Henry Addington who had advocated peace with Napoleon was replace by William Pitt and Fullerton lost much of his power base.

But Fullerton was not satisfied. He laid a criminal indictment against General **Picton** "For the application of torture to extort confession from Luise Calderon, a girl under fourteen years of age, respecting a robbery supposed to have been committed by Carlos Gonzales against Pedro Ruiz, stated to have been frequently employed as an agent by General **Picton** which accusation he repeated in his pamphlet **William** Fullerton, A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel **Picton**

lately addressed to **Lord** Hobart(London, 1805),

Eventually the trial was held in the court of the **King's** Bench on the 24th of February 1806 when **Picton** was charged with with "inflicting torture, in order to extort confession of Luise Calderon, one of his Majesty's subjects in the island of Trinidad, in the west Indies. According to the prosecution statement "In December, 1801, when this crime was perpetrated, **Louisa** Calderon was of the tender age of ten or eleven years. At that early period she had been induced to live with a person of the name of Pedro Ruiz, as his mistress;" "While she lived with Ruiz she was engaged in an intrigue with Carlos Gonzalez, the pretended friend of the former, who robbed him of a quantity of dollars. Gonzalez was apprehended, and she also, as some suspicion fell upon her in consequence of the affair. She was taken before the justice; she denied having any concern in the business The magistrate felt that his powers were at an end; this officer of justice resorted to General **Picton**; and I have to produce, in the handwriting of the defendant,

"Appliquez la question A Luise Calderon

T H Picton"

(In English)

Apply the Question to Luise Calderon

The method of Questioning used was one described as "piqueting" used in the British army as a punishment in which the prisoner was suspended by one elbow from a beam and the other arm and opposite ankle secured together behind the prisoners back. The other foot was allowed to rest on wooden stake "with its end cut to a round and blunt point."

This questioning lasted the first time for just over fifty minutes and Luise Calderon confessed but she did not reveal what had happened to the money her lover accomplice had taken so she was questioned using the same method the next day for twenty four minutes. Under English law at the time she would have been hanged but she was just held in prison for eighteen months and then, just before Fullerton arrived, released.

Influence on the jury was made by the display of the water colour drawing of the young half naked girl being suspended and questioned. There was also the question as to whether Governor **Picton** was acting under English Law or Spanish Law but the Court believed after assurances by Pedro Vargas the alleged Spanish Lawyer provided as a witness to the Court by Fullerton that torture was not allowed in Spain. General **Picton** was found Guilty but immediately appealed on the grounds that he was acting under Spanish Law and Spanish Law did allow torture.

("The question of torment is to be applied for confirmation and proof, there not being sufficient"
Curia Philipica

"And in the same crimes for which the torment is applied to the delinquent, in case an evidence is of low vile character and bad morals is admitted the delinquent is to testify under torment; otherwise the evidence is of no validity" Law de Partida)

Also torture of slaves was permitted in most of the British west Indies, as indeed was their summary execution for a number of reasons- for example having attempted to resist arrest and stealing.

The case was retried in the **King's** Bench and it found torture to be legal in Trinidad at the cession of the island to Britain, and **Picton** not to have been influenced by malice against Calderon "**Independent** of the illegality of the act" as based on British law.

Fullerton was dismayed at the verdict as the crusade he had waged was defeated. He died in 1808. was was dismayed at the verdict and General **Picton** meanwhile had been presented to the **King** at Court by **Lord** Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department (*The Times May 29th 1807*)

In the Gazette of the 25th of April 1808 the announcement was made of his promotion to Major General
He was appointed to the staff of John Pitt; **Lord** Chatham the Commander in Chief of the Walcheren expedition in July 1809 and after the capture of Flushing on August 15th was appointed Governor of the town. Unfortunately this expedition was a failure as the British Forces began to caught malaria as much of the low-lying land was fever ridden. Twenty percent of the army was suffering within one month. Nearly 4000 died of the disease and many others were still seriously ill a year later. The expedition was called off in September but some forces stayed on till December. Major General **Picton** though had caught malaria and was returned to England by ship with other patients. Eventually he spent some time a Cheltenham and then Bath to recover.

He was still recovering when in early 1810 he was ordered to join **Lord** Wellington's staff in Portugal. The headquarters of Wellington's army was at Viseu and General **Picton** was immediately appointed to command the Third Division which consisted of the 1st Battalion of the 45th Regiment; 74 Regiment; 1st Battalion of the 88th Regiment; 5th Regiment; 2nd Battalion of the 58th Regiment; 83rd Regiment; and the 1st Company of the 5th Battalion of the 60th Regiment. They were quartered around Celereco. He was for the remainder of the Peninsular War one of Wellington's principle Generals although according to the *1911 Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica* he was never to have the "confidence that he gave to **Beresford Hill** and Craufurd" His division was near to Craufurd's division when they became involved in action at Coa on July 24th 1810 but **Picton** refused to support Craufurd as Wellington had specifically ordered they were to avoid and engagement saying "not desirous of engaging in an affair beyond the Coa." Crau**Ford** had been surprised by a far superior force under **Marshall** Ney but instead of following the orders of Wellington and retreat across the river Craufurd engaged and was fortunate to narrowly avoid disaster. At Busaco shortly after on the 27th September Pictons division was one of those drawn up on the ridge when the French attacked. **Picton** used the ridge top road to move his men and when the French reached the ridge they were met with the concentrated fire of the 88th and 45th Foot with two Portuguese Battalions in a concave line. The French were not able to form up into line because of the intensity of the fire and fled **Picton** then moved some of his men along the ridge to help repel an attack by General Foy. Again the French were driven off the ridge.

Wellington then withdrew his forces for the Winter to the lines at Torres Vedras.

Between the 3rd and 5th of May 1811 the French tried to relieve the siege on Almeida. Wellington decided to stop the French advance at a little town Fuenter d' Onor. The first attack on the town by the French was beaten off but then the French General **DRouet** launched a second attack and forced the British to fall back until the French had seized almost the whole town. Wellington ordered units from the 1st and **Picton's** 3rd Division with the Portuguese 6th to drive the French out of the town, which they did.

Picton was appointed to the local rank of Lieutenant General in September and the 3rd Division won great glory by its rapid and orderly retirement under severe pressure from the French cavalry at El Bodon.

In October **Picton** was appointed to the colonelcy of the 77th Regiment but that month also he heard of the death of his Uncle of whom he was very fond at the age of 84 and from the reply he wrote to his brother it was evident he was very distressed.

With the New Year came the storming of the breaches of Ciudad Rodrigo. The British attack opened on January 8th with the taking of the Greater Teson and on January 16th the lesser Teson. Then on the night of the 19th Lieutenant General **Picton**, 3rd Division attacked the larger of the breaches losing men to the two **Cannon** which the defenders had mounted in the breach but finally overcoming the defense while Major General Craufurd's Light Division attacked the smaller breach. In this attack Major General Craufurd and Major General Mackinnon were killed. Major General Mackinnon when a mine exploded in the larger breach. He was initially buried in that breach but his body was later moved.

The next major action was in March 16th 1812 when Wellington started siege operations against Badajoz which was heavily defended. It was not until April that breaches had been made in the walls which gave hope of a successful attack although there were strong defenses behind them which would still have to be overcome. Two divisions assaulted these breaches on April 6th while **Picton's** 3rd Division attacked the **Castle** and part of the undamaged wall by escalade. This attack was not really expected to have any hope of success but would divert part of the garrison from the real points of attack. The attacks on the breaches were repeated for over five hours unsuccessfully but the **Picton's** 3rd Division had successfully captured the **Castle** and the part of the undamaged wall the ladders against which **Picton**, who had been wounded in the groin, was encouraging more men to use to get into the town.

In a debate in the House of Lords on the 27th April 1812 **Lord** Liverpool said "The conduct of General **Picton** has inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery, which has been surpassed by no other officer. His Exertions in the attack on the 6th cannot fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

Meanwhile **Picton** was ill with a severe fever as well as problems with the injury he had received at Badajoz. At one time it was thought he would die. Command of the 3rd Division was transferred to General Pakenham. On the advice of the doctors **Picton** returned to England and to convalesce at Cheltenham and then he visited Wales.

In 1813 **Picton** was determined to return to rejoin his old command but before he could leave England his Royal Highness the Prince Regent created him a Knight of the Bath and he was invested at Carlton House on 1st Feb 1813. He returned to the Peninsular War in April 1813. Soon after his return **Picton** who had previously held only the local acting rank of Lieutenant-General was on the 4th of **June** promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant General.

At the Battle of Vitoria on the 21st June, Wellington attacked in 4 columns and after a hard fight General **Picton's** 3rd Division were able to cross to the south side of the river breaking the French centre. According to **Picton** his force was pounded by 40 to 50 French **Cannon** but they held.

Hansard records

Thanks of the House to **Sir Thomas Picton**.

HC Deb 11 November 1813 vol 27 cc81-381

Sir Thomas Picton, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, being come to the House, **Mr.** Speaker acquainted him with the Resolutions of the House of the 7th of July last, and of the 8th instant, respecting his services in the battle of Vittoria, and in the subsequent operations of the allied armies in Spain; and **Mr.** Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth:

"Lieutenant-general **Sir Thomas Picton**;

"In this House your name has been **Long** since enrolled amongst these who have obtained the gratitude of their country for distinguished military services; and we, this day, rejoice to see you amongst us, claiming again the tribute of our thanks for fresh exploits and achievements.

"Wherever the history of the peninsular war shall be related, your name will be found amongst the foremost in that race of glory; by your sword the British troops were led on to the victorious assault of Crodad Rodrigo; by your daring hand the British standard was planted upon the **Castle** of Badajoz, when the usurper of the Spanish throne who driven to make his last stand at Vittoria, your battalions med the centre of that formidable line, before which the veteran troops of France fled in terror and dismay; and by your skill, prudence, and valour, exerted in a critical hour, the enemy was foiled in his desperate attempt to break through the Barrier of the Pyrenees and raise the blockade of Pampluna.

"For the deeds of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, this double harvest of glory in one year, the House of Commons has resolved again to give you the tribute of its thanks; and I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your great exertions upon the 21st of **June** last near Vittoria, when the French army was completely defeated by the allied forces under the marquis of Wellington's command;

"And also, for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by you in repelling the repeated attacks made on the position of the allied army by the whole French forces under the command of Marshal Soult between the 25th July and 1st of August last."

In early 1814 but declined the command of the British forces on the side of Catalonia he served with Wellington till the final victory over France.

At the end of the Peninsular War the 3rd Division was broke up and many of the Regiments sent to America. The officers of the Division (with the exception of those of one Regiment) gave General **Picton** a valuable service of plate.

For his services the House of Commons gave him their grateful thanks (for the seventh time). Many Generals were raised to the peerage but General **Picton** was not among them. There was a suspicion that it was the court case that had come to haunt him.

General **Picton** then retired to his estates at Iscoed near Ferryside in **Carmarthenshire** and spent his

time attending to his estate and devising plans for the improvement of the surrounding area. His health was not good but although he did not pledge allegiance to any political party, was very active in carrying out his parliamentary duties to the benefit of his constituents and country.

Early in 1815 he was elevated to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath but despite his **Long** service for the realm this was the last honour which was conferred upon him or his family

He was not allowed to spend much time at home as Napoleon returned from exile in Elba

Iscoed 26th May 1815

My dear **Tyler** (his aide de camp)

You must get ready as soon as you can; and you will be so good as to communicate to Captains Chambers and Price that I have received orders for Flanders.

Look out for some active horses, not above fifteen hands; but do not purchase without the opinion of **Mr price** who I dare say will give you all the assistance in his power. I shall bring up the old horse and the mare, and there is one in London. Three others will be about my mark. I shall be in town during the course of the next week.

Yours Faithfully

Th. **Picton**

Carmarthen 26th May 1815

Captain **Tyler**, 93rd Regiment

Davies Street, **Berkeley** Street, London

On **June** 11th he and Captain **Tyler** left London and that evening dined at the Fountain Tavern in Canterbury. The dinner was given to them as a Mark of respect by some of the people of the town.

They sailed from Dover the next day and arrived at Ostend on the 13th and Brussels on the 15th. General **Picton** was immediately appointed to command the reserve consisting of ten thousand men but it was understood that his particular command was the Fifth Division consisting of the 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade, and the Hanoverian 5th Brigade; a total of 6,815 men.

On the 16th General **Picton** and the 5th Division left Brussels for Quatre Bras and General **Picton** when he heard of the sound of the guns at Quatre Bras pushed his Division forward and were the first to arrive to reinforce the Prince of Orange. As soon as the Fifth Division and the Brunswickers had taken up position they were attacked from French artillery and the French infantry who were met with a rolling fire from **Picton's** Division. The French infantry were beaten off but then the French cavalry charged and the division formed squares and beat the cavalry off. **Picton** then ordered a charge leading it himself and drove the French from their positions.

Wellington then appointed **Picton** to command all the British Forces at Quatre Bras while he liaised with Blucher

On the 17th Wellington ordered the whole of his forces to assemble at Waterloo where he felt the major battle would be. That night the forces were in position but were ordered to “sleep on their arms” as an attack was anticipated at any time. “A man of no great prepossessing appearance came rambling amongst our guns, and entered into conversation with me on the occurrences of the day. He was dressed in a shabby, old, drab greatcoat and a rusty round hat. I took him at the time for some amateur from Brussels (of whom we had heard there were several hovering about), and thinking many of his questions rather impertinent, was somewhat short in answering him, and he soon left us. How great was my astonishment on learning soon after that this was **Sir Thomas Picton!**

Captain Mercer the eve of Waterloo

The morning of the 18th dawned wet but cleared later General **Picton** with his Division was positioned on the road to Wavre behind a broken hedge from the farm of La **Haye** Sainte to Ter la **Haye**.

The French forces mounted a major attack against this position and the British artillery put down a very destructive fire but still the columns of French advanced until they got close to the hedge. **Picton** ordered Sir James Kempt's brigade forward and then General Pack's brigade to advance as well. **Picton** himself led them forward

According to Wellington's despatch “This was one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position”

General **Picton** was waving his men on when a musket ball struck on the temple and he fell back dead.

After the victory General **Picton**'s body was removed from the field and then it was found that his old coat was torn on one side. It then became apparent that he had been wounded at Quatre Bras on the 16th when a musket Ball had struck him and broken two of his ribs with other resulting injuries

The following brief report of General Picton's death was made by General Gascoyne to the House of Commons on the night of the 29th June:-

“In the battle of Quatre Bras previous to the great victory of the 18th, he had been dangerously wounded. From the moment he had left this country until he joined the army he had never entered any bed – he had scarcely given himself time to take any refreshment so eager was he in the performance of his duty. After the severe wound which he had received he would have been justified in not engaging in the action of the 18th. His body was not only blackened by it, but even swelled to a considerable degree: those who had seen it wondered that he should have been able to take part in the duties of the field. He had afterwards fallen gloriously at the head of his division, maintaining a position which, if it had not been kept, would have altered the fate of the day, and its issue might have been different from that which now occasioned such well- found rejoicing”

His body was brought home and buried on the 3rd of July at **St Georges Church** Hanover Square in the family vault.

There is a memorial to him in **St. Paul's Cathedral**, in **Rudbaxton Church, Pembrokeshire** and at **Carmarthen**

FINALLY

To H.R. **Robinson**, esq..

London August 28th 1835

Dear **Sir**

I have received your letter and have the greatest satisfaction in giving you the assurance that not only I was not on bad terms with the late **Sir Thomas Picton**, but that in the whole course of the period during which I was in relation with him I do not recollect even a difference of opinion, much less anything of the nature of a quarrel.

My first acquaintance with **Sir Thomas Picton** was when he joined the army in the Peninsula as a general officer on the staff. I had solicited his appointment, because I entertained a high opinion of his talents and qualities, from the report which I had received of both from the late General Miranda, who had known him in the west Indies. I never had any reason to regret, on the contrary, I had numerous reasons to rejoice that I solicited his appointment. It was made at a moment at which an unmerited prejudice existed against **Sir Thomas Picton**, the recollection of which was effaced by his services.

I afterwards solicited his appointment to the staff of the army of Flanders; than which I cannot give a stronger proof not only of my sense of his merits and former services, but likewise that I never was otherwise than on the best terms with him. The country was deprived of his valuable services on a glorious field of battle, in a short time after he joined the army; and there was no individual in that army or in England who lamented his loss more sincerely than I did

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Wellington

Poell Morgan 1591 November 1 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Poer – Power The names of **Philip** and **William le Poer** appear in *Fenton*, as donors to **Slebech** Preceptory, in **Pembrokeshire**. A large common Field near **Haverfordwest** is still called " Poer's Field," and **le Poer-Beresford**, marquis of Waterford, is said to derive his English title from the former connexion of the Poer family with the town.

Poppelwell John Hearn 1879 Oct 16 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Poole Richard taken at a meeting in the House of **William Bateman**
Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Magistrates ordered **Richard Poole** to remain in Prison till the wind served to send him to Ireland, where he dwelt, and then to be whipped and sent thither, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Potter John 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Potter John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Potter Joseph 1842 **Haverfordwest** Printer—*An Authentic Account of the*
Invasion by the French Troops French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883

Powell Arnold 1634, Aug. 19 **John James** of the town and county of
Haverfordwest, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq..Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston**
in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Powell David 1595 a preacher **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Elen 1591&1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Ellen 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell George 1633 December 13 **Tucker** deceased **Haverfordwest Records**
1539—1660

Powell **Hewe** 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Powell **Hugh** 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Powell **Hughe** 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell **Jane** November 8th, 1614 and **Marie Carrow** buried in one grave , **St Mary's Haverfordwest register**

Powell **Jonathan Rogers** 1836, April 18-19 Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **William Evans** of the same, gent., and **Cecilia** his wife, **Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft Cottage** but now of **Cwmgwilly**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** late of **Haverfordwest** but now of **Millbank Cottage**, esq., **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Powell **Jonathan Rogers** 1838, Feb. 1-2 **Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart., The Rev. **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of **Crisborough**, parish of **Slebech**, for **Cockshutt** otherwise **Newfoundland**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Powell **Jonathan Rogers** 1836, April 19 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall**, The Rev. **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Declaration of trust in the **White Hart** Inn, **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Powell **Joshua** 1691 Apr 17 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***

Powell **Morgan** 1583 of **Greenhill** was a member of the **Bristol** branch of the **Spanish Company** till **Elizabeth** 's war with **Spain** -- from 1592 he had trading contacts with **Bristol** , **La Rochelle** and **Newfoundland** 1571 **Pembroke** Mayor. 1591 **Pembroke** Mayor; wife **Maud Wogan**. ***The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire*** B. Howell, s. ***Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25*** ***WWHR 1915*** **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell ? 1599-1600-1601 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Richard 1593 corviser died **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Thomas 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 1613 December 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Thomas 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Powell Thomas 1600 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Poyten Nich 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Poyten Nicholas 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Poyten Richard 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Pradge Polly 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Prage Poly 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Pragge Pollie 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Preddergh Henry 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Price Elizabeth 1 April 1805 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty, hindering him in his duty of securing smuggled gin from prisoner and the attempted rescue of the same. Second count of riotous behavior. Gin had been hidden in a dunghill. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Smith John**, excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Price James 18th March 1652 gent., his daughters **Audrie** and **Marie**, and two others died *Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Price John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Price John 1591 November 1 esquire **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Price ? **Mr** 1593-6 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Price Peter Aug 16 1600 the plumber **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Price Thomas 1599 1600 of Rickardston **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Price Thomas 1657 May 15 tyler **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Price William 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Prickett James 1760, Oct. 20 **William Trevannion** of Carhais co. Cornwall, esq., **James Prickett** of the parish of **Slebech**, blacksmith, **Thomas Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebetch. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Prin Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Prin John 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Prin John 1632 April 20 by mark **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Probert Ann 16 August 1770 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Morris Damarisk**, **Haverfordwest**, widow Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Propert	Robert	1613 October 2	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Propert	William	1613 October 2	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Properte	Alce	1655 56	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Properte	Elizabeth	1655 56	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Prosser	Roger	1715 Mar 21	BA Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons
PRoust	Robert B	1803	Haverfordwest Owen & Colby MS 2181.
Prust	?	1800 June 5	Haverfordwest Owen & Colby MS 2150.
Prust	Robert	1657-8 February 19	Dyer Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Pryn	John	1656 May 31	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Pryn	John	1633 October 15	by Mark Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Pryn	John	1632 April 13	gent Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Pryne	John	1632 April 13	gent Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Prynn	John	1655 - 56 February 22	1655 November 16 1656 April 7 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Prynn	John	1630	by Mark Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Prynn	John	1651 September 26	aldermen Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Prynne John 1648 July13 **Haverfordwest** Major-Letter requesting
gunpowder to demolish **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Pryse ? Mr 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Puckeringe ? 1588 Serjeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Pugh Evans D 1897 Aug **Lampeter Velfrey** Rev Preb – Local Committee
Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Pukrine ? 1592 Mr **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Pukrynge ? 1592 Justice new Lord Keeper **Haverfordwest Records 1539--**
1660.

Purcell Waltero 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville*
de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

Purdew Roger 1634 May 23 bellfounder **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Pynde George 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Pynde George 1567 October 17 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Pynde George 1572 sheriff and mayor in 1568, **Haverfordwest Records 1539--**
1660. Arch Camb 1899

Pynde George 1565 of **Haverfordwest** -tithes **Llanhowel** 1567 October 17
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660Pembrokeshire Parsons

Raceton Adam 1408, July 14 . On 14 July in the year abovesaid at **Haverford**, the
aforesaid vicar general admitted **Adam Raceton**, clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the

diocese of **St David's** , vacant by the death of Master **John Blakman**, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon**, prior of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc. and instituted him in the person of brother **John Brisele** his lawful **Proctor**.

Ranckell Leonard 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Raton William 1588 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Reade Stephen 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Realyffs John 1591 wife **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Redderch Henry ap 1539 September 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees Chancy 1 March 1781 **LLawhaden** Offence Escaping from prison.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Griffith, Richard** **Haverfordwest**, gaolkeeper Verdict Guilty.
Punishment 3 months imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Rees Edward 1710 Dec 15 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Rees Elizabeth -Betsy born 25 May 1845 **Broadway Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 20 Dec 1920 Stone Oneida Idaho Married to **Evans, Thomas** on 1 Nov 1881 at **Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales** Married to **John, Thomas** **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Rees Griffith 1640 lime burner **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees Hugh 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees Hugh 1582 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees Hugh 1596 burial **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees Hughe 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rees William 21 August 1773 **Haverfordwest** Carpenter Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Phillips John**, D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees William 1840 solicitor **Haverfordwest** **Baptist Historical Sketches** Rev R C Roberts 1907.

Rees William 1851 solicitor **Haverfordwest** 1858 trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland **Baptist Historical Sketches**.

Reese Mary Ann Phillips born abt 1819 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Gibbs, John Duggan** on 16 Feb 1886 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese William 1583 labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Relief Elizabeth 21 September 1661 wife of **Henry** of **Haverfordwest**, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Relief Henry 21 September 1661 of **Haverfordwest**, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Reliefe John 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Reliffe John 1582 carpenter **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Renyshe Rycharde 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Reuell John 1541 July 31mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Reuell Thomas	1539 - 41	corviser	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Reuell Thomas	1539 - 41	mercier	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Revell John	1546 November 17		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Revell Thomas	1577 May 14	Carsfield	"free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of westHaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief- rent 54s 7d"
	1903		Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb
Revell Thomas	1546 November 17	corviser	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Revell Thomas	1585	esq.	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Ric Lewis	1541 July 31		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Ric Lewis	1546 November 17		Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rice Hugh		Haverfordwest	son of Rees Griffith and Mawd Johnes married Jane Lewis who then married William Philips of Haverfordwest George Owen MSS 1601 <i>Arch Camb</i> 1854
Rice Hugh	1594		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Rice Hughe	1651 52 March 1		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Rice Hughe	1582		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Rice John	1633 December 13	mercier	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Rice Lewis 1539 September 25 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rice William 1633 December 13 the son of **John Rice** mercer
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Richard Webbe 1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Richards Sarah 10 April 1767 Spinster Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest**
Prosecutor **Jenkins Elizabeth** **Haverfordwest** Verdict No true bill. *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Richards William 1 January 1818 **Haverfordwest** Soldier Offence Receiving stolen
goods, No indictment **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Rees Henry, Haverfordwest**, gent, Verdict No
prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rise Hugh 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Richardson Arthur 1797 Feb 22 **St David's** the organist – on hearing the report **Arthur**
Richardson rode of and informed **Haverfordwest** – He completed the journey, it is said in 45
minutes, **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Robinson Francis 1640 Apr 29 Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Robinson John 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Roblin William 19 January 1820 **Uzmaston** Farmer Offence Murder of **Davies**
William of Boulston by shooting him, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 50, **Uzmaston**
Prosecutor **Thomas Perkins** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death - executed *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Roblin acc to **Brown** History of **Haverfordwest**

The annals of crime in **Pembrokeshire** present a some what singular history. For ninety years past
not an execution has taken place. The last was one that excited a good deal of sympathy. **Roblin** a
man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding

Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easier Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. So great was the horror occasioned by this execution, that the hangman was never known.

Robynson Lawrence 1595 preacher **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Roche de la Adam 1219 was witness to the **Marshall** charters to **Haverford** in 1219 and some eight years later he seems to have been **Lord of Roch** as the charter of **Thomas** mentioned below, suggests that there was an **Adam** the younger.

Roch Mark 1657- 8 January 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Roch Nicholas 1731 **Roch** 1 son and 2 daughters inoculated by **Richard Wright** A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Roche David 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Roche Elizabeth 1410, 5 July widow . On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir Thomas Eynon**, priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas Heche** last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Elizabeth** late wife of **Thomas Roche** in right of dower, and **Edmund Ferreres** and **George Longevile** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Rogeres John 1486, 29 April .On 29 April 1486 in **Haverford** priory, the said Rev. father **Hugh Bishop** of **St David's** collated to one **Sir John Rogeres** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Winnoc**, vacant and in his collation by lapse as has been found in his visitation. And he had Letters in due form.

Rossan John 1587 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rossann John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Rossen John 1581 November 10 collector **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Routh James 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Routh James 1613 14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowe Ellenor 1591 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowe John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- fee farm of 8s for a close which had not been surrendered **Elizabethan**
Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Rowe John 1539 40 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowe John 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowe John 1539-41 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowe John 1613 December 16 feltmaker **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Rowlands Elizabeth born 25 Apr 1821 Slade **Pembrokeshire** died 1 Jan 1855 Slade **Pembrokeshire** married to **Thomas James** on 1 Apr 1849 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Rowlands William 1830, Nov. 27-1836, May 3 .suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes, 1836 between **William Rowlands**, master builder, of **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff, and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** , defendant, in an action of debt incurred in building a Market place, an inn and five houses in the town of **Narberth** in the years 1832 to 1834. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Rowrth Otewell 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Rowth	?Captain	1597	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1609 October 23	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1611 September 13	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1613 December 16	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1630	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1632 April 20	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Rowth	James	1632 April 13	gent Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Rowth John 1487, 7 September .On 7 September in the year abovesaid at **Lantfey, John, Rowth** chaplain, was admitted by the oft named Rev. father to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Camros** vacant by the resignation of **Sir John David** last vicar there and in the gift of the prior and convent of the priory of **St. Thomas** the Marty, **Haverford** and he had the necessary Letters thereof.

Rowthe	James	1588	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Rowthe	James	1632 April 13	gent Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Russen John 1 April 1796 Alias **John Rossant** , **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas William** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830.***

Sanders	Roulland	1594	glazier Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
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Sandford 1597 **Mr my Lord of Pembrocks** secretary **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Saunders	Henry	1604 July 20	Haverfordwest "undertook to deliver before,20
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July, 1604 to **William Walter** of **Haverfordwest** at his house, eight Bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, " **Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**"

Saunders Rowland 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Saunders Rowland 1593 glazier **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Savior Raffe 1565 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Scoarfield James 2 3 1614 gent,had wife **Margaret** died ye 2 day of March 1614. **St Mary's Haverfordwest register**

Scorefyld James 1594 gent ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.**

Scorfild James 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Scourffeild James 1613 November 22 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Scourfield Piers of **Mote**, who married **Johns Jane** the daughter of **Richard Johns** of **Haverfordwest**. They had many children

Scourfield James married **Vawer Margaret**, daughter of **Jenkin Vawer** of **Haverfordwest**.

Scourfield William 1699 junior. Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** 1699 –Married **Hawkwell Katherine** daughter and co-heiress of **Griffith Hawkwell** of **Haverfordwest**,

Scourfield William Henry 1812 first wife, **Goat Maria** the daughter of Lieut. Col. **Goat** of Bent Ely **Hall** Suffolk. Died 1835 married second **Bowen Louisa** the daughter of **Richard Bowen Manorowen**. Sheriff for. **Pembrokeshire** in 1812, and M.P. for **Haverfordwest** in 1818 and 1835. He died in 1843 and the direct line of the **New moat** family of **Scourfield** ended with his death

Scourfield John Henry 1868 of **Williamston, MP for County of Pembroke** 1868 previously MP for the borough of **Haverfordwest** 1852-1868 JP **High Sheriff** 1833 - name then **Phillips** son of **Owen Phillips** born 1808 married **Lort Phillips** Augusta second daughter of **Lort-Phillips John** of **Lawrenny** and **Haverfordwest**. in 1862 **Phillips John Henry**, nephew of **William Henry Scourfield** assumed the name and arms of **Scourfield** by royal licence. On inheriting under the will of his maternal uncle

Scourfield Owen H P 1897 **Haverfordwest** Annual Meeting of the Arch. Camb at **Haverfordwest**. -President **Arch Camb** 1897

Scourfield John Henry 1875 **June 3** died at **Sunderland** Obituary MP and **Lord** Lieutenant of **Haverfordwest**. Only son of **Owen Phillips** of **Williamston** by **Elizabeth** daughter of **Henry Scourfield** of **Roberston Hall** and in compliance with the will of his uncle **William Henry Scourfield** he assumed the name **Scourfield**. He married Augusta daughter of **John Lort Phillips** of **Lawrenny** and had two sons **Sir Owen Henry Scourfield** and **John Arthur Phillips** **Arch Camb** 1876 page 234

Scourfield John Henry 1870 **Williamston** "Bart, MA, MP **Lord** Lieutenant of **Haverfordwest** – Member" **Arch Camb** 1870

Scourfield Margaret 28 day of September 1627 wife of **James Scourfield** died **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

Scowffilld James 1613-14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Scurfield James 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Scurfteld James 1613 December 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Shalle John 1591 1593 dead 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Sherlock Thomas 1 August 1767 **Haverfordwest** Offence Theft of household goods, a silver cream jug from prosecutor's dwelling house. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Phillips Lettice, Haverfordwest**, widow Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 14 years **Before the**

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Shrimpton S 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest Rev** -Local Committee Annual Meeting
at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Simons William 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sinett Mathew 1593 1613 14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sinnett Thomas 29 April 1769 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Wiston**
Prosecutor **David Lloyd** Verdict No true bill. -----**Sinnett Thomas** Offence Assault. **Wiston**
29 April 1769 Prosecutor **William Scourfield** **Clarbeston**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. ***Before***
the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Simonds David 1670 taken at a meeting in the House of **William Bateman**
Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction,
The Persecution of Quakers

Skorffild James 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Skorfield James 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Skurfylde James 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Skyrme John 4 August 1792 **Haverfordwest** **Mason** Offence Conspiring to
augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1s/6d per day.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Bateman Robert, esq.** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts***
1730-1830

Sloper Susanna 1835, September. 29 .**Susanna Sloper** of **Narberth**,
spinster, **William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Surrender of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**.
Slebech Estate and Family Records

Smart ? 1596 **Mr** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Smarte ? 1596 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539–1660.**

Smethe William 1539 September 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539–1660.**

Smith Henry July 16th, 1613 Freemason, was buried . **St Mary's Haverfordwest register**

Smith John 1663? Dec 28 **St Thomas Haverfordwest** Rector of **St Thomas Haverfordwest** vice **John Parry** deceased (*13 Chas II p 47 No112*) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb* 1886

Smith John 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Smith Thomas 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Smyth John 1662 Oct 15 Rector **St Thomas Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Smyth Richard 1488, 8 May .

To all and singular etc. **Hugh** etc

Whereas we etc. to whom sole and entire the right of conferring the grammar schools in our city and diocese of **St David's** as well of right as of custom is well known to pertain, have appointed our beloved in Christ **Richard Smyth** master in arts, chaplain in our **Church** of the blessed **Mary** , **Haverford**, of our diocese, to be master of the grammar schools in the said **Haverford** and to rule the same grammar schools, and to inform unlearned youths in grammar and the other liberal sciences, by the tenour of these presents, therefore, we inhibit and admonish, once, twice, and thrice, that no one put under or subject to us by diocesan right dare contrary to this our appointment to rule such schools in the said town of **Haverford** and any place within a circumference of seven miles of the same town without obtaining the licence of the aforesaid master, or in any wise whatsoever presume to attempt anything about the premises to the prejudice of the aforesaid Master **Richard**, under pain of contempt and the greater excommunication to be pronounced against contemnners and violators of our present appointment.

In witness whereof etc. d in our manor of **Lamphey** 8 May in the year etc.

Smythe Richard 1599-1601 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Smythe Richard 1596 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Somer William 1589-1591 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sommers Richard 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sotton John 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sottonn Lewes 1593 1591 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Souton Lewys 1583 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Sparks Richard 24 July 1706 gent alderman of **Haverfordwest** lease of the rectory of Uzrnaston.

Spencer, ? 1582 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Spriggs Ann Elizabeth October 3 1848 of **Pembroke Dock** and **James Thomas** of **Haverfordwest** married by licence **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock.**

Spurren Jane 1653 March 31 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Starke John 1564 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Stepneth Albane 1592 July 14 . **Haverfordwest.**

George Owen, Albane Stepneth and John Ap Rees --To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons And Owen Philipps Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, **Thomas Ap Richard**, Clerk, **Parson** Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, and **George Owen**, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us and other directly whereby we are willed and required to inform ourselves of all

places within this county of Pembroke where in times past there have been pilgrimages images or offerings whereunto as their lordships are informed divers sorts of people do use to repair as well in the night season as other times of the day, and that in great numbers, and that we should cause those idolatrus and superstitious monuments to be pulled down A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well**. **Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85**

Stepneth Alban 1596 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepney Alban 1591 November 1 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.1605
High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Stepneth John 1649 52 Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepneth ? 1600 Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepnethe ? 1585 Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepney John 1636 Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepney John 1651 September 26 Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepney John 1659 December 9 Sir bart Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stepney Lady 1636 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Steven Gryffith 1595 labourer Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stibbens John 1651 52 March 1 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stibbens John 1651 September 26 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stibbins John dead 1652 November 12 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Stibbins John gent 1651 October 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Stokes John 1768, May 24 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow,**Thomas Barzey** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **Arnolds Hill**, parish of **Slebech**. Rent £4 annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1763, June 13 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Thomas George** of Moleston, parish of **Narberth**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of the messuage and lands called west Atheston and another messuage in the parish of **Robeston Wathan**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1760, Oct. 13 .**William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq.,**David Cousins** of Deeplake, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman,**John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Deeplake and Smith's tenement, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Richard Thomas** of the parish of **Newton**, yeoman,**John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of **Newton** and three fields in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1760, Oct. 6 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq.,**Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper. **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1761, Jan. 3 .**William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq.,**John Evan** of the parish of **Minwear**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman,**John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Joseph Thomas** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John 1769, May 19 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David John Rees** of the parish of Penrith, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Castle Kingkoed**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes John Lort 1st August 1811 Scotchwell. **John Lort Stokes** was born at Scotchwell, **Haverfordwest** in 1812, became one of the greatest hydrographic surveyors of the nineteenth .century. He charted much of the Australian coast and made the first important surveys of New Zealand since **Cook**.'

He was the second son of **Henry Stokes** of Scotchwell and **Anne**, daughter of **George Phillips** MD and grand-daughter of **John Lort** of **Prikeston**. His grandfather, **John Rees**, assumed the name **Stokes**, the family originally hailing from **Roch Castle**. **John Lort Stokes** entered the Royal Navy as a first class volunteer in HMS Prince Regent 120 at Sheerness on 20 September 1824. This was to be his first and only experience of a big ship. The following year he transferred into the brig HMS Beagle and first went to sea on 2 February 1826. He was to remain in the Beagle for the whole of her next three Commissions, rising in those 18 years through all the ranks to commander and to be her Captain. His first five years in the ship, 1825 to 1830, were spent surveying Patagonia and the Magellan Straits He joined H.M.S. Beagle as a 14 year old midshipman and was appointed to its command in 1848. In 1831 **Charles Darwin** sailed on the Beagle and became its naturalist and shared quarters with **Stokes**. His published works included the two-volume Discoveries in Australia and he was largely responsible for changing the name of Van Diemens Land to Tasmania.

Stokes Thomas 1760, Oct. 20 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **James Prickett** of the parish of **Slebech**, blacksmith **Thomas Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebech. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stokes Thomas 30-Jun1800 ---**Morgan Thomas** **St Issells** Infant playing near the water engine of **Thomas Stokes** on **St Issells Hill** got caught between crank iron of beam and pillar block died instantly ***Inquest report***

Stradlen Edward 1591 **Sir Haverfordwest** ***Records 1539—1660***

Suard Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** ***Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb*** 1879

Suhard Richard 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford*
—*charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Suhard Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford*—
charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

Sullivan Dennis **Haverfordwest** Labourer Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling to
Margarert Davis. 28 October 1795 Second count of uttering to **William Walters**.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Lewis William** Verdict No true bill. *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Summers James 1800 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest**
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Summers William 22 February 1823 **Haverfordwest** Gent, Offence Assault in the
Billiard Room, **Haverfordwest**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Mathias, Thomas** gent, *Before*
the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Surman Thomas 27 July 1756 the younger **Prendergast** Offence Breaking and
entering closes in order to catch and destroy fish in the Dungleddau river and tReading down and
consuming grass. **Haverfordwest** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sutton John mercer 1539 September 1539 40 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539--1660.

Sutton John 1546 November 17 the elder mercer **Haverfordwest Records**
1539--1660.

Sutton John 1539 40 gent Mayor 1541 July 31 September 25 1546 November
17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Sutton Lewis 1585 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Symmons Ann 1773, Aug. 4-5 **Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest**, widow of **George**
1063

Barlow of Slebech, John Symmons of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only Child of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and **Counsel Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 tenant Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* ..stewardships of **Pembroke** and of **Haverford** Fine Roll 18 **Edward II** m 6 Cal pp 334 5 1325 March 2 **Pembroke** Fine Roll 18 **Edward II** m 6 The Tower London. 29 September 1326 to 17th November 1326 steward of **Pembroke** Estate Accounts earldom **Pembroke** 1326 1327 m 11 **Pembroke** Steward 1331 Feb 4 Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230 .1331 Steward of **Pembroke** Pipe Roll 6 m 31. 1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 .. steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 **Westminster**. I P M C **Edward II** Files 84 and 85

Symond William 1583 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Symons Thomas 1596 of Martell **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Symyns ? 1597 **Mr** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synet Edward 1 September 1595 carpenter **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synet Mathew 1599 -1600 one of the collectors **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synet Matho 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synett Mathew 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synett Mathew 1597 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synett Mathew 1593 Churchwarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Mathew 1593 collector for the poor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Roger 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Roger 1597 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Roger 1595 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Edward 1596 carpenter **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett John 1630 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett John 1632 April 20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett John 1632 April 20 – From **Haverfordwest Records**. Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, Signed

Thomas Canon, mayor, **William Baetman**, **William Meyler**, **William Bouren**, **Roger Bevans**, **William Canon**, **John Synnett**, **John Gibbon**, **William Williams**, **Nicholas**

Synnett John 1633 October 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett John 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett John 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Synnett Mathew 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Synnett	Mathew	1613 November 22		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Synnett	Mathew	1613 December 16	mercier	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Synnett	Mathewe	1595	bailiff	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Synnett	Mathewe	1597	chamber reeve	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Synnett	Roger	1596		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Synnett	Roger	1593	sergeant	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Tailor	Richard	1546 November 17		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Tancke	Arnold	1609 October 23		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Tancke	Arnold	1593	bailiff	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanceed Tancred or Tankard of Haverfordwest

was **Castellan** of **Haverford**, and was probably one of the original **Flemish** settlers.

Tancred Tanceed, Tankard Castellan of Haverford,1130 was probably one of the original **Flemish** settlers see also **Fitz Tancred**

Fitz Tancred Tancard Richard 1130 surviving son of **Tancred** .outlived his elder brothers and inherited. Documents record him as being **Lord** and governor of **Haverfordwest** 1171and **Lord** and governor of **Haverford** 22 March 1188.

Fitz Tancred Tancard Robert- son of **Richard** was the founder of **Haverfordwest** Priory He died in 1213

Tank	Arnold	1592		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Tank	Arnold	1600		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tank Arnold 1611 September 13 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tankard William 1577 May 14 Lewelston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief --rent 6d"*Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Tanke Arnold 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke Arnould 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke Arnould 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke Hugh 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke ? 1582 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke ? 1582 **Mr deputy mayor Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**
.

Tanke Thomas 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tanke Thomas 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tankerd James 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tasker Mary 1684 endowed a school for girls in **Haverfordwest.**

Tasker Mary 1684 .of **Castle Pill Steynton** daughter of **Thomas Howard** of Flether Hall **Rudbaxton** bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest**

Tasker William 1657-8 January 16 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tasker William	1748 Mar 18	Perpetual Curates St Martins	Haverfordwest
<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons.</i>			
Tayllor John	1594	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Tayllor Otewell	1557 April 27	Merchant reeve	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Tayllor Richard	1557 April 27	Merchant	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Taylor ?	1563	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor John	1600	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor Otewell	1567 October 17	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor Otwell	1553-58	Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897	
Taylor Richard	1539- 40	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor Richard	1541 July 31	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor Richard	1560 December 20	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	
Taylor Richard	1539 September 25	mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Taylor Richard	1540 November 8	mercier	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Taylor Thomas	1640	bargeman	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Anthony	1653 March 5	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.	

Thomas Arnold	1648	of Haverfordwest for Llangwathan? <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Thomas Arnold	1655 56 February 22	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1655 56	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1656 April 7	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1651 September 26	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1649 52 alderman	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1659 December 9 alderman	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Arnold	1657 8 March 16 mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas Axnold?	mayor	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas David Lands	1553-58	Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed <i>Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897</i>
Thomas David	1582	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas David	1539- 40 January 24 pewterer	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Thomas David Sodomy, Haverfordwest	October 1807 Prosecutor Pheneas Hodson	Haverfordwest Yeoman/militiaman Offence <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>

Thomas David 21 June 1809 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman/militiaman Offence Sodomy, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas David**, Pont-faen, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Dorothy born 17 Dec 1806 **Keeson Pembrokeshire** died 5 Mar 1840 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Lallis, Richard** on 11 May 1830 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Elizabeth 1 April 1805 **Haverfordwest** Widow Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty, hindering him in his duty of securing smuggled gin from prisoner and the attempted rescue of the same. Second count of riotous behavior. Gin had been hidden in a dungHill **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Smith, John** excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Henry 25 September 1771 **Haverfordwest** Mariner Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with his wife. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Jones William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Hopkin 1613 December 16 feltmakers **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Thomas James 1900 **Mrs Rock House, Haverfordwest** *Arch Camb* 1900

Thomas James born 11 Apr 1822 **Hayscastle Pembrokeshire** died 28 Dec 1903 Samaria Oneida County Idaho Married to **Rowlands, Elizabeth** on 1 Apr 1849 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire** Married to **Phillips, Dorothy** on Abt. 1855 at **Pembrokeshire** According to his biography **James Thomas** came to **America** in 1860 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas James 1805 Feb 25 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Thomas James 1 June 1796 Gent. **Haverfordwest** Offence Assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Davies James** gent Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas James 28 April 1806 **Haverfordwest** Clergyman Offence Assault, 1070

Haverfordwest Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas James October 3 1848 of **Haverfordwest** and **Ann Elizabeth Spriggs** of **Pembroke Dock** married by licence **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock.**

Thomas Jane born 10 Apr 1838 Merlins Bridge **Haverfordwest** died 6 Oct 1918
Lochan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on Abt. May 1867 aboard the **Palmyra** Arrived in New York on
May 1867 Married to **Jones, Evan** on 9 Jan 1857 at Swansea, **Glamorganshire** *Mormon Records
for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas John 1676, September. 13 .**John Thomas** of the town and county of
Haverfordwest, esq., **William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Midlesex, esq., and **Herbert Perrott** of
the Middle Temple, London, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, bart., the grandson and heir of
John Barlow late of Slebetch, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and
lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called White **Ley**, land called
Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Thomas John born 14 Sep 1804 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 11 Sep
1875 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the **John Bright** Arrived in New
York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to **Richards, Mary** on 29 Sep 1844 at **Haverfordwest,**
Pembrokeshire. With **John** and **Mary Richards / Thomas** on the "**John Bright**" were their
five children **Jane, Thomas** age 26 **Matthew, Thomas** age 19 **Ruth, Thomas** age 16 **Hannah,**
Thomas age 11 and **Joseph, Thomas** age 2. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas John Edward born 31 Jul 1858 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 10 Jan 1949
Salt Lake City Utah Buried in Paradise, Cache County, Utah Left Liverpool on 14 May 1862 aboard
the **William Tapscott** Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to **Obray, Annie Shelton** on 3
Apr 1884 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas John 25 February 1749 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Theft from a
shop of silver watches, horse pistols and silver spurs. Prisoner 'very young'. **Haverfordwest**
Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas John 1583 a joiner **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**
1071

Thomas John 1596 -7 **Baker Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas John 1640 chapman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Joseph Rowland 28 Jul 1852 born **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Thomas Joseph 1767, Aug. 21 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Joseph Thomas** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of **Slebech**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Thomas Lewis 1539-40 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Lewis 1539 September 25 mercer 1540 November 8 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Mary 25 September 1771 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with her Husband. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Jones William** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Thomas ? 1812 **Mr** Surgeon The County Goal **Haverfordwest** **State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq..**

Thomas Rees 1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Rees 1589 tinker **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Rees 1594 tinker **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Rees 1593 Tucker **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Reese 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Rice 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Richard 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Thomas Richard 1591-1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Thomas Richard 1599-1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Richard 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow,**Richard Thomas** of the parish of **Newton**, yeoman,**John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent.Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of **Newton** and three fields in the parish of **Narberth**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Thomas Richard 1598 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Richard 1591 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Thomas Richard 1600 mercer bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Richard 1593 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Richard 30 April 1811 **Haverfordwest** Shoemaker Offence Assault on **James Hunt, Rosemarket**, by beating him with stones, No indictment, **Haverfordwest Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Thomas Richarde 1592 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Rise 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Ruth born 2 Jan 1850 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 20 Aug 1909 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the **John** Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Brewster, **George** Washington on 16 Jul 1867 at Salt Lake City, Utah parents **John and Mary Richards, Thomas Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Thomas Ryse 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1582 3 January 1589/90 January 8 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1588 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1588 chamberlain **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1613 December 16 feltmaker **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1589 pewterer chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Thomas 1582 reeves of the chamber **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1609 October 23 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 1613 December 16 1617 April 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 4 August 1792 **Haverfordwest Mason** Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Bateman Robert, esq.** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas William 1605 September 27 Chamber Reeve **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 475.**

Thomas William 1812 .Chaplain The County Goal **Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild esq.**

Thomas William 1617 September 24 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1632 April 13 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1600 bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1605 September 27 Chamber Reeve

Sir James Perrott Mayor To **William Thomas** Chamber Reeve appointed for the Town And County Of **Haverfordwest.**

For as much as **William Walter Alderman**, has disbursed divers sums of money towards the repair of the **Church** windows and the conduit and for minister's wage and for divers other necessary uses and services within the said town, the particulars whereof doth appear by his account and amount to the sum of eleven pounds nine shillings eleven pence, these are to will and authorise you upon sight hereof to satisfy and pay unto the said **William Walter** the said sum of £11 9s. 11 1/ 2d. out of the moneys by you collected of the chamber rents due in the said town, and this warrant shall be your sufficient discharge for so much.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 475.

Thomas William 1611 September 13 esq. mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1599 1600 late bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1596 1600 pewterer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William 1594 weaver **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas Williame 1595 weaver **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Thomas William Rowland born 15 Nov 1854 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 11 Apr 1936 Rexburg Madison Idaho Buried in Sa**Maria**, Oneida County, Idaho Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Man**Chester** Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **John, Eleanor Lloyd** on 25 Dec 1874 at Sa**Maria**, Oneida, Idaho *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas William 1591 weaver **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tom **Samuel** 1640 **Miller,** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Touker John On 3 December in the year abovesaid at **Haverford** the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Sir John Touker**, chaplain, to the vicarage of the parish **Church of Wyston** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Hogge** last vicar of the same, and pertaining to the presentation of brother **Walter Grendon**, prior of the Hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc. and instituted him etc.

Tregoz Johanne 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford*
—*charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb* 1879

Trewerth Nycolas 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tucker ? Mr 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tucker Thomas 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tucker Thomas 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Tucker William 1727 Dec 18 **Haverfordwest?** relation of **Sir Arthur Owen's**, wife. *OttLey MS 510*

Turnour William 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Turbeville R 1818 died **Haverfordwest** and Ewenny Abbey Glamorgan
Eldest brother of General **Sir Thomas Picton** Changed his name to his mothers maiden name on inheriting her families estates said to be descended on his mothers side from **Sir Richard**

de Turbeville one of **William** the Conquerors Knights and who founded Eweny Abbey *Cambrian Register Vol3 1818*

Tyle Matthew 1536 **Haverfordwest**"- from Hen **Catharne**,**Matthew Tyle** and **Lewis David** ?21" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Tynker Rice 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vaghan Robert 1592 July 14 . **Haverfordwest**.

George Owen, Albane Stepneth And **John Ap Rees** To **Robert Vaghan, John Garnons** And **Owen Philipps** Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, **Thomas , Ap Richard**, Clerk, **Parson** Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, and **George Owen**, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**.

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well**.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

Valle John 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Valle Thomas 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vall John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vall Thomas 1591-1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Valle John 1592 September 27 tailor age 80 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Valle Thomas 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vare Thomas 1582 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vaughan John 13 September 1911 of Cuckoo, **Haverfordwest**.**Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph** headlines “Terrible Double Murder. Crippled **Husband’s** Awful

revenge. Blows up Sleeping Wife and **Child** and Himself Received Mortal Injuries.” **John Vaughan** of Cuckoo, **Haverfordwest**, the crippled **Husband** of a reputedly unfaithful wife, had written in a notebook “JaS **Lewis** done all this, JaS **Lewis** caused all this. Hang him, hang him.” On another **Page**, of the notebook was an order for gelignite. The newspaper, after giving an account of the explosion at Cuckoo where **John Harries** had poisoned two wives just over one hundred years earlier, commented “a fit of mad jealousy on the part of the **Husband** is responsible for this horrible deed”. **John Vaughan**, because of his disability, was unable to remove himself in time after lighting the fuse which ignited the gelignite and was killed by his own bomb. (His wheel chair got stuck in the mud outside the door – One story suggests that JaS **Lewis** was actually upstairs with the wife but escaped out of the window – and that it was common for him to go upstairs with the wife while the **Husband** was chairbound with his war injuries downstairs

Vaughan Mary 1771 of Tre-cwn was one of the early members of the **Haverfordwest Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel founded in 1771 and her entire family regularly attended service there. **Vaughan** of **Trecwn** 1791 estate worth between £1000 and £2000 per year.

Vaughan ? 1589 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vaughan Nicholas 1600 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vaughan Rice 1630 sheriff 1632, April 20, 1633 October 15, 1634 May 23, **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vaughan Richard 1577 sub-Vice-Admiral, **Haverfordwest Records Arch Camb** 1899

Vaughan William 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Vaughan William 1 December 1798 **Haverfordwest** Paper maker Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Davies George Newport**, mariner Verdict No true bill?. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Vawer Jenkyn 1600 1609 October 23 1613 14 March 21 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vawer Jenken January 29th, 1614 was buried in the **Church** He was the brother of the **William** Vawer, of Bristol, who founded the "Blackcoat Charity," **St Mary's Haverfordwest** register

Vawer ? 1655 October **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Vawer Thomas 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Vawer William 1600 deed towards the support of six decayed burgesses
Haverfordwest 1607 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.&Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Venabells Humffre 1585 1596 1599 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Verry John 1600 of Wynstred **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Veyser ? 1596 **Mr heirs Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voile ? 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Volfe Morgan 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyell Morgan 1582- 3 January 11 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyell Morgan 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyell ? Mr 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyell Thomas , 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyle David 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed

Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Voyle J 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Voyle	John	1539-40	1540 November 8	1541 July 31	Haverfordwest
<i>Records 1539—1660</i>					

Voyle John 1567 October 17 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**
 Started a mine for silver at **St Brides Bay** had son in law **Sir Thomas , Cannon**

Voyle John 1567 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Voyle John 1539 September 25 mercer 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Voyle Morgan 1582 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyle Morgan 1596 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 burgess 1618 April
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Voyle Otewell 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Voyle Owen 1539 September 25 friezer 1540 November 8 1541 July 31
Haverfordwest *Records 1539—1660*

Wade John 1589 November 14 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wade John 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wade John 1630 July 30 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wade John 1640 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wade ? 1597 **Mr** the clerk of the Council **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wall Baldon Balwine 1591 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wall Baldwine 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wall Phillip 1636- 40 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wall Phillip 1649- 52 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wall Phillipp 1659 mayor 1661 January 4 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walle Baldon 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walle Baldoun 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walle Ballwine 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walle Boldone 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walle Phillip 1655 - 57 1657 July 3 1657 May15 1653 March 31 1656 May 31 1655 October 1656 April 7 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wallsh Thomas 1546 November 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Family of **Haverfordwest, Roch, Dale** and **Rosemarket**

Walter John 1509? father of **Morris Walter** and **Husband** of **Alson Mendus**
He or his father was Approver and Chancellor of **Pembroke** and west **Haverford** until 1509 His

father was also called **John Walter** .

Walter John 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter John 1581 of **Roch Castle** had a son **Walter William** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** 1581 and 1597 He had an elder son **Morris Walter** *Arch Camb* 1904

Walter Morris 1593 of **Haverfordwest** married **Jane Warren** had a son **William Walter** born about 1561 **Morris** died in 1593 and was buried at **St Mary's** **Haverfordwest** on the 27 **June** 1593 His father was **John Walter** and mother **Alson Mendus** of **Fishguard**. **Morris** was **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** 1579 and 1587

Walter Moris 1582- 3 January 11 1588 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Walter Morice 1585 -1592 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..**

Walter Morris 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Morris 1588 1589 1591 -- mayor 1586 7 January 20 then mayor 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Morris 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire* -Rev **James Phillips** *Arch Camb* 1897

Walter Morris 1577 May 14 **Stainton** Rainsbottom **Hill** –free tenant – in **Roch** there was a family of the name of **Holmes** who settled in **Haverfordwest** and took the name of **Walter**- from him was descended **Richard Walter** of **Roch Castle** sheriff in 1657.

Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Walter William 1581 was the son of **John Walter** of **Roch Castle**. **William Walter** was twice married, each time to a widow. His first marriage was to **Alice** whose first Husband had been **John Dolben**, of **Haverfordwest**. By him she had one son, **William Dolben**, **Bishop**-designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son **John Dolben** was

Bishop of Rochester and Archbishop of York 1683-1686. His second wife was **Alice Middleton**, daughter of **Sir Hugh Middleton** her brother **Charles Middleton** married **Catherine Bateman** daughter of **Richard Bateman** of **Haverfordwest**.-- **Alice's** daughter, **Jane Dolben**, married **Richard Wogan**, of **Boulston Arch Camb** 1904

Walter William 1611 May 18 Will of **William Walter** of the parish of **St. Mary**, **Haverfordwest**, alderman. His wife was **Alice Middleton** . 1593. mayor 1591 1592 1597 **Merchant** 1588 1589 1591 1593 .mercier chamber reeve 1596 mercer collector of the chamber rent 1585 gent 1589 1591 1596 . 1582 3 January 11 1588 1592 1597 1609 October 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Walter William about 1561 of **Haverfordwest** of **Roche Castle** married **Jane Lagharne** of **St Brides** about 1585 **St Brides?** leased several areas of land and buildings around **Steynton** and **Rosemarket** previously the chantries His will was dated 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616 Had several children ---His father was **Morris Walter** and mother **Jane Warren** --**Jane Lagharne** of **St Brides** born about 1565 probably at **St Brides?** Had several children

Walter William 1591 married **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter Mary 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter Elizabeth 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter George 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter ? Born Abt 1650 at **Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales, Wales**

Walter ? 1587 **Mr Merchant** 1589 1597 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter ? 1636 **Mrs Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Jane 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Jane 1657 May 15 widow **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Morgan 1630 scriptor, sheriff 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Moris 1554 October 20 shoemaker sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Morrice 1591- 1596 for his grave and bells 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Walter Roger 1611 September 13 mercer 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16 burgess 1618 April mayor 1617 April 25 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Walter Roger 1636-9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Thomas 1582 late sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Thomas 1588 Tanner 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Thomas 1589 Tucker 1591 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1651 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1651 October 1651 September 26 3 1655 November 16 1655 56 1656 7 March 20 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 8 February 1657 May 15 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1657 June 5 1657 July 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1657 June 19 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1605 September 27 alderman-- **Sir James Perrott** Mayor To,,
William Thomas Chamber Reeve appointed for the Town And County Of **Haverfordwest.**

For as much as **William Walter** , **Alderman**, has disbursed divers sums of money towards the repair of the **Church** windows and the conduit and for minister's wage and for divers other necessary uses and services within the said town, the particulars whereof doth appear by his account and amount to the sum of eleven pounds nine shillings eleven pence, these are to will and authorise you upon sight hereof to satisfy and pay unto the said **William Walter** the said sum of £11 9s. 11 1/2d. out of the moneys by you collected of the chamber rents due in the said town, and this warrant shall be your sufficient discharge for so much.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 475.

Walter William 1659 July 1 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1582 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1657 May 15 esq. alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1649, 52, 53, mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1651 October 31 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter Willyam 1588 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1585 -91 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1582 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1581 November 10 mercer late mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1600 **Merchant Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walter William 1604 July 20 **Haverfordwest** "Henry Saunders and **William Moore** undertook to deliver at his house, eight Bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, " **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"**

Walter William 1604 July 20 **Haverfordwest** " Alderman of the town and brother of **Moris Walter**, the ancestor of the **Walters of Roch Castle**" **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"**

Walters Roger 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Walters William 1866 of **Haverfordwest** JP **High Sheriff** - a banker at **Haverfordwest**

Waltir John 1546 November 17 corviser **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Waren Lewis 1487, 22 September .On 22 September as above, at **Lantfey**, the Rev. father aforesaid granted licence for **William** Batemon of the town of **Haverford** and **Lewis Waren** of the said town to have an oratory anywhere within the diocese of **St David's** so that any chaplain may celebrate masses for them when required

Waren Thomas 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warloe Water 1655 -56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren Edward 1645 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Warren Jane 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren Jane married **Morris Walter** of **Haverfordwest** she was the daughter of **William Warren** of Trewern

Warren Jennett 1596 burial **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.**

Warren John 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren John 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Warren John 1630 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 9
1638. **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren John 1632 April 13 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren John 1613 November 22 gent burgess 1618 April **Haverfordwest
Records 1539--1660.**

Warren John 1600 sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren John 1612 October 10 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Warren ? 1596 **Mr** burial **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren Thomas 1589 ChurchWarden 1591 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--
1660..**

Warren Thomas 1596 his great house in the Highe Streate **Haverfordwest
Records 1539--1660.**

Warren Thomas in 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Warren William 1591-1600 October 1 . **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Warren William 1604 **Nevern** "of Trewern in the parish of **Nevern**, esq.,sued by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff, for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604" "**William Warren** was the son of **Mathias Warren** of Trewern, by **Elizabeth Catharne** his wife" **Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

Warren William 1592 esq. **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**
Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213 1600 October 1.

Warren William of **Longridge Pembrokeshire** --daughter married **Francis Edwardess**, M.P for **Haverfordwest** and was grandmother of **William Edwardess Lord Kensington 1777-1852 Eminent Welshmen 1908**

Warryn Thomas 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.** **Waryn Thomas 1595 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Water Roger 1585 mayor 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Waters ? 1596 **Mr** mayor late mayor 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Waters ? 1600 **Mrs** **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Waters Roger 1587 chamber reeve **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wates Watkyn 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Watkins Thomas 1655 56 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Watt Symond 1539- 40 January 24 of **Millford Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Watters Roger 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Watters Wr 1593 late mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wattes Watkine 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Watts John 15 March 1800 **Haverfordwest** Gent. Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Mathias David, Haverfordwest**, gent. Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Watts Thomas 1843 Oct 7 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Watts Thomas 1861 **Rev of Haverfordwest** " I have never heard language which could, for Vileness and indecency, be at all compared with that used by the women of **Llangwn**"

Waxe Edward 1593 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Web Elizabeth 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Webb Jevan 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** ex bailiff- Inquire into cases of
“concealed Lands ***Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897***

Webb John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Glover – ex sheriff- Inquire into
cases of “concealed Lands ***Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897***

Webb John 1633 December 13 the son of **Richard Webb** deceased Yeoman
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Webb Lewis 1587-1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Webb	Lewis	1595-1597	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..
Webb	Lewis's	1596 boy	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	Richard	1613 October 2	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	Richard	1633 December 13 deceased Yeoman	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	Richard	1594 tailor	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	Watkin	1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	Watkin	1591	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..
Webb	Watkin	1596	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webb	William	1592 crier	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webbe	David	1589	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webbe	David	1593	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webbe	David	1595	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Webbe	John	1651 payment of 2s. to, " for keeping the swyne off the Streets".	Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 Arch Camb 1895
Webbe	Lewes	1593 glazier	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Webbe Richard 1593 tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Webbe Watkin 1582 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Webbe William 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Weller ? 1582 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Welshe Philip 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Welshe Thomas 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wesley John 1763 held the living and took services at **St Daniels Wesleyan Methodists Wesley Square Chapel** preached at the cross in the centre of **Tenby** . preached in **Haverfortwest** 14 times the last in 1790. **Pembroke History.**

Wheeler John 1640 **Butcher Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wheeler John 1651 September 26 **Butcher Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Wheeler William 1719 esq. of **Haverfordwest High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Whit John 1599-1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Whit John 1597 Tanner **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

White David Hyrum born 31 Oct 1860 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 16 Oct 1941 Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to **Lawson, Harriet Margaret Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

White, Henry 1651 *Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652,*Arch Camb* 1895

White Jane born 28 Oct 1839 **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 4 Jan 1913 Left Liverpool on 11 May 1860 aboard the **William Tapscott** Arrived in New York on 15 Jun 1860 Married to miles, **Edward David** on 8 Feb 1860 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White John 1593 gent tanner late sergeant 1600 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

White John 1618 April burgess **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

White John 1630 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

White Martha Jane born 15 Jan 1863 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 15 May 1939 Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White William Llewellyn born 31 Oct 1858 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** died 28 Feb 1917 Salt Lake City Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to **Egbert, Louisa** Corilla on 1 Mar 1917 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Whithe Owen 1539 September 25 tailor 1539 40 1540 November 8 mortuus est 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Whitt ? 1591 he is departed **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Whyt David 1583 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Whyte John 1593 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Whythe Owen 1532 **Haverfordwest** *Misc book no 151 ff 31*

Wilken Tho 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin Griffith 1653 March 5 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin Griffith 1640 glover **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin John 1633 December 13 tiler **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin Thomas 1655 1655 October 1656 7 March 20 1657 8 mercer 1657 May 15 March 16 1657 May 15 1655 56 February 22 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 8 January 16 1657 **June 5 1657 June 19 1657 October 30 gent 1659 December 9 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660. Wilkin Thomas died 1660 May 26 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**

Wilkin Thomas 1633 December 13 the son of **John Wilkin** tiler **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin William 1593 tanner **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin John 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkin William 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkinge Williame 1595 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkins Thomas 1657 July 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilkins Thomas 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams D E 1897 Aug **Lawhaden** **Rev -Local Committee Annual Meeting**

at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Williams H W 1897 Aug **Solva** Local Committee Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Williams R T P 1897 Aug **Haverfordwest** Local Committee Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Williams Council 1767 of Hermon's **Hill Haverfordwest High Sheriff of**
Pembrokeshire

William Daniel 17 June 1802 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Fortune, Francis** gent. Verdict No true bill. **Before the**
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

William Doritie 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Ellen 1589 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Ellenn 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Howell 1589/90 January 8 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Jane 25 September 1771 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Riot and
assault. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Jones William** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts**
1730-1830

Williams John 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of **Sir John Perrot** and servant-
ex bailiff- Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands" **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev**
James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

William Long ? 1587 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Phillips 1599 1600 late bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Richard 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Richard 1554 October 20 mercer bailiff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William ? 1594 Sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

William Yevan 1585 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williame Richard 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williames Elinge 1595 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Benjamin 4 August 1792 **Haverfordwest Mason** Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Bateman Robert**, esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams David 1618 April tailor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Edmund taken at a meeting in the House of **William Bateman Haverfordwest**, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Williams Herbert 1657 July 3 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Williams Humphry September 1662 arrested in the street when going to a meeting in **Haverfordwest**. Imprisoned for some days, April 1663. Imprisoned for appearing at **Pembrokeshire** Assizes with his hat on, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Williams James 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16

Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Williams James 1613 November 22 gent burgess 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Williams James 1617 April 25 sheriff **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Joseph 25 February 1749 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Theft from a shop of silver watches, horse pistols and silver spurs. Prisoner 'very young'. **Haverfordwest** Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Williams Jo 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams John 1656 April 7 1656 7 March 20 1657 8 January 16 1657 **June** 5 1657 **June** 19 1657 July 3 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Williams John 29 April 1769 **Haverfordwest** Offence Assault. **Wiston** Prosecutor **David Lloyd** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Williams John 1659 December 9 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams John 1659 July 1 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Morris 4 August 1792 **Haverfordwest** **Mason** Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Bateman Robert**, esq. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Williams Nicholas 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Williams Rebecca 1662 wife of **Humphry** arrested in the street when going to a meeting in **Haverfordwest**. Imprisoned for some days, **The Persecution of Quakers**

Williams Rebecca 1809 of the parish of **St Thomas Haverfordwest** tenant of benefice of St Edrin

Williams Richard 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Richard 1657 8 February 19 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Robert 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Roger 1640 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Roger 1657 November 25 mercer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Thomas 1651 September 26 esq. mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Thomas 1651 May 26 mayor **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams Waldo 30 September 1904 – 20 May 1971 wrote under the **Welsh** Bardic name of Goronwy. Was a **Welsh** language poet He was born at **Haverfordwest**, his father was a primary school teacher and in 1911 was appointed headmaster of **Mynachlogddu** where **Waldo** learned Welsh. He attended the grammar school at **Narberth** and then at Aberystwyth University where he studied English. After graduating in 1926 he trained as a teacher . He married in 1941 but unfortunately his wife died in 1943 **Waldo** in 1953 joined the Society of Friends Quakers and he was a pacifist. During the Korean war refused to pay his income tax. Despite being sent to prison he continued campaigning till the end of compulsory military service in 1963. He stood as a candidate in the 1959 election for the Plaid Cymru party. After serving two terms in prison for non payment of tax he resumed teaching in 1963. He died at **St Thomas 's Hospital Haverfordwest** and was buried in Llandysilio - **Memorial Mynachlogddu.**

Williams William 1648 July13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish **Haverfordwest Castle Arch Camb** 1876 **Page 56**

Williams William 1651 Alderman mayor in 1641 and 1649 rented two houses to the **Corporation** in **St. Martin's** Parish for pest houses **Plaque of Haverfordwest** 6th of October

1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Williams William 1652 March 2nd of the pound died 2st of March . Letties, his wife, and three children died before the end of the month *Plaque of Haverfordwest* 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Williams William 1630 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1649 1651 May 26 1651 September 26 1652 November 15 1655 56 1655 November 16 1657 July 3 1657 **June** 5 1657 **June** 19 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams William 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1679 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest** 1688 Mar 16 Perpetual Curates **St Martins Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Williams William 1649 alderman 1651 October 31 1659 December 9 1659 July 1
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1656- 7 deputy mayor March 20, 1657 May 15 1657 October
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1632 April 13 gent **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williams William 1632 April 20 – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of **St. Maries** are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or Child shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one Bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing the third Bell for the knoll only excepted and account for the same.

Signed **Thomas Canon**, mayor, **William Baetman**, **William Meyler**, **William Bouren**, **Roger**

Bevans, William Canon, John Synnnett, John Gibbon, William Williams Nicholas
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1657 November 25 alderman **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Williarns John 1657 October 30 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wills William 1640 barber **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Willyam Longe 1583 the master beadle **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Willyams David 1588 the Queens Attorney **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wilson ? 1600 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wogan Etheldred 1648 July13 **Haverfordwest** Letter requesting gunpowder to
demolish **Haverfordwest Castle Arch Camb 1876 Page 56**

Wogan Etheldred 1617 April 25 burgess 1618 April **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wogan Etheldred 1630 alderman 1632 April 13 1634 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wogan Etheldred 1649 alderman 1651 September 26 1657 May 15 1656 7 March
20 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wogan John 1592 September 27 of **Milton** esq. **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**
1600 October 1 **John Wogan, Francis Meyrick, John Phillippes, Hughe Butler And William Warren**

To The Mayor And Aldermen Of The Town And County Of **Haverfordwest** .Whereas **John Johnson** of Newe **Castle** upon Tyne, master and owner of the ship named The Danyell, being

pressed lately at Bristoll for the carriage of two hundred soldiers for Her Majesty's service into Ireland, and being enforced by contrary and tempestuous winds to land in this **Haven** of **Milford** made special petition unto us whose names are subscribed for the placing of the said two hundred soldiers in some meet and convenient place during their abode here where they may be relieved with necessary vitual and provision until the wind serve for their passage hence into Ireland, we, considering that there is no place more convenient for the placing of them than the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, where they may be both relieved with vitual and kept best together by those that are officers over them, do therefore pray and entreat you to receive the said soldiers into your said town and to place and divide them according to your directions as in like case you have formerly done. So we refer care hereof unto you, not doubting but you shall be allowed of all such money as you or any of you shall defray herein, as heretofore you have been.

We betake you to God.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213.

Wogan John 1572 .of **Wiston**, high-sheriff of the county **Haverfordwest**
Records Arch Camb 1899

Wogan ? 1539 September 25 **Mr of Wiston** esq. **Haverfordwest Records**
1539--1660.

Wolf Owen 1600 ChurchWarden **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wolff Morris 1600 late sergeant **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wolford Balthazer 1651 52 March 1 gent glover 1651 September 26
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Wolford Balthezer 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 1657 October 30 1657 8 February
1659 December 9 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wollfe Owen 1613 October 2 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Woogan Elizabeth 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Woogan Etheldred 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Woogan John 1591 November 1 of Mylton **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Woolford Balthazar 1649 gent 1652 1655 1656 8 February 19 1656 7 March 20 October 1657 July 3 1659 July 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Woolford Nell August 1662 **Haverfordwest** Committed by the Judge of Assize, to Close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance., ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Worre William 1596 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wougan ? 1591 **Mrs Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wrenford Joshua Booth 1875 Aug 30 Vicar **St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Wright Richard 1731 Mar **Haverfordwest** inoculated a daughter of **Thomas Kymer** There were two Surgeons carrying out Inoculations - They both had Apothecaries Shops A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** ***Internet Archives Pembrokeshire***

Wright Richard 1731 **Roch** inoculated 3 children of **Nicholas Roch** A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire*****Internet Archives Pembrokeshire***

Wydon William dead 1594 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wylam Doryty 1591 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660,**

Wylkyn Thomas 1595 labourer **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

Wynter ? 1592 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.**

York	? Captain	1600	Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Young	Elen	1591	Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660,
Younge	Ellenn	1591	Michaelmas	Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.
Yuunge	John	1655-56		Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Hayscastle

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Hayscastle, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on west Cleddau river, 5½ miles NW of **Clarbeston** road r. station, and 6½ N of **Haverfordwest**. It contains the villages of **Brimstone** and **Ford**; and its post-town is **Wolfs-Castle**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 4,462. Real property, £1,866. Pop., 297. Houses, 62. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of **Brawdy**, in the diocese of **St Davids**. The **Church** is tolerable.

Hayscastle (Hays-Castle) Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839

Hayscastle (HayS-Castle), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 366 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is for the greater part inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of **Brawdy**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial tithes for £30. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Mary** ; and at the small village of **Ford**, in the parish, is a Chapel of ease. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Calvinistic Methodists**; and two or three Sunday schools supported by the dissenters. Several tumuli were formerly discernible, but they have been nearly levelled

Ford - Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839

Ford, a Chapelry, in the parish of **Hayscastle**, union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (N.) from **Haverfordwest**: the population is included in the return for the parish. This Chapelry comprises a small tract lying at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, on the western bank of the Cleddy river, where it is joined by another small stream,

and on the high road between **Haverfordwest** and **Fishguard**. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty; net income, £70; patron, **W. E. Tucker**, esq. of **Pembrokeshire**

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire, J T Evans 1905

Ford. — A Chapel of Ease in the parish of **Hayscastle**. The plate is of pewter and consists of a Chalice, Paten cover, and Credence Paten. On the cup and its cover there are no marks but on both pieces are engraved in script " **Ford** Chapel ". The Credence paten is stamped " Bristol "

St Mary Church:

The nave and chancel are Norman but the latter has been rebuilt. The font is also Norman. The wooden framed windows are all 19c.

Hayscastle St Mary (1861-1863) Grant reason —Reseating /repairs with repairs to roof and walls, including new west window — *Lindey W.H. of Haverfordwest Architect.*

The Parish **Church** dedicated **St Mary RCAM**

This building is a much restored structure, consisting of a nave 37ft by 18ft, chancel 16ft by 11ft 6in, and a Bell-cote above the western gable. The chancel arch is rounded; it has a width of only 5ft. With every appearance of having been constructed at a later period when the east wall (which is 3ft thick) was cut through, and the chancel added. The windows are square with wooden frames. The font is of the cushion type; it has been refaced and spoiled. The bowl is now 22 ½ in square externally; the entire height is 29in. One of the modern roof beams is dated 1811 --Visited 29th September 1920

St Mary's Church, Hayscastle RCAHMW

St Mary's Church, Hayscastle, consists of a nave and chancel. The detail of the chancel arch suggest a twelfth century date, which can be assumed also for the adjacent **Castle** mound. The **Church** was modernised in 1927.J.**Wiles, RCAHMW**, 14 May 2002

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a curacy. There is no valuation of it in the *Valor Eccl.*, but **George Owen**, in his list of churches compiled in 1594, states that the curacy belonged to the vicar of **Brawdy**. It is probable that the vicar of **Brawdy** also served **Hayscastle**, as there appear to be no very early presentations to this curacy. From 1711 down to the present date the same incumbents have held the two livings.

Ford: This is a perpetual curacy (without district assigned), in the parish of **Hayscastle**. It was a small Chapel originally founded about the year 1627 by **Margaret Symmons** of Martel, for the convenience of her tenants living there, who lay at a great distance from the parish **Church** of **Hayscastle**, **Ford** being at the very extremity of the parish. It was consecrated at her instance by

Theophilus Field, then **Bishop of St Davids**, and endowed with a small stipend of two pounds per annum to the minister officiating there, by deed annexed to the **Bishop's** license and confirmation. **John Symmons**, son of the said **Margaret**, in his will enjoins his heir particularly to keep the said Chapel in repair, and pay the stipend he had engaged to do, as likewise does his son **Thomas** in his will enjoin his successor. The Chapel of late years has had such an augmentation to its endowment as to entitle it to Queen **Anne's** bounty.
Fenton's Pem., p. 331.

As appears by the following entry, the Chapel seems to have been rebuilt by **William Knox** of Llanstinar prior to the year 1786.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- **Forde Chapel**. Noviter erecta **William Knox**, esq.. £2 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905 Hayscastle (S. Mary). —

An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover, both pieces carrying the maker's mark only. The cup is a handsome vessel of the **Amroth** type with vertical Reed mouldings and two bands of plain strap-work round the bowl, but the upper band is of a very unusual pattern.

Within the lower one is inscribed "« POCVLVM # ECLESIE •• DE » HAYSCASTELL * 1575 »".

The stem has the customary central knob with fillets and is decorated with intermittent lines.

Height, 6in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam.of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 7 oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the initials " « F . L « " with a scroll above and below. Diam., 3 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.

A Credence Paten quite plain, Hall-marked 1777 with illegible maker's Mark ; diam., 7 in. ; height, 3 in. .

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman and one resident land proprietor.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Brimaston **Hall** at Brimaston Hall [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1820]. Built 1828 Not still open 1993 Brimaston Hall **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1828 in the Vernacular style, with a half-hipped box plan, two storeys and small pane flat-headed windows. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted into two semi-detached houses. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Penybont **Ford** , in Penybont [**Independents**, 1808] still open Dec 2006

Noddfa **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1862, rebuilt in 1875 and rebuilt again in 1924. The present Chapel, dated 1924, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan and outside baptistry. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Blaenllyn **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1843, restored in 1879 and enlarged/rebuilt in 1906. The present Chapel, dated 1906, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan.
RCAHMW, November **2010**

Names connected with Hayscastle

Clergy CCED Brawdy with Haycastle

Davies, Johannes	1680	Vicar
Davies, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Lewis, Erasmus	1694	Vicar
Goze, Ludovicus	1695	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1710	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1720	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1743	Rector
Evans, Lewis	1743	Vicar
Evans, William	1750	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1750	Vac (Death) Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1786	Curate
Meyler , John	1795	Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805	Vicar
Meyler , John	1805	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805	Curate
Wilcock , John	1807	Vicar
Evans , Morgan	1807	Vac Vicar

.....

Field Theophilus 1627 **Bishop of St Davids Hayscastle Ford Pembroke**
Parsons

Griffith Dinah May 11 1829 of **Hayscastle** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill Independent**
Father **William Griffith** cooper no mother listed could be **Hannah** nee **Devonald** baptism by
Davies Daniel

James William March 3 1826 of **Hayscastle** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill**
Independent parents **Thomas James** Laborer & **Amy** nee **Prosfer** or **Prosser**.

Knox William 1786 of **Llanstinan Hayscastle Ford** Acc to **Pembroke**
Parsons

Symmons John 1627 son of **Margaret Hayscastle Ford Pembroke**
Parsons.

Symmons Margaret 1627 of **Martel Hayscastle Ford Pembroke**
Parsons.

Symmons Thomas grandson of **Margaret Hayscastle Ford Pembroke**
Parsons.

Thomas James born 11 Apr 1822 **Hayscastle Pembroke** died 28 Dec 1903
Samaria Oneida County Idaho Married to **Rowlands, Elizabeth** on 1 Apr 1849 at **Haverfordwest,**
Pembroke Married to **Phillips, Dorothy** on Abt. 1855 at **Pembroke** According to his
biography **James Thomas** came to **America** in 1860 **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

Thomas Louisa born 12 Jun 1822 **Hayscastle Pembroke** died 18 Jul 1914
Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Howell William** on Jun 1842 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Mormon Records for Pembroke

Wilcox James March 20 1828 of **Hayscastle** baptized **Penbont Zion Hill**
Independent Parents **Joseph Wilcox** Laborer & **Sarah** nee **Devonald**

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Hayscastle Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Harries Robert **Haycastle** H4

Harries Llewhelin **Haycastle** H2

John Griffith **Haycastle** H

Owen Lawrence **Haycastle** H

Porte Morgan **Haycastle** H

Punch James	Haycastle	H
Perry William	Haycastle	H
Harries Jane , widow	Haycastle	H
Watt Jane widow	Haycastle	H
Harrys Evan	Haycastle	H
Symmyns Margrett	Haycastle	H 2
Watts John , junior	Haycastle	H
Stephen Morgan	Haycastle	H
Owen William	Haycastle	H
Sayse Griffith	Haycastle	H
Watts William.	Haycastle	H
Griffith Thomas , weaver	Haycastle	P
Lewis David	Haycastle	P
Synnett John	Haycastle	P
Griffith Owen	Haycastle	P
Parrott Elenor	Haycastle	P
Amlett William	Haycastle	P
Jenkin Rees	Haycastle	P
Evan Thomas	Haycastle	P
Younge Richard	Haycastle	P

Sites of Interest

RCAM – Ford Camp [Roman?]

About half a mile north west of the hamlet of **Ford** is a small earthwork 80ft by 60ft having slightly rounded Angles. This rectangular enclosure the 6in Ord Sheet marks as a “**Roman** Camp” the thicket of thorns about 100yds to the east is styled “Site of a **Roman** villa”.

The earthwork occupies rising ground above the southern bank of the western Cleddeau (here the boundary between the parishes of **Hayscastle** and **St Dogwells**) with a north westerly slope. The banks are composed of loose stones and soil, and, where fairly perfect have a summit width of 3ft. On the south side the bank rises to a height of from 4ft to 5ft and falls 7ft to an exterior ditch, now much filled up all round the enclosure. The remainder of the rampart averages 4ft in height, with a fall of some 5ft to 6ft to the ditch. Apparently there were two entrances, certainly one to the south east and possibly one to the west. The width may have been 10ft. Visited 5th May 1921.

Ford Camp –Fenton 1811 (Tour p 333)

“The remains of a small earthwork having an entrance into it from two opposite sides as if it had been intersected by a road.” ..its inner surface showed great inequalities, which led him to surmise that buildings of some kind had stood there formerly. It certainly could not be regarded as a strong post from its inconsiderable size and situation lying rather low, which inclined him to think it rather of **Roman** than British construction.

Ford – Roman Villa

100yds east of the camp is what is termed on the 6in Ord Sheet “ Site of **Roman** Villa”

Roman Villa *Fenton* (Tour 1811)

“ In the month of December 1806, a labourer employed in casting down an old hedge found a large number of bricks, proved afterwards from their peculiar form and ornament to be **Roman**: and stones which, on examination seemed to have been in contact with fire. This induced him to dig deeper, when he came to a pit of an oblong square, lined on each side with stone and mortar, about 8ft **Long** and near 6ft high; from each side of the side walls there were two flues springing up to the surface of the ground, elevated to about 45degrees. The mouth of the flues....were worked round with fluted **Roman** brick of about 1 1/8 in thick. There was a great quantity of ashes turned up appearing of culm and wood”

After his personal visit to the spot he adds “ I need not hesitate a moment to pronounce it a bath, part of a **Roman** Villa”.

[*Fenton* was familiar with **Roman** remains, and his evidence may be accepted. Without further excavation it is impossible to say whether the building was a hypocausted dwelling house or a military bath house. If the latter, the fort to which it belonged may have lain in the higher ground to the south and been obliterated by the plough]

In the course of a further examination of this site on the 14th March 1924 when the surface of the ground was clear of vegetation and the soil in the adjoining field had been turned over by the plough, several pieces of slate roofing tiles of distinctly **Roman** appearance were picked up. There can be no doubt that a **Roman** building of some description has occupied the site – **RCAM** 1924

Ford Camp RCAHMW

Site of **Roman** building, noted by *Fenton* (*Tour* through *Pembroke*. (1811), 333-4); building material & surface traces subsequently noted (**St Joseph** 1961 (JRS 51), 131); confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13), 5-22): the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the

villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north-facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west is uncertain. **RCAHMW** 2004.

Norman Motte

c1080, part of the Lanker line of **Castle** mounds, no **Bailey** -- defensive mound thrown up in the first weeks of the Norman invasion. **RCAM**

Barnard's Hill Tumulus

A tumulus lying about 600yds south of **Barnard's Hill**. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed, so far as the bramble and gorse grown surface permits examination. It has a height of 10ft and a base circumference of about 180ft. Both this mound and that of Rhyndaston Fawr are within 100yds of an early road or trackway, which passes through the parish east to west a continuation of the "causeway" of **Camrose** parish whilst **Haycastle** Tump stands close to it – Visited 20th September 1920. **RCAM**

Rhyndaston Fawr Tumulus

About 300yds north west of the farmhouse of Rhyndaston Fawr in a field known as "Tump" are the remains of a rifled tumulus. Its original height may have been from 10 to 12ft; its circumference at base 120ft."Some fine bronze urns were discovered when it was destroyed" (**Pem Arch Survey** c1900) visited 29th September 1920 **RCAM**

Haycastle Tump Roman road?????

This tumulus which when perfect must have been a fine example of its class, stands at the crossing of four roads, the one running due west being marked on the 6in ord sheet at "**Roman** road". Although the tumulus has been much disturbed it still has a height of 12ft with a base circumference of 150ft. An opening has been made on its eastern slope which has exposed, at a depth of about 5ft the massive stone of a probable cist, but does not seem to have disturbed it. A not very likely suggestion has been made that "this fine tump at the head of a so-called **Roman** road, was apparently originally constructed for military purposes and then converted into a burial ground (**Pem Arch Survey**). The adjoining field to the east is known as Parc y Twmpath - Visited 29th September 1920 **RCAM**

Haycastle Tump **RCAHMW**

Haycastle Tump is a much mutilated barrow, measuring c.32m across and 2.0m high. Cremations within urns within cists have been attributed to this site, but not securely; a large, possibly upright stone, observed within the barrow, may have been part of an internal structure. **RCAHMW** J.Wiles 08.05.2002

West Fort Ring

This well preserved circular enclosure is placed 200yds north of Nant y Coy brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of **Hayscastle** and **Trefgarn**. The enclosure occupies a level plateau from which on the south the ground falls sharply to the brook. The surrounding bank measures 180yds This bank increases in height towards the north west to about 4ft, it then falls about 7ft to a ditch 5ft wide having a bank in front as high as the inner bank, with an exterior fall of 3ft to the natural level. To the north east the bank is inconsiderable. The entrance, about 10ft in width is to the east. The bank on either side of the entrance is in-curved for a length of ten ft –Visited 5th May 1921. **RCAM**

Castell Haidd

Closely adjoining the parish **Church** is a somewhat ruined mound, with its surrounding ditch now choked up. The mound, which has a height of some 20ft. is heavily clothed with vegetation. There are no present appearances of a Bailey, though it may be occupied by the buldings of a neighbouring farm –visited 29th September 1920 **RCAM**

Castell Haidd RCAHMW

A motte, tree-covered in 1975, measuring 4.0m high and 36m in diameter, with traces of a ditch to the north and south. There is no trace of a Bailey and the mound has been damaged, possibly by gravel-digging. **St Mary's Church** lies immediately to the south-east. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 14.05.02

St Lawrence Camp RCAHMW

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of **Roman** building material being found here. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 07.05.02

Clyn Ffwrn RCAHMW

A standing stone, 1.4m high by 0.3m. There is no evidence to support local traditions of a cromlech, or stone circle. **J.Wiles** 14.05.02

The site has clearly been re-assessed by more recent fieldwork by the **Dyfed Archaeological Trust**, and is now recorded and scheduled as a Neolithic tomb. **T. Driver**, 27 June 2007.

Trehale stone RCAHMW

Consists of the stump of a standing stone destroyed by blasting, 1.2m high by 0.8m by 0.5m, its sides bearing halves of drill holes.**J.Wiles** 14.05.02

Castle Hill Enclosure *RCAHMW*

A pear-shaped enclosure, 47m by 32m, set on a W facing slope, upon a well defined crest. It is defined by a bank and ditch on the E, uphill side, and rests on natural scarps to the W. J.**Wiles**
14.05.02

Henry's moat

Henry's moat

Iron age earthwork - nearby - upon **Hill** is a Motte and **Bailey** fortress near-the **Church**.

1839 **Henry's moat** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, Lewis

Henry's-moat, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Haverfordwest**; contains 338 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient tumulus in the form of a truncated cone, surrounded by a moat, and in all probability formerly surmounted by a military work, called by the **Welsh Castell Hêndrêv**, or "the **Castle** of the old town." The parish comprises 3166 acres. It is for the greater part enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the portions of unenclosed land, consisting chiefly of heath and turbaries, afford pasturage for sheep, and supply the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The soil is various, being rich and fertile in the lower and cultivated grounds, but in other parts poor and unproductive. The scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; the views over the adjacent country are interesting, and in some instances extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; patron, **W. H. Scourfield**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145; and there is a glebe of about 5¼ acres, valued at £5 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Bernard**, presents no architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in each of them; also a Sunday school held by the **Calvinistic Methodists**, in a dwelling-house. **St. Mary's Well**, about three miles from the **Church**, and within three-quarters of a mile of **St. Mary's Church**, but in this parish, is stated to afford relief to such as are afflicted with rheumatism.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Brynach RCAM**

The **Church** consists of a small nave, chancel, south transept, north porch, and a western Bell cote. A few ancient features were retained in the restoration of 1884. On either side of the low pointed chancel arch are two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the chancel is a plain piscina with circular bowl and drain; also a portion of a slab upon which is carved a plain incised cross within a circle. The font is of the cushion type; the basin 21in square externally and 16in internally by 13 in deep, slopes of a circular shaft on a square base, the total height being 32 in. In the churchyard are the base of a cross, and a boulder which is locally said to have been the fragment of a cromlech. visited 24th September 1914.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.*

The nave and chancel are probably 13c and the south transept is probably 14c but the restoration of 1884 has left no datable features. In the **Church** is a stone from the nearby Chapel which once stood

alongside the nearby holy well.

Acc/to *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

St. Bernard: This rectory from the year 1488 has been in private patronage, and down till 1556 it was in the patronage of the **Wogans** of **Wiston**. **George Owen**, writing in 1594, states that the patron was then **Woogan** of **Wiston** and that the presentation was "in Grossa," that is to say, not

appendant to a manor. By 1621 the patronage was vested in the **Scourfield** family.

Described as Ecclesia de Monte Henrici, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the **King** at

£8. - *Taxatio*.

Ecclesia de Mota Henrici. - Ecclesia ibidem es cellaci-one **Johannis Woogan** armigeri unde Magister **Thomas Woogan** est rector valet eommunibus annis dare 106S. 8d. Inde decima, 10S. 8d. -

Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "livings Discharged":- Mota Henrici alias **Henry's Mote**, alias **Castle Henry R. (St. Bernard)**. J. **Woogan** esq., 1535; **William Seourfield**, esq., 1714, 1763, 1768. Clear yearly value

£22 8s. 4d. **King's Books**, £5 6s. 8d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 7th July, 1784, a faculty was granted for the restoration of **Henry's** moat **Church**.

In a list of Chapels originally built for pilgrimages, but the greater number of which were in ruins "Capell Burnagh in Harisemoat" is mentioned. **Owen's Pem**.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Henry's Mote (S. Brynach). —An **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten cover, measuring 7 in. in height; with the cover, 8 in. The Hall marks indicate the year 1574, the maker's Mark being A H in plain oblong. This maker's Mark is also found at **Morvil**, these vessels bearing the same characteristics as those belonging to that parish. In repairing the rim, the bowl of the **Henry's Mote** chalice has been made about an inch deeper. It is ornamented with two belts, the upper intersecting four times and enclosing the conventional foliation; the lower containing the following inscription " - POCVLVM DE EGLESIE HARY SMOT ". As at **Morvil**, the space between each word is filled in with graceful sprays of foliation, and the knop which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. Beneath the bowl and also on the foot is a band of vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; present depth, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter and weighs 2 oz. 5 dwts. The date " 1574 " is engraved on the foot handle within a decorated circle of strap-work. Two more of these circles appear near the rim.—

A Paten 7 in. in diam., having the Birmingham Hall Mark of 1888 with maker's Mark WS; weight, 70z. 10dwts. The centre is decorated with a cross pattern within a circle, and round the rim is inscribed " Presented to **Henry's Mote Church, Pembrokeshire**, by **Mrs. Charles Pryse** August 1889".

Besides a small electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, 10 in. in diameter, rudely inscribed " H. M." and by the same maker as that of the **Llanycefn** plate, viz. "**William Watkins**".

1851 Henry's moat, Dedicated to St Bernard, Parish Church **Lewis Davies, Curate**
1929 St Brynach & Parish Church (Castle Bythe) Incumbent and Curates; **A W Jones**

Nonconformist Chapels:

1851 Horeb, **Hendrys** moat **Baptist** Erected in 1835 **William John, Ebenezer Eynon**, Deacons

1851 Silo Chapel, Nery's moat Ind Erected in 1842 Day School kept **David Owen**, Siloh, in Tufton – **Castell** Henri Seilo Ind Chapel , restored 1900 still open Dec 2006

The State of Education in Wales 1847

This parish has no residential Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with three farmers paying over £100 per year in rent but no landed proprietor resident who make subscriptions for the maintenance of a school. Labourers are paid 8d a day with food and 1s without food. The moral character is regarded as good. Most of the population can Read but not write and there are about 20 children who have had no schooling. *Information from **Stephen Edwards** Blaen y wern **Henrys** moat.*

Parish of **Henry's** moat - Siloh School This school is held in the **Independent** Chapel by the minister but is open to all without any restrictions. The master spoke English well. The school had not been re-opened since the holidays,. The Chapel contained three tables and fifteen benches but no maps or prints of any description. The scholars were children of farmers and labourers. Many of the latter are very poor. **Wm Morris** Assistant

Names connected with Henry's moat

Clergy CCED

Philipps , Thomas	1611	Rector
Phillipps , Robert	1624	Rector
Williams, Richardum	1675	Rector
Williams, Davidis	1675	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Williams, Richardus	1675	Rector
Williams, Richard	1675	Rector
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Rector
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Thomas , Thomas	1714	Rector
Thomas , Thomas	1721	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Morgan, Georgius	1721	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1732	Rector
Morgan, Georgius	1732	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Pinand, James	1734	Curate

Griffiths, George	1735	Curate
Morgans, John	1739	Curate
Griffith , Samuel	1762	Curate
Bowen , James	1763	Rector
Harries , John	1763	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Bowen , James	1763	Rector
Harris , John	1768	Rector
Bowen , James	1768	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Harris , John	1768	Rector
Williams , James	1788	Curate
Harries , John	1804	Rector
Roch , William	1821	Curate
Roch , William	1821	Rector
Harries , Henry	1821	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Davies , Lewis	1827	Curate

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Corbet William 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin, William Lord of Kernes**, one fee at **Henry's** moat worth £4, and one at Diffraetha (**Llanfyrnach**) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of **Pembroke**, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of **Pembroke, Haverford**, and **Carmarthen**, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of **Lawrenny** and **Begelly** in the barony of **Carew** and a rental at **Ramascastle** in the barony of **Walwyns Castle**. **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,

Scourfield William 1717 Patron **Llysyfran Church** esq. 1714 Patron **Henry's** moat *Bacons Libes Regis Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Scourfield William 1763 Patron **Henry's** moat . 1768 Patron **Henry's** moat *Bacons Libes Regis*.

Woogan J 1535 esq. Patron **Henry's** moat *Bacons Libes Regis*.

Woogan Johannis 1534 .armigeri **Henry's** moat *Valor Eccl*

Woogan Thomas est rector **Henry's** moat *Valor Eccl* 1534.

David	Henry	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Dedwith	Griffith Lewis	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Evan	Richard	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	George O J	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Jenkin	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Lewis	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hugh	Owen	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	David	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	Margarett	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	John	1670	Hooper	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	William	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Evan	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Phillip	1670	Henrismote	H2	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Richard	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	William	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Johnes	Henry	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lawrence	Griffith	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	David	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	David	1670	Henrismote	H2	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	Owen	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice	John	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morice	Richard	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Nicholas	Jane	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen	Lewis	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen	Thomas	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .

Owen	William	1670	Henrismote	H2	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Richard	John	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Rosser	Thomas	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	John	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	Owen	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Vaughan	Ursula	1670	Henrismote	H4	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Will	John	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	John	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Lewis	1670	Henrismote	H	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Roger	1670	Henrismote	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax

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Sites of Interest

Dyffeyn Stones

This “Circle” so styled on the Ord sheet, stands on the farm of Dyffryn, on the right bank of the Syfnwy stream within a mile of **Rosebush** railway station. It is known locally as “Garn Ochr”. So far as the overgrowth permits of examination the monument appears to be the circumference of a ruined tumulus. It now displays a circle of thirteen low stones, the diameter of which is 65ft. With three exceptions the stones are of the size usually forming the base of a tumuli. Within the circle is a heap of smaller stones and stone, having the present height of about 2ft. Twelve yards to the north east are three meime hiron, one erect(4ft) and two fallen which appear to be supporters of the buried cromlech; the latter were upstanding within living memory. At a distance of some 700yds, in a field called Parc Maen hir, is another standing stone – the Budloy stone, and at a distance of some 30 yards to the south east is another prostrate monolith. The Budloy stone is 7ft above ground, and is said to be “worked” with a tool on the western side, which is towards the Dyffryn circle. **Arch**

***Camb* 1911**

The Markings however are somewhat indefinite. The name Parc y Pist “field of the posts” was used to designate the site by one aged inhabitant. This site should receive careful exploration – visited 25th September 1914.

Holmus Cromlech

About 300 yds to the south east of Holmus farm house are three prostrate and partially buried stones. These were erect within living memory, and are reported to have been the supporting stones of a cromlech, the capstone of which was “fired” to furnish building material. To the east of the stones and 200 yds distant, is a stone in the hedge on the side of a lane, which may have been connected with the cromlech. The two stones, probably taken from the cromlech have been placed as rubbing posts for cattle in fields on either side of the same lane – visited 25th September 1923.

Camp

An oval enclosure 180ft by 150ft surrounded by an earthen bank, now 2 to 3ft high, and by an outer ditch, which in places is 4ft deep, and in others has almost disappeared. On the west side the earthwork has been obliterated by the high road – visited 19th September 1914.

Tuhton Castle

A small circular enclosure about 100ft in diameter, 300 yds north east of Tuhton village. It has almost disappeared under cultivation, the bank being almost level with the surrounding surface. It is seen at its best on the south west where the bank may be about one ft high. The ditch is practically filled up. The entrance was probably the point where the present high road impinges on the enclosure. A **Long** narrow field called Llain y **Castell** divided by many lateral fences. Stretches northwards from the earthwork – visited 15th September 1914.

Henry's moat

Immediately north of the parish **Church** is a fine mound, which is marked on the Ord. Sheet as "Tumulus" It rises to a height of some 15ft and has a summit diameter of 35ft; it has a slight depression in the centre. The ditch is best seen towards the west; on the east side it has almost disappeared (if it ever existed) in the steep slope of the Hill. The Bailey may have originally taken in the "Camp" in which case the **Castle** enclosure was of unusual extent; the two earthworks are now quite separate – visited 29th September 1914.

St Brynach's Chapel and Well

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north east of the parish **Church** are the ruins of a small well Chapel dedicated to **St Brynach**. The Chapel has long since fallen into ruin and is now hardly traceable, **Fenton** (Tour p355) refers to the well "Cross over a small brook to **St Brynach's** Well a redundant spring close to the ruins of an old Chapel, having an upright rude stone pitched on end near it, rudely marked with a cross" [It is not improbable that the rude stone bearing a cross now preserved in the Parish **Church** is the stone referred to by **Fenton**.] The spring still flows strongly, protected by a modern masonry **Hood**. Adjoining are traces of the well chamber; a hedge now separates the well from the site of the Chapel. The site itself is a wilderness of undergrowth in which vestiges of foundations can still be dimly traced. The little Chapel may have had a length of about 30ft – visited 25th September 1914

St Mary's Well (marked of the Ord sheet as a "Roman road")

This well stands at the side of an early roadway (marked of the Ord sheet as a "**Roman** road") in the south corner of the parish, where it adjoins that of **Maenclochog**. The strong spring is protected by a few mountain boulders. The well still goes by the name **St Mary's** Well, and the adjoining cottage to the south west is known as "Ffynnon **Fair** – visited 29th September 1914.

Circle

Of this circle which is marked on the Ord sheet as lying immediately north east of B M 669 no stones appear above ground, but a small **Patch** of Green sward stands out on the fern covered common – visited 25th September 1914

Garreg Wen

This is a striking natural outcrop of White quartz stone which gives its name to the cottage built near it – visited 29th September 1914

Pen y Garn

The name of a farmhouse possessing no features of interest other than the name – visited 25th September 1914

Farthings **Hook** Mill; Farthings **Hook** Woollen Mill, **Henry's** moat
Building derelict; only parts of the walls survive. **RCAHMW**

Herbranstone

Mining Herbrandston

Un-named Mine SM 865.064. to 870.054. Small lead mine at **South Hook** Point. At work intermittently from at least 1740 until end of 18th century. Workings now overlain by **South Hook** Fort and remains of Esso refinery; identified by field names only.

De Brian Family held **St Bride's**, **Hasguard**, **St Ishmael**, Marloes, **Dale**, **Herbrandston**, **Hubberston**, **Talbenny**, **Haroldstonwest**, **Walton** west and **Robeston** west —*Old Pembrokeshire Families* **H Owen**

1811 *Fenton, Tours*

The village of **Herbranston** with its old **Church** and truncated tower, a little to the right of my road were temptations for digressing too strong for me to visit; I therefore alighted to be disappointed, for the **Church** within is rude and simple to a degree, and contains nothing capable of arresting the antiquary's attention but a plain stone in the chancel, bearing an embossed head of a priest almost smooth, which "holy feet had worn" without date or inscription.

In a small creek at the bottom of a little dingle, whose edges this straggling village occupies, it is said the **Flemings** first landed, and it is remarkable that there are more foreign hereditary customs kept up here than in any other part of **Roos**. There can hardly be a doubt of **Herbrandt**, who, in the scramble partition of the country, seized this part and gave it its name, being a **Fleming**; for I find in a MS of **George Owen**, who had investigated those matters with more minuteness than any man **Herbranston** enumerated among the original **Flemish** settlers in the country, as extracted from deeds and other ancient documents he had been at pains to collect.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Herbrandston** **Lewis**

Herbrandston, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from **Milford**; contains 249 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from one of the Norman or **Flemish** settlers in **Pembrokeshire**, named **Herbrand**, who, soon after the Conquest, fixed his residence here. It is situated on the eastern side of a bay in **Milford Haven**, and is of small extent; the land is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A **Fair** is held annually in the village on the 12th of August, chiefly for hiring farm-servants. The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for £222, with a house, and a glebe of about one acre. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is a plain structure, with a low massive tower.

Church St Mary's

The nave and the chancel with tomb recesses on either side are 13c although the windows are Victorian. One recess contains a damaged 14c military effigy. The porches are probably 14c and there is a west 13c tower inclined to the north.

Formed part of the possessions of the **Priory of St Thomas Haverfordwest**
On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** came into the Lands of the Crown

1291

Under the name Ecclesia de Villa Herberandi, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the **King** at £6 13s 4d, the amount payable being 13s 4d (*Taxatio*)

1534 This rectory formed part of the possessions of the priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, and on the dissolution of that house came into the lands of the Crown.

Herbrandeston—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris **Haverford** unde **Thomas Tawey** clericus est rector habens ibidem mansionem et terras. Et valent fructus et emolumenta ejusdem ecclesie communibus annis viij". Inde in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xiiij. Et in visitacione archidiaconus in quolibet **Ann**o pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. lit remanet **Clare** £7 13s. 2d. Inde decima 15s 4d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings remaining in Charge':—**Herbrandston R. (St. Mary)**. Ordinario quolibet tercio anno 1s. 1d. Archidiaconus quolibet anno 5s. 9d. Prior de **Haverfordwest** olim Patr. The Prince of Wales. **King's** Book £7 13s, 4d., £80 Yearly tenths, 15s. 4d.—*Bacons Liber Regis*.

1904 On 3 Feb., 1904 a faculty was granted for the restoration of **Herbrandston Church**.

1920 **RCAM**

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Mary**

This **Church**, which was held by the priory of **St Thomas** at **Haverfordwest** consists of a nave 36ft by 17ft, chancel 23ft by 15 ft with recesses on the north and south sides, north and south porches 9 ½ ft by 7 ½ ft and 7 ½ ft by 5 1/2ft respectively, and western tower 19ft by 17ft. The roof and windows are modern with the exceptions noted. In the south wall of the chancel are a blocked priests door, a single light trefoil-headed window, and a plain piscina. The choir recesses are lit by single pointed trifoliated lights; in the south recess is an effigy noted below. The chancel arch is pointed, and without capitals. Above the south door, immediately beneath the hammer beams is a corbel with a mitred head and in a similar position above the north door is a crowned female head. The north porch has been converted into a vestry, and a single light installed in the blocked entrance. The roof is a plain vault. The south door has a pointed arch. Between the north door and the chancel is a low recess which, previous to the restoration of 1904, contained the effigy now placed in the chancel. Between the north porch and the tower a shallow modern bay has been thrown out. The nave windows were renewed at the restoration. The tower is now of two storeys: between the years 1740 and 1770, the third stage with battlements and corbel table, were removed. A sketch plan in the register of 1740 shows the tower intact while the Bell frame bears the date 1770. A turret of 35 stairs in the south west angle ends abruptly, and the roof is now tiled. The ground storey, which has a pointed vault, has no exterior door; it is lit by a modern two light window to the west. A pointed arch connects it with the nave. It is lighted by plain slits. On the east gable of the nave is an empty sanctus bellcote; the sketch of 1740 shows the Bell in position. The

font basin is a modern copy of that in **Rudbaxton Church**; it is mounted on a circular shaft 48 in circumference and 17in high with a square base. The effigy now in the south choir recess is much worn. **Fenton** refers to it as “a plain stone in the chancel bearing an embossed head of a priest, without date or inscription (**Tours p178**)” It shows a face in relief on a cushion, and beneath it apparently a sword. The effigy which may be assigned to the 14th century, is probably that of a knight.

visited 28th July 1920.

***The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire* 1905 Evans**

Herbrandston (S. **Mary**). —A funnel-shaped Chalice, 9 in. in height, and bearing the Hall Mark of 1778 with the maker's Mark IR for **John Robins** as in O. E. P. at 1799. Diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, 4 in.; weight, 13 oz. Inscription " The Gift of **W. Roch** Rector to the **Church** of Harbeston 1778". Its Paten cover bears the same Hall marks - weight, 6 oz. 15 dwts.

Church Records

Parish registers: Christenings (1717-20, 1729-1908), Marriages (1729-1970) Banns (1813-52), Burials (1717-20, 1729-1992) at Pem.RO

Nonconformist Chapels:

Herbranston Wesleyan Methodist

There was a **Wesleyan Methodist** Congregation here but services ceased in 1880

Names Connected with Herbranston

Clergy CCED

Rectors.

1384 **John Sampson**

1384 Dec 10th **Thomas Picton** [**Thomas Picton** held the living at **Manorbier** and exchanged that living with **John Sampson** for the living of Herbranstone]

? **Rice Phillip**

1502 Jan 2 **Richard Pardew**

1534 **Thomas Talley (Thomas Tawy)**

1554 July 25 **Rhys Jones**

1623	Lewis Owen BA
1635 Aug 8	John Place
1636 June 1	Michael Barwhick
1670 Apr 30	John Smith
1696 Mar 25	Joshua Powell
1728 Mar 17	Roger Lewis
1730 Feb 23	John Rice
1736 Mar 20	Thomas Stephens
1740 Aug 14	William Roch
1783 Dec 13	John Tasker Nash MA
1827 Sep 11	William Roch MA
1859 Jan 17	James Watts MA
1864 Nov 24	James Thomas MA
1889 Feb 20	William John Lyte Skinner Stradling MA
1901 Dec 30	William Beach Thomas BD
1910 Jan 31	George Henry Hughes BA
Barwicke: Michael; 1663.	of Herbrandston clerk St Davids prebendary of St Nicholas 25 July
1851 St Mary	Herbrandston Parish Church William Roch , Rector
1929 St Mary	Incumbent G H Hughes

.....

Herbrandston Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Stephens David .	Herbranston	H
Allen William . . .	Herbranston	H4
Owens Ellinor. . .	Herbranston	H2
Howell Rowland.	Herbranston	H

Holland Parry . .	Herbranston	H2
Tasker Francis. .	Herbranston	H
Smyth John. . . .	Herbranston	H3
Roch John. . . .	Herbranston	H
Moyle John . .	Herbranston	H
Humphrey .Francis	Herbranston	H
Canocke Nicholas	Herbranston	P
Hugh . Richard.	Herbranston	P
Sayce Thomas . .	Herbranston	P.
Synnett James. .	Herbranston	P.
Harryes Thomas .	Herbranston	P
Walls Elizabeth .	Herbranston	P.
Allen William. .	Herbranston	P
Codd . Mathew. .	Herbranston	P
Haward William.	Herbranston	P
David . Saunders.	Herbranston	P
Phillip David . .	Herbranston	P .

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Education

The State of Education in Wales 1847 For this parish there is no entry it would appear to be one of the five parishes which are utterly without a day school of any sort.

Board School

A board school was opened in 1878 for children of age range 5 years to 11 years

“1st August 2010 acc/Western Telegraph Newspaper

The gates have closed once and for all on the **Herbrandston** base of Coastlands CP School. Prior to being Coastlands CP School the building was used for **Herbrandston** CP School, and back in the 1970s and 1980s, it had a wonderful reputation.

The building has been here for more than 100 years and is a fundamental part of our village framework.”

The school still had its 1940 air raid shelter, a single storey building with a reinforced concrete roof. The doorway in the west wall was protected by a brick blast wall. Windowless, the building had ventilation bricks under the eaves and was designed to protect up to fifty people.

Wrecks

"**Felicita**" in **Sandy Haven** on the 20 February 1833 acc to the ***Cambrian***

"The Neapolitan brig Felicity, G G D'Amon, master from Glasgow, laden with coals and bale goods, bound for Palermo and Leghorn, in returning to **Milford Haven** in the night of Tuesday, ran on shore in **Sandy Haven** Bay, opposite the Stack Rock, within the harbour; when she was discovered at daylight a complete wreck, and was finally knocked all to boards. The crew, 18 in number, were sticking by the wreck, 6 of whom were drowned in attempting to swim on shore or washed off into the sea. Great praise is justly due to **Mr William Field** (brother of the late **Mr Richard Field** of **Milford** shipbuilder), who dashed under the breakers, and swam to the brig, and succeeded in bringing 9 of the crew on shore alive. - The Boatswain, a stout man of 6 feet, died in his arms whilst being conveyed on shore, also a boy about 12 years of age, after being carried safe to land. The Master, a good swimmer, in attempting to reach the shore was seen to buffet the waves and go down. - Four of the bodies have been brought on shore, viz. the master, mate, boatswain, and a boy; two not yet found. A part of the bale goods has been saved in a damaged state. It must be observed, that not one of the many spectators would venture to the wreck but **Mr Field**, who had two or three narrow escapes for his life in his perilous exertions."

1834 March VALENTINE Sailing Ship. **Sandy Haven, Milford Haven.**

RCAM

The Rath

The discovery of this fine cliff **Castle** is primarily due to the Tithe Survey Schedule where the name of the field in which it is placed, Rath Park, is preserved. The position is the usual – a small headland jutting out into the sea is defended by a strong curved rampart and ditch. The chord of the arc measures 150ft. From the level of the enclosure the bank rises 10ft and drops 20ft to the 10ft wide ditch, the later has a counter-scarp of 10ft largely excavated out of the rock. The entrance is at the north west end of the bank; it has evidently been much narrowed by falls of the cliffs; its present width averages 6ft. An interesting feature of this camp is the clear trace of a path to the sea level. As viewed from the lighthouse of Great **Castle** Head, the track shows undoubted signs of scarping and though broken in places, its course is practically continuous; it is not visible from certain parts of the camp – visited 28th July 1920

Hill Park Stone

A boulder standing on a field styled Hill Park about 500 yds due south of **Herbranston** parish **Church**, The stone is about 56ins. Above the soil 20ins. Wide and faces south west. At its base and largely covered with soil, is a prostrate stone of apparently similar dimensions, suggesting that both are parts of a cromlech that has been dismantled. - visited 28th July 1920.

South Hook

This is now the site of a LNG terminal and a Gas fired Power station

It would appear that this site been used for industrial purposes for centuries.

As part of the investigations before the redevelopment of the site for the LNG terminal an **Archaeological** investigation was undertaken in 2004-5

Evidence was revealed of Bronze age workings, of iron making and of cereal drying during the 8th to 10th century AD.

Geo Arch Report 2006/14 Evaluation of archaeometallurgical residues from South Hook LNG Terminal by Dr Tim Young September 25th 2006

“The iron making assemblage is of great significance because of the lack of evidence for iron smelting of 8 – 10th century in Wales, and the paucity of evidence in SW Britain in general”

Sarah Woodbury in her blog posted April 10th 2012 states

“The discovery of corn-dryers with early medieval radiocarbon dates has contributed to the growing number of early medieval examples excavated in Wales which can throw valuable light on the crops grown, their ratio to each other and how they were processed. **South Hook** is a particularly important site since several corn dryers were excavated together with rotary quern stones and a significant assembly of charred grain samples. Carbonised grain from the base of one dryer provided a radiocarbon date of AD720-960”

Mining 1740

from at least 1740 to the end of the 18th century there was a small lead mine working at **South Hook** Point. The site has been overtaken by the Fort and the LNP refinery site

George Owen

In his Pamphlet on the Fortifications of the **Milford Haven** written in 1595 mentions **South Hook** Point and referring to landing places says “Badd, South- **Hooke** pointe.”

Cliff Castle

On a field belonging to **South Hook** farm called **Castle** field, the old 1in Ordnance map marks a camp which has been practically obliterated by recent military operations. It appears to have been one of the many promontory castles, with bank some 150 feet in length, slight remains of which are possible to trace. More cannot be said with certainty. – visited 28th July 1920

Chapel Field

On this field which belongs to **South Hook** Farm, one mile south east of the parish **Church**, and approached by a narrow lane that in places retains some cobble stones, are traces of grass covered foundations which point to some small structure having stood here. visited 28th July 1920

South Hook Fort **Herbrandston** Grade 2 listed buildings

1858 South Hook Fortifications

The Fort sometimes referred to as a battery, was the result of the proposals of the 1858 Committee. It was some 80 to 100 feet above high water and was secured at the rear by a defensible barracks

capable of mounting guns on its roof and connected to the batteries by a parapet and ditch on each side. The western battery mounted fifteen and the Eastern one five guns linked by a covered way. The barracks is a two storey building with a bomb proof roof; the outer wall some four feet thick forms a scarp 35 feet in height. Its outline is an arc culminating in two demi-bastions at the rear with two small caponiers covering the scarp wall. Just outside the rear of the barracks is an underground tunnel leading to the main magazine. The Fort was the cornerstone of the **Haven's** defences until batteries were built at East and west blockhouse; it was manned by regulars and militia and in 1886 was used during the **Milford Haven** Experiment, an exercise to assess the effectiveness of the minefield, searchlights and guns to defend a commercial port. The western fifteen gun battery was demolished in 1889 and replaced by batteries for two 10 inch breech loader however only one gun was mounted. These batteries were replaced between 1900 and 1904 by ones for three 6-inch and a 9.2 inch breech loaders. At the western end of the covered way a battery was built for three 6pdr quick fire between 1897 and 1898 but these guns were never mounted, instead the battery was adapted to take two 12pdr quick fire. The Fort was used in 1890 to evaluate a 10 inch breech loader gun on a Royal Carriage Department mounting. The **Owen** Report declared the 9.2 inch gun superfluous so in 1907 it was dismounted and sent to west blockhouse to replace a gun there that had developed choke.

During the First World War a 6-inch gun was removed from the Fort and a 12pdr quick fire was withdrawn; sometime between 1919 and 1928 the two remaining 6-inch guns were dismounted and sent to west blockhouse. Finally in July 1935 the two 12pdr quick fire guns were dismounted and sent to East blockhouse to form a practice battery.

In 1914 there was an examination battery at the Fort during the war.

The Fort was sold in 1936 however it was requisitioned at the beginning of the Second World War and became **HMS Skirmisher** operated by WRENS controlling all Naval movements in the **Haven**

In the late 1950's the Esso Petroleum Company purchased the Fort and built an oil refinery which was demolished in the 1980's.

In October 2005 the fort was recorded as empty, but secure. It has once again been purchased and turned into an LNG terminal. The fort is within the securely fenced area belonging to the refinery. The battery remains outside the boundary and is just off the coastal path.

The defensible barracks at **South Hook** Fort **Herbrandston** 3 April 2004. In a prominent position some 200m N of the cliffs at **South Hook** Point.

Refineries (**South Hook**)

Esso Refinery construction began in 1957, and it was opened in 1960 till 1970's . it was dis-invested in the 1980's

Before This refinery was built the village population stood at 200 but it rose to 1534.

The site has once again been purchased and turned into an LNG terminal and Gas fired Power station

Hodgeston

Parish **Church.RCAM**

The **Church** consists of chancel (30 1/2 feet by 16 1/2 feet), nave (31 feet by 14 feet tower (13 feet square), and north porch. Its earliest parts are the nave and tower

The chancel was rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century, possibly under the direct influence of **Bishop Henry Gower** 1328-1347), as has been suggested by **Dr. E. A. Freeman**. It has a triple sedilia and double piscina of decorated work; these are flanked on either side by stone benches. The windows are modern restorations. In the south-west angle are the rood stairs, whilst two corbels which supported the rood beam are in situ on the west side of the plain pointed chancel arch.

The nave is plainly vaulted; at the east end of the vault are the remains of a vanished bell-cote. In the north wall is a blocked pointed doorway; to the right of the south doorway is a stoup recess.. The tower of four storeys, the two lowest being vaulted; the ground chamber is entered only from the **Church**. Instead of a battlement a plain corbelled parapet. On the north side of the tower is the turret stair, rising clear of the parapet. The ground storey is lighted by a modern window which has been inserted above the still remaining original loop. The second and third stories are lighted by slits; the Bell-chamber has to the east a double window with circular heads, and to the west a double light with square **Hood**.

The font bowl (27 inches square externally, and 20 inches internally, with a depth of 61 inches) is of cushion type; the east and west faces each bear a cross of quasi-early form. The bowl stands upon a circular shaft and square chamfered base; marks of a cover are visible.

In 1831 the entire building was in " a state of extreme dilapidation, the windows being blocked and partially destroyed, and the roof in a condition of complete decay. "

The bell, still in use, bears the legend + SANCTA + **Maria** + ORA + PRO + .NOBIS + . It dates from the mid-15th century visited 18th May 1922

According to **Glynne** 1851

This **Church** has a nave and a large chancel with western tower, but no porch. There is a curious contrast between the fine Middle pointed chancel and the rude **Pembrokeshire** nave and tower. The chancel is almost of equal length with the nave, and has unluckily been much mutilated; but it presents a very good specimen of Middle pointed; unusual in this part of the country. The windows (two on each side) are unhappily now closed, but are each of two lights. The east window is a wretched modern one. There is a string, internally, beneath the windows, and along the south side of the chancel runs a stone bench. There is also a curious cornice of flowers, in stone , just beneath the chancel roof; which is now a very poor one of wood, but probably a stone one was intended. The grand feature of the chancel are the beautiful sedilia. Three in number, with ogee canopies, crocketed and finialed with intermediate pinnacles and a cornice of Ball-flower. The canopies have trefoil feathering, and the shafts between them are octagonal. These are set rather farther westward than usual, and one of the windows is placed between them and the piscine. The piscine has a double ogee-head much like the sedilia, and very rich finials. Against the east wall is a bracket of stone. The chancel arch is a rude pointed one. westward of it is part of a stone fence.

According to the 1851 census of religious buildings the area of the Parish was equal to 709 acres and the population was 78 36 males and 41 females

The space in the **Church** was recorded as 8 free places and 40 allocated and **Henry Hughes** the minister records the attendance at the afternoon service as being 80 which is far more than the capacity of the **Church** and more than the total population of the parish.

The parish registers which are available in the **Pembrokeshire** county records Office date back to 1766 although there is a **Bishop's** transcript available in the National Library of Wales for 1686-87.

There was much rebuilding in 1851. and the **Church** was restored 1880's

Medieval free Chapel including an important C14 chancel with decorated period sedilia and piscina.
Source: *Cadw list description*

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire JT Evans 1905 Hodgeston

Here is the oldest **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten cover in **Pembrokeshire** Both pieces bear the date letter for 1568 with maker's Mark 1 P in a shaped shield. This maker's Mark is found at Westerham, Kent, 1566 ; in Leicestershire at Catthorpe 1568 ; Twyford 1569 ; at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1570; Llanllawei 1573; and is very common in Somersetshire. Around the bowl of the **Hodgeston** Chalice are two bands of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliation and intersecting four times, one leaf only appearing above and below each point of intersection. Between these bands i.e. round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "+ POCVLVM » ECLESIE « DE ». HAOSTON ". That are no vertical reed mouldings. The stem is divided by a knop, a small fillet above and below and decorated with intermittent lines. To the Paten cover has been attached a modern paten, Hall-marked 1880 with maker's Mark Hew in a tri-lobed shield. This is the most hopeless, stupid piece of ' restoration ' in the County.

Around the handle or foot on which is inscribed the date "1569" is a band of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliage.

— A pewter Plate, 1 1 in. in diameter, and roughly scratched " Hotson 1786 ". It carries the marks : " London " ; a rose crowned, twice ; B & C ; hands clasped ; stag couchant ; lion rampant. It was probably made in London for a Bristol or other country maker as there is no trace of him in the London Lists.

— A pewter Chalice and Paten have disappeared.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was originally a free Chapel, and in 1380 the patronage belonged to the heir of **John Fleming, Baron de la Roche** . In 1487 the right of presentation was vested in **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas Sturmyrn**, the lords of the manor of **Baron de la Roche**, being patrons for that turn. In 1594 one moiety of the patronage was owned by the **Earl of Essex**, who bought it from **Wogan**, and the other moiety belonged to **John ap Res** and the **de Longueville** family, the right of presentation being appendant to the manor of **Hodgeston**.— **Owen Pem.**

(1535) Ecclesia sive libera Capella de **Hoggeston**.—Beclesia sive libera capella ibidem ad donacionem domini **de Ferrers** et aliorum patronorum ibidem unde **Johannes Luntley** est rector sine terris et mansione. Et valent fructus hujus capelle communibus annis viij'i inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xiiij.d Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus v8 ixd. Et remanet dare £7 I3s. 2d. Inde decima I5s. 3d.—**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading ' Livings remaining in Charge ':— **Hogeston** alias Hoston R. Visit. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s. 1d- PIOS. and Syn. quolibet anno, 5s.**William Rachford** and **William**

Davies, I675; **Sir Arthur Owen**, Bart., I724, I728; **Lewis Pryse** and **John Howell** esq., p.h.v., I757- Kings Books, £7 13s. 4d. Yearly tenths, I5S. 4d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis* (1786) Under the heading 'Livings discharged':—**Hogeston** alias Hoston V. Clear yearly value £29.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*

moat **RCAM**

This is a square enclosure (60ft by 60ft) a few yards west of the parish **Church**. The moat which surrounds it still contains water on three sides, the forth is much overgrown. A small building stood within the moat until about the year 1870 when it was removed. visited 18th May 1922

NB a small probably manor of **Hodgeston** certainly existed in the medieval period, but its history is practically a blank. There is no appearance of a baronial mound in the parish, but this feature may be represented by the moated mansion noticed above

Hogeston Hill Tumulus

About 20 yds south west of **Carew** Beacon and on the south side of the **Ridgeway** is the site of a vanished tumulus , respecting which the following remarks appeared in *Arch Camb* 1851 11 One tumulus has been opened about thirty years ago (1826) and a skeleton found; stones also are said to have been removed.

Hodgeston Hall

House of c.1800. In 1787 the ownership of the estate was held in three shares, the largest being that of the **Rev. Arthur Owen**. In 1840 the same share was owned by **Griffith Owen**, and the occupant of **Hodgeston** Hall was **John Owen**. The house may possibly have served as a rectory: **Thomas Owen** MA was Rector of **Hodgeston** from 1829. It is now a farmhouse.

Hogeston Historic Records

1291 Recorded as Villa Hogges -- *Taxatio* of Pope **Nicholas**

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward III**.

Jurors; **John Cantrel**, **William Adam**, **William Robelyn**, **Thomas de Castro**, **Andrew Wysman**, **John Beneger**..... **John Rou**, **John Robyn**, **William Parttrahan**, **John Hilton** and **Henry Beneger**.

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of **Pembroke**, had in the county of

Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz.;

Ogiston half and quarter fee held by **William de Rupe**, worth yearly £10

1376 20 November

IPM, **Edward III**, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 **Edward III**. **Edward de Brigg**. Extent. .. 49 **Edward III**.

Jurors: **Richard de Houton**, **Roger Creytol**, **Henry Brace**, **Richard de Brompton**, **John de Mulle**, **Hugh Wrembrugge**, **Walter Keveryk**, **Walter Bisshewall**, **John Kawerose**, **Walter rouse**, **Henry ap Ieuan**, **Walter Heynes**.

John de Hastings late **Earl of Pembroke**, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the **King** in chief, viz.:

Quarter of a knight's fee in **Hoggeston**, held by **William de Rupe**,

1403

Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the **Bishop** collated, to Master **John Colle** clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of **Hoggeston** of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Thomas Picton**, last rector or warden of the same; and instituted him etc. And he took the oath etc. And it was written to **Sir Richard Wythlokes**, dean of **Pembroke**, or **Sir Bernard Tyler**, vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same date saving always the archdeacon's right in all things. And he had letters etc.

[Marginal note.] Void because it does not take effect as appears below.

1404 July 14

Also on 14 July in the year abovesaid, at Charlton, the **Bishop** collated to Master **John Cole** the free Chapel of **OGESTON**, vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas Pycton**, last rector or warden of the same, and pertaining to the **Bishop's** collation for this turn by lapse; and instituted him etc. And it was written to Master **Philip ap Res** to induct him, saving the archidiaconal right. And he had the letters necessary for him in this behalf.

1407 February

Guy, etc., to **John**, prior of the priory of **St. Thomas** the Martyr, **Haverford**, greeting, etc.

Order, - Although all and singular who hinder or disturb, cause others to hinder or disturb, or ratify these things done in their name, any persons whatsoever holding ecclesiastical benefices and any one of them from being able to dispose freely in respect of such their benefices of the tithes, profits, rents, fruits and oblations of the same, or who lightly withdraw, carry away or take away, cause or procure to be withdrawn, carried away or taken away, tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and contrary to the will of rectors and vicars and other ecclesiastics, or ratify such withdrawal, carrying away and taking away, done in their name, are in the constitutions of the holy father, in the condemnation of the sentenced the greater excommunication, nevertheless some sons of iniquity, satellites of Satans unmindful of their own salvation, have hindered and disturbed and still disturb Master **John Cole**, rector or warden of the free Chapel of **Ogiston**, from being able to dispose freely in respect of his said Chapel of the tithes, profits, fruits, rents and oblations of the same free Chapel, as of right he should, and have ratified and still ratify such impediment and disturbance done in their name; and such his tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and against his will, they have withdrawn, carried and taken away, caused or procured to be withdrawn, carried and taken away, and have ratified the withdrawal, carrying and taking away, done in their name, and still illegally detain such tithes etc. withdrawn, carried away and taken away, incurring the condemnation of the said sentence of the greater excommunication under which they still remain to the grave peril of the souls of themselves and of others Willing to have dealings with the same, and the great prejudice of the said Master **John** and his Chapel aforesaid. Wherefore we commit unto [and] firmly enjoining in virtue of obedience and under pain of the greater excommunication command you that you solemnly pronounce in your churches during the solemnisation of mass when the number of people present is largest, with ringing of bells, with the cross Uplifted, with candles lighted and thrown to the ground for their Condemnation, and the other

solemnity usual in such denunciation, you denounce all and singular such malefactors as having been so excommunicated generally, and as being excommunicated, not ceasing from such denunciation until you have other mandate from us. Dated on the day and in the year and place abovesaid.

And like mandates went out to the rector and the vicar of **Carrew**; the rector and the vicar of **Manerbeere**; and the rector of **St. Giles**; and to all curates of the same deaneries.

1407 November 24

On the 24th day of the same month etc. he admitted **Sir John Malenfant**, priest, to the free Chapel of **Hodgeston** of the diocese of **St Davids**, vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Smyth** last rector of the same; on the presentation of **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas Sturmyrn**, lords of **Hodgeston**, true patrons of the said free Chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc.

1486 **Philip Percival** held the living of **Talbenny** and the free Chapel of **Hodgeston**

1487 10 May

On 10 May at the manor of **Lantfey**, one **Sir William Mendes** then vicar of **Lantfey** aforesaid was admitted to the free Chapel of **Hogeston** vacant by the death in the course of nature of **Sir Philip Persivall** last warden of the same; on the presentation of **William Perrot** of Scotsborough, then sole and true patron of the same as was fully proved by an inquisition made in that behalf. And he had letters of induction in the usual form.

1513

Henry King of England etc., to **Edward** etc., **Bishop** of **St David's** greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and Clergy in the **Church** of the divine **Paul**, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English **Church** and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below, not otherwise not in any other manner, four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever, also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever, being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be Levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of **St Martin** in the **Winter** next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of **St Peter ad Vincula** then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles **Phillip** and **James** which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the **King** hanging on the file of the year 1513.

Collectors of the first kings tenth to be paid on the feast of **St Martin Bishop** and confessor above

The prior of **Pembroke** collector in the archdeaconry of **St David's**

The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been deminished, impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundation's of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according

to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of **St David's** are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

In the deanery of **Pembroke** the underwritten churches are excepted

Hodgeston (so it would appear that at this date the **Church** was not in very good condition like most of the other churches in the area.)

1526 30 October, COURT ROLL, Portfolio 227 No. 44

County of **Pembroke**, held at **Pembroke**, on Tuesday, 30 October, 1526. before **John Wogan**, Ar., and **William Owen**, Gent., deputies of **Rees Griffith**, Ar., lieutenant of **William Parre**, Kt., steward of the county of **Pembroke**.

Suitors (Sectatores).

Walter Deveraux Kt **Lord Ferrers** and Charteley, **Lord** of one-fifth part of the manor of **Hodgeston**, who holds the said part of our **Lord** the **King** as of his county aforesaid by **Cadwallader ap Howell** his bailiff, came and asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, and was allowed, fine, 2s.

John Longvile Kt **Lord** of another part of the manor of **Hodgeston**, divided into five portions, by **Richard Wogan**, the steward, came, etc. as above, fine 2s

Thomas Perrott Ar, **Lord** of one-third part of the manor **Hodgeston**, petitioned for several defaults this year 12d

John Perrott, son and heir of **William Perrott**, late of Scottisburgh, as yet a minor; his lands, namely, one-fourth part of the manor of **Hodgeston** and of other lands, which are held by the **King**, are still in the hands of the **King** by reason of his nonage. Therefore his fine for suit of court, etc., is respited here.

Journal of the Historical Society of the Church of Wales vol. Page 62

1559 July 18th list of visitors (western circuit -Wales + **Hereford** & Worcester) to administer the oath to Clergy under the Act of Supremacy to enforce the use of the Prayer Book and to promulgate the royal injunctions

Thomas Yonge 1507-68 - Born at **Hodgeston** educated at broadgates Hall Oxford - principal there 1542-6 - precentor **St David's** in 1542 in 1559 with Metric and Constantyne involved in a violent quarrel with **Bishop Ferrar** - was **Bishop** of **St Davids** January 1560 translated to York 1561.

1550's **Thomas Young** doctor of divinity held the Chancellor of **St David's** held the livings of Spittal, **Nash** and **Hodgeston**, because of the difficulties with **Bishop Ferrar**, found problems finding curates to work in the parishes. He succeeded **Bishop Morgan** as **Bishop** of **St David's** and then advanced to the see of York. He was born at **Hodgeston** near **Lamphey**.

1562 **Walter James** leased **Hodgeston** rectory with its barns, stables, orchards, and outhouses to **Williaw Loughor**, but the indenture fell into **Perrot's** hands and he entered into possession so the said **James** had to appeal to the Court of Chancery for redress (PCC **Evans Sir John Perrot** p 46)

1770 February 8 Pulchrohen

Rev George Holcombe to **Charles Moss** **Bishop** of **St Davids**

Mr Seall the vicar of **St Mary's** etc **Pembroke** is now with me and has desired me to present his duty to your lordship and to lay before you the following' particulars. That, as he lives in Shropshire and has expectations, particularly from **Lord Clive**, whose Principal seat is in the parish where he lives he humbly and earnestly entreat that your lordship will be pleased to dispense for some time at least with his personal residence at **Pembroke**, and that he will take care that his parishes shall be served by an able curate who will perform the duty as fully and as conscientiously as he himself could do were he personally resident. That the principal inhabitants of his parishes have recommended to him **Mr. Williams**, the vicar of **Hodgeston** in the deanery of **Pembroke**, whom I know personally and who performs parochial duties both as a Reader and preacher extremely well and who lives in the town of **Pembroke** and is a man besides of sobriety and of a good character. The present curate's name is **Hughes**, vicar of Landphey. The parishes do not much approve of him to continue the curate as his manner of reading and preaching is not so edifying, and indeed to my own knowledge I am certain that as an officiating minister he is greatly inferior to **Mr. Williams**. **Mr. Seall** seems to be a modest, well-meaning man and has desired me to address your lordship upon this affair previously to his writing to you which he soon himself intends to do. Your lordship's tenant of **Castle Morrice** has at length paid me the rent you expect of him.

Lucas MS. 2862.

1794 circa [**St Petrox**]

extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke** , to **William Stuart** Bishzp of **St David's**

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses . That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs----
list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy

Revd **G Jones** **Hogheston** £1-1-0

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572-1843

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* - **Hodgeston**

Hodgeston, a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from **Pembroke**, on the road to **Tenby**; containing 75 inhabitants. This parish is by some writers supposed to have been the site of an ancient religious establishment, of the existence of which, however, there are not the slightest traces, nor has it even a traditionary history. The supposition rests chiefly, if not entirely, upon the evidence of an ancient deed still extant, in which **John Stackpool** styles himself "capellanus," and dates from "**Ogggeston**;" but there is every probability that the writer was chaplain of the episcopal palace at **Lamphey**, about half a mile distant, and held the rectory of this parish at the same time. **Hodgeston** is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded by the parishes of **Manorbeer**, **Lamphey**, and **Carew** and the sea, contiguous to what is called Freshwater bay. It contains by admeasurement 709 acres, mostly arable and pasture, with a small quantity of waste, and little or no woodland: the tillage is of a **Fair** average quality, after the practice of the country, but not according to the improved system. The surface is in general level, but partly undulated, and towards the north rises to a considerable elevation, as it likewise does on the south towards the sea. There runs a vein of limestone from east to west, which is wrought and occasionally burnt for the use of the farms. The living is a rectory,

rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 13. 4.; patrons, **Sir John Owen**, Bart., and **Pryse Pryse**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £73; and there is a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £26 per annum. The **Church** is a neat edifice, with a lofty square embattled tower, and was probably erected about the time of **Henry I.**, as most of the churches appear to have such towers where the **Flemings** were located by that Monarch: there is a handsome chancel, considerably larger than would seem to have been required for the inhabitants, who apparently never exceeded the present number. Dr. **Thomas Young**, **Bishop** of **St Davids** and afterwards Archbishop of York, was a native of this parish

Names connected with Hodgeston

Philpe 1543 Churchwarden **Hogeston** PRO 223/423

Hodgeston Clergy CCED

Yonge	Hugh	1380 Oct 25	Hodgeston rector
Picton	Thomas	1381	Hodgeston rector
Cole	John	1404 Jul 14	Hodgeston rector
Smyth	John	1407	Hodgeston rector
Malenfant	John	1407 Nov 23	Hodgeston rector
Persivall	Philip	1487	Hodgeston rector
Mendus	William	1487 May 10	Hodgeston rector
ap John	Philip	1534	Hodgeston rector
Luntley	John	1535-6	Hodgeston rector
Laugharne	Francis	1578	Hodgeston rector
Owens	Francis	1631 Nov 23	Hodgeston rector
Prichard	William	1662 Oct 7	Hodgeston rector
Hitching	Thomas	1675 Sep 6	Hodgeston rector
Rowe	Henry	1724 Jul 11	Hodgeston rector
Williams	John	1729 Feb 15	Hodgeston rector
Williams	George	1757 May 25	Hodgeston rector
Jones	George	1787 Nov 3	Hodgeston rector

married **Miss Voyle of Haverfordwest**

Owen	Thomas	1829 Feb 16	Hodgeston rector
Hughes	Henry	1851 Feb 18	Hodgeston rector
Thomas	Richard James H	1858 Mar 26	Hodgeston rector
Davies	Herbert William	1874 Mar 5	Hodgeston rector
Clunn	William Davies	1879 Sep11	Hodgeston rector
Edwardess	David Edward	1888 Oct 22	Hodgeston rector

Hearth Tax 1670

Butler	John	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Davis	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Eliot	Griffith	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths p
Hill	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Hinton	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Jones	Griffith	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Keane	Henry	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Kearn	Thomas	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearth P
Langham	Elizabeth	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Marchent	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths
Prichard	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h3
Rice	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Robbin	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Stafford	Thomas	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P

Land Tax 1791

PARISH AND PROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Hodgeston	Milford	Lord (owner)

Hodgeston	Owen	Rev Arthur (owner)
Hodgeston	Owens	William (tenant)
Hodgeston	Rogers	William (tenant)
Hodgeston	Skone	John (tenant)
Hodgeston	Vaughan	James (tenant)
Hodgeston Hall	Probine	William (owner)
Hodgeston Hall	Rogers	Thomas (tenant)
Hodgeston Rectory.	Jones	Rev George (owner)

.....

Colle John 1403 13 October Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the **Bishop** collated, to Master **John Colle** clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of **Hoggeston** of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Picton, Thomas**, last rector or Warden of the same, and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc And it was written to **Sir Wythlokes Richard**, dean of **Pembroke**, or **Sir Tyler, Bernard** vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same saving always the archdeacons right in all things And he had Letters etc

Picton Thomas 1381 Nov 19 **Ogggeston Hodgeston** Rector 1384 Dec 10th rector of the parish **Church** of Tynbegh 1397 14 February died **Church** of Tynneby before 1403 December 10 *WWHR* Vol2 p 205 *WWHR* Vol2 P204 *Pembrokeshire Parsons----* **Picton Thomas**, 1403

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston **Cosheston** ? of the Earl, at **Ogggeston Hodgeston** of **Walter de la Roche** at **Jameston** of the **Lord of Manorbier**, at **Williamston**, and **Redbard Redbertli** of the **Master of Slebech** and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at Jorbardeston **Yerbeston** of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Skylt William 1398 Feb 14 clerk **Hoggeston** *WWHR* Vol2 p 205

Sturmin Thomas 1407 Nov 23 **Ogggeston Hodgeston** *WWHR* Vol2 p 205

ap Res John 1594 **Lord** of the manor of **Hodgeston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies William 1675 patron **Hodgeston Church** *Bacons Liber Regis*

de Ferrers Dom 1535 and al Patr patron **Llangwn Church** *Bacons Liber Regis*
1535 Patron **Llysyfran Church** patron **Hodgeston Church** 1535 *Valor Eccl, Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Longueville ? 1594 **Lord** of the manor of **Hodgeston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Earl of Essex 1594 Patron **Llysyfran Church** **Lord** of the manor of
Hodgeston 1594 *Pembrokeshire Parsons* Earl of Gloucester 1366 *Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3*

Fleming John 1380 **Baron de la Roche** Patron **Hodgeston Church**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Gower Henry Aug 1339 **Bishop** a perpetual vicar be to the **Church of St Issells**
Saundersfoot 1330 Bishops Palace **Lamphey** 1328 1347 **Hodgeston Church Manowen**
Church 17 Feb 1335 **Bishop of St Davids** 1339 Aug Acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Hughes Henry 1851 Minister census of religious buildings **Hodgeston Church**

James Walter 1562 lease **Hodgeston** rectory PCC **Evans Sir John Perrot p 46**

John Howell 1786 esq. patron **Hodgeston Church** **Bacons Liber Regis**

Lewis Pryse 1757 patron **Hodgeston Church** **Bacons Liber Regis**

Loughor William lease **Hodgeston** rectory **PCC Evans Sir John Perrot p 46**

Malenfant Henry 1407, November 24 On the 24th day of the same month etc he admitted **Sir John Malenfant**, priest, to the free Chapel of **Hodgeston** of the diocese of **St David's**, vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Smyth** last rector of the same on the presentation of **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas, Sturmyrn**, lords of **Hodgeston**, true patrons of the said free Chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc

Malenfant Henry Patron **Lord** of the manor of Ogeston **Hodgeston** 1487
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant Pembrokeshire** estates of **Upton, Pile**, one fourth of the manors of **Hodgeston** and **Burton** for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear"

Owen Arthur 1787 **Rev Hodgeston Hall**

Owen Griffith 1840 **Hodgeston Hall**

Owen John 1834 **Sir Bart** patron **Hodgeston Church** 1834 **Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

Prise Prise 1834 esq. patron **Hodgeston Church** **Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

Rachford William 1675 patron **Hodgeston Church** **Bacons Liber Regis**

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston **Cosheston** ? of the Earl, at **Oggeston Hodgeston** of **Walter de la Roche** at **Jameston** of the Lord of **Manorbier**, at **Williamston**, and **Redbard Redbertli** of the **Master of Slebech** and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at **Jorbardeston Yerbeston** of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Sturmin Thomas 1407 Nov 23 **Oggeston Hodgeston WWHR** Vol2 p 205

Sturmyn Thomas 1487 Patron **Lord** of the manor of Ogeston **Hodgeston**
Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p203

Welsh Thomas 14 August 1798 **Manorbier** Labourer Offence Assault with intent to ravish **Mary Raymond, Hodgeston**, spinster, prosecutor's daughter Indicted twice for the fact, the other - no 33 in this file - for a rape **Hodgeston** Prosecutor **Reymond John, Hodgeston**, labourer Verdict Guilty **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Yong Thomas , 1507 DCL a learned prelate and civilian, was the son of **John** Yong, of **Pembrokeshire**, by Ellanor his wife, and was born at **Hodgeston Topographical Dictionary of Wales** 1834, in that county, in 1507 He was entered at broadgate's **Hall** now **Pembroke College**, Oxford, in 1528, and having applied himself to the study of Civil Law, he took a degree in that faculty in 1537, being then in holy orders In 1542, he was made Principal of his **Hall** and in 1547, Precentor of **St David's** , "where being much scandalized at the unworthy actions of **Robert Ferrar, Bishop** of that place, he did, with others, draw up articles against him which being proved before the **King's** Commissioners, the said **Bishop** was imprisoned in the time of **King Edward VI**" In the reign of Queen **Mary** , **Thomas** , **Yong** was obliged to flee from the Kingdom for religion sake, and he remained in Germany in an obscure condition during her time On the accession of Queen **Elizabeth**, he returned to England and on the deprivation of **Bishop Henry Morgan**, he was consecrated to the bishopric of **St David's**, January 21, 1559 He presided over this see only until February , 1560, when he was translated to the archbishopric of York, and about the same time he was made President of the Queen's Council in the northern parts of England In February , 1564, he was created Doctor of Civil Law, and he died on the 26th of June, 1568, and was buried at the east end of the choir of the cathedral **Church** of York He married late in life **Jane**, the daughter of **Thomas** , **Kynaston**, of Estwick, in Shropshire, by whom he had issue **George** Yong, who was afterwards knighted, and was living in York, in 1612 (**Wood's Athen Oxon**) **Eminent Welshmen** –R **Williams** 1852

.....

Education

1847 acc/to **The The State of Education in Wales** report

“On the 21st December I visited the parish which is a very small one containing only 6 farms and four resident labourers. Their children go to school in **Lamphey** which is an adjoining parish. The rector was non resident; lives in **Pembroke**. The rate of wages here was much the same as at **Lamphey** viz. 8s per week on an average. There was no school of any description in the parish either day or Sunday.”

Population

1563 number of Households	8
1670	14
1801	11

Hook

Once the centre of coal-mining district. **Hook** colliery was the last anthracite mine in **Pembrokeshire** to close, in 1948. Now there are few traces of the mines or railway tracks which once dominated the area, although two old **Quays** can still be seen. There a few ancient cottages. Most of the village development is modern.

Hubberston- Hakin

In 1894 the civil parish of **Hakin** was created out of that part of the old civil parish of **Hubberston** which lay within the urban district of **Milford**. In the rearrangement the **Church** of the old civil and ecclesiastical parish of **Hubberston** fell within the bounds of the new civil parish of **Hakin**.

Hubberston 1839 *Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

HUBBERSTON, a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 1 mile (W. by N.) from **Milford**; containing 1174 inhabitants, of whom 737 are in that part of the parish which is within the borough of **Milford**. This parish is traversed by the turnpike-road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Hakin**, or **Old Milford** and is bounded by the parish of **Herbrandston** on the north, and by that of **Steynton** on the north-east. It is situated on a creek or inlet of **Milford Haven**, at the upper end of which are the remains of a religious establishment, formerly called Pill Priory, built upon a pill separating this parish from that of **Steynton**, and which, though it has obtained the name of **Hubberston** Priory, is within the limits of **Steynton**. The parish comprises 1270a. 3r. 9p., whereof about 270 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a few acres of woodland: wheat and barley are the chief produce of the land under tillage, which is very rich and fertile. The seat of **Gelliswick** is beautifully situated, and embraces rich views of the picturesque scenery of the locality, the more distant views reaching over the harbour of **Milford** and the fine expanse of the adjacent **Haven**. **St. Botolphs**, an elegant modern mansion, erected on the site of some of the buildings of the priory, though not within the parish, closely borders upon it, and is equally remarkable for the style of the building and the beauty of its situation, commanding a pleasing view of the **Haven**, and of the neighbouring country: nearly the whole of the farm attached to the estate is situated within the parish of **Hubberston**. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at **Hakin**, or **Old Milford** in the parish, and about 200 ship wrights reside at that place, which is included within the boundaries of the new contributory borough of **Milford**.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £18 per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St David**, is a small, ancient, and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower: in the chancel are three elegantly canopied recesses, probably intended for the officiating priests, or perhaps appropriated to the dignitaries of the priory on particular occasions. The parsonage house was rebuilt and greatly improved at the expense of the late rector. A **Church** Sunday school is supported; and there are places of worship for **Wesleyans** and **Calvinistic Methodists**, with a Sunday school held in each of them. **Mr. Thomas Roch**, in 1707, bequeathed a small rent-charge for teaching poor children, and for the relief of distressed housekeepers of the parish; and in 1752, **Mr. James Allen** bequeathed £50 in money, to be invested in the purchase of land, and the rent distributed among the poor: the bequests produce about £3 a year

Church of St David's.

This rectory belonged to the Priory of Pill or Pulla and the dissolution of the Monastery came into the hands of the Crown.

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Huberte this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £6 13s 4d - *Taxatio*. There was a Chapel called **St Thomas** 's, subordinate to **Hubberston**. This could be the old Chapel then in ruins above the fort at Pill referred to in the "*Relation of the Routing of his Majesties forces under the Earl of Carbery*" published by order of the House of Commons in 1644.

Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater.

Hubberston St David: The nave and chancel walls are 13c. The west tower and two chancel windows are 15c. The transepts, vestries, and porch are 19c.

Hubberston Church dedicated to St David RCAM

This parish belonged to the priory of Pill "It was an old vill, being referred to under the name of Villa **Hubert** in the foundation deed of Pill Priory" (*Fenton, Tours* p178)

The plan shows a nave 29 ft by 15 ½ ft chancel 21 ½ ft with a recess on either side , and a western tower 17ft by 17 ½ ft. The east window of three lights was regarded by Professor **Freeman** as "a **Fair** example of Decorated or more commonly Perpendicular, tracery under a pointed arch" (*Arch Camb* II iii 175). There is also a single lancet in the south wall of the Chancel. In the south-east corner is a piscina, and between it and the choir recess is a sedilia. In the north wall of the chancel are two pointed niches, the easternmost being 7ft above floor level; both have single lights. The chancel arch is pointed and plain. The nave windows are modern. In the south wall is a pointed doorway now blocked. Facing it in the north wall is the present entrance to the building; and between it and the chancel is a projecting corbel, 8ft from the level of the nave. Both chancel and nave are vaulted. The tower is conspicuous for its height. It is in 5 stages, the turret in the north west angle containing ninety three stairs. The first and second storeys are vaulted. The parapet above the corbel table is not battlemented. The highest storey has two lights in each of the four sides,"round -headed, but to my eye they savour more of cinquecento than of Romanesque " (*Freeman*). The other floors have plain slits. There is no west door, its place being occupied by a much restored two-light window. The font is of the usual cushion type; its bowl measures outside 24in by 20 in, inside 18in by 16 in; part of an iron hinge and staple remains. It stands on on circular shaft 56 in. in circumference, and has a square base, the full height being 32 in. --- visited 27th July 1920

St David's Church, Hubberston

C15, possibly with earlier core; repaired 1866-7, and restored and enlarged 1929-31. Rubble stone construction with ashlar tracery and slate roofs. Consists of nave, chancel, W tower, and N and S transepts. Fine square C13 font with scalloped edge on circular shaft. Very fine C15 triple sedilia to chancel. Triple arch timber chancel screen with delicate cresting and tracery.
(Source CADW listed buildings database)

Nonconformist Chapels:

Rehoboth [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1840], **Hill St, Hakin** Built 1840, renovated 1865, 1883, 1901-3, 1906 Rehoboth, 5 Lower **Hill** Street, **Hakin, Milford Haven**- still open in 2006

Hakin, near **Milford Haven**[**Wesleyan Methodists**, 1832].

The State of Education in Wales – Hubberston 1847

Mrs Bevan's School

This school is held in a poor-house erected by the parish. The whole is in good repair, but the master has only a single room to live in. The master has taught a great many to Read tolerably well but he could not speak English correctly. The scholars were children of farmers, shipwrights, and labourers. 2 desks and 9 benches were the only school furniture.

Some of the Copy books were written tolerably well, but the outsides were very much disfigured with scrawls.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

The State of Education in Wales – Hakin 1847

The place of this name is in the parish of **Hubberston** but practically forms **Hakin** a suburb of **Milford** being separated from it by an inlet of the sea.

Miss **Clunn's** school

A room in the house of the parents of the mistress is used as the school-room. The whole of the premises were in excellent repair. Two table, two benches, and two chairs made up the school furniture.

The mistress spoke English well, and appeared an amiable person. The scholars were mechanic's and labourers children. Four of them Read a part of the 17th chapter of St **Luke**. But could not answer any questions from the chapter Read. Could not repeat the Ten Commandments.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Miss **Lifton's** School

A small room in the house of her father is the mistress's school room. It was not clean. The furniture consisted only of one table and three benches. The mistress was suffering from asthma. Mechanic's and labourer's children were her scholars. There was only one Testament in school and three little girls Read a verse each in that but could not answer questions. Could not repeat the Ten Commandments.

January 19th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Mr Merritt's School

A room in the master's dwelling house is the schoolroom. The only school furniture I saw consisted of one desk for the Master. Two tables and three benches. The master spoke English correctly, having been a bookkeeper in a cotton manufactory in Lancashire for many years .

The scholars are shipwrights' and labourers children. Few of them had returned to school since the holidays. The master had only the small income from his school to live upon, except what he got occasionally for making out and auditing accounts for his neighbours who could not do it for themselves.

20th January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Rehoboth Sunday school –

I did not visit this school but it is worthy of special note that it is conducted in Welsh, though held in a district where English is exclusively Spoken. The Chapel is frequented mostly by seafaring men from the **Welsh** districts.

Names connected with Hubberston

Clergy CCED

1727	Joshua Powell,	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
1727 Nov 14	Theophilus Rice	Rector
1734	Timothy Thomas ,	Curate
1738	David Hammond,	Curate
1749	John Voyle,	Curate
1749	Richard Brooke,	Curate
1759 May 14	James Higgon	Rector
1788	Isaac Jones ,	Curate
1799 Mar 21	Isaac Jones	Rector
1834	William Bowen Harries ,	Curate
1844 May 18	Octavius Leach	

1869 May 25

John Bowen Rowlands

Stokes Hugh of **Hubberston** 1802 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Allen William 1670 **Hubberston** H 2 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax.*

Aveston John 1 November 1820 **Dale** Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck **Charles Henry**, wrecked in **Milford Haven**, Prisoner aged 27, **Dale** Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet, Hubberston, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barlo Robert 1560 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Barlow William 1678/9, March 10 **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent., **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent. Release of a term of years and interest in several manors, messuages and lands in the parishes of **Narberth, Martletwy, Mounton, Hubberston** and elsewhere, being Mortgaged for £600, and also a release of a judgement of £600 and costs. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlowe John 1567, September. 22 plaintiff, and **John Perrott**, knight. Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlowe**, esq., plaintiff, and **John Perrott**, knight, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of **Hubberston** with messuages, lands, etc., in **Hubberston, Luddamston, Mynware, and Marteltwy** to be the right of the plaintiff. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowen Evan built Pentre Evan married **Margaret** daughter of **Arnold**, of **Hubberston**

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 **Milford Haven**, Married Offence Murder of **Evans Margaret**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas, Ann Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas, Steynton/Milford** farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brown William 5 January 1810 **Hubberston**, Sailmaker Offence Assault, **Hubberston**, Prosecutor **Adams Jane** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Clerk George 23 December 1795 **Hubberston**, Mariner Offence Murder of **Griffiths Humphrey**, master of a ship called the Liberty, from Gloucester. Deceased hit by a stone by the drunken prisoner, the master of the Hope Tender of Biddiford, co. Devon following a supper and an affray. **Hubberston**, Prosecutor **Evans Robert** Verdict . True bill for manslaughter only *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cross John 12 September 1814 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding, **Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston**, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Axton Samuel, Steynton/Milford** mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cross, John 10 September 1815 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing money from the bakehouse and shop, Prosecutor a Quaker? **Jeffreys, Robert Hubberston**, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Value £4 10s, 6d, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor Starbuck, **Samuel Baker?**, Quaker Verdict No prosecution *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cross John 7 June 1815 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing household goods, food and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 35, **Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston**, fisherman, aged 41, implicated but not indicted, **Hubberston**, Prosecutor **Hill Archibald, Hubberston**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of theft from the dwelling house, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Hugh 3 December 1803 **Herbrandston** Mariner Offence Murder of **Newland John** a mariner belonging to the **Gower** packet in the service of the General Post Office Deceased cHallenged to a fight in a public house **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Jenkins Peter** overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dewy Thomas 1489 12 November The same Day and in the same place the aforesaid **Sir Thomas Dewy** was admitted to the parish **Church of St David Hubberston** in Ros and instituted in the same then vacant by the death of Master **Gely Richard** last rector there and in the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Doran Thomas 10 April 1802 **Hubberston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel Two other similar counts of stealing shirts one belonging to **Dillon Thomas** and another to **Stokes Hugh Hubberston** Prosecutor **Fisher Emanuel Hubberston** agent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Elliott Phillip 1670 **Hubberston** H 3 **Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -**Mary Brown Milford Haven** Married Charged with Murder of **Margaret Evans**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas , Ann Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford. Brown, Mary** a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. **Evans Simon Milford Haven Butcher** Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Ann Thomas , Hubberston**, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, **Mary Brown**, aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner aged 23. **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas , Steynton/Milford** farmer Verdict No prosecution **Mary Brown** not apprehended. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Simon 19 January 1803 **Milford Haven Butcher** Offence Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Thomas , Ann, Hubberston**, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the **Child** away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, **Brown Mary** , aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner aged 23. **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas ,** Verdict No prosecution - principal not apprehended *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Foley John 10 April 1802 **Hubberston** Labourer Offence Theft of silver epaulettes and stockings. Two other similar counts of stealing the same belonging to **Dillon Thomas , and Stokes. Hugh Hubberston** Prosecutor **Fisher, Emanuel Hubberston**, agent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Freeman Thomas 1661 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Freeman Thomas 1662? September 25 **Hubberston & Johnston** Clk Rector of **Hubberston and Johnston** with the vicarage of Staynton vice **Baleham** ceded (12 Chas II p5 no 23) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls **Charles II Arch Camb** 1886

Freeman Thomas 1670 **Hubberston** H 2 **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Gely Richard 13 September.1489 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Gely Richard 1489, 12 November The same day and in the same place the aforesaid **Sir Thomas Dewy** was admitted to the parish **Church** of **St David, Hubberston**, in Ros and instituted in the same, then vacant by the death of Master **Richard Gely** last rector there, and in the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons.

Gilman David 1670 **Hubberston** H **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Greville Charles Francis

Grenville C F 1790 Hon. **Paterchurch** Tower **Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey** .

Grenville Charles F 1801 Nov 18 **NLW MS 1352b ff357 60.**

.founder of **Milford Haven** town, Pembs. , second son of **Francis** , earl of Warwick , and his wife **Elizabeth Hamilton** . He became the agent , and subsequently the heir, of his mother's brother, **Sir William Hamilton** 1730 - 1803 , who had succeeded to a considerable estate in **South Pembrokeshire** through his marriage with **Catherine Barlow** of **Colby** d. 1782 . In 1790 **Hamilton** obtained a private act of parliament which enabled him to develop his property in the manors of **Hubberston** and **Pill** , to build Quays, docks, piers, to establish a Market, provide roads, etc. Since he was absent from the country as British minister at the court of Naples 1764-1800 he entrusted the carrying out of the scheme to **Greville** . To this task **Greville** devoted himself with great energy. He built a custom-house for the convenience of shipping and an inn for the accommodation of passengers to Ireland . He invited several families of American Quakers , who had been engaged in South Sea whaling from Nantucket Island , Massachusetts , to settle at **Milford** . The first of them arrived in 1793 and for some years they carried on trade in spermaceti oil which had been used as an illuminant in London . He also induced the navy board to commission the building of frigates, the first contracts being signed in April 1797 . In the town itself, which was laid out in three **Streets** parallel with one another, he had a **Church** built which was consecrated in 1808 and dedicated to S. **Katherine** . A Friends' meeting house was opened in 1811 in the enclosure where many members of the American immigrants are buried. **Greville** also projected a school or **College** of navigation provided with an observatory , which was never completed. He staged a first-class piece of publicity for his new town by inducing **Sir William** and Lady **Hamilton** , accompanied by **Lord Nelson** , to visit it in Aug. 1802 . The event, coinciding with the anniversary of the battle of the Nile , was celebrated by a cattle-show, sports, regatta, and a banquet at which **Nelson** made a speech in which he highly praised **Greville** 's achievements. The presence of Lady **Hamilton** 1765 - 1815 , née **Amy Lyon** and more generally known as **Emma Hart** , naturally attracted much attention. In her youth she had been a protégée of **Greville** . It was he who introduced her to his friend **Romney** , whose portrait studies of her are so well known. She subsequently went to Naples and in 1791 became the second wife of **Sir William Hamilton** .

After the death of **Greville** in April 1809 , the new town entered upon a period of depression. **Greville** was succeeded by his younger brother

Greville Robert Fulke 1751 - 1824 sometime equerry to **King George III** . He took but a tepid interest in his brother's projects. When the Admiralty proposed to purchase the site of the dockyard, for which it had been paying a yearly rent, he refused to accept its valuation. It was therefore decided to transfer the establishment to a site at **Paterchurch** , higher up the **Haven** and on the opposite side. This transfer was effected in 1814 and thus was founded **Pembroke Dock** , which remained a royal dockyard for over a century. The demand for spermaceti oil was struck a fatal blow by the growing use of coal gas as an illuminant.

Griffiths Humphrey 23 December 1795 **George Clerk, Hubberston**, Mariner Charged with Murder of **Humphrey Griffiths**, master of a ship called the Liberty, from Gloucester. Deceased hit by a stone by the drunken prisoner, the master of the Hope Tender of Biddiford, co. Devon following a supper and an affray. **Hubberston**, Prosecutor **Evans Robert** Verdict True bill for manslaughter only *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hay Thomas 1670 **Hubberston** H 4 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hay Thomas 1657-8 January 16 of **Hubberston** **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*

Henderson Archibald 24 January 1825 ,**Hubberston** Mariner Offence Assault on **Evans, Thomas** customs officer, and **Griffith David**, excise officer, in the execution of their duty on board the ship **Fanny**, Prisoner aged 45, According to calendar, one **McGragh John**, aged 30, also to be tried for the same offence, **Hubberston** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Higgon James 1759 May 14 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Holmes William 1623 Dec 31 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Ann 8 May 1779 **Hubberston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to **Mary Morris**, prosecutor's wife Value £1 2s 6d **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Morris John** Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell Anne 10 May 1779 **Hubberston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel and money **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Lewis George** Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d - partial verdict *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell William 1670 **Hubberston** H 2 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jeffrey John 1406 Oct 22 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

John Mary 26 June 1827 **Hubberston** Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her male bastard **Child**, Prisoner aged 28, **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Bowen Robert** **Robertson**, esq., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Isaac 1799 Mar 21 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Julian John **Hubberston** Mariner Offence Murder of **John Newland**, a mariner belonging to the **Gower** packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of **Milford**. **Hubberston** 3 December 1803 *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Leach Octavius 1844 May 18 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lewis David 28 May 1817 **Hubberston** Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel, lead, hatchet, knives and Venetian blind spars, Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 27, **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Hill, Archibald** **Hubberston**, Yeoman , Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Mathias Richard 8 August 1787 **Hubberston** Gent. Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty seizing goods as distress for rent arrears payable to his employer, **Sir William Hamilton**, by **John Mathias**. **Hubberston** Prosecutor **George Stephen**, Bailiff Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Merchant John 1 July 1777 **Hubberston** Butcher Offence Theft of wheat sheaves. **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Hugh Stokes, Hubberston**, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Millard George 1670 **Hubberston** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Newland John 3 December 1803 --- **Hugh Davies** **Herbrandston** Mariner Charged with Murder of **John Newland** , a mariner belonging to the **Gower** packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. **John Julian Hubberston** Mariner Charged with Murder of **John Newland**, a mariner belonging to the **Gower** packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of **Milford**. **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Jenkins, Peter** overseer of the poor. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Nicholas Ann 1 June 1817 **Hubberston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, plates, cloth and a coral necklace belonging to the prosecutor and his servant, **Hester Roett**, The prosecutor and his servant had been staying with **Archibald Hill, Hubberston**, Yeoman, after embarking from a ship **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Went William, Steynton/Milford** planter Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Nicoll Nicholas 1556 Apr 2 MA Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

O'Brien Dennis 27 October 1796 **Hubberston** ?Mariner Offence Murder of **Thomas Rotherick**, mariner, by throwing him overboard H.M.'s armed ship, the Chapman's launch following deceased's desire that prisoner should not drink ale that was not his. Deceased and prisoner in H.M.'s 85 Co. of Marines, Plymouth Division. The prisoner almost certainly not from **Hubberston**. **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Allen, Howell**, gent/overseer of the poor. Verdict Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment Fined 1/- and 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

O'Riley James 22 February 1819 Alias **James O'ReLey Hubberston** Labourer
Offence Uttering a counterfeit Spanish dollar and unlawfully bringing the same into the realm,
Hubberston Prosecutor **Brown William, Hubberston**, publican *Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*,

Owen Charles 1675 June 20 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Parrish Thomas 1535 - 6 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Powell Joshua 1696 Mar 25 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Prendergast Francis Hubberston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and
packets of silk. Two other similar counts of stealing shirts and silk belonging to **Thomas , Dillon**
and **Hugh Stokes**., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Prichard William 1631 May 28 **Manorbier** vicar income £8 per Annum, 1639 Dec 8
Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons** *WWHR Vol2 P 286*

Rice Theophilus 1727 Nov 14 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Robert John 1670 **Hubberston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Roch Phillippa 1670 **Hubberston H 2 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rotherick Thomas ----Dennis O'Brien Hubberston ? Mariner Charged with Murder of
Thomas Rotherick, mariner, by throwing him overboard H.M.'s armed ship, the Chapman's launch
following deceased's desire that prisoner should not drink ale that was not his. Deceased and
prisoner in H.M.'s 85 Co. of Marines, Plymouth Division. The prisoner almost certainly not from
Hubberston. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowlands John Bowen 1869 May 25 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Stephens Thomas 1670 **.Hubberston H 1&2 Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Stokes Hugh 1802 of **Hubberston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Thomas George 27 July 1821 Alias **George Williams Hubberston** Servant
Offence Assault on **Anne Evans** a fellow servant, and sister of prosecutor, Prisoner very drunk at
the time of the assault, No indictment, **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Evans James, Hubberston**,
shoemaker *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas William 15 August 1823 **Hubberston** Labourer Offence Theft of money
and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 29, **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Grunna James, Hubberston**
Verdict Guilty, Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-
1830*,

Thompson John March 1809 Capt **Hubberston** Mariner Officer Offence taking
away a draft from prosecutor's dwelling house and forging an endorsement to obtain the value of it
for his own use, No indictment, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Philipps Thomas Hubberston**,
Merchant *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Wade Elizabeth 22 March 1822 **Hubberston** Widow Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child, **Hubberston** Prosecutor **Elizabeth Cooper** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Warntham John 1670 **Hubberston** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Waters Phillip 1670 **Hubberston** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wathan John 1670 **Hubberston** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watkins John 1569 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

William ? 1406 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Williams Owen 1670 **Hubberston** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Woogan John 1676 Jul 23 Rector **Hubberston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

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RCAM Fort Hubberston

Fort **Hubberston** was built in the early 1860s on the north bank of the estuary opposite Fort **Popton**. It was used during the First and Second World Wars but was later abandoned. —See *The Milford Haven Fortifications*

Long Stone RCAM

On a field known as **Long** Stone half a mile due north of the parish **Church** of **Hubberston** is a standing stone 72 inches above the ground. Prostrate at the base and largely hidden in the soil, are the vestiges of two similar stones ; one of these was standing when the monument was visited for the survey of the county (c1890). A cromlech would seem to have stood on the spot, of which the stones were doubtless part – visited 27th July 1920

Long Stone Burial Chamber Hubberston

Monument consists of an upright boulder, 1.8m high, probably damaged at some time in the past at the top. If this stone is part of a burial chamber, it is presumably a side stone. There is little other sign of the chamber itself.

Source: Cadw scheduling details. F.Foster/*RCHAMW 05.10.2007*

Hundleton

Hundleton -- Parish of **Monkton**

--Small Anglo-Norman village near **Orielton** the 18c home of the **Owen** family- who came from **Anglesey**-

An inhabited site since the Bronze age- several round barrows nearby [Dry Barrows]
Original yellow & black AA sign 1933

The Parish **Church Hundleton**

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E).

The **Church** is a modern building a low red brick with red pantile roof **Church- Ellery Anderson-** Cheltenham -architect

The village of **Hundleton** is situated about a mile and a half south west of **Monkton**, and the **Church** of **St David Hundleton** is a good half mile further on the **Angle** and **Castlemartin** road. This **Church** today is the only other **Church** within the Parish of **Monkton**.

The site was given by Colonel **Morgan James Saurin** of **Orielton**, and was conveyed to the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** on November 30th, 1891

The **Church** was licensed as "Holy Trinity".

The following is a report taken from the *Archdiaconal Magazine* of the opening of the first **Church**. The Vicar was **Canon Bowen** .

"The event of the month to be recorded in our Magazine is the opening of the Iron Chapel of Ease at **Hundleton**, which took place on Monday, November 23rd.

The service commenced at 7.30, but long before the hour of opening the little **Church** was crowded, many— indeed it was said by some that there were as many outside as inside—were unable to gain admission. The Vicar Read the service, the lessons being taken by the Rural Dean, the **Rev. I. G. Lloyd** , Rector of **Bosherston**, and the **Rev. W. J. Price**, curate. An excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of **St Davids**. The service was hearty and Congregational. The singing on the occasion was taken by the choir of the **Priory Church**, and was given with excellent effect. **Mr. Edmunds** presided at the harmonium. The collection amounted to close upon £14, which was very good.

The building is neat and very well arranged. That it may become the centre of much spiritual activity should be the prayer of everyone.

It is much to be regretted that Colonel and **Mrs Saurin**, who took such all active part in the erection of this **Church** should be leaving home so soon after the opening to Winter abroad. We are sure all wish their sojourn abroad to be a very happy one.

1934 The present **Church** was built. The Vicar was the **Rev Tudor Evans** and the foundation stone was laid on Saturday July 8th 1933 by the **Lord Bishop** of **St David's**

Mr and **Mrs W G Wynne** of Mellaston had materially helped in the provision of the building. The new **Church** was consecrated on January 6th 1934

Cost £1500 designed by **Mr Ellery Anderson** , architect of Cheltenham, builders Messrs **Sidney G Thomas** and Son , builders of **Pembroke**.

Mr C Roblin was the organist. Altar carved in oak by **Mr Ernest**. Cross and the Candlesticks made by **Mr Williams** of Farnborough

Licensed for the Solemnization of marriages on May 21st 1954

Hundleton - The Parish Hall

October 1921 a plot of land was conveyed by **Mr. Henry Williams** to the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** in deed of gift, and some time later **Mr. Davies** of Crickmarren presented the Parish Hall to be erected on this site. Curate and congregation then got to work together to dig out the foundations, and prepare the site. This Hall has since been of the utmost use to the churchgoers of **Hundleton** Village, and the social functions which do so much to add to neighbourliness in a small village have always had an assured venue, thanks to this generous gift of land. The first **Organ**, which had been presented to the **Church** by **Mrs. Wynne** of Mellaston, has now found a home in the **Hall** and was replaced by a new **Organ**

Hundleton Calvinistic Methodist Chapel.

Formed early in the 19c when services were held in the cottage on the site of which the Chapel was built in 1820 but was not as a separate **Church** till 1845 and was linked to **Bethel** at **Pembroke** and **Walleston** in **Pullcrochan** parish under the pastorate of **Rev W Powell**. The first Chapel was built in 1820 and the second in 1879, after the first became too small, at a cost of £750. The first deacons of **Hundleton** were **William Griffiths**, **John Griffiths** and **George James**. This **John Griffiths** was one who loaned £10 free of interest towards the building of the **Neyland Zion Chapel**.

Subsequent deacons included **William John**, **James Long** (who was very outspoken) **William Tasker**, **William Richards**, **William Davies**, and **John Davies** who became the first caretaker of the **Victoria Nurses Home Pembroke Dock**.

In 1851 Services were held in the afternoon and evening with an average afternoon congregation of 100

Any records would appear to have been held either by **Bethel** or **Walleston**.

Information from **RCAM** Chapel **Hill**

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.).

A small hamlet in the south of the parish which in its name preserves the existence of the Chapel of Crug Marren, a building in ruins in **Fenton's** time (Tour, P 375). In 1259 it was appropriated to **Monkton Priory Church** by **Richard Carew Bishop** of **St Davids**.—visited, 24th May, 1922.

Cross Park

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' So"; **Long**. 4° 59' 20ff).

A field belonging to Moreston Farm. The reason for the name is not apparent, but a closely adjacent field is also called Cross Park; both names suggest the former presence of a cross in the neighbourhood.—visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Maidenwells **Calvanistic Methodist** Chapel-- Gilead

The first Chapel was built in 1846 but preaching had been occurring in homes for some time before that. At first this Chapel was a branch of **Gershom Pembroke Dock** but was later linked with the pastorate of **Wallaston** and **Bethel St Twinnels** parish. In 1851 the congregation was as large as 95 for the afternoon services

Some names connected with Hundleton

Andrews Mary	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941 ?
Andrews Richard	14 Feb 1920	Hundleton	
Beynon J	25 October 1900	Hundleton	
Brinn George	14 February 1921	Hundleton .	
Burns William	14 February 1921	Hundleton	
Cale John		Hundleton.	
Davies George	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941
Davies William	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941
Eynon Richard	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941
Eynon Thomas	1791/2 tenant Moncton	Hundleton Hill	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Griffiths Seymour	25 March 1909	.Hundleton	
Gwyther William	1791/2 tenant Moncton	Hundleton	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Harries Edwin	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941
Harries William 1941	Lady Day 1897	cooper Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-
Hire George	23 March 1919	Hundleton	
Jackson ?	25 March 1917	Hundleton	
James Albert	14 Feb 1921	Hundleton	
James John	02 February 1909	Hundleton	
James Richard	25 March 1923	Hundleton .	
James Richard	Lady Day 1897	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Jenkins Jane	14 February 1921	Hundleton	
Jenkins George	Lady Day 1897	. Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
John George	Lady Day 1897.	Hundleton	<i>Orielton Rent Book</i>

John Mary Ann 14 February 1921 **Hundleton**

John Sarah Alice 10 Aug 1805 born **St Lawrence Monkton Pembrokeshire** died Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah , Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **James** , **Joseph** on 7 Oct 1834 at Saint Lawrence ,**Hundleton Pembroke**, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones John 25 March 1900 **Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis John Lady Day 1897 **Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Maria 1899 **.Hundleton**

Morris ? 14 February 1921 **.Mrs Hundleton**

Powis Owen 25 October 1910 **Hundleton**

Pritchard Thomas 17 March 1905 **Hundleton**

Rees William Lady Day 1897 **.Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Reynolds Albert 25 October 1909 **.Hundleton**

Reynolds George Lady Day 1897 **Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Roblin William Lady Day 1897 **. Rolly Back Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Roch Thomas 25 March 1903.**Hundleton**

Thurlow Henry Lady Day 1897 **Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book* .

Tucker John 14 February 1921 **Hundleton** .

Turner Henry 25 March 1909 bad debt **Hundleton**

Watts J 25 March 1901 **Hundleton**

Williams Gilbert R Lady Day 1897 **Hundleton** *Orielton Rent Book*

.....

Jameston --See Manorbier

Jeffreston, Jeffreyston

Jeffreston today

– Rural village served by a primary school with in excess of 100 pupils in modern building on Glebe land within half mile of **Jeffreyston Church**. Transport to Secondary School at **Tenby** (6 miles). Public House in village. Public bus service twice daily to **Tenby** and **Pembroke Dock**. Doctor's Surgeries at **Kilgetty** (3 miles) and **Saundersfoot** (4 miles). Mothers Union meetings are held monthly, a Craft Club meets weekly with various social and fund raising events held intermittently. Sunday School is held in the **Church** Hall every Sunday morning with the pupils and teachers joining the **Church** congregation for Eucharist.

St. Jeffrey and **St. Oswald's Church** as it is today is the result of a rebuilding in 1867/8 although the tall, tapering medieval tower may be 14th century. The porch is particularly large with a stone entrance arch. There is a very rare medieval preaching cross on the south side with arms of unequal length. The **Church** is beautifully decorated and in good repair.

Jeffreston 1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Jeffreston a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by W,) from **Narberth**; contains 644 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on a well-wooded eminence, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the views from the adjacent parts of the country. Near the turnpike-road from **Narberth** to **Pembroke**, which passes through the parish, and about half-way between **Creswell-Quay** and the **Church**, is **Cresselly**, a seat surrounded with luxuriant plantations.

Coal&Culm

The substrata of the parish are stone coal and culm, which have been wrought to a very great extent, and still continue to be procured, though on a smaller Scale. The mines are thought to be nearly exhausted, but it is probable that, by carrying the shaft to a greater depth, an abundant supply may still be obtained. The coal is conveyed by a tram road to the pier at **Saundersfoot**, on **Carmarthen** bay, and there shipped for the coast of **Cardigan** shire, &c.; many tons of the large coal are carried thence to the London Market, for malting purposes, it being free from all bituminous qualities. Previously [1834] the coal was shipped at **Creswell Quay**, in a branch of the **Milford Haven** extending for a mile and a half to the south and partly in this parish, for the coast of Sussex in vessels of about 80 tons burden.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 17. 6., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; present net income, £134; patrons and impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Jeffrey** and **St. Oswald**, is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. A school, erected in 1835, and conducted on the National system, is principally supported by the family at **Cresselly**; and a Sunday school is also held in connexion with the **Church**.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

East of the north transept with a squint is a narrow Chapel of two bays, whilst west of the transept is a square Chapel or vestry. On the south side is another narrow Chapel of two bays with a vault. These parts have no datable features. The west tower and vaulted porch are probably 15c. There were no north windows prior to the Victorian restoration. A churchyard cross lies nearby.

The **Church** of **St Oswald** and **St Geoffrey Jeffreston**

June 29 1867 from *Arch Camb* 1888

This **Church** was in course of restoration, just begun, when visited. It consists of a nave and chancel, north and south transept, and a small Chapel south of the chancel, western tower and south porch. The tower is a characteristic one of the **Flemish** district, tapering, strong built with battlement and corbel table, and a square turret at the north east having slit lights; no string of buttress; the belfry single obtuse lights, some mere slits, and a west window. The tower has the common rude vault within, and a pointed arch to the nave. The north transept is larger than the southern, but both low and insignificant; the arches to both very rude and course; that on the north obtuse and misshapen, that on the south so flat as scarcely to be really an arch. The south transept is vaulted. The chancel arch is a plain pointed one. The chancel is entered by an ascent of three high steps. The east window, as well as most others, is vilely modernised, and on the north of the chancel are no windows. The south Chapel is divided from the chancel by a quasi arch flat and rude; in the south Chapel is a debased square headed window. In the south transept are some stone brackets, and near the south door, internally a benatura. The font has a square bowl, scalloped at the base, on a short cylindrical stem. The porch is very large, and vaulted, has plain outer door, and stone seats. The south front has a curious effect, the porch, transept, and Chapel south of the chancel all having similar gables ranged together, the porch perhaps the largest.

In the churchyard is a cross entire on a step.

Restoration by **Mr Talbot Bury** completed in 1868; good eastern window put in; north transept enlarged to the dimensions of the nave, from which it is divided by three pointed arches on cylindrical pillars, copied from **Castlemartin Church**; low rounded arch introduced to divide the south Chapel from the south transept.

RCAM The Parish **Church** dedicated to **SS Oswald** and **Jeffrey**

The *Taxatio* of 1291 describes this **Church** as “Ecclesia de ville Galfri” when it was assessed at £5 for tenths to the **King**. The **Elizabethan** communion cup is inscribed : POCVLVM . ECCLESIE . DE . GEFFRESTON.

The building consists of nave 25 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, north aisle, chancel 24ft by 12ft with small south Chapel, south transept 9 ½ ft by 9 ft, tower 13ft square, and south porch. The north transept, which, at restoration in 1867, was incorporated into a new Nave aisle, connects with the chancel by a squint 5 ½ ft high and 7 1/2ft wide. The south transept is vaulted. All the windows are modern; the north side of the unrestored **Church** was windowless. The tower tapers slightly to a corbel table, surmounted by high battlements; there is no string course. It has three stories, the lowest being roughly vaulted. The Bell chamber is lighted by slits there is no apparent opening into the **Church**. The ground floor chamber has a west window, but no door; it opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The porch is vaulted has stone seats and a small stoup. The font is of the usual cushion type; the bowl 24 in square, exterior, interior 19in, is placed on a short circular shaft and base. In the churchyard is a cross 8ft high standing on a shaft and base of 3 steps; the cross head is modern – visited 25th May 1915.

Cross Incised Stones

During some recent reparations to the porch a much worn stone bearing an incised cross was found doing duty at the threshold. It has been removed and fixed against the inner wall of the porch. The cross of the form common to the 8th or 9th century when the cross was placed within a circle is 6in in diameter; the vertical arm is extended down the pillar to the extent of 13 ½ in The ends of the cross arms are slightly widened. It bears no inscription.

A few yards north west of the rectory house, a former rector of the parish placed a rude cross shaped stone found on the razing of an old "clom" built cottage which stood near. **George Harris**, churchwarden, remembered this cross stone forming part of a bench at a cottage door. On the bench coffin bearers invariably rested their burden on the way to the parish churchyard. The raised surface of the cross shows signs of wear; it has a length of 21in an width of 15in at the arms and a breadth of 6in —*Glynne Notes (Arch Camb 1888 V v 136) RCAM 1915*

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This **Church** appears to have originally belonged to the priory of **Pembroke** and together with the **Church** of **St. Issell's** was granted by **William**, prior of **Pembroke**, and his consent, to the **Canons** of **St Davids**, subject to the payment of an annual pension 2s. from each of the two churches to the prior of **Pembroke**. - *Stat. Menev*. This grant must have been made between 28 Jan., 1331, (as **John** Savage was at that date prior of **Pembroke**. - *Pay Rolls*), and Aug., 1339, as on the latter date **Henry Gower**, **Bishop** of **St Davids**, with the Consent at his chapter, united the trio churches to question on account of their poverty, and ordained that the **Church** at **St. Issell's** should be served by a vicar to be presented by the chapter, and that the **Church** of "Villa Galfredi" [**Jeffreyston**] should be served by a chaplain. How long this union of **Jeffreyston** with **St. Issell's** continued is unknown, but it is certain that it was dissolved before 1534.

Described as " Ecclesia de Villa Galfri, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £5 for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 10s – *Taxatio*.

Gelfreston Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ad collacionem Canoniorum residentium ecclesie Meneszensis unde **Johannes Luell** est vicarius et valet cum gleba c6 Inde sol" in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus ijB vjd Et remanet dare £4 17s. 6d. Inde decima 8s. 8d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge": - **Jeffreyston** V. (**St Jeffry** and **St. Oswald**). Syn and Prox. quolibet anno 2s. 6d. Plebe &c. Chantor and Chapter of **St Davids** Impr. and Patr. The **King**, 1740, 1761. **King's Books**, £4 17s. 6d. Yearly tenths, 8s. 8d - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

It appears from the accounts of **William Waryn**, communarius of **St Davids** Cathedral, that in 1490 the tithes of **Jeffreyston** and **St. Issells** were leased to **Mr. David Wogan** at a rent of £10. Later on the tithes of each living appear to have been leased separately. On 20 July, 1555, a lease of the tithes of **Jeffreyston** was granted to **David Nash** of **Carmarthen**, gent., for 50 years, at a rent of £4 yearly to the chapter, and £4 13s. 4d. to the vicar of the parish.

On 27 July, 1682, a lease of these tithes was granted to **George Lucy**, esq., for 21 years at a rent of £64, the tenant to provide and pay a curate to perform the services at the **Church**. Exactly four years later, the same **George Lucy** obtained a lease for 21 years (presumably on a surrender of the previous lease) at the same rent, but with power to dig for coal for his own use on payment of 2d. rent for it.

On 27 July, 1698, a lease of the tithes for 21 years was granted to **Elizabeth Lucy**, widow of **Mr. George Lucy** at a rent of £4; she also had the right to dig for coal for her own use at a rent of 2d.; for this lease a fine of £40 was paid -

Mrs. Lucy in 1719 sold this lease to **Mr. Duncan Baynes**, a surgeon at **Pembroke**, in whose family it continued till 1766, when it was assigned to **Mr. Allen** of **Cresselly**. **Mr. Allen** renewed the lease in 1771 at a rent of £14 a year, and for this paid a fine of £40.

The lease expired in 1806, and **Mr. Allen** having declined to again rent the tithes, they were leased to **Hugh Barlow**, MP., for 21 years at a rack rent of £155 per annum.

According to the Diocesan Report in 1809, the yearly value of this benefice arising from augmentation fixed stipend, and surplice fees was £47 19s.

On 24 July, 1867, consent was given by the chapter of **St Davids** for the rebuilding of **Jeffreyston Church**. It was restored in 1868; a good east window was put in and the north transept was enlarged to the dimensions of the nave - *Arch Camb*.

At a wedding in **Jeffreyston Church** in March 1863, the Bell ringers arrived expecting to perform the usual service but they were turned away by the groom who didn't want them and what is more didn't want to pay them. The Bell-ringers had their revenge however. As the happy couple left the **Church** they did so to the bells tolling a funeral knell.

Below the Landsker --Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson

Jeffreyston – see also **Owen 1603 in Introduction**

Coal Culm and Cresswell Quay

The term **Jeffreyston** colliery might be a general description of all the coal workings in the parish of **Jeffreyston** under various managements

The seams at **Jeffreyston** were so distorted by geological movement being folded and eroded to outcrop in a broad band running from just east of the village westward to the river at **Cresswell**. Coal thus exposed was accessible in large quantities by means of shallow workings, easily transported along the higher ground and down to the Quays at **Cresswell**. None of the seams attained any depth. Most of the coal mined was culm useful for lime burning but which was not so profitable.

16c parish of Jefferson significant producer of coal of some antiquity with established measures used in the coal trade *PRO E178/3493*

Jeffreyston village centred on a **Church** of early **Christian** origin is located on a low ridge four kilometres to the east of **Cresswell Quay** with coal outcropping to the north and south, the north rising of the Timber vein, striking a little north of west, has been worked at outcrop in Underhill wood immediately north of the village, and westward for over a kilometre. Working was by means of wide trenches, known locally as “reens”, now heavily overgrown and hidden in mature woodland. The ancient (medieval and earlier) enclosure pattern to the north forms a fan pattern with each of its segments having access at its northern end to a section of the coal outcrop, while a section of early enclosure to the west appears to give access of the vein at its south western extremities.

West of **Jeffreyston** over a distance of approximately two kilometres the coal seams have been worked by trenches Some of these are extensive where the veins have been folded to give coal close to the surface over a large area. North of Sunnyhill, one kilometre west of the village there is an area of open working 300 by 200 meters with another 600 meters further west which must have been worked before the 1800's. This is shown on early maps as being a flooded pit. **Owen 1603**, refers only to underground workings around **Jeffreyston**.---*Coastal Mining landscape of South west Britain – Cloughton*

Names associated with coal

Underhill Sunnyhill Blackway Coalpit Lane

Mining Accidents

Jeffreston by Begelly	1792 Harrold Pit	
Jeffreston Hall	1797 Timber Croft pit	owned by Hugh Barlow, Lawrenny
Jeffreston	1798 New Back Works -- old disused works	
Jeffreston	1799 Furzey Park Pit	owned by Hugh Barlow Lawrenny Hall
Jeffreston	1800 Samuel Green Pit	
Jeffreston	1801 Jeffreston Mountain Pit	owned by John Bartlett Allen
Jeffreston	1805 Underhill Pit	May 1st inrush of water
Jeffreston	1839 Underhill pit	
Jeffreston	1832 New Level	

On 5 October 1766 the Leaches acquired a lease to mine coal at **Jeffreyston** mountain for 21 years from a consortium of owners. --*The Leach family of Castlemartin The Pembrokeshire historian No. 7 1981*

“Went to **Jeffreyston** where we looked at Underhill Wood and the remains of primitive coal working there. In **Tudor** times there were dozens of people working here in atrocious conditions. The coal won was taken in oxen carts to **Cresswell Quay**.” *Nooks and Corners 1895*

RCAHMW Coal Mining

Jeffreston Colliery Workings, **Jeffreston**; **Jeffreyston**

Features associated with early coal mining occur about the village, partially portrayed on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXXV.9 & 13 1865), notably: in Underhill Wood to the N extant & crop Mark features to the SE

Soil marks in freshly ploughed field show two dark plough-leveled mounds presumably outlying workings of the nearby **Jeffreystone** colliery. Further, similar features are portrayed on OS County series mapping of 1865, with further features associated with early mining occurring elsewhere about the village of **Jeffreston**.

Early Coal Workings, Underhill Wood, **Jeffreston**; **Jeffreyston**

Features associated with early mining north of **Jeffreyston**, portrayed on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXXV.9 1865), further, similar features occurring elsewhere about the village (see nprn 268020).

2. A complex of earthworks typical of the early anthracite industry in **Pembrokeshire** and documented as having operated from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. It includes opencasts, Bell pits and subsidence features.

Old Coal Workings, Norchard Mountain, South Of **Jeffreston**; **Jeffreyston**

Possible shafts/pits, in an area showing many traces of past coal-mining.

Features associated with early coal mining occur about the village, partially portrayed on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXXV.9 & 13 1865), notably: in Underhill Wood to the N (Nprn276059); extant & cropmark features to the SE (Nprn309570).

Soilmarks in freshly ploughed field show two dark plough-leveled mounds presumably outlying workings of the nearby **Jeffreystone** colliery. Further, similar features are portrayed on OS County series mapping of 1865, with further features associated with early mining occurring elsewhere about the village of **Jeffreston**.

Norchard Mountain

Possible shafts/pits, in an area showing many traces of past coal-mining. *RCAHMW*

RCAM Parish of **Jeffreston**

Beacon **Hill** Enclosure

On the field known as Rath Park near Beacon **Hill** House is the faint outline of a circular enclosure. The rampart has a present height of only 1ft above the surrounding level. The diameter of the enclosure is about 130ft; the entrance was to the west. The surrounding ditch has been filled up. To the north of the enclosure and separated from it by a hedge are the vestiges of a possible mound which local tradition asserts to have been the site of a beacon --visited 25th May 1915

Rath **Hill** Enclosure

At the western corner of a field known locally as **Hill** or Rath **Hill** on which stands **Cresselly** schoolhouse is a circular earthwork. Although reduced in size by cultivation the enclosed rampart is plainly visible about one foot above the surrounding surface. The area within it has a diameter of about 150ft. Slight indications of the ditch remain. The entrance was to the south-west. A perfectly formed spindle whorl 1 ½ in in diameter, now in the museum of the **Carmarthenshire** Antiquarian Society was discovered here in the year 1912 – visited 25th May 1915.

Rath

In the fields adjacent to Whitehouse Farm 1 ¼ miles west of **Jeffreyston** village are the traces of a circular earthwork known as the Rath. The enclosing rampart is intact but the ditch has practically disappeared. The entrance was apparently towards the east. The enclosed area is in diameter about 100ft; it is perfectly flat. A small circular enclosed area within the bank is of modern construction – visited 25th May 1915

Gallows Tree Park.

This field has no antiquarian interest other than that arising from its name, which is still in current use. It is probable that a gallows was at some time erected at the spot where the field abuts upon a cross road. visited 25th May 1915

King's Castle

The crown had rights of ownership over a wide area of south east **Pembrokeshire** which was almost entirely disposed of by **Charles I**. The fields probably formed part of the area.

St Jeffrey & St Oswald's Church, Jeffreston;Jeffreyston

Medieval & later parish **Church**, restored 1867, located in **Jeffreyston** village . Located within the porch is a 1.2m by 0.25m cross-incised slab, formerly in use as a threshold stone, thought to be early medieval.

Jeffreston Sunday School was built during the early nineteenth century and still in use as a Sunday School in 1907.

Great House, Jeffreyston,

A large T-plan 3 storey house with rendered white-painted elevations, gable roofs and small sash windows. Thought to originate from the 16th century.

Jeffreston Methodist Chapel

Built before 1820 and converted into a private dwelling during the late twentieth century.

Enclosure Vicarage farm

A roughly circular enclosure, 40m in diameter, defined by a bank and by traces of a ditch. The site is set on a slight slope below the crest of a ridge and is obscured to the South by a modern lane.

Names connected with Jeffreston

Jeffreston Subsidy Roll for 1661

The subsidy was essentially a tax to raise money for **Charles II** after the restoration of the **Monarchy**. It gives names of those who paid the levy, by parish,

Rowland Wolfgang, esq. uire 7/

John Bartlett, gent. 5/-

Thomas Nash 4/-

Richard Smith 2/6d

William Roberts 2/-

Thomas Rowe 2/-

Stephen Bartlett	2/6d
Henry Fees'	1/-
Thomas Owens	1/-
John Stance	1/-
Griffith Hitching	1/-
John Tasman	2/-
Stephen Rogers	1/-
John Friday	1/-
Kidd' Smith	1/-
David Jones	1/-
William Elliott	1/-
George Mort	1/-
Thomas Browne	1/-
Thomas Reece	1/-
Gruffith John	1543 Geffreston <i>PRO 223/423</i> Churchwarden

Jeffreston Clergy CCED

Nash, Thomas ,	1668, Curate
Nash, Thomas ,	1692, Curate
Williams, Hoelus,	1706, Curate
Williams, Ludovicus,	1714, Curate
Williams, Hoelus,	1720, Curate
Andrews, John,	1740, Vicar
Brooks, Richard,	1749, Stipendiary Curate
Higgon, John,	1752, Stipendiary Curate
Lewis, David,	1752, (Death) Stipendiary Curate

Davies , William,	1775, Stipendiary Curate
Bennett , Henry,	1784, Curate
Leach , Richard,	1785, Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas ,	1788, Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas ,	1795, Curate
Brigstocke , James,	1795, Stipendiary Curate
Meyler , John,	1799, Perpetual Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1799 (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Meyler , John	1799 Perpetual Curate
Rees , John	1801 Stipendiary Curate
Rees , Francis	1804 Perpetual Curate
Rees , John	1804 Curate
Hughes , John	1804 (natural death) Vicar
Rees , Francis	1804 Vicar
Rees , John	1811 Stipendiary Curate
Rees , John	1818 Stipendiary Curate
Richardson , William	1826 Vicar
Rees , Francis	1826(natural death) Vicar
Dawkins Palmour , John	1835 Stipendiary Curate

note how many were colliery accidents many accidents are not recorded in the Records of Mining Accidents 1705- 1854

Mining Accidents

Jeffreston by Begelly	1792 Harrold Pit
Jeffreston Hall	1797 Timber Croft pit owned by Hugh Barlow, Lawrenny
Jeffreston	1798 New Back Works -- old disused works

Jeffreston	1799	Furzey Park Pit	owned by Hugh Barlow Lawrenny Hall
Jeffreston	1800	Samuel Green Pit	
Jeffreston	1801	Jeffreston Mountain Pit	owned by John Bartlett Allen
Jeffreston	1805	Underhill Pit	May 1st inrush of water
Jeffreston	1839	Underhill pit	
Jeffreston	1832	New Level	
.....			

Allen John Bartlett --- **Gay Joseph Jeffreston** Collier **Jeffreston** Mountain pit belonging to **John Bartlett Allen** he fell out of tub as he was being winched up **Inquest report** 14-Mar 1801

Allen Henry 08-Jan 1811 **Jeffreston** The headstone of a pit in **Jeffreston** collapsed on top of him **Inquest report**

Allen James 27 November 1816 **Jeffreston** Collier Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing household goods and handkerchiefs belonging to prosecutor, one of the latter belonging to **Griffiths, Elizabeth** Prisoner aged 27, **Lawhaden** Date 27 November 1816 Prosecutor **Brigstocke, Rev, Thomas Lawhaden**, clergyman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Barlow Hugh 9-Sep 1797 --**Davies Rebecca Jeffreston** Spinster, employed turning druke of air pit in Timber **Croft** field in **Jeffreston** belonging to **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor, instant death, stander was cause of death and owned by **Thomas Phillips** of **Jeffreston** **Inquest report**

Barlow Hugh 27-May 1799 **Gibbs Owen Jeffreston** Collier, Furzey Park pit property of **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him **Inquest report**

Belth William 3 September 1753 **Jeffreston**, Yeoman Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to **William Belth**, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of **Holland George. Jeffreston**, No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Belth William 05-Dec 1792 **Thomas John Jeffreston** Labourer, working in field called Beaconing **Hill** held by **Belth William**, --digging – ground gave way and he suffocated underground **Inquest report**

Beynon Sarah 3 September 1753 **Reynoldston**, Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to **Belth, William** distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of **Holland. George Jeffreston**, No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bowen Thomas 3 September 1753 **Jeffreston**, Yeoman Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to **Belth William**, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of **Holland. George Jeffreston**, No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Carew Thomas 25 May 1786 Labourer Offence Theft of money, a whip and food. **Jeffreston**, Prosecutor **Esmond, Joseph Jeffreston**, lighterman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Rees 14-May1791.Collier **Jeffreston** drowned inrush of water into pit workings *Inquest report*

Davies Priscilla 3 September 1753 **Jeffreston** Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock two cows belonging to **Belth William** distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor from the custody of **Holland George** No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rachael 23 March 1791 **Monkton** Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing sundry articles No indictment **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Lawrence Thomas Jeffreston** labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rebecca 9-Sep1797 **Jeffreston** Spinster employed turning druke of air pit in Timber **Croft** field in **Jeffreston** belonging to**Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor instant death stander was cause of death and owned by **Thomas Phillips** of **Jeffreston** *Inquest report*

Evans William 21-Oct1793 **Jeffreston** Aged 7 playing at mouth of Mountain pit in **Begelly** he fell into the pit *Inquest report*

Gay Joseph 14-Mar1801 **Jeffreston** Collier, **Jeffreston** Mountain pit belonging to **John Bartlett Allen** - fell out of tub as he was being **Winched** up *Inquest report*

Gay William 13-Feb1788 **Jeffreston** drunk at **Cresswell Quay**, fell down a coal pit *Inquest report*

George Hester 27-Feb1800 **Jeffreston** Aged 4, burned to death in house of **Elizabeth Voil** *Inquest report*

Gibbs Oliver **Jeffreston** pit in **Jeffreston** timbers gave way and he was suffocated by fall of earth *Inquest report* 21-Apr1822

Gibbs Owen 27-May1799 **Jeffreston** Collier, **Furzey Park** pit property of **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him *Inquest report*

Griffiths Thomas 3 March 1767Alias **William Griffiths**, **Jeffreston**, Yeoman Offence Receiving stolen household goods. **Jeffreston**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Thomas 07-Jul1795 **Jermin Richard Jeffreston** Collier, fell from back of horse at **Petersfinger** – drunk taken to the inn of **Thomas Griffiths** of **Jeffreston** , *Inquest report*

Hall Thomas 06-July-1820 collier **Jeffreston** pit at **East Williamston** fell to the bottom *Inquest report*

Hill James 12-Jun1799 **Lewis Benjamin Jeffreston** Collier Cooks Grove pit in **Redberth** belonging to **James Hill** of **Lawrenny Ferry** headstone fell on top of him *Inquest report*

Hitchings John 21-Apr1822 **Jeffreston** pit in **Jeffreston** timbers gave way and he was suffocated by fall of earth *Inquest report*

Hughes Ann 24-Mar1811 **Jeffreston** suffered a fit and drowned in a well *Inquest report*

James Elizabeth 12 June 1801 **Jeffreston** Married Offence Theft of a pig. Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel, household goods and barley meal. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Isaac 26-Sep1800 -**Webb William Jeffreston** Husbandman on way home drunk having spent time with **Isaac James** in **Jeffreston** he fell into **Samuel Green** pit *Inquest report*

Jermin Richard 07-Jul1795 **Jeffreston** Collier fell from a horse at Petersfinger – drunk taken to the inn of **Thomas Griffiths** of **Jeffreston** *Inquest report*

John Henry 24-Oct1792 **Jeffreston** Collier working at Harrold pit in **Jeffreston** headstones fell *Inquest report*

Jones Martha 9 February 1802 **New moat** Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel. Prisoner aged 57. Remanded in prison. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Brace, Thomas Jeffreston**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

Lawrence David 29 June 1772 **Jeffreston** Collier Offence Arson of prosecutor's house. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Rogers, Thomas**, Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Benjamin 12-Jun1799 **Jeffreston** Collier Cooks Grove pit in **Redberth** belonging to **James Hill** of **Lawrenny Ferry** headstone fell on top of him *Inquest report*

Maskell Elizabeth 3 September 1753 **Jeffreston** Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to Belth **William**, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of **Holland. George Jeffreston** No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Merriman Mary 7-Sep1798 **Jeffreston** Aged 6 out blackberrying in field near old works called New Back Works in **Jeffreston** she slipped and drowned *Inquest report*

Morris David 15 July 1771 **Jeffreston** Yeoman Offence Theft of money. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Rogers, John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Philipps Elizabeth, 1735 married **John Smith** of **Jeffreston**,

Philipps Philipp 1759 eldest son of **Thomas Philipps** and **Dorothy** married **Anne Smith** daughter and heiress of **John Smith** of **Jeffreston**.

Philipps Cecilia 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish o **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Thomas 9-Sep1797 **Davies Rebecca Jeffreston** Spinster employed turning druke of air pit in Timber **Croft** field in **Jeffreston** belonging to **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny** Hall 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor instant death stander was cause of death and owned by **Thomas Phillips** of **Jeffreston** ***Inquest report***

Priest James 01-May1805 **Jeffreston** Underhill pit **Jeffreston** inrush of water drowned ***Inquest report***

Richards Thomas 15-Aug1822 **Jeffreston-- Jeffreston** coal pit he was drowned in an inrush of water from old workings ***Inquest report***

Rowe Richard 7 February 1800 **Nash** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and a saddle from prosecutor's stable and brew house. Prisoner aged18. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **John Phelps** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Rowe Thomas 29 July 1800 the younger **Carew** Carpenter Offence Theft of barley, corn, from prosecutor's mill. No indictment. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor Lewhellin **William, Jeffreston, Miller,** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Rowe William 29 July 1800 **Carew** Carpenter Offence Theft of barley from prosecutor's mill. No indictment. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor Lewelin, **William Jeffreston, Miller,*****Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Rowe William 1 August 1800**Jeffreston** Labourer Offence Theft of barley. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Llewhellin William** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Stevens Joseph 21-Jan1824 **Loveston** pit in **Jeffreston** earth sunk suffocating him ***Inquest report***

Thomas John 05-Dec1792 **Jeffreston** Labourer working in field called Beaconing **Hill** held by **William Belth** digging – ground gave way and he suffocated underground ***Inquest report***

Thomas Lewis 3 May 1757 **Jeffreston** Yeoman Offence Riotously cutting down and destroying the sails and rigging of a ship called The Expedition belonging to the prosecutor, **Abraham Clibbom, John Haslope, Pearce Llewhellin** and **Catherine Llewhellin.** **Carew** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Thomas William 12-Apr1829 **Jeffreston** - a pit in **Jeffreston**- when earth sunk suffocating him ***Inquest report***

Voil Elizabeth 27-Feb1800 ---**George Hester Jeffreston** Aged 4 burned to death in house of **Elizabeth Voil** *Inquest report*

Walters James 6 June 1800 **Jeffreston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. Prosecutor a cripple. **Lawrenny** Prosecutor **Prickett John, Lawrenny**, labourer Guilty. Verdict Guilty to the value of 8d - partial verdict *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb George 14-Jul1823 **Jeffreston** The headstone sunk hitting him on the head *Inquest report*

Webb Mary 3 September 1753 **Jeffreston** Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to **William Belth**, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of **Holland George. Jeffreston** No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb William 26-Sep1800 **Jeffreston** Husbandman on way home drunk having spent time with **Isaac James** in **Jeffreston** he fell into **Samuel Green** pit not sure how he died *Inquest report*

Webb William 24-Jul1816 **Jeffreston** fell into pit in **Jeffreston** *Inquest report*

Johnston

Village South of **Haverfordwest** where the A4076 crosses the railway

Church - Classic "Little England" building with tall tower.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* --**Johnston** --**Lewis**

Johnston, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from **Haverfordwest**, on the road to **Milford**; containing 289 inhabitants. The environs of this place are pleasant, and contain some agreeable scenery, with several respectable seats. **Johnston Hall** an ancient mansion, was for a long time the residence of the late **Lord Kensington**. The lands, which are all freehold, are chiefly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation.

Culm

The parish abounds with culm and limestone; the former is worked for the supply of the neighbourhood, and the latter also on a limited Scale, chiefly to be burnt for manure.

The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the living of **Steynton**, rated in the **King's Books** at £2. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income of the benefice, £322. The tithes of **Johnston** parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and the glebe comprises twenty-five acres, valued at £25 per annum; with a glebe-house. The **Church** is not distinguished by any peculiar architectural features. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**. A National school was erected in 1834, at the expense of the late **J. Bowen** , esq., of **Johnston**, together with a grant from the National Society; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the **Church**, and the other with the **Baptist** denomination.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* -- **Mike Salter** 1994

Johnston is named after the late 12c knight **John de Rupe** whose son **Thomas** built the **Church** in the early 13c. The nave and chancel doorways may be that early. The chancel doorway was soon blocked and two sedilia built against it on the inside. There are tiny transepts and beside them are recesses. a piscina was discovered in the south transept in the restoration of 1908. The chancel has 15c windows and has a chancel arch with narrow openings either side.

Acc to **RCAM**

This parish doubtless originated with the manorial settlement of **John de Rupe** in the later half of the 12 century, and the **Church** was probably erected by **John's** son **Thomas** , who subsequently conveyed it to the priory of Pill, an offshoot of the abbey of **St Dogmael**. The **Church** consists of a chancel 19ft by 13 ½ ft with vaulted recesses at the western end of the north and south walls; nave 33 ½ ft by 16 ft with equal sized north and south transepted Chapels 8 ½ ft by 6ft ; and west tower 12ft square by 46 ½ ft high to the parapet. The only entrance is by a doorway near the end of the south wall. In the north wall opposite there is another blocked up doorway; both doors are of the

Early English period. The chancel windows are Perpendicular. In the south wall is a piscina under a pointed niche, and to the west of it a sedilia of two pointed chamfered arches supported on a plain central shaft. The outer wall behind the sedilia shows traces of a priest's door which was blocked when the sedilia were inserted. On either side of the altar are rude shelves or credence tables which project 9 inches from the wall and have a thickness of 3 ½ inches. That to the north is perfect; its companion has been mutilated. The chancel arch is plain pointed with chamfered Angles; above it are three projecting corbels which carry the roof. On either side of the chancel arch is a squint, giving a full view of the altar from both transepts. Both squints are rounded above and lighted by windows of similar character to the east window of the chancel.

A restoration in 1908 revealed a piscina beneath the windows of the south transept, indicating a chantry altar. The north transept is now screened off for use as a vestry. The nave is three steps below the outside level. The font stands on a low stone platform at the end of the nave. It is of the usual cushion type 24 inches by 23 inches externally and 19 inches by 18 inches internally, and is supported on a low circular shaft 52 inches in circumference with a square base. The tower tapers slightly to the corbel table; the plain parapet seen by *Sir Stephen Glynne* in 1852 has been battlemented. The turret in the south west angle carries 66 stairs. There are three storeys; the lowest which opens into the nave is vaulted, and has a west window of two square headed lights. There is no west door. The belfry chamber is lighted on the north, south and west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed in Bath stone and louvred with tiles.; The east side has an oblong slit.

This **Church** contains a singularly fine cross slab, now forming part of the chancel step which has apparently escaped previous notice. It is hidden from view by a movable kneeling board. The stone 68 inches by 20 inches has an incised cross with floriated arms, rising from a calvary of four steps, the entire length being 53 inches. It dates from the period 1550-1600.

The oak communion rails are a good example of mid 17th century work; they were restored in 1909
visited 22nd July 1920

1878 Pembrokeshire Churches.— Johnston. J. Romilly Allen.

Situation. — The village of **Johnston** consists of a few scattered houses lying on the high road between **Haverfordwest** and **Milford** at a distance of three miles and a half from the former town, and three and a quarter from the latter. The scenery is bleak and wild, with scarcely a vestige of foliage. The land lies high, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country on all sides, and the weather-beaten **Church** harmonises singularly well with the landscape.

General Outline. — Deprived of the advantages of ornament, and built of rough materials, the **Pembrokeshire Church** is wholly dependent on the beauty of its proportions and the picturesqueness of its outline for any charm it may happen to possess. The tower, whose relative height is considerably increased by the lowness of the main body of the **Church**, and by the absence of string-courses, forms the most important feature. But there is another striking characteristic which must not be passed over, and which contributes in no small degree to the general effect, viz., the great number of small projections and jutting gables, which occupy the

position of transepts, as will afterwards be explained when dealing with the interior.

Ground-Plan. — The ground-plan is simple, and is symmetrically disposed on each side of the centre line, its component elements consisting of nave, chancel, and tower at west end, opening into nave. There is no porch. Transepts and aisles are absent; but their want is to a certain extent supplied by vaulted projections on the north and south sides of the nave and chancel, next the chancel-arch. The interior dimensions of the plan are as follows : Nave, 33 ft. 4 ins. by 16 ft. ; chancel, 19 ft. by 13 ft. 8 ins.; nave-recesses, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft.; chancel-recesses, 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins.; tower, 6 ft. by 8 ft.

Tower Exterior. — In describing the ground-plan it has been stated that the tower is situated at the west end of the **Church**, which is the most usual arrangement, especially when the plan is otherwise symmetrical, as in the present instance. The stair-turret occupies the north-west angle, and appears, outwardly, simply as a square buttress-like projection of the early Norman type, being, in fact, nothing more than a mere thickening of the masonry to the extent of from 12 to 15 ins., in order to allow more room for the circular stair within.

The chief peculiarities of the true **Pembrokeshire** tower are, want of corner or other buttresses, absence of horizontal divisions, batter of the sides, and general resemblance to military architecture. The only horizontal lines in this case are, a rude string-course on the east side, level with the point of the nave-roof (probably for keeping out the wet where the roof abuts against the tower, and the corbel-table running round the top, but stopping short at the stair-turret. **Mr. Freeman** says of these towers, (*Arch Camb*, 1852, p. 167.) " Not being divided into stages, they depend in a more direct manner than usual upon their actual proportions, and I may add, are amongst the most difficult I know of to sketch with accuracy. " The batter of the walls, although considerable, is by no means easy to estimate, as any one may ascertain who will take the trouble to walk round one of these towers, and try to settle in his mind which side deviates most from the vertical, for there certainly is a difference in the amount of slope of the several faces. In addition, the batter is not always the same the whole way up, being sometimes greater at the base. The general effect produced by the varying batter, combined with well chosen proportions, is of an exceedingly subtle and pleasing kind, fully justifying the theory that the beauty of any object is in a large measure dependent upon the difficulty experienced in detecting in what that beauty lies.

Tower Interior. — In the inside the tower is divided into three stages by rude ungroined vaulting, of domical shape. The lowest stage opens into the nave of the **Church**, and was originally lighted by a small Perpendicular window, which is, however, at present blocked up. A narrow winding stair gives access to the storeys above. The second stage measures 6 ft. 3 ins. square, and has a circular hole 3 ft. in diameter in the centre of the floor, through which the bells might be raised. There is a corresponding hole in the floor above. Half way up the side of this compartment is a door from the staircase, which would seem to indicate that it was intended to put a timber floor at this level.

If, as is generally supposed, these towers were used for defensive purposes, this would doubtless be the portion set apart, in case of need, for a place of refuge.

That there was a strong door to the staircase is evidenced by the recess in the wall of this chamber, for it to fit into when open. The windows of this story are mere slits, like those in the stair turret. The belfry forms the top stage of the tower, and contains one small modern Bell. It is lighted on the north, south, and west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed, in Bath stone, and louvred with slates, to allow the sound to escape. There is nothing to show that these windows are later insertions ; and, if this be the case, it fixes the date as being subsequent to that of the rest of the **Church**. The east side of the belfry is pierced by an oblong window, with simply chamfered edges. Some idea of the level of the different stories may be obtained from the number of steps in the winding stair, which are as follows : — From ground floor to first stage, 22 steps ; ground floor to door halfway up first stage, 36 steps ; ground floor to belfry, 50 steps ; ground floor to roof, 66 steps. The total height of the tower, from ground to top of parapet, is 46 ft. 6 ins., and, as the parapet is 3 ft. high, this gives a rise of 8 ins. for each step.

Church Interior. — **Johnston Church** has been lucky enough to have escaped, up to the present time, the ravages of the ubiquitous restorer, and still presents that primitive appearance which is so dear to the lover of ancient art. The whitewashed walls are as yet untouched, and still preserving all the beautiful tones of colour and gradations of shade which age and dust can alone produce.

Piers and Arches. — The chancel arch is a plain pointed one, 8 ft. 2 ins. span, with chamfered edges. On the north and south side of the chancel are two recesses, covered with ordinary barrel vaulting, and measuring 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins. Opening out of the nave next the chancel arch are two similar vaulted recesses, situated opposite to each other, but of larger dimensions, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. The object of these recesses, which are so common a feature in most of the **Pembrokeshire** churches, is very doubtful. **Mr. Freeman** speaks of them as " holes and corners", and scarcely vouchsafes them any further consideration. As the recesses occur almost always in the neighbourhood of the chancel arch, it may be reasonably supposed that one use at least they may have been applied to was to allow of a larger number of persons looking through the squints. In several of the farmhouses near **St David** s, recesses of an almost identical nature will be found, either covered with barrel vaulting or more commonly with huge slabs of slate. They measure, on an average, about 6 ft. square, and give a very curious appearance to the interior. This fact is here brought forward to show that the method of building seems to have been a local peculiarity, dictated by climate, material, or some other consideration, rather than as indicating any tendency towards mysterious ritual.

Doors. — **Johnston Church** has no porches, but there are two Pointed Early English doorways in the north and south walls of the nave, placed exactly opposite each other. A similar arrangement occurs in the neighbouring **Church of Camrose**, and perhaps in some other instances. These doorways, though of dressed stone, are not carved or moulded in any way, being only chamfered. There is a priest's door, 5 ft. high by 2 ft. 4 ins. broad, built up in the south wall of the chancel, and situated directly behind the sedilia, which would therefore appear to be a subsequent addition.

Windows. — The east window of the chancel is Pointed, and filled in with Perpendicular tracery, consisting of two mullions, dividing it into three cusped lights, and then again above the centre of each of these lights three smaller mullions. There is only one small Perpendicular two-light window on the north side of the chancel, placed in the vaulted recess. In the south wall, at the east end, is another small Perpendicular two-light window, and a similar one in the vaulted recess, corresponding to that on the opposite side. The windows of the nave are symmetrically arranged opposite each other. The most elaborate ones are placed in the two vaulted recesses, and are of the same pattern as the east window. The remaining windows, with the exception of that on the west side of the north door, are small Perpendicular double lights, each about 9 ins. broad. The other window appears to be Early English, and consists of two very bluntly pointed lights, 12 ins. broad by 2 ft. 10 ins. high, separated by a single mullion 5 ins. broad.

Roofs. — The roofs are modern, but of good workmanship.

Ecclesiology.

Sedilia and Piscina. — On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. The sedilia are ornamented with two pointed and chamfered arches, supported on a light central shaft. The piscina is also covered by a pointed niche, and is in a good state of preservation.

Credence Tables. — On each side of the altar is a credence table, consisting of a slab 4 ins. thick, with levelled edges and octagonal corners projecting 10 ins. from the wall. The one on the south side is broken, but the other is perfect.

Squints. — At both sides of the chancel arch will be observed squints of more elaborate design than usual, consisting of a perpendicular panel 2 ft. 2 ins. broad by 2 ft. 2 ins. high, pierced with two pointed lancets 9 ins. by 2 ft. The splay of the wall beyond is necessarily arranged so as to allow of a full view of the altar. Just above the squint on the north side is a moulded bracket, projecting 7 ins. from the wall, perhaps intended for supporting an image. There are several corbels projecting from the walls in different places, but a group of three together above the top of the chancel arch is especially noticeable. These may have been for the rood gallery.

Font. — The font occupies its original position at the west end of the nave, close to the tower. It is of the pattern so universal in these **Pembrokeshire** churches, and consists of a short shaft of large diameter, supporting a Norman cushion capital, hollowed out to form the bowl. The size of the square stone out of which the bowl is cut is 2 ft. by 2 ft. 1 ins., by 1 ft. 2 ins. deep.

J. Romilly Allen.

1862 August *Glynne*

A very nice specimen of the **Pembrokeshire Church**, having a nave, small transeptal Chapels, chancel, and west tower, but no porch. The tower resembles that of **Steynton**, except that it has no battlement, but a corbel-table under the parapet. It is undivided by string courses, and is tall and slender, without buttresses, and having a small turret at the south-west. There is no west door, the west window is square-headed, and the north and south belfry-windows are of two lights, the western closed. The windows of the nave, which have been nicely restored, are square-headed, of two lights, and Third Pointed character.

The transeptal Chapels are extremely small and shallow, vaulted in stone, and with very flat arches. The windows of the transepts are square-headed, of three lights. The chancel-arch is a very plain pointed one.

On each side of it is a hagioscope of Third Pointed character, with open paneling. On the north and south sides of the chancel are small vaulted projections opening by very flat arches, and lighted by square-headed windows. These occur in other **Pembrokeshire** churches. Whether they were sepulchral or not, it is difficult to say. There is another on the north side, ranging with the sacristy, now made into a pew. These have, externally, sloping roofs. On the south side of the chancel are two Pointed sedilia with shafts, and also a piscina, with round basin, under the window. The east window is Third Pointed. The font is a square bowl, scalloped. This **Church** is in neat order, having lately undergone some restoration and improvement ; and the situation, on an eminence, is very pleasing.

1895 *Nooks and Corners Of Pembrokeshire. Timmins*

The next station is **Johnston**, where we will break our journey and take a peep at the **Church**, whose steeple we descry as the train approaches the station. The little structure stands, with a few cottages grouped around it, at a corner of the lanes; and its gray, time-worn stones make a pretty picture amidst their setting of fresh Green foliage.

At the western end of the **Church** rises a small but ancient tower, with roof fast falling to decay. The lower part is solid, but towards the top it is pierced with a quartette of graceful, traceried windows, of which three have been blocked up; while the only Bell the **Church** could boast lies broken in two on the stone floor.

Small as it is, the **Church** has shallow projecting bays, or Chapels, after the manner of double transepts. Between them rises the chancel arch, devoid of features save a quaint, square-headed opening on either side, enclosing two small pointed arches.

The interior, with its two-decker pulpit, simple box -pews and ancient font, has a quiet, old-world look; and the chancel, raised one step only above the body of the **Church**, contains a double sedilia, a small piscina and a few other early features.

Rumour hath it that the ' restorer,' save the Mark ! already lays his plans for the undoing of this interesting structure. However, as the attention of the ***Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*** has been given to the subject, we may hope that their praiseworthy efforts to maintain the ancient features of this **Church**, in their unrestored simplicity, will eventual be crowned with success.

1415. 11 August

Exchange of benefices. Institution of **Sir William Carpenter** to the **Church** of **Johnston** on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the blessed **Mary** of Pill and of **Sir William Lightfote** to the **Church** of **Treffgarne** on the presentation of **Hugh Burgh Lord** of the manor of **Treffgarne**. Given at PortChester.

Acc/to ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***

The patronage of this rectory was granted by **Thomas de Rupe (Roch)** , the son of **John de Rupe** , to the prior of Pill. The **Church** is described in the grant as “ecclesia de villa **Johannis**.”—***Dug. Monas.*** On the dissolution of the monastic houses the living came into the hands of the Crown in whose patronage it has continued to the present day. It is now annexed to the vicarage of **Steynton**. The benefice of **Steynton** appears to have been held by the incumbent of **Johnston** ever since 1662.

Johnston.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde Magister **Thomas Jones** est rector habens mansionem et terras. Et valet in toto communibus annis liij5 iiijd. Inde sol' in ordinaria visitacione quoli-bet tercio anno viijd. In visitacione Archidiaconi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quolibet anno v6 ixd. **St** in quadam pensione sol' de rectoria predicta priori de Pulla annuatirn vj8 viij[^]. Et remanet **Clare** 40s. 3d. Inde decima 4s. o8d.—***Valor Eccl.***

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged':—**Johnston** R. united to Staineton. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 8d. Archidiac, quolibet anno, 5s. gd. Pens. Pri. de Pulla, 6s. 8d. Ishe Prince of Wales; Prior de Pulla olim Patr. Clear yearly value £24, £100. **King's Books**, £2 0s. 5d.—***Bacon's Liber Regis.***

On 23 September., 1908, a faculty was granted for re-flooring and re-seating the parish **Church**.

On the 3 January 1963 the **Church** of **St Peter, Johnston** – in the centre of the village in the churchyard east of main road was listed as a Grade 2 listed building
Acc to ***RCAHMW***, 06 August 1999 The original **St Peter's Church** at **Johnston** was built in the late thirteenth century, and the early south doorway, peep chancel windows and tapering tower probably date from this period. There was a substantial rebuild in the late fifteenth century.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Horeb , near Hope **Hill Baptists**, 1817 Built 1817 demolished for road widening by 1993

Johnston Baptist Chapel St Peter's Rd, Johnston appears to have been built during the early twentieth century. It is constructed in the modern vernacular style with unpainted rendered walls, a flat asbestos roof, tall small pane flat-headed windows and a gable entry plan. In 2000 it was still in use as a Chapel.

The State of Education in Wales Parish of **Johnston**

National School -

The school-house was erected in 1834 at the expense of the late **J Bowen** esq. of **Johnston**, with a grant from the National Society (the master did not know the amount). The building is in tolerable repair, except the roofs and walls. The room is fitted with parallel desks; it is not large enough to accommodate half the scholars on the books.

The following are the principal subscribers :- **J H Philipps** esq. of **Williamston** £5; **Rev W B Thomas** Vicar £2; **Mrs Webb Bowen** £2; **Rev James Morgan** £2. the scholars pay 5s, 2s 6d, 1s 6d , and 3d a quarter according to their circumstances. The scholars are for the most part labourers' children.

The master seemed intelligent. The 8th chapter of **St Matthew** was Read and a few common questions answered. They knew the multiplication tables well.

January 20th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Johnston Hall *Fenton, Tours* 1811 p 200

Hence I take the road leading by **Johnston**, the seat for many years of the late **Lord Kensington**, but since his death let to a tenant.

There is nothing in the situation to recommend it as an eligible residence, as it lies rather low, close to the great road and in a coal country, therefore a deep clay soil. It was once the possession of the Butlers, a branch of the Butlers of Dunraven. Some of this family occur in the list of sheriffs of the county and are called Butlers of **Johnson**. One was High Sheriff in the memorable year of the severest conflict between the **King** and parliament in **Pembrokeshire**, and in the **King's** interest, Lieutenant Colonel **Butler**.

This house, in the possession of the late **Lord Kensington**, was the scene of great festivity, and being so near the borough he represented in parliament, his table never failed to be supplied with guests proportionate to his hospitality. The venerable peer was a mighty **Hunter**, and followed the chase with uncommon ardour to the age of 86, when he could vault into his saddle without assistance, and was remarkably upright and active to the last.

He sat in parliament for **Haverfordwest**, during ten or eleven successive parliaments , and when he died was father of the house. His **Lord-ship** was descended from the princely stock of **Tudor Trevor**, and by his father's marriage with **Lady Betty Rich**, in whom Rich Earl of Warwick's estates centred, was possessed of a noble property in London, Kensington, and different parts of England.

He was created an Irish peer in the year 1776.

It is to be lamented that the present nobleman his son is obliged to seek a residence in a neighbouring county, with so strong an attachment to his own, as it is a material loss to **Pembrokeshire**, and a great drawback on his own growing popularity.

Names connected with Johnston

Butler Hugh of **Johnstone** married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir John Perrott High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1599

Butler Arnold 1554 & 1555 **Johnston** *Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire*

Bowen Rees 1670 **Johnston P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Butler Arnolde 1558 **Johnston** Ar.-Son of **William**. Married **Ellen Wogan** daughter of **Sir John Wogan** Had a son **Thomas Wogan?** *Arch Camb* 1847

Butler Arnold 1558 of **Johnston** married **Ellen** daughter of **Sir John Wogan High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston **Johnston** Pems lease of the tithes **Llanwnda** . lease of the Rectory of **Camrose** 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Butler Arnold 1579, April 6 gent **Thomas Wyllye** of Newe House, Husbandman, **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of **Newton**, Husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called Newhouse in the parish of Narbart, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, **Joan**, be re-enforced at request, with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Butler Hugh 1596 of **Johnstone** married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** He was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1599 **Butler Hugh** of **Johnstone** 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*.

Butler Hugh 1577 May 14 **Stainton** Infant and ward of the Queen held the manor of **Johnston** by marriage with the **Tankard** heiress – Sheriff in 1599 *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Butler Moris 1524? **Johnston** Shield – bearing sable three cups argent married **Elizabeth Tankarde** daughter and heir to **John Tankarde** of **Johnston** had a son **William** *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , *John Winter* 1671"

Butler William Johnston Son of **Moris** and **Elizabeth** married ? **Golding** of **Kent** had a son **Arnolde** *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , *John Winter* 1671"

Carpenter William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices **Johnston**.

Carron Capt 1872 of **Johnston**

Cherry Bernardo 19 June 1826 **Johnston**, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering the house of **Morris Mary** and stealing wearing apparel belonging to **Parsell William** and **Mary Morris**, Prisoner aged 30, **Johnston**, Prosecutor **Parsell Mary** , **Johnston**, spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

de Rupe John late 12c Knight **Johnston** *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales Mike Salter* 1994

de Rupe Thomas 1327- 1328 *Kyngiswode Ministers Account* 1208 No 5 52

early 13c Knight **Johnston** Acc to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales Mike Salter* 1994

Edwardess William 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of **Cronwear**, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Freeman Thomas 1662? September 25 **Hubberston & Johnston** Clk Rector of **Hubberston** and **Johnston** with the vicarage of Staynton vice **Baleham** ceded (*12 Chas II p5 no 23*) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Griffith Rees 1670 **Johnston P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwyllim Charles 1670 **Johnston H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hamin John 1670 **Johnston P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries George 1 May 1816 **Milford Haven** Mariner Offence Pickpocketing a watch in an inn, Prisoner aged 28, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Dally William, Johnstone**, labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hascard Geoffrey 1303 charter regarding a rent at **Johnston**, which had been granted to him by **de la Roche , David** which he calls upon the heir's of de **Valle Robert** to warrant *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Horsey Elizabeth 1670 **Johnston H 10 Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell John 1489 28 November rector resigned parish **Church of Johnston**

Husband Jane 1670 **Johnston P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas est rector **Johnston Church** 1534 *Valor Eccl.*

Lightfote William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices **Church of Treffgarne**. Exchange of benefices **Johnston** 1415 11 August.

Llewellyn John Henry 1664? Jan 31 **Stainton & Johnston** Clk Vicar of **Stainton** with the Rectory of **Johnston** co **Pembroke** (*14 Chas II p 19 No 51*) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Mabe Walter 1489, 28 November . On 28 November at **Lamphey Sir Walter Mabe** , chaplain was admitted to and instituted in the parish **Church** of **Johnston** in **Roose** then vacant by the resignation of the last rector there made and admitted on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, true patrons of the said **Church**. And he had Letters.

Morris Mary 17 March 1796 **Johnston** Singlewoman Offence Assault on prosecutor, employer of prosecutor's mother. **Johnston** Prosecutor **Pinnock Denniss**, gent Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen /Crow Dorothy 1704 died **Johnston Roberston** House wdw of **Sackville Crow** spouse **Wyrriot Owen** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*.

Roberts Phillip born? **Johnston Pembrokeshire** died 6 Feb 1901 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Obray, Maria Mariah** on 2 Feb 1843 at **Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Roche (de la Roche) David 1303 as appears from a charter of **Geffrey Hascard** in 1303 as to a right of distress at **Johnston**.

Stephens John born 22 Feb 1824 **Johnston Pembrokeshire** died 11 Dec 1869 Dowlais **Glamorgan** Married to **James , Emma** on 1 Jun 1853 at Dowlais, **Glamorganshire**, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Tankarde Elizabeth 1524? **Johnston** Daughter and Heiress of **John Tankarde** married **Moris Butler** and had a son **William** *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Tankarde John 1524? **Johnston** had a daughter and heiress **Elizabeth** who married **Moris Butler** *Arch Camb* 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Young Thomas 1670 **Johnston** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clergy CCED Johnston

FFreeman, Thomas 1660 Rector

FFreeman, Thomam	1663	<i>(Deprivation)</i> Rector
Llewelín, Johannem	1663	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1701	Rector
Davies, John	1738	<i>(resignation)</i> Rector
Davids, Mathias	1730	Curate
Davies, Mathias	1738	Rector
Beynon , Henry	1779	Curate
Davies , Mathew	1782	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Shield , William	1782	Rector
Shield , William	1783	<i>(cession)</i> Rector
Jones , John	1783	Rector
Levett , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Roach , James	1793	Curate
Williams , John	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , Thomas	1810	Stipendiary Curate
Hughes Saunders , David	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Crymes , Amos	1824	Stipendiary Curate
Crymes , Amos	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1831	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Stanton Austin, Wiltshire	1831	Rector

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Johnston Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Horsey Elizabeth	Johnston	H 10
Gwyllim Charles	Johnston	H
Phillip Thomas .	Johnston	H
Bowen Rees .	Johnston	P
Griffith . Rees. . .	Johnston	P

Hamin John	Johnston	P
Husband Jane	Johnston	P
Young Thomas .	Johnston	P

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Sites of Historical Interest

Former house, possibly 17th century; re-used medieval window. 18th century, slate-hung house; formerly with painted panelling.

Johnston Brick and Tile Co. Ltd, 1918-1967; also culm was mined here probably in area now called Coal Pit Park

Formerly **Milford** road Station on the South Wales Railway, now merely site of a halt, with all buildings demolished.

Jordanston

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Jordanston , a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; 4½ miles SW of **Fishguard**, and 11 NW of **Clarbeston** road railway station. Post town, **Fishguard**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1,876. Real property, £1, 398. Pop., 131. Houses, 27. **Jordanston** House and **LlangWarren** are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £91. Patron, **Sir J. Cockburn**, Bart. The **Church** is ancient.

Jordanston Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Jordanston , a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Fishguard**; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish appears to have derived its name from an ancient estate within its limits; it is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is intersected by a stream which falls into the river Hog. The scenery is agreeably diversified, and the views of the adjacent district comprehend a variety of interesting features. In the parish are, **Jordanston**, the ancient family mansion of the **Vaughans**, situated in a retired part of the country, and commanding much pleasing scenery; and **Llangwaren**, an ancient residence, with an extensive and well-cultivated farm attached to it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 3. 9., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, **G. G. Vaughan**, esq.. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £86, and the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £8 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Cwrda**, is a small neat edifice. Here are some remains of a circular encampment, generally ascribed to the Danes.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

1895 Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire -Timmins

Presently we approach the village of **Jordanston** ; and here it behoves the belated traveller to ' keep his weather eye open,' for if tales be true, the ghost of a headless horseman that haunts this locality may be expected to put in an appearance.

Church - St Cwrda:

Rebuilt 1797, tower added 1863

1851 **Jordanston** Parish **Church** "The parish is small and the inhabitants are scattered" **Henry Halkan**, Rector

The Parish **Church** of **Jordanston** *Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments*
(They record the dedication to be to **St Mary**) **St.Cwrda**

The present edifice was rebuilt in 1797; restored, And a tower, built in 1863. The font of the earlier **Church** was preserved; it has a circular bowl of 24in diameter, that of the basin is 19in, and is chamfered to a circular shaft and square base; its height is 27 in. It is probably of Norman date – visited 29th April 1920

Inscribed Stone

In 1896 an inscribed stone was discovered doing duty as a gate post on the **LlangWarren** estate in this parish; it has since been removed into the parish **Church**. It bears in **Roman** letters the inscription

TIGERNACI DOBAGNI

and in Oram

DOVAGNI

Arch Camb 1897 p 324

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

A Norman font survived the total rebuilding of the **Church** in 1797 and 1863.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory appears to have been in private patronage from very early times. In 1594 the right of presentation belonged to **Sir John Wogan** of **Boulston**, and was appendant to the manor of **Jordanston**. - **Owen's Pem**

this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 13s. 4d. - **Taxatio**.

Jordaneston Rectoria. - **Doctor Bach** rector habet unum ten" reysoriam ibidem que valet per annum x ex collacione **Richardi Wogan** de Bolyston. lilt valet fructus et oblaciones dicte ecclesie Ennuatim vj. Inde in visitacione ordinaria quolibet te-cie anno gd. Et pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus alchidiacono quolibet anno iiijS ixd. Summa allocaciol" vjs vd. 13t rernanet **Clare** £6 3s.7d. Inde decima 12s 4d. - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - **Jordanston** alias Tre **Jordan R. (St. Cwlda)**. Visit. quolibet tertio anno, IS. Syn. Archidiac. quolibet anno 4s. 9d. **Lewis Vaughan**, esq., 1714; **John Vaughan**, esq., 1766; **Gwynn Vaughan**, esq., 1772. Clear yearly value, £20. **King's Books**, £6 3s. 9d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Nothing is known of the old plate. The service now in use consists of a plated Chalice, Paten and Flagon. All three pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram within a crown of thorns and bear the following inscription " **Jordanston Church**. Presented by **Sir James John** and **Lady Hamilton** 1863 ".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Panteg [**Independents**, 1866] Built 1863 or 1865 Not still open 1993

Names connected with Jordanston

Clergy CCED

Holland , Robertus	1582	Rector	
Crother , Hugo	1584	Appt(commission to institute)	Rector
Holland , Robertus	1584	Vac(resignation)	Rector
Owens, Richardum	1674		Rector
Owens, Evanus	1674		Curate
Owens, Ricardus	1674		Rector
Jones, David	1680		Rector
Edwards, Johannes	1692		Rector
Jones, David	1692		Rector
Evans, Gulielmus	1699		Rector
Jones, Georgius	1713		Rector
Evans, Gulielmus	1713	Vac (Death)	
Jones, Georgius	1714	Vac (Death)	Rector
Herniman, Johannes	1714		Rector
Herneman, Johannes	1720	Vac	Rector
Jones, Gulielmus	1720		Rector
Lewis, David	1722		Curate
Davids, Johannes	1725		Curate

Jones, William	1734	Vac (Death)	Rector
Griffiths, James	1734		Rector
Jones, John	1743		Stipendiary Curate
Owen, John	1746		Stipendiary Curate
Richards, David	1747		Stipendiary Curate
Jones, David	1748		Rector
Griffiths, James	1748	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Phillipps , Edward	1766		Rector
Morris , Thomas	1772		Rector
Phillips , Edward	1772	Vac	Rector
Davies , Howell	1788		Curate
Davies , Howell	1795		Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1801		Rector
Morris , Thomas	1801	Vac	Rector
Evans , David	1803		Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David,	1804		Curate
Thomas , Thomas ,	1804		Rector
Thomas , Thomas ,	1813		Vac, Rector
Evans , David,	1813		Rector
James , David,	1828		Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1828	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Bowen , John	1828		Rector
Jones , John	1829		Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Thomas	1831		Stipendiary Curate

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Vaughan Lewis esq. of **Jordanston** 1717 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Gwynn of **Jordanston** 1799 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Bach [Doctor] 1534 rector **Jordanston Church** *Valor Eccl.*

Bevan William 1670 **Jordanston** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Anne 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 **Jordanston** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Catherin 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Evan David 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Phillip 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Johannis Thomas 1487, 23 January .On 23 January in the year as above at **Lantfey Sir Johannis Thomas** , chaplain , presented to the parish **Church** of **St Mary Jordanston** of the archdeaconry of **St David's** had a commission directed to the dean of Pebidiawke to enquire of the right of patronage of the same then claimed by one **Sir William Somour** pretending himself patron for this turn in right of a feoffment made to him in the lands of one **Elizabeth Wiriot** in the same parish and of the merits of the presentee and the other articles accustomed and if such inquisition sufficiently found for the presenter and the presented to admit the said **Sir Thomas** to the said **Church** and induct him into corporal possession of the same and receive the canonical obedience of the same and to certify what he does in the premises.

John David 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones James 1670 **Jordanston** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Gilbert 1670 **Jordanston** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd David 1605 **Jordanston** Keeping an alehouse without a licence
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Lloyd David 1670 **Jordanston** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

[The **Mathias** family had resided in **LlangWarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire**, since the 16th century.]

Mathias Thomas c. 1570-1617 of Glastir, **Nevern, Pembrokeshire**, married **Lloyd Jane**, co- heiress of **LlangWarren**. The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell,Mary** of Somerset.

Mathias Charles of **LlangWarren** 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. **Charles Mathias** purchased **Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire**, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823.

Mathias John 1670 gent of **LlangWarren Jordanston** H5 Dewsland Hundred
Hearth Tax .

Mathias	John	1792	of LlangWarren <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Mathias	Thomas	1616-17 Mar. 6	Will dated . Thomas , Mathias of LlwyngWarren , in the parish of Jordanston , among his bequests were 3 silver beer bowls, and 12 silver spoons He was the son of Mathias ap Thomas , and married Ursula , the daughter of George Owen , Lord of Kemes , by Elizabeth , daughter of William Phillipps of Picton . Ursula Mathias afterwards married William Laugharne , the son of Thomas , Laugharne , and grandson of Francis Laugharne of St. Brides . Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days .
Morris	Thomas	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Oliver	Elizabeth	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Price	John	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Price	Lewis	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Edward	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard	William	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	David	born 12 May 1801	Jordanston Bridge Pembrokeshire died 5 Nov 1874 Paradise Cache County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Jun 1868 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 14 Jul 1868 Married to Nash, Elizabeth on 30 Sep 1828 at Merlin's Bridge, Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Thomas	Morgan	1670	Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan	Lewis	1717	esq. of Jordanston <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Vaughan	Gwynn Gill	1813	of Jordanston <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Vaughan	Gwynn	1772	esq. Jordanston Church <i>Bacons Liber Regis</i> .
Vaughan	Gwynn	1799	of Jordanston <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Vaughan	Gwyn	1750	Jordanston Commissioner of Customs- probably a son of Lewis Vaughan by Grace daughter of Thomas Jones of Llanfair Cardigan was a member of the Cymmrodorian Society- died 1758 Mar 20 <i>Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 15 p10 1900</i>
Vaughan	Jenkin	1670	gent of Jordanston H5 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan	John	1766	esq. Jordanston Church <i>Bacons Liber Regis</i>
Vaughan	Lewis	1702	of Jordanston allowed a Baptist Chapel to be built on his land- this was very unusual at the time. Vaughan Lewis esq. Jordanston Church 1714 <i>Bacons Liber Regis</i> .
William	Richard	1670	Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wogan	Richardi	1534	de Bolyston patron Jordanston Church <i>Valor Eccl</i> 1534.

Sites of Interest

Jordanston Hill Tumulus

This mound does not seem to have been disturbed, otherwise than by repeated ploughings. It has a circumference of about 150 ft and a height of 2ft. Its surface is strewn with white quartz stones which are not perceptible on the surrounding ground. The field on which it stands, and that to the east, are known as “Castles” – visited 29th April 1920.

Jordanston Hall Grade II listed building

Situated just W of **Jordanston Church**, below the churchyard.

History: Mid to later C18 house of the **Vaughan** family, probably incorporating a later C17 core.

The estate is recorded in 1326 and 1411, the **Gwynn** family occupied the house in 1561, and then by marriage it passed to **John Vaughan** of Linwent Radns. Resident c1655-60. It is likely that the house was rebuilt c1660-70, possibly for **Jenkin Vaughan** (d1675), it was assessed as having five hearths

in 1670. Gwynnne **Vaughan** inherited 1678, (died 1702); **Lewis Vaughan** was **High Sheriff** 1717, (died 1755). His grandson **Gwynne Vaughan** 2 was resident from 1755, owner from 1770, promoter and then Governor of **Fishguard** Fort from 1780, prominent in the 1797 French invasion, rebuilt the **Church** in 1797 and probably remodelled the house. He died in 1808. **Gwynne Gill Vaughan** (d1837) was High Sheriff 1813, left the estate to **Sir James Cockburn** Bt (d1852), whose daughter married **Sir J.J. Hamilton** Bt of Tyrone, who rebuilt the **Church** 1863 and died 1876. It had 320 acres on the 1843 Tithe Map.

Description: Mid to later C18 house, probably incorporating late C17 core, whitewashed roughcast with slate roofs, and roughcast stacks, large to S end, small on ridge. Two storeys, eight-window range with hipped wing projecting at N end, left two-window range was service wing with door and window set lower. Modillion timber eaves cornice. Windows were 9-pane sashes above and 12-pane below except service range ground floor left small tripartite window. Four left first floor windows survive unaltered and two ground floor windows in third and fourth bays, rest are c1993 hard-wood plate glass windows. Service door in second bay, main door in fifth, c1993 6-panel hardwood door in c1993 hardwood doorcase. Lean-to on S end. N crosswing has S 2-window range, hardwood windows above, decayed plate glass sash and horned 12-pane sash below, windowless E end. N side has hipped roof, brick panelled side-wall stack and three-window range of plate glass sashes, brick heads, one-window W end addition. Rear has added projection to left, added three-window two-storey centre, built out some 1.5m with flat roof from original rear wall which had lateral stack, but late C20 roof now extends to eaves. To right is hipped stair tower with three superimposed plate glass small sashes. Added lean-to to rear of service range to right.

Interior: South end separated into separate house c1960, and stair in stair tower removed, some shutters in room to left of main entry. Ground floor otherwise altered. Lateral fireplace in rear wall of right room. Thick c 1.25m walls apparently continuous, though original rear wall is now internal.

Included notwithstanding recent alterations as important N. **Pembrokeshire** gentry house of the C18, possibly on C17 core. G group value with parish **Church**.
Source: *Cadw*

The **Jordanston** garden

Lies in very close association with **St.Cwrda's Church** in an isolated location with few neighbouring farms. The garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** IX, sheet 14 (1907). Its main elements on that map include include sundial, relict hedgelines, parterres, carriage drive, walled garden, orchard, and an old saw pit. On aerial photographs taken during the late 1990s, it appears as a possibly formal square garden, and could be pre1750 in date. C.S.Briggs, *RCAHMW*, 17 October 2005

Castell Hendre wen

A large circular enclosure on the summit of a **Hill**, a short mile to the north of the parish **Church**. The area of about one acre is flat, and protected by a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises on the inner side to a height of 5ft and on the outer has a fall of about 9ft to the fosse, which on the south and east has a width of 5ft; to the north and west the ditch has been much obliterated by cultivation. The entrance 15ft wide is to the west. The enclosure on which the earthwork stands is called "**Castell**". A short distance to the north west is a field called Parc maen Llwyd doubtless from a destroyed maenhir –visited 29th April 1920.

Keeston

Keeston Castle

What is known as Keeston Hill, rising above the little hamlet of the same name, possesses a commanding position on the gradually sloping ground from **St St Bride's Bay**, with a fine view towards the sea. The Hill is little more than 300ft above datum, but it is most advantageously placed in relation to the higher ground behind and on either side of it, while it commands an uninterrupted view of the whole of **St Bride's Bay** from Ramsey Island at the north (or **St David's**) point to Skomer Island at the southern (or **St Brides**) end of the wide crescent.

This important position is occupied by one of the largest and most interesting earthworks in the county. The plan seems to have been a double sided enclosure of three sides of the Hill, the fourth side, facing to the southwest being left without protection of a rampart or ditch. Whether the defences were never finished, or whether the eastern side was designedly left open, it is impossible to be confident about.

The inner rampart is formed of mingled stones and earth, without stone walling or outer revetment of stone at any point. It extends for nearly 300yds with an average height of 5ft. On the outer side it drops about 9 ft. to a 15ft wide ditch, fringed with a low earthen bank. Between the inner and outer banks is a flat and slightly sloping terrace of an average width of 50 ft. beyond which is another low bank. There is neither outer ditch, nor entrance other than is afforded by the open eastern approach. The inner and outer banks and intermediate ditch gradually assume the level as they draw towards the end of the curve, giving the whole work the appearance of a horse shoe. About 50 yds distant from the south face of the outer bank is a small oval enclosure 180ft by 140ft having no other defence than a low bank; it would seem to have been a cattle kraal for the camp – visited 14th May 1920.

Keeston

In the hamlet of Keeston is a small overgrown ruin, apparently of a dwelling house, which local tradition asserts to have been inhabited in the early years of the 19th century. Concerning it the **Pembroke Archaeological Survey** observes: - "It is suggested that here we have the remains of a house belonging to the Keatings, some of whom left **Pembrokeshire** with **Strongbow**, to found the Irish family of Keatings. Keeston was probably called Keetington, and in some charter – Latin Villa Ketinge. The **Welsh** name is Tregettin. The old house may have been converted into a hospice or Spital, which formally existed in this place for the reception of pilgrims on their way to **St David's**, and the remains are those of a building which would be admirably adapted for this purpose. There are three detached buildings. The best preserved, and by far the largest, is a very long narrow structure, 20ft wide and 150ft or thereabouts long: the greater part is lying prostrate. It is entered by a curious semicircular porch. The place is so ruinous and overgrown with brambles that we were unable to take measurements and give the description that is due" This was written circa 1900, since when the few features mentioned have practically vanished – visited 14 May 1920

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Kilgetty once Coal Mining village

Kilgetty. A sprawling and somewhat untidy place which was once a coal-mining village but which has grown rapidly in recent years as a result of the **Tenby-Saundersfoot** holiday boom. Now a retirement and holiday village. Chiefly notable nowadays for a large super market, a well-appointed Information Centre (run jointly by the National Park Authority and the South Wales Tourism Council), AA and RAC breakdown centres, and a glassmaking workshop.

In the **Kilgetty** and Stepside there were a number of small pits sunk on land belonging to **Lord Milford** – most were closed by the late 1800's

1841 REPORT by Robert Hugh FRANKS, esq., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales Kilgetty COLLIERY, parishes of St. Issells and Amroth, county of Pembroke, Kilgetty Coal Company, proprietors.

Persons employed:-

Males		Females	
Adults	46	Adults	26
Under 18	27	Under 18	6
Under 13	13	Under 13	10

Mines descended by shaft, 45 fathoms. Three engines, power together, 56 horses. Water power, 75 horses.

Mr Samuel Singleton, underground steward.

"I have been six years steward at the **Kilgetty** Colliery. The employment of the young people is of a very laborious kind but the hours which they work are generally short, probably not exceeding six to eight hours. The anthracite coal is hard to work. It is never blasted. Four men contract for working the coal of the pit and they sub-let to the colliers who cut at the rate of 6 ½ d. the square yard. A good collier will cut three yards and is generally satisfied when he has accomplished that quality of work which is completed in the before time named. The young people are engaged and paid by the contractors and are only day workers. They earn 8d. to 1s. 4d.daily. The youngest boy working below is about nine years old and the age of the youngest girl 13. They work hard and regular and few holidays are taken. Girls and boys do the dramming [dragging coal carts], and women are worked at windlasses below and on the bank at wheeling and sorting coal from the culm. Accidents are not frequent but there have been three fatal within the last two years. Two boys were killed by machinery of the engine and one killed in the pit. We have no firedamp but much choke and the men, as they advance in life suffer greatly, more here then in other in **Pembrokeshire**. We ventilate well by air courses, furnace and air pits. The population of this part amounts to 1550, half are colliers. There is a free school at **Whitland**, two miles away, where most of our colliers reside, but they do not take advantage of it. I do not think the colliers about here are shorter lived than other men but they certainly are sooner disabled and frequently leave underground work at 40 to 45. Indeed, as soon as they can get other work."

Mr. Richard Hare, agent to the **Kilgetty Colliery**.

We employ males and females below ground to draw small waggons. The vein of our coal is not exceeding two feet in height and only 12 inches in many arts. None of the children cut the coal. The work is the good hard sort but young people alone can do it as our mainways do not exceed three feet to three feet six inches in height. The mine is well ventilated. We have 10 pits with a circulation of air one to another.

In March, 1840, two boys were killed by the machinery going adrift. This was purely accidental as we pay great attention to our gear and rarely let more than two persons descend at the same time. Children under 10 years of age are of no real use below ground and a limitation to that age would be of advantage. The weight drawn by the girls and boys in the skip [cart] never exceeds 1 1/2 cwt. And the distance they drag varies from 2 fathoms to 30. There is a small sick fund to which most of the men subscribe but we have no school nor is any money stopped for a surgeon in these works. The usual number of hours men labour is 8 to 10. Many are down longer times at times as much time is lost in cutting away the heads and ends to make room.

Ann Thomas, aged 17, pouncer.

I have been only six months at these works and usually wind up the coal below ground. Pouncing is much harder work than the windlass. It hurts my back. We only pounce when sinking a new shaft and rest frequently, indeed we could not continue long at such hard work. I have not long been away from home. I can Read, knit and sew.

[Very healthy, intelligent girl.]

[Pouncing is another name for boring, taking the means for an end. it is, however, difficult to describe the nature of this labour. It was performed by three women and two men placed opposite to each other and pressing the ends of two long acting logs acting as levers which operated a circular bore. It certainly was not proper work for females although it appeared to me less irksome than the other kinds of labour which women submit to in these parts.]

. **William Absolam**, 13 years old, skip haulier.

I have been hauling skips four years and work from six in the morning till eight and nine at night, never earlier than seven. I work for **Ben Howard**, the contractor. He pays me every other Wednesday, always in money. When goods [coals] are regular and ready my wages are 4s. a week. The girls work as long as the boys. We take Bread and butter below and sometimes cheese. The water is good so we drink it when thirsty.

I have never been hurt.

I recollect **Thomas Philips** breaking his arm in two places twelve months ago.

John Jones got his arm broke and

William Jones cut his arm open as was a long time off work.

John Philip sadly crushed his arm below.

There are no married women in the mine. I live about a mile and a half from the works and feel weary when done as the work is very hard. I generally draw three score and ten drams daily. Our skips hold 1 1/2 cwt of goods. Where I haul, the vein is only 18 to 20 inches high and the crawling through is very difficult. Men find it very hard to work the coal here. It is as hard as a brick and they shoot away the roof and work on their bellies and sides. The workings are dry as the **Masters** have sunk a pit below and pump up all the water, We are frequently obliged to stop below and the men blow [blast] the roofs all day and that keeps us down frequently longer. Men go away when they please as they work by the job but we must work whether we like it or not or else we get the girdle [strap] and they give us plenty of it sometimes.

Father was a collier and works at Kings moor, just by, as the shortness of his breath prevents him from labouring in the mine. He is much better now that he gets fresh air. He earns 8s. a week but works longer than he did when on the coal. I have not been to school for five years.

[reads very well. Very intelligent but appeared dejected in spirits.]

. **Ann David**, aged 13, haulier of skips.

I was 10 years old when first taken to work below ground. My sister and I haul the skips for the men to where the women wind. It is a good bit away. Boys and girls work together where we work. We work from six in the morning till seven or eight at night. The time is long and the work very hard indeed, the sad, tiring sort and I feel very glad when over. I work for **John Nash**, a contractor. I earn 7s. in the fortnight. Sister and I pull six score of skips daily, three score each. The more we draw the more we get. Some draw three score and ten. I cannot say how many three score are but I know would not pay me unless the work is done. I have never been hurt below ground though we pull down Hill. I would like to work above ground. I was taught to read before working but now have forgotten it altogether. I can knit and sew a little. The tailor made my coat. He makes for all the women as none can do that sort of work.

[Little religious knowledge. Could not read. Very pale. Her sister, **Mary**, 16 years old, was very intelligent but had worked only three months below as the father, a collier, was laid aside with shortness of breath and the mother had been dead six months.]

Sarah Jones, aged 16, hauler of skips.

I have been working two and a half years. I work the same hours and in the same kind of work as the **Davids**. I have never been hurt. I can get no other work in this part or would prefer it.

[reads very badly.]

. **William Lochlas**, 12 years old, hauler of skips.

I began to haul three years ago. I find the work very hard as the crawling is very fatiguing. We work 12 and 14 hours daily and the same number of hours on Saturday. I get paid by the contractor every other Wednesday but make no stoppage away as the work is done by the score. There is no time for play below, if we play we get the girdle. There are no holidays only when there are no goods [coals] come out. I draw three score and ten skips and earn 4s. I give my wages to my father who is off work with short breath. He has no other employment above.

[reads very well. Speaks and reads English only as do all in this part of **Pembrokeshire**.]

. **William Morgan**, 14 years old, hauler of skips.

I have worked for four years in the **Kilgetty** mines and I find the work very hard with long hours. We are kept waiting below sometimes for hours as the roofs have to be shot away. Men go when they have finished their tasks but we have to wait and do the hauling. I have not been to school except the Sunday Chapel since at work.

[Very intelligent and a good religious knowledge.]

Ann Thomas, 16 years old, windlass woman.

I have been in these mines 11 months but I did haul at the windlass before. I find the work very hard but cannot get any other. I earn 7s. and 8s. in the fortnight. Men do not like the winding, it is too hard for them. The hours depend on the goods coming away. We wind up 400 loads. Two women always work the windlass below ground.

[reads a little. Very strong and although working below, from the character of the coal, was not very dirty.]

Thomas George Noote, esq., surgeon, **Begelly, Pembrokeshire**.

The disease most prevalent among the colliers are a superficial affection of the knee from constant kneeling with a similar disease on the sole of the foot from the effects of wet and spasmodic asthma (not bronchitis). Not one case of humid asthma has fallen under my care. The average duration of

life, from inquiries made amongst the oldest of the workmen, may be taken at about 40 years. The practice of taking children into the mines does materially tend to injure the health in consequence of the inhalation of impure air producing a constriction of the muscular fibres of the bronchi thereby causing asthma. Were it possible to be done, I would not allow a child to be taken into the pits before the age of 15 but in consequence of the depth of ore they are more frequently taken in at an earlier age. Principally speaking, the dwelling of the working class is such that there is not a free circulation of air, the windows being generally fastened. A numerous family sleep in the same bed and there is no convenience for cleanliness and from those causes when typhus prevails it continues from 12 to 20 weeks which materially adds to the misery of the poor. As there is no other coal in this neighbourhood except anthracite, I refer you to the diseases mentioned in the first.

. **Lionel Brough**, esq., engineer and viewer, Neath.

The state or condition of the colliers and miners of this county I incline to the opinion that they are better off than in many other mining districts in Great Britain for, although at the present period of distress their wages have been reduced, still the average wage of any 10 years of the present century would show that if the happiness of the working class depends on a high rate of remuneration for labour, the inhabitants of the **Welsh** coal field have been rather favoured than otherwise as their scale of wages would be found by such an examination to be higher than in Staffordshire, the North of England or Scotland. The men generally have the advantage of good cottages, supplied them at a moderate rent and often good (though small) gardens attached. In addition to this the country is well situated as regards the supply of provisions, and clothing and being open to the Bristol and west of England, the Liverpool and Irish Markets, independently of home produce which is very considerable. It thus appears that the mining population of this country has the double advantage of good wages and cheap supplies, therefore during what are termed the good times, I know of no other possessing superior means of comfort.

It certainly is of great importance that inquiry be made into the employment of children under 13 or 14 years of age. Boys, from the moment of their first employment up to the time they cease to perform the labour usually allotted to children are almost always well treated in South Wales, I therefore consider their being sent to work at an early age as rather a benefit than otherwise as they thus acquire the rudiments of their calling at a time of life that enables them at an early period to support themselves and the families often being large, it is obviously an advantage to the parents to have the lads cease to be a burden at an earlier age than is found to be the case in many other pursuits. That the children employed underground is the principality are not over worked to a tender age is evidenced by the general appearance of the adults, for, I believe a more healthy or athletic population is not to be found in any other coal county. As regards information, many of them can read and write, nevertheless I should strongly recommend that still further opportunities be afforded for acquiring education than those they now possess. Ventilation often renders necessary the aid of underground doors and these, as in the North of England, are tended by children. No doubt methods might be contrived for opening and shutting air doors by machinery but I should never recommend their adoption. On the contrary, I advise the invariable employment of boys, but not very young ones. Trappers (as they are called) should be of an age to be thoroughly aware of the immense importance to life and property attending, or rather depending, on careful attention to their duty. In the North of England this will apply with greater force than in Wales as the quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas which exudes from the coal strata is greater in Durham and Northumberland than in the county now under notice.

In many parts of Wales the coal **Masters** would be injured by with drawing young persons from under ground employment. I many instance one of the **Pembrokeshire** veins of anthracite, where the top and bottom are so excessively bad that all the timber that they can send down the pit is insufficient to keep the ways good enough for horse roads. They are, consequently, generally so low and narrow that boys only can tram the coal for the hewers to the bottom of the pit. To say that

horse height could not be kept good in this vein would perhaps be a misrepresentation but it could only be effected at a cost that would deprive the owners of the mine of all profit whatever. The mode of ventilation adopted in South Wales is similar to the method used in the North of England. Acting on the principle of pillar and stall, they generally have a first and second seam working or, as it is termed in the North, the “whole coal and the broken.” It has long been an established fact that there is no other preventative to loss of life by explosion than by a thorough ventilation. That is to say, to endeavour always to force the maximum quantity of atmospheric air through the workings, so as to sweep out all the dangerous gases, mostly carburetted hydrogen which kills by explosion and combustion and carbonic acid gas which destroys animal life almost as soon as it finds access to the lungs. It would occupy more of my time than I can just now well spare, to furnish a detailed explanation of how ventilation is, or rather, ought to be, carried on. Suffice to say, that by means of windways, always sufficiently capacious, well attended air doors, strongly built air stoppings, a good furnace at or near the bottom of the upcast, the employment of sober, steady officers, capable of consulting the state of the atmosphere as indicated in the barometer, &c., the use of carefully made Davy lamps and of men who well know how to handle them, and lastly, the most unwavering attention to every department of the one. If all these means are used there will be but little loss of life in Wales either by ‘fire’ or by blackdamp, although we have plenty of both but still nothing like the quantity found in the collieries of Northumberland and Durham where all the lengths above described to secure good ventilation and many more that I have not touched upon, are all insufficient to prevent occasional accidents of the most frightful description.

Mining Accidents

St Issells Kilgetty	1792	Island Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1838	Kilgetty works
St Issells Kilgetty	1840	Quarry Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1855	Grove Pit said to 640 ft deep closed post World War I
St Issells Kilgetty	1855	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1856	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1866	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1857	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1860	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1880	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1886	Kilgetty Pit

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Names connected with Kilgetty

Phillips Edward of **Picton Castle** and **Kilgetty** son of **Sir Erasmus** by his second wife – he married the heiress of **Kilgetty** but died shortly after 1691 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Canon John 1601 **Kilgetty Family** **Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county

Canon Thomas 1625 **Cilgetty** **Sir Kt** **Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county -

Canon of Kilgetty formerly the residence of a family of the name of **Canon**, merged by marriage in the **Picton** estate, **Thomas Nicholas** 1872

Milford Lord 06-Nov1792 --**Owens John St Issells** Collier Island pit **Kilgetty** property of **Lord Milford** -on being passed down in a tub a plank of wood was dislodged and at the pit fell hitting **Owens Inquest report**

Owens John 06-Nov1792 **St Issells** Collier Island pit **Kilgetty** property of **Lord Milford** -on being passed down in a tub a plank of wood was dislodged and at the pit fell hitting **Owens Inquest report**

Phillips Edward 1691 of **Picton Castle** and **Kilgetty** son of **Sir Erasmus** by his second wife – he married the heiress of **Kilgetty** but died shortly after **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Cannon Tho 1636 **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660. Cannon Thomas , Sir** son in law of **Voyle John** purchased from the Crown a lease of the Silver mines at **St Brides Bay** late 1500s

Cannon Thomas the antiquary of Cilgetty. **Justice of the Peace** in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620.

Canon Elizabeth Cilgetty married **Edward Philipps** and the **Canon** estates passed to **Picton Castle Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb** 1903

Canon Maurice 14th May, 1577 gentleman the deputy of **Sir Edward Mansell**, the **Seneschal of Haverford**. He was the father of **Sir Thomas Canon**, the antiquary. The family owned Cilgetty, which passed to **Picton Castle** upon the marriage of **Elizabeth Canon** with **Edward Philipps Arch Camb** 1903

Canon Thomas 1577 **Sir** the antiquary son of **Maurice Canon**. The family owned Cilgetty **Arch Camb** 1903

Philipps Edward of **Picton Castle** married **Elizabeth Canon** of Cilgetty **Arch Camb** 1903

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Lambston,

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names – P. Valentine Harris.**

Lambston. 1291, Villa Lambert. 1321 Lamberteston. ‘Lamhert’s tun.’ Probably from a **Flemish** personal name.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lambston – Lewis.** A parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from **Haverfordwest**; contains 319 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the county, and at no great distance from **St. St Bride's Bay**, is bounded on the north by the parish of **Camrhos**, on the south by **Steynton**, on the west by **Nolton**, and on the east by **St. Martin's, Haverfordwest**. It comprises by recent measurement 1760a. 2r. 5p., the greater portion being arable. The surface is undulated, and the soil for the most part rests on a rabby substratum; the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and oats: there is a very small quantity of woodland. A small rivulet intersects the parish, and falls into the western Cleddau. The former mansion of the principal landowner is now a farmhouse. There are two villages, the larger of which is called **Sutton**, and the smaller **Portfield Gate**. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **Pembroke College**, Oxford; net income, £164. The tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £140, and there is a glebe of above thirteen acres and a half, valued at £10 per annum. The **Church** is a plain structure, affording accommodation to about ninety persons. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**; a **Church** school; and two Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the **Church**, the other belonging to the **Baptists**.

1870-72, **Lambston**, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; near **St. St Bride's Bay**, 3 miles W by N of **Haverfordwest** r. station. Post-town, **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1,761. Real property, £1,321. Pop., 216. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a curacy in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £164. Patron, **Pembroke College**, Oxford. The **Church** is good.
John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Church --Lambston, St. Ishmael RCAM., Pembroke 1920

The **Church** was much restored in the last decade of the 19c. It consists of a chancel 18ft by 17 ft, nave 36ft by 18ft and a single Bell cote above the west gable. All the windows are modern save one trefoiled light on the north side of the nave; this has a height of only 32 in. and a width of 13 in. but spays out to 46 in by 36in. The chancel arch is plain pointed; above it are two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the north west angle are traces of a squint to the nave 10in by 7in, now blocked. The font is of the cushion type, the basin 26in by 25in externally and 19in. by 18in internally, slopes off to a circular shaft and base; the total height is 36 in.; it has a cover. The **Church** was appropriated to **St Thomas Haverfordwest**. The burial ground is practically circular, and some 2 or 3 ft. above the level of the road that surrounds it. The site may be that of an early earthwork. - visited 20th May 1920

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales – Mike Salter 1994.

The nave and chancel with a plain pointed arch connecting them plus the font are of c1200. There is a fine old roof and one 15c north window. There are corbels for a former rood beam. The **Church** was heavily restored in the 1890's.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire Evans J.T.

Lambston . — Here is the **Prendergast Elizabethan Chalice** which **John Pember** bought in the year 1715 for two pounds, seven shillings and sixpence, and presented to **Lambston Church**. Though not mentioned in the Memorandum printed under **Prendergast**, the Paten cover was apparently included in the bargain, for both pieces are now at **Lambston**. They each bear the single Mark ^^^ so common in **Pembrokeshire**. In form and decoration, the chalice is similar to the example at **Amroth**. It has been very ill-used, and the repairing which it has undergone would appear to be the work of a local tin-man or blacksmith. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " POCVLVM » ECLESIE » DE # PRENGAST N " and immediately beneath is engraved " « THE : GIFT : OF :..... : to : **Lambston : Church** 1715 "• Dimensions : — height, 6in diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; diam. of base, 3in. ; weight, 7oz 13 dwts. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter and weighs 3oz, 3 dwts. The foot or handle has been broken off and has been replaced by a leaden bullet.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a curacy, and belonged to the prior of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, who on 12 Nov., 1324, obtained a mortmain licence from the **King** to appropriate the **Church of St. Ishmael**, in the town of Lambertys in Ros. This grant was again set on record on 10 June, 1505. - (*Pat. Rolls*).

This **Church**, described as Eccles1a de villa Lamberti, was in 1291 assessed at £4 13s 4d. for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 8s. 4d. - (*Taxatio*).

No detailed description of this living is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, merely the following valuation under the heading of 'Churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**':- Ecclesia de Lamston per annum IIIj'I.

On the dissolution of the priory of **St. Thomas , Lambston Church** came into the hands of the **King** from whom a lease of the rectory of Llamerston was on 2 Aug., 1538, obtained for 21 years by **Henry Jones** of the Household. - (*State Papers*).

On 10 May, 1545 A lease of the same rectory was granted by the Crown for 21 years to the same **Henry Jones**. - (*State Papers*). This was probably a renewal of the previous lease. The living of Lamston (with **Haroldston** west) afterwards came into the hands of the **Picton Castle** family, and was, with **Haroldston** west, given in 1749 by **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, to **Pembroke College**, Oxford. The living of Lambson was united with that of **Haroldston west**.

1851 **Francis Thomas** , Perpetual Curate

1929 .**St Madoc & St Ishmael (Lambston)** Incumbent and Curates; V B Morris

The **Church** is now closed and up for sale according to the **West Wales War Memorial Project**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Sutton **Baptist** Chapel, **Lambston** Built 1837-39 Still open 1998 *Coflein*

Portfield Gate **Wesleyan** Chapel, **Lambston** Built 1835, renovated 1875 & 1926 Not still open 1992 *Coflein*

The Mount, East **Hook Quaker** Burial Ground, **Lambston** First deed of 1716? *Coflein*

Sutton Friends Burial Ground Iron plate at entrance with date 1661, last used 1889 *RCAM*

This is situated about two thirds of a mile east of the parish **Church**. It is the burial ground of the Friends meeting house at **Haverfordwest**; an interment took place as recent as 1889. in form it is a square of 20 yds standing in the centre of a large field which, with other adjacent fields is known as the Mound; it is enclosed by a stone wall. The approach is through a straight avenue of aged trees 80yds in length, which is continued round the burial ground. A recently placed iron plate at the entrance bears the date 1661 doubtless the year when it was set apart for interments - visited 20th May 1920

Names connected with Lambston

Clergy CCED

Llewelin, Johannes	1670	Curate	
Howell, Georgius	1688	Curate	
Bowen , Carolus	1717	Curate	
Bateman, Thomas	1720	Curate	
Bowen , Carolus	1720	Curate	
Crowther, Gulielmus	1728	Curate	
Phillips, George	1756	Curate	
Phillips , George	1773	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Higgon , James	1773	Curate	
Higgon , Thomas	1773	Curate	
Philipps , John	1794	Curate	
Phillips , Thomas	1799	Curate	

Hooper , James	1814	Curate
Levett , John	1819	Curate
Levett , John	1820	Curate
Andros , John	1820	Curate
Philipps , Thomas	1820	Vac (natural death) Curate
Andros , John	1820	Curate
Dawkins Palmour , John	1829	Curate
Thomas , Francis	1833	Curate

Ap Rees ap Morgan Moris "1601 Dec, 16" **St Issells** " **Phillip Deverose**, of the parish of **Lambston**, yeoman, demised to **Moris Ap Rees ap Morgan** of the parish of **St, Issells**, Husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Busker Krig in the parish of **Llandissilio** (then held by him under a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent,), together with two Kine and four plough beasts, " **"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"**

Barlo John 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman,**John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche** now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**, - ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Barlo John 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman,**John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebech**, Witnesses. **Thomas Fromond, Gryff, Philpe, William ? Carraule, Thomas Sutton, William Lewes, Thomas Lloyd** ,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Barnet, Hector 22 January 1785 **Lambston**, blacksmith Offence Theft of cheese. No indictment. **Lambston ?**, Prosecutor **Philips?Rev. Dr John** , Clergyman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Barrow James 22 January 1785 **Lambston**, Schoolmaster Offence Theft of cheese. No indictment. **Lambston ?**, Prosecutor **Philips?Rev. Dr John** , Clergyman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bowen William Wheeler 1762 of **Lambston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Bowen William Wheeler 1791 of **Lambston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas** **Haverfordwest** tailor at **Lambston** on 13 11

1786 then married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at **Llangwm Llangwm** 11 September 1798
Prosecutor **Thomas William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Deverose Phillip "1601 Dec, 16" **Lambston** "of the parish of **Lambston**,
yeoman, demised to **Moris Ap Rees** ap **Morgan** of the parish of **St, Issells**, Husbandman, for three
years a messuage and land called Busker Krig in the parish of **Llandissilio** (then held by him under
a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent.), together with two Kine and four plough beasts, "
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"

Feresfoote Watkin 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John
Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq.,Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebech**,
Witnesses **Thomas Fromond, Gryff, Philpe, William ? Carraule, Thomas Sutton, William
Lewes, Thomas Lloyd** ,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Feresfoote Watkin 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John
Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq.,Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche**
now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Henry Jones 2 Aug 1538 of the Household **Lambston Church** rectory—
State Papers

Howell Ann 11 Nov 1853 born **Lambston Pembrokeshire** died 9 Jan 1909
Slaterville Weber Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Howell Anna 24 Jun 1815 born **Sutton Pembroke** died 30 May 1874 Salt Lake
City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 16
Sep 1872 Married to **Summers, John** on 22 Aug 1839 at **Lambston** *Mormon Records for
Pembrokeshire*

Howell Stephen abt 1790 born **Maenclochog Pembrokeshire** died 1832 **Lambston
Pembroke** Married to **Williams, Margaret** on 26 Oct 1814 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Howell William 15 Aug 1819 born **Lambston Pembroke** died 26 Sep 1864
Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Thomas Louisa** on Jun 1842 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

James Martha 24 July 1827 **Lambston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing
apparel, **Lambston** Prosecutor **Roberts Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-
1830*

Lawrence Mary 14 March 1801 **Llangwm** Married Offence Breaking and
entering prosecutor's dwelling house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth, wheat and Japan cannister.
Prisoner aged 50. **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Jones, Margaret Lambston**, spinster Verdict Guilty
of grand larceny - partial verdict. Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*,

Philipps James "1601 Dec, 16" **Pentypark** " **Phillip Deverose**, of the parish
of **Lambston**, yeoman, demised to **Moris Ap Rees** ap **Morgan** of the parish of **St, Issells**,
Husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Busker Krig in the parish of **Llandissilio**
(then held by him under a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent.), together with two Kine
and four plough beasts, " "Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"

Roberts Martha Ann born 20 Feb 1843 **Sutton Mountain Lambston Pembrokeshire**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

de la Roche John had in 1313 grants from **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** in **Lllysyfran** and **Lambston**," which latter **Wogan** had obtained from **John's** father. **John's** successor was his brother **Thomas** who was **Lord** for some ten years

Summers Annie Ceria 1800's? **Sutton Mountain Lambson Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Hester Mariah born 12 Apr 1870 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers John born Dec 1813 **Walton West Pembrokeshire** died 12 Dec 1873
Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 16
Sep 1872 Married to **Howells, Anna** on 22 Aug 1839 at **Lambston** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers John Henry born 7 Mar 1868 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Lawford James born 1 Apr 1873 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Margaret Louise born 19 Aug 1871 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** Mormon Records

Summers Sarah Ann born 24 Jul 1865 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Louisa born 12 Jun 1822 **Haycastle Pembrokeshire** died 18 Jul 1914
Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Howell William** on Jun 1842 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Twigg Evans Martha Ellen born 14 Aug 1858 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** died 6 Oct 1938
Ogden Weber Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twigg George born 26 Jun 1808 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** died 1870 Salt Lake
City Utah Married to **Williams, Esther** 1830 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Margaret born 19 Jan 1795 **Lambston Pembrokeshire** died 1 Aug 1870
Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Howell, Stephen** on 26 Oct 1814 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Married to **Garner, John** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lampson Parish Hearth Tax
P = Pauper

Barron John **Lampson** H 2

Husband John **Lampson** H

Mathias Francis	Lampson	H
Moore Phillip	Lampson	H
Long Thomas	Lampson	H 2
Harris Owen	Lampson	H
Warlow Jenkin	Lampson	H
Wogan Lewis, esq.	Lampson	H
Moris John	Lampson	H
Sayse Katherine	Lampson	H
Lolocke David	Lampson	H
Wilkin John	Lampson	H
Warlow Stephen	Lampson	H 2
Rees John, Miller	Lampson	H
Valle Richard	Lampson	P
James Rees	Lampson	P
Vawer Howell	Lampson	P
Hough Howell	Lampson	P
Morce Peerce	Lampson	P
Menday Mary	Lampson	P
Gilford Jennett, widow	Lampson	P
Griffith David	Lampson	P
Morgan Thomas ,	Lampson	P
Jones Evan ;	Lampson	P
Bevan Howell	Lampson	P

Education

Schools

The **Church** of England Records show that there was a licenced schoolmaster in 1794. He was also listed as a curate.

1794 **Phillips , John** Appt (Licensing) Schoolmaster

1847 *The State of Education in Wales – Lambston*

Village School

The schoolroom in which this school is held is in a very bad state of repair. There was a large hole

in the roof; the windows were broken; and the concrete floor all in holes.

The furniture consisted of only a desk for the master, three tables and eight benches.

The master has a large family to maintain on his receipts from the school. He holds a little farm at rack-rent; his health is impaired. He said to me “I teaches them the Church Catechism”; “the four parishes meets up there”. Most of the scholars are labourers' and a few farmers children who pay 1d for reading 2d for writing and 3d a week for arithmetic. The school was closed for the holidays and there was only one copy book to be seen, which was very ill written. The incumbent pays £5 and two others £1 each a year to support this school.

The **Rev. Francis Thomas** incumbent of Lanbston, informed me that the rate of labourers' wages in this parish is on average 7s or 8s a week on their own finding, farm servants £6 to £12 and female servants 50s to £5 a year. Neither of the two later classes attends Sunday School.

There are many beer houses in the parish and consequently much drunkenness. The people are also immoral to a considerable extent.

All the respectable farmers except one are able to Read and write , but there is a great deficiency of knowledge , both secular and religious among the labouring classes, and a vast number of children are being brought up in utter ignorance. January 4th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant

Sutton Board School Opened 1879 - closed 1952 for children age range 5-11

Sites of Interest RCAM

Walesland Rath

On a slight elevation above the left bank of **Pelcombe** brook is a small and somewhat oval enclosure 195ft by 145ft. There is a low bank and an outer ditch both of which have doubtless lost much of their original size and shape; but the earthwork could not at any time have been of military importance. The field in which it is placed is called Rath Park – visited 20th May 1920

East Hook Rath

On the opposite bank of the **Pelcombe** brook to the work just noticed is a similar but slightly smaller earthwork, having an interior diameter of about 120 ft. The two positions seem to have been connected for a much obliterated trackway appears to lead from one to the other.-visited 20th May 1920

Old road

About 300 yds west of the parish **Church**, and on the north side of the highway are traces of an old road which seems to have run for 150 yds in a northerly direction and to end suddenly in a field; its course is easily followed. The **Tithe Schedule** has it marked “an old road” - visited 20th May 1920.

Church Park

The second field north east of **Sutton Hill** is known by this name. It probably formed part of the original glebe – visited 20th May 1920

Lampeter Velfry, Lampeter Velfre

Lampeter.(Llanbedr) **Velfry.** 'Velfry' represents' the earlier 'Evelfre,' the name of a small principedom which appears to have been ruled by **Independent** chiefs. It covered **Lampeter**, **Llanddewi** and **Crinow** Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris**

RCAM Note

-- **Velfrey**, in the name **Llanbedr Velfrey** and in the adjoining parish, **Llanddewi Velfrey**, represents an earlier **Evelfre**, which was the name borne by a small autonomous principedom that seems to have been ruled by an **Independent** line of chiefs at a very remote period. It comprised the area of the present parishes of Llanbedr (usually written and pronounced **Lampeter**) velfrey, **Llanddewi Velfrey**, **Crinow**, and perhaps parts of **Ludchurch** and **Cronware**

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

The name means "the **Church** of **St Peter** in **Efelre**" a district in the **Welsh** hundred of Cantref Gwarthaf and, later, in the lordship of **Narberth**. The parish **Church** is dedicated either to Pedyr, a **Welsh** saint or to the apostle **Peter**. It was restored in 1862 and has a number of memorials, including a Jacobean altar tomb in the Lady Chapel.

At one time it was said that the Ark came to rest at **Blaengwaith Noah** but the name is a corruption of Blaen Gwyddno "the source of the Gwyddno". There is a promontory fort overlooking the Gwyddno valley and a **Hill** fort nearby at **Castell Meherin**.

Six roads meet at Tavenspite where there was a hospice for pilgrims travelling to **St David's**. The **Milford Mail** changes horses at the Plume of Feathers. **Fulke Grenville** fought a duel here with **John Jones** of Ystrad against whom he had lost the election of 1831.

Prof. Glyn Daniel, the famous archaeologist was born at **Lampeter Velfrey**.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lampeter-Velvrey** (Llan-Bedr-Felfre) 1839 **Lewis**

Lampeter-Velvrey (LLAN-BEDR-FELFRE), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (E.) from **Narberth**; contains 1025 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the rich and fertile **Valle** of **Lampeter**, and on the south side of the river Marlais, extends for nearly six miles from east to west, and about three miles from north to south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the place, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several objects of historical interest. Limestone is found in abundance, and is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime as manure for the supply of the neighbouring country. The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £10, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470; the glebe comprises 33a. 2r. 28p., valued at £30 per annum, and there is a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles separated by plain pointed arches; in the north aisle is an altar- tomb to a member of the **Philipps** family, of **Lampeter** House. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in each of them; also a very handsome building erected as a day school through the exertions of the **Rev. William Seaton**, the rector, in 1845. **John Jones**, M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of

poor families, and for apprenticing children of the parishes of **Lawrenny**, **Cosheston**, **St Davids**, and **Lampeter-Velvrey**, now producing a considerable sum annually, which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes; the ratio for this place being two-sevenths, and the sum for distribution among the poor generally, £30, which is partly divided between decayed farmers and poor widows not receiving parochial relief, in sums of from £4 to £10, and partly applied to apprenticing children, the usual premium being £4.

A posting-inn at the entrance of the county from **Carmarthen**, distinguished by the name Tavern Spite, occupies the site of the ancient "Tavarn y Spyty," an hospitium that belonged to **Whitland Abbey**, upon the bank of the river Tâf; and Blaengwyddno, now a farmhouse, was the **Grange** of that religious establishment. To the south-west of the latter place are some very extensive earthworks, called **Castell Meherin**, on the summit of a high ridge commanding a full view of the sea, and forming one of a chain of forts continued in a north-western direction along this part of the coast; and in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, a little to the north-east, are two semicircular embankments, commanding the passage of three several valleys .

The Church of St Peter Lampeter Velfry

1710

Visitation of the Archdeaconry of **Carmarthen**, 1710 **Griffiths, G. Milwyn**.-Llan Pether
"Ivy on the wall of the cross asle & at the east end of the body of the **Church** over the Chancell Roof, & at the east end of both the Chancells, together with the Elder under the north wall of the **Church** & in other places to destroy'd, & the walls to be new pointed. The Chancell windows to be glaz'd. The floor there & in the **Church** to be made even. The Fence of the Churchyard to be repair'd. 'Tis said that the Minister had mony about two years since to repair the Parsonage house, which is yet unrepair'd.

The Thatch in some parts of the outhouses is quite worn away, & the Timbers expos'd to the weather. The Minister **Mr Harris** is not resident. He was or is Chaplain to the Regiment that was my Ld. Charlemonts. This gives him a colourable excuse for non-residence & instead of being with his Regiment, I hear he is at London in hopes of getting a Lecture there. His Curate is **Mr David Lewis**. Three Sundays in the month the Sermons are preach'd in English, the fourth in Welsh. **Mr Powel** preaches the **Welsh** Sermon in **Mr Lewis**'s stead. No Dissenters. The Sacrament is administred at Christmas, Easter & Whitsuntide. Bread & Wine found by the Clark except at Easter, & then the Minister is at the charge of it. At Easter there are about forty Communicants. Twenty three poor people can read Welsh. Above 100 Families in the Parish"

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

The nave and north transept may be 13c but the chancel has two 14c windows and there is a 14c south aisle with a five bay arcade. One south window and the altar tomb of the **Phillips**'s of **Lampeter** are 17c medieval bellcote early English additions 17c altar tomb of **Phillips** family

Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Peter RCAM**

This **Church** was restored in the year 1867. It consists of two parallel chambers 61ft by 18 ½ ft, a north tomb recess, a south porch and a single Bell-cot above the west gable of the north aisle. There

is no constructive division between nave and chancel. The nave and aisle are connected by five Early English arches springing from circular masonry piers; the easternmost and westernmost arches are not so wide as the three middle ones. The north chamber, now occupied by an **Organ**, is separated from the aisle by a plain pointed arch. The windows, south porch, and Bell-cote are modern. At the east end of the south wall is a 17th century altar -tomb of the family of **Phillips** of **Lampeter**. The font is of the usual square type 23ins by 22 ins with a circular basin 19in in diameter and traces of a cover. It slopes off to a square pillar. In the churchyard is the base of a cross, with modern shaft and head; also a portion of a crosshead, 23in by 19 in., having the upper vertical arm broken off, probably part of the original churchyard cross.---visited 21st May 1918.

Church guide by **Rev Canon M G R Morris**
Parish **Church -- St Peter's**

Lampeter Velfrey -- Welsh Llanbedr Efelffre -- means the sacred enclosure of **Peter** in Efelffre -- (ancient **Welsh** commote which also covered **Llanddewi Velfrey** and **Crinow**

Church -- most of the walls font and part of arcade 13c Site older -- roofs, windows belcote and furnishings mostly from 1860-2

Building 65ft long

Bell cast by **Thomas Stone** of **Hereford** in 1639

west window replaced a doorway in 1860

13c arches restored in 1860 second pillar from the west and the wider pillar which originally stood near the lectern were removed in 1839 and when restored the pillar was replaced with a pillar which made the second arch from the east unsymmetrical

Font probably Norman

Pews date from 1860 -- Up to 1839 the **Church** was crammed with small box pews on a beaten earth floor. In the south west corner the seats once rose in tiers -- suggested that this was the singing gallery mentioned in 1756

Stalls, pulpit and rectors reading desk -- teak -- about 1860 but not in their original positions.

Under carpet below the chancel step is the memorial slab of **Francis Philipps** of Upper and Lower Waungron -- latter cisterian convent of the Holy Cross -- He was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1679 and was buried in 1681

Organ installed 1853

Inner door to the porch and small niche above probably 13c outer arch 1860 by **Prichard** and **Seddon**

Pre 1837 windows were square headed wooden casements present stone tracery windows date from 1860-62

Churchyard Cross site said to be 14c but the cross itself is a copy.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory from the year 1351 appears to have been appendant to the lordship of **Narberth** although **George Owen** omits to state that it was so.

This **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £8 for tenths to the **King**.—*Taxatio*.

Llanbeder Wylfre—Magister **Thomas Lloyd** rector ibidem eommunibus annis valet dare £10. Inde decima, 20s.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings remainine in Charge'—Llan Bedr VelfrY alias Llanpetr R- (**St. Peter**). The **King** or Prince of Wales. **King** s Books, £10, £100. Yearly tenths, £1.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Glanrhyd English **Baptist** Chapel

The Chapel was built in 1811; rebuilt in 1835. Gable entry type. Status (1998): Chapel

Carvan **Independent** Chapel

Built in 1797, rebuilt in 1833 and renovated in 1873. The present Chapel, dated 1833, was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. Carvan is now Grade 2 Listed as a complete early nineteenth century Chapel with a virtually unaltered interior.

Bryn Seion **Independent** Chapel

Built 1797 present Chapel built 1832-3 and rebuilt in 1879. The later Chapel was designed by architect **John James** of **Whitland** and built in the Romanesque style of the gable-entry type. Still open 1997

Longstone **Congregational** Chapel

First built in 1844 on a different site and was rebuilt on its current site in 1862. The later Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style, with a long-wall entry plan.

1847 *Report of the Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book)* Lampeter Velfry

Parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** – Mr **David Morgan** of Venter Inn Farm informed me that labourers wages in this parish a 10d a day with food and 1s to 1s 2d without; carpenters and masons, with food 1s 6d without 2s; farm servants this year get from £4 to £12., female servants from £1 to £4 a year. There is gratuitous education for the poor in this parish, yet there are many, owing to the poverty or negligence of the parents, without daily instruction. The **Church** Catechisms learnt and the children are expected to go to **Church** on Sundays. The people are steady and temperate in general. Respectable farmers are well educated for country purposes, but many small farmers are quite illiterate. There is a growing desire among all classes now for education.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

School at Tavernspite

in this parish is held in a very handsome Gothic building, erected at the expense of the present Rector, with the aid of a grant from the Committee of Council. The schoolhouse, from its commanding position and dimensions, is quite a landmark for the country round. It is built in a locality where schools are much wanted; the adjacent parishes of **Llangan**, Cyffic and **Cronware** having no day-school in them. At the time when I purposed visiting Tavernspite, there was so deep a snow that no children could come to school, and, at the only other period when I could have, the Christmas holidays would not be over for three weeks.

Parkseison School

- This school is kept in the room of a dwelling house situated on the road from **Narberth** to Tavernspite. The floor was quite out of repair, as were the window and partition. The furniture in the room consisted of three benches, a few old stools, a table, and a variety of articles for domestic use. There was a good fire in the grate. The mistress is 84 years of age, but appeared a hale person; she "sais" that she never yet applied for parochial relief. **George Allen** esq., of Kilrhew, pays her 26s a year for the tuition of three poor children, and had promised, she said, to give her a house and garden rent free next year. She could read tolerably well. The scholars are labourers' children and they read better than I expected considering the advanced age of the teacher, but they could tell nothing of what they had read.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Redford Dame School

– The house in which this school is held is in good repair, as is also the room occupied by the scholar. It contained two tables, a chest of drawers, three benches, and a great many things for domestic use. Everything was very clean and neat. The mistress had newly commenced school keeping. She also sold tobacco and appeared to live well.

The scholars are labourers' children; hardly any could read in the Testament. Questions on the lesson were quite strange to them, nor had they any idea of finding out answers from the portion read in the 19th chapter of **St John**. Copy books were ill written.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

Some Names connected with the Parish

Llampiter Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Lewis Dorothy

Llampiter H3

Hasker Thomas	Llampiter H 5
Watkin John	Llampiter H
Richard Rice	Llampiter H
Thomas Widdow	Llampiter H4
Evan David	Llampiter H
Davis Jane, widdow	Llampiter H3
Phillipps Sidney, widdower	Llampiter H3
John Lewis	Llampiter H 9
Owen George	Llampiter H7
Phillipps Anne	Llampiter H6
William Phillip	Llampiter H2
Thomas Lewis	Llampiter H
John Evan	Llampiter H2
Willy Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy John	Llampiter H
Bowen Elizabeth	Llampiter H
Willy Thomas	Llampiter H
Willy Richard	Llampiter H4
Willy Roger	Llampiter H4
Bevan Griffith	Llampiter H
Lewis David	Llampiter H
Beynon James	Llampiter H
Beynon William	Llampiter H
Willi Thomas senior	Llampiter H2
Lewis Thomas	Llampiter H
Howell Phillip	Llampiter H

Gibbon John	Llampiter H
Harry David	Llampiter H
John Richard	Llampiter H
Lewis Dorothy	Llampiter H
Richard David	Llampiter H
Thomas Rees John	Llampiter H
Willy Symon	Llampiter H3
Bevan Tho. David	Llampiter H
Phillipps Francis	Llampiter H3
Scourfield William	Llampiter H4
Bevan Thomas	Llampiter H2
Lewis Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy Henry, Smith .	Llampiter H3
Brace Thomas	Llampiter H
Beynon Morice	Llampiter H
Griffith Phillip	Llampiter H
Willy Henry	Llampiter H
Phillip Morice	Llampiter H
Rees Thomas	Llampiter H2
Beynon Walter	Llampiter H
David John Richard	Llampiter H2
Evan Lewis.	Llampiter H.
Howell Griffith	Llampiter P
Griffith Henry	Llampiter P
Beynon Henry	Llampiter P
Beynon Elizabeth	Llampiter P

Sayce Richard	Llampiter P
Bowen Rees	Llampiter P
Griffith Richard	Llampiter P
Walter Jennet	Llampiter P
Griffith Lewis	Llampiter P
David Phillip	Llampiter P
Bowen Sible, widdow	Llampiter P
David Lewis	Llampiter P
David Anne	Llampiter P
Walter Katherine	Llampiter P
Thomas Maude	Llampiter P
Howell Jane	Llampiter P
Fields Ellinor	Llampiter P
Rees George	Llampiter P
Phillip Robert	Llampiter P
Ruddero Lewis	Llampiter P
Phillip Francis	Llampiter P
Phillip Morgan	Llampiter P
Morice Evan	Llampiter P
Howell Richard	Llampiter P
Phillip Thomas	Llampiter P
Morgan Henry	Llampiter P
William Jennett	Llampiter P
David George	Llampiter P
Beynon Anne	Llampiter P
Beynon John.	Llampiter P

David David ap	Llampiter P
Harry Ellinor	Llampiter P
Lewis John	Llampiter P
John William	Llampiter P
Rees Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell Evan	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell David	Llampiter P
David Elizabeth	Llampiter P
Lewis Evan	Llampiter P
Phillip John	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Owen Phillip	Llampiter P
Thomas William	Llampiter P
Lewis Rees	Llampiter P
Beynon William	Llampiter P

John Lewis of Lampeter Velfrey 1676 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Phillips Francis of Lampeter Velfrey 1678 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* x ref
Lewis Reynold

Willy Simon of Lampeter Velfrey 1704 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Barlow Ann 1759, June 25 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow, William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq..Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech, Minwear, Marteltwy, Robeston Wathen, Llandewy Velfrey, Newton, and Lampeter Velfrey.** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow John 1738, April 17 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barnard Richard 1642, May 29 Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of **Wiston**, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Beynon John 28 January 1790 **LampeterVelfrey**, Labourer Offence Theft of barley, winnowing sheet, an iron shovel and geese from prosecutor's barn and carthouse. **Amroth**, Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas**, **Amroth**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 **Lampeter Velfrey**, Singlewoman Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling at Market, Confession implicates **Hughes Thomas**, and **Hughes Elizabeth** his wife, **Whitland**, co, Carm., Prisoner aged 32, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Cole Elizabeth**, **Cosheston** Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David 1 February 1801 **Narberth**
Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John**
Lampeter Velfrey clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----*

There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of **Narberth** in the county of **Pembroke** by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at **Lampeter Velfrey** on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at **LampeterVelfrey** -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the **Bowling Green Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire** on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains at Tavernspite cross roads. His execution and Gibbeting cost **Pembrokeshire** £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest* **John Brown**

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he though it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Daniel Glyn Prof famous archaeologist was born at **Lampeter Velfrey The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

David Thomas 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer **Thomas John** of **Narberth** shopkeeper **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer and **Evan Thomas** of **BlackMoor Hill** parish of **Narberth** farmer **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq. Bond for the performance of Covenants ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1719 20 Feb 15-16 **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. **Richard Phillipps** of the parish of Saint Clears co **Carmarthen** gent and **Roger Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** clerk **Catherine Rich** of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co **Carmarthen** widow **Mary Phillipps** of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of **Richard Phillipps** gent deceased and granddaughter of the said **Catherine Rich** Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and **Mary Phillipps** including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter-Velfrey** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1735 April 26 Probate of the will of **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. died 5 Aug 1732 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Roger 1719 20 Feb 15-16 **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. **Richard Phillipps** of the parish of Saint Clears co **Carmarthen** gent and **Roger Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** clerk **Catherine Rich** of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co **Carmarthen** widow **Mary Phillipps** of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of **Richard Phillipps** gent deceased and granddaughter of the said **Catherine Rich** Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and **Mary Phillipps** including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter-Velfrey** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies William 1750 June 27-28. **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent only son of **John** and **Mary Davies** deceased **Margaret Davies** of the same spinster **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne Merchant** and **Mary** his wife **John Hook** of **Bangeston** esq. and **Mary** his wife **Jonathan Ellis** of London **Merchant Nathaniel Neal** of **Naggs Head Court Grace Church Street** London gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the Properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies William 1752 Dec 4-5 **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent **Philipps Jones** of Llanina co **Cardigan** esq. and **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne** co **Carmarthen** gent **Thomas Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent Lease and Release of the equity of redemption of the Properties 1749 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies William 1763 July 6-7 of **Lampeter Velfrey** **John Wogan** of **Wiston** esq. **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent **Thomas Philipps** and **Philipps Philipps** of the same gentlemen **William Thomas** of **Castle Gorood** co **Carmarthen** esq. Assignment of a Mortgage of messuages and lands called the Street House Wernloglin Ycha Nurton etc in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Gibbon Sarah 6 April 1781 **Lampeter Velfrey**, Married Offence Assault and resue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. **Lampeter Velfrey**, Prosecutor **Owen**,

William Lampeter Velfrey, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Griffith 1642, May 29 .Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of **Wiston**, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Harrie Phillip David 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent, **Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Harry Nunn Morgan 1800-1842 , a **Congregational** minister and author, was born in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Pembrokeshire** After entering the ministry he received a call to Banbury, where he remained for some years He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Peace Society *Eminent Welsh*

Howell Henry 1495, 18 March On 18 March in the year aforesaid in **Carmarthen** priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **John Talley** to the parish **Church** of **St Peter**, Wilfrey **LampeterVelfrey** and instituted him rector of the same **Church** vacant by the resignation of master **Henry Howell** last rector there and in the gift of **Rees ap Thomas** Knight **Lord** of **Narberth**, patron of the said **Church**

James Gilbert 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife,**John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent.,**David Lewis** of the parish of **Llangoidmor**, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of **Staples Inn**, London, gent., and **Thomas Philipps** of the parish of **LampeterVelfrey**, gent.,**John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physick.Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James Gilbert 1749, Aug. 1-2 .of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent.Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James Margaret 1787, April 14.**Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, co. **Pembroke**, clerk,**Margaret James** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, spinster.Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y Login ucha, and *Wern y Login issa*, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John Jason 1808, April 5 of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.,**Jason John** of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. Lease for life of messuage and lands called Diffirin otherwise Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John John Phillip 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John Lewis 1676 of **LampeterVelfrey High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

John Phillip 7 November 1790 **Narberth** blacksmith Offence Theft of a sheep. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Parry Thomas** , **Mason** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Talley 1495 18 March **Church of St Peter**, Wilfrey **LampeterVelfrey**.

John Thomas 1787, Aug. 11 .The Rev. **Edward Philipps**, rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Thomas John** of Lower **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Henry Evans** of Llangwathan, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and **Richard Wiley** of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a Moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jones David 1754, April 11. **Thomas Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Philipps Philipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Knox William 1786, September.1 gent. Assignment of a term of 500 years in the messuages and lands called Kibiew alias Kibihew and Parksaison and Blainwithno, parish of Lampiter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Leach Abraham 1807, Aug. 27 .**Abraham Leach** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq., **Nathaniel Phillips**, of **Slebech Hall** esq..Lease for a year of Diffryn and Diffryn mill, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lewis Richard 1820 **Rev Rector of LampeterVelfrey** born 1820 married 1847 **Georgina** daughter of Major **Lewis** and they have one son **Arthur Griffiths Poyer**, **Lewis** born 1848

Lewis John 13 June 1809 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence theft of cattle at **Haverfordwest Fair**, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas** , **William LampeterVelfrey**, innkeeper Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis William 1738, April 17. **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Martin Anne 10 May 1784 **St Issells** Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth and a bag. Value £2 2s. 6d. **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas ,Phillip LampeterVelfrey**, farmer Verdict Guilty of grand larceny - partial verdict. Punishment-- Imprisonment in the House of Correction? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830*

Morgans Anne 1 February 1801 **David Dackfield Narberth** Cordwainer Charged with Murder of **Anne Morgans** infant aged 10, prosecutor's daughter, by striking her with a stone. Prisoner aged 17. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John, LampeterVelfrey**, clothier Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830* see **Dackfield David**

Owen John 13 September 1774 Alias **John Griffiths LampeterVelfrey** Yeoman Offence Theft of oats.**LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Phillip John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Philipps Thomas 1660 of **LampeterVelfrey**, when a lease for 21 years the rectory of **St.Edrens** was granted in 1660 the rent was raised to £5 6s. 8d.

Philipps Philip July, 1697 of **Lampeter Velfrey** was granted a lease the rectory of **St. Edrens** but in addition had to pay the stipend of a curate to serve the **Church**.

Philipps Thomas July, 1733 of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent -the rectory of **St. Edrens** was leased to him for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £11 6s. 8d

Philipps Philipps July, 1768 of **LampeterVelfrey** a lease of the rectory of **St. Edrens** was granted for 21 years at £5 6s. 8d rent and a stipend of £5 to the curate and a fine of £15 15s.

Philipps Thomas July 1794 of **Jeffreyston**, esq., a lease of the rectory of **St. Edrens** was granted for 21 years the fine paid on this occasion being £21, this lease was renewed in July, 1801, by the same tenant for 21 years at the same rent, but the fine was £37.

Philipps Cecilia 1789, Aug. 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk,**Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint **Mary** s in the town of **Tenby**, spinster.Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc. in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent.,**Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq.,**William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq.,**Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmllan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1800, Oct. 18 **James Hiatt** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James, Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co.

Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate. ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1787, April 14 **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, co. **Pembroke**, clerk, **Margaret James** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, spinster. Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y **Login** ucha, and Wern y **Login** issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward, 1798, Oct. 1-2 **Thomas Philipps** of **Canonbury Placce**, parish of **St, Mary**, Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish o **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1787, Aug. 11 The Rev. **Edward Philipps**, rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Thomas John** of Lower **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Henry Evans** of Llangwathan, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and **Richard Wiley** of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a Moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1820? aged 44, a banker son of the Rev. **Edward Phillips** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, his wife **Charlotte** (nee Arboin) aged 43 and their 7 children emigrated to Cape Province in the sailing ship "Kennersley Castle" settled south of a place called Martindale, about 20/25 kilometres north of Port **Alfred**.

Philipps Thomas of **Jeffreston**, 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish o **Lampeter Velfrey**.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Philipps Thomas 1768, June 22 Probate of the will of **Thomas Philipps** of Lampiter Velfrey, gent., will d 2 Nov. 1765 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the

Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1798, Oct. 1-2 of **St. Mary**, Islington, **Thomas Philipps** of Canonbury Place, parish of **St. Mary**, Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillipps Phillipps 1754, April 11 **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Phillipps Phillipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillipps Thomas 1754, April 11 **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Phillipps Phillipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Dorothy 1773, March 27 Probate of the will of **Dorothy Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, 26 Dec. 1770 widow, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Edward 1789, Aug. 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint **Mary's** in the town of **Tenby**, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc. in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips John 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Thomas 1749, Aug. 1-2 of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Protheroe John 11 June 1784 **Lampeter Velfrey** Gent. Offence Theft of a horse.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Lewis, Joseph Lampeter Velfrey**, labourer Verdict - 'there being not evidence enough" *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Prout George 21 December 1778 **St Florence** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas LampeterVelfrey**, servant. **LampeterVelfrey**
21 December 1778 **St Florence Butcher** Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Thomas Mary** , alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster. **Lampeter Velfrey**
Prosecutor **Thomas ,William Narberth**, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pugh Evans D 1897 Aug **Lampeter Velfrey Rev Pres** – Local Committee Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Smith John **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, Prisoner aged 31,
LampeterVelfrey 31 July 1826 Prosecutor **Thomas John LampeterVelfrey**, labourer,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William, Narberth**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Thomas Diana, LampeterVelfrey**, servant. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **Lampeter Velfrey**, Yeomen **LampeterVelfrey** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stone Thomas 1639 of **Hereford** cast Bell in **LampeterVelfrey Church** guide by **Rev Canon M G R Morris**.

Talley John 1495, 18 March On 18 March in the year aforesaid in **Carmarthen** priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **John Talley** to the parish **Church** of **St Peter**, Wilfrey **LampeterVelfrey** and instituted him rector of the same **Church** vacant by the resignation of master **Henry Howel** last rector there and in the gift of **Rees ap Thomas** Knight Lord of **Narberth**, patron of the said **Church**. *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 p263*

Thomas Catherine 6 April 1781 **LampeterVelfrey** Married Offence Assault and rescue of dis-trained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with her **Husband**.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Owen William, LampeterVelfrey**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Dinah 21 December 1778 alias **Diana Thomas +John,+ Harry Isaac**.
Phillip Morgan St Issells Labourer Charged with Murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas**

LampeterVelfrey, servant, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **LampeterVelfrey**, Yeomen. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, body to be dissected and anatomised by surgeons *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 6 April 1781 **LampeterVelfrey** Farmer Offence Assault and resue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with his wife. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Owen William, LampeterVelfrey**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 15 November 1818 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money - promissory notes - and watches, Value £41 9s, 6d, **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Lewis Thomas** Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas alias **David Mary** 21 December 1778 ----- **Morgan Phillip** **St Issells**
Labourer Charged with Murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster, by striking her with a Sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sophia born 17 Dec 1807 **LampeterVelfrey Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas William 1734, Dec. 26 – 1737, July 30 .Will and codicil of **William Thomas** of Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Twining ? 1839 Captain **Lampeter** house **LampeterVelfry** Acc to *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

William John 27 November 1782 **LampeterVelfrey** Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing handkerchiefs. Affidavit refers to burglary. **LampeterVelfrey** Punishment 1 year imprisonment and to be whipped twice *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Willy Simon 1704 of **LampeterVelfrey** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Woodward James 3 May 1827 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence Uttering a counterfeit coin to **Hannah Howells**, spinster, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 61, **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Woodward Mary 3 May 1827 **LampeterVelfrey** Married Offence Uttering a counterfeit coin to **Hannah Howells**, spinster, Indicted with her **Husband, LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Sites of Archeological Interest

Crug Y Swllt **RCAM**

This is a burial mound situated about 500 yds south west of Tafarn Spite, and within a few yards of the county boundary. It was examined by **Fenton**, whose account is as follows:-

'A large tumulus , an excrescence but rarely seen in this vicinity, which I alighted to explore . Having mustered what labourers I could, a proportional opening was made in the centre ... By way of encouragement I laid hold of a pickaxe, and at the first blow striking near the outer edge of the section, I was so unfortunate as to fall on the urn and break it in two, a thing most unexpected and quite contrary to what is usual; it lay within a few inches of the outer sward and with its mouth up. It was not of a large size, very rude, totally unornamented, and of rather an uncommon form, being Bell shaped. It contained some fragments of ill-calcined bonesAfter going down for about 5 feet, we came to an immense bed of charcoal, that ended in a large irregular cist branching out in various directions, full of ashes and burned bones, as if it had been a family mausoleum.... I was under the necessity of abandoning the pursuit, satisfied that we had not come in contact with the primary internment. The tumulus is called by the country people Crug y swllt, literally the "heap of the shilling"; but I presume 'swllt' may be a corruption of Essylly or some such word (Tour 475)' The mound is now grass grown, and still exhibits marks of the disturbance by **Fenton**. It has a base circumference of 270 feet is 5ft high and somewhat bowl shaped in form. It is locally stated that not very Long ago, what is described as "an old sword" was found in it; enquiries as to the present whereabouts of this object has led to no result. The mound was used in the early 18th century as the site of a gibbet.

In an adjacent field to Crug y swllt, called Parc y Garreh Lwyd, stood a maernhir until a few years ago, when it was broken up: some of the 'debris' is scattered around . This may probably be identified with the site of which **Fenton**, continuing his account of Crug y swllt says :-

A little to the south east of the tumulus, in the centre of an oval enclosure formed by a faint earthen agger, similar to those surrounding what on the Wiltshire downs is termed a Druid's barrow. Lay a large stone flat on the ground, about 18 feet Long, four feet broad and about 2 feet in average thickness in a place quite destitute of stones, towards which led a pitched avenue like an old **Roman** road , still to be traced as far as the turnpike the whole length of the field , notwithstanding the cultivation the field seems to have undergone for ages. Of the pitched avenue no trace remains above ground – visited 20th May 1915.

Newhouse Tumulus **RCAM**

This is the more easterly of two mounds, the second 50 yds to the south west being in the Parish of **Ludchurch**. In circumference it measures about 300 ft and in height 4 feet. It is bowl shaped like its companion, but has been reduced by ploughing – visited 20th May 1915

Llan Cromlechs

On a field known as Parc Y Garreg, about 100yds due south of a schoolhouse, and 500yds east of Llan mill, are the remains of at least three cromlechs. A writer in **Pem Arch Survey** states that he remembered this place some thirty years previously when there were 'several complete cromlechs' What is now visible are the remains of a group of certainly three structures. That to the north consists of four stones, one 6ft in length, prostrate, and recently broken at one end; a second stone, about 2ft above the ground, and two stones of similar height in close proximity to each other. About 180 ft to the south **west** are portions of another cromlech comprising one erect stone 3ft high 5ft in length and one foot thick; one other erect stone 3 ft above ground and 18inches thick; and by their side, a prostrate boulder, probable a capstone 9 ½ feet by 3 ½ ft broad. Distant 25 ft from the last cromlech is a third consisting of four stones all prostrate, and partially buried in the soil.—visited 21 st May 1923

Blaen Gwyddno Camp **RCAM**

A well preserved promontory camp, situated on a tongue of land at the junction of two valleys. The camp is defended on the east and west by steep banks which fall to the streams that flow on either side of the earthwork and unite at the foot of the promontary. The defence on the south consists of a double line of ramparts and ditches. Each bank has a length of about 180 feet. The inner rampart rises some 5ft from the level of the enclosed area and falls 7 ft to a ditch 5ft deep and 10ft broad. The outer bank rises to 10ft and drops some 12ft to a ditch now partially filled in. The enclosed area has a length from north to south of 150 ft and from east to west of 130ft. The slopes, which are clothed with dense wood have been scarped at the point. The ramparts have been disturbed but the entrance can be made out at the west end. The interior of the camp has a slight slope to the north. The field to the west is known as Park **Castle** – visited 28th April 1915.

Old **Castle RCAM**

This mound **Castle** is situated about 180yds north of the parish **Church**; it shows no sign of a **Bailey**. The mound rises to a height of 12 ft. The summit is 120 ft in diameter, and has a depression in the centre. The surrounding ditch is now considerably filled in; it is seen at its best on the west where the counter-scarp has a height of 6ft. The whole structure is densely covered with vegetation. Lieut-Colonel **W Ll Morgan**., an ex Commissioner, suggests that this motte has probably been cut down, and the squat appearance, as well as the unusual summit-breath, makes the suggestion probable. The farm is locally called **Castell** Cynen or Cynon – visited 21st May 1915

Rhos Marn, Parc Maen **RCAM**

Two fields on the farm of Gors where a maenhir may once have stood.

Parc y maen **Llwyd RCAM**

A field on the farm of Allt y baily which may have been part of the demesne of **Whitland Abbey**; it doubtless at one time contained a maen **Llwyd**.

Parc y garn **RCAM**

There is now no trace of a cairn on this field which is part of the farm of Llantydwell – visited 21st May 1915

Trefgarn RCAM

This is an ancient name mentioned in the donation charter of Blaen gwyddno to **Whitland Abbey**. There was probably a notable cairn in this neighbourhood which gave its name to the tref within which it stood – visited 21st May 1915

Parc y sarn RCAM

A field exhibiting no present appearance of a causeway

Pen gawsai RCAM

A small holding on the road to **Whitland**, in all probability on the route adopted by the chronicler of the romance of Pwyll prince of Dyved for the journey of Pwyll from **Narberth** to **Glyn Cuch**.

Carreg lwyd RCAM

Two fields on the farm of Cil rhew [?Cil rhiw] where are no indications of a standing stone

King's Park RCAM

A field on Gilfach farm. Doubtless a portion of the crown lands in this parish.

Church Park RCAM

Once part of the parochial glebe. There is a tradition that it was intended to place the **Church** in this field but the design was always frustrated by super-natural agency.

Parc yr eglwys RCAM

The name cannot be explained

Tafarn Spite RCAM

This is the name of a hamlet close on the county boundary, where probably a place of public entertainment for man and beast has stood from early medieval times – visited 20th May

Lamphey

Very old village with a free standing "**Flemish**" Chimney

Seems to have belonged to the Diocese of **St David's** by 1096 for that year the **Bishop** was there during the seige of **Pembroke Castle**.

Bishops palace once residence of Bishops of **St David's** earliest surviving document dated from the Palace at **Lamphey** was issued in 1259, during the episcopate of **Richard de Carew** but **Welsh**

Bishops of **St David's** had ready chosen **Lamphey** as a rural retreat before the Normans came.

After the reformation and **Bishop Barlow** who neglected all the See's **Pembrokeshire** property as he wished to remove the See to **Carmarthen**, the manor was given up to the Crown, who in 1546 passed into the **Devereux** family and **Robert Earl of Essex**, favourite of **Queen Elizabeth** spent his boyhood here.

Nearby, the imposing **Lamphey** Court outwardly well preserved house in the Classical revival style of the 1820's

The **Church** in the village has a Norman tower, but was largely rebuilt in the nineteenth century.

In Norman times a Demesene consisted of several strips widely scattered in several fields of varying size the manor of **Lamphey** had 6 fields some of which were more than 100 acres in area

Bishop's Palace RCAM

It is probable that a residence of the bishops of **St Davids** existed at **Lamphey** from a very early period.

The structure as it at present consists of two parts, an eastern and a western wing, connected by a gateway that stands about midway between them. The western wing is the earlier, and may date from the time of **Richard de Carew** during whose episcopate the earliest surviving document that emanated from the palace of **Lamphey** was issued in the year 1259. A considerable length of outer walling is unbroken by a window fronting the exterior, whilst the top of the wall is battlemented and loopholed. Against this wall, and looking across the courtyard, was the Hall measuring about 80 feet by 20 feet; above there seems to have been a series of dormitories. The other living rooms were doubtless arranged round the courtyard, but all traces of them have vanished above ground.

Whatever kind of eastern wing may then have existed, it was completely removed about 1330, and a building was erected on this portion of the site probably by **Bishop Henry Gower** soon after his appointment to the see. The frontage of the mansion was thus considerably extended, both wings being connected with an archway, the lower parts of which show it to have been constructed prior to **Bishop Gower's** time, and to have been merely altered and beautified by him. The outer wall of this wing is surmounted by a strikingly effective parapet of arched openings similar to what is known to be **Gower's** work in the ruined **Bishop's** palace at **St Davids**, and in the upper walls of the episcopal **Castle** of Swansea. **Professor Freeman** considered the work at **Lamphey** to be "a mere bungling imitation of his **Gower's** work at **St David's** from a later hand, but it is more likely to represent **Gower's** first attempt.

A number of chambers are named in the survey of **Lamphey** taken after the dissolution of the **Monasteries**, but these with their undercrofts have so far disappeared as to leave no sufficient indications of their respective purposes. There must, of course, always have been a Chapel within the precincts of the palace; at any rate the ruins of one stands within the quadrangle parallel with **Gower's** wing; it may be of his erection, and was probably structurally connected with the residence. The exterior walls of this Chapel still remain; the eastern gable holds a beautifully-proportioned Perpendicular window. The Chapel was dedicated to **St. Mary** visited 14th April 1915

The palace of the Bishops of **St David's** from the C 13 and probably much earlier and until the mid C16. It has important surviving works which have been associated with Bishops **Richard Carew** **Henry de Gower** and **Edward Vaughan**.

The palace was surrendered to the Crown by **Bishop William Barlow** in 1546, whence it was granted to **Richard Devereux** (and the line of the Earls of **Essex**).

In 1683, probably after damage in the Civil War, the palace was sold to the **Owens** of **Orielton**, and in 1821 to **Charles Mathias**. In the time of **Owen's** tenure the buildings were neglected or converted to farm use, but preservation commenced under the **Mathias** family followed by **H. M. Office of Works and Cadw**.

Early C13: Fragments remain of the Old Hall and its undercroft. It is not clear with which **Bishop** this first surviving work is associated. In the **Hall** two lancets at north, one blocked. Hearth at South with a round chimney above. In the undercroft: slit windows with wide embrasures. Local limestone rubble. Alterations in C16.

Late C13 (associated with **Bishop Carew**): the western Hall (replacing the old Hall which became a kitchen) and its undercroft. The Hall has a fireplace at the centre of the North wall. An attached latrine block at the SE corner. Undercroft: windows with stepped high sills above what appear to be seats. In the walls are the sockets of the floor joists carrying the original timber floor laid above a **Longitudinal** bridging joist. Local limestone with dressings in a coarse freestone.

In later centuries the western Hall continued as the main Hall of the Palace. The undercroft was vaulted over. Windows converted to **Tudor** form. An attic storey and a new latrine block at S were added.

Early C14 (associated with **Bishop Gower**): A Long narrow Hall (or suite of rooms?) and undercroft added at the E of the Palace. The main stairs are against the N wall, above the undercroft porch. There are corbels for a pentice roof sheltering the stairs. The Hall was roofed with six trusses, for the wall-posts of which there are corbels about 1.5 m above floor level. Pairs of trefoil-headed lancet windows with window seats. The E end of the Hall is served by a fireplace with a conical chimney. A latrine wing is attached at SW. At the top of the walls is an arcaded parapet, of less developed type than that of **Bishop Gower** at **St David's**. Local limestone rubble with sandstone dressings. This building has a fine undercroft which now appears as a single vault, slightly pointed at the apex. The springings of several of the eleven cross-ribs survive, but the ribs have almost completely disappeared and the straight construction joints in the stonework above rib positions are visible.

A building at the E of the inner ward containing additional accommodation (the 'red chamber') may be contemporary.

Early C16 (associated with **Bishop Vaughan**) Fragments of a Chapel with a modern gateway at the E. Sacristy at N. Fragments of **Tudor** windows. A fine Perpendicular E window survives.

Wards: The inner ward gatehouse, now standing in isolation two storeys, with gatekeeper's room above. Altered stairs at N. incorporating a mounting block. Pitched floor in the gateway. shallow vaulted floor above. In the NE corner of the upper room there is a fireplace. Parapet arcading after the **Gower** style.

There remain fragments of an extensive outer ward, to the N and W of the main buildings. Here the most important structure was **Bishop Vaughan's** great corn barn, the lower part of the N wall of which survives. Also fragments of the outer gatehouse. A later outer precinct wall to the S facing the stream and fishponds.

A detailed inventory of the goods of **Bishop Rawlings** lists the following rooms of the late **Bishop** 'at his manor place of Lantefey', with their contents, providing an idea of the extent of the building at the Dissolution as follows-

The **Bishop's** own chamber 'where he was accustomed to take his rest and where he died'.

The Chamberlain's chamber.

The wardrobe.

The Checkered chamber.

The Great Chamber.

The gardine chamber.
 the Gloucester chamber.
 The next chamber to the Gloucester chamber.
 The Parker's chamber.
 The Steward's chamber.
 The next chamber.
 The Porter's chamber.
 The Cooks chamber.
 The Painter's chamber
 The Barbers chamber.
 The Brewer (chamber).
 The Under Cook's chamber.
 The Chapel chamber.
 The second chamber within the Chapel chamber.
 The Chapel.
 The Hall.
 The Paramour
 The Wine Cellar.
 The Buttery
 The Pantry.
 The Kitchen.
 The Larder House.
 The Fish Larder House.
 The Bakehouse.
 The Brewhouse
 The Malthouse.
 Oxhouse.
 The Park.
 List of Books in the study.

Lamphey St Tyfei – Parish of Lamphey RCAM

Even before 1851 this **Church** had been " fearfully modernized (*Arch Camb.*, II, ii, 821), and it was further restored " in 1870. It has now little of antiquarian interest except its west tower and its font. On plan the building is cruciform -the chancel being 19 feet by 22 feet, nave 86 feet by 22 feet, north transept 17 feet by 16 feet, south transept 9 feet by 8 feet. The modern reconstruction followed the original lines.

The windows have been renewed, but two lancets on either side of the chancel preserve portions of the work described by **Freeman** as " two remarkable trefoil lancets . . . with deep Early English jamb mouldings " (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, II, iii. Ili4).

In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina with a pointed arch. A squint-passage connects the chancel with the north transept. When **Sir Stephen Glynne** visited the **Church** in 1845 the south transept was " a small Chapel, made into a pew, opening by a very rude and low obtuse arch." The font basin is square, 26 inches outside, 20 inches inside measurement; it is of the regular Norman type; its sides are ornamented with a band of six-pointed stars. It stands on a circular shaft, with cable mouldings around the top of the pillar, and is one of the best preserved fonts in the county.

The tower is of three storeys, the lowest having a plain vault; it is unbuttressed, slightly-tapered, and finished with a corbel table and battlements. The stair turret is at the north-east angle. The belfry lights are double; the rest single slits. It opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The exterior doorway in the west wall and the window above are modern insertions.—visited, 18th May, 1922. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1886, V, iii, 5fi)

The parish of **Lamphey** was also a manor of the Bishopric of **St David's**.

The **Church** has repositioned fragments of C13 architectural detail in the chancel - a piscina and two lancet windows, and there is early masonry surviving at the bases of walls, particularly the N transept. At the W end is a C14 / C15 tower. In the C19 the **Church** underwent extensive restoration to the point of rebuilding, to counteract the effects of earlier extensive improvements. Its plan, however, is unchanged.

In 1811 the use of the little south Chapel or transept as the private pew of Portclew House, with its own fireplace, is mentioned, and it was still a pew in 1845. Also mentioned in 1845 was the fact that all the nave windows had been converted to sashes, a modern ceiling inserted, and the North door blocked. These latter improvements may date from 1826, when the **Church** was thoroughly repaired and re-pewed to achieve 200 additional sittings. In 1845 four Early English trefoil-headed lancet windows still survived in the chancel, but in 1852 only two were noted. The **Church** was thoroughly restored in 1869-71 by **Ewan Christian**, architect of London.

The churchyard cross was removed c.1830 to a neighbouring farm.

Exterior: Nave and chancel under one uninterrupted roof, with porch and small transept at South and a larger transept at North. Local masonry in irregular courses. Roofs of large slates with crested tile ridges and stone gable-parapets. Cross finial at East. All rainwater heads carry the date 1870. Signs of a blocked doorway are visible at low level in the North wall of the nave.

There is a tall tower of three storeys at W. slightly battered with crenellated parapet on corbels. At its NE corner is a stairs turret, projecting on the N side only. The tower masonry is randomly coursed with large stones at the quoins. Double belfry lights to East and west, single belfry lights to North and South.

Interior

The chancel is 5.5 m long by 6.5 m wide, with two lancets (re-set in the C19 masonry). The nave is 11 m by the same width, with transepts overlapping the chancel: the North transept opens to the nave by an unusual arch which is an incomplete segment, and also connects with the chancel by a small squint. The South transept or Chapel is now the vestry. The tower, at the west end, is vaulted. Memorials include a Gothick one to **Charles Mathias** (d. 1831).

The churchyard wall is built up to the corners of adjacent buildings (school and bakery). Rubble stonework with a coping of spaced upright stones in mortar. At the NW corner there is a modern lychgate in memory of **Anthony Mathias**: two stone piers with a simple moulding and an oak roof, on which are slates taken from **Lamphey Court**.

Notes on the Older Churches – Lamphey Church 1845 Glynne

This **Church** consists of a wide nave without aisles, north transept, and a chancel, with a west tower. The tower is of a kind very common in the south-western part of **Pembrokeshire**, but not elsewhere. The character is more that of military or castellated architecture. This particular instance is lofty, and tapering towards the top, without buttresses or stringcourses dividing the different stories. There is an embattled parapet, and below it is a corbel table. The belfry windows on the east and west are double, with obtuse heads; the others single. At the northeast angle is a square turret with stairs; the west doorway plain and pointed; over it a window modernised. The lower part of the tower has a very curious plain stone vault within, forming a rudely staped arch. The style of this and similar towers is apparently Early English, though this may not be a matter of certainty. The north door is closed, and the south porch made into a vestry. The windows of the nave are all modernised, with sashes; the ceiling also modern. There is a small Chapel on the south (now made into a pew) opening by a very rude and low obtuse arch. In the south wall is some trace of the rood door. The north transept opens to the nave by a singular, imperfect arch (about three parts of a segmental arch) abutting against the east wall; and from the transept into the chancel is a pointed and clumsily shaped hagioscope. The chancel arch is plain and obtuse without mouldings. There are some good Early English lancet windows in the chancel; on the north three, with good mouldings; on the south,

one; all have external as well as internal mouldings. On the south of the altar is a piscina with mouldings and a drip stone. The font has a circular bowl with curious ornamental panelling round the top, and scalloped below; the stem circular, with a cable moulding round it, and square base. The pulpit is within the chancel arch obstructing the altar. At the west end is a finger **Organ** in a gallery.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Very little is known of the early history of this **Church**. It was apparently appendant to the Manor of **Lamphey**, which was owned by the **Bishop** of **St Davids**, as in the grant of the manor of **Lamphey** made by **Bishop William Barlow** to **King Henry VIII**. the patronage of the **Church** of **Lamphey** is expressly reserved to the **Bishop** and his successors.—*Fenton's Pem.*

Lantesey.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Mene-vensis unde **Morganus Philpe** est vicarius et valet pet annum cum gleba in cases et oblacionibus sine garba cH. Inde sol' annuatim arehidaciono prO sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus Pro paste sua ij8. Et remanet dare 108s. Inde decima 10s. gild.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—**Lamfey** alias **Llamphey** alias **llantiffi (St. Faith)**. Syn. and Prox., 2s. Val. per **Ann.** in decim., cas., oblat. &c. **Bishop** of **St Davids** Patr. and Imps. Clear yearly value £5. **King's Books**, £5 8s. 11d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The only lease of this parsonage mentioned among the cathedral records was on 20 June, 1638, when with its glebe together with the parsonage of **Waren**, it was demised for 21 years by the **Bishop** to **Thomas Mayland** gent at the annual rent of £26 13s 4d

Cross

Built into the wall of a garden immediately opposite the churchyard gate is a slab of limestone on which is carved a cross- with rounded projections midway on either side of the cross arms 20 m

North of the Iychgate of **Lamphey Church**. A mediaeval grave slab set upright into the garden wall of the Old School House. Possibly the slab was taken up when extensive improvements were carried out to the **Church** in 1826 and removed here when the schoolmaster's house and its garden were formed shortly afterwards. It was in its present position when reported in the Inventory in 1925. The slab consists of a single slab of limestone at least 1.8 m **Long** (high), by 15 cm thick, and tapering from about 45 to 40 cm in width. On its front (now facing the road) is an incised cross in very shallow double lines, extending to all edges of the stone. Midway in each arm is a rounded shape. The sides and rear of the stone, so far as visible, are rough-hewn. No inscription has been seen.

Churchyard Cross.

According to the **Pembroke. Arch Survey** the shaft of the churchyard cross (destroyed about 1830), which formerly stood on the north side of the **Church**, on a site in the school-house garden marked by an oak tree, was removed to North Hill Farm, **Lamphey**, and made part of a cattle-rubbing stone.

Baker's Cottage A house probably of the C 18, believed to have been a small staging inn called 'The Venison'. At some time since acquisition by **Charles Mathias** in 1821 as part of Lamphey Estate, it became a bakery. In 1838 it was in the ownership of **Abraham Leach** and the tenant was **George Macken**. The cottage is also believed to have been occupied at one time (c.1875) by a governess. In c.1890 **Joseph Bond** installed a Tonks baking oven, the front panel of which is now preserved affixed to a wall at the rear of the house. This was worked in addition to a traditional brick Bread oven. The front of a later Princie oven is also displayed. In c.1925 **R E G White** converted a little stable adjacent to the house at the South to serve as a new bakery

Court House At the N of **Lamphey** village, at the turning to the lane which leads to **Lamphey Court**. Reputed to date from c.1695. The name derives from the use of the house as a court, the left (parlour) unit having been the courtroom. Subsequently the house has been a farmhouse.

Lamphey Court. A residence just north of the Palace.

The area belonged to the **Devereux** family, but on the attainder of the **Earl of Essex** late in the reign of Queen **Elizabeth**, the lands were purchased by **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** and remained in possession of his descendants until about 1821 when they were sold to **Charles Mathias** of Llangwarran, who, in 1823 commenced to build the residence known as **Lamphey Court**. There had been an older house on the site, and according to the **Pembrokeshire Arch Survey**, had an outside staircase leading to the upper floor, which was pulled down in 1826. The new **Lamphey Court** was a large handsome mansion with a fine portico of four Ionic columns. Four of the **Mathias**es were **High Sheriffs** - **Lewis** in 1856, **Charles** in 1890, **Charles Ronald** in 1937 and **Lewis** in 1965. **Lewis Mathias** was the last of the family at the mansion which he sold in 1978, and now lives in a house in the grounds. The mansion is now a hotel.

Mathias of Lamphey Court

The **Mathias** family had resided in **LlangWarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire**, since the 16th century, when

Mathias Thomas c 1570-1617 of Glastir, **Nevern, Pembrokeshire**, married **Lloyd Jane**, co-heiress of **LlangWarren** The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851, who married **Bethell, Mary** of Somerset **Charles ---Mathias Charles** of **LlangWarren** 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* **Charles Mathias** purchased **Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire**, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823 Their children were

Mathias Lewis 1813-1882 of **Lamphey Court** JP High Sheriff 1856 Guardian of the Poor - son of **Charles Mathias** - of **Rochamstead** who married **Lawes Emily Catherine** d 1877 daughter of **J B Lawes** of Harpenden, Hertfordshire and they had children

Lamphey Park A residence just north of **Lamphey Court**.

In 1786 **James Thomas** was owner-occupier of **Lamphey Park**, and was still there in 1817 when he was described as gentleman. In 1834 **Charles Poyer Callen** was the tenant, paying a yearly rent of £50, and **Lewis** in 1840 states that **Lamphey Park**, 'the property of **Mrs. Thomas** occupies a pleasant situation it is now derelict.

North Down

In 1840 this was described as a 'genteel residence' occupied by the **Rev. B. Byers**.

Precious notes are sketchy, but gives a rough pedigree of the **Rowe** family **Henry Rowe** of **Lamphey**, who died in 1705 had a son **Lewis** described as 'of Northdown. **Lewis** 's eldest son **John**

inherited His second son (b.1699) was the **Rev. Henry Rowe** Vicar of **St. Petrox. John's** son **Richard** inherited North Down and was Mayor of **Pembroke** in 1766,1775,1781 and 1786.

Trewent Hall

Trewent Point. Home of the **Hall** family in the 16th and 17th centuries.. In 1551 **John Hall** alias **Howell** of **Trewent**, gent., was summoned to answer **Sir John Wogan**. An heiress brought it to the **Owen** family and **Sir Hugh Owen** was owner in 1786. The **Cradock** family had connexions here (Vide *George Owen's list of Pembrokeshire gentry*)

Old Chimney

In garden of No. 25 a modern house at the North side of The **Ridgeway**, at the NE of **Lamphey** village. The old round chimney stands detached in the garden E of the house. It is a Cylindrical chimney on a tapering base with an oven and fireplace. Local rubble limestone. The cylindrical shaft is approx. 2.5 m high and 1 m diameter. Capping approx. 30 cm below the top and drip courses at the foot of the cylindrical shaft. Nothing remains above ground of the building it served. (It was possibly the lateral chimney on the W side of a cottage of C 16/C 17 appearance, with its gable to the street, of which an old illustration survives.)

Roman Coin

A **Roman** silver coin of Decius (A.D. 251) was found ;' in making the railway between **Pembroke** and **Lamphey**. "**Mr Jones**, station-master at **Lamphey**, had it "*Laws, Little England 45*
Population

1563 40 households

1670 42 on the *Hearth Tax* Register

1801 43 families

1971 760

Historical Records

Extract from the Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 ---PRO KR E154/1/48

LANTEFY (Lamphey, Pembs.)

3 draught animals worth 15s. at 5s. each.

49 oxen worth £14.14.0. at 6s. each.

6 colts, of which 3 are valued at 40s.,

one at 10s., and the others at 4s.

There are there in the park—6 mares, of which 3 are prized at 40s., and 4 at 40s

2 boars worth 3s.

8 sows worth 16s. at 2s. each.

20 pigs worth 13. 4d.at 8d. each.

19 sows worth 9s. 6d. at 6d. each.

8 piglets worth 2s. 8d. at 4d.each.

20 little piglets worth 3s. 4d. at 2d. each.

4 geese worth 8d.

10 geese worth 10d.

Total £24.12.4.

CORN IN GRANGE

Estimated to be there 40 cribs of wheat worth £7 at 3s. 6d. per crib.

11 cribs " wheat malt worth 48s. 3d. at 3s. 9d. per crib.

13 cribs of barley malt worths. 9d. at 2s. 9d. per crib.

9 cribs of oat malt worth 40s. 6d. at 4s. 6d. per crib.

19 carcasses of pigs of the larder worth 28s. 6d. at 18d. each

19 carcasses of oxen worth 38s. at 2s. each.

Total £16.1 10.

There are there 6 score and 4 acres of wheat worth £24.16 0 at 4s. per acre.

1 acres of beans worth £4-4-0- at 4s. per acre.

23 acres of peas worth 46s. at 2s. per acre.

36 acres of barley worth £7.4.0. at 4s. per acre.

4 score and 5 1/2 acres of oats worth £10.16.3. at 2s. 6d. per acre.

Total, £49.6.3

8 capons at the Feast of the Nativity of Our **Lord**, at 11d. per capon.

Pleas and perquisites of court worth 2s. per annum

LANTEFREY (Lamphey, Pembs.)

Item, there is there a manor whereof the messuage is worth with garden and Cartilage, 3s. 4d. per annum.

And there is there a dovecot worth 6+d.:

2 carucates of land worth 100s. per annum, at 40s. (sic) per carucate:

a meadow worth 3s. 4d.:

a park whose pannage when it arises, with pasture, is worth 10s per annum.

There is there one decayed mill which was farmed of old, worth 11s. per annum, paid at the Feast of **St Michael**:

one meadow worth 7s. per annum.

Rent of assize of certain tenants £4.4.2 per annum, paid at the Feasts of **St. Michael**, the Nativity of Our **Lord**, the Annunciation of the BVM, and **St. John**.

Pleas and perquisites of court, worth 6s.

Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326 Lantefey

Profits

David King,

John Kyft,

Cadogy Gogh,

David Swetemon,

Thomas Fort,

Peter de la Lake,

Ralph le Porter,

John le Webbe,

David Llewelyn,

David Robert,

David Fort and

Robert le Hayward,

the jurors, present on their oaths, that

in the manor there the principal assize of the stone houses within the walls of the gate are worth yearly, according to their true value, 100s.,

and of the stone buildings without the gate are worth yearly 10s.

They also present that there are three orchards, the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage, in apples, cabbages, leeks, and other produce, is worth yearly 13s 4d;

also the herbage is worth yearly 6s 8d.

there are also 4 vivaries there and they are worth yearly according to their true value 5s.

And there is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2s

And there are two watermills and one windmill, and they are worth yearly according to their true value £4

And there is there a park which contains 144 acres, of which 48 acres are wood.

They also present that the underwood of the same wood is worth yearly, without destroying it, 20s

They also present that there can be kept in the said park 60 great beasts, as well as the wild animals.

They also present that the feed of each acre outside the wood is worth yearly to rent 7d

and that each acre of the said pasture within the wood is worth yearly to rent 6d

and the pasture of each beast in the park is worth yearly 8d

And they can mow yearly in the same park, unless they are destroyed 30 loads of rushes and each load is worth 6d

and 40 loads of fern and each load is worth 3d

They also present that there is there one bog for turf and bennet (2) and it is worth yearly 10s

They also present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20s

There is also there a Chapel annexed to the prebend and is of the yearly value of £20 .

Total £20 2s 3 1/2d

Lords Demesne

They also present that the **Lord** has there in demesne, a field called "Kalenge" 127 acres and 11 perches of arable land.

Also in a field called "Walschton" 21 1/2 acres 1 rood,

and in a field which is called "Bontyngesfeld" with the rocks and the greater part of the land formerly **Eva's**, 32 1/2 acres 1 rood, and 6 perches of arable land:

and in a field which is called "Newepark" 18 acres

and in the field which is called " Psonyslond" and " Marchaldislond", with a certain part of the land of the said **Eva**, and with the field on both sides the road alongside the **Croft** of **Philip Henry**, 142 acres and 16 perches of land.

From which field there was let to various tenants before this extent was made 27 acres, 1/2 a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below;

and in the field below the town against the court 13 acres, and each acre of the said land is worth yearly to let 12d.

They also present that there should be sown upon each acre of coarse [ie. autumn sown] wheat or fallow 3 bushels, and of bearded wheat 2 1/2 bushels; and he shall answer for 4 measures of coarse wheat, and of light [ie. spring sown] wheat for 3 measures.

And there should be sown on each acre of beans 6 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures,

And there should be sown on each acre of great peas 3 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures

and upon an acre of lesser peas or vetches 2 1/2 bushels, and he shall answer for 4 measures;

and upon an acre of barley 6 bushels, and he should answer for 4 measures;

and upon an acre of oats 7 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures in every year

Total 426 1/2 acres 1 rood and 15 perches

Total value in money, £21 7s 7d

Meadows and Pastures

They also present that the **Lord** has there 34 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2s 6d

and after mowing they can at that time of year keep 20 great beasts, and each pasture is worth 2d

And they present that there is one acre in "Thorris" that cannot be sown, but upon which 12 great beasts can be kept, and each pasture is worth yearly 6d;

and when it is let by the year it is worth yearly 6s.

Also, the pasture on the fallows can feed 300 sheep in winter and 200 through the summer,

and thus pasture for each is worth 2d.

Also on the pasture of Porthllu 300 sheep can be kept, and the pasture is worth to let 20s.

Total value £8 13s 4d

Free Tenants

They also present that **Wyot de Lawrenny** holds by deed from the **Lord** in capite half a carucate of land and pays yearly in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas 2s., and the **Lord** has wardship and relief when it occurs.

Item, the heirs of **Richard de Stakepol** hold one carucate of land adjoining the court of Lantefey for which they do suit of Court three times at **Lawhaden**.

Item **William Harald** holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s., or 2 sheep at the option of the **Lord** and does suit of Court at **Lawhaden** from 15 days to 15 days

Total 4s

Sanctuary

They also present that **Thomas Walter de Porthllu** holds one bovat of land from the Sanctuary and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6s

Item, **Isaute le Proute** holds one bovat of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 6s.

Also **David Mayo** holds one plot with the curtilage and one bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.

Item **Richard Swetemon** holds a plot and curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.

Item, **John Russell** holds one plot and a curtilage, with 2 bovates and 1 1/2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17d

Item, **David Fort** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s 8d

Item, **Thomas Gwyn** holds 4 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Johanna Page** holds 1/2 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **John Cole** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s 8d

Item **Wyot de Laurennny** holds 1 plot and curtilage with a bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.

Item **Walter Thomas** holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **Robert Swetemon** holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **Elena Row** holds 1/2 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **John le Proute** holds 1/2 a bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s.

Item **Philip Henry** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7s 8d

Item Master **Gregory** the Chaplain holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **David Fenil** holds 1 plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Roys Swynnog** holds 1 curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 4d

Item they present that there is a certain part of the Sanctuary in the **Lord's** hands, and it is entered above in the demesne, but they cannot say how many acres.

Total carucates 1 carucate

Total rents in money, 69s 5d

Services

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast and for a mortuary the second best or the bettermost upper garment, which they usually use, if there is no beast. And they do suit of court by summons of one night at the will of the **Lord**, and they have a common fine of x.s.

And after the death of any of them, his land is seized into the **Lord's** hand.

And it was formerly the custom that the land should be re-granted to the widow of the deceased as of the nearest [to the deceased in blood]; and this by favour of the spiritual **Lord**.
But if he had no widow, his heir was accustomed to be preferred by favour as above
And if the widow, after taking the land as above, married, she lost the land, which should then be re-granted to the heir as above stated

Farmers at Porthellan

They also present that **Johanna Kyft** holds one bovat and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 21d

Item **Johanna Page** holds a bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 21d

Item, **John Wallens** holds 2 acres without services, and one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 5d

Item **Peter de la Lake** holds one and a half bovates and four acres of land without services and one bovat with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9s 1d

Item **Henry Kyft** holds one bovat with services and one bovat without services and pays yearly at the same times 5s 9d

Item **David Kyng** holds one and a half bovates without services and pays yearly at the same times 9s 9d

Item **Alice**, widow of **David** Iowan holds one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 5d

Item, **John le Proute** holds half a bovat of land without services and a bovat with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3s 9d

Item, **Elena Eynon** holds 1 acre of land without services and one plot and a curtilage with services, and pays yearly at the same times 16d

Item **David Iewan** holds 4 acres without services and 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **John Cras** holds one and a half bovates of land without services and one bovat with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9s 9d

Item, **Isabella Huet** holds 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 21d

Item **Res Wiston** holds 1 acre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7d

Item **Thomas Fort** holds 1 acre of land without services and one bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 2s 1d

Item **Thomas Whiting** holds 6 acres of land without services and 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 3s 9d

Item, **David Robert** holds 2 acres without services and 1 bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 7d

Item, **David Fort** holds 1 bovat of land without services and one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 5s 9d

Total carucates of land 3 1/2 and 9 acres

Total rents in money, 68s 3d

Farmers of Lantefey

Item, they present that **John Merlyng** holds one plot and 1 curtilage with one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2s

Item **John Stedemon** holds 1 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 14d

Item **Richard Page** holds 1 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Maiota la White** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **William Swetemon** holds 1 bovat and 4 acres of land without services and 1 bovat of land with services, and holds by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 5s 10d

Item **Amabella la Ferour** holds three acres without services, and 1 bovat of land by deed with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 6d

Item **Sara la White** holds 1 bovatre of land without services and 1 bovatre of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d.

Item **David Swetemon** holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovatre of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Johanna**, the widow of **Philip Henry**, holds a plot and curtilage with 1 bovatre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **David Moris** holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage, with 1 bovatre of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Thomas Res** holds 1 plot and curtilage, with 1 bovatre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 18d

Item **David Russell** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovatre of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 6d

Item **Thomas Page** holds 1 1/2 acres of land without services and pays yearly at the same time 18d

Item **Amabilia Swetemon** holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovatre of land, and pays yearly at the same time 13d

Item **John Miller** holds 1 plot with a bovatre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Cadogy Gouth** holds 1 Croft, 1 plot, and curtilage, with one bovatre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4s Total Carucates, 2 1/2 carucates, 2 1/2 bovates, and 8 1/2 acres
Total rents in money, 33s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid Farmers at Lantefey and Porthllu give for a heriot their best horse or their best beast; and for a mortuary their second best beast or their best outer garment which they usually use if they have no beast;

and for Leyrwyth, (4) if the woman is married out of the parish 2s;

and if she is married within, they give nothing.

And they ought to plough twice, the **Lord** finding food and the value of each service is 1d.

And they ought to harrow twice, the **Lord** finding food, and the value of this service is a halfpenny

And they ought to hoe half a day without food but if the **Lord** wants them for the whole day the **Lord** shall find food; the value of this service is a halfpenny

And they ought to gather all the Lords hay in the meadow, finding their own food, and also carry it on the Lords finding food, and the value of this service is 1d

And they ought to reap for three days, the **Lord** finding food, and the value of this service is 1d

Item they ought to carry the corn of the **Lord** for one day, and the value of this service is 1d

Item they ought to carry the material for the houses and mills at their own cost from **Loydarth, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeeche** to **Llantefey**, and the value of this joint service is, according to its, true value, 6s 8d.

And there are 26 of the aforesaid services, and the value of each is 3d

Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary,

Item they ought to carry tiles for the houses in the manor whenever necessary.

Item they ought to keep in repair the mill-pond at their own cost.

Item, they ought to make mud walls for the water mill, the **Lord** finding food

Item, they ought to carry mill stones, and thatch the mill with the **Lord's** straw at their own cost.

Item, they pay a toll on buying and selling, that is to say, on horses, oxen, and all other beasts whatever, and on sheep.

And they ought to carry the corn for the Bread to the place where it is baked on the demesnes at **Lawhaden** and **Burton**, and also for the **Lord's** brewing from the granary as often as necessary, the **Lord** finding food

And they sit in the Hall at the tablecloth in the area.

And they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely, when there are 20 or more a sheep, and when there are not 20 they give nothing.

And if any one is convicted or arrested for felony he ought to be delivered to the said tenants, and they ought to keep him and take him to **Lawhaden**, at their risk and at their own cost, and there give judgement on the case.

And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the **Lord** going for wine to **Tenby**, **Pembroke** and **Carrew**, and convey the same safe to the **Lord's** cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage.

And they do suit of Court on summons of one night at the will of the **Lord**, and there is a common fine of 10s

And they ought to follow the army in a general war for the defence of the land of the **Lord Bishop**.

And they present that all the tenants of Porthllu do the same services except the corn services

Item, they present that beasts and other goods sold when there are merchants at **Pembroke** and **Tenby**, but nowhere else in the Bishoprick, should not pay toll to any **Lord** but the **Bishop**

wherever these sales were made. And they ought to carry oats coming from the manors of the **Lord** at **Pebidawke** to **Lantefey** or **Borton**, for the prebends, the **Lord** finding food.

Total Winter and summer services, 191

Total value, 16s 3 1/2d

Total autumn services, 132,

Total value 12s 4 1/2d

Farmers of other Tenure

Item, They present that **William Copmer** holds a stang of land and pays yearly at Easter and Michalmas 2s

Item, **Richard Walter** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Henry clericus** holds 1/2 an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **William Robyn** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Robert le Hayward** holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item, the same **Robert** holds 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Richard Walwayne** holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Master Richard Symonds** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **John Melyn** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **John Iewan** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **David Llewelyn** hold 1 1/2 acres for 1 tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 19d

Item **David Savage** holds a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Isabella Matheu** holds 1/2 a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Richard Cocus** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Roys la Frenssh** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Ralph the Porter** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **John Hugelyn** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Richard Lawrance** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Richard Russell** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Amibilla Brown** holds 1/2 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Llewelyn Crowe** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **William Rowe** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **John Kyft** holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Total acres 7

Total rents in money 44s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid give as a mortuary their outer garment as above, and they ought to reap for three days for each tenement; the value of this service is as above, and each tenement contains a stang, except the tenement of **David Llewelyn** which contains more.

And they do suit of Court as the aforesaid farmers;

and they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers.

And there is a common fine as above, and they do service in time of war as above.

Total services , 24

and they are worth in money 2s 10 1/2d

Cottages

Item they say that **William de Irlaund** holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12d

Item **Richard Swetemon** holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6d

Item **Johanna Miller** holds 1 plot with curtilage, and pays yearly without services at the same times 18d

Item **Henry Fab** holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services 18d

Item **Elena Rowe** holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly with services 3d

Item **Johanna Page** holds a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services at the same times 3d

Item **William Miller** holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, with services 3d

Item **Johanna Page** holds a plot with a curtilage and pays yearly at the same times with services 16d

Item **Robert de Hayward** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Robert Philpkyn** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Thomas Gweyruylt** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Roos la Proute** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Robert le Tailleur** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **John Moris** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Master Gregory** the Chaplain holds a plot , and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **David Petre** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Richard Rowe** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d

Item **Philip Robyn** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d

Item **Amabilla la Feror** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d

Item **Philip Herry** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3d

Item **Richard Dawe** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Robert Fab** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services 12d

Item **Amabilla Michel** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3d

Item **Johanna Page** holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d

Item **Wadyn Thomas** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d

Item **John Bowemon** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6d

Item **Robert Cole** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 9d

Item **Philip Freyn** holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8d

And there are in the **Lord's** hand a plot with buildings with a curtilage which was **William Miller's**; and it was accustomed to pay yearly, with services 12d.

And a plot with curtilage which was the Chaplain's of the parish, which was never accustomed to pay either rent or services.

Total, 21s.

Services

And all the aforesaid give a heriot and Leyrwyr and do all services, as the aforesaid farmers of Lantefey, except carriage with horses and carts, and except **Elena Hopkyn** who does half services; and except **Robert Faber**, **John Miller**, **Henry Fabr**, and **Ros Gwennok**, who do no services; and except **Robert the Hayward**, **Robert Phipkyn**, **Thomas Gweruylt**, **Roys la Proute**, **Robert the Tailor** **John Morys**, **Master Gregory the Chaplain**, who give heriots and Leyrwyt; and ought to mow for [blank]

Total services Winter and summer 166

Total autumn services 135

And they are worth in money , in the whole 25s 4 1/2d

Demesne Lands Arrented

Item they present that **Ralph** the Porter holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the times above said 6s

Item **John le Webbe** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **John le Marchaund** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Laurence Bowemon** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Adam the Gardenor** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **Robert the Tailor** holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s

Item **Roger le Barbor** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **William Copiner** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item **Richard Cocus** holds 2 acres a stang and 16 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s 8d

Item **Henry Fab** holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **Robert the Hayward** holds 2 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s

Item **Johanna Page** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Henry Crank** holds holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item **Richard Russell** holds 1/2 acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **John Cole** holds 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 3d

Item **Thomas Page** holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item **Johanna Page** holds 7 acres and 2 stangs and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item **Robert the Hayward** holds 10 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item **David Llewelyn** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **John Russel** holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item **Henry Brank** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **John Wallens** holds 13 acres of land and 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 14s 7d

Item **William Miller** holds an acre of land and a stang and pays yearly at the same times 15d

Item **John le Prout** holds 12 acres and pays yearly at the same times 12s

Item Master **Gregory the Chaplain** holds 2 acres and 60 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s 4 1/2d

Item **David Kyng** holds 2 1/2 acres and a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s 9d

Item **Roys Proute** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **John Cole** holds 1/2 acre 1 stang and 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 10 1/2d

Item **Philip Fraunceys** holds an acre and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **John Stedemon** holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item **Thomas Walter** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Richard Lawrence** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **Philip Henry** holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item **William Swetemon** holds 1/2 an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 6d

Item **Sara le White** holds 1 1/2 acre and pays yearly at the same times 18d

Total acres 104

Total in money ? 67s 9 1/2d

Services

And all the aforesaid give a mortuary, namely the best outer garment which they usually use, and Leyrwynt as the aforesaid cottagers, and suit of Court, as the aforesaid farmers, in lieu of all other services.

Protections

Item they present that **William Kyng** gives to the **Lord** yearly at the aforesaid times , for holding a protection 6d

Item that **John Peytevyn** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 6d
 Item **Philip ReAllan** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 4d
 Item **Moris Bowemon** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 2d
 Item **Alice Bowemon** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 2d
 Item **Matilda Fort** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 2d
 Item **Susanna Miller** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 2d
 Item **David Miller** gives to the **Lord** for the same, at the same time 2d
 Total, 2s 2d

Other Historic Records

1402 Feb 14

To the venerable etc. **Henry**, by the **Grace** of God **Bishop** of Norwich, **Guy** etc., greeting. We - have received letters of your commission containing the tenour which follows.... Whereas our beloved in Christ **Sirs William Hery**, rector of the parish **Church** of PRENDYLGAST, of your diocese, and **Richard Hery**, rector of the parish **Church** of LITTLE KERBROK of our diocese, intend, as they assert, to exchange their said benefice etc., we being prevented etc. [commit to you the business of the exchange]. Dated in our manor at Thornham, 27 January, 1401-02. We therefore etc., and have admitted the aforesaid **Sir William Heery** to the aforesaid parish **Church** of Little Kerbrok, to which etc., by brother **Robert Normanton**, deputy of **Sir** prior of the Hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, Who is himself abroad, the true patron of the said vicarage, by your authority etc. Dated in our manor of **Lantefey**, 14 February , 1401-02, etc.

1402 Feb 14

And following on this, on the same day and at the same place **Richard Hery** above written was admitted to the parish **Church** of **Prendilgast** [vacant] by the free resignation of **Sir William Hery**, last rector of the same, because of the exchange aforesaid, at the presentation of brother **Robert Normanton** deputy as above. And the **Bishop** instituted him as rector etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of **St Davids** etc.

1402

Also on 7 March , in the year of the **Lord** above-said the **Bishop** in his manor of **Lantefey** admitted **Sir John Vachan**, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of LLANCOEDMALTR, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Thomas Colham**, last rector of the same, to which he has been presented to him by **Henry**, illustrious prince of Wales, true patron of that **Church**; and instituted him as rector. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of Cardygan etc.

1402 July 17 **Lantefey**

Also on the 17th day of the same month in the place aforesaid. the **Bishop** granted to **Sir William Rolleston**, rector of the parish **Church** of LOUDCHIRCH, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year continuously from the date of these presents. And he had letters etc

1402 **Lantfey**

Also on 3 September, in the year and place abovesaid, the **Bishop** admitted **Sir John Geffrey**, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of LOUDECHURCH vacant by the free resignation of **Sir William Cade** of Rolleston, last rector of the same, at the presentation of the **King**, and instituted him as rector etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of **Cardigan** etc.

1402

Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid, the **Bishop**, at Kidwelly, collated to **Sir Bernard Tyler**, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of **LANTEFY**, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the

free resignation of **Sir Walter Bride**, last vicar of the same **Church**. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of **St Davids** etc.

1477 4th February

Robertus etc. **Bishop, Lord** of Pebidiawke and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting. Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of Parker or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry** Parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St. David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s. be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which save have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s. together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February, 1476-77, 16 **Edward IV**.

1486 30 July

On 30 July 1486 at **Lamphey** a letter, the tenour of which follows, was exhibited to H. **Bishop** of **St Davids**. To the venerable father in Christ etc. the **Bishop St David's** or his vicar general in spiritualities

Julian by the mercy of the **Lord Bishop** of Ostia sendeth greeting and sincere charity in the **Lord**. A petition offered unto us on behalf of **Walter ap John** of Stacorse layman of your diocese contained that by the instigation of the devil he lately killed one **Roger Walter**, priest of the said place, his Spiritual father who had baptized one of his sons, on which account he falls under the sentence of excommunication pronounced in general terms against such as do these things, upon which things he has caused supplication to be humbly made, setting forth the same, for a due remedy to be mercifully provided for him by the apostolic see. We therefore by authority of the **Lord Pope** the care of whose penitentiary we bear and by his special mandate upon this made to us by the oracle of the living voice commit to your prudence that if this is so when he shall have gone by all the larger churches of that place where so great a crime was perpetrated, naked and unshod with only his breeches on, bearing a rod in his hand, and a yoke about his neck if he can with safety and caused himself to be beaten before the doors of the churches aforesaid and with the priests of the same singing a penitential psalm, when the multitude of the people in these is greatest, publicly confessing his sin, and when he shall have adequately satisfied, if he have not already done so, the **Church** which the murdered priest served, and when he and his heirs have been deprived for ever of any fee or right of patronage he hold of the **Church** (and lest the memory of the punishment be too short let his children on this account be deemed incapable of holding an ecclesiastical benefice unless with them there be a merciful dispensation upon this by the apostolic see), you shall absolve this layman from the said sentence and such guilt and excess of priesticide in the accustomed form of the **Church** and enjoin on him therefore by the authority aforesaid, such penance as may be to him for salvation and to others for terror.

Dated at Rome at St. Peter under the seal of the office of the penitentiary 21 April, 4 Innocent VIII.

1487 13 September

. . **Hugh** etc. to **Masters David Wogan Canon** of our cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, and **Richard Gely Canon** of our **College** of Abergwilly, greeting etc.

To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one **David Tailour** of the parish of **St. Mary** , **Pembroke**, of our diocese intends to move before us against **Joneta Raymond** of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose prudence and industry we have full confidence in the **Lord**, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. Dated in **Lamphey** manor 13 September, 1487 etc.

1488 8 May

To all and singular etc. **Hugh** etc

Whereas we etc. to whom sole and entire the right of conferring the grammar schools in our city and diocese of **St Davids** as well of right as of custom is well known to pertain, have appointed our beloved in Christ **Richard Smyth** master in arts, chaplain in our **Church** of the blessed **Mary** , **Haverford**, of our diocese, to be master of the grammar schools in the said **Haverford** and to rule the same grammar schools, and to inform unlearned youths in grammar and the other liberal sciences, by the tenour of these presents, therefore, we inhibit and admonish, once, twice, and thrice, that no one put under or subject to us by diocesan right dare contrary to this our appointment to rule such schools in the said town of **Haverford** and any place within a circumference of seven miles of the same town without obtaining the licence of the aforesaid master, or in any wise whatsoever presume to attempt anything about the premises to the prejudice of the aforesaid Master **Richard**, under pain of contempt and the greater excommunication to be pronounced against contemnners and violators of our present appointment. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of **Lamphey** 8 May in the year etc.

1489 5 January

On 5 January in the year above, at **Lamphey** by the Rev. father aforesaid , **Sir John Dier** chaplain , was admitted to the vacant **Church** of **Manorbier**, on the presentation of the vernerable man master **Owen Pole** , doctor of degrees, rector of the said **Church** and patron of the said vicarage and canonically instituted in the same according to the form of the legatine constitutions published in this behalf and he had letters etc.

1489 19 May

To all sons of Holy Mother **Church** inspecting these letters **Hugh** etc. sendeth greeting etc. It is meet that those things which are determined by an agreement, by judgment, or by arbitrament, in order that scruples of the contention reawakening may not recur, shall be strengthened by the support of the bishops of the places; for the cutting off of the matter for strife and the fostering of the beauty of peace.

Seeing that some inhabitants of the town of **LLawhaden** of our diocese, namely the parishioners of the parish **Church** of **St. Hugh** there, of the one part, by our beloved etc. **Sir William Wilcok** master or warden of our **College** of **St Davids** sufficiently appointed as their **Proctor** for this as well as the inhabitants of the town or hamlet of **Bletherstone** within the precinct of the said parish of **LLawhaden** and well known to be of the same parish, by Master **Richard Ph[ilip]** rector of **Herbrandston** of our diocese their **Proctor**, of the other part, namely on 19 May of the year written below, within the Hall of our manor of **Lamphey** in the presence there of very many persons, of whom more below, together with **David ap Thomas** and **Jankyn Ph[ilip]** of the aforesaid town of **LLawhaden**, and of **Bletherstone** aforesaid, **Griffin Gwyn** and **Philip Eliot**, appointed then for and in the name of the parishioners of the aforesaid parish, appeared before us, having the material of a long pending strife or dissension between them about the contribution of the said inhabitants of

Bletherston to the remakings and repairs to be paid yearly as required in the aforesaid parish **Church** of **LLawhaden** as well in the ornaments as in all other things whatsoever necessary there to be repaired and found by the parishioners of the same parish with one accord after and according to the form of a constitution Unfinished !!!!!.

1490 10 July

On 10 July in the year and place abovesaid(**Llamphey**) he admitted one **Sir Phillip ap Ieuan** chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Martin Manorbier** and instituted him in the same etc. then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Dyer** last vicar there: on the presentation of Master **Owen Pole** rector of the same **Church** . And **Sir Philip** had letters thereof etc.

1490 19 October

On 19 October in the year above at **Llamphey** **Sir John Coke** chaplain was admitted by the Rev. stc. to the vicarage of **Marloes** and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Thomas Ewen** last vicar there , on the presentation of the master and fellows of the **College of St David's** patrons of the said vicarage

1490 21 October

On 21 October he collated to **Sir John Makeram** chaplain , the vicarage of **Overam** and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Coke** last vicar there and in his collation.

1535 the vicar at **Lamphey** is recorded as having an annual income of £5 8s quite low by the standards of the day

1546 in an exchange of property forced upon **Bishop Barlow**, he alienated **Lamphey**, the richest of his episcopal manors, and one of his most delightful houses. Technically, it was handed over to the Crown, but it was soon transferred to the powerful magnate, **Richard Devereau**. In part, greed and local pressure made it expedient for **Barlow** to surrender such a valuable estate; in part, it was a reflection that, already, **Tudor** bishops were much impoverished in comparison with their medieval predecessors and could not live on the same lavish Scale. The surrender of **Lamphey** was also a hint of the policy pursued rigorously in the later sixteenth century, the policy of scaling down the wealth of the episcopate. **Barlow's** recompense was sadly inadequate: he received the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of **Carew**.

1576 **Richard Devereux** **Earl of Essex** and holder of **Lamphey Palace** from the **King** died in Ireland His son **Robert** age nine succeeded and his widow **Countess Lettice**, then married the Earl of Leicester and his daughter **Dorothy** (some say **Penelope**) married **Sir Thomas Perrott** son of **Sir John Perrott**

George Devereux brother of **Richard** then lived at **Lamphey** and the nephew **Robert Earl of Essex** lived there with him until he was twenty two

Robert Earl of Essex became a favourite of **Elizabeth I** and she bestowed **Carew Castle** on him but later fell in disgrace and was beheaded in 1601 on Tower **Hill**.

With **Robert Earl of Essex** lived and fought and died **Sir Gilly Meyrick** of **Gellyswick, Milford Haven** son of **Dr Rowland Meyrick**, **Bishop** of Bangor, and **Katherine** daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellywick.

Late 1500's **Rice Philip Scarfe** of **Lamphey** is recorded as being one of the corn merchants who was buying up the corn for export in a time of shortage

1595 reputed to be still deer in the Deer Park which was 144 acres in extent . It lay on the east side of the palace and was surrounded by a high limestone wall which the tenants of the manor had to keep in repair.

1601 **Robert Devereaux** , 2nd **Earl of Essex**, and 3rd **Viscount Hereford**, held estates at **Lamphey**, great grandson of **Walter Devereux**, **Lord Ferrers** - was executed by **Elizabeth I** with him was executed **Sir Gelly Meyrick**

1610

February **Rice Philip Scarfe** of **Lamphey** who was originally from *Carmarthenshire* and who held a 21 year lease of the manor of **Lamphey** from **Lettice Countess of Leicester** was accused of various crimes by a group which included members of the **Meyricks**, **Cluny**, **Adams** and **Wogan** families; this matter ended up in the Star Chamber and also involved the various families organising a raid on **Lamphey** palace in which they seized goods and over 400 sheep.

1613 **Robert Devereaux** (1591-1646) 3rd **Earl of Essex** lived for a brief time 1613 at **Lamphey** The grandson of **Robert Devereux Earl of Essex** had some property restored by **James I** he seems to have lived at **Lamphey** and in 1620/1 he, **John Meyrick** of Fleet at **Monkton** near **Pembroke** and **Rowland Laugharne** of **St Brides** fought in **Holland**.

1642- at the outbreak of the Civil war the lease of the manor of **Lamphey** was held by **Major John Gunter** who was serving with the Parliamentary Army. It was raided by Captain **Crowe** of the Royalist side who took a large number of cattle.

1770 February 8 Pulchrohen

Rev George Holcombe to **Charles Moss Bishop** of **St Davids**

Mr Seall the vicar of **St Mary's** etc **Pembroke** is now with me and has desired me to present his duty to your lordship and to lay before you the following' particulars

That, as he lives in Shropshire and has expectations, particularly from **Lord Clive**, whose Principal seat is in the parish where he lives he humbly and earnestly entreat that your lordship will be pleased to dispense for some time at least with his personal residence at **Pembroke**, and that he will take care that his parishes shall be served by an able curate who will perform the duty as fully and as conscientiously as he himself could do were he personally resident. That the principal inhabitants of his parishes have recommended to him **Mr. Williams**, the vicar of **Hodgeston** in the deanery of **Pembroke**, whom I know personally and who performs parochial duties both as a **Reader** and preacher extremely well and who lives in the town of **Pembroke** and' is a man besides of sobriety and of a good character. The present curate's names is **Hughes**, vicar of **Landphey**. The parishes do not much approve of him to continue the curate as his manner of reading and preaching is not so edifying, and indeed to my own knowledge I am certain that as an officiating minister he is greatly inferior to **Mr. Williams**. **Mr. Seall** seems to be a modest, well-meaning man and has desired me to address your lordship upon this affair previously to his writing to you which he soon himself intends to do.

Your lordship's tenant of **Castle Morrice** has at length paid me the rent you expect of him.

Lucas MS. 2862.

1725 Nov 27. **Carew**.

David Thomas To **Adam Ottley** esq.. At Pitchford Near Salop.

Your Former Goodness In Befriending My Collation To The Vicarage Of **Carew** And **Lamphey** upon **Mr. N. Morgan's** recommendation, for which I return most hearty thanks, induces me to assume this liberty of informing you of the hardship I labour under, my benefice by the two parishes not exceeding £30 per annum a very short and small allowance for discharging of two separate areas, that of **Lamphey** being a vicarage endowed only with the small tithes of the parish. I

presume you are party sensible that the small tithes of **Lamphey Court** have been hitherto illegally detained from me (which I compute to amount to two-thirds of my due there, the Bounty money excepted).

Given to understand that there is a concurrent lease granted of the episcopal tithes of **Lamphey**, I humbly beg leave here to insert that the Right Rev. Father in God, my ever esteemed patron lately deceased, of whose religious care and pious zeal for the **Church** I've had sufficient reason always to conceive a firm and undoubted good opinion, was graciously pleased to promise he would endeavour to recover the said small tithes to the vicarage of **Lamphey** if that lease should happen to be renewed in his lifetime, to the present lessee or any other.

Which encourageth me humbly to request you'd please to be so kind as to satisfy me in this particular whether the vicarial tithes are reserved to the poor incumbent in the concurrent lease. And with all submission to desire your favourable assistance on this occasion in my behalf in order to regain the same in kind, or some reasonable allowance in lieu thereof

. . . *Ottley MS. 509.*

1727 December 18. **Haverfordwest.**

W. Tucker To [POSSIBLY **Adam Ottley**].

The favour of your last I received which gives me the pleasure of learning that you are well. I am desired by **Sir Arthur Owen** to give you the trouble of this, which I should not do, but that as he is my wife's relation I could not well refuse, for which reason I hope you'll be pleased to excuse my freedom herein. It is with respect to **Lamphey** lease: as he is the old tenant therein he is willing if you please to favour him to continue in the tenancy thereof, and will give as much as any for it. He begs you'll please to admit him to treat with you about it. I humbly ask pardon for the trouble herein and take the favour of your answer soon, which I shall esteem an additional obligation laid on me
Ottley MS 510

1766 August 8. **Pulchrohen.**

[**Rev.**] **Geo[Rge] Holcombe** To **Robert Lowth, Bishop Of St Davids** .

Since I wrote to **Mr. Barsen** about **Lamphey** rectory I have been informed that its real value may be set down from £25 to £30 per annum. The reason why its value is not more considerable is owing to the alienation of the best tenements in it from the see in **Queen Elizabeth's** reign.

Postscript: **Sir William Owen** gathers the tithe corn of the parish with his own, which make it difficult to ascertain the real value, but I think it cannot exceed £30 per annum.

Lucas MS. 2856.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Lamphey (called by the **Welsh LLANFFYDD**), a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from **Pembroke**, on the road to **Tenby**; containing 407 inhabitants. This place, commonly called **Lampha**, and so spelled on a communion salver bearing date 1743, seems to owe its name to the title of the **Church**; the compound **Welsh** word **Llanffydd**, "the **Church** of the faith," having been perhaps corrupted by the **Flemings** to **Lanfoi**, and gradually to the modern orthography **Lamphey**. It was probably among the earliest of the settlements of the Normans in South Wales: according to **Buck**, as quoted by **Grose**, it was the head of a lordship marcher; and it anciently contained one of the princely residences of the bishops of **St Davids**, of which there are considerable remains. At what period it first became the property of the archiepiscopal, and subsequently episcopal, **Church of St Davids** is not precisely known; but a deed dated at **Lamphey**, in the middle of the thirteenth century, by **Bishop Carew** is still extant; and, according to **Giraldus Cambrensis**, it appears to have been the residence of a **Bishop** in the

time of **Arnulph de Montgomery**, who possessed himself of this part of the principality in the reign of **Henry I**. At least a great part of the episcopal palace (even the whole of it, according to some writers) was built by **Bishop Gower**, in 1335. The various styles of architecture which characterize its ruins show plainly that it was the work of successive periods, and that it did not attain the splendour for which it was remarkable, but by the accumulated additions and improvements of its successive proprietors, of whom **Gower** probably built the great Hall and the square tower, distinguished for their beautiful open parapets.

This portion of the possessions of the see of **St Davids** was alienated to the crown in the time of **Bishop Barlow**, by **Henry VIII.**, who granted **Lamphey** to **Devereux**, **Viscount Hereford**, father of the unfortunate **Earl of Essex**, whose youth was passed in this place. After the attainder of the earl, in the reign of **Elizabeth**, the estate was purchased by **Sir Hugh Owen**, of **Orielton**, by whose descendant **Sir John Owen**, Bart., it was sold to **Charles Matthias**, esq., who in 1823 erected a handsome mansion, called **Lamphey Court**, with a fine portico of four Ionic columns, near the ruins of the ancient episcopal palace. Besides this seat, the parish contains several genteel residences belonging to other families. Portclew, a mansion rebuilt some years ago, is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking Freshwater bay, where the fine smooth and firm sands are alike inviting for walking or riding. **Lamphey Park** occupies a pleasant situation on the north side of the valley, in grounds which contain some pleasing scenery and are tastefully disposed; and North Down is also a genteel residence. The house of **Lamphey Park** is situated in the midst of what was formerly the deer-park, of which the boundary wall remains: the view hence westward is singularly fine, embracing within half a mile both the venerable ruins of the palace and the adjacent modern mansion of **Lamphey Court**, and further on, the town of **Pembroke**, its magnificent **Castle** towering over it, and the river, as an expansive lake, stretching beyond it in the distance.

The parish, which in form is nearly a parallelogram, is washed by the sea on the south side, where is the picturesque little bay called Freshwater bay, with a good bathing place. It comprises about 2000 acres of meadow and arable land in nearly equal quantities. The village, with its lofty-steepled **Church** built by the **Flemings**, stands in a fine valley, screened on the south from the Atlantic storms by gradually rising ground, whence a noble view is obtained of the Bristol Channel, and in tolerably clear weather, of the opposite coast of Somerset and Devon, together with Lundy Island: steamers and coasting-vessels pass close by the rocky promontory forming the west side of the bay. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried to a considerable extent for building purposes, and also burnt into lime.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 8. 11½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present income, £115; patron, the **Bishop of St Davids**. No tithes are payable from the land in that part of the parish which was alienated from the see in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, and which constitutes a large portion of it, including the park, which alone contains many hundred acres of fine land. The titheable portion, under the Commutation Act, is subject to a rent-charge of £60 payable to the **Bishop**, and one of £73 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £12 per annum. The **Church** was thoroughly repaired in 1826, partly by subscription, and partly by an additional **Church** rate, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the erection and enlargement of churches and Chapels. Two hundred additional sittings were obtained, of which, in consideration of the gift from the society, 135 are for ever free and

unappropriated. A National day and Sunday school has been established, for which a commodious room, with a neat cottage for the master, was erected in 1828, by means of a grant from the National Society of £70, and £50 given by **Mr. Matthias**, the deficiency being made up by the vicar.

The remains of the ancient palace, nearly adjoining the village, amply display its former splendour. They consist of the great **Hall** seventy-six feet in length and twenty in width, the walls of which are surmounted by an elegant open parapet of delicate tracery; another apartment, sixty feet **Long** and twenty-six wide; the chancel of the Chapel, of which the east window, still entire, is a beautiful composition, enriched with elegant tracery; the grand entrance on the west; and the square tower above noticed, now inclosed within the gardens of the new mansion, in which it forms an interesting object. The greatest attention is paid to the preservation of these fine ruins, and every precaution has been taken by the proprietor of **Lamphey** Court to arrest the decay into which this venerable pile was rapidly falling from previous neglect.

1844 9 August the Cricket match between **Lamphey** and **Pembroke** brought together a large concourse of the gentry of the neighbourhood.

1943 American Troops of the 110 US Infantry Regiment mainly from Pennsylvania were stationed at **Lamphey**

In the Korean War **Lt John Davey** of **Lamphey** won the MC

Education

In c.1828 a National School was established which was described by **Lewis** in 1834 as 'a commodious schoolroom' (for about 100 children) and 'a neat cottage for the residence of the master and mistress.' The National Society contributed £70 and **Charles Mathias** £50, a deficiency then being made up by the Vicar, **Rev. J B Byers**. The land was provided by **Mathias** on a 60 years lease in exchange for another piece of land belonging to the parish. Both day and Sunday schools appear to have been held, the latter perhaps predating the building.

According to the report on *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

.—on the 21st of December I visited the above school. It is held in the National school-room at **Lamphey**.

It was built by means of a grant from the National Society of £70., and £50. given by **Charles Matthias**, esq., of **Lamphey** Court, the deficiency being made up by the Vicar. It was built on a piece of ground granted by the former gentleman in exchange for another plot belonging to the parish, and was secured by lease in trust for the term of sixty years, seventeen of which only have expired.

The school-room was commodious and well supplied with apparatus. The master seemed a very intelligent man. The books were well kept. There was also a visitors book, in which I noticed testimonials of high approbation from several gentlemen, and amongst others from the **Rev. John Allen**, Her Majesty's Inspector. The number present at the time of my visit was comparatively small on account of the badness of the weather. I heard the first class Read the fifth chapter of the book of the Prophet **Daniel**. The reading upon the whole was remarkably good, and the answers given to my questions were quick and ready. They were able to give me a correct account of the history of **Daniel**, **Shadrach**, **Meshech**, and **Abednego**. Knew by what names they were called by **King Belshazzar**. I had also a very good account of the history of **Moses** and the captivity of the children

of Israel, as well as the history of **Joshua**. Two of the boys, about the age of fourteen, were at the time of my visit engaged in making maps of the Holy Land. These maps were (for boys of their age) remarkably well done. I examined the copy-books of the pupils and found those of the senior classes very well written and those of the juniors proportionally so.

The questions in mental arithmetic were very well answered and some few in geography. This and the Sunday-school which is held in the same place are the only schools in the parish of **Lamphey**. Wages are about 8s. per week on the average.

The second class Read the sixth chapter of the book of **Daniel**; most of them read very well, and could answer a few questions upon what they had been reading. The third was reading the miracles of our Saviour, and the fourth was in monosyllables and letters.

Names connected with Lamphey

Clergy CCED

Bridde Walter	1402 Lamphey vicar
Tyler Bernard	1402 Sep 23 Lamphey vicar
Mendus William	1487 Lamphey vicar
Garden Robert	1560 Oct 2 Lamphey vicar
Byrbeck Hylbert	1608 Lamphey vicar He came from Westmoorland.
Price Thomas	1619 Jan 24 Lamphey
Mountford John	1650 Lamphey vicar
Beddo Lewis	1668 Aug 9 Lamphey vicar
Thomas David	1718 Mar 12 Lamphey vicar
Edwards Thomas	1735 Aug 5 Lamphey vicar
Thomas Moses	1742 Feb 22 Lamphey vicar
Hughes Joseph	1745 Jul 31 Lamphey vicar
Hughes ?	1770 Lamphey -vicar Lucas MS 2862
Evans Lewis	1774 Mar 7 Lamphey vicar
Jones George	1817 Mar 1 Lamphey vicar
Byers James Broff	1824 Jan 16 Lamphey vicar
Williams Stephen	1867 Aug 2 Lamphey vicar
Williams Thomas Beynon	1892 Jun8 Lamphey vicar

Wolfe Godfrey	1898 May7 Lamphey vicar
Fowden John Davies	1912 Dec 20 Lamphey vicar

Parish and property PARISH and PROPERTY	SURNAME FORENAMES
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Lamphey	Edwards Charles (tenant)
Lamphey	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey	John David (tenant)
Lamphey	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey	Leach Abraham (owner)
Lamphey	Morgans Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey	Oriel Thomas (owner)
Lamphey	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey	Rowe Richard (tenant)
Lamphey	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Bishops land	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Callands	Thomas Rees (tenant)
Lamphey Cleggers	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Deer Park	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey East Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey East Portclew	Powell Elizabeth (tenant)
Lamphey East.Portclew	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Farm	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Honey Hill	Jones Daniel (tenant)
Lamphey Honey Hill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)

Lamphey Howells land	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Howells land	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Lake	Gwyther Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Lake	Hall James (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey Lake	Leach Abraham (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Phillips John (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Thomas Margaret (tenant)
Lamphey Lords meadow	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Loves Hill	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey Loves Hill	Thomas Richard (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Boston Sarah (owner)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Dawkins Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Leach Abraham (owner)
Lamphey Mathias land	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Mathias land	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Middle Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Mill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Mill	Thomas Henry (tenant)
Lamphey North Down west	Rowe Richard (owner)
Lamphey Old Park	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Old Park	Tennant John (tenant)
Lamphey Park	Gwyther Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Park	Hicks Rev James (owner)

Lamphey Park	Thomas James (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Parry John (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Vickers Meadow	Gwyther Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Vickers Meadow	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey west Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey west Hill	Alms James (tenant)
Lamphey west Hill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Windsor	Owen Rev Arthur (owner)
Lamphey Windsor	Phillips John (tenant)
Lamphey lands	Owen Rev Arthur (owner)
Lamphey lands	Skone John (tenant)
Lamphey small tythes	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey the Calland	Hood Benjamin (tenant)
Lamphey the Calland	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey the Cleggers	Rowe Richard (tenant)
Lamphey the Tarrs	Powel Abraham (tenant)
Lamphey the Tarrs	Rice Henry (owner)

Cuny Richard of Llamphey 1615 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Howell Maurice 1536 **Lawhaden** owe for the bidell of **Lawhaden** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

ap Ieuan Phillip 1490, 10 July On 10 July in the year and place abovesaid (**Llamphey**) he admitted one **Sir ap Ieuan Phillip** chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church of St Martin Manorbier** and instituted him in the same etc., then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Dyer John** last vicar there, on the presentation of Master **Pole Owen** rector of the same **Church**. And **Sir Philip** had Letters thereof etc. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Ansley Nicholas 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Aubre Morgan 1536 **Gowere** Owed - Dean of **Gowere** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Barlow In 1540 **Henry VIII**. rented **Lamphey** Palace from **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's**, and gave it to **Devereux Richard**, eldest son of Earl Ferrers, afterwards **Earl of Essex**.

Barret Richard 1494, 6 June. On 6 **June** in the year aforesaid in **Lamphey** manor, the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Richard Barret**, chaplain, to the **Church** of **Freystrop** and instituted him rector in the same vacant by the resignation of **Sir Warren William** last incumbent there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the said **Church** *WWHR*

Baskerfield Jas 1536 **Pembroche** steward Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Beddo Lewis 1668 Aug 9 **Lamphey** vicar 1668 Aug 9 Vicar **Carew Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Bishop Lewis 1595 of Portclew **Lamphey**.

Bishop Lewis after 1771 of Portclew **Lamphey**

Bishop Lewis 1670 of Portclews· **Llamphey** H 7 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bishop Margaret 1771 of Portclew **Lamphey** daughter and heiress of **Bishop Lewis** married **Parry John**.

Bishop Matthew 1560 of Portclew **Pembroke** Yeoman held tithes of **St Issells** **Saundersfoot** .

Bond Joseph c1890 Bakers cottage **Lamphey**

Boston Sarah 1791/2 (owner) **Lamphey** Little Portclew *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowen David 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bridde Walter 1402 **Lamphey** vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*. *WWHR* Vol2 p221

Bride Peter 1402 February 18th Appointed Acolyte **Church** of the priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**

Bride Walter 23 September 1402 Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid(1402), the **Bishop**, at Kidwelly, collated to **Sir Tyler Bernard**, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of Lantefey, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Walter Bride**, last vicar of the same **Church**. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of **St Davids** etc

Busshope Thos 1536 Lantefey Husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of Lantefey Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Butler Walter 1670 **Llamphey** H2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Byers James Broff 1824 Jan 16 **Lamphey** vicar . North Down **Lamphey** 1840. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bynon Hylbert 1608 **Lamphey** Vicar , **Byrbeck Hylbert** 1608 **Lamphey** vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons,WWHR* Vol2 p 221

Callen Charles Poyer 1834 tenant **Lamphey** park

Catharne Hen 1536 **Haverfordwest** "- from **Hen Catharne, Matthew Tyle** and **Lewis David** £21" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Christian Ewan 1869 architect of London -- **Lamphey Church** restoration

Cod John 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cozens Alfred station master at **Lamphey** printed The **Pembrokeshire Times** Bush Street **Pembroke Dock**.

Cuny Richard 1615 of **Llamphey** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Cuny Ricardns 1620 of **Lamphey**. *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620

Davey John Lt of **Lamphey** won the MC Korean War

David Lewis 1536 **Haverfordwest** "- from **Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle** and **Lewis David** £21" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

David Walter 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Henry 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins John 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** Little Portclew *CRO Land Tax Records*

de Gower H 1328 **Bishop St Davids** building work Cathedral Bishops Palace and **Llamphey** Palace

de Porta John 1324 --**Melyn John** held of **de Valence Aymer**with **de Porta John** and **Probelyn Alexander** one fee and a half at Hambroth in the lordship of **Haverford**" **Honeyborough** in **Llanstadwell** ? and in 1326 one stang of land at **Lamphey** of the **Bishop**' *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

Devereux Richard -- 1540 **Henry VIII** rented **Lamphey** Palace from **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's** and gave it to **Richard Devereux** eldest son of **Earl Ferrers** afterwards **Earl of Essex** **Richards** wife was **Lettice**- 1576 **Richard Devereux** **Earl of Essex** and holder of **Lamphey** Palace from the **King** died in Ireland His son **Robert** age nine succeeded and his widow Countess **Lettice** then married the Earl of Leicester that same year 1576 and his daughter **Dorothy** some say **Penelope** married **Sir Thomas Perrott** son of **Sir John Perrot**

Devereux George brother of **Richard** lived at **Lamphey** and his nephew **Robert** **Earl of Essex** lived there with him until he was twenty two **Devereaux George** of **Lamphey** 1580 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* **Stuart Wales W S K Thomas**

Devereux Robert 1620-1 The grandson of **Robert Devereux** **Earl of Essex** also called **Robert** had property restored by **James I** He seems to have lived at **Lamphey** and he and **John Meyrick** of Fleet at **Monkton** near **Pembroke** and **Rowland Laugharne** of **St Brides** fought in **Holland** **Lewis Dwnn** *Deputy Herald of Wales* 1613

Devereux Robert last **Earl of Essex** lived 1613 at **Lamphey** died 1646 had daughter **Francis Lamphey** manor leased to **R Cuney** for 21 years *WWHR* 1915--**Stuart Wales W S K Thomas**

Edwards Charles 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** *CRO Land Tax Records*.

Edwards Thomas 1735 Aug 5 **Carew** Vicar 1735 Aug 5 **Lamphey** Vicar 1737 Apr 21 **St Twinnels** Vicar 1743 Nov 24 d 89 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p264. *WWHR* Vol3 p 308.

Edwards Thomas 24 February 1789 **Lamphey** **Mason** Offence Riot. The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants. A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the **Riot Act** was Read, twice by the ? prosecutor. No indictment. **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Pearce Llewellyn?** ,deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Lewis 1774 Mar 7 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p221. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Flemmynge Peter 1536 **Kaermerdyn** for "flattesse" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Fowden John Davies 1912 Dec 20 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 P 222

Fox John 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Furlong Francis 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garden Robert 1560 Oct 2 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p 221 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Gibbon William 1670 **Llamphey** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Glynne Stephen 1845 .**Sir Lamphey Church**

Gower Henry Aug 1339 **Bishop** a perpetual vicar be to the **Church of St Issells Saundersfoot** . 1330 Bishops Palace **Lamphey**. 1328 1347 **Hodgeston Church. Manorowen Church** 17 Feb 1335. **Bishop of St Davids** 1339 Aug Acc to **PembrokeshireParsons**.

Gruffithe Lewis 1536 **Llandeilo** Owed for synodals of the deanery of **Llandeilo** and **Llangadoc** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Gwither George 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Hall James 1791/2 owner **Lamphey Lake** **CRO Land Tax Records**

Hall John 1551 **Trewent Hall Lamphey** alias **Howell of Trewent** gent

Harries Thomas 1739 Jul 31 **Lamphey** **WWHR** Vol 2 p 221

Haward Thos 1536 **Lantefey** Chamberlain Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Hellier John 1661 **Pembroke** Bailiff **Llamphey H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax** 1670 **WWHR** 1915

Hicks James 1778 Sep 25 **Lamphey** **WWHR** Vol2 P 221

Hilling Mathew 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Hitchins Thomas 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Hooper Lawrence 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Howell Francis 1670 **Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Howell Francis 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Howell William 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Hughes ? 1770 **Lamphey** vicar **Lucas MS 2862**

Hughes Joseph 1745 Jul 31 **Lamphey** Vicar 1757 Mar 17 **Penally** Vicar 1764 Oct 11 **Nash** Rector **WWHR** Vol3 p 215, **WWHR** Vol2 p221, **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Jones Daniel 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey Honey Hill** **CRO Land Tax Records**

Jones G 1794 **Revd Hodgeston** £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1787 Nov 3 **Hodgeston** rector married **Miss Voyle** of **Hwest**. 1817 Mar 1 **Lamphey** vicar . 1822 Jul5 **Gumfreston** rector **Pembrokeshire Parsons, Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209**

Laws Edward 1837 - 1913 , historian of **Pembrokeshire** , was the eldest son of **Admiral John Milligen Laws** b. 1799 of Marchfield House , Binfield, Berks. , and **Mary** 1815

- 1899 , daughter of **Mathias Charles** , of **Lamphey** Court and Llangwaran, Pembs. His parents were married on 25 **June** 1836 and he was born on 17 April 1837 and christened in **Lamphey Church** on 4 July. He was educated at Rugby and Wadham **College**, Oxford , where he matriculated on 28 May 1856 . His wife, who died on 8 May 1897 , was **Georgina Elizabeth Nantes** , eldest daughter of the **Rev. W. Nantes** of Frome Vowchurch , Dorset . For some years he held a commission in the **35th Royal Sussex Regiment**, before settling at **Tenby** where he was a notable public figure for half a century. He was a member of the town Council 1897 and mayor of the borough 1900 , a J.P. for the county of **Pembroke** , and chairman for a long period of the **Tenby** bench . In 1899 he was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** . He devoted much of the ample leisure, which he enjoyed as a gentleman of means, to the study of the history and archaeology of **Pembrokeshire** . His chief works are the county history, **Little England beyond Wales** , 1880 **Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby** , 1907 in collaboration with his adopted daughter **Emily Hewlett Edwards** , **A Short History of the Civil War as it affected Tenby and its neighbourhood**, 1887 , and a number of articles in **Arch. Camb.** , 1882-1906 . He died 25 July 1913 after an accident while driving his horse and trap, and left one son, **Edward Lucian Laws** .

Leach Abraham 1838 .Bakers cottage **Lamphey** owner

Leach Francis George 1832 Feb 3 **Stackpole** Rector 1837 **St Petrox** Rector **Rev** of Portclew **Lamphey** died 1876 age 80.**Leach Francis George** 16 5 1876 age 79 burial **St Petrox Church** **WWHR** Vol4 p 208 **WWHR** Vol3 p 304

Leach Mary Ann died 1894 nee **Parry** of Portclew **Lamphey** age 86.

Leiche Jas 1536 Inventory taker Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Lewis Morgan 1536 **St David's** General reciever to the **Bishop** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Llewhelin Henry 1670 **Llamphey** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Llewhellin Rees 1791/2 owner **Lamphey Mathias** land **CRO Land Tax Records**

Lloide David 1536 **Emlyn** Owed for synodals of the deanery of **Emlyn** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Lloide Griffith 1536 **St David's** Chaplain Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Machan Devereux 1670 **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Macken George 1838 Bakers cottage **Lamphey** tenant

Marchant George 1670 **Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Marchant Thomas 1670 **Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Mathew William 1670 **.Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Mathias Charles died 1831 **Lamphey Church.**

Mathias Charles 1821 **.Bishops Palace Lamphey**

Mathias Charles 1890 **Lamphey Court High Sheriff**

Mathias Charles Ronald 1937 **Lamphey Court High Sheriff.**

Mathias of Lamphey Court

The **Mathias** family had resided in **LlangWarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire**, since the 16th century, when

Mathias Thomas c.1570-1617 of Glastir, **Nevern, Pembrokeshire**, married **Lloyd Jane**, co-heiress of **LlangWarren**. The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell, Mary** of Somerset. **Charles ---Mathias Charles** of **LlangWarren** 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. **Charles Mathias** purchased **Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire**, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823.

Mathias Lewis 1813-1882 of **Lamphey Court** JP High Sheriff 1856 Guardian of the Poor - son of **Charles Mathias** - of **Rochamstead** who married **Lawes Emily Catherine** d. 1877 daughter of **J B Lawes** of Harpenden, Hertfordshire and they had children

Mathais William 1816- 1864 **Rev of Pencoed, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire**, who married **Stradling, Eliza** of Bridgwater, Somerset

Mathias Alfred b. 1825

Mathias Thomas b. 1827 of **Haverfordwest**,

Mathias Frederick b. 1828 .

The eldest son of **Lewis Mathias** and **Catherine**

Mathias Charles 1849-1918, married **Stokes Cecilia Antonia** d. 1935, of **St Botolphs, Pembrokeshire**. Their eldest son,

Mathias Charles Ronald 1877-1949 , married **Farewell, Shelagh Natalie** of Natal, South Africa, and they had a son,

Mathias Lewis b. 1915 Wing Commander of **Lamphey**. married as his second wife

Lèvy, Huguette Ida of France. They had a daughter,

Mathias Shelah Nicole b. 1948 ,

Lewis Mathias was the last of the family to live in **Lamphey Court**.

The family advertised **LlangWarren** for sale in 1987, and **Lamphey Court** in 1978.

The 2nd son of **Charles** and **Cecilia** was

Mathias Algernon Stokes 1885-1923 , of **LlangWarren**, a Captain in the Royal Veterinary Corps. He married **Bonsall Winifred Gertrude**, of Theale.

The 3rd son,

Mathias Egerton Lloyd Anthony b. 1890 , of Marconi House, was an electrical engineer. He sold Upper House, **WolfsDale, Camrose, Pembrokeshire**, in 1919-1920.

Mathias David 1738-1812 , was a shopkeeper of **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**. He had a daughter

Mathias Grace d. 1834 She inherited various estates in **Fishguard** from her aunt

Mathias Grace d. 1788 . reputed to have been of the **LlangWarren** family sister of **David** aunt of **Grace**

Mathias Lewis 1856. **Lamphey Court High Sheriff**

Mathias Lewis 1965 **Lamphey Court High Sheriff** .

Mathias Lewis 1811 of **LlangWarren High Sheriff**

Mathias ? 8 March 1856 .Mrs of **Lamphey Court** wife of the High Sheriff injured at launch HMS Janus and Drake

Matteston Henry, 4 February , 1476-77 **Robertus** etc. **Bishop, Lord** of Pebidiawke and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church of St David's** and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.

Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of **Parker** or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry Parker** or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St.David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. d in our **Chapter House**, 4 February , 1476-77, 16 **Edward IV**.

Mayland Thomas 20 June 1638 gent Leased **Lamphey Church** glebe

Meare Hugh 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Melyne Morgan 1536 **Pembroche** For 85 fells 8s Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Mendus William 1487 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p 221 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Meyrig Maurice 1536 **Lawhaden** owe for the bidell of **Lawhaden** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Morgan Gruffithe 1536 **Ultra Ayron** Owed - Dean of **Ultra Ayron** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Morgans Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morrison William 19c Col Portclew **Lamphey** mid 19th century.

Mountford John 1650 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 P 221

Nevell John 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

North Henry 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Oriel Thomas 1791/2 owner **Lamphey** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Oriell Henry 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh 1786 **Sir** was owner **Trewent Hall Lamphey**

Owen William 1766 Aug 6 **Sir** involved in the **Llamphey** Corn Tithe dispute
Lucas MS 2856

Owens ? 1683 .of **Orielton** Bishops Palace **Lamphey**

Parry John 1772 of Portclew **Lamphey** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Parry William October 22 1801 married **Kemm Ann**, second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801. Their daughter, **Parry Mary Ann** Jan 26 1830 married at **Lamphey** the **Rev Leach Francis George** son of **Abraham** and **Catherine Leach** of **Corston**. **Francis** died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife **Mary Ann** the last of the **Parry**'s of Portclew died in 1894 aged 86

Parry Thomas 1840 esq. Portclew **Lamphey**.

Penet Jenet **Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax* 1670

Perrot Thomas 1583 **Sir -Sir John Perrot's** son,, married in, under curious circumstances, **Dorothy**, daughter of **Walter Devereux** , **Earl of Essex**, who held **Lamphey** in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him.

Persivalla Thos 1536 Lantefey Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Phelpe John 1536 Lantefey Husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of Lantefey Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Powel Abraham 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** the Tarrs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Poyer Edmund 1560 of Portclew **Lamphey**

Poyer John 1670 **Llamphey** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer John 1670 **Llamphey** H 5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Thomas 1619 Jan 24 **Lamphey** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p 221
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Rice George 1670 **Llamphey** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice Henry 1791/2 owner **Lamphey** the Tarrs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers Thomas 1 August 1770 **Lamphey** Gent. Offence Assault. **Lamphey**
Prosecutor **David George** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowe Henry 1690 of Cleggars **Llamphey** *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire **Brian** and **John Howells** 1980

Rowe Henry 1705 .of **Lamphey** died

Rowe Richard 1791/2 .owner **Lamphey** North Down west *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Rowe Richard **June** 16 1686 land purchase.

Rowe Richard 1766 of Northdown **Lamphey** Mayor of **Pembroke**, 1775,1781
and 1786. *WWHR* 1915

Scarfe Rice Phillips 1590 of **Lamphey** recorded in the Port Books of **Milford** The
Elizabethan Squirearchy in **Pembrokeshire** **B. Howell,s.** **Pembrokeshire** historian Vol. 1 p 25

Skinner George 1670 . **Llamphey** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tenant John 1791/2 owner **Manorbier** **Lamphey** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tennant John 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** Old Park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas David 1718 Mar 12 **Carew** Vicar 1718 Mar 12 **Lamphey** Vicar
WWHR Vol2 p 221 **Pembrokeshire Parson**

Thomas Elizabeth 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Henry tenant **Lamphey** Mill **CRO Land Tax Records** 1791/2

Thomas James 1817 gent was owner occupier of **Lamphey** Park

Thomas James 1791/2 owner **Lamphey** Park **CRO Land Tax Records**

Thomas James 1786 was owner occupier of **Lamphey** Park.

Thomas Margaret 1791/2 tenant **Lamphey** Lake **CRO Land Tax Records**

Thomas Moses 1742 Feb 22 **Lamphey** vicar **Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR**
Vol2 p221

Thomas Rees tenant **Lamphey Callands** **CRO Land Tax Records** 1791/2

Tiele Matthew 1536 **Lantefey** clerk of the kitchen Inventory made
7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch**
Camb 1888 p 363

Tyle Matthew 1536 **Haverfordwest** "- from **Hen Catharne**,**Matthew Tyle**
and **Lewis David** ?21" Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop**
Richard Rawlings at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Venant Robert 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Warlowe Richard 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Watkins John 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Wettar Thomas 1326 of **Portclew** landowner in the fee of **Lamphey**

Whellin Evan 1670 **Llamphey H Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

White R. E. G. c 1925 . Bakers cottage **Lamphey**

William Evan 1670 **Llamphey P Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Williams Henry 1668 **Lamphey** 1668d **Carew** Vicar was accused of
drunkeness, **Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR** Vol2 p 221, **WWHR** Vol1 P264

Williams Stephen 1867 Aug 2 **Lamphey** vicar **Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR**
Vol2 P 221,

Williams Thomas Beynon 1892 Jun8 **Lamphey** Vicar **WWHR** Vol2 p 222,

Wolfe Godfrey 1898 Dec 9 **Hodgeston** Rector 1898 May7 **Lamphey** Vicar
WWHR Vol2 p 222, **WWHR** Vol2 p 205,

Wryot Richard 1402, August 3 . Also on 3 August, in the year and place above said **Lamphey** the **Bishop** granted to **Richard Wryot** of his diocese, esquire, license to have celebrations in any honourable place of his diocese by any fit chaplain whatsoever, in the presence of himself, his wife and his mother for one year continuously from the of these presents without prejudice, however, to any parish churches of his said diocese and he had Letters, etc.

Yonge Thos 1536 **St David's Sir** – Steward of Household Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Names --Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids Lantefey1326

Adam the Gardener <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Bowem Laurence <i>St Davids</i>	1326	tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Bowemon Alice <i>St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Bowemon John <i>St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Bowemon Moris <i>St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Brank Henry <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Brown Amibilla <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
clericus Henry <i>of St Davids</i> 1326	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Cocus Richard <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Cole John <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Cole Robert <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Copiner William <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Crank Henry <i>of St Davids</i>	1326	Tenant Lantefey <i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>

Cras John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Crowe Llewelyn of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Dawe Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de Hayward Robert of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de Irlaund William of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de la Lake Peter of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de la Lake Peter of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de Laurenny Wyot of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de Laurenny Wyot of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
de Stakepol Richard Bishop of St Davids	1326	free Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
Eynon Elena St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Fab Henry of St Davids	1326	.Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Fab Robert of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Fenil David of St Davids	1326	.Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Fort David rent of the Bishop of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey -- Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and</i>
Fort Matilda of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Fort Thomas St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>

Fort Thomas of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Fraunceys Philip of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Germen John	1543	ChurchWarden	Lantefey	<i>PRO 223/423</i>
Gogh Cadogy of St Davids .	1326	Juror	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Gouth Cadogy of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Gregory the Chaplain Davids	1326		Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St</i>
Gweyruylt Thomas St Davids .	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Gwyn Thomas of St Davids .	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Harald William Bishop of St Davids	1326	free Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
Henry Johanna and rent of the Bishop of St Davids	1326	Tenant the widow of	Philip Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands</i>
Henry Philip of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Henry Philip St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Herry Philip of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Hugelyn John of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Iewan David of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Iewan John of St Davids	1326	Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Iowan Alice Bishop of St Davids .	1326	widow Tenant	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
King David of St Davids	1326	Juror	Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>

Kyft Henry of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Kyft Johanna of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Kyft John of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
Kyng David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Kyng William St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
la Feror Amabilla of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
la Ferour Amabella of St Davids .	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
la Frenssh Roys of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
la Proute Roos of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
la White Maiota of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
la White Sara of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Lawrance Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Lawrence Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Barbor Roger of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Hayward Robert rent of the Bishop of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids</i>
le Marchaund John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Porter Ralph of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>

le Prout John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Proute Isaute of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Proute John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Taillour Robert of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le Webbe John St Davids .	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
le Webbe John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
le White Sara of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Llewelyn David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Llewelyn David of St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Llewelyn David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Matheu Isabella of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Mayo David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Michel Amabilla of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Miller David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Miller Johanna of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Miller John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Miller Johanna of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>

Miller Susanna of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Miller William of St Davids	1326	tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Moris David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Moris John St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Page Johanna of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Page Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Page Thomas of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Proute Roys St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Ralph the Porter Bishop of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
ReAllan Philip of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Res Thomas of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Richard Walter Bishop of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
Robert David St Davids	1326	Juror Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of</i>
Robert David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Robert the Hayward? of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Robert the Tailor? of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Robyn Philip of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>

Robyn William of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Row Elena of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Rowe Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Rowe William of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Russel John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Russell David of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Russell John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Russell Richard of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Savage David of St Davids	1326	. Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Stedemon John of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Swetemon Amabilla of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Swetemon David Bishop of St Davids .	1326	Juror & Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
Swetemon Richard of St Davids	1326	.Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Swetemon Robert of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Swetemon William of St Davids	1326	Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>
Swynnog Roys of St Davids	1326	.Tenant Lantefey	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop</i>

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* ..stewardships of **Pembroke** and of **Haverford** Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 Cal pp 334 5 1325 March 2 **Pembroke** Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 The Tower London.29 September 1326 to 17th November 1326 steward of **Pembroke** Estate Accounts

earldom **Pembroke** 1326 1327 m 11 **Pembroke** Steward 1331 Feb 4 Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230 .1331 Steward of **Pembroke** Pipe Roll 6 m 31.1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 .. steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 **Westminster**. I P M C **Edward II** Files 84 and 85

Thomas Wadyn 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Thomas Walter 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Tiele Matthew 1536 Lantefey clerk of the kitchen Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Tyler Bernard 23 September 1402 Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid 1402, the **Bishop**, at Kidwelly, collated to **Sir Bernard Tyler**, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of Lantefey, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Walter Bride**, last vicar of the same **Church**

Wallens John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walter de Porthllu Thomas 1326 Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walter Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walwayne Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Whiting Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Wiston Res 1326 . Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Freshwater East

A large bay located about 2 miles south of **Lamphey**.

There is a fine sandy beach backed by sand dunes, that used to be used by **Pembroke Dockyard** workers as a holiday place during the school holidays. Older workers used to tell stories of them going out at weekends to visit their wives and children who spent the whole holiday camping there mostly using ex-army WW1 Bell tents furnished with tables, chairs beds and even sofa's, hurricane lamps and paraffin stoves for light and cooking. Some of the older men in the Dockyard with whom I worked told stories of the living in Bell tents out there during the period of bombing raids of

Pembroke Dock. They stayed out there (without schooling) while their fathers stayed and worked in **Pembroke Dock**.

Did this encampment have any connection with the stories from the Grotto (the local pub at Freshwater East) of lights being seen down near the beach which could have been signalling enemy raiders? The more likely explanation I heard was that it was smugglers.

Today there is a holiday home development and a Caravan park. The County Council wishes to concentrate various types of holiday accommodation here. Reasonable access to the beach, but a shortage of summer parking.

Originally part of the **Bishop of St David's** manor of **Llamphey**.

(*Churches of Pembrokeshire* -- Slater).

There is a small ruined Chapel-of-ease under **Llamphey** parish, probably 13c.

Promontory Fort

Freshwater East Camp This camp is placed at the end of a broad promontory overlooking Freshwater Bay. The landward approach from the north is defended by two lines of slightly curved ramparts. The inner bank has a length of 70 feet, rising from the interior level to a height of 10 feet and falling 20 feet to a ditch having a width of 10 feet, and for the greater part trenched out of rocky ground. The other bank, which has been much disturbed, is about 20 yards beyond the inner defence. It has a length of 45 feet, is lower than the main bank, and its ditch is practically obliterated the entrance faced east; that through the main rampart is 10 feet wide.

Shipwrecks

1866 March 15th **Eliza**. Schooner. **Trewent** Cliff/Freshwater East.

1939 March 16th. Sailing Ship. Freshwater East.

Portclew Llamphey

Porth Clew Chapel

The ruins of Porth Clew Chapel stands on the cliffs above Freshwater East Bay, on a field known as Chapel Field (*Tithe Schedulers* No. 121). Of its history nothing is known. The plan shows a rectangular chamber, 28 feet by 14 feet, with a north doorway 4 feet wide, that still retains the flag-stone in which the pin of the door revolved. The east wall is entire to the gable, that to the south has a height of 10 feet; of those to the north and east only their foundations are left. One splayed light opens to the east, one to the north, and probably two to the south. The masonry base of the altar is in situ, and to its right is a stone bracket, 5 feet from the present level. In the south-east angle is an aumbry 4 feet above the floor. Adjoining the Chapel is a weak spring of water which was probable venerated and may have given occasion for the erection of the building.

Portclews

An imposing house in the southern end of the parish on high ground overlooking the cove of Freshwater East and the waters of the Bristol Channel beyond.

Lewis in 1840 speaks of 'Portclew, a modern mansion, the residence of **Thomas Parry** esq., is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea.'

In 1326 **Thomas Wettar** of Portclew was described as a landowner in the fee of **Lamphey**, part of the temporalities of the See of **St Davids**.

In 1560 **Edmund Poyer** and **John Philips** are described as "of Portclew" .

By 1595 it was held by **Lewis Bishop** whose descendants remained there until the death of **Lewis Bishop** after 1771. The **Bishop** family had come to **Pembrokeshire** in about 1600
The well-known family of west Wales landowners, the **Parrys**, succeeded the Bishops when **John Parry** married **Margaret Bishop**, daughter and heiress of **Lewis Bishop** and came to live at his wife's home. **John** became High Sheriff in 1772. Their son **William Parry** married **Ann Kemm**, second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801 Their daughter, **Mary Ann Parry**, married at **Lamphey** on Jan 26 1830 the **Rev Francis George Leach** son of **Abraham** and **Catherine Leach** of **Corston**. **Francis** died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife died in 1894 aged 86. By the mid-19th century the **Parrys** had left Portclew and Portclew House became the home of Col. **William Morrison** whose descendants were still there in 1904. The district around Portclew had a number of Properties which bore the name. In 1786 **John Parry** was owner-occupier; **Sir Hugh Owen** owned East Portclew; **Sarah** Bastin owned Little Portclew and **Abraham Leach** owned another farm of the same name.
In 1894 there were four Properties in the area: Portclew; Portclew Burrows; Upper Portclew and Little Portclew.
By 1950 most of these Properties remained including Portclew House, occupied by the Uphill family.

Names connector with Portclew Lamphey

--Wettar, Poyer Bishop Parry and Leach

Parry Thomas 1840 house described by **Lewis** as "beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea"

Wettar Thomas , of Portclew 1326 described as a landowner in the fee of **Lamphey**, part of the temporalities of the See of **St Davids**

Poyer Edmund, 1560 described as of Portclew

Philips John 1560 described as of Portclew

Bishop Lewis 1595 held Portclew whose descendants remained there until the death of another

Bishop Lewis after 1771 leaving a daughter and heiress **Bishop Margaret**

Parry John 1772 married **Margaret**, daughter and heiress of **Lewis Bishop** and came to live at his wife's home **John** became **High Sheriff** in 1772 Their son

Parry William October 22 1801 married **Kemm Ann**, second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801. Their daughter,

Parry Mary Ann Jan 26 1830 married at **Lamphey** the **Rev Leach Francis George** son of **Abraham** and **Catherine Leach** of **Corston** **Francis** died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife **Mary Ann** the last of the **Parry**'s of Portclew died in 1894 aged 86

Landshipping,

A quiet backwater near the confluence of the two Cleddau rivers. Once a great anthracite mining district, the community was shattered by the Garden Pit Disaster of 1844. There were two **Quays** here. **Landshipping Quay** proper was the local exporting point, while the little **Quay** on the shore of the **Eastern Cleddau** was used by the ferry from the **Picton** side.

Acc/to The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

Although the origin of the name "**Long shippen**".indicates an agricultural environment (shippen means cow house), **Landshipping** was a centre of the **Daugleddau** coalfield until the tide broke into the Garden Pit with the loss of over 40 lives in 1844. A ruined house that once knew splendour and derelict **Quays** are all that remain.

The Coal Industry in Pembrokeshire -- George Edwards

General

Pembrokeshire in the west of the of the South Wales Coalfields was producing anthracite of high quality – Carbon content of 93 to 96% with only 1% ash. It had been exploited since the beginning of the 14c if not earlier. The quality of the coal and the facility of transport by sea lead to the expansion of the trade so that by 1800, despite the small extent of the coal deposited,

Pembrokeshire coal mining had attained prominence. The coal at that time was shipped to many parts of England and Wales and to several European countries. Later **Pembrokeshire** mining was overshadowed by that of the main South Wales coalfield, where new methods of pumping, hauling and ventilation were more easily introduced. **Pembrokeshire** coal mining remained rural in character and great industrial centres never developed.

Veins

Many Veins less than 2ft thick –

Timber vein up to 8ft thick **Hook** and **Landshipping** area

Tides

Dry at low tide – at least 16ft of water at neap tides and 26ft at spring tides

Old Pits

Many abandoned as soon as difficulties of extraction was encountered – only to be reopened more than once as mining technique advanced and more capital became available.

1603 George Owen

Commented on the increased use of coal because of the shortage of timber **Pembrokeshire** anthracite was used by smiths, for malt kilns and the production of lime. It was at that time eighth in the list of exports from **Pembrokeshire**/

Older Methods of Working

“the digginge of coale is of ancient tyme used in **Pembrokeshire** but not in such skillful sort as of now it is, for in former tyme they used no engines (windlasses) for lifting up of the coales out of the pitt but made their entrance slope so as the people carried the coales upon their backes alonge stayres which they called lande wayes”. – “In oulde tymes” pits of four fathoms were considered great labour.

In 1600 20 fathoms (120ft) was considered a deep pit. Water had to be raised by barrel and windlass.

Owen described a typical colliery as employing 16 people

The working day was from 6am to 6pm allowed for a brief rest during which men ate their 'allowance' which was ½d in Bread to every man and 4d in drink among a dozen

17th and 18th centuries

Cresselly district – **John Allen** – April 1748 “I can't think there will be near eno. (coal) in all **Milford** to supply the trade ...several of my most constant customers are enquiring for a little coal as they are most apprehensive of the scarceness of it.”

In the **Pembrokeshire** coalfield there were many small concerns operated by workmen adventurers. There were others operated by local landowners –

Sir Hugh Owen at **Landshipping**

Sir Hugh Owen with **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny** and **John Harcourt Powell** at **Creswell Quay**

John Allen at **Cresselly**

Lord Milford **Saundersfoot**

Edward Leveden **Moreton**

[Acc to **Francis Jones** (with additions)]

The manor of **Landshipping** was held in the 16th Century by the families of **Nash** and **Wyrriot**. From the Wyrriots it passed by marriage when in the late 1500's **Elizabeth Wyrriot** of **Orielton** daughter and heiress of **George Wyrriot** married **Hugh Owen** of Bodeon in **Anglesey** and they made their home at **Orielton**.

1613 **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** died and left the **Orielton** estate which was entailed under a settlement of 1571 to his eldest son **John** which included the manor of **Martletwy**, he left the Bodeon estate to his second son **William**. **John** had died though before his father and so **Hugh Owen** grandson of **Sir Hugh Owen** and son of **John** inherited most but not all as his father had devised lands and coal mines at **Coedcanlas** and **Freystrop** to his son **Arthur** who married **Mary** widow of **John Scourfield** of **New moat** daughter of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle** and lived at **New moat**.

From this will it is evident that the family had an interest in coal mining. I could not find any trace of the sites of coal mines at **Coedcanlas** which is right on the southern edge of the coal bearing area but certainly **Freystrop** had mines by 1650's as there is a record of the **Rev Peregrine Philipps** riding home one night and falling down a mine shaft. I would suspect it was though and had been for a **Long** time. I was given information that a mine in **Landshipping** had been part of a marriage settlement in the early 1100's but although I tried I was unable to locate the records.

The **Orielton** estate had a house at **Coedcanlas** (assessed at 10 hearths for tax 1670) as well as a house at **Llanshipping** (assessed in 1670 as 20 hearths for tax)

Sir Hugh Owen changed sides so many times during the Civil War and Commonwealth but whatever his views were he managed to keep his estates at the Restoration. He married first **Frances** daughter of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle** by whom he had four children but both sons died young, he then married **Katherine**, widow of **John Lewis** of **Prescoed**. He died in 1670 His son **Sir Hugh Owen** 2nd Baronet succeeded. MP from 1678 to 1681 He had been born about 1645 and is recorded as living at **Landshipping** and **Orielton**. He granted his mother **Katherine** six farms and she is recorded as living at **Landshipping**

Sir Hugh Owen lived for a time at **Landshipping**, remodelled the house and added a Water Folly. He added considerably to the **Orielton** estate by marrying **Anne** only daughter and heiress of **Henry Owen** of Maesoglen **Anglesey** who was also heiress of her Uncle **Colonel Hugh Owen** of Bodeon bringing those estates to **Orielton**. He also purchased the **Lamphey** estates. He died at Bristol January 1699 and was buried there. His second wife **Katherine** died a month later and is buried in **St Twynell's Church**. In the administration of her goods she is described as “of **LongShipping**”

Sir Arthur Owen eldest son of **Sir Hugh** and his first wife **Anne Owen** became the 3rd Baronet on the death of his father in 1699. He was very prominent in public life a MP and **Lord** Lieutenant, and recorded as living at **Landshipping**; he married **Emma** only daughter of **Sir William Williams** Speaker of the House of Commons. He died in 1754.

His heir was his eldest son **Sir William Owen** also of **Landshipping** was born about 1697 and thus the 4th Baronet. **Sir William** was again prominent in public life, MP and sat in the House of Commons for 51 years, was **Lord** Lieutenant and Custus Rotulorum of **Pembrokeshire** and **Haverfordwest** like his father before him and his son after.

He purchased the **Prendegast** Estate near **Haverfordwest** to add to the **Orielton** Estates.

His wife was 1725 **Elizabeth** daughter and co-heiress of **Thomas Lloyd** of Grove near **Pembroke** who he married in 1725 and by 1743 had bought out the shares of his wife's co-heiresses. Their only child died in infancy and **Elizabeth** soon after. He then married his first cousin **Anne** daughter of **John Williams** of Chester, she died in 1764 and he died in 1781. It was **Sir William** who was responsible for building the new house using materials from the old.

Sir William's heir was his eldest son by his second wife **Sir Hugh Owen** who became the 5th Baronet of **Orielton**, **Landshipping** and Bodeon was MP, Colonel of **Pembrokeshire** Militia and **Lord** Lieutenant and Custus Rotulorum of **Pembrokeshire** and **Haverfordwest**. He married **Anna** daughter of **John Colby** of **Bletherston** who was “much younger than him and her fortune was much inferior to his” in 1775 and they had an only child **Hugh** born at **Orielton** on 12 September 1782. They lived at **Orielton** and **Landshipping** where “they kept open house and entertained on a princely Scale”

Sir Hugh Owen was 57 years old when he died in 1786 but his wife Lady **Anna Owen** lived for 37 more years and died in 1823. They were both buried at **Monkton**. She during her widowhood lived mainly at Bath and London. When she did visit **Pembrokeshire** she lived at **Orielton** and **Lawrenny** but never **Landshipping** for some unknown reason.

1786 **Sir Hugh's** heir was his 4 year old son **Sir Hugh Owen** the 6th Baronet and his mother was insistent that the management of her son's affairs should be in wholly in her hands and those of her brother **John Colby** who was appointed receiver for the estate. In this she was opposed by the other trustee of the will **Dr John Jones** of **Haverfordwest** which resulted in acrimonious lawsuits lasting over 16 years and ended in triumph for the determined mother. He had a private tutor who prepared him for Eton as well as teaching him Welsh. The fees at Eton were high £1020 19s for the first year but the rental for the **Orielton** estate was £5157. He then went on to Christ **Church College** Oxford where he matriculated in 1801. He was 18.

The **Landshipping** colliery probably consisted in 1786 of the following pits all within a one and a quarter mile radius

Garden Pit Coal Mine – an old pit not in use.

Lady Berwick Coal Mine

Llanstinan Pit Coal Mine

Merthyr Pit Coal Mine

North Wood Pit Coal Mine

Orielton Pit Coal Mine

Oxhouses Pit Coal Mine

Pumping Pit Coal Mine

Starve Crow Pit Coal Mine

Three Corner Park Pit Coal Mine

West Meadow Colliery Coal Mine

According to the marks of **George Edward's** map (*The Coal Industry in in Pembrokeshire*) there could have been another four but some might not have been in production.

William Humphreys the **Orielton** Agent and Steward had been informing **Dr Jones** of estate matters which **Dr Jones** had used in evidence in his law suite to get administration of the estate. He stated that **Lady Owen** has misappropriated funds (the funds being spent for maintaining her residence at Eton where the heir was at school) which should have been used for the maintenance of **Landshipping** house . Her reply was to close the house dismissing all the staff except one who would act as caretaker and was allowed to keep a cow and chickens as part of her salary in the house grounds. She also dismiss **William Humphreys**.

He had she stated to the Court advanced £1750 8s 2d out of estate funds to certain colliers before they had completed their work. Their rates of pay were 45/- per hundred for all coal under level, 40/- for all coal above level and 12/- for culm, to be calculated according to the fathom. **Mr Humphreys** was paid £100 a year wages but **Lady Owen** declared “ he lives like a man of property and estate, keeps a Hop shop and sells corn at extravagant rates to the collieries and beyond Market prices.

She said he had neglected to look after the sale of coal and the organisation of the collieries excusing himself by saying “That matter don't concern me” or “That not my lookout”. He had also misapplied large sums both in selling timber and coal. **Lady Owen** submitted that the total revenue from the **Owen** Collieries in **Pembrokeshire** from 31st December 1784 to 15th January 1786 was £1,378 2 9d while disbursements had reached £1333 1 10d. This only left a profit of £45 0 11d . Indeed she was demanding Humphreys to give an account of his stewardship and would not allow “frauds so gross and iniquities so abominable to pass unnoticed” (*Notes on the Orielton Chancery Proceedings D L Baker Jones NLW Journal*)

In 1788 in consultation with his sister **John Colby** closed **Landshipping** Collieries as being unprofitable

Shortly after **John Boston** of **Cresselly** wrote to **Colby** soliciting a lease of the Colliery. The lease was to incorporate eight points

- 1] indemnity lest the infant should die before coming of age
- 2] the cost of engines erected to be refunded to the lessee
- 3] the use and liberty of turning water from the mill,
- 4] making water courses over any part of the land.
- 5] use of counting houses with the culm bank and coal yard storage houses and **Quays**
- 6] the lessor was to pay 1/3 part of carriage and haulage from pits to **Quays** and make and repair roadside
- 7] The lessee was to appoint an agent to keep accounts
- 8] **Sir Hugh Owen** was to keep a check steward at his own expense

It was proposed to reopen the Garden Pit which had been closed for some years. The shaft was 67 yards deep and much of the workings run beneath the estuary waters of the Cleddau and Dauceddau rivers. It was downstream of the majority of the pits which were in a cluster near **Landshipping** and was near the site of the proposed Jetty. It would be working Timber vein. It was also proposed to construct a tram-line to the site of the new **Quay**. This **Quay** would be able to load vessels at all stages of the tide.

John Colby Receiver of the **Owen** Estate wrote to **Bolton** and **Watt** re a steam engine for the colliery which was supplied in 1800

Landshipping Collieries in around 1800 it became one of the first collieries in **Pembrokeshire** to use the modern technology, when a steam engine was installed pumping. This machinery greatly increased productivity and the output reached over 10,000 tons per year.

[It would seem that the new steam engine was only use for pumping as 40 years later a horse whim was still being used for lowering men and raising coal (**Garden pit accident 1844**) According to the aerial surveys by **RCAHMW** several pit sites seem to have an engine house (but not the Garden Pit)]

Acc/to **Welshcoalmines.co.uk**.

“Garden pit was re-established in 1788 after it had been closed for some time. The shaft was 67ft deep and much of the workings ran beneath the estuary waters of the Cleddau and Dauceddau rivers”

Proof of the good management of **John Colby** was, that in a time of depression with the militia units have to be called out in **Pembroke** a profit was being made. The total annual rental of the **Orielton** estates was now £8,392. At that time estate owned Properties in 15 **Anglesey** parishes, 8 parishes in Caernarvonshire, 7 in **Carmarthenshire** and 38 in **Pembrokeshire**.

1801 **Quay** constructed

1808

Sir Hugh sold the the **Anglesey** and Caernarvanshire estates for £93, 105 but purchased the **Llanstinan** estate from **Mr Mathias** of **LlangWarren**.

1809

Sir Hugh Owen the 6th Baronet died at **Orielton** on 8th August 1809 unmarried, age 27 and left all his real and personal estate to his second cousin **John Lord** of **Pembroke** barrister at law whose mother **Corbetta** ,was a sister to **Sir Arthur Owen** the new Baronet who inherited the title but none of the **Orielton** estates. **John Colby** managed his his nephew's estates until his nephews death in 1809

1809

Owens of Orielton 2nd Creation (including information from *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820-1832* **D R Fisher**)

Sir John Owen (previously **Lord**) inherited (as he told **Sir Robert Peel**) “a large unencumbered property” the stewardship of **John Colby** had been good. The personal estate part of the inheritance that he received contained just over £135,000 in gilt edged securities besides other funds but even so right from the date of his inheriting he seemed to have financial problems. **Sir John** took the the name and arms of **Owen** and took a prominent part in public life. His eldest son **Hugh** named after the 6th Baronet also used the **Owen** surname and thus became **Hugh Owen Owen**. He was born in 1803

1810 he purchased property in **Monkton** from **Viscount Hereford** for £54,545 but he had to borrow the money from **Lewis Mathias** of **LlangWarren** secured on the manor and lands of **Monkton**.

1811 **Fenton** mentions roofless mansion at Landshipping

Sir John a lawyer by profession who became on inheriting the **Orielton** estate leader of the Tory party in **Pembrokeshire**. He became MP in 1812 for **Pembrokeshire** after enormous election expenses .and then came to an “arrangement” with **John Campbell 1st Baron of Stackpole** to retain the seat for two elections unopposed. He continued to sit until 1841 when he then sat for the **Pembroke** boroughs.

1812 Appointed Vice-Admiral of **Pembrokeshire**

1813 He was created a Baronet

1814 He bought the manor of **Ford** in **Haycastle** parish for £19,000 and to help pay for it mortgaged his **Llanstinan** estate for £11,000

1819 **Sir John**'s eldest daughter married **John Meares** of **Eastington**

1820 This was the last election that he would not be opposed in under the arrangement made with **John Campbell**. **Sir John**'s commitments and debts necessitated the selling of the manor of **Llamphey** for £35,000 and Properties in the parishes of **Llanstinan** and **Penally** for £15,245 to **Charles Mathias** of **LlangWarren**. Of this £50,745, £25,545 was to be retained by **Mathias** in order to reduce the mortgage secured on **Owen**'s manor of **Monkton**.

1820 **Sir John**'s younger brother **Edward Lord** had speculated in land in Tasmania (**Orielton** Estate Tasmania) on their behalf and **Sir John** tried to get him a Government appointment but with no success – maybe because of his liaison with **Maria Riseley** a convict transported for stealing from a dwelling house. He acquired her as his servant in 1804 they had two children then married in 1808. In 1820 **Edward** found out that **Maria** had a relationship with **Charles Rowcroft** 18 years her junior whom **Edward** charged with “Criminal Conversation “with his wife and won £100 damages. **Edward** also fathered a child by a convict **Anne Fry** and was also in a relationship with with a child nurse in England by whom he had five children.

1821 **Pembrokeshire** landowners were having problems selling land because of agricultural distress.

1824 Appointed **Lord** Lieutenant of **Pembrokeshire**

1825 **Sir John** became a director of the **Pembrokeshire** Slate and Iron Company but suggestions were made that one aim was to benefit **Sir John**'s quarries and would only be profitable if a rail road was made to serve **Sir John**'s **Landshipping** Collieries and quarries. Plans for this were in cooperation with the mines of **Morgan** of Tredegar were included as part of the marriage settlement of **Hugh Owen Owen** and **Angelina Morgan**.

1825 **Hugh Owen Owen** married **Angelina** the youngest daughter of **Sir Charles Morgan** MP for Monmouthshire and rented a house in Pall Mall and leased a house at **Williamston**. He had a income from the interest of £10,000 settled on his bride and £10,000 invested in the **Morgan** estates including collieries in Monmouthshire

Work was being undertake to develop the colliery at **Landshipping** and a slate quarry

1825 **Sir John** was trying to encourage the local gentry to to restore confidence in the in the **Haverfordwest** Bank **Phillips** and Company which had to suspend payment on 21st December 1825

1826 **Hugh Owen Owen** was elected as MP for the **Pembroke** borough despite money being spent by the **Grenvilles** of **Milford** and **John Hensleigh Allen** the sitting MP. But like most elections in this period it was expensive.

1827 **Sir John** commanded the **Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry** in January to put down a corn riot at **Fishguard** making him unpopular with the poorer people.

The quarry was closed but later it reopened but was not profitable and there were industrial disputes.

Edward Lord returned from Tasmania with more financial problems and in 1828 he presented a bill from the gentry, merchants and landowners (of which his brother was one) of Tasmania for an elective assembly and trial by jury; he also requested that his brother be made registrar of the supreme court in New South Wales.

1829 First wife of **Sir John** died. She was **Charlotte Lewis Phillips** of Llwynocrwn

Carmarthenshire

She and **John Lord /Owen** eloped to Gretna **Green** to be married in 1800. They had 5 children

Hugh Owen Owen born 1803 died 1891 inherited

Charlotte Owen died 1852

Alice Maria Owen

Eliza Owen

Elen Owen

1830 mansion demolished at **Landshipping**.

Hugh Owen Owen given command of the **Pembrokeshire Militia**

Sir John was not opposed in the General election of August 1830

He turned down the offer from **John Mirehouse** of **Brownslade** to lease the quarry and tried to sell the **Llanstinan** estate for £13000 but as he had included **Cilgerran** in the sale for an additional £4000 there were no buyers. It was believed that **Cilgarren** was grossly overpriced

1830 August 4th Accident Reported in *The Cambrian* newspaper of the 7th & 21st August 1830.

An accident at the **Landshipping** Colliery as a result of an explosion of firedamp which claimed the lives of 5 miners. This is a list of the victims together with the dates of their burial and abode.

6thAugust ~ **John Rees** of Weston, age 24

6thAugust ~ **David Rees** of Weston, 20

6thAugust ~ **Roger John** of Weston, 17

8thAugust ~ **Thomas Eynon** of **Landshipping**, 19

23rdAugust ~ **John Dally** of **Millbank**, 16

[which mine the accident happened in is not mentioned, nor was this accident recorded in the Mining Accidents 1705- 1854 or mentioned to the Inspector in 1841] The dead were all buried at **Martletwy Church**

1830 October 21st **Sir John** married **Mary Frances Stephenson** and they had two children **Mary Owen** who married **Captain A G Onslow** in 1861 and Lieutenant **William Owen** who was killed in action at Sevastopol 29 **June** 1855 at the age of 20. He served in the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers

1830 Also within this year three daughter by his first marriage were married.

Alice Marie married **Edward Marcus Whyte** of Holtham Yorkshire

Eliza married **Charles Parcher Lang** of the Isle of Wight

Elen married **George Bowen Jordon Jordan** of Cardiganshire

All these weddings added to the financial burdens on the estate.

1830 November as the family and estate finances were of concern, it was decided that **Owen** and family should reside at **Llanstinan** which his father had been unable to let of sell. It was a 3800 acre estate valued at £12000 and bringing in a rental of £1,000a year.

1831 **Sir John Owen** owed £67,000.

1831February

Orielton Agent died **Hugh Owen Owen** had to act in his place and negotiated the post-enclosure land exchanges for **Newport** Commons.

1831 Reform Bill elections proved to be very costly both for **Sir John** and **R F Grenville** his opponent. The parties debts amounted to over £22,000. He won but after the first election there had been a petition which necessitated a second. Again he had to sell Properties In **Pembroke** and **Monkton** for £11,000

1832 **Sir John** had to borrow £12,000 from his son and heir **Hugh Owen Owen** (which sum he never paid back)

1832 **Hugh Owen Owen** re-elected as MP and held the seat until obliged by his father **Sir John** to vacate in favour of **Sir James Graham** in 1838.

1833 A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).

The parish comprises a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract abounding with coal and culm, which is worked to a great extent upon the estate of **Sir John Owen**, Bart. The produce of the collieries is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called **Landshipping**, on **Milford Haven**, where an excellent **Quay** has been constructed for that purpose. In this parish was the ancient family seat of the **Owens**, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of **Wyrriot**.

1836 **Sir John Owen** fought a duel with pistols at **Gumfreston Hall** nr **Tenby** against **William Richards** of **Tenby** who was badly wounded

1841 published 1842 *Children's Employment Commission* 1842. REPORT by Robert Hugh FRANKS, Landshipping COLLIERIES

esq., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries of **Pembrokeshire** and on the State, Condition and Treatment of such Children and Young Persons. **Landshipping** COLLIERIES

[**Robert Hugh Franks** in his report does comment that some owners were not willing to give information and others not very cooperative when it was his wish to interview workers. Others would only give a statement of their opinions. Compared this report with the information and cooperation he received from other collieries in the area – See my notes re **Saundersfoot** etc.]

1841 **Landshipping** COLLIERIES. parish of “Mettlehog”(?), county of **Pembroke**.

Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., &c., proprietor. Number of persons employed:-

Males Adults 95 Under 18 years 25 Under 13 years 16

Females Adults 18 Under 18 years 12 Under 13 years 1

Steam power, there engine, 60, 16 and 4 horse power. Mines descended by shaft, 30 and 40 fathoms deep.

No.430. **Hugh Owen**, esq., trustee to **Sir John Owen**'s estate.

The number of males and females at present employed in the **Landshipping** Mines exceed 160 and their occupations are alike to others employed in the mines of **Pembrokeshire**. Children commence working about eight years of age and are chiefly employed to keep air doors or some light occupation below. Young children do the work easier than large ones and where wages are low they are preferred. Females riddle the coals and wheel above and wind below. Adults only can perform this operation as it requires great strength. Children push the wagons and each child, if a strong one, say of 14 years of age, pushed the wagon upwards of 50 yards or two younger children do the work of one. The wagons contain less than a quarter of a ton of coal. I am of the opinion that a limitation of the age at which children should work in mines is not necessary as they are not tasked above 10 hours either day or night. They work the same number of hours as the men. I know of no machinery which would render the non-employment of very young children unnecessary, nor do I think it practicable. We have no special provision for ventilation, although we have both fire and choke-damp, but we succeed in obtaining a free circulation by the use of a blowing machine and by lighting a fire at the mouth of the pit. We have had no accidents within the last two years. If workmen or children get hurt in the work it is usual for the manager to allow them to draw their wages as when at work during absence. We have not any regulations as to any given number descending the shaft together. Two men, generally, with perhaps two small children, sometimes five small children. The foreman of the works attends well to the ropes and gear and reports their condition.

1841 census **Hugh Owen** age 37

Angelina Owen wife

William Owen age 10

Angelina Owen age 11

Frances Owen age 4

1841/42 **Hugh Owen Owen** had to seek refuge abroad from his creditors

1842 All the furniture and plate at **Orielton** were advertised for sale and **Sir John** moved to Taynton House near Newent in Gloucestershire

Sir John in 1842 was forced to live overseas to avoid litigation from his many creditors. (whether he went to the same destination as his opponent **R F Grenville** who also could not pay his creditors I do not know)

Mining Accidents 1705- 1854 1844 Landshipping colliery disaster report

1844 Garden Pit

Landshipping. Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. 14th. February , 1844.

The colliery was the property of Colonel **Owen**. The colliery had been worked for many years and the workings were carried under the River Dunleddy but for sometime this area had not been worked. When these workings were reopened the water broke in when about fifty men and boys were at work. There was a violent rush of water into the workings and they ran for their lives but about and forty lives were lost.

Immediately after the accident it was found that the ground underneath the mud on the river bed, a little above low water Mark and directly above the level, had given way and eyewitness stated that the water rushed down into the workings with great force. A contemporary writer observed-

“It is possible, that, on the minds of many who Read the account, an impression may be left, that as the calamity was occasioned by the sudden bursting of a mass of water, which, rushing at once through all the levels, penetrated directly to the exterior shaft. It may be supposed that a permanent communication would thus be opened between the pit and the river, in which case the probability of the bodies of the unfortunate men being sooner or later found, might be reasonably inferred. But this must go on the supposition that the level of the water now in the pit is the same as that of the river in all circumstances, in which case the aperture, through which the water rushed, must lie considerably lower than any part of the river’s bed left dry by the ebbing of the waters. The case, however, is known to be very different. At the time the alarm was given, the attention of some bystanders was directed to the appearance of the river at such short a distance from the **Quay** as could easily be known with general accuracy. In this place the waters were seen eddying and rolling in the most violent agitation, a certain proof that the part where the ground have given way, lay directly underneath. This spot, with a considerable space outside it, was left bare by the retiring river but not the most distant sign was exhibited from any such occurrence having taken place! The only conclusion is that an immense body of mud, earth and stones was forced into the opening, completely choking up the passage through which the flood had previously entered and which, it is supposed, may in time become reconsolidated as event to allow of the working of the pits, if the water now lying between it and the shaft were drained, but of this being done, no one entertains a thought. It is, therefore, almost certain that the unhappy sufferers, so suddenly overtaken by this overwhelming destruction, will be no more seen until till the earth and sea shall yield up their dead. Some men have descended the shaft and employed grapnels for a considerable time, but with no effect. There is something peculiarly touching in the perfect absence of every outward sign which indicate the calamitous event. With the exception of the machinery remaining idle and the appearance of the sullen water far down the pit, everything is the same in its external character, nothing whatever to tell the passenger that within a few yards of him forty individuals have found a grave.”

Those who died were:-

Thomas Gay who left a wife and six children.

Benjamin Hart, left a wife and three children.

Benjamin Harts’ son.

William Llewellyn who left a wife and child.

William Llewellyn’s son.

Thomas Llewellyn who had a sister dependent on him.

William Llewellyn who left a wife and grown up children.

Benjamin Jones, left a wife.

Joseph Picton and three sons and left a wife and three children.

John Cole left a mother and sisters who were dependent on him.

Hitchings, unmarried.

Bedford, unmarried.

Thomas , a boy.

Owens, a boy.

Two boys named **Daves**.

Two boys named **John**.

Two boys named **Picton**.

Cole, a boy.

A boy named **Hughes**.

A boy named **Hitchings**.

A boy, **Llewellyn**.

Jones, a boy.

a boy.

Day, a boy.

Two boys named **Butler**.

Two boys named **Cole**.

Jenkins, a boy

Two orphans of the late **Jane Wilkins**.

An account of the accident was related to **Mr. Dunn** and he was told that only four feet of rock and sixty feet of sand were between the workings and the bottom of the river. A subscription fund was set up for the dependants of the victims and £400 was raised in a very short time.

Other report suggest that

On the 14th of February 1844, miners were at their work, when the usual water seepage, which was encountered at this mine suddenly, began to increase in volume. This concerned the miners in so much that they left the mine only to be sent back after being; reassured that all was well. One hour later the sea broke into the workings in such a deluge that 40 miners were drowned unable to escape the Torrent.

Blame was placed on an unusually high tide putting extra weight on the shallow workings

There is also a suggestion that some, if not all, of the names listed "boy" were probably women, this shows that the exploitation of women and children working in the mines was still happening even though an act of Parliament banning women from working underground, as were boys under the age of ten, was past just two years earlier.

That the mine was using a whim to raise coal is evident from the account in the **Carmarthen** Journal, 1844.

“The man at the whim immediately put the horses to the gallop, and succeeded in rescuing 4 men and 14 boys, when the water rushing with tremendous force up towards the mouth of the pit, which filled at the rate of 7 fathoms in a minute, rendered all further exertions unavailing.”

Another report suggests

“Without attaching blame to any party, we cannot but express a strong desire that a strict and searching examination be made, to ascertain the cause of this melancholy event. We do not mean to say, but that in spite of all human efforts accidents will occur, but we know that in many past cases they might have been averted, if due diligence and skill had been observed on the part of the mining agents. Of course these remarks are intended not to apply to the **Landshipping** Colliery in particular, but to mines generally.

The proprietors of mines have no right in law, to appoint any unskilful or untried man to attend to the important duties of mining agent, for in their hands are placed the lives of many fellow beings. Government would do well to appoint mining inspectors, to occasionally examine the state of all mines, and ascertain the qualifications of the managers; and thus so far, give an additional protection to the poor miners, who under the assurance and guidance of the agent, think their lives are safe and free from danger.”

From the **Times February 19th 1844**

“The work of this pit is completely destroyed. No blame appears to be laid to any party, as the persons whose duty it was to survey the work had considered it safe. It had been never before worked at high water, when the pressure must have been much greater than when the above accident took place. Among the numbers who have perished there are several who were fathers, with large families dependent on them for support. The distress of the widows and other can scarcely be conceived.”

The Times, **London February 20 1844**

“THE **Landshipping** Colliery, On the afternoon of Wednesday last, one of the most dreadful and destructive events ever known in **Pembrokeshire** took place a **Landshipping** Colliery, the property of Colonel **Owen**. The short time which has intervened has not allowed a sufficient opportunity to obtain full particulars of the sad catastrophe; but the following circumstances connected with it are believed to be substantially correct. The colliery has for very many years been in full work, giving employment to a large number of men, women and boys. It appears that on Monday last a lot of men and boys were set to work in a level which was about a quarter of a mile long, and extended a considerable distance under the bed of the river Daugledy, and which had not for about three years previously been worked, for the reason, it is said, that it was not considered safe to carry on operations there, the colliers having reported that in one place there was a leak of salt-water over their heads.

In the afternoon of Wednesday there were between 40 and 50 men and boys employed in various parts of the level. Three of the boys who were the nearest to the mouth of the pit were alarmed by hearing a violent rush of water in the interior of the work; they instantly ran to the pit’s mouth, and were only just in time to save their lives, by climbing up the sides of the pit, before the filled the level – had they been a moment later, the water would have overwhelmed them, as it did all their unfortunate companions who were in the interior. It was immediately afterwards found that a portion of the ground underneath the mud on the side of the river, had given way, and the tide, which was then flowing, was observed to rush with great force into the fissure, so as to drown the works, and render the escape of the hapless colliers utterly hopeless. Tidings of the sad calamity were quickly conveyed to the village where the workmen had resided, and as soon as the nature and extent of it were ascertained, a scene of the most heart-rending kind was exhibited among the surviving wives, mothers, and other relatives of the unfortunate colliers, which it is far easier to

imagine than to describe. Immediately after the poor boys had come above ground the landing-tub was lowered to assist any who might be at the bottom of the pit, but when it was pulled up it was found to contain nothing but water. Some short time afterwards the steward of the works went down, but he could discover nothing but pieces of timber floating on the water. The greater portions of the men who have thus met a violent and untimely death have left wives and large families to deplore their loss. In addition to the incalculable amount of distress and destitution which the surviving relatives must inevitably sustain, the injury to the proprietor, and the other colliers in his employ, is tremendous, as it is thought that all the works on the estate communicate internally with each other, so that it is probable that water has extended through the whole, which may possibly occasion a total cessation of them, or, at all events, a vast outlay of money to stop the fissure and stop the water.”

Garden Pit CADW

Coal mining activity in the vicinity to **Landshipping** dates back to the mid 18th century. Garden Pit was reopened in 1788. **Sir Hugh Owen** installed a steam engine for haulage and for pumping out in around 1800. With this machinery, the shaft was extended to 67ft deep and out for a quarter of a mile under the river. Production was increased to around 10,000 tons per year, which was transported by sea transport from the **Quay** . Disaster struck on 14 February 1844. At around 3.30pm when 58 people were working below, the sea broke into the workings a short distance from the shore. For 33 people working further into the mine, retreat was immediately cut off. By putting the horses to a gallop on the whim, the buckets used to raise the coal managed to rescue 4 men and 14 boys. The water is reported to have risen at a rate of 7 fathoms (42 feet or 10.8m) a minute. A memorial was erected by villagers in 2002 and lists seven names where the first is given only as 'Miner'. These are believed to be women and children, even though an Act of Parliament had been passed in 1842 prohibiting women and boys under the age of 10 from working underground. OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the bank on the north and western side of the shaft entrance and the annotation 'Old Culm Pit'. A second pit entrance (replacing Garden Pit?) is suggested by an oval depression shown some 40m away to the south. Modern aerial photography shows only an area of grass for the entrance of Garden Pit and dwelling over the site of the second pit entrance.

CADW

1844 All hopes of the family recovering from their financial problems were shattered by the Garden Pit disaster.

1851 census **Quay House Landshipping**

Hugh Owen landowner and Lieutenant Colonel

Henrietta Owen wife age 29 (1st wife **Angelina** died in 1844)

1852 according to the **Pembrokeshire Herald** April 9th 1852 **William** and **James Owen** were the agents of Col **Owen** of **Orielton**

1853 Herbert Mackworth H M Inspector of Mines reported that methods of working had changed little since **Owen's** Day. He found the shafts shallow, the tackle insecure and the ventilation so imperfect that the quantities of air were less than half that required for the health and vigour of the workers

“ the coal has been usually worked only by very shallow and temporary pits, affording occasional employment to the collier who, therefore, often applies himself to agriculture and other labours. The number of hands at these pits is usually small, sometimes consisting of the members of the family,

of whom the women wind up and unload the coal, whilst the men and boys are at work underground. The result of these circumstances is that **Pembrokeshire** collier differs but little in any respect from the agricultural labourer, and his gains but little exceed the payment for work on the surface of the ground. He is too poor to move to other localities where wages are much higher; and he has frequently a freehold or other interest in his cottage or hovel.
(**Saundersfoot** in 1930 55% of the local colliers had smallholdings.)

He reports that the cottages were built of a mixture of mud, road scrapings, and stones thatched with straw. Low in height the houses were usually without ceiling and were partially divided into two rooms by earth or boards. No regard was paid to health when siting the cottages. Frequently they were built on a hillside or in an angle of waste ground by the roadside. The high bank hedges shutting out air and settling moisture around the walls. The fires which were kept burning continuously, often filled both rooms with offensive fumes yet the heat of such fires tended to keep the mud walls dry. When abandoned they soon crumbled leaving no trace.

1856 Sale of the **Orielton** Estate 11,700 acres rental £15,000 per annum

1857 **Hugh Owen Owen** was living at Calais and his youngest daughter **Ellen** was born there.

1857 The **Landshipping** estate and colliery became the property, at some time in or after 1857 of the **Stanley** family.

1859 **Edward Lord** died – The Tasmanian property approximately 6000 acres, was burdened with heavy debts and mortgages.

1861 **Sir John Owen** died in 1861 at Taynton Gloucestershire leaving effects of £450 —

In the space of fifty three years he had bankrupted the entire **Orielton** estate and his sons assets from his first marriage.

1872 **Hugh Owen Owen** appointed a.d.c. to the Queen

1895 Before 1895 report and lease re minerals on the **Landshipping** estate

1896 **Landshipping** Colliery Co., **Landshipping, Haverfordwest** employed 2 men below ground and one above - closed

1922 The **Landshipping** estate was sold in over 80 lots in 1922, many to tenants.

Hugh Owen Owen succeeded to the title but little else he had only the revenue from his second wife's land settled on her and their children. He was able to clear his debts in 1861 but had little left. He then lived at Cranmore in Sussex till in 1890, he moved to **Barnes** where he died in 1891. His son **Hugh Charles Owen** of **Goodwick** was the next Baronet.

[NB I lived in one of the houses at **Pembroke Dock** that used to be part of that estate and witnessed the final sale of the public property which had belonged originally belonged to that estate and then the **Saurin** estate, in **St Patrick's Church Hall Pennar**.]

Old coal pits

Old Coal Pit, **Landshipping** Colliery

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the circular entrance to the pit along with a spoil tip to the west and a tram road heading south-south-east to **Landshipping Quay** Modern aerial photography shows a small clump of trees in the corner of the field. All Wales LiDAR reveals that the bank sloping down to the mouth of the pit is still extant.

Coalpit Moor; Black Wells, Relict Coal Extraction Features

Extensive area of crop- & soil-Mark features indicative of old coal mining activity, supported by given placenames. Medieval;Post Medieval

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows an oval depression with the entrance to the shaft and possible the remains of the whim on its north-western rim. The pit is linked by a track to the line of the tram road leading to **Landshipping Quay**

The circular entrance to the pit along with a spoil tip to the west and a tram road heading south-south-east to **Landshipping Quay**

The tracks of the tram road leading to an irregularly shaped 'Engine House'. The depression for a former mine shaft and a small rectangular building (whim?) is shown adjoining the engine house to the north west. A small square building annotated 'Smithy' is shown some 30m to the east.

The circular depression containing the coal shaft with on the northern side. A shaft and possible a second engine house are shown to the east. A tram road heads south-east to **Landshipping Quay** Three 'Old Coal Pits' to the south of Oxhouse farm . There is a fourth, much larger pit near

Landshipping in 1801 exported 10912 ton while 80 tons were sold at the pit head. Besides the local customers at **Haverfordwest**, **Milford** and **Pembroke**, exports went to Pwllheli Caernarvon and Aberdovey. Dungarven in Ireland, Yarmouth, Sunderland and Maryport. A 60 ton shipment went to Barbados.

Landshipping had seen fairly consistent mining activity until 1844. In that year disaster caused by the tide breaking into the workings of the Garden pit led to the abandonment of work in the area. Mining continued at some distance from the Daucleddau but all collieries in the district ceased work in 1867. Many families migrated to other counties.

1700 **Landshipping** brick making

Earliest of the bricks made in **South Pembrokeshire** where those made at **Landshipping**. A cottage near the shore near **Landshipping** called "The Brickworks" and bricks were made for the walled garden at Old **Landshipping** house around 1700. The bricks were also needed for "steining" (lining the mineshaft). *Below the Landsker --Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson*

1847 *Education in Wales (The Blue Book)* **Landshipping**

Day school – On the 8th January I visited the above school. It was held in a small and wretched room part of a dwelling house and was kept by a person who had formerly been a shopkeeper, but had failed in business and therefore taken to school keeping. The furniture in the room consisted of two small benches and a plank nailed upon two upright pieces of wood to serve as a table. The master was an old man and apparently very ignorant.

David Lewis Assistant

Big House

is a country house in **Landshipping**, on the banks of the River Cleddau which was originally built in 1750 and owned by the **Owens of Orielson** who were the **Landshipping Coal Agents**. The house was constructed using stone and roof materials from an older, ruined inland mansion (near to **Clare House**). This building would have been a simple rectangular design with an entrance facing South- west, before several alterations occurred. The final alterations occurred in 1830 by architect **William Owen**. **Owen** added a third storey to the western wing and moved the entrance to the North facade, between two bows that were added at the same time to look out over the River

Cleddau. His design was inspired by **Slebech Hall** and **Picton Castle**. The house remained occupied until the late 1800s when it fell into disrepair and by 1890 it was a ruin. However the cottages at the rear remained lived in until the 1970s.

In 1922 the **Landshipping** Estate, including Big House, was sold at auction.

A document from 1857 described Big House as having Bed Rooms, Hall Parlour, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Nursery, Library, Servants Offices, Range of Stabling, Coach House, Saddle Room & Granary Over Yard, External walled Garden, Orchards, and a wood set in nearly 6 acres.

Landshipping Gardens

The earthwork remains of formal gardens associated with **Landshipping** House lie to the immediate south-east of the site of the old house. The immediate topographical context is that of gentle to moderately sloping ground, falling from about 34m to 15m above sea level over a distance of about 280m.

The recorded remains comprise plots of rectilinear cultivation beds, some of which lie on artificially raised terraces and others forming a pattern of chevrons, a group of enclosed tree mounds, a raised walkway and four excavated ponds. These all lay within the scheduled area which includes one of two walled gardens. A second walled garden adjacent to the first was not measured, though some nearby earthworks, possibly referring to the old house, were recorded. The field to the immediate east of the scheduled area was also surveyed in order to record some amorphous earthworks here; their relationship to the gardens is unclear and they may refer to later buildings. All the earthworks now lie within fields enclosed by walls, demolished or partly demolished, and banks. The disposition and character of the earthworks are best appreciated by using the site plan in conjunction with aerial photographs.

The garden walls, two ponds and boundaries are depicted on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XXXIV, sheet 3 (1888 and 1907).

1700 Landshipping Brick Making

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Brick fields Kentiker Hill

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows a 'Kilns', and possibly a dwelling or the drying sheds adjacent to the northern edge of the enclosure. There is a large clay pit adjacent to the foreshore with a drain. Modern aerial photography shows the area largely under tree cover, but All Wales LiDAR confirms a large area of shallow scoopings around the works (particularly to the south-east).

Names connected with Landshipping

Owen Sir Hugh of **Landshipping** 1663 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* – but also **William Scourfield** for the same year.

Owen Sir Arthur Bart MP and **Lord** Lieut. Of **Landshipping** – of the **Orielton** Family son of **Sir Hugh** second Bart married **Emma** daughter of **Sir William Williams** Speaker of the House of Commons during reign of **Charles II** ----1707 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Owen Arthur "1714, 1722" **Landshipping Sir** Bart -seat contested by **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny**Members of **Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire** - .

Owen William 1747 **Landshipping** son of **Sir Arthur Owen** **Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire** -

Owen Arthur 1710 **Landshipping** but replaces on petition after contest **Members of Parliament** for **Pembroke** District of borough's -

Sutton John Maule 1872 **Landshipping** **County Magistrates** of **Pembrokeshire** - .

Dally John August 3rd 1830 of Millbank 16 killed **Landshipping** Colliery owned by **Sir John Owen** Firedamp explosion **The Cambrian Newspaper**

Eynon Martha 12 Nov 1834 born **Landshipping Pembrokeshire** died 22 May 1923 **Logan** Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the **Chimborazo** Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married to **Reese, David Lewis** on 17 Apr 1855 at On board the "Chimborazo" **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Eynon Mary Ann 16 Feb 1837 born **Landshipping Pembrokeshire** died 21 Nov 1922 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the **Manchester** Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **Burgoyne, Edward** on 7 Mar 1861 at Brynmawr, Wales **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Eynon Thomas 21 Sep 1832 born **Landshipping Pembrokeshire** died 24 Feb 1902 Kemmerer Lincoln County Wyoming Buried in Coalville, Summit County, Utah Married to **Evans, Elizabeth** on 23 Dec 1854 at Tredegar, Monmouthshire **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Eynon Thomas August 3rd 1830 of **Landshipping**, 19 killed **Landshipping** Colliery owned by **Sir John Owen** Firedamp explosion **The Cambrian Newspaper**

John Roger August 3rd 1830 of Weston, 17 killed **Landshipping** Colliery owned by **Sir John Owen** -- Firedamp explosion **The Cambrian Newspaper**

Owen Hugh 1645? 2nd Baronet 1664 married spouse **Anne Owen** **Landshipping&Orielton** son of **Sir Hugh** and Katherine1678-81**Orielton** MP also from 1689-91 High Sheriff **Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen Katherine 1671 widow of **Sir Hugh Owen** **Landshipping &Orielton** granted six farms by her son **Sir Hugh Owen** died 1698 memorial StTwynnels Church **Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen William 1745, April 18.**Catherine Scourfield**, spinster, and **Judith Scourfield**, spinster, both of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**,**William Owen** of **Landshipping**, esq., and **John Laugharn** of Pontvane, esq.,**William Scourfield** of **New moat**, esq., brother of the said **Catherine** and **Judith Scourfield**. Release of a messuage and lands called Middle House

otherwise Canol y dref in the hamlet of **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, and messuages and lands in **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Rees David	August 3rd 1830	of Weston, 20 killed Landshipping Colliery
owned by Sir John Owen --	Firedamp explosion	<i>The Cambrian Newspaper</i>

Rees John	August 3rd 1830	of Weston, age 24 killed Landshipping Colliery
owned by Sir John Owen --	Firedamp explosion	<i>The Cambrian Newspaper</i>

Lawrenny

[Originally notes written for **Mr. Jones**. Churchwarden of **Lawrenny Church** and the congregation who always gave me such a warm welcome when I preached there.]

Lawrenny. Cr.1190. Gir. Camb. Leurrenni, -eni. 1603, **Lawrenny**. The first syllable is W. Llawr, 'floor, bottom.

If an earlier building existed here, all trace has gone; the present mansion was erected by

Mr. Lort Phillips

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Lawrenny

– Expanding village designated as one of two “rural centres” in Local Development Plan. Resident population is boosted by a substantial number of visitors who use moorings, chalets and caravans located at **Lawrenny Quay**. Facilities at The **Quay** include a chandlery, boat yard, public house and seasonal café and in the village a Sports and Social Club, Store (social enterprise), community Hall and **Independent** youth hostel.

The 12th century **Church** with its four-storey tower gives marvellous views across the river to **Carew Church**, has many interesting features including a Norman font and two squints. The squints have been there since the Middle Ages to allow people to see the altar during mass. The south transept was built in the 14th or early 15th century, and housed the stone figure of a knight, identity unknown. The effigy was later moved and the tomb of **Hugh Barlow** now rests in its place. The chancel is where the gentry from **Lawrenny Castle** would sit; their entrance was linked to the **Castle** by a private path.

1872 Lawrenny

On a fine elevation further down the **Haven**, and commanding extensive views both of the wooded country around and of the creeks of the estuary, is the castellated mansion of **Lawrenny Park** (**Mrs. Lort Phillips**), an imposing and conspicuous structure.

Castle Gardens

This is a largely nineteenth century landscape, in which survive a grand mid-19th cent terrace and other garden features and plantings, associated with a lost house. The terrace offers spectacular views over the estuary to the south. There is also an earlier walled kitchen garden on the site.

This garden is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XXXIV, sheet 14 in 1888, when it had relict hedge lines, parkland, a massive kitchen garden, terraces and carriage drives. The houses in the village were also then quipped with gardens. By (1908) the main garden was probably the same, but there had been development in the village. **RCAHMW**

Lawrenny is a village in the community council ward of **Martletwy**,

It sits on a peninsula of the Cleddau estuary upriver from **Milford Haven** where it branches off towards **Cresswell** and **Carew** Rivers and is in the **Pembrokeshire** Coast National Park. **Lawrenny** provides most of the central rural facilities for the **Martletwy** ward, including a shop, mobile post office, cricket and football clubs, village Hall and **Church**.

The village extends down to the Estuary to **Lawrenny Quay** half a mile from the centre, where there is a busy yacht station (at which I once worked as a shipwright and boat builder) and Caravan Park. Historically, the community developed around fishing, boat building and as a staging point coal from **Creswell** and for quarried limestone extracted from quarries upriver.

It also played a role in the **Second World War** as a base for Walrus seaplanes and a training centre, known as **HMS Daedalus II**, operated by the Fleet Air Arm.

It is now a popular yacht station and marina. Some of the holiday developments are not particularly attractive. The remains of **Lawrenny Hall** were pulled down just after WW2 but there are marvellous views from what would once have been a terraced garden over the Cleddau. There is a footpath from the Yacht Station up through the woods and over past the old Hall site down to the **Church**.

1847 Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847

–No resident clergyman – Main employment Agriculture wages 1s 6d per day or 8d with food. The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

1867 Lawrenny Church (St Caradoc) June 29th 1867 Arch Camb 1888

This is rather a large **Church** and situated just within the grounds of the park. It has a nave with north and south transepts, chancel, and western tower. The tower is a fine one of the kind, tall and well proportioned has battlements and four short pinnaced and corbel table below it. A square turret at the north east with slit lights, belfry windows of two plain obtuse lights. On the west side a square headed Perpendicular square window of three lights. The tower is vaulted below, and opens to the nave by a plain arch. It has one string course, and the base rather swells out; there are no buttresses. The interior is rather too much modernised and that done too soon; there are regular new pews, and a new plaster ceiling. The transepts open to the nave by plain, wide, pointed arches. The chancel arch is round, and very plain. On the north side is one of the **Pembrokeshire** squint passages from the transept into the chancel, but the entrance from the transept is closed. In this is a sepulchral effigy under an arched recess crocketed. The effigy has been cross-legged, but the lower part is terribly mutilated; the right hand on a sword. The windows are all modern; those at the east end and in the north transept are Fair Decorated. The south transept has a large monument to the **Barlows**.

There is a stone bracket in the north wall of the nave, and a rude recess near the north door. The font has a square bowl of cushion shape, upon a cylindrical stem and a square base. Upon the east gable of the nave is a pointed Bell cot with two open arches for bells

1885

Restored chiefly according to the plans of **Mr Jackson** in 1885. Plaster ceiling taken down, and timber roof substituted, obstructions in the squint from the north transept removed, and squint from the south transept found and opened. Sedilia and piscina in good preservation, discovered behind the plaster in the chancel, and opened out. Also three lancet windows opened in the chancel

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Caradoc** 1923 **RCAM & Glynne** , Notes **Arch Camb** 1888 V v 137.

The **Church** consists of chancel 27 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft, south transept 12 ½ ft square and western tower 21ft by 20 ft; though now of cruciform appearance, it probably was not planned as such. The south transept, known as the **Lawrence Chapel**, is an addition, doubtless intended to receive the tomb of the 14th or early 15th century **Lord** of the manor, of which the sculptured figure has been removed to another part of the **Church**. The north transept communicates with the chancel by a passage built across the angle, as in so many of the churches of this county. The south transept has a small plain squint. In the chancel are double sedilia with Earl English trefoiled heads, a piscina similarly

arched, and a plain aumbry. The Chancel arch is low and roundheaded. The roofs and windows are modern. The font basin has been redressed, but may be of the Norman period. The tower of four storeys, the lowest being rudely vaulted, is a good example of the local style –visited 6th March 1923

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* – *Mike Salter*

The chancel arch looks Norman but the chancel with several original openings is late 13c and the transepts and nave doorways are also of that period. The squint between the north transept and the chancel has a recess containing the effigy of a cross-legged knight of c1300. There is a double bellcote over the chancel arch but a west tower was added in the 16c. The porch and the vestry are Victorian.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

From the earliest date it was appendant to the manor of **Lawrenny**. In 1594 being then in hands of the **Wogans** of **Wiston**. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

This **Church** was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the **King** at £8, the tax payable being 16s. -

(*Taxatio.*) Laurennny Rectoria—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione **Johannis Wogan** armigeri unde **Johannis Wogan** est sector habens ibidem mansionem et glebam Et valent fructus bujus beneficii per annum xiiij vj viij d. Inde sol' in visitacione o r dinar I a et tercio an rto 2 ij d. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracioni-bus annuatim vs. Ixd. Et remanet **Clare** £12 19s. 11d.

Inde decima 26s. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Lawrenny** R. (**St. Caredog**). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. Quolibet anno, **John Wogan**, esq., 1535; **Lewis Barlow**, esq., 1723; **Hugh Barlow**, esq., 1751; **Elizabeth Barlow**, widow, 1780. yearly value, £45 **King's** Books, £13. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Lawrenny Church was restored in 1885. - (*Arch. Camb., Ser. V., Vol. V., p. 137.*) On 9 June, 1896, a faculty was granted for the erection of a new porch to **Lawrenny Church**.

1843 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Lawrenny, a parish in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, 5 miles NNE from **Pembroke** containing 422 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a branch of **Milford Haven** over which it has a ferry and comprises a large portion of enclosed and well cultivated land. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified and in some parts enriched with noble plantations. **Lawrenny** Hall the ancient seat of the late **Hugh Barlow** esq., who represented **Pembroke** and its contributory boroughs in eight successive parliaments and now a ruin, is beautifully situated on a point of land between **Milford Haven** on the west and a wide creek branching from it to the north east towards **Creswell** bay, the demesne, which is so-extensive with the parish is embellished with a rich variety of scenery presenting an agreeable contrast of wood and water; and the luxuriant groves which shaded the ancient mansion are still seen in every point of view embosoming the venerable **Church** which formed an interesting and highly picturesque object in the views from the Hall. This fine estate is entailed in the family of **Lort Philipps** of **Haverfordwest** esq.. Limestone both for building and to be burned for manure abounds in this parish; and the quarrying and burning of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants a great number of whom are also engaged during the winter season in dredging for oysters which are found here in great abundance and conveyed principally to the London Market, in boats from Chatham and Rochester, for the loading of which the coast affords every facility.

The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's** rated in the **King's** books at £13 and in the patronage of **Mrs. Barlow**. The **Church** dedicated to **St Caradoc**, is a venerable cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture with an elegant square embattled tower which is seen to great advantage from almost every side rising above the rich foliage by which the body is concealed. In a sepulchral Chapel belonging to the family of **Barlow** is a splendid monument to the memory of the late **Hugh Barlow** esq., consisting of an altar tomb of variegated marble, on which is placed an elegant sarcophagus of White marble, bearing the family arms of **Barlow** and **Crespigny**; this monument was erected by his widow, who was of the latter family and who also placed in the Chapel two superb vases of alabaster, four ft. in height, supported on pedestals of White marble.

There is a place of worship for **Wesley Methodists**.

This is one of the four parishes to which Dr **Jones** bequeathed in 1698 considerable property for the relief of decayed housekeepers and the apprenticing of children with a discretionary power to his executer and brother, the **Rev. William Jones**, to whose memory a handsome mural tablet has been erected in the **Church** of this place to add other parishes; the portion assigned to **Lawrenny** from the produce of this charity is about £30 per annum, appropriated pursuant to the directions of the testator. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure of £171 2s.

Church St Caradog tall tower (grade A listed building).

Sites of Historical Interest **RCAM**

Lawrenny Quay

The **Quay** was built in the 18th century to provide easier access for seagoing vessels. It measures some 190m in length and has a stagger in its wharf frontage as its eastern end. Coal and limestone was brought to the **Quay** from **Cresswell** and the **Williamston** quarries in barges and transhipped. It was the landing place for ferries across the **Daugleddau** and **Carew** River, and shipbuilding was also undertaken here. Oysters were also exported from here. This hub of maritime activity is reflected in the 1841 census which lists 15 watermen, 12 mariners, 3 shipwrights, 6 apprentice shipwrights and a ferryman. Eventually the development of larger **Quays** further down the river and the decline of the coal and limestone industries, meant the end of trading from **Lawrenny**. The **Quay** continues in use with an all-states-of-tide landing stage and a yacht hauling out station on the former site of seaplane base .

Pier

A harbour arm with a small rectangular 'ruin' is shown on OS 1st edition 25in. The remains of an L-shaped pier stone are still visible today on modern aerial photography. **RCAHWW**

Lawrenny Ferry Seaplane Base;Royal Naval Air Station

The only visible evidence for this marine base consists of the seaplane slipway. Although, a blister type hangar, a concrete parking area and Nissen huts were originally constructed nearby.

Event and Historical Information:

This seaplane base was used by a Seaplane Training Squadron (764 Squadron) from May 1941, although it was not officially commissioned until 1 February 1942. Accommodation and administration was provided within local cottages and Nissen huts. Westland Walruses were the main type of seaplane being accommodated. These were supplemented by Sikorsky Kingfishers towards the end of 1942. In 1943, Sea Otter spotter planes were added. The squadron was disbanded on 24 October 1943 and the station was placed into care and maintenance until officially closed in 1944.

Longstone **RCAM**

On a field of **Newton** Farm formerly stood an erect stone which, having fallen down, was destroyed in living memory by blasting – visited 6th March 1923

Little **Castle** Ton; Big **Castle** Ton **RCAM**

Two fields on Tedion Mountain. The names are still current but their origin is unknown –visited 6th March 1923

Laurennny in Milford Haven L Morris 1743

Here large ships take in Coal and Culm, which are brought them in barges from **Cresswell**, and they may lie here safe in three fathoms at low water; but the place will be inevitably spoiled in a few years unless persons in power will take care to prevent vessels throwing their ballast out in the channel.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

Lawrenny Quay, once a busy inland port. The little village has a tall towered **Church** dedicated to **St Caradog**, Anthracite coal was exported from **Cresswell Quay**.

John Jones M.D in 1698 bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families and for apprenticing poor children of the parishes of **Lawrenny**, **Cosheston**, **St David's** and **Lampeter Velvrey**, now producing a considerable sum annually which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes.

Henry Lort of Prickeston, brother of **Sir Roger Lort** of **Stackpole**, was Sheriff in 1653; his grandson, **John**, in 1723, and his great-grandson, **John**, in 1775. This last **John** married **Dorothy**, daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, and from the marriage of their daughter **Elizabeth** with Dr. **George Phillips** of **Haverfordwest** come the present family of **Lort-Phillips** at **Lawrenny**. The younger sister of **Elizabeth**, **Anne Lort**, married **John Meares** of **Eastington**, who was Sheriff in 1800.

Names Connected with Lawrenny

Clergy CCED

Rectors

1312	John de Hotham
1408	Robert Daldene
1408 May25	John Marler
1487	David Mant
1493 June 27	Hugh Lloyd
1536	Thomas Wogan

1554 Oct11	John Saunders
1620 September 26	William Dolbyn
1623 Mar 6	Oliver Thomas
1661 Jan 16	John David's
1663 May 21	William Jones MA
1688 July 11	Robert Lloyd
1712 Apr 7	William Bowen
1722 Oct 30	Rowland Gwyn
1731	Hugh Thomas
1733 Jan 6	George Stokes MA
1751 Dec 9	John Bowling MA
1757 Sep 19	Thomas Ayleway
1763 Dec 16	John Voyle
1768 Jan 8	William Holcombe MA
1777 Jun 11	Hugh Michael Owen MA
1780 Apr 15	John Jorden MA
1808 Aug 23	John Hunter Humphreys LLB
1852 Feb 18	Owen Tudor Henry Phillips
1894 May 4	William Jenkins
More Mathias	1543 Laurennny <i>PRO223/423</i> Churchwarden
Thomas Thomas	1543 Laurennny <i>PRO 223/423</i> Churchwarden
Richard Hoon	1851 Lawrenny Parish Church Church Warden
Hearth Tax 1670.	
Barlow Lewis, esq..	Lawrenny H
Gwyther Henry	Lawrenny H

Leach William	Lawrenny	H
Jones Jone	Lawrenny	H
Proute Jenkin	Lawrenny	H
Hill David	Lawrenny	H
Prise Jenkin	Lawrenny	H
Smith Lewis	Lawrenny	H
Smith David	Lawrenny	H
Lewis Richard	Lawrenny	H2
Jones William,	clerk Lawrenny	H2
Evan Lewis	Lawrenny	H
Barlow'Lewis, esq.	of Lawrenny	H9
Prothro Stephen	Lawrenny	H2
Evans Margrett	Lawrenny	P
Lewis Anne	Lawrenny	P
Powell William	Lawrenny	P
Pearce Phillipp	Lawrenny	P
Lewis John	Lawrenny	P
Hanley Roger	Lawrenny	P
Gnebett Phillipp	Lawrenny	P
Hellier Jane	Lawrenny	P
Sumers Margaret	Lawrenny	P
Ganett David	Lawrenny	P
Hill Margrett	Lawrenny	P
Adam David	Lawrenny	P
Garrett Henry	Lawrenny	P
Howell Arnold	Lawrenny	P

Howell Griffith	Lawrenny	P
David Gwenlllyan	Lawrenny	P
Moore Hugh	Lawrenny	P
Morris William	Lawrenny	P
Lloyd Jenett	Lawrenny	P
Rogers John	Lawrenny	P
Day John	Lawrenny	P
Gibb William	Lawrenny	P
David John	Lawrenny	P
Evan Moris.	Lawrenny	P

Barlow John of Lawrenny 1705 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Owen Arthur "1714, 1722" **Landshipping Sir Bart** -seat contested by **John**
Barlow of Lawrenny **Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire** -

Phillips George Lort 1860 **Lawrenny Park** **Members of Parliament** for
Pembrokeshire - .

Barlow Hugh 1747 **Lawrenny Park** formerly **Owen.** **Members of**
Parliament for **Pembroke** District of borough's

BarlowHugh "1790, 1796" **Lawrenny** **Members of Parliament** for **Pembroke**
District of borough's - .

Adam David 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March –**George Lort Phillips** of DupleDale **Isabella**
Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster **John Hensleigh Allen** of Cresselly, esq.. **Seymour**
Phillips Allen of Cresselly, esq., **Henry George Allen** of Lincolns Inn, esq., **George Roch** of
Butterhill, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the
Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the
marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Ayleway Thomas 1757 Sep 19 **Rector Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Barloe John 1593, September, 1 **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of
John Wogan of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., and **William**
Kettle of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.,**John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **George**

Barlowe, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech**-- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Elizabeth 1764, July 19-September. 3 dispute between **Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow** of **Lawrenny** and **William Trevannion**, esq., touching the boundary of **Minwear** wood in the parish of **Newton**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Hugh 1803, Dec. 30 **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** esq., **David Protheroe** of **North Newton**, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called **North Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Hugh 1753, Nov. 16 **Alexander Elliot** of **Earewere**, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq., **John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Willams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow William 1560 – 1636 commenced the **Lawrenny** line.

Barlows of Lawrenny

Barlow William 1612 of **Criswell** (**Christwell – Creswell**) He was a member of the **Slebech** family and married **Elizabeth** the daughter of **John ap Rhys** of **Rickeston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1612

Barlow Lewis 1640 of **Criswell** (**Cresswell**) son of **William Barlow Sheriff** 1612 – **High Sheriff** 1640

Barlow Lewis 1667 of **Criswell** (**Cresswell**) 1667 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Barlow John 1686 of **Criswell** (**Christ's well**) **Cresselly** 1686 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Barlow John 1705 of **Lawrenny** 1705 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny** married **Owen Wyrriot** of **Nash** He was **Pembroke Mayor** 1729, 40 53

Barlow Sir John 1681 of **Minwear** (son of **George Barlow** by **Joan** daughter and co- heiress of **David Lloyd** of **Kilkiffeth**) 1681 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Barlow Anne 1728 **Lawrenny Nash Langum** parish daughter of **Barlow John** and **Owen Anne** spouse **Owen Wyrriot** (cousin) *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton. WWHR* 1915

Barlow Anne 1844 died **Lawrenny** daughter of **Champion de Crespigny Philip** MP spouse **Barlow Hugh Owen** 1844 *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton*.

Barlow Dorothy 1718c **Lawrenny Pricaston** dau of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse **Lort John** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton*.

Barlow Elizabeth 1780 widow Patron **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Barlow Hugh pre 1718 **Lawrenny** son of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse1, **Skyrme Anne** spouse 2 **Owen Elizabeth** 1737. **Pembroke Mayor** d 1761 was MP 1751 Patron **Lawrenny Church** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons, Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton. WWHR* 1915

Barlow Hugh -9-Sep1797 --**Davies Rebecca Jeffreston** Spinster, employed turning druke of air pit in Timber **Croft** field in **Jeffreston** belonging to **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor, instant death, stander was cause of death and owned by **Thomas Phillips** of **Jeffreston** *Inquest report*

Barlow Hugh 27-May1799 **Gibbs Owen Jeffreston** Collier, Furzey Park pit property of **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him *Inquest report*

Barlow Hugh 1806 tithes of **Jeffreyston** and right to dig for coal. Late **Lawrenny Hall**. MP A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 S **Lewis** 1843

Barlow John 1718 died **Lawrenny High Sheriff** 1705 **Anne Owen** was second wife **Owen Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.**

Barlow Lewis 1641 & 1668 **Cresswell & Lawrenny** High Sheriff spouse **Owen Mary** .1681 Aug 6 died **Lawrenny H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* Gefreston H2 **Narberth** Hundred and a mill Gefreston H **Narberth** Hundred **Lawrenny H 9 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670 *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton*

Barlow Lewis 1723 Patron **Lawrenny Church** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bowen William 1712 Apr 7 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR* 1915

Bowling John 1751 Dec 9 MA Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

de Carew Elizabeth (apparently **Sir John** died in 1362, leaving second wife), who had the manor of **Lawrenny** as part of her dower.

Daldene Robert 1408 May 25 On 25 May at **St David's** he admitted **Sir Marler John** chaplain to the parish **Church** of **Lawrenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Robert Daldene** last rector of the same on the presentation of **Denys Sir Gilbert** Knight true patron etc. of the right of the presenter etc. and to induct him if the inquisition warranted this And he instituted him in the person of **Halle John** his **Proctor** as rector of the same

David Gwenlllyan 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids John 1661 Jan 16 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Day John	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
de Hotham John	1312	Rector Lawrenny Church	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
de Lawrenny Wyot <i>Bishop St Davids</i>	1326	Free Tenant <i>Lantefey</i>	<i>Extent of the lands and rent of the</i>
Dolbyn William	1620 September 26	Rector Lawrenny Church	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Evan Lewis	1670	Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Evan Moris	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Evans Elizabeth George on 26 Nov 1831	about 1801	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	Married to Eynon, <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Evans Margrett	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Eynon Frances -Fanny	12 Apr 1820	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	died 9 Jun 1868 at sea Married to Purser, Francis on 11 May 1839 at Lawrenny, Pembroke, South Wales <i>Mormon</i> <i>Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Eynon George Benson Cache Utah	about 1800	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	died 21 Sep 1874 Married to Evans, Elizabeth on 26 Nov 1831 at Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire, Wales <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Eynon James <i>for Pembrokeshire</i>	31 Mar 1793	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	<i>Mormon Records</i>
Eynon John Victor Teton Idaho	30 July 1832	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	died 6 May 1908 Married to Lewis, Eliza on 15 Dec 1856 at Cardiff, Glamorgan Wales <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Eynon Louisa 1898 Teton Fremony Idaho	17 Feb 1822	born Lawrenny Ferry Pembrokeshire	died 4 Jan Married to Clark, Israel Justice on 24 Nov 1851 at Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Eynon Martha Charles, Bear Lake, Idaho	10 Sep 1829	born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire	died 12 May 1908 St. Married to Hunt, Daniel Durham on at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Ganett David	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Garrett Henry	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibb William	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibb William	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gnebett Phillipp	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Gwyther	Henry	1670	Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Halle	John	1408 25 May	Proctor Church of Lawrenny	
Hamilton	William	Sir 1761?	Lawrenny 1st wife Catherine Barlow of Slebech only daughter and heiress of Hugh Barlow WWHR 1915	
Hanley	Roger		Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax 1670
Hellier	Jane	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hill	David	1670	Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hill	James	12-Jun1799	Lewis Benjamin Jeffreston Collier Cooks Grove pit in Redberth belonging to James Hill of Lawrenny Ferry headstone fell on top of him Inquest report	
Hill	Margrett	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell	Arnold	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell	Griffith	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Humphreys	John Hunter	1808 Aug 23	LLB Rector Lawrenny Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Jenkins	William	1894 May 4	Rector Lawrenny Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Jones	Jone	1670	Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jones	,William	1713 clerk, born in the parish of Lawrenny gave £476 the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of their town apprentices. Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board 1713		
Jones	William	1670	clerk Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Leach	William	1670	Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Anne	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	John	1670	Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis	Richard	1670	Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lloyd	Hugh	1493 June 27	Rector Lawrenny Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons.
Lloyd	Hugh	1493 26 June	chaplain parish Church of Lawrenny.	
Lloyd	Robert	1688 July 11	Rector Lawrenny Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons

Lort Phillips ----- Lawrenny Park

Hugh Barlow MP died in 1809 and the old **Lawrenny Hall** was pulled down

Lort John great grandson of **Henry Lort** of Prickeston married **Dorothy**, daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, and from the marriage of their daughter **Elizabeth** with Dr. **George Phillips** of **Haverfordwest** come the present family of **Lort -Phillips** at **Lawrenny**.

Lort-Phillips John 1840 of **Lawrenny Park** married **Augusta** daughter of **William Ilbert** of Bowrings Leigh Devon died 1840

Lort-Phillips George d1866 of **Lawrenny Park** JP MP for **Pembrokeshire** 1860-1866 **High Sheriff** 1843 son of **John Lort-Phillips** inherited from his father in 1840 and remainder of his estate from **Sir William Owen Barlow** Bart who whom he was heir-at-law about 1852 - Rebuilt **Lawrenny House**

Lort-Phillips Isabella Georgiana widow of **George Lort-Phillips** of **Lawrenny Park** only daughter of **Allen John Hensleigh** of **Cresselly** by his wife **Seymour Gertrude** third daughter of **Seymour Lord Robert** son of the **Marquess of Hertford**.

Lort-Phillips Isabella Georgiana 1866 was married to **George Lort-Phillips** and inherited in 1866.

Lort-Philipps George *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1843

Lort-Phillips George 1841, March –**George Lort- Phillips** of DupleDale,**Isabella Georgina Allen** of **Cresselly**, spinster, **John Hensleigh Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq.,**Seymour Phillips Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Henry George Allen** of **Lincolns Inn**, esq., **George Roch** of **Butterhill**, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the **Middle Temple**, **London**, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lort- Phillips George 1852, April 17 .**George Lort Phillips** of **Ashdale**, esq.,**Lionel Oliver** of **Inner Temple London**, esq.. Covenant for the production of title deeds of **North Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lort-Phillips George 1845-50 later of **Lawrenny**

Mant David 1487 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Marler John 1408, May 25 On 25 May at **St David's** he admitted **Sir John** Marler, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of **Lawrenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Robert Daldene**, last rector of the same on the presentation of **Sir Gilbert Denys**, Knight, true patron etc. of the right of the presenter etc. and to induct him if the inquisition warranted this. And he instituted him, in the person of **John Halle**, his **Proctor**, as rector of the same. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Moore Hugh 1670 . **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Morris William 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Mors David 1569/70, Feb. 25 of **Lawrenny**, Husband-man. Grant of a messuage and two acres of land in **Mynwere Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Morse William 16 February 1757 **Carew** Yeoman Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Expedition lying in **Lawrenny** Creek. **Carew** Verdict Guilty **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Nant David 1487 31 January rector parish **Church of Lawrenny** leave of absence 3 years.- **Nant David** died by 1493, 26 June. On 26 **June** in **Carmarthen** Priory **Sir Hugh Lloyd** , chaplain, was admitted by **Sir Thomas** prior there vicar general of the Rev. father whilst he himself was engaged in distant parts, to the parish **Church of Lawrenny** and instituted in the same then vacant by the death of **Sir David** Nant last rector there, on the presentation of **John Wogan** of **Wiston** the true patron.

Owen / Barlow Mary 1612 **Orielton Creswell & Lawrenny** dau of **John** and **Dorothy** spouse - **Lewis Barlow**

Wogan William 1625 died **Wiston** had 12 children died at **Lawrenny** spouse - **Sibyl Owen**

Barlow Lewis 1641 & 1668 **Cresswell & Lawrenny** High Sheriff spouse - **Mary Owen**

Barlow Lewis 1681 Aug 6 died **Cresswell & Lawrenny** left issue spouse - **Mary Owen**

Owen\Barlow Anne wdw 1718 after **Lawrenny** spouse - **Thomas** Cornwallis

Barlow Hugh 1718 pre **Lawrenny** son of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse- 1 **Anne Skyrme**

Owen Anne 1718 pre **Orielton Lawrenny** dau of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** spouse - **John Barlow**

Barlow John 1718 died **Lawrenny** High Sheriff 1705 **Anne** was second wife. Spouse - **Anne Owen**

Barlow Anne 1718c **Lawrenny** **Nash, Langum** parish dau of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse - **Wyrriot Owen** (cousin)

Barlow Dorothy 1718c **Lawrenny** **Pricaston** dau of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse - **John Lort**.

Barlow Hugh 1718c? **Lawrenny** son of **John Barlow** and **Anne Owen** spouse - 2 **Elizabeth Owen**

Owen Elizabeth 1736 marr 2 **Orielton Lawrenny** dau of **Sir Arthur & Emma** wdw **W. Owen** spouse - **Hugh Barlow**

Barlow Hugh 1763 died **Lawrenny**

Owen William spouse - **Elizabeth Owen** 1775 Apr 11 born Port Mahon Minorca
---**Lawrenny** son of **William Owen** (B. Gen)**Anne Tripp** unmarried

Owen\Owen\Barlow Elizabeth 1788 Nov died **Lawrenny** dau of **Sir Arthur** and **Emma**
twice widowed spouse - **Hugh Barlow**

Owen\BarlowEmma 1788 Oct died Bath **Lawrenny**, Dublin dau of Col **John Owen**
and **Anne Owen** spouse - **Hugh Owen\Barlow**

Owen\BarlowHugh 1789 **Lawrenny** son of **Wyrriot Owen** and **Anne Barlow**
spouse - 1**Emma**, 2 **Anne**

Owen\BarlowHugh 1809 Jan 23 died **Lawrenny** age 79 spouse - 2 **Anne Barlow**

Owen William (8th Baronet) 1817 Middle Temple **Lawrenny** inherited title on
death of his uncle unmarried

Colby\Owen Anne 1823 Apr 11 died **Orielton**, -**Lawrenny** -Bath,- London. spouse - **Sir**
Hugh Owen

Owen (8th Baronet) **Sir William** 1844 Aug 5 -**Lawrenny** changed name to **Owen Barlow**
Owen Barlow (8.Bar) **William** 1851 Feb 25 died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London -last
baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried

Barlow Anne 1844 died **Lawrenny**

Owen Anne 1718 pre **Orielton Lawrenny** daughter of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh**
spouse **John Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen Barlow 1718 **Lawrenny** spouse **Anne** wdw **Thomas Cornwallis Pemb**
Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen BarlowEmma died1788 Oct lived Bath, **Lawrenny**, Dublin daughter of Col **John**
Owen and **Anne Owen** spouse **Hugh Owen Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen BarlowHugh 1789 **Lawrenny** son of **Wyrriot Owen** and **Anne Barlow** spouse
1**Emma** 2 **Anne Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen BarlowHugh 1809 Jan 23 died **Lawrenny** age 79 spouse 2 **Anne Barlow Pemb**
HistVol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen BarlowWilliam 1851 Feb 25 8th Baronet died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried **Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen Barlow 1718 **Lawrenny** spouse **Anne** wdw **Thomas Cornwallis Pemb**
Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen BarlowEmma died1788 Oct lived Bath, **Lawrenny**, Dublin daughter of Col **John**
Owen and **Anne Owen** spouse **Hugh Owen Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Owen Barlow**Hugh** 1789 **Lawrenny** son of **Wyrriot Owen** and **Anne Barlow** spouse
1**Emma** 2 **Anne Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.**

Owen Barlow**Hugh** 1809 Jan 23 died **Lawrenny** age 79 spouse 2 **Anne Barlow Pemb**
Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow**Mary** 1612 **Orielton** spouse **Lewis Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of**
Orielton.

Owen Barlow**William** 1851 Feb 25 8th Baronet died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried **Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.**

Owen Barlow 1718 **Lawrenny** spouse **Anne** wdw **Thomas** Cornwallis **Pemb**
Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Hugh Michael 1777 Jun 11 MA Rector **Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire**
Parsons. Owen Wyrriot

Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny** married **Wyrriot**
Owen of **Nash** He was **Pembroke Mayor** 1729, 40 53

Owen Wyrriott 1753, Nov. 16 .**Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his
spouse ,**Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq.,**John Lort** of
Prickerston, esq., and **William Willams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the married
articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his spouse to the former's estate in the parishes of
St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Pearce Phillipp 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .**

Powell William 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Prise Jenkin 1670 **Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Protheroe David 1803, Dec. 30 of North **Newton. Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall**
esq.,**David Protheroe** of North **Newton**, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease of the messuage and
lands called North **Newton. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Prothro Stephen 1670 **Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

ProuteJenkin 1670 **Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Purser Francis born 3 Nov 1816 **Cosheston Pembrokeshire** died 9 Oct 1898 Hyde
Park Cache Utah married to **Eynon, Frances** on 11 May 1839 at **Lawrenny, Pembroke, South**
Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Richard Hugh 16 February 1757 **Lawrenny** Yeoman Offence Theft from a ship
of barley and wheat from The Exhibition lying in **Lawrenny Creek. Carew** Verdict Guilty
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Robert Daldene 1408 25 May died **Church of Lawrenny .**

Rogers John 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Saunders John 1554 Oct11 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Smith David 1670 **Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Smith Lewis 1670 **.Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Stokes George MA 1733 Jan 6 Rector **Lawrenny Church** 1740 Apr 3 rector **Cosheston Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 P284.*

Sumers Margaret 1670 **Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred** *Hearth Tax .*

Thomas Hugh 1731 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas John 1606/7 Feb 10 **Lawrenny**, Husbandman, leased from **Philip Picton** of **Martletwy**, yeoman a messuage and lands in the fields of Scollock in the parish of **Ambleston**, together with 10 Kine, 4 oxen, 60 sheep, 2 horses, a mare, a cart bound with iron, a plough with iron, and two pairs of harrows with their teeth, for five years at the yearly rent of £13 6s, 8d, "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Thomas Oliver 1623 Mar 6 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Walters James 6 June 1800 **Jeffreston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. Prosecutor a cripple. **Lawrenny** Prosecutor **Prickett John, Lawrenny**, labourer Guilty. Verdict Guilty to the value of 8d - partial verdict *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Walters James 1 July 1800 **Lawrenny** Labourer Offence Theft of food, butter and Bread , a wooden dish and a piece of horn. **Lawrenny** Prosecutor **Thomas William**. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Whitta William 20 August 1782 **Lawrenny** Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale to attend at private sessions. **Narberth** Prosecutor **Reynolds Lewis** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 16 February 1757 **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Expedition lying in **Lawrenny Creek**. **Carew** Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Wogan Johauris? 1534 armigeri patroni **Yerbeston .Johannis** armigeri presentation **Lawrenny Church** *Valor Eccl 1534.*

Wogan John 1493 June 26 patron parish **Church of Lawrenny** .

Wogan Thomas 1534 **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.* 1536 Rector **Lawrenny Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Wogan William 1625 **Wiston** had 12 children died at **Lawrenny** spouse **Sibyl Owen** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Llanychaer (Treletert)

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Llanychaer, a village and a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**. The village stands on a branch of the river Cleddan 7 miles NW by N of **Clarbeston road** r. station, and 9 N by W of **Haverfordwest**; and has a post office under **Haverfordwest**. The parish comprises 2,216 acres. Real property, £1,440. Pop., 511. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the **Lettards**. Heathfield Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of **Llanfair-Naut-y-Gof**, in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £387., Patron, the **Lord** Chancellor. The **Church** is good, and contains an effigies of a **Lettard**.

Strip village, aligned generally east-west, home to a number of sites including Parc moat barrow , Pen dre barrow and Saron Chapel. The village sits within an extensive surviving open field (strip) system with probable medieval origins. Well preserved, fossilised, Medieval open-field strips to north, south and east of village. Recorded on **RCAHMW** aerial photographs.

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 15th September 2009.

A long village (with its axis running across the A40) to the north of **Haverfordwest**. Once a Norman manor ruled by one **Letard**, by all accounts a very unpleasant **Fleming**. The village is very similar in form to **Cosheston** in the south. At one time an important cattle Market, **Llanychaer** owes most of its growth to the railway era, with the junction of **Pembrokeshire**'s two **Fishguard** lines just to the north of the village.

Letterson Lettardston or Llanychaer 1839 Lewis

LETTERSON, LETTARDSTON, or **Llanychaer**, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (N.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 498 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the family of **Lettard**, to whom the parish anciently belonged, and who gave the advowson of the living to the commandery of the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem** which had been founded at **Slebech**, in this county. The parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike-road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**. It comprises 2219 acres, of which 263 are common or waste land. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and in certain places somewhat picturesque; the distant views embrace an extensive tract of finely diversified and richly cultivated country. In the vicinity are some handsome seats and pleasing villas, and within the parish is Heathfield Lodge. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove annexed, rated in the **King's Books** at £12. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; present net income, £387. The tithes of Letterson have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and there is a glebe of twenty-seven acres, valued at £27 per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Giles**, is not remarkable for any striking architectural features. The rectory-house was lately rebuilt by the incumbent, under the provisions of **Gilbert's** act of parliament, and is a handsome edifice. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**, a day school, and two Sunday schools. On a common near the road are several tumuli, supposed to be sepulchral.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The **Church** of the vill of letard (**Llanychaer**) was granted to the **Knights of St John of Jerusalem**; that is to say to the preceptory of **Slebech** by Yvo the son of Letard. - **Bishop Anselm's**

Confirmatory charter.

In 1594 the **Church** was in the hands of the Crown. - (**Owen's Pem.**)

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Becard, no doubt a mistake for "**Letard**," this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £14 13s. 4d. for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being £1 8s. 4d. - (**Taxatio.**)

Leeston.—Doctor **Leyson** rector ibidem ex collacione pre ceptoris de **Slebeche**. - (**Valor Eccl.**)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':-**Letter-stone** alias **Tre Lethert R. (St. Giles)** with **Llanvair** Chapel (**St. Mary**). Pens. Praeceptor. **Slebeche**, 8s. Prox. Quo-libet tertio anno, Visit. Archidiac. Quolibet 5s 8d. Valet in mans. Cert. terr., &c. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £40. £70. **King's** Books, £12 11s. 0d. - (**Bacon's Liber Regis.**)

The old **Church** [of **Llanychaer**] was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the one now in use. site is at present occupied by a farm house, known as Hen Eglwys. - (**Arch. Camb., Ser. V., Vol.XV., p. 185.**)

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Giles** --**RCAM** 1923

The present **Church** was erected in 1881, taking the place of one "not remarkable for any striking architectural features" (**Lewis Top Dict**) which had been built about the year 1844. It consisted of nave, chancel, and north porch; a Bell-cote over the western gable. In the south wall of the porch is fixed a pisina. Above the bowl is a cross 22 in long 12 in, the stem and arms are treated heraldically in the manner known as ragule. It may date from the 15th century. It is said to have been placed in the south wall of the earlier chancel.

The font bowl is hexagonal, the basin being circular 15 ½ in diameter. It has been much damaged and restored and has had a cover. The lower part of the bowl is scalloped, giving the idea of a 15th century copy of earlier ornament. Close to the font is a much worn effiegy of a female which in **Fenton's** day was inserted "in the chancel wall of the humble edifice" It is probably of late 14th or early 15th century date. visited 16th **June** 1915

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales – Mike Salter 1994.

St Giles: In the **Church** of 1881 are a 14c female effigy, a 15c piscine and a 15c hexagonal font with scallops.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire –Timmins 1895

Llanychaer ;

noting a curious piscina in the **Church**, and an effigy which long passed muster as that of **St. Leotard**, its founder.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Llanychaer (St. Giles, perhaps St. Silin). — An **Elizabethan** Chalice much damaged and repaired and not now used. The only Mark is the maker's. Here again the upper band around the bowl is formed of the conventional intersecting foliated strap-work, the lower enclosing the inscription "POC VLVM + ECLESIE + DE + LETERSTOWN".

The knop in the middle of the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines and under the bowl and on the foot is a belt of vertical line moulding. Height, 6 in. ; diam of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in.

A Credence Paten bearing the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard with maker's Mark Lo for **Seth Lofthouse** ; diam., 8 in. ; weight, 13 oz. In the centre is the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays.

Beneath is inscribed "Presented to the Parish of **Llanychaer** by the **Rev George Harries**, the Rector 1846".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Saron **Baptist** 1851 **Benjamin Owen**, Minister, Good Hope Built 1828, rebuilt 1869, 1884 and 1903 The present Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type Still open 1998 **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Wesleyan Methodist Erected in 1813. 1851 **Isaac Jenkins**, Minister, **St David's**

Horeb Ind Chapel, Treletert built in 1901 in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan, still open Dec 2006 **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Mamre **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1843, modified in 1864 and rebuilt in 1909. The present Chapel, dated 1909 was designed by architect H.W. **Evans** of **Solva** and builders D.H.**Thomas** & Son of **Llanychaer**. It is built in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s to 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor although **Mr C Matthias** of **Lamphey** Court does make a contribution.

Village School

This schoolroom is large enough for the neighbourhood. There are only one desk and four benches in the schoolroom.

The principal supporter of the school is **Charles Matthias** esq., of **Lamphey** Court near **Pembroke** who pays £6 a year for teaching poor children of the parish.

The master spoke English tolerably well. He had been a prisoner in France for nine years, and while a prisoner he acquired such information as he possesses.

The scholars are farmers, mechanics, and labourers children.

The master said that a great many parishioners are too poor to pay the smallest sum for their children's education. January 14th 1847. **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Names Connected with Llanychaer

Clergy CCED

not given,	1579	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Lloid, Rowland	1579	Rector	
Prichard , Thomas	1625	Rector	
LLewis, John	1661	Rector	
Williams, Morgan	1661	Rector	
Williams, Morganum	1662	Rector	
Jones, Evanus	1683	Rector	
Jones, Evanus	1688	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1691	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1692	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1714	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1716	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Rice, Johannes	1716	Rector	
Thomas , David	1717	Curate	
Rice, Johannes	1717	Rector	
Lewis, David	1719	Curate	
Rice, Johannes	1720	Rector	
Price, David	1720	Curate	

Price, David	1728	Curate	
Rice, Johannes	1730	Vac	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1730	Rector	
Davies, Thomas	1745	Vac (Death)	Rector
Bowling , John	1745	Rector	
Laugharne, William	1748	Stipendiary Curate	
Harries, George	1753	Rector	
Bowling , John	1753	Vac	Rector
Mathias , John	1759	Curate	
Jordan , John	1783	Disp (Dispensation)	Rector
Harries ,	1784	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Jordan , John	1784	Rector	
Jordan , John	1784	Rector	
Bowen , David	1788	Curate	
Jordan , John	1804	Prebendary Rector	
Bowen , David	1804	Curate	
Jordan , John	1804	Rector	
Edwards , William	1808	Rector	
Jordan, John	1808	Vac (natural death)	Rector's
Edwards, William	1827	Vac (Natural death)	Rector's
Harries, George	1827	Rector's	
Harries, William	1828	Stipendiary Curate	
Llanychaer Parish Church	1851	George Harries,	Rector
.....			
Allen Charles Hugh	1872	Llanychaer	County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire
Harries John Henry	1872	Heathfield Llanychaer	County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

Ap Rees David ap Eavan 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Charles Bowen of **Rickeston** Hall Married **Bowen Elizabeth** daughter of **John Bowen** esq.. Their only surviving son

Allen Charles Hugh 1831 esq. of Priskilly Forest nr **Llanychaer**– JP for **Pembrokeshire** born at **Haverfordwest** married in 1856 **Saunders Mary** Youngest daughter of **Saunders Thomas Richard** of **CLifton** Bristol and has three sons and a daughter. The eldest son was

Allen Charles born 1857

Beavan John 1 July 1781 **Llanychaer**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault.
Llanychaer, Prosecutor **Rees Michael** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Beavan William 1 July 1781 the younger, **Llanychaer**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **Llanychaer**, Prosecutor **Rees Michael** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Evan 1670 **Llanychaer** H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Griffith 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen John Griffith 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryan Richard 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Cautington Griffith 1337 was also appointed archdeacon of **Carmarthen** a few years earlier. He is the **Griffith** who, the Golden Grove Book says, sold **Eglwysrw** to **Robert Martin**. In 1337, he appointed ap **Griffith Jordan** his attorney, to give **Robert Martin, Lord** of **Eglwysrw**, seisin of 14 acres of land in Clunperveth , he is called in the document archdeacon of **Carmarthen**, and it was signed at Trewilym, the family seat. **Griffith** was a great benefactor to the holy **Church**. In 1332 there was an enquiry whether it would be to the damage of the **King** or any other person if **Griffith** granted to **Bishop Gower**, to enable him to pay £10 yearly to his chaplains to perform divine service in his hospital of **St David** at Swansea, the manors of Clementston (Treglemais) , Nantgone, and Lettardiston (**Llanychaer**) , and other tenements , it was found that it would not, and that the lands in question were held of the **Bishop** and were of the yearly value of £11 , it was also found that there remained with **Griffith** and **William**, his co- parcener, the manor of Trefnogh in Pebediog, held of the **Bishop**, and of Nantgwyn, in **Kemes**, held of **Audley James Lord**, and that these manors were worth 100s. yearly. *The Golden Grove Book* makes **Griffith** to have had a son.

David Evan 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Griffith 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gambold William 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian . His son, **Bishop Gambold** in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of **John Walter**'s 's English-Welsh, Dictionary , states that he was born 10 Aug. 1672 , 'of reputable parents' who destined him for the **Church** and gave him good schooling. He was according to some records a a burgess of **Cardigan** in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern **Cardigan** But according to Foster Alumni Oxon. he was

eighteen, 'pauper puer,' son of **William Gambold** of **Cardigan** , when he matriculated at **S. Mary Hall** , Oxford , 23 May 1693 . He migrated to **Exeter College** in 1694 , but there is no record of graduation. On 1 Dec. 1709 he became rector of **Puncheston** with **Llanychaer**, Pems. , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov. 1707 he was keeping school at **Llanychaer**. **William Gambold** 's wife was **Elizabeth** , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of **Llanychaer** but her surname is not known. He had five children **John** the eldest born 1711, **William** born. 1712 or 1713 **Hector** born 1714 the third son, **George** and **Martha**. His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest

George **John** 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries George Jordan 1865 of Heathfield **Llanychaer** and Priskilly married **Susannah Caroline Skrine** daughter of **Henry Skrine** of Warleigh Somerset He died 1865
--- son and heir **John Henry Harries**

Harris John Hill 1839 esq. of Priskilly Forest owner Heathfield Lodge **Llanychaer**
A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis

Harry Richard 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell **Catherin** 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell **John** 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hunter **Thomas** 26 July 1817 alias **Thomas Hunton** **Llanychaer**
Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from a hedge, Prisoner aged 46, probably not from **Llanychaer** as he is described by one of the Witnesses as a stranger, **Llanychaer**
Prosecutor **Thomas William** , Verdict Guilty, Punishment 3 months imprisonment
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830,

Hyer Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Evan 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James **Robert** 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James **Thomas** 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John **William** 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1834-1887 , **Baptist** minister and author, born at **Llanychaere, Pembrokeshire**, manifested at an early age a taste for preaching, and when delivering his trial sermon at Caersalem, Dowlais, gave unmistakeable evidence of his subsequent powers. He went from Dowlais to **Haverfordwest College**, and in 1858 took charge of the **Church** at Llanuwchllyn and the newly- formed **Church** at Bala. After remaining there about four years, he became pastor of the churches at Brymbo and Moss, near Wrexham, where he laboured with signal success for eight years. In 1871, he accepted a pressing call from Felinfoel, near Llant-lly, a **Church** of nearly 600 members, where he ministered earnestly and faithfully till his death sixteen years later. **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

Jones William brother in law of **John Harris** Heathfield Lodge **Llanychaer** *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 S Lewis

Lacy Mary Trecoon “lately deceased who left by will £10 per annum for the maintenance of a school free to the poor children of the parishes of **Llanfair** and **Llanychaer**
Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

Lewis Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Leyson ? 1534 Doctor rector **Llanychaer Church** **Valor Eccl.**

Llewhelin Gilbert 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Llewhelin Morgan 1670 **Llanychaer** H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lloyd Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Mathias William 27 March 1828 **Llanychaer** Labourer Offence Theft of a watch from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner aged 46, **Llanychaer** Prosecutor **Owen Richard**, otherwise **Owens**, , Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Meyler Peter February 1787 **Llanychaer** Farmer Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge across it. The new road thus formed by the prisoner, being more suitable than the old, was accepted. No indictment. **Llanychaer** Prosecutor **Thomas , Henry** Yeoman Punishment Fined 6/8d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Meyler Peter 1 March 1787 **Llanychaer** Farmer Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge, bank or ditch across it. **Llanychaer** Prosecutor **Henry Thomas** , **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morice David 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Powell Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Richard Howell 1670 **Llanychaer** H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Richard Morris 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rotherough Thomas 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Rowlands William 1 July 1781 **Llanychaer** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault.
Llanychaer Prosecutor **Michael Rees** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Thomas Benjamin 1815 **Llanychaer** Offence Assault on **Michael George**, servant to **John Harries**, No indictment, **Llanychaer** Prosecutor **John Harries & William George**, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Thomas John 1670 **Llanychaer** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas John 1670 **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Morgan 1670 junior **Llanychaer** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas	Morgan	1670	Llanychaer P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Owen	1670	Llanychaer P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	William	1670	Llanychaer H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	William	1670	Llanychaer P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	David	1670	Llanychaer H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Howell	1670	Llanychaer H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	John	1670	Llanychaer P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	Ezekiel	1 st July 1781	Llanychaer Yeoman Offence Riot and assault
Llanychaer	Prosecutor Rees Michael	<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830</i>	
Williams	Morgan	1670	clerk vicar of Llanychaer H3 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams (14 Chas II p19 Mo 232) Camb 1886	Morgan	1664? Mar 15	Letherstone Clk Rector of Letherstone co Pembroke <i>Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch</i>
Wood Samuel		26 July 1817	Llanychaer Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from a hedge, Prisoner aged 19, probably not from Llanychaer as he is described by one of the Witnesses as a stranger, Llanychaer Prosecutor Thomas William, Llanychaer , carpenter , Verdict Guilty, Punishment 3 months imprisonment <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts</i> <i>1730-1830,</i>

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

Castle Bucket Defended Enclosure 1 mile NNW of **Llanychaer**.

This is the remains of a defended hill slope enclosure. It consists of a circular bank with traces of two short banks extending northwards – probably the remains of an annex. There is no sign of an outer ditch, and the interior has been two severely ploughed for there to be any upstanding remains of huts. It has been suggested that this may not have been a defensive site but the remains of an earlier prehistoric ritual site.

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

The Pendre Tumuli

Fenton alluding to these tumuli says :-

On an open common skirting the road exactly opposite to this village, there are two tumuli, and another, the largest, just within an enclosure, on the edge of it to the right; on the left side of the common there were, till within these few years, in an enclosed field, three upright stones (Meini Hiion, placed triangularly and bedded in a pavement, perhaps with reference to the three neighbouring tumuli as if here the heroes in them might have fallen. One of these stones has been removed for a gate post and the other two overturned, the largest about 10ft long (*tour p340*) The tumuli stand in an almost exact north and south line, with about 100yds between each; they are bisected by the high road. The second mound is rather larger than its fellows. It has been slightly dug into from the summit, but with no apparent result. Of the upright stones mentioned by **Fenton**, there are no indications, nor any tradition of their removal. They appear to have stood about 600yds directly east of the mounds. The field immediately to the north of the tumuli is called “Parc cerrig hirion” doubtless with reference to the monoliths –visited 20th October 1914.

Llanychaer I Barrow RCAHMW

One of 3/4 barrows in a linear cemetery, this was, c.22.5m in diameter and 1.2m high, excavated 1806 & 1946, an urn having been reported here earlier. The 1946 excavation revealed the postholes of a somewhat irregular palisade c.18m in diameter, a feature off-centre within being described as a 'fire hole'.

The mound has been built upon and no trace is said to remain. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 26.09.03

Llanychaer II Barrow RCAHMW

One of three or four barrows arranged as a linear cemetery, this was a mound c.65' in diameter and 6' high, with a central depression 16' in diameter.

Excavation in 1946 revealed a palisade 52-3' in diameter, with a near central urn cremation in a slab-lined pit. Three secondary urn cremations were also found, two within cists, the other accompanied by a pigmy cup.

Reported as built upon, with no trace remaining.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 07.05.02

Llanychaer III Barrow RCAHMW

One of 3/4 barrows, this monument, c.33m in diameter and c.1.5m high was excavated in 1961. The earliest feature was an embanked stone circle, 12m diameter internal diameter, over which was raised a kerbed barrow, c.31.5m in diameter. An urn and cremation & a shallow pit containing charcoal, were associated with the embanked circle.

The barrow was last reported as being, 'so mutilated that it is virtually destroyed' (1966). No trace of this feature visible on AP

RCAHMW J.Wiles 26.09.03

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

Parc moat

A mound standing at the south east corner of the village Green in a field known as Parc moat. Its base circumference is about 300ft, and its present height 4 ft. The mound has been much disturbed within living memory especially on its southern slope, and its substance used for land leveling.

Lieut Colonel W.Ll. Morgan F.S.A., suggests that this work may have been “an intermediate stage between the motte and a ringed entrenchment'. It is close to the **Church**.

There can be little doubt that it represents an earthen motte-**Castle** in the last stages of decay – visited 16th **June** 1915.

Parc moat Mound **RCAHMW**

A mutilated and partly ditched, steep sided, flat-topped mound, 18m in diameter and 1.8m high. The site has been interpreted both as a **Castle** mound, or ringwork, and as a round barrow. As a barrow it is compared with others recorded nearby, however these are not ditched. Possibly a multi-period site. **J.Wiles** 07.05.2002

Heathfield **RCAHMW**

Partial cropmark of curvilinear defended enclosure, sited towards northern end of field overlooking stream valley, recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 14th July 2003. **T. Driver**. 04.10.2005

Gwaun Terrace Pen-dre

Low earthwork of an embanked stone circle later incorporated into a barrow, thought to be a possible Neolithic henge. Recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance.

Fenton, R , 1811

Grimes, W F , 1951 Prehistory of Wales

Williams, GH , 1984

Savory 1963

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 17th Feb 2011.

Little Newcastle

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

Little Newcastle, a mean, unkempt village, presenting few attractions for the wayfarer. At *Little Newcastle* was born a certain **Bartholomew Roberts**, who, about a century ago, made some noise in the world as a successful filibuster. In company with his fellow-countryman **Howel Davies**, as big a rascal as himself), this notorious freebooter sailed the high seas arrayed in priceless silks and jewels galore — as pretty a pair of desperadoes as ever hoisted the skull-and-crossbones flag, or Graced the yardarm of a man-o'-war.

1839 *Little Newcastle Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Newcastle (LITTLE), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from **Haverfordwest**; contains 431 inhabitants. It derives its name from an ancient mound near the **Church**, called "the **Castle**," and its distinguishing epithet of Little from the inferiority of this fortification to a much older and more extensive work of the same kind, at a short distance from the village. The parish comprises a moderate tract of land, by far the greater part inclosed and cultivated, the remainder being stony, barren, and unfit for tillage, especially the northern portion of it, which is hilly. Fairs are held in the village on May 6th and July 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £54; patron, **T. Morse**, esq.; impropriator, the **Rev. T. K. W. Harries**. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Peter**. A **Church** Sunday school is held; and there is a place of worship for **Baptists**, with a Sunday school held in it. Near the village is a spring designated Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in **St. George's** Channel, nine miles distant; the water is said to be efficacious in coughs, and in diseases of the eye.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St David**? *RCAM*

This **Church** was entirely rebuilt in 1870. The original font has been redressed. It is octagonal in shape; the diameter 22 inches, that of the circular basin 17 ins. It has been covered, marks of the hinge being visible – visited 28th October 1914

NB According to **Dugdale** in the grant to Pille Priory the **Church** is described as dedicated to **St David**

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Peter**?

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

According to **Richard Davies** "*Nineteenth Century Church Reconstruction*" *Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society* Vol 6 1994/5

The ecclesiastical history probably dates back to the Celtic period but the first definite records appear at the end of the 12th century. The medieval **Church** of that time probably consisted of a nave, chancel and north aisle. Later the north aisle became ruinous and so the north arcade blocked off just leaving the nave and the chancel. In 1811 **Fenton** described the **Church** as being of the very meanest fashion although repairs had been carried out in 1807. This may have been when the north aisle was partly re-erected. By 1835, when the **Rev Peter Davies Richardson** was appointed Perpetual curate, the **Church** was in a "thorough dilapidated state" It would appear the materials used in the 1807 refurbishment were "of bad quality." The total seating capacity of the **Church** was 35.

Rebuilding work started in August 1842 with the parishioners, while it was going on, having to go the **Church** at **St Dogwells**, but the money ran out. Work had been started without the plans being submitted to the Incorporate Churches Building Society so the **Church** technically did not qualify for a grant but, even so, the building was largely completed by 1843 and reopened on the 12th May. According to the form the **Rev Richardson** filled in the **Church** "excluding chancel was 32 feet long 30 ft wide and 12 ft high inside. It had no gallery, no tower and no spire but it had a Bell-cote". The door was almost in the middle of the north wall and flanked by two windows directly opposite the present churchyard gate. The pulpit was against the south wall with a reading desk flanked by two windows.

By 1870 the **Church** was again in a dilapidated estate and had to a comprehensive restoration which completely altered the appearance of the building.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Little Newcastle (S. David)— An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover measuring in height 6 in. and 1 in. respectively. The only Mark found is SSS' cover is inscribed the date " 1577 ". The shape and ornamentation correspond exactly with the **Amroth** examples. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "- POCVLVM « ECLESIE « DE * NEWCASTELL ". The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter. Both pieces are in a beautiful state of preservation.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Beulah [**Baptists**, 1808]. Built 1808, rebuilt 1874 & 1887, restored 1910. Still open 1998. Beulah **Baptist** Chapel is located around 1/3rd of a mile outside the village of **Little Newcastle** where **Baptists** are recorded as early as 1697. The original aim for the congregation was for a modest building, but **John Evans** of Rynaston persuaded them to go for a more ambitious structure, and played a prominent part in raising the necessary funds. Dying before the work was completed, his mantle was taken on by a **Mrs Martha Griffiths** of Wolfscastle who paid for the erection of the gallery.

The first Chapel was completed in 1808, the opening sermon preached on Easter Monday. This was built in the long-wall form. The **Church** was incorporated in 1823 with 135 members released from Llangloffan. It was rebuilt in 1874, and again in 1887 and restored in 1910. This was major reconstruction work carried out by the architects **G Morgan & Son** of **Carmarthen** and builder **Daniel Thomas**, and was due to the efforts of the minister **Jacob John**. Baptisms took place in the nearby River Angof. In the early 20th century the Chapel went into decline and had to rejoin with Smyrna in 1927. In May 2014 there was only 1 member and the Chapel due to close in the very near future.

The current Chapel is of stone, built on the gable entry plan type in the Arts and Crafts Style. The façade has a hooded door inscribed "1808 BEULAH 1910" above which is a stepped, flat-headed tripartite window containing small panes of leaded green glass. Side elevations are lit by two storeys of flat-headed windows.

The interior contains a small vestibule with a leaded glass window containing leaded coloured glass in Art Nouveau motifs, and two doors with leaded glass panels and lights above through to the main interior. This has a simple platform pulpit behind which is a match boarded pulpit arch with a winged pediment surmounting it. The seditious, pews and gallery front are similarly simple in their use of match boarded panelling. The gallery pews are raked, being only two levels of pews to the

sides and five to the rear.

RCAHMW, May 2014

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was granted by **Adam de Rupe** to Pill Priory, and in the grant it is described as the **Church of St David of Newcastle**, but in *parochiale wallicanum* it is ascribed to **St. Peter**. Its annual value including the glebe was in 1535-6 stated to be £40 - (*Valor Ecc.*)

In 1594 it was in the hands of the Crown as being part of the possessions of that priory. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1536 the rectory of **Newcastle** and **Rupe [Roch]** was leased to **Edward Lloid** of the Household for 21years. - (*State Papers.*)

The tithes of **Little Newcastle** were in 1645 owned by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**, Pems. Bart. who was MP., for **Haverfordwest** in 1640. **Sir John** had been taken prisoner at the capture of **Hereford** in December 1645 by **Col. Birch**, the parliamentary commander and was imprisoned in the Compter, Southwark. **Sir John** alleged that he had not been in arms against the Commonwealth but had arrived in **Hereford** three week before his capture, and was waiting there for a pass from the wife of Major General **Laugharne**. This defense however proved of little avail, and **Sir John** was fined £1230.

On 31 May, 1649, the inhabitants of **Newcastle** in **Kemes** petitioned the Commonwealth for an augmentation for their minister, their maintenance being only £4 a year, so that they could not procure any godly and able minister to reside amongst them. **Sir John Stepney** held the tithes, which were worth £20 on 18 **June** 1649, **Sir John's** fine was reduced to £530 provided he settled £70 yearly on certain rectories. - (*Compound. Papers.*)

On 13 Jan., 1845, the benefices of **Little Newcastle** and **St. Dogwells** were united under an Order in Council.

On 8 September., 1870, plans for the rebuilding of the **Church of Little Newcastle** were approved by the Chapter. - (*Chapter Acts.*)

Names connected with Little Newcastle

Clergy CCED

Thomas , John	1762	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Curate
Rees , David	1762	Perpetual Curate	
Rees , David	1763	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Curate
Davies , David	1763	Perpetual Curate	
Rees , William	1769	Curate	
Rees , James	1782	Perpetual Curate	
Rees , William	1782	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Curate
Evans , Morgan	1788	Curate	
Rees , James	1804	Perpetual Curate	

Davies , Michael	1816	Stipendiary Curate
Harries , George	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , James	1835	Vac(<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Davies Richardson , Peter	1835	Perpetual Curate

1851 **Little Newcastle** Parish Church "**Little Newcastle** is now consolidated with the adjoining Parish of **St Dogwells.....**"**Peter David Richardson**, Perpetual Curate

1929 St Mary & St Peter (Little Newcastle) Incumbent and Curates; D Morgan

Bevans Margaret 26 July 1828 **William Bevans Ambleston**, Labourer Charged with Murder of **Margaret Bevans** by poisoning her porridge and broth with arsenic. Prisoner aged 51. **Little Newcastle , Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Barti Ddu --**Little Newcastle**

An extract from "**The Maritime Heritage of Dyfed**". National Museum of Wales ISBN 0 7200 0268 0

" The smuggling activities of the men of **New Quay** and Penbryn pale into insignificance however when compared with the exploits of Dyfed's most famous pirate - Barti Ddu or Black Bart.

Born in 1682 in the village, **Bartholemew Roberts** was perhaps one of the most successful pirates of all time, and is reputed to have been first to hoist the Skull and Crossbones flag, universally recognised as the dreaded Hall-Mark of pirate vessels.

He first went to sea at the age of thirteen, serving in naval vessels during the war of the Spanish Succession, and after a number of years on board slaving vessels, he joined the crew of the Royal Rover, a pirate vessel in 1719. Within a few months, the captain of this vessel was killed in an engagement, and such was the esteem with which the crew already regarded **Roberts**, that he was made captain. Within a short period of time he sailed down to Brazil, and in the sight of forty Portugese men o'war, captured the prize vessel, Sagrada Familia, bearing a cargo worth about two and a half million pounds in present day terms.

This was to be the first in a series of daring raids and actions that returned a fortune in excess of eighty million pounds for **Roberts** and his crew by 1721. Despite his fierce reputation, **Bartholomew Roberts** had a number of beliefs and habits not usually associated with the accepted image of a pirate captain. He was a strict tee-totaller and Sabbatarian, and allowed no gambling nor prostitution on board his vessels. When engaging his intended prize, he appeared on deck dressed in a crimson coat and breeches to the accompaniment of a band that sailed everywhere with him.

This flamboyant character ultimately met his end however off **St Lopez** in January 1722, where he was confronted by H.M.S. Swallow commanded by Captain Chaloner Ogle. Ogle, who had been given a particular commission to seek out and destroy pirate vessels, hoisted the flag of a Portugese merchantman, and **Roberts** moved in for the prize. As he came alongside, Ogle opened fire, and the pirate captain, conspicuous in all his finery, was killed in the first exchange. His crew, utterly demoralised by the death of their captain, surrendered, and many were later hanged.

So ended Black Barty's life as a pirate, a life that he is said to have described as he lay dying a '..... a merry life, and a short one' " [**Pat Sewell 19.4.2000 D**]

David Morgan 1694 Yeoman **Little Newcastle** emigrated before 1694---- Quaker--- Immigrated to Pennsylvania **Glenn's Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania**

de Rupe Adam c1200 **Roch Little Newcastle Church** granted to Pille Priory **Church of St Kewit de Steynton** granted Monastery of Pill Pems — **New moat Church** foundation charter to Pill Priory Acc to *charter25 Edw I n 8 Pembrokeshire Parsons Dug monastic*

Gilbert de Valle 1234 also granted to **Fitz Martin Nicholas Lord of Kemes** pleas of theft and murder in all his lands in **Kemes** except *Little Newcastle*

de Valle Robert 1268 the last of the male line who was one of the leading men in **Pembrokeshire** in the reign of **Edward I** He was a witness to the **charter of wallensis** and to the Precelli charter of **Nicholas Fitz Martin** in which last he is described as a Knight" He had bought land at *Little Newcastle* of **Isabella** the wife of **Roger the Carver** and there is extant a bond by **Isabella** for the quiet enjoyment of the land by the **Lord Robert de Valle** under a penalty of one hundred pounds of silver and excommunication by the **Lord Bishop of St David's** "

John Moses 1 October 1781 **Llanych** Overseer of the poor Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to support **Elizabeth Jones** and her children, her **Husband George Jones** , *Little Newcastle*, militiaman, having substituted for **Edward Jenkins**, who had been balloted for the quota of Llanych-- **Llanych** Prosecutor **Martha Mathias, Thomas Richard & John Rees Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

John Thomas 23 February 1797 *Little Newcastle* Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the Kingdom. On examination 'some of the French...observed a great many more than three hundred soldiers he the said **Thomas John** replied that half were women with red flannels'. Prisoner spoke English. **John Reed** of **Llanwnda**, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted **Llanwnda** Prosecutor **Richard Foley**, deputy clerk to the crown. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloid Edward 1536 lease *Little Newcastle* Rectory *State Papers*.

Morgan David 1694 farmer *Little Newcastle* emigrated to Pennsylvania before 1694 Acc to *A History of Quakers in Pembrokeshire* by **Stephen Griffith**.

Owen David 6 February 1821 **St Lawrence** Labourer Offence Poisoning his spouse **Owen Margaret** with intent to murder her by mixing copperas with 'guts' which had been prepared for her, Prisoner aged 28, **St Lawrence** Prosecutor **Reynolds, Martha Little Newcastle, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Robert Mary 24 August 1766 *Little Newcastle* Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of a male bastard child of **Morgan Mary** , *Little Newcastle*, widow, by throwing him against the ground. *Little Newcastle* Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Roch Adam late 12c **Roch Castle** -founder of family was **Adam**, who founded Pill Priory at the close of the 12th century in the general words at the end of his charter he gives the churches of all the lands he had acquired he must have added considerably to the family acres, for he gives to **St. Mary** , **St. Budoc**, and the order of Tiron, the land on which the Priory was built, other lands in **Roose** and at **New moat**, and the churches of **St. Cewydd** now **St. Peter** at **Stainton**, **St. Mary** of **Roch** **St David** now **St. Peter** of *Little Newcastle*, and **St. Nicholas** of **New moat**.

Seaborn Lettice 24 August 1766 Alias **Lettice Sober Little Newcastle** Married Offence Infanticide of male bastard child of **Mary Morgan, Little Newcastle**, widow, by throwing him against the ground. **Little Newcastle Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Smith John 10 July 1830 **Little Newcastle** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor, **Maria Salmon** and **David Williams**, Prisoner aged 24, **Little Newcastle** Prosecutor **Vaughan Thomas**
Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Sir John Stepney of **Prendergast**, Pems. Bart., The tithes of **Little Newcastle** were in 1645 owned by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**, Pems. Bart., who was MP., for **Haverfordwest** in 1640.

David John	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Margaret	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Thomas	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan David	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan Edward	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan Morgan	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan Phillip	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan Thomas	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Evan Thomas	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Thomas	1670	Lt Newcastle	H2	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jeffery Edward	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John Sibell	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John Thomas	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
John Watkin	1670	Lt Newcastle	H2	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis David	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan William	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Owen John	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Rayad James	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
Richard Griffith	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax

Richard	Griffith	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Richard	James	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Robert	George	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Symyns	John	1670	Lt Newcastle	Colston	H3	Kemes	Hundred Hearth Tax
Thomas	Evan	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Owen	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
William	Watkin	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes	Hundred	Hearth Tax
.....							

The State of Education in Wales 1847

The Parish of **Little Newcastle** –**Mrs Bevans** School. The Rev. P D **Richardson** Curate, pays for the cottage in which this school is held. It is in good repair, and there are plenty of benches, but no desks, except planks lent by the farmers, which are used as desks. The room is far too small to accommodate the scholars. The Rev. **Mr Richardson** spoke very highly of the master. The school has been the means of doing much good already. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers. The school was closed for the holidays, and would not reopen for a fortnight. The master was from home. January 11th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

A single storeyed, single-roomed building with small entrance porch in gable-end. Appears to be annotated school on OS 1/2500 First Edition.

Sites of Interest ---- RCAM

Colston Cromlechau

About ½ mile south east of **Little Newcastle** village on the farm of Ffynnonau is a small but perfect cromlech, and on its south side the ruined remains of a second. The first cromlech is separated from the road to Beulah bridge by a fence which is carried over the mound on which the stones are placed. The capstone measuring 82 in by 75 in with a thickness of 37 in, is supported on three short stone pillars. The structure stands east and west. The stones of the second cromlech were broken up about the year 1815. This is said to have had a “room under it”. Endeavours were made to remove the ring of stones around the cromlechs; a sufficient number yet remain to show that the mound had a base circumference of some 350ft. About 50 yds due south of the cromlechs is a pointed stone standing 40 in above ground, which may have been connected with them. The existing cromlech is usually spoken of as “the Altar” – visited 28th October 1914.

Castell Pentre

A semi circular enclosure 500 yds south east of Pentre farmhouse, and half a mile north west of **Little Newcastle** village; the high road forms the chord of the arc. The rampart 400ft in length, is best preserved on the north side where its height is 6ft, with a fall of 10ft to a 10ft ditch. The interior is level. To the south of the existing rampart and closely adjoining it, is a strong spring, with a slightly sunken trackway leading from enclosure. On the further side of the road are traces which suggest the possibility of this having been a circular work.-- visited 30th October

1914.

Summerton Camp

The following account is by **Lieut.- Colonel W.Ll. Morgan R.E., F.S.A.,**

“ This work is one of the most difficult to classify, as either it has been much destroyed, or else the defenses when at their best must have been of the most feeble description. It consists of an oval enclosure and circular keep, situated on the mountain side, with the ground sloping upwards to the north, and protected to some extent by a steep slope to the south. The outer enclosure is 310ft by 250 ft, and a rampart to the north against the Hill is 7ft high with a 10ft fall to a ditch 5ft deep. To the south it is 2ft high, with 7ft fall to a ditch 2ft deep. The inner enclosure or keep is 120ft in diameter; the rampart is 3ft with 6ft fall to a ditch 4ft deep; the inner rampart to the north is thus 4ft lower than the outer. An entrance for both is to the east, and the outer enclosure has a further entrance to the west leaving a terrace between the two enclosures.”

Although possessing many of the features of a Romano-British earth work,

this camp is probably of Norman origin, and its wooden defences having decayed, the earthen foundations of the keep are all that remains of a once formidable work – visited 30th October 1914

New Castle

In the centre of the village adjoining the parish **Church** is a mound which has been much tampered with. It is grassgrown, and its surface is somewhat irregular. The summit diameter varies from about 150ft from east to west to about 100ft from north to south. The height is about 10ft. The ditch is obliterated. The dry summer of 1914 revealed signs of stone foundations beneath the soil. To the west of the mound are indications of the **Bailey**, too faint to permit of further description. In close proximity to the work is a strong spring. This is doubtless the site of the New **Castle** built in the 12 century by **Adam de Rupe** – visited 28th October 1914.

Ffynnon Olden

A never failing spring about 500 yds north west of the village; the water was formerly in repute for certain infantile ailments, but no traditions exist which exhibit it as a sacred well. The name by which it is known is probably that of a former owner or occupier of the site – visited 30th October 1914

Parc Castell

Two fields about one third of a mile north of **Castell** Pentre. The reason for the name is not apparent, there being nothing in the nature of an earthwork –visited 30th October 1914

Llandewi Velfrey,

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris**

Llandewi Velfry. 1385, P.R. Trefeandeg. 1533 - 4, Ecclesia de landewy et Tresendeg or Trefendeg. There is a Llandwiveri in Cardiganshire which represents ' **Church of St. Dewi or David.**' For 'Velfry' see **Lampeter Velfry.** ,

Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834

Llandewi Velvrey a parish principally in the hundred of **Narberth** but partly in that of **Dungledy** county of **Pembroke** 2 mile ENE from **Narberth**, containing 710 inhabitants. This place is situated in a rich and fertile valley watered by the river Taf which separates the parish from that of **Llangan** in the county of **Carmarthen**. The lands are wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation and the soil is eminently fertile. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and interesting scenery and is enlivened with several gentleman's seats of which the principal are Trewern, the residence of **John Thomas Benyon** esq. and **Henllan** the seat of **John Lewis** esq.. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of **Carmarthen** and diocese of **St David's**; the former , which is a sinecure is rated in th **King's Books** at £8 and in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of **St David's College Lampeter**; the vicarage which is discharged is rated at £7 9 4 1/2d., in the patronage of the crown; the tithes of the entire parish are equally divided between rector and vicar. The **Church** dedicated to **St David** is remarkable for the simplicity of its architecture and displays evident features of very remote antiquity; an elegant mural tablet of white marble to the memory of the late **David Lewis** esq., of **Henllan** and his youngest daughter has lately been put up in the chancel by his widow. The vicarage house has been nearly rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the present incumbent, under the provisions of an **act of parliament** commonly called the **Gilbert Act**. A school house built at the expense of the parish in 1828 is at present occupied by one of **Mrs Bevan's** circulating charity schools. The average annual expenditure of the poor amounts to £331 3s.,.

Henllan

a hamlet forming that part of the parish of **Llandewi- Velvrey** which is in the hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke** 2 miles NE from **Narberth**, containing 39 inhabitants. It appears to have taken its name signifying "the old **Church**" from a Chapel of ease which according to tradition, originally existed here. A considerable portion of the land within its limits, called "**Bishop's land**" is tithe free; and it is not improbable that, being in a detached portion of the hundred of **Dungledy**, entirely surrounded by that of **Narberth**, it was originally wholly held by the **Bishop** and that the occupiers of it did service at **Lawhaden**, the principal residence of the **Bishop's** of **St David's**. The seat of **John Lewis** esq. bearing the same name as the hamlet is pleasantly situated on an eminence within its limits. There are no remains of the ancient Chapel; but there is a place of worship for **Baptists**. In this part of the parish are two ancient British encampments, one called Cyra probably a corruption of Caerau, the other Pen Y Gaer, but no particulars of their history have been recorded. Within the last few years, a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in this hamlet, but being sold immediately on their discovery, no particular account of them has been preserved. The inhabitants are assessed for the repair of their own roads, but do not separately support their poor.

Visitation of the Archdeaconry of **Carmarthen**, 1710 **Griffiths, G. Milwyn.**

Llan Ddewi Welffri

“The **Church** & Chancell want rendring, the windows glazing, & the floor to be made plain. There are wanting an English Bible, a book of **Canons**, Homilies & Table of degrees. The Fence of the **Church**-yard to be repair'd. The Minister says that half an Acre of the Glebe has been lately taken from him against all right & without any previous proceedings at Law by **Mr John Lewis**, & that this was in the possession of the Vicar of **Llan Ddewi Welffri** till this present year 1710. Five pounds was left to the Poor of the Parish by **Dr Hensent** the late Rector, but the mony was never paid. The Minister says that 'tis reported that twas once in the hands of **Mr Meyrick** of **Carmarthen**. The Minister is resident. The Vicarage is in value about £20 besides the Glebe. The Rectory is worth about £20 . With the Vicarage he holds Llan Fallteg & Crino, this last is held by sequestration. In this **Church** there are every month two Sermons, one in **Welsh** the other in English. There are in the Parish two Families of Dissenters, one of Quakers, another of Anabaptists. The Sacrament is administred there three times a year. At Easter the Minister is at the charge of Bread & wine. At Easter there are about 30 Communicants . About 60 Families in the Parish. There were neither Minister nor Clark nor Churchwardens to be found when I visited Crino & Llan y Bydder.”

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St David. RCAM.**

The **Church** has been practically rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It comprises chancel 26 ½ ft by 16ft, nave 35ft by 18ft, Chapel 23ft by 11 ft on the north side of the chancel, with the east wall of which it aligns, south porch, and double Bell-cote above the west gable. Between the chancel and its Chapel is an arcade of two bays, the intermediate pier bearing a plain cable molding. On the south wall of the Chapel is a projecting corbel with two grotesque masks. The plain font is 22in by 20in, and the basin 16 ½ in by 16 in; the base has been restored. It bears no feature to Mark its date, but its massive size and square shape proclaim it is Norman.

Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

This benefice comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage. Formerly the two incumbents were called portioners on account of the fruits of the living being shared, although not equally between them. The patronage of the two portioners appears to have belonged to the **Lord of Narberth**.

Described as **Ecclesia de Landewy and Tresendek**, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 for tenths to the **King** at £8.— *Taxatio*.

Whether **Tresendek** was a distinct **Church** annexed to **Landewy** is an undecided question, but if it was a separate **Church**, the suggestion made by the editor of **Owen's Pem.** that **Tresendek** is possibly **Egremont**, is probably correct.

Llandewy Wylfref.—**Johannes Lewis** clericius porcion-arius ibidem ex presentacione domini de Nerbertb valet communibus annis Clare £8. Inde decima 16s.—*Valor Eccl.*

Llandewy.—**David Robert** porcionarius et curatus ibidem communibus annis percipit fructus et emolumenta ejusdem ultra sinodales et procuraciones ejusdem quolibet anno Clare £7 9s. 3d. Inde decima 14s. 11d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—**Llandewi Willfrei** alias **Uan Ddewi Velfrey**, Second Portion alias V. (**St David**). The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £38. £5 **King's Books**, £7 8s. 4d.—**Bacon's Liber Reg**

On 1st Nov.. 1893, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of this **Church**, and on 29 Oct., 1905, a faculty was granted for the erection of a memorial tablet in the **Church**.

Browne Willis mentions Chapels at **Henllan** and **Llandeilo Llwan Gwaddon**. both dedicated to **St**.

Teilo, as being subordinate to **Llanddewi Yelfrey**.—*Paroch. wall.* **Llandeilo Llwan Gwaddon** is identified as **Crinow.Owen's Pem**. Pt. I, p. 166.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Ffynnon , in Ffynnon **Baptists**, 1720. Records ; a petition by 90 members of this Chapel to incorporate Blaenconyn **Baptist** Chapel, 1846, Built 1720, modified, altered or rebuilt 1787, 1831-2 and 1850. Still open 1998

Bethel Independents, 1824. Records ; still open Dec 2006

1847 *The Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book)*

Llandewi Velfrey village School

This school is held in a schoolroom erected many years ago at the expense of the parish on glebe land. The roof is too low. The furniture consists of one table for the master, four desks, and nine benches, and the room is kept remarkably clean. It is used on Sunday to hold the **Church** Sunday school and also for one evening in the week to teach singing. The day school is wholly supported by subscriptions. The scholars pay nothing. They learn the **Church** catechism and attend **Church** on Sunday regularly. The master is not very well acquainted with English. He expressed himself anxious to go to a training establishment. He has a wife and five children. The scholars were mostly labourers children and are better acquainted with **Welsh** than English

Ffynnon Day school

– I visited this school on the 8th December. The schoolroom is built over the Chapel stable. It is a rude but not incommensurable building. On the day of my visit I found it comfortably warmed by a good fire and in a tidy state. There was a heap of fuel in one corner, and as usual, the biers of the Chapel were laid across the beams of the roof. The length of the room compared with its height and the windows being small and all one side must make it close in summer. The nearest school is in the Llandewi day school two miles off. All the children speak **Welsh** at home. Most of them are labourers children. Wages are not more than 3s per week and food. I heard the first class read from the 12th chapter of the second book of **Samuel**.

Ffynnon Sunday School

– on the 13th December I visited the above school. It was held in Ffynnon Chapel. The premises and furniture were in good repair. There was no fire in the Chapel, though the day was intensely cold. There were no books of attendance kept neither had there been a fixed superintendent for the last 12 months. The discipline of the school was superintended by the teachers co-jointly. There were only

16 present, chiefly adults. I was told by one of the teachers that the children who lived at any considerable distance from the main road could not attend, as the snow was too deep on the fields for them to walk through. A class of four boys who were reading the Testament in **Welsh** read pretty correctly. The teacher did not question them on what they read. The other class was composed of three girls who were reading the 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles in Welsh. They read very

well. The other class was composed of adults. There seemed to be a great lack of teachers I only saw one man present who took any interest whatever in the children.

David Lewis Assistant

Names connected with Llandewi Velfrey

Clergy CCED

Owen, John	1661	Vicar
Owen, Johannem	1662	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1673	Vicar
Barrow, Isaacus	1673	Rector
Barrow, Isaacum	1673	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1673	Vicar
Roberts, Nicholas	1673	Curate
Roberts, Nicholaum	1673	Vicar
Herset, Johannes	1686	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1688	Vicar
Herbert, omitted	1692	Rector
Morgan, Thomas	1707	Vicar
Roberts, Nicholas	1707	Vicar(natural death)
Harris, Johan	1708	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1711	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1714	Rector
Morgan, Thomas	1714	Vicar
Morgan, Thomas	1717	Vicar
Harries, Johannes	1717	Rector
Bradley, Jacobus	1720	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1720	Rector (natural death)
Morgan, Thomas	1720	Vicar

Eyre, Samuel	1722	Rector
Bradley, Jacobus	1722	Rector (resignation)
Evans, Johannes	1726	Curate
Morgan, Thomas	1728	Curate
Jones, Griffith	1733	Vicar
Eyres, Christopher	1743	Rector (Death)
Birch, Thomas	1743	Rector
Birch , Thomas	1766	Rector (natural death)
Darell , Edward	1766	Rector
Thomas , Rees	1768	Curate
Jones , Griffith	1775	Vicar (natural death)
Morgan , Simon	1775	Vicar
Bates , Henry	1786	Rector
Morgan , Simon	1807	Vicar
Morgan , William	1809	Vicar
Morgan , William	1809	Vicar (natural death)
Morgan , William	1816	Rector (natural death)
Bird Allen , David	1816	Rector
Griffiths , John	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Evans , William	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , William	1830	Vicar (natural death)
Jones , David	1830	Vicar

Jackson Christopher rector mixed pages from the Prayer Book with tobacco in his pipe and warned all and sundry that only the wicked welcomed the return of the **King** *Acc to Protestant Dissenters in Wales 1639 - 1689 -- by Geraint H Jenkins*

12 August 1415. Commission to Master **John** Archdeacon of **St David** and **Sir Thomas Britte**, Prior of the Priory of **Carmarthen**, to the resignation of Master **Philipp Craddok** of his **Canonry** in the **Church** of **Llanddewi Brefi** and of his prebend of **Dibewydd** in the same **Church** & to institute **Sir John Sixy** to the same. Given at PortChester.

Beck Thomas , (Bishop) 1280 founded a **College** at Abergwili and another at Llandewi Velfry

de Mortimer Sir Roger son of **Sir Henry de Mortimer -- Ralph** the son of **Gosselin** released to him six acres of land at **Llandewi** in the commot of **Wilfrey Velfrey** with the patronage of the **Church**

Harrie Phillip David 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **LLampeter Velfrey**, gent,**Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **LLampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John John Phillip 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **LLampeter Velfrey**, gent, **Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **LLampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**,*Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lewis David 1726 esq. of Vogart or **Llandewi High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Walters William 30-May1814 **St Issells** in **Llandewi Velfrey** on a wagon bringing timber down a **Hill** fell from the wagon hit a stone *Inquest report*

1670 *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Griffith	Llandewy	H
John Thomas William	Llandewy	H
Hensley John	Llandewy	H 2
Lewis David	Llandewy	H
Smyth John	Llandewy	H
John William	Llandewy	H
Kenner John	Llandewy	H3
Llewhelin Lewis David	Llandewy	H2
Thomas Katherine	Llandewy	H
Thomas John	Llandewy	H3

David John, senior	Llandewy	H
Rowland Rees	Llandewy	H
Richard Lewis David	Llandewy	H5
Thomas John, junior	Llandewy	H
Howell George	Llandewy	H2
David Evan	Llandewy	H
Griffith Lewis	Llandewy	H
Andrew William	Llandewy	H
James Edward	Llandewy	H
Richard Margaret	Llandewy	H
Evan John	Llandewy	H
Griffith William Thomas	Llandewy	H
Beynon John	Llandewy	H
Phillip David	Llandewy	H
Carnbricke David	Llandewy	H4
Owens John	Llandewy	H2
Bevan Jenkin	Llandewy	H2
Thomas Walter	Llandewy	H
Jones John	Llandewy	H2
Griffith John	Llandewy	H
Thomas Griffith	Llandewy	H
Howell Sage	Llandewy	H2
Harryes Jenkin	Llandewy	H2
Griffith Phillip	Llandewy	H
Rees Lewis David	Llandewy	H
Thomas Elizabeth:	Llandewy	H5

David John	Llandewy	H
Richard Rees	Llandewy	H
Edmund Owen	Llandewy	P
John Richard	Llandewy	P
William Thomas	Llandewy	P
Bowen Evan	Llandewy	P
Morgan Jane	Llandewy	P
Morice David	Llandewy	P
Davies Katherine	Llandewy	P
Thomas Howell	Llandewy	P
Davies John Rees	Llandewy	P
Lewis John Thomas	Llandewy	P
Rees Evan	Llandewy	P
Morice Evan	Llandewy	P
Jones Anne	Llandewy	P
Howell Rees	Llandewy	P
Griffithes Nathaniell	Llandewy	P
Hill Richard	Llandewy	P
John Phillip	Llandewy	P
David Thomas	Llandewy	P
Phillip Evan	Llandewy	P
John Richard	Llandewy	P
David Francis	Llandewy	P
Lewis Katherine	Llandewy	P
Bevan Lewis	Llandewy	P
Bevan Thomas	Llandewy	P

Morice John	Llandewy	P
John William	Llandewy	P
Bevan Anne	Llandewy	P
John David, taylor	Llandewy	P
Thomas William	Llandewy	P
Phillip Margaret	Llandewy	P
Howell Ruddero	Llandewy	P
Phillipp John ap John	Llandewy	P
Bevan Hugh	Llandewy	P
William Evan	Llandewy	P
Jenkin Richard	Llandewy	P
Thomas Rees	Llandewy	P
John Richard, senior	Llandewy	P
Lewis James	Llandewy	P
Jenkin Mary	Llandewy	P
Bevan John	Llandewy	P

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Cy Gaer **RCAM**

A fine promontary camp placed 200yds north of the parish **Church**. It is naturally protected on the east and south by steep slopes to a narrow dingle below it. The promontory faces west and across it is drawn a triple line of strong ramparts and well formed ditches. These banks are best seen on the northwards side of the camp; they gradually die away as they reach the increasingly steep slope of the eastern side. The banks are about 100yds long and 90 ft apart; the ramparts, which are well preserved, rise about 20ft above the ditches. The hillside to the south has been scarped for a distance of 100yds; along it on a very steep incline, and cutting through an outcrop of rock on its way, passes a road or trackway. The original entrance to the enclosure was at the northeast end of the banks, and had apparently a width of 20 ft. the enclosed space, west to east measures 280 ft with a breadth from north to south of 350ft In 1910 an iron Cannon ball 9 ½ in in circumference, was found on the site – visited 1st July 1915

Caerau Gaer **RCAM**

This is an irregular circular enclosure on the farm of Caerau 500 yds directly west of Y Gaer, from the highest point of which it is everywhere overlooked. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 300ft, the surface being fairly level, with a slight slope to the east at the end of a low spur. The rampart, composed of earth intermixed with small stone, is seen at its best to the north and east, where it has a height of 10ft with a 12ft fall to the ditch, which is Throughout slight and shallow. The chief entrance was probably on the east, in full view from the other camp. A break in the western bank may be of modern construction. It may be inferred that Caerau Gaer was probably an annex to the adjacent strong camp of Y Gaer, and may have been devoted to the hearing of the tribal cattle. A neolithic axe-head with a sharp cutting edge, was found here in 1816; it is now in the **Tenby** Museum.-- visited 1st July 1915.

Castell Gwyndy RCAM

This enclosure is situated about 500yds to the southeast of **Castell** farmhouse, and the same distance northwest of Gwyndy fach, the local name of the site being **Castell** Gwyndy. It is placed on a spur of land, the defence to the north, south and east being the steep descents to a valley, through which runs a small stream. In places the slopes show clear signs of scarping, but there are no traces of a marginal bank. Across the root of the tongue of land is thrown a well preserved rampart, which extends westward for about 2500ft. The bank rises to a height of 6ft and a counter-scarp of 4ft. The entrance, which has been widened, was at the northern end of the bank. The enclosed area 360ft from east to west and 150ft north to south, is fairly level. Cultivation has removed all signs of hut circles, which are said to have existed here. – visited 25th May 1915

Henllan RCAM

Browne Willis mentions a Chapel at **Henllan**, dedicated to **St Teilo**, as being subordinate to **Llanddewi Velfrey**. The hamlet of **Henllan** was formerly a detached portion of the hundred of **Dungledy**, and appears also to have been known as Trefeandeg. The present house of **Henllan** is modern – visited 1st July 1915

Ffynnon Claf RCAM

A well on Dyffryn farm, almost completely hidden beneath the permanent way of the **Pembroke** and **Tenby** railway. It gives its name to Ffynnon Claf Bridge and adjoining cottages. "Sick folk used to drink at this well. The patron has been forgotten" (**Pem Arch Survey**) – visited 1st July 1915.

Ffynnon Dewi RCAM

The name of a field, half a mile west of the Parish **Church**. The spring has ceased to flow, and no traditions could be gleaned in connection with the spot ;-- visited 1st July 1915.

Parc yr eglwys RCAM

A field that probably once formed part of the parochial glebe. The name is still in vogue – visited 1st July 1915

Parc groes wen **RCAM**

This is a field on the farm of Llandybie about half a mile south west of the parish **Church**. It is possibly the site of a medieval wayside cross visited 1st July 1915.

Friends Burial Ground **Trewern RCAM**

Situated in the north east of the parish about 300yds west of Trewern House. It was formerly the property of **John Lewis**, a Friend, who resided at Trewern. In the year 1876 the last survivor of this family presented the burial ground and an adjoining cottage, known as Machpelah, to the Society of Friends. The Friends Meeting house of Redstone was in the adjoining parish of **Narberth**. The enclosure 34ft by 39ft is surrounded by a wall which divides it from Machpelah garden. An iron gate carries a modern plate inscribed “FRIENDS BURIAL GRUOND”1663. Interments have been made within living memory (*Transactions, Friends Hist. Soc., II 45*) – visited 29th May 1915.

Neolithic Celt **RCAM**

A stone celt found on the **Henllan** demesne is now in the **Tenby** Museum. It has a length of 8in, width at its cutting edge of 4in and is highly polished. - Seen 7th May 1914.

Roman coins **RCAM**

In a letter of 1693 addressed to **Edward Lhuyd** (Bodl. Ashmole, 1815 f307) mention is made of the discovery in this parish of two pots of coins of “**Julius Ceasar, Augustus, Vespasian**, and others.”

Llandeilo Llwydarth, St Teilo's Skull

St Teilo's Skull

The receptacle from which the water is drunk is a human skull – the reputed skull of **St Teilo**, in **Welsh** called “Penglog Teilo” of which the representative of the **Melchior** family residing at the farm is the hereditary keeper. To ensure the full benefit of the water the skull must be completely filled and the vessel offered to the pilgrim only by the senior living member of that family. The cranium is evidently old and is polished from constant handling. A part of the superciliary ridge remains and this is of a slight elevation as to make it almost certain that the skull is that of a female, while the open sutures point to the same conclusion.

Until well within recent years the skull was in constant requisition. Most of the votaries were sufferers from tuberculosis; but many visitors came to register pious vows, and in the early days of the recent war pilgrims visited the well to drink from the relic to a speedy termination of hostilities. The late **Mrs Melchior**, who died at a great age, remembered persons coming from **Haverfordwest** and more distant places. When as a child she herself suffered from whooping cough, she was taken to the well and made to drink out of the skull. There appears to be no doubt that the skull is a genuine pre-Reformation relic. --visited 21st September 1914.

According to information from **Llandeilo Llwydiarth - The Well and the Skull by Kemmis Buckley MBE, DL, MA**

For nearly five hundred and fifty years the skull of **St Teilo** was held in the keeping of two families, the **Mathews** and the **Melchiors**. In 1403 the tomb was pillaged and desecrated. Shortly after this **Owen Glyndwr** sacked both the Cathedral **Church** and the Bishops' Palace and the necessary work of restoration to the Saint's tomb was undertaken by **Sir David Mathew** presumably because his family had come to be thought of as its keepers. As a reward for this act of devotion, the **Bishop** gave **Sir David** the skull of the saint, set in a costly reliquary, to be an heirloom in his family

The reliquary remained in the hands of the **Mathew** family for seven generations until **William Mathew** died without issue at **Llandeilo Llwydiarth** in 1658. Before he died **William** handed the skull, by that time taken from its reliquary, to the **Melchior** family who owned **Llandeilo** farm; and it remained in their possession until this century. A few hundred yards from the farm is **St Teilo's** Well (Ffynnon Deilo). The water, which is bland to the palate, has recently been tested and found to be drinkable. In earlier times the overflow must have fallen into a pond, the outlines of which can still be seen.

The water was said to be particularly effective in the treatment of chest complaints and it was doubly so if it was drunk out of the skull. The height of efficacy came when the skull, filled with well water, was handed to the sufferer by the hands of the hereditary keeper himself.

The said skull of **St Teilo** is, I am informed, reputed to have been taken from **St Teilo's** Tomb in the fifteenth century by **Bishop Marshall** and to have been given by him to **Sir David Mathew** and to have remained in the **Mathew** family until the year 1658. It is reputed to have been kept in **Llandeilo** by one, **William Mathew**, a descendant and on

his death that year to have been given into possession of the family of **Melchior**, to which family I belong. It has certainly been in the possession of the **Melchior** family for a very considerable period, and has been for eight years past in my possession and during the whole of my recollection at **Llandeilo**. It have been agreed to sell the said skull to **Gregory Macalister Mathews** descendant of the above named **Sir David Mathew** for the sum of £50. When he had received the skull **Gregory Mathews** had it examined by **Sir Arthur Keith**, Fellow of the Royal **College** of Surgeons, 'who pronounced it of undoubted antiquity, of **Welsh** origin and of a small man between fifty and sixty years of age' Having done this he had the relic set in a reliquary.

It is a curious fact that whereas the whereabouts of the skull were widely known from 1450 to the time **Gregory Mathews** acquired it in 1927, it became progressively more difficult to trace thereafter. This may well have been because **Gregory Mathews** and his son **Alister** both lived in England and their ties with Wales were loosened. When I began the search in 1991, the trail had gone completely cold and I began to think I would have to make inquiries in Australia as the relic might well have gone to the descendants of **Gregory Mathews'** brother who was mentioned in his will. In fact the skull *had* gone to Australia: **Alister Mathews** had died in 1985 but before this he had sent the relic to his cousins in New South Wales. This remarkable story ends when the present Dean of Llandaff, the Very Revd. **John Rogers**, rang me up in early February this year to say that Captain **Robert Mathews**, the Hereditary Keeper, would be coming from Hong Kong to present the skull to the Cathedral at Sung Eucharist on **St Teilo's** Day, 9 February 1994. The skull had come home for the first time since 1450.

At The service the Chancellor in his address told us that it would eventually be placed in a reliquary in **St Teilo's** Chapel.

LLandilo (Llandeilo)

1834 Acc/to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* - S. Lewis

LLandilo (Llan-Deilo), a parish in the hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke** 11 miles N of **Narberth** containing 117 inhabitants. This parish, which is not of very great extent, is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county bordering on **Carmarthenshire**. It derives its name from dedication of its **Church** to **St Teilo** one of the most eminent saints of British antiquity who flourished in the latter part of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th c. The surface is boldly undulated and in some parts rises into abrupt eminences, among which are some of the highest summits of the Precelly range of Mountains. The lands are but partially enclosed and cultivated; and the soil is various being in some parts fertile and in others thin and poor. Slate of good quality is found in abundance within the parish; some quarries of it are worked with advantage, the produce consisting of roofing slates, which are in high estimation. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to that of **Llangolman** in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's** and endowed with £800 royal bounty. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £17 10s.

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

There is no resident Clergy and the **Church** is down but there is a Perpetual Curate. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is one resident land proprietor with no provision for education of the poor of which approximately 18 children are without any education. Many of the population can read but not write.

Information **George Harries** Perpetual Curate of **LLandilo**

Acc/to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

There appears to be no mention of this **Church** in the *Valor Eccl*.

George Owen, writing in 1594, states that it was a curacy appertaining to the vicarage of **Maenclochog**, which vicarage was then in the Queen's hands, as belonging to the Monastery [of **St. Dogmaels**] - (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1536-7 a lease of the rectory of **Llandeilo** (lately owned by the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**) was granted for 21 years to **John Leche** of La Haddin (**Lawhaden**). - (*State Papers.*)

1765 Under the heading "Not in Charge":- **Llandeilo** Cur. (**St. Teilaw**). The **Church** down –united to **Maenclochog**. **Hugh** Boylen, clerk, 1765. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

The benefices of **Llandeilo**, **Llangolman**, and **Maenclochog** were united be an Order in Council, dated 11 July, 1877.

1898 The **Church** of **Llandeilo** is now in ruins, and has been in that state for over 70 years. In 1898 the walls of the nave were nearly gone; the chancel with part of the east wall was then standing, but in some places the walls were only 4ft. high or less. - (*Arch. Camb., Ser. V. Vol. 15, p 277.*)

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* 1895 **Timmins**

Passing by Temple-Druid, the site of a now destroyed cromlech, we arrive at **Llandilo**, where we search in vain for the **Church** : for this sparsely-peopled parish has been merged into that of **Maenclochog**, in consequence of which the sacred edifice has been allowed to fall into disrepair, and is now represented by a few crumbling walls smothered in rank, untended ivy.

Crossing the stone stile that gives access to the churchyard, we espy upon its southern side a slab of greenstone bearing, in rudely-chased letters, the inscription: Coimagni fili caveti. A similar stone near the east end of the ruined chancel has also its superscription, which reads : ANDAGELli iacit ; with a fainter line, possibly fili CNOI, below ; and over all a cross with trident terminations.

The earliest incumbent of **Llandeilo**, of whom there is record, is **William Rees**, who held it and also **Maenclochog** in 1617.

1811 The following note appears in **Llangolman Bishop** Transcript 1811: "I hereby certify that there are no registers in the parish of **Llandilo** and that all were for these last twenty years entered in the register of the parish of **Llangolman**".

1851 No return for the Parish **Church**

1929. **St Teilo, Llandilo** (in ruins) The **Church** was a ruin by 1930.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Teilo**

This **Church** has been deserted for nearly a century. It shows the ruins of a small building, comprising nave 18ft by 8 ½ ft chancel 14ft by 11ft and south door. The round-headed chancel arch still stands but ruin is fast overcoming it. It is 8ft high to the crown, 6ft wide and 2 ½ ft thick. round the nave there ran a low stone bench.

The ecclesiastical parish with that of **Llangolman** was united to **Maenclochog** by Order in Council of 11 July 1877.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Llandilo (S. Teilo). —Here is a Chalice and Paten cover of peculiar interest, bearing the Hall marks of 1639 and maker's Mark L.B with what appears to be a crescent beneath. Under the plain bowl which rests upon a trumpet-shaped stem and base, is a collar or flange. This form of cup was made in the reign of **Edward VI** and some examples are found in the early **Elizabethan** period. Its re-appearance between 1630 and 1640 when the popular pattern was the baluster stem or a modified **Elizabethan** shape is very remarkable. **Mr. Wilfred Cripps** thought that this resemblance was too marked to be accidental and gave it as his opinion that the silversmith who 'revived' the fashion must have been well acquainted with the work of the Edwardian and early **Elizabethan Smiths**. On the bowl of the **Llandilo** chalice is inscribed " Llandylo Parish " Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, in.; The Paten cover which is quite plain has been roughly used; diam. 4in.; height, an in.; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts. The inscription on the cup is here repeated.

Inscribed Stones with Roman Letters

Two incised stones which formerly stood in the churchyard have recently been erected on either

side of the primitive wicker gate.

The taller stone stands 68 in above the soil. It bears in **Roman** letters the inscription ANDAGELL – IACIT FILI CAVETI, and in Ogam ANDAGELLI MACU CAVI. The head of the stone above the inscription, carries a Latin cross, the ends being forked.

The second stone stands 40 in above the soil. It has the simple inscription in **Roman** letters – COLMAGNI FILI CAVETI.

Unfortunately both stones have been so fixed as to be exposed to the full force of the prevailing winds and rain, and in consequence are weathering badly. It is much to be desired that they should be removed to a place of shelter and safety – visited 9th October 1914

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* -- *Mike Salter* 1994
Llandeilo Llwydarth St Teilo

Only the lower part of the walls of this remote **Church** now survive although it was roofed until early this century. In a brick pump house serving the nearby farm is **St Teilo's** well.. It was said to be the skull of the saint himself and has now vanished, (but see the **Welsh Churchman** May 1994 **Page 4**).

The waters were said to be effective as a cure only if drunk early in the morning out of part of the skull which was purchased by museum officials in 1950

St Teilo's Church, LLandilo, RCAHMW

The ruined nave and chancel (possibly 12th century) of the **Church** of **St Teilo**, abandoned by c.1850, are set within a circular churchyard at **LLandilo**. Two inscribed pillar stones of early medieval date have been removed from the site and installed in **Maenclochog Church**. J.Wiles 21.03.02

Nonconformist Chapels:

Chapel -- **RCAM**

At a distance of ½ a mile north of the deserted parish **Church**, is the ruined Chapel known as Hendy cwrdd "the old meeting-house" ; they show a building 40ft by 15 ft, with a door to the south. The headstones cover the years 1752 to 1840, some of those of the 19th century marking burials within the foundation walls of the Chapel. – visited 9th October 1914.

1851 **LLandilo** Ind Erected before 1800, rebuilt in 1845 **Benjn James, Independent** Minister, **LLandilo**

Chapel [**Independents**, 1714]. Built 1714 modified, altered or rebuilt 1786, 1845, 1882 and 1931 Still open 1998 - Shown as still open on the Union of **Welsh Independents** site Dec 2006

Landilo Hearth Tax 1670

Evan John -	Landilo-	H
Thomas Griffith -	LLandilovach Landilo-	H4
Howell Evan -	Landilo-	H2
Melcher William -	Landilo-	H2
Griffithes Griffith -	Landilo-	H2

Sites of Interest

St Teilo's Well, LLandilo RCAHMMW

HOLY WELL

Spring in rough stone grit enclosure, reputation for healing Properties, the water being drunk from part of a human skull.

St Teilo's well and skull RCAM

St Teilo's Well

This is a strong and never failing spring which rises about 100yds north east of **St Teilo's Church**, on the farm owned and occupied for many generations by a family named **Melchior**. The well is a plain roughly constructed stone girt enclosure which, it is clear was never intended for the total immersion of adults. The overflow passes into a pond. There are no remains of early masonry at the well head. The water has a widespead reputation for the healing of pulmonary complaints , and still attracts pilgrims from far and near.

Llandeloy

The State of Education in Wales 1847

1839 Sunday School

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor

1921 Disused schoolhouse at **Cross Jack** some distance from the **Church** –

RCAM Hendre Cross National School opened 1880 closed 1958 was for children age 5 to 11

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Llandeloy (LLAN-DYLWYF), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (E. by N.) from **St Davids**; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its **Church**, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of **Llanhowel**, rated in the **King's Books** at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**. The impropriate tithes of **Llandeloy** have been commuted for a rent-charge of £71, and the vicarial tithes for one of £44. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Teilaw**, presents no interesting architectural features. There is a Sunday school connected with the **Independents**, held in a farmhouse.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Bishop David Martin, with the consent of his Chapter, appropriated the **Church** of **Lannowell** in Pebydiaul:, in his own donation, to the Chapter of **St Davids**, and in Feb., 1307, he also appropriated the **Church** of **Landelowe** in Pebydi-auk to the same Chapter, with the proviso that the **Church** was not to be deprived of its proper services. *Stat. Menev.*

It would seem, however, that the **Bishop** relied on **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** Knt., to get the necessary permit from the **King** for this appropriation, and this was not obtained till 25 Mar., 1313, when the nature of the appropriation was so changed, as to render it almost certain that the original intention, which was to recompense the Chapter for an annual charge of £10 payable by the latter for the use of the Cathedral, had been altered in view of an arrangement whereby **Sir John Wogan** endowed a chantry in the Cathedral. — *Stat. Menev.*

On 25 Mar., 1313, licence was granted by the **King** to **David Martin Bishop** of **St Davids**, for the alienation in mort-main of the advowsons of the two churches to the Precentor and Chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral, and for the chapter to appropriate the same for the sustenance of three chaplains to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral for the **King's** soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and for the souls of **William de Valence** and **John Wogan** and their heirs, although in the case of a voidance to the see, the **King** might lose the presentation of **Llandeloy**.

1851 **Llandeloy** or **Llandeloi** Parish Church

"The roof of the **Church** which has for a long time been in a state of dilapidation now fallen in"
John Davies, Vicar, **Haverfordwest**

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments The Parish **Church** 1920

The original **Church** has been in ruins for some 70 years; divine service ceased but in 1897 an iron **Church** was erected adjacent to the ruined **Church**. The earlier structure comprised a small nave, chancel arch of 54in in width, small chancel, and double Bell- cote above the west gable; two squints pierced the chancel wall. No architectural details or carved stones remain.

The broken font basin, a plain octagonal chamfered off to a circular shaft and square base, is stored in the disused schoolhouse at **Cross Jack** some distance from the **Church**.

In the burial ground to the north of the building is a good but ill kept well, which at one time was enclosed with masonry; a few stones are still scattered around –visited 27th April 1920

Pembrokeshire Church Plate*Evans J T* 1905

Llandelot (S. Teloi). — The Eucharistic vessels belonging to this parish have been stolen or lost

Restored **Church** of **St Teilo** in 1924 by **J. Coates Carter**.

Narrow nave, raised chancel sanctuary, scissor beams, rood screen and loft, Norman font.

St Teilo's Church, Llandeloy *RCAHMW*

Has medieval origins, but rebuilt from ruins in 1926 by Cardiff architect **J Coates Carter** to the Arts and Crafts principles of making careful use of local materials. The **Church** has a long and low interior with exposed stone walls, cambered tie beams to roofs and scissor-rafters. There is a medieval, possibly C13, octagonal font with sides splayed in to chamfered base over circular shaft and simple open-back pews. A built out passage in the north wall gives access to the pulpit and to the rood stair. The pulpit is three-sided and simple in the angle to the screen, which is exceptionally fine with rood-loft and carved Crucifixion to front. **Llandeloy's** Holywell is in the churchyard. Sources: *CADW* listed buildings database; *T.J. Hughes, Wales's Best One Hundred Churches, 2006*. *RCAHMW*, 13th November 2007.

Architectural History of Llandeloy Church

Taken on by the Friends following its closure in 2002, **St Eloi** is a rare example of a surviving Arts and Crafts-influenced **Church** by the architect **John Coates Carter**. The **Church** was re-invented from fragmentary medieval ruins in 1926-7 and is characteristic of the architect's later work in its use of indigenous materials and identifiably **Welsh** vernacular motifs. The colourful reredos has recently been conserved by **Perry Lithgow**.

St Eloi's is a simple, two-cell, building with a humble exterior, but a beautiful and evocative interior. Adhering to SPAB (*Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*) conservation principles the architect has restored the building to a pre-Reformation framework.

The space is dominated by the splendid rood loft, carved screen and simple pulpit, all standing against the west face of the medieval screen wall. Both fonts are of stone; one is preserved in situ, being built up from a few ancient stones discovered during excavation, the other - an octagonal one

- stands on three rough steps that are for the most part medieval, described as 'perfect' when uncovered. There is a delightful stoup and two matching piscinas carved from grey slate. The reredos is one of a group of similar painted dossals that **Coates Carter** designed for churches in **Pembrokeshire** - a rectangular wooden panel, painted with gesso and coloured with tempera, in a moulded frame crowned with elaborately carved cresting which incorporates some of the architect's '**Hook**' sub-cusping. In contrast to all this care and expense, the open-backed bench pews could scarcely be more humble, or more appropriate.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

This **Church** lay in ruins from c1850 until the 1920's being temporarily superseded by an iron **Church** of 1897. A narrow arch of c1200 divides the nave and narrow chancel and the north doorway is roundheaded. The chancel south wall is thick enough to contain small rooms. There is a south transept with a low arch to the nave and a squint to the chancel. The former rood-loft staircase now gives access to the pulpit.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Treffynnon, **Llandeloy** CM Chapel Built 1867, modified, altered or rebuilt 1876 Still open 2000 – still open in 2006

Names connected with Llandeloy

Clergy CCED Llandeloy With Llanhowel

Pardo , Gulielmum	1669	Vicar	
Pardo, Willimus	1688	Vicar	
Pardo, Willimus	1692	Vicar	
Jones, Gulielmus	1714	Curate	
Pardoe , David	1717	Curate	
Pardo , David	1720	Curate	
Harries, George	1745	Curate	
Harries, George	1745	Curate	
Roberts , James	1764	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Bowen , John	1764	Vicar	
Evans , William	1786	Vicar	

Williams , Thomas	1795	Vicar	
Evans , William	1795	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar	
Propert Williams , James	1830	Vicar	

Bateman Richard	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Evan	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Hugh	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax

Davies James 29 June 1760 **Llanrheithan** Gent Offence Riot and assault on
Edward Thomas Llandeloy **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**
Offence Riot and assault on **John James Llandeloy** 29 June 1760
& Assault on **David John Llandeloy** 29 June 1760 **Before the Pembrokeshire**
Courts 1730-1830

de Valence William	1289	Llandeloy Church	
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Evans Thomas 14 August 1823 **Llandeloy** Yeoman Offence Conspiring to
marry **Davies William** of **Meline**, a poor man unable to maintain himself with **Owen Jane** of
Llandeloy, a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of **Meline** from
maintaining the said **Jane**, **Llandeloy** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Gibbon William	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax
Gilbert Thomas	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith Thomas	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax

Harries William the elder Llanhywel Shoemaker Offence Riot and assault on
Thomas Edward Shoemaker 29 June 1760 Offence Riot and assault on **John James**
Indicted with his son **Llandeloy** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Harries William 29 June 1760 the Younger Llanhywel Shoemaker
Offence Riot and assault on **Edward Thomas** Offence Riot and assault on **James John** Indicted
with his father **Llandeloy** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Harries William 14 August 1823 **Llandeloy** Yeoman Offence Conspiring to
marry **Davies William** of **Meline**, a poor man unable to maintain himself, with **Owen Jane** of
Llandeloy, a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of **Meline** from
maintaining the said **Jane**, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Harry Evan	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax
Harry John	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred	Hearth Tax

James Rice Tax	1670	of Lochmeyler Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth
Jenkin Thomas	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Martin David Church Feb 1307.	1296	Bishop of St Davids The Court Eglwyswrw 1300. Llandeloy
Meredith John	1670	. Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Owen John	1670	Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Owen Morrice	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax .
Perkyn John Lewys		of Caerwen, Llandeloy Scourfield Thomas 1565 of LochMeiler , gent., sued for £11 due on bond by John Lewys Perkyn of Caerwen, Llandeloy
Price Thomas	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Read Phillipp	1670	Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Robert Harry	1670	Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Robert Maurice	1670	Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Robert Owen	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Sayse William	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Thomas Jane	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Thomas William	14 August 1823	Llandeloy Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry William Davies of Meline , a poor man unable to maintain himself with Jane Owen of Llandeloy , a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of Meline from maintaining the said Jane , Llandeloy Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 ,
William Evan	1670	Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Wogan John	25 Mar 1313	.Sir of Picton Knt Llandeloy Church

Sites of Interest Treffynnon Cromlech

This is a partly ruined structure standing conspicuously 400ft above sea level about 500 yds east of the hamlet of Treffynnon. It consists of a capstone 8 1/2/ft by 6ft now partially fallen and three massive suppoert boulders so arranged as to form the three sides of an enclosure or chamber 6ft by 5ft. The supports have an average height of 3ft. The grave lies open to the north side but there can be no doubt that it was originally closed in like the other sides. When perfect the exterior must have had the appearance of a low square chest. The interior has been filled with field gathered stones, which should be removed and the structure be carefully restored. Some years ago several flagstones

were met with in the course of ploughing a few yards from the cromlech. There are no traces of a mound, but the field has been under cultivation probably for centuries. --visited 27th April 1921.

Gaerwen

A farm , the name of which on the ori. 1in map is spelt carwen. No antiquity is to be seen but the third field to the east called Parc y Garreg contains a standing stone 30in high --visited 13th October 1912.

Llanfair Nant y Gof including Tre cwn

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **Llanfair**

Nant Y Gof ----

a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on the river Gwayne, 3 miles S by E of **Fishguard**, and 10 NW by N of **Clarbeston road** r. station. Post town, **Fishguard**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 2,597. Real property, £1,457. Pop., 245. Houses, 47. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Llanynchaer**, in the diocese of **St Davids**.

Llanvair Nant Y Gove (Llan-Fair-Nant-Y-Gôv) *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 **Lewis**

Llanvair-nant-y-gove (llanfair-nant-y-gôv), a parish, in the union of **haverfordwest**, partly in the hundred of **Dewisland**, and partly in that of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, south wales, 4 miles (s.) from **fishguard**; contains 237 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county; and within its limits is **Trecavn**, the seat of the **Rev. Charles Barham**, who owns the greater portion of the soil. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Letterson**; the tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £133, and the glebe consists of 164 acres, valued at £105 per annum. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Mary** .

The Parish **Church** *RCAM*

The present **Church** is a modern structure dating from 1855. It consists of a nave, chancel, south transept and north porch. The font is modern. Its predecessor, now disused, has a basin (exterior 21 1/2in by 20in, interior 19 1/2 in square which chamfers off to a circular stem and base. It is doubtless the original Norman font, the **Church** having been appropriated to the preceptory of **St. John of Jerusalem** at **Slebech** under the title of the **Church** of **Landegof** in Pedydiaulk.

Llanfair Nant-Y-Gof Parish **Church** 1981

The **Church** was built by the **Barhams** about 150 years ago. Now sparsely attended and in need of repair. No incumbent as of October, 1984

This is the parish **Church** of the dispersed rural community that became better known as **Trecwn**, which is actually the name adopted by the RNAD establishment lower down in the valley where c20 housing has clustered. There is no actual settlement around the **Church** now, just scattered farms and cottages. It was probably always a dispersed community, with two large estates owning most of the land.

The **Church** is weak, with sparse congregations. There is no Vicar at present. Support for the **Church** is almost wholly English and incoming or foreign.

With the closing of the depot there only remain the farms, the school , the Chapel and the **Church**, the post office and shop, and a few private houses within the parish in a predominately rural area Previously both of the small housing estates primarily cater for the Depot, and one was the actual property of the Ministry of Defence. These estates only contain rented property.

2011 The present **St. Mary's Church** was built in 1855, replacing a medieval **Church**. The sub-circular churchyard hints at a pre-conquest, early medieval religious foundation. There are several

earthworks within the churchyard, together with a large recumbent limestone slab which may have prehistoric origins. These add to the Archaeological potential of this isolated parish **Church**.
From: **T Driver**, 2007, '**Pembrokeshire: Historical Landscapes from the Air**' **RCAHMW**, Page 55, Fig. 83. **RCAHMW**, February 2011

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

St Mary 's

This benefice, described as the **Church** of Landegof, in Pebydiauk was with two caracates of land, except the Lords Chapel, granted to the **Knights of St. John** at **Slebech**, by **Robert**, the son of **Humphrey** - (*Anselm's Confirms. charter.*)

In 1594 **Llanfair Nantygof** is described as a Chapel annexed to the rectory of **Llanychaer** - (*Owen.*) There appears to be no valuation of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.* For the extract from *Bacon's Liber Regis* see under **Llanychaer**.

1851 **Llanfair Nant y Gof** parochial Chapel "This is the Parish **Church** of **Llanfair** united to the Parish of **Llanychaer** and called a Chapel" **George Harris**, Rector

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Lanfair-Nant-gof (S, **Mary**).'— The Chalice belonging to this **Church** carries an unusually deep bowl. There are no Hall marks to indicate the date, but if not **Elizabethan** it is quite early 17th century work. The inscription which appears within a single band of strap-work round the bowl is of the same character as those found on the **Pembrokeshire Elizabethan** chalices— "POCVLVM » ECLESIE # DE LANVAYR»NANTYE»GOVE". Beneath this is engraved " **John : Owen** esq. : **Church Warden** ". The stem carries a central knop but the usual hyphen ornamentation is absent whilst there are no reed mouldings. Height, 7in.; diam. of bowl, 2 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 8 oz.

John Owen lived cir. 1575-1635. He was the son of **William Owen** who was an illegitimate son of **William Owen, Lord of Kemes**. He inherited **Trecwn** in **Llanfair Nantygof** from his mother, **Alice**, daughter of **Morgan Bowen** of Rickardston. This **John Owen** was the grandfather of **John Owen** of Berllan, a considerable antiquary.

A Paten of medieval design, 7 in. in diameter and weighing 7 oz. ; Hall Mark, 1854 ; maker's Mark, W K R. In the centre of its six lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram and round the rim the legend " this do in remembranci of me." Underneath is inscribed " Eccles. Llanvair-Nant-y-Goff. Donum Caroli . **Henrici Barham** . de . **Trecwn** . 1854 +".

There is also a small **Tankard**-shaped Flagon bearing the Hall Mark of 1870 with maker's Mark AS in plain oblong; height, 9 in.; weight, 150Z. 5dwts. It carries a spout and its lid is surmounted by a Latin cross. The inscription on the paten is here repeated but the date is " 1873". **Charles Henry Barham**, Priest, was the youngest son of **Joseph Forster Barham**, sometime M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, by **Caroline**, dau. of **Sackville, 9th Earl of Thanet**. He was born in 1808 and married

Elizabeth Maria, dau. of **William Boyd Ince**, esq., in 1836. He was educated at Christ **Church**, Oxford, and was at one time Rector of Barming in Kent, and of Kirkby in Westmoreland.

He was ***Member of Parliament*** for Appleby, May-Nov. 1832.

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found (but see Mamre CM Chapel in **Trecwn**)

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Barham Memorial School

Built in memory of **Mrs Elizabeth Maria Barham** of **Trecwn**; for 100 children. 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical front with gables to either end and rectangular bellcote to the centre over the entrance. Snecked rubble with plinth and freestone dressings. Slate roofs and varied chimney stacks. Casement windows. ***Cadw.2004***

Barham Memorial School House

Contemporary with the school. A single storey building, built in a simple Gothic style; snecked rubble with freestone dressings, steep slate roof and rubble chimneys. symmetrical front with gabled porch containing trefoil decorations and an ogee headed entrance. ***Cadw.2004***

1986 The school is a small village primary school.

As of 01/09/85, there are only 24 pupils on roll. The pupils range in age from 4 years to 11 years. There are 10 Infants (3 boys and 7 girls), and 14 Juniors (7 of each sex).

There are but two teachers,- the Headteacher (male) and an assistant teacher (female). The latter is responsible for the Infant class.

The Sunday School is held in the School and has a marked Evangelical tendency.. Support is small and lessening.

Names Connected with Llanfair Nantgwyn

Clergy CCED- **Llanychaer** with **Llanfair Nant Gof**

Lloid, Rowland	1579	Rector	
Prichard , Thomas	1625	Rector	
Williams, Morgan	1661	Rector	
LLewis, John	1661	Rector	
Williams, Morganum	1662	Rector	
Jones, Evanus	1683	Rector	
Jones, Evanus	1688	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1691	Rector	
Williams, Georgius	1714	Rector	
Wiliams, Georgius	1716	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Rice, Johannes	1716	Rector	
Thomas , David	1717	Curate	
Lewis, David	1719	Curate	
Price, David	1720	Curate	
Price, David	1728	Curate	
Rice, Johannes	1730	Vac	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1730	Rector	
Davies, Thomas	1745	Vac(Death)	Rector
Bowling , John	1745	Rector	
Laugharne, William	1748	Stipendiary Curate	
Harries, George	1753	Rector	
Bowling , John	1753	Vac	Rector
Mathias, John	1759	Curate	
Jordan , John	1783	(Dispensation)	Rector
Harries ,	1784	Vac(natural death)	Rector

Jordan , John	1784	Rector
Bowen , David	1788	Curate
Bowen , David	1804	Curate
Jordan , John	1804	Rector
Jordan , John	1808	Vac(natural death) Rector
Edwards , William	1808	Rector
Edwards , William	1827	Vac (natural death)Rector
Harries , George	1827	Rector
Harries , William	1828	Stipendiary Curate

Bowen Major 1843 patron **Church Llanfair Nant Gwyn** Acc to A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1834 S **Lewis**.

de Cautington Griffith -- Nantgwyn, in **Kemes**, held of **Audley James Lord**, 1337 by **de Cautington Griffith**

James Joseph 21 Jun 1798 born **Llanfair Pembrokeshire** died 19 Dec 1877 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **John, Sarah Alice** on 7 Oct 1834 at Saint Lawrence???, **Pembroke, Wales** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

James Thomas John 21 Oct 1835 **Llanfair Pembrokeshire** died 10 Oct 1914 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **Jones Emma** on 8 Feb 1858 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones John 1729 bequest to poor of **Llanfair Nant Gwyn** parish
A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S **Lewis**.

Lacy Mary c1591 **Trecoon** “lately deceased who left by will £10 per annum for the maintenance of a school free to the poor children of the parishes of **Llanfair** and **Llanychaer**
Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

.....

Trecwn

Fenton, Tours through Pembrokeshire 1811 Trecwn

Hence I pursue the valley to its extremity at **Trecoon**, a mansion that formerly belonged to the highly honourable family of the name of **Vaughan**, of an ancient house in Monmouthshire, and settled in this country since the time of **Henry** the Seventh. On the failure of the male issue, it fell, at the death of the late **Mrs Martha Vaughan**, and with her of the extinction of the name, to a sister's son and her legal representative, **Joseph Foster Barham**, esq. *Member of Parliament* for Stockbridge in Hampshire; a gentleman who knows how to appreciate so beautiful a situation, and the conscious pride of succeeding to ancestors whose names will ever be mentioned with honour, whose character would confer lustre on any rank, and whose memory will ever be revered appears, appears to be attached to the country, and gives it reason to hope that it may felicitate itself on the accession of a gentleman of his superior endowments, who, by his frequent visits to this enviable retreat will prevent a melancholy chasm in this neighbourhood, that could not fail to be severely felt.

Trecoon, in point of situation, yields to very few spots in the county as possessing every ingredient of fine scenery, being situated on the edge of a steep **Hill**, having a higher at its back, sheltering it from the north above the narrow valle which the little river Cyllell rises in, and runs through, having the boundaries on either side nobly wooded, till where the valle terminates in a bold craggy rock, that projects from a healthy upland, affording ample room and subject for amusement to the sportsman. The valle, at a very small expense, may be laid under water, to form a most magnificent lake and capable of producing choice fish, the native trout of the river being large, red and of high flavour. Of this place may be said, what is not applicable to many places in the county, that the possessor, to improve it, has nothing to do but to cut down trees judiciously, the growth at present being too crowded. Under the roof I passed the night, enjoying company and conversation rarely to be met with in so retired situation, and experience the same kind and hospitable reception at I had been accustomed to meet with in that house from my childhood in the time of its former possessors. Its distance from the Market and post town of **Fishguard** is only three miles, and shut out as it seems to be from such prospects, a short but pleasant walk from the house takes you to an eminence that affords a view of the ocean in two or three places. In short I know not what Trecoon wants to make it the most desirable residence that a modest fortune, directed by judgement and taste cannot supply. The estate which it is the head of is nearly all contiguous and well circumstanced, possessing a hereditary sort of influence that bears no proportion to its rental, and what is not in the power of an infinitely greater fortune, going by the systematic mode of modern fashionable life at this day to create.

Tre Cwn

A modern mansion on the site of one visited and eulogised by **Fenton** as the home of "a highly honourable family of the name of **Vaughan**" (*Tour p343*). An inscription (dated a century later than the occurrence it commemorates) records the fact that under a fine oak tree **John Wesley** preached in the year 1777 –visited 18th **June** 1915.

Trecwn House Garden *RCAHMW*

Gothic script suggests site of antiquity (2nd ed.O.S.) Extensive estate merging into woodland to south and east.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire**

IX, sheet 16 (1907). Its main elements on that map include woodland, relict hedgelines, possible formal garden, quadrangular enclosure, parterres, pond, parkland, orchard, heated wall, walled garden, greenhouse, fountain, two aviaries and bridge. **C.S.Briggs** 17.10.05

Trecwn 2000 --site of disused Naval Depot and its ancillary housing.

RNAD Trecwn

The former naval depot at **Trecwn** is virtually hidden from the outside world in a narrow valley south of **Fishguard**. It was built at the start of the Second World War as a munitions storage facility and has fifty-eight long storage tunnels dug into the hillsides, all served by a purpose- built railway network. The railway was made of copper to reduce sparks when transporting explosives. A series of interesting bunkers survive in the valley bottom to the north-east at SM 991333 and SM 991335, recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance. **T. Driver, RCAHMW**, 20th March 2009

Royal Navy Armaments Depot the depot was established in 1939. It is now clearly signposted on the A40 road.

It was developed as an ammunition depot and remains as such. Its proximity to a deep harbour at **Milford Haven** being a major factor, as well as the suitability of the chalk in the hills.

The depot is located in a secluded valley approximately 3 miles south of **Fishguard** off the A40 trunk road. The site is entirely surrounded by a secure steel fence topped with barbed wire and runs up both sides of the valley, a distance of three miles. A private road 2 miles long brings you to the main gate with the usual guard facilities and a weighbridge. The first buildings are the staff facilities and canteen followed by many surface factory style buildings for the testing and handling of munitions. There is a large boiler house for the production of steam which is then piped on the surface to various buildings around the site.

About a mile into the site the narrow gauge railway facilities commence with maintenance sheds and a covered transfer building,

There are a total of 58 storage chambers, each extending into the hillside for 200 feet, arranged in a herringbone formation along both sides of the valley. Each one has alarmed steel doors with its own siding off the narrow gauge railway

The depot also now houses the property services agency.

It is the major employer in the area, and some 300 men work there.

The depot extends for four miles up the valley into the Gwaun valley, and has a perimeter of some 8 miles. Much of it is shrouded by trees.

2003. There is still security and maintenance staff at the depot and the buildings and grounds are in good order.

RNAD **Trecwn** has both standard and narrow (2ft 6in) gauge lines. The depot has its own branch off the **Fishguard** to **Carmarthen** line and after a small platform area outside the depot for staff the line enters the site via lockable steel gates into the main marshalling yard where the line splits into 8 parallel loops. The standard gauge line then travels the entire length of the valley alongside the narrow gauge line which has points for the siding to each storage chamber.

At **Fishguard** harbour the main line passed the ferry terminal and continued along the main breakwater for transfer of munitions to Royal Navy ships

The **Western Daily Mail** (25/10/2003) reports that The **Manhattan Loft Corporation**, pioneers of loft living in the UK and regenerators of inner city London have taken over **Trecwn** in a joint venture with property developer **Richard Harrington**. The surface buildings will be let as industrial units and there are plans to have a sophisticated storage and distribution centre using the 59 underground storage tunnels. The new company is called '**The Valley (Pembrokeshire) Ltd.**

Non Conformist Chapel **Trecwn**

Mamre **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1843, modified in 1864 and rebuilt in 1909. The present Chapel, dated 1909 was designed by architect **H.W. Evans** of **Solva** and builders **D.H.Thomas & Son** of **Llanymchaer**. It is built in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type.**RCAHWW**, November 2010

This cause was begun in 1843. The membership is now down to a dozen. The Chapel itself abuts an empty Chapel house, but is a robust building. It even has a small gallery. There is not a minister at present.

Housing

The housing is mainly rented. **Wesley** place is a district council estate of concrete built housing. This is the main estate, of semi-detached Houses.

Barham road and **Hill** are m.o.d. Houses, most of which are unoccupied. The former are Semi-detached brick dwellings, whilst the latter comprise blocks of four Flats, also brick built. The remaining dwellings are all much older and usually of stone from **Llanymchaer** quarry. Further building is precluded by the Rules governing proximity to Explosives.

Adult Facilities

Sparse --For adults, there are two licensed Clubs.

One is run by the m.o.d. Police and is generally used for dancing, parties and other activities that can include children, since the bar is totally separate. Not open every night.

The other club is run by its own Committee and provides drinking facilities every night of the year. This club also provides bingo, skittles and other pub pursuits, and Is open to both sexes.

Outdoor facilities for children are limited to one small football field and an adjoining play area with a few swings, etc.

Farming

The local farming has until recently been mixed with a predominance of dairy farming. This has drastically changed since the milk quota reallocation of 1984.

More potatoes are now grown as well as more beef stock rearing. Goats and sheep are also more numerous.

Most of the farms are small, with 180 acres being the largest as of now. The land is good and the area will continue to be mainly agricultural.

Population

The population is small,- some 230 adults and 75 children(18-) with a high degree of pensioners who first came to settle in the village as young people to work in the depot.

Sites of Interest

Llygad y Cleddau Maenhir

An erect and somewhat pointed stone, about 500yds south east of Llygad y Cleddau farmhouse. It faces north east, and stands 75 in above ground. The adjoining field to the south west is styled "Parc Carreg" –visited 18th **June** 1915.

Castell Bucket

This is a circular earthwork about 250yds west by south of Bucket farmhouse and close to the southern boundary of the parish. It stands 300ft above sea level, on the field known as **Castell**. Southward the position has a natural defence in the slope above the small stream which divides this parish from that of **Llanychaer**. No advantage however has been taken of it, and a space has been left between the enclosing bank and the sloping ground. The level gradually rises to the north east. The enclosed area has a diameter of 195ft. The bank though broken in places, and everywhere covered with heavy undergrowth, is fairly continuous on the north west where it rises to a height of 4ft and falls 10ft to the natural level; on the southwest it has a height of 2ft and falls 7ft. The entrance 10ft wide is to the west; it is protected by two parallel banks 60ft in length, and 6ft in height. The distance between these banks is 50ft. They do not join up with the main work, and the ends leave an entrance 12ft wide at the northeast and south east of the banks –visited 15th **June** 1915

[Lieut Col W Ll **Morgan** R.E, writes that he regards this feature as a counterpart of the **Roman** titulus, and that it shows the effect of **Roman** influence on the fortifications of the Romano Britons.

Castell Llygad y Cleddau

On a field known as "Parc **Castell**" belonging to the farm Lygad y Cleddau are the faint traces of a circular earthwork not marked on the 6in Ord sheet. The enclosure measured about 150ft in diameter. The outline of the surrounding wall is very faint – visited 15th **June** 1915

Waun **Castell**

A well preserved semi circular enclosure standing in Waun **Castell** Wood half a mile east west of Tre cwn House. The defence consists of a rampart on three sides, the west side being protected by an almost vertical slope of 80ft to a nameless stream. The bank has a length of 450 ft and a height of 15ft, with a fall of 20ft to a ditch 15ft wide and 6ft deep. The entrance, 15ft wide is to the north east the ends of the rampart on either side being well marked. In 1905 a stone spindle whorl, now in the possession of the headmaster of **Trecwn** school was found in the centre of the enclosure. visited 18th **June** 1915.

Castell Cwm wyntyll

The remains of a circular work about 600 yds north east of Cwm wyntyll farm house, marked a **Castell** on the 6in sheet, and standing on a field known as "Parc **Castell**". The enclosure is unusual in having an inner ditch. The length of the existing bank is 160ft; traces of its course are visible in the field to the east. The ditch on the east side has been destroyed. It is best seen to the west where it has a depth of 2ft with a bank of 5ft high falling 4ft; beyond the ditch is a second bank at a slightly lower level than the inner bank. On the day of inspection these ditches were heavily waterlogged, and the whole work is covered with undergrowth and difficult of both access and examination – visited 19th **June** 1915

Ffynnon **Fair**

A spring in Ffynnon **Fair** Wood, about half a mile north east of the parish **Church**. No memory survives of a local cult –visited 18th **June** 1915,

Llanstinan House, **Trecwn** *RCAHMW*

A large ruined 18th century complex with later alterations. 3-storey double pile building built of rubble with brick partitions. A.J. **Parkinson**.2004

Llanstinan House Gardens

The lodge and entrance to drive.

Said to be a listed building. Small circular. No roof. round arch over doorway. Elaborate 'gothic' window frame. Stone gate jambs with distorted, rusty, metal gate. Carriage drive evident to A40.

East of A40 the drive has been replaced by a modern wider road. After two hundred yards there are mature (Ash, oak, sycamore) trees alongside, especially on the north (left, river) side.

Entrance splay although main drive turned north at this point. Modern MOD gate. Some stone walling survives at each side of and on the bridge which crosses a wet area which includes the stream (nant y bugail). Some metal railing on each side of drive mostly convoluted and on its side.

Main('back') drive curves to the left to the ruined coach/stable block. It bends past the back of the house and up the slope towards home farm. Immediately after the house is a narrow, raised area with a stone retaining wall, backed by the high brick wall which has one complex/porched gateway and one blocked-up arch. Was this something to do with a kitchen garden and/or a privacy wall screening the garden from the staff cottages and working areas across the drive? It continues some distance northwards becoming a lower stone wall. The rounded shaped garden is enclosed by a barbed wire fence. It is much overgrown but various features are discernable from its construction in 1908.

There were steep terraces running parallel with the south wall of the house. The owner provided a sketch which corresponds with the map and our own observations.

Visitors would drive up the slope around the outer edge of the garden to the turn-around in front of (north) the main entrance.

The croquet lawn was in front of the east side of the house. along its southern edge twelve palms were planted of which nine survive. Being rather hemmed in by overgrowth they are fairly tall but rather lanky. There are formal steps from the corner of the house to the next level past a rockery of large quartz stones. This looks 'Victorian' but we don't know when it was made. Various trees and shrubs remain but the lay-out is difficult to discern. Cherry-Laurel, Rhododendrons, Box, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, two more palms. One can imagine the tennis court and flower beds. The lime avenue has completely disappeared. We can see no trace of it in the fields of grass.

The walled kitchen garden. 1830's ?

The entire stone walls are largely intact except for the large gap at the north of the west wall to allow access for cattle and vehicles to the grass area. It is an unusual shape the south wall being curved out. It is not possible to discern either the position of paths or greenhouses or the water course shown on the maps. There are two blocked up gateways (NE and mid).

At the NW corner is a seven-sided stone building with a window space and two doorways allowing access through it from outside into the garden.

At the NE corner of the garden is the remains of an old fig tree hanging on to life. Outside the NW corner is an evergreen oak.

The map (IX.12 First Edition) show a presumed orchard and buildings to the east of the walled garden with a system of canals - from well up the valley. Mill ? and or irrigation ? Nothing visible today.

Tresiders of Cardiff are said to have designed the garden but we have seen no accounts or records from the time. Tresiders was one of the famous Truro gardeners who established himself in 1870 in Cardiff. The present firm has no records. They are said to have designed and planned the **Fishguard** Bay Hotel site. G.H. WHGT 1996-7.

Kitchen garden and fine landscaped grounds seen in evolution through 1st and 2nd edition OS

25 inch plans. C.S.Briggs 20.10.05 *RCAHMW*, 24th August 2006.

Llandissilio,

Llandissilio St Tyssilio (SN 120218)

(Acc/to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales.*)

Llandissilio a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of Derllys county of **Carmarthen** and partly that of **Dungledy** county of **Pembroke** 5 1/2 miles N by E from **Narberth** on the road to **Cardigan** containing 1025 inhabitants. This parish which derives its name from the dedication of the **Church** is about 5 miles in length and four miles in breadth, and comprises two divisions, which are respectively situated in the counties of **Carmarthen** and **Pembroke**, each separately maintaining its own poor; the lands are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation and the soil is in general, fertile. It constitutes a prebend in the collegiate **Church** of Brecknoch, rated in the kings books at £12 9s 4 1/2. d and in the patronage of the **Bishop** of **St David's** . The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of **Carmarthen** and diocese of **St David's** rated in the **King's Books** at £7, endowed with £400 royal bounty and in the patronage of the **Bishop** of **St Davids**. The **Church** dedicated to **St Tyssilio** has no architectural claims to notice. In the churchyard leaning against the south side of the **Church** is an ancient stone of large dimensions, with the inscription in rude characters LVTORICI FIL PAVLINI MARINI LATIO. It was dug up from under a heap of rubbish by the present incumbent, in the year 1827 and placed by him in its present situation; tradition, however, of its existence had been preserved in the parish which led to its discovery. There is a place of worship for **Baptists** in that division of the parish which is in the county of **Carmarthen** and one for **Independents** in that which is in the county of **Pembroke**. **Morris Jones** esq. in 1621 bequeathed a rent charge of £2 payable out of his farm of cae Helig in the parish of Wrexham county of Denbigh, to be distributed in White Bread among the poor of the parish. **John Matthias** of Kilvaur, bequeathed £1 1s per annum for a sermon on the uncertainty of human life to be preached here annually on the second Sunday in June. **Cicely Morris** by deed enrolled in 1776 gave £2 2s. per annum for the instruction of five poor children of this parish and £2 2s. for apprenticing them to some trade, these tems are chargeable on lands in the parish and are duly appropriated according to the intention of the benefactress.

On the farm of Casgwyn in that part of the parish which is in the county of **Pembroke**, is an ancient encampment comprising a semi circular area 240 yds in circumference with an entrance 15 yds in width. The aspect is to the west and commands an extensive tract of country. Small **Cannon** balls have been turned up by plough in its vicinity. Another encampment of similar form and commanding the same tract of country is seen on a farm called Portispark, in the part of the parish which is in the county of **Carmarthen**; it is situated on an eminence and included an area of which the cord is one hundred and thirty yards in length. On the farm of Llwynyebol is a circular encampment thirty yards in diameter surrounded by a rampart 3ft high; in the centre are two stones 4ft in height and in a position inclining from the perpendicular. There were formerly about 20 of these varying in height and at a distance of 200 yards to the NW is a small circle within which are 2 erect stones from 4 to 5 ft in height near which it is supposed was formerly a third stone so placed

as to form an altar. Two avenues of stones, in opposite directions, but both tending to the circular enclosure may still be traced; and around this relic of British antiquity are scattered numerous barrows, varying in dimensions, in one of which, on its being cut through in forming the present road from **Narberth** to **Cardigan** was found an entire vessel rudely formed of coarse Pottery. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £270 5s. of which sum £179 2s. is raised on that part which is in the county of **Carmarthen** and £91 3s. on that in the county of **Pembroke**.

(Acc/to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.)

this vicarage is in the patronage of the **Bishop**, and the rector of this **Church** was the prebendary of **Llandissilio** in the Collegiate **Church** of Brecon.

This **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £8 for tenths to the **King**. - (*Taxatio*.)

Llandissilio. — **Johannes Roblyn** vicarius ibidem pro porcione vicarie ibidem commmibus antis walet £7 Inde decima 14s. - (*Valor Eccl*.)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':- Llandes-silio alias Llan Dyssyllo V. (**St. Tyssilio**). **Bishop** of **St Davids**. Prebendary in the **Church** of Brecon Impr. Clear yearly value, £17. Kings Books, £7. - (**Bacons Liber Regis**.)

In 1749 this living was sequestrated owing to a vacancy.

(Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter 1994**.)

The nave seems to have been widened as its width now corresponds to that of the chancel and the narrow north vestry or Chapel. Except for one 17c south window and a 15c top to that next to it the openings are 19c. Set in the south wall are two early inscribed stones.

Llanfair Nant Gwyn,

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write. Information from **Thomas Griffiths Dyffryn Manor Eglwysrw**

Llanfair Nant Gwyn

1839 **Llanvair Nantgwyn** (Llan-Fair-Y-Nant-Gwyn)*Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**

Llanvair Nantgwyn (Llan-Fair-Y-Nant-Gwyn), a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by E.) from **Cardigan**; contains 241 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Mary**, and the distinguishing adjunct to its name, probably from the abundance of white quartz stones scattered over the lands and in the bed of a brook by which it is watered. It comprehends a tract of about 1400 acres of rather flat but dry land, for the most part inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the soil, though light, is in general fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but from the higher grounds are some good prospects over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income £80; patron and impropiator, **Thomas Bowen**, esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The **Church** is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**, with a Sunday school held in it. **John Jones**, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of 20s. to the poor, and a similar sum to the officiating minister for preaching four sermons annually; but this charity is at present suspended.

Church St Mary's

1855 isolated **Church** designed by **R. J. Withers** wooden spire.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** **RCAM**

A modern building consisting of nave, chancel and porch. Nothing has been preserved from the former **Church** except a few tablets now fixed against the west wall – visited 8th September 1914

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

(Acc/to **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**)

This living is a perpetual curacy now held in plurality with **Whitechurch** Rectory. In pre-Reformation times it was a free Chapel and was with the free Chapel of **Penkelly Vachan** held with the vicarage of **Eglwysrw** which was appropriated to the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**.

In 1594 the living is described as a free Chapel curacy, in the hands of the **King**. **Owen's Pem.**

Under the heading 'Not in Charge':-Llanvair Nant-Gwyn C. (**St. Mary**), annexed to Whitchurch. £3 certified value. - (**Bacon's Liber Regis.**)

Mining Llanfair Nant Gwyn

Un-named Mine Exact location not known; trials carried out in south eastern part of the parish at some date prior to 1875

Sites of Interest

Castell Coch

The remains of a circular earthwork are barely perceptible on a field known as Parc **Castell Coch** half a mile to the north east of the parish **Church**. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 200 ft. Nowhere is the bank above 2ft in height, and in places it has disappeared. The east side is merged into a hedge which probably conceals the entrance. Any ditch which may have surrounded the bank has disappeared. The third field west of the earthwork is known by the name Parc y ffynnon **Goch** it contains a good spring. The field next east is called Parc y cerrig gwynion – visited 8th September 1914.

Castell Duffryn Mawr

This is a fine Norman mound placed practically on the western boundary line of the parish, about 50yds to the south east of Dyffryn Mawr farm house. It rises to a height of over 20 ft from the bottom of the surrounding ditch. The centre of the summit which is 60 ft in diameter has a saucer like depression of some 10ft. Around this basin are the stone foundations, 5 ½ ft wide, of what was probably the turret or manor house. The ditch is 8ft wide and 10ft deep; the counterscarp is crowned with a thick quickset hedge. There are no signs of a Bailey. The field on which the mound stands is still known as Parc y domen.

In the spring of 1920 a narrow trench was driven into the west side of the mound, revealing two post holes each about one foot square, in the hard soil just outside the stone foundations. At the foot of each hole was a bed of decayed timber a foot thick visited 22nd April 1920.

St Meugan's well

The well Chapel of **St Meugan** has entirely disappeared, but there is no doubt that its site is occupied by the farmstead of Pistill Meugan which is situated immediately on the parish boundary, rather more than half a mile east by north of the parish **Church**. It was a site for fairs and also of the game of knappen between the **Kemes** men and the **Emlyn** men against the men of Cardiganshire. However an order was received from London “Thes are to will and require you being gent'men to us knowne to be well affected and forward in her Ma'tes service and good of the countrie forthwith with all convenient spede and to repaire to the place called **St Meygans** where somtyme offerings & superstitions pilgrimages have bene used, and there cause to be pulled downe and utterlie defaced all reliques and monuments of that **Chappell**, not leaving one stone thereof upon another”.

A strong spring still flows in the foldyard of Pistill Meugan Farm but of the Chapel not a trace

remains above ground. visited 8th September 1914.

Carn Our

The third field of Meugan Well farm is so called but the name is not remembered, and no local traditions that would explain it seem to have survived.

Parc Maengwyn ucha and issa

Two fields belonging to Berthwyd Farm. In the hedge are a few white quartz stones which appear to be natural features visited 8th September 1914

Bwlch y garreg lwyd.

This is a farm at the place indicated. The name is doubtless to be associated with Parc y maen **Llwyd** the site of a removed maenhir. About 600 yds east of Bwlch y garreg lwyd farmhouse is the homestead of Cwm Bettws, a name betokening a small religious building of which no traces remain. The latter site is a little over a mile directly north of Pistill Meugan.

Llanfallteg west,

St Mallteg

(Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by *Mike Salter 1994*.)

The **Church** has been mostly rebuilt. The nave and vaulted north transept are 13c in origin, whilst the chancel was rebuilt wider later in the medieval period.

Llanfihangel Penbedw,

Llanfihangel Penbedw - St Michael's

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839

Llanvihangel-Penbedw (Llan-Fihangel-Penbedw), a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from **Cardigan**; contains 343 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Michael**, and the distinguishing adjunct to its name from the number of fine birch-trees growing in the vicinity. It is pleasantly situated in the northeastern part of the county, near the source of the river **Nevern**, which, after flowing through the parish, continues its course in a western direction, and falls into the sea at **Newport**. Within about forty yards of the source of the **Nevern** also springs up the small river Selly, which proceeds for a short distance eastward, and then flows northward and joins the Teivy. The parish comprises 2100 acres, of which 340 are common or waste land; it is generally in a good state of cultivation, and the surrounding scenery is diversified. **Kilrhue** is a good mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending an agreeable variety of scenery. The old road leading from **Carmarthen** to **Cardigan** passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135 per annum. The **Church**, which is situated in an extreme corner of the parish, is not remarkable for any peculiar architectural details.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The earliest record of this rectory is in 1325, which shows that shortly previous to that date the patronage of the benefice belonged to **John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**. On 3 Dec., in that year, the **Church** of **Lanvihanel** in Wales, of the annual value of 6 marks, was assigned to **Thomas Le Blount** and **Juliana** his wife, late the widow of **John de Hastings**, as dower from her late **Husband**.— *Close Rolls*.

By 1594 the living had come into the possession of the Crown. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £4 for tenths to the **King**. - (*Taxatio.*)

Llanvyhangell Penbedo.—Ecclesia ibidem ad plesent-acionem dicte Domine Regine unde **Johannes** est rector valet coramurllibus annis £6. Inde decima 12s - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'livings Discharged':—Penbedw alias Uan Fihangel Penbedw R. (**St. Michael**) - The Prince of Wales. **King's Books**, £6. Clear yearly value £24. £40.—**Bacons Liber Regis**.

Grant

LANFIHANGEL PENBEDW, **St. Michael**(1859-1860) **Pembrokeshire** Grant –Reason enlargement For new north transept, new windows, reseating and replastering of walls **Davies**,

John C.: fl. 1859-63(Architect)

The Parish **Church** --*RCAM*

The present structure was practically rebuilt about the mid 19th century upon old foundations, The plan is of a nave 44ft by 12 ft, chancel 16 ½ ft north transept known as the **Kilrhiw** Chapel now used as a vestry, and a squat western tower with a slated roof which barely rises above the ridge of the nave. The windows have wooden frames. In the north wall of the nave are traces of a doorway now blocked. The entrance to the **Church** is by a pointed doorway in the west wall of the tower. The font is modern, and nothing could be learned of an earlier one. The churchyard is about one acre in extent –visited 11 October 1921.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Slater 1994.

This derelict ivy-grown **Church** with a horse kept in the churchyard has a long narrow nave, a low west tower, a north transept, and a chancel reached through a plain pointed arch. Most of it is 13c but no pre 19c openings now survive.

The **Church** and was described in 2004 as "miserably abandoned and overgrown"; the growth was cleared subsequently but the **Church** remains in a poor state internally and from the manure latterly used as an animal shelter.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J T Evans* 1905

In this parish there is in present use a Chalice and Paten of plated metal. The cup is 7 in. in height, and its Bell-shaped bowl rests upon a baluster stem. Inscription : " Presented by **Mrs Lloyd** , Kilrhue, to the **Church** of Llanhhangel Penbedw ad 1860".

— The paten measures 8in. in diameter. The donor was the mother of the first Baronet, **Sir**

Thomas Davies Lloyd of Bronwydd, Cardigansbjie (creation 1863), and grandmother of the present baronet. **Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray Lloyd** . **Sir Marteine** is the 34th **Lord** of the Barony of **Kemes** by right of tenure, being the last **Lord** Marcher in the kingdom, and claims to be the representative of **Martin de Tours**, who accompanied **William 1** to England. His father was **Member of Parliament** for Cardiganshire (L) 1865-8, and for **Cardigan** District 1868-74.

Non Conformist – Nil

Education

1737 Parish School: **Llanfihangel Penbedw**, Parish School,

Licensed Schoolmaster **Jones, David**

Stipend £14 with Chapel **Colman** Jurisdiction

***The State of Education in Wales* 1847 The Parish of Llanfihangel Penbedw**

I visited the above parish on Sunday the 6th of February . It contained no school of any description. The Rector told me that there been no school in the parish to his knowledge since 1828. The children of small farmers go to NewChapel and Manordivey schools both in the Manordivey parish. The majority of laboured are too poor to send their children their children to school (Agricultural labourers receive 1s. on their own finding a day of 8d per day with food. Some could read but not write **Welsh** but none english)

The **Church** is situated in one extreme corner of the parish; it is in bad repair and very damp. The day of my visit was excessively cold and the congregation consisted of only four or five. There is in not one **Church** communicant in the parish; but the Rector told me that he did not think there was a single head of family in the parish who was not a member of one of the Dissenting Chapels in the neighbouring parishes. They are a very quiet set of men; there was not a single disturbance in the parish during the **Rebecca** riots

David Lewis Assistant

Names Connected with Llanfihangel Penbedw

ClergyCCED

Johns, Morgan	1563	Rector	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Rector	
Prichard, Willimus	1692	Rector	
Evans, David	1720	Curate	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1728	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans, David	1728	Rector	
Jones, Thomas	1730	Curate	
John, Philips	1734	Curate	
Jones, John	1746	Curate	
Lloyd , Thomas	1765	Curate	
Lewes , Watkin	1770	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Davies , Lewis	1770	Rector	
Davies , Lewis	1815	Vac (natural death)	Rector

Lewes , Benjamin	1815	Rector	
Augustus , Brigstocke	1823	Curate	
Thomas , Josiah	1823	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Brigstocke , Augustus	1823	Curate	
Evans , John	1824	Rector	
Lewis , Benjamin	1824	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Davies , David	1827	Rector	
Hughes , Joseph	1828	Curate	
Devonald , George	1828	Rector	
Davies , David	1828	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Howell , Hugh	1830	Curate	
Devonald , George	1833	Curate	

de Hastings John 3 Dec 1325 **earl of Pembroke** deceased widow Juliana held advowson of the **Church** of Cilgarron patron **Llanfihangel Penbedw** 1325 *Close Rolls, Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes William 3 December 1771 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money and a purse **Llanfihangel Penbedw**

Prosecutor **John Lloyd , Llanfihangel Penbedw**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of felony only - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James David 1 August 1773 **Llanfihangel Penbedw** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Dale** Prosecutor **David Ann** otherwise **Saunders** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Le Blount Juliana 3 Dec 1325 patron late the widow of **John de Hastings** as dower from her late Husband **Llanfihangel Penbedw** *Pembrokeshire Parsons Close Rolls*

Le Blount Thomas 3 Dec 1325 patron **Llanfihangel Penbedw** *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lloyd Catherine 28 December 1798 Clydai Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation, after concealing its birth and its burial in **Llanfihangel Penbedw** churchyard. Clydai Prosecutor **Morris Thomas** , , gent & ChurchWarden & overseer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Thomas 1843 .of Bronwydd esq. owned Kilrhue **Llanfihangel Penbedw**

Morgan ? 1843 .Dr leased Kilrhue **Llanfihangel Penbedw**

Owen George 1611-12 Will of **George Owen** of the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, clerk. He held the livings of **Llanvihangel Penbedw** and **Whitechurch** in **Kemes**, and was one of the first **Pembrokeshire** authors. , **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**.

.....

Sites of Interest

Tumuli

On the summit of Frenni Fawr 1297 ft above ord. Datim stands a group of five tumuli, three of the group falling within this parish, one into that of **Castellan** and the fifth into the parish of Penrhudd. The three in **Llanvihangel Penbedw** stand in line on the boundary between that parish and Penrhudd. The mound which occupies the precise summit has a height of about 6ft and a circumference of 250 ft. It appears to have escaped the attentions of **Fenton**. The other two he attacked with more zeal than discretion; and of them he writes “ We fairly intersected one, the largest, and made an immense opening in the other, no interment was found by the former, as went the tradition and probably its companion too, about thirty years ago [c1770] from a supposition that it contained treasure, had been ransacked”(**Tour 510**) These mounds are smaller than the “Monarch” as **Fenton** terms the largest, their base circumference being about 170ft and their present height from 3 to 4ft. All are covered with Gorse. --visited 10th September 1914.

Maen **Gwyn** and Maen Coch

Llanfyrnach

Mining abandoned lead mining and slate quarry

A hamlet to the SE of **Crymych**. Surprisingly, in such a **Welsh** area, the **Church** has a tower unusual in a **Welsh** area. There used to be much industry hereabouts - traces can be seen in the abandoned lead workings NE of the hamlet and in the massive slate quarry at Glogue. Slates from this quarry used on the roof of the Palace of **Westminster**.

Damaged Ogham stone in nearby Glandwr Chapel.

Llanvyrnach

The neighbouring village of **Llanvyrnach** is said to derive its name from the following circumstance. When the good **St. Byrnach** was making his pilgrimage through this portion of the country, he could at first obtain no better quarters than a cowshed; thus, as the story goes, arose the name of **Llanbeudy**, the **Church** of the Cowhouse. The next day the saint fared even worse, for, coming to Cilmaenllwyd, he was obliged, for lack of better accommodation, to repose beneath the Gray cromlech that gives the place its name. The third night, however, **St. Byrnach** came to a place where he was accorded a kindly welcome, and provided with a comfortable night's lodging. Overcome with gratitude for this hospitable reception, **St. Byrnach** declared the place should ever after bear his own name; and hence it is called to this day **Llanvyrnach**, or the **Church** of **St. Byrnach**.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1833

Llanvyrnach (llan-vrynach), a parish in the hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (S.W.) from **Newcastle-Emlyn**, containing 979 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its **Church**, is situated in the north eastern part of the county, bordering upon **Carmarthenshire**, and comprises an extensive tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing and in some instances picturesque: the soil, though inferior in fertility to that of other parts of the county, is not unproductive. An extensive common, connected with Precelly mountain, rises to the west of the village, but an enclosure of land was made in the parish a few years ago. On the banks of the river Tâf, and at no great distance from its source, are some extensive lead mines, which were formerly worked with great success; but for some years the works have been suspended. The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch-deaconry of **Cardigan**, and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £10, and in the patronage of the **King**, as Prince of Wales. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Brynach**, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Presbyterians**. On the common above the **Church** are four large erect stones, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot: and near the **Church** is a large tumulus, which is supposed to have been surmounted by a **Castle**, or fort, to defend the pass. There are several mineral springs within the parish but their peculiar Properties have not been ascertained. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £194. 9s

Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Brynach** **RCAM**

NB The **Church** was appropriated to the **Knights Hospitallers of Slebech** by **Robert** son of **Stephen** under the title ecclesia Sancti Bernachi de Blaentav

The present structure was erected in 1842. It consists of nave, chancel, and low west tower. The font is a plain octagonal basin of 25 ½ in. exterior and 20in. interior diameter, chamfering off to an octagonal shaft of modern masonry; the base is concealed beneath the wooden floor. On one of the faces of the bowl the letters T.D. have been rudely cut – visited 16th September 1914.

Lost Inscribed Stone

A sepulchral slab bearing an inscription appears to have been in existence in this **Church** at the commencement of the 18th century. A hitherto unpublished letter written to **Edward Lhuyd** on the 26th September 1708 by **Mr David Lewis** of Pnat y benne Llanboidy, co **Carmarthen** runs as

follows :-

“Happened to be at **Llanvyrnach Church** in the County of **Pembroke** I took notice of a stone lying under the altar in the chancel about two ft. broad each way and 5in. thick It was a sort of ragged milestone of the nature of the stone at Parke. I turned the stone, and ordered yit to be washed, and there discovered some lettrs which I have transcribed to the best of my endeavor and care thus TAVUS—FI ____ but it seems yet there [are] more lettrs, but yet they were woren out or yet the stone laid in some other place regardless till it was carried there. The first letters gives me some apprehension or light yet from Tavus the man whos sepulchral monument it was the river Tafer might be denominated, for this place being within two short miles to the spring of yt river. Moreover, here is a Barrow about the bigness of yt att Llanboydy, hollow within and about 5 or 6yds deep and about the bigness of a cocpit in the bottom, and a camp about a bow shot from it. And some farmers bouse near this **Church** called y Tre fawr yn'r dheubarth, and the old **Roman** way menc' oned in my description of Lhanboydy is visible here as[? In} several places the east side of the river (*Ashmolean Collection, No 1816, fo 38 Bodleian Library*)”

It is probable that this important inscribed stone was utilised in the rebuilding of the **Church** in 1842, and may lie hidden in the modern structure, or it may have been removed at that date to one of the neighbouring farmsteads. Careful search should be made for it, and in subsequent alterations to the **Church** its possible presence in the walls should not be forgotten.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994*
Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Described as Ecclesia Sancti Bernachi de Blaentav in Bemeys, the **Church** of Llanfnnach, with 100 acres of land, was granted by **Robert**, the son of **Stephen**. to the ***Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.*** — *Anselm's Confirm. Charter.*

This grantor was the son of **Stephen**, constable of **Cardigan Castle**, and **Nesta** his wife, the daughter of **Rhys ap Tudor**, Prince of South Wales widow of **Gerald de Windsor**. On the dissolution of the establishment of **Slebech**, this living came into the hands of the Crown. Described as Ecclesia Sancti Bernaci super Taff, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. For tenths to the **King**. - *Taxatio.*

Uanvernach super Tave.—Ecelesia ibidem ex collaci-one preceptoris de **Slebech** unde **Thomas Lloid** clericus est rector valet eommunibus annis dare £10. Inde decima 20s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'livings Discharged': lanver-nach alias Llan Fernach R. (**St. Brynach**). Precept-de **Slebech** Patr. The Prince of Wales.. Clear yearly value, £40, £60 - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

St Brynach received a warm welcome here after failing to find shelter elsewhere and gave the place his name. The **Church** along with eight others in north **Pembrokeshire** is dedicated to him.

1851 Llanfernach Parish **Church** No information
1929 **St Brynach** Incumbent and Curates; T M **James**

Non Conformist

Glandwr Chapel

The present building is the successor of the structure erected here by the **Independent** connection in the year 1712. The congregation originated at Aber **Elwyn**, in **Carmarthenshire**. In 1717 and again in 1774, the first building was enlarged, and in 1836 much improved. In the burial ground is the grave of one **David Williams** of Bwrrws, who died 14th December 1788; above it is a flat unhewn boulder.

The Tre **Hywel** Ogam Stone

This inscribed stone now reserved in Glandwr Chapel has been described by **Sir. John Rhys**

Silver lead Mining

Llanfyrnach was noted for its silver lead mine up to a century ago, which produced some 1,000 tons a year.

In 1908 **Mr Arthur O Griffiths** Glandwr and **Mr Llewelyn James** noticed that the gatepost near Tre **Hywel** farmhouse bore traces of ancient markings and of the outlines of a cross. Previously, 35 years before the stone had been brought down from an exposed Hill known as Mynydd Stambar. The stone stands 5ft above the ground; the face on which the cross has been traced measures 12 ½ in. across and the face to the right of it is 15in. across. It is the edge between those adjoining faces that bears the Ogam scores. The arms of the cross are enclosed in a circle. The inscription has been badly damaged over time But Professor **Rhys** suggested it Read "EFESSAor O NI ASEGNI"
Arch Camb 1913 visited 23 **June** 1920

1851 Glandwr Ind **John Davies**, Minister Erected before 1800 in Glandwr village [**Independents**, 1712]. still open Dec 2006

1851Hermon **Baptist Walter Davies**, **Baptist** Minister Erected in 1808 rebuilt 1863.Still open 1998

Brynmyrnach Ind Chapel, Hermon Built 1888 still open Dec 2006

1851 Tymawr Ind Not a separate building, not used exclusively as a place of worship "Tymawr is a dwelling house licensed for religious exercises" **John Davies**, Minister, Glandwr

1851 Antioch Ind **Simon Evans**, Minister, **Eglwysrwrw** "It is also used as a day school " Erected in 1846 Seion **Baptist** Chapel, **Crymych** Built 1900 Still open 1998 Antioch Sunday School,

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6s and 1s a day. There is no resident land proprietor but six farmers pay more than £100 per annum with no provision for education of the poor of which many are without any education. Many of the population can read and write. Information **Hugh Howell** Rector **Newcastle Emlyn**.

Parish of **Llanfyrnach** –

Village School--- This school is kept in a schoolhouse erected at the expense of the parish on the land of **Mrs Lloyd** of Bronwydd, close to the **Church** yard. **Mrs Lloyd** is willing, I was informed by the Rector, to secure it by deed. The schoolroom is in good repair, except the windows. The furniture consists of three desks one table and fourteen benches. The Rector subscribes £8 a year to teach 17 poor children.

The master has a good control over his scholars and pays much attention to them. The scholars are farmers mechanics, and labourers children, and were almost all well dressed.

They read the fifth chapter of **St Matthew**, many of them with ease. To questions proposed by me, partly in English and partly in Welsh, they answered a few Scriptural questions but not very Readily. Had poor knowledge of geography. But good on arithmetic and had knowledge of trigonometry and grammar. The above efficient day school is due to the exertions of the Rector.

27th January 1847 **Wm Morris** Assistant

Mining Llanfyrnach

Fronlwyd Mine A small silver-lead mine comprising two adits (both open) and an associated shaft, 500 yards west of **Crymych** village. Worked as a trial circa 1864 and in 1874. No structures survive.

Llanfyrnach Mine. Includes the Llwynceilyn Mine. Extensive silver-lead workings on either side of the Afon Taf 700 yards north east of **Llanfyrnach Church**, partially within **Clydey** parish.

The earliest documentary evidence of working on this site is for the setting of tributes on the Llandre section west of the river in 1752. At that date Llandre and the Llwynceilyn section, east of the river, were under separate ownership and worked independently. Amalgamated as one working and eventually brought under one owner, the mine was at work until the 1790s when drainage difficulties caused its abandonment.

Reworking commenced in about 1840 and continued unbroken until 1890. Peak production came late in its life at a time of falling lead prices when the output of silver-lead ores was supplemented by a moderate amount of zinc ores. The mainstay of output at that time was a rich ore body, on the Water Lode, confined to the **Llandeilo** beds and dipping under the north western Hill. This was worked from North Shaft to a depth of 96 fathoms below adit. When the lode was displaced by a cross course and not immediately relocated heavy drainage costs caused final abandonment in 1890 and the sale of the plant in the following year. A number of schemes for reworking the mine have been put forward but never implemented.

The **Llanfyrnach** site is relatively undisturbed, there having been no reworking of spoil or tailings, and it is one of the better examples of a late 19th century silver-lead mine in South Wales. Although in a ruinous state it displays a wide range of 19th century Mining and dressing technology underlying which will be evidence of 18th century working. Any development or landscaping of the site should be monitored to prevent disturbance of sub surface stratigraphy, or at least record the evidence before it is lost.

The main features of the site are as follows -

18th century shallow shaft workings along outcrop of two veins on hillside to west of the river remain undisturbed. Other 18th century workings to the east covered by 19th century operations comprising three engine / winding shafts, various minor shafts and two adits all now filled or collapsed.

Boiler house (ruin) with round chimney (intact) at No.2 Engine Shaft, circa 1850.

Cornish style beam pumping engine house (ruin), originally housing a 40" cylinder engine, erected in 1860; adjacent to No.1 Engine Shaft.

Waterwheel pit (intact), pumping and winding, adjacent to No.1 Engine Shaft

Pumping and winding engine sheds (foundations only) adjacent to North Shaft .

Masonry lined pit for drawing machine circa 1860 (intact) adjoining Chain Shaft .

Ore hoppers and loading platform (substantial walling and support columns remaining) adjacent to North Shaft .

Tramway system (earthworks only) from North Shaft to spoil heaps and dressing floor; from Chain Shaft to spoil heaps east of river; and from dressing floors to tailing heaps.

Dressing floors including ore hoppers (ruin); four round buddles with associated waterwheel pit and settling Tanks (earthworks); dressing waste heaps.

Spoil heaps, comprising extensive heaps from North Shaft on western hillside, 1880s; and from Chain Shaft on the east side of the river, 1860 - 70, all displaying indications of temporary tramway system.

Tailings heaps, with earlier heaps around dressing floor and extensive later heaps at southern end of site.

Leat system - comprising leat from stream to south east of site feeding pumping waterwheel to west of, and connected with, No.2 Engine Shaft, probably of 18th century origin (feeding stamps mill), with later compensation dam (earthworks); engine leat from Afon Taf to area of No.1 Engine Shaft, plus compensation dam two miles upstream at (substantial earthworks); and late 19th century turbine feed, leat system originating near Bwlch Stop to the west of Hermon with storage ponds on Hill top to west of mine and pipeline under spoil heaps south of North Shaft (earthworks plus some in-situ pipes).

Offices and housing - including a building with flue system, possibly used as drying room, to west of No.1 Engine Shaft (ruin); mine captain's house and offices at (ruin); worker's housing, Brick Row formerly 12 back to back cottages (intact but much altered, inhabited) and Storehouse (ruin); lessees house, now known as Carregwen (intact and inhabited).

Un-named Mine SN 20163304 (approx.) Adit reportedly discovered near Glantaf. No historical detail available. Not yet positively identified on ground.

Names connected with Llanfyrnach

Davis John 18 Jun 1828 born **Llanfyrnach Pembroke** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis John Phillip 12 Jan 1823 born **Llanfyrnach Pembroke** Died 31 Dec 1887 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Nicholas Margaret** on 29 Jan 1878 at Salt Lake City Married to **Davis Maria** on 11 Apr 1846 at Abergavenny Parish **Monmouth** Wales Left Aberdare for USA on 20 February 1865 Arrived in New York City on 6 March 1865 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Howell David 17 March 1775 Penrith Offence Theft of wool and a cheese **Llanfyrnach** Prosecutor **David, Hannah Llanfyrnach**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloid Thomas 1534 .clericus unde est rector **Llanfyrnach Church** *Valor Eccl*

Robert ? early 1100. the son of **Stephen** constable of **Cardigan Castle** **Llanfyrnach** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Williams John 17 March 1775 **Llanfyrnach** Yeoman Offence Theft of wool and a cheese. **Llanfyrnach** Prosecutor **David, Hannah Llanfyrnach**, widow Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 24 July 1827 **Llanfyrnach** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, **Llanfyrnach** **Carmarthen** Prosecutor **Evan Samuel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Llanvyrnach *Hearth Tax 1670*

Howell Griffith	Llanvyrnach	H
James Morice	Llanvyrnach	H
Thomas Phillip	Llanvyrnach	H
James Phillip	Llanvyrnach	H2
Thomas Owen	Llanvyrnach	H2
Llewhelin John	Llanvyrnach	H2
Eynon John	Llanvyrnach	H
David Thomas Reynald	Llanvyrnach	H
John Phillip David	Llanvyrnach	H2
Owens Thomas	Llanvyrnach	H4
Thomas Lewis	Llanvyrnach	H2

Owen Roger	Llanvirnach	H
Phillip Phillip David	Llanvirnach	H2
James Elizabeth	Llanvirnach	H
John David	Llanvirnach	H
Griffith John Rees	Llanvirnach	H
Morice Evan	Llanvirnach	H
William David	Llanvirnach	H
Morice Evan	Llanvirnach	H
Phillip Morice	Llanvirnach	H
Thomas Jennett	Llanvirnach	H
John Duthgy	Llanvirnach	H
Richard Lewis	Llanvirnach	H
George John	Llanvirnach	H
Morgan Henry	Llanvirnach	H2
Thomas Reynald	Llanvirnach	H
Devenalch John	Llanvirnach	H2
Thomas Reynald	Llanvirnach	H3
Rees Henry	Llanvirnach	P
Pugh Lewis	Llanvirnach	P
Harry James	Llanvirnach	P
Jenkin James	Llanvirnach	P
Lewis Ellinor	Llanvirnach	P
John Johan	Llanvirnach	P
? Katherine	Llanvirnach	P
James Gwynllian	Llanvirnach	P
Thomas Rees	Llanvirnach	P

Richard Lewis	Llanvirnach	P
Richard David	Llanvirnach	P
Robert William	Llanvirnach	P
John Sampson	Llanvirnach	P
John Morice	Llanvirnach	P
John James	Llanvirnach	P
Griffith John Rees	Llanvirnach	P
Thomas Richard	Llanvirnach	P
Phillip Henry	Llanvirnach	P
Jenkin Evan	Llanvirnach	P
Evan Elizabeth	Llanvirnach	P
Edward Lewis	Llanvirnach	P
James Llewelin	Llanvirnach	P
Howell Jennett	Llanvirnach	P
Will Katherine	Llanvirnach	P
Richard Maud	Llanvirnach	P
Beavan Thomas David	Llanvirnach	P
John Phillip Taylor	Llanvirnach	P
James Morice	Llanvirnach	P
Prodderch John Rees	Llanvirnach	P
Rees John	Llanvirnach	P
David Mary	Llanvirnach	P
John Anne	Llanvirnach	P
Evan John	Llanvirnach	P
Morice Griffith	Llanvirnach	P

Sites of Interest

Arch Farm Cairn

Scanty remains are left of this cairn which is situated on the farm called Arch about 400yds directly south of what is spelt on the Ord, sheets as Crugiau Dwy; by which is probably meant Crugiau duyw, the cairn of the god. The barrow has a base circumference of some 250 ft. a prostrate stone might possibly have been the cover of a cist –visited 9th June 1915

Crug bach.

This apparently sepulchral mound is marked on the original 1in but not on the 6in Ord sheet. It stands immediately west of Crymmych Arms village on the south side of the lane leading from Henffordd to Fronlwyd. The base circumference is 250 ft and the height 3ft. It is grass grown and presents no sign of disturbance. visited 9th **June** 1915

Maengwyn hir

A white quartz stone ,stated by popular tradition to have been thrown from the summit of Frenny fawr by **St Samson**. It now lies prostrate on the boundary line between **Pembrokeshire** and **Carmarthenshire**, 600 yds south of **Castell** y Blaidd tumulus in the parish of Clydai. **Mr David Maurice** who resides in the adjoining house remembers it stood erect on its present site. It was overturned some 48years ago because it stood in the way of the plough. Its length above the ground when erect was 50 in and width 26in –visited 17th September 1914.

Meini Hiron

About ½ mile west of the village of **Llanfyrnach** are three erect stone in close proximity.

1] in the north west corner of Parc y Maen on the farm of Nant y groes. The height from the ground to the somewhat pointed top is 72 in and the greatest width 28 in.

2] Also on Nant y Groes Farm. The stone has a height above ground of 104 in with a maximum width of 54 in It is said on the farm that another and somewhat similar monolith stood near it. It was buried to facilitate ploughing.

3] About 200 yds north by west of the last stone are two adjoining erect stones. The field hedge has been brought up to the taller of the two; this rises 134 in above the soil. The second stone is 96 in above ground –visited 16th September 1914.

The stones here enumerated are doubtless those described in **Lewis's** Tp Dict as “four large stones on the common above the **Church**, visible at a great distance marking out, according to tradition the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot.”

Caer at Glandwr

An earthwork apparently circular, but much obliterate, stands on the third field west of Glandwr farm house. The bank is fairly perfect around the southern part of the circle; to the north it has been cultivated entirely away. In its length of 135 yds it only rises at its best to 3ft, and falls 5ft to the outside level. There is no trace of a ditch. According to the 6in Ord sheet a “sword , etc” were found

here in the year 1808, but all enquiries respecting such a find have been without result. visited 24th **June** 1915.

Mound

A motte **Castle** with traces of a **Bailey** court, immediately north west of the parish **Church**; on the 6in Ord sheet it is marked as a tumulus. The mound rises to a height of 25ft; its summit is 60 ft in diameter. In the centre a depression of from 8 to 10 ft is surrounded with traces of stone foundations. There have a width of 8ft. The mound, the sides of which are heavily clothed with vegetation is being dug for gravel; otherwise it is well preserved. Between it and the churchyard are faint traces of the **Bailey** –visited 16th September 1914

Ffynnon Fyrnach

About 1 ½ mile south of the parish **Church** is a well which is known as Bernachs or Brynachs Well, traditionally stated to possess healing Properties. The site id marked “spring” on the present 6in. Ord map, but on the earlier 1in it is styled “Ffynnon deg” the **Fair** well. The spot is not far from the source of the Dyfnant, and close to the ford over that streamlet called Rhyd y maengwyn. There is a Ffynnon wen, the white (of holy) well in the **Carmarthenshire** parish of Eglwys **Fair** a churig, a short mile south of the above.

Ty un nos

A small cottage at Hermon 200 yds north west of Capel Bryn Mmynach, which calls for no mention as an antiquity apart from its name and the example it affords of a sysyem that must have been fairly prevalent in Wales before the days of Inclosure Acts. This is a “One night house” as it is called; put up inaccordance with an arrangement made between a man and his friends to erect a dwelling in one night on unenclosed land belonging to the **Lord** of the manor, or ground over which he claimed to have control. All the materials having been got ready for the purpose, a night was fixed for the errection of a dwelling of turf and stones; a few domestic articles were taken in, a fire kindled in the hearth, and the family was in full possession by the morning; if possible a small garden **Patch** was added. If the manorial magnate did not demolish the cot(a course which was seldom resorted to), or had not claimed it at a nominal rent within a year and a day of such erection, he could not afterwards interfere with it, but might continue to exact the small rent as evidence of his rights.

Ruins of Chapel and Burial Ground

Onthe second field east off **Tre Henry** farm house is a circular enclosure which is known locally as “The Chapel”. **Green** mounds aberaging one ft in height Mark the former presence of a building about 24ft by 12 ft. The enclosure has a circumference of 300 ft, its south west boundary being a dry wall construction of small stones on which still stand a few aged trees. visited 16th September 1914.

Nant y Groes

This is the name of a farm immediately north of **Tre Henry** Chapel and burial ground, where there may have been a medieval cross, but of such there is no trace – visited 16th September 1914.

Bronze Celt

A fine bronze celt was found in the year 1841 on land then recently enclosed and appropriated to the farm of Yet wen in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caer (Carn?) near Glandwr, where it is said that a sword was unearthed in 1808. It is now in the museum of the ***Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society***.

Coins Roman

In the year 1828 “**Roman** Coins” were found on the summit of Begney. No particulars of this hoard can be traced. One small silver coin of the find – too much worn for identification , but undoubtedly **Roman** – is carefully treasured up by a lady in the near locality to whom it passed from her grandfather, who had been present at the discovery – Seen 15th **June** 1920 **RCAM**

RCAHMW

Rhyd-Y-Garth Cross, **Llanfyrnach**

A rough pillar-stone, built into a wall, but having previously served as a gatepost, is 1.7m tall and has an incised linear Latin cross inscribed upon it.

There are several other monoliths in the locality, **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 28.02.02

Llanfyrnach Railway Station, **Whitland** And **Cardigan** Railway

Llanfyrnach Railway Station was on the **Whitland** and **Cardigan** Railway (nprn 410169) and it opened in 1875. There was a single through line served by a passenger platform (on the up side) with a passing loop to the north or **Cardigan** end. **Llanfyrnach** Silver-Lead Mine (nprn 34019) lay a short distance beyond, on the north side of the railway, and was once served by a short siding from the railway. The station closed in 1962; the platform building and two-storey Station House both survive. B.A.Malaws, **RCAHMW**, 26 January 2010.

Llangan,

Llangan

(Acc/to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*.)

a parish chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of Derlly's county of **Carmarthen** but partly in the hundred of **Dungledy** county of **Pembroke** 16 miles W of **Carmarthen** containing 733 inhabitants of which number 710 are in **Carmarthenshire** and the remainder in the **Pembrokeshire** portion of it. On the banks of the Taf in this parish anciently stood the famous Ty **Gwyn** ar Daf or "**White** house on the Taf" an occasional residence of **Hywel** Dda sovereign of all Wales, who about the year 940 convoked at this place a grand national council for the purpose of compiling and enacting the code of laws which has given so much celebrity to his reign and which are still known as "**the Laws of Hywel the Good**" In order to give greater solemnity to this convocation, and to implore the divine wisdom to assist their councils, the **King** remained here with his whole court during Lent in the constant exercise of prayer and other acts of devotion. Soon after the destruction of the Monastery of Bangor-Iscoed, in North Wales and the slaughter and dispersion of the brethren of that extensive establishment by the Northumbrian Saxons, a religious society was settled at this place under the auspices of **Paulinus** son of **Urien Reged**, a disciple of **St Germanus**, in which originated the abbey of **Albalanda** or **Whitland** afterwards erected near the site and called by the **Welsh** after the name of the former establishment, **Ty Gwyn ar Taf**. According to some historians, this establishment which was for brethren of the Cistercian order was founded by **Rhys ab Tewdwr**, Prince of south Wales in the reign of **William** the Conqueror; but **Bishop Tanner** with more probability ascribes it to **Bernard Bishop** of **St David's** who presided over that see from 1115 to 1147. It is related in the **Welsh** annals that **Cadwaladr** brother of **Owain Gwynedd**, prince of North Wales during the disputes which arose between him and his nephews the sons of **Owain**, entrusted the custody of his newly erected **Castle** of Cynvael to the abbot of **Ty Gwyn ar Taf**, who defended it with obstinate valour against the assaults of the young princes by whom it was besieged. After a determined resistance protracted till the walls of the **Castle** were beaten down and the whole of the garrison either slain or wounded, the abbot effected his escape from the ruins, through the assistance of some friends in the camp of the enemy, and retired into his Monastery. The Monastery, which was dedicated to **St Mary** and had an establishment of 8 monks, continued to flourish till the dissolution at which time its revenue was estimated at £153 17s 2d. Its site was granted in the 36th of **Henry VIII** to **Henry Audley** and **John Cordel**.

Old Whitland road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest;

The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Taf and is intersected by the old **Whitland** road from **Carmarthen** to **Haverfordwest**;

It comprehends a large tract of good arable and pasture land, the whole of which with a very small exception is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is fertile and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified and in many parts highly picturesque. This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral **Church** of **St Davids** rated in the **King's Books** at £7 and in the patronage of the **Bishop** of **St Davids**. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of **Carmarthen** and diocese of **St Davids** rated in the kings books at £3, endowed with £400 royal bounty and

£1200 parliamentary grant and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St David's** The tithes of the parish are divided between the prebendary and the vicar, the former of whom has two thirds and the latter one third; a part of it, which anciently belonged to the abbey is tithe free. The **Church** dedicated to **St Canna**, is a neat modern edifice rebuilt in the year 1820 and consisting of a nave and chancel, the former erected by a parochial rated, and the later at the expense of the lessee of the prebendal tithes. A school-house has been erected in the churchyard but no school has yet been established in the parish. The existing remains of the abbey are very inconsiderable, serving only to point out the site, in a sequestered valley sheltered by groves of stately growth to the right of the present turnpike road from **St Clear's** to **Narberth**. Of the royal palace of **Ty Gwyn** which was comparatively a small building, designed chiefly for a hunting seat, no vestiges at present are discernable. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £282 0s 6d

(Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* - *Mike Salter* 1994.)

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features. The **Church** is now closed.

Llangolman,

1839 **Llangolman** (Llan-Golman) *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**

A parish, in the poor-law union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (N.) from **Narberth**; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Golman**, was formerly a Chapelry under the parish of **St. Mary's**. It is pleasantly situated on the Eastern Cleddy river, in the eastern extremity of the county; and is bounded by the parish of **Mynachlogdû** on the north, by that of **Llandissilio** on the south, by **Carmarthenshire** on the east, and by the parish of **LLandilo** on the west. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from **Newport** to **Narberth**, and its northern part by that leading from **Fishguard** to **Narberth**; and comprises 2912 acres, of which a considerable portion is arable, and the rest pasture, with a few acres of woodland: the chief produce is barley and oats, with a little wheat. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views over the adjacent country embrace some interesting features: the gentlemen's seats are **Llangolman** and **Plâs-y-Meibion**. Slate of good quality is found in the parish, and some quarries are worked upon an extensive Scale, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy endowed with £800 royal bounty, with the living of **LLandilo** annexed, also endowed with £800 royal bounty: the total net income of the joint living is £97. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £110, of which £76. 6. 8. are payable to **T. Bowen**, esq., the patron. The **Church** is a plain edifice, forty-five feet **Long** and fifteen wide. In the parish is a place of worship for **Independents**, called **LLandilo** Chapel, in which a Sunday school is also held.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* **Timmins**

Llangolman

Onwards to **Llangolman**, the country is crumpled up into a succession of hills and narrow, rocky dingles, whereby the numerous streamlets that enliven this locality find an outlet from the foothills of Precelly. In one of these dingles is **St. Teilo's** Well, a wayside spring frequented by that saint in days of yore.

Llangolman Church, perched on its isolated monticle, presents a sorry spectacle of desecration and decay; its windows battered and broken, its roof open to the vault of heaven, while the rusty Bell hangs cracked and useless in the dilapidated turret.

(Acc/to *A History of Quakers in Pembrokeshire* by **Stephen Griffith**.)

THE SUFFERERS. No dates are given for imprisonment in **Haverfordwest**.

"The following were certainly residents of the County of **Pembroke**:" **Llangolman** **Lewis** **James**

Pembrokeshire Parsons

No description or valuation of this benefice is contained in the *Valor Eccl.* **George Owen** states that it was a curacy which, together with the curacy of **Llandeilo**, belonged to the vicarage of **Maenclochog**, that vicarage being in the patronage of the Queen, as part of the possessions of the Monastery [of **St. Dogmaels**]. - (*Owen's Pem.*) See under **Maenclochog**.

In 1536 - 7 a lease of the rectories of **Maenclochog**, **Llandeilo**, and **Llangolman** was granted by the Crown to **John Leche** of **La Hadden** [**LLawhaden**] in South Wales. - *State Papers*

The living (1786) was united to **Llandeilo** and **Maenclochog** and

the same authority gives the following details in regard to it:- **Llangolman** Cur- (**St Colman**).
Hugh Bowen , clerk, ***Bacon's Liber Regis***

On 11 July, 1877, the livings of **Maenclochog**, **Llandeign** and **Llangolman** were united under an Order in Council.

The earliest mention of an incumbent of this curacy is **William Crowther** in 1765.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Colman**.

Llangolman Church stands on high ground just to the south of the main village. The current building is Victorian or early Victorian with little to show of the original medieval building that once stood on the site. Of historical interest is the recording in the 19th century of a stone gate post about 100 to 200 yards from the churchyard. This stone, known as the Maen-ar-Golman (the stone upon Golman) is about 7 feet tall with a number of cross markings carved on the stone. The stone appears to have no inscriptions. The local belief is that Golman is buried nearby.

RCAM.

The **Church** was rebuilt from its foundations in 1866, and nothing of **Archaeological** interest remains. The oldest tombstone to be noticed , that of **Stephen Lewis** of **Llangolman** bears the date 1778 – visited 8th October 1914

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Llangolman (S. Colman).— An **Elizabethan** Chalice, 6 in. in height, with its Paten cover. The foot of the latter has been replaced by an ivory knob. Both pieces bear the maker's Mark only, viz. ^\jjj^ . The decoration as usual with this maker's vessels, consists of two bands round the bowl. The upper encloses woodbine foliage and intersects three times, whilst a spray of foliation is carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "+ POCVLVM » ECLESIE w DE « **Llangolman** »". Between the bowl and the stem and also on the base is a band of vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 3in. The Paten cover measures 3 in. in diameter, and is quite plain.

Besides a brass Alms-dish there is also a Paten of plated metal, 7 in. in diam. In the centre of its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram. Underneath is inscribed " **Llangolman Church** Rebuilt by Voluntary Contributions. Reopened 6 July 1866. **Thomas Walters**, Incumbent; **William Gibby**, **Stephen Evans**, Churchwardens. This Paten is the Gift of **Griffith Phillips** of Cardiff".

1851 **Llangolman Parish Church** "**Llangolman** and **LLandilo** are consolidated, **LLandilo** is in ruin..." **George Harries**, **Maenclochog**

1929 Parish entry for **Mynachlogddu** with **Llangolman**

St Dogmael & St Colman (Llangolman) Incumbent and Curates; **W Evans**

Nonconformist Chapel

LLandilo Congregational Chapel, (appears just within **Llangolman** parish although part of **LLandilo** village). The current **Llandeilo** Chapel was built in 1882 though earlier Chapel structures are recorded in the immediate vicinity.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision

for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can Read but not write.

Llangolman Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Morgan Morice	Llangolman	h3
Griffiths David Rees	Llangolman	h
Rees Llewelin	Llangolman	h
William Thomas	Llangolman	h
Morice James David	Llangolman	h2
Thomas Morice	Llangolman	h
James Lewis	Llangolman & Pennsylvania	H2
John Thomas	Llangolman	h
Thomas John	Llangolman	h
Lewis David	Llangolman	h
Jones Thomas	Llangolman	h
Lewis David	Llangolman	h
John John ap	Llangolman	h2
James Thomas	Llangolman	h
Jones Thomas	Llangolman	h
David Thomas William	Llangolman	h1
Lloyd James esq.	Llangolman	h8
David Llewhwlin	Llangolman	h2
Thomas David	Llangolman	h2
John Morgan	Llangolman	h2
Rees James	Llangolman	p
James Thomas	Llangolman	p

John Humphrey	Llangolman p
Evan James	Llangolman p
David William	Llangolman p
Young Rees	Llangolman p
Harry Thomas	Llangolman p
Thomas David	Llangolman p
James John	Llangolman p
Thomas John	Llangolman p
Phillips William	Llangolman p
John Rees	Llangolman p
John John ap	Llangolman p
Rees Margaret	Llangolman p
Thomas Evan	Llangolman p
John Thomas	Llangolman p
Griffiths Roger	Llangolman p
John James	Llangolman p
David Morgan	Llangolman p
David Evan	Llangolman p
Rees Jennett	Llangolman p
Phillipps Evan	Llangolman p
Lloyd Jenkin	Llangolman p

Sites of Interest

Llangolman House;Llangolman Farm, Llangolman

Apparently straight forward 18th C. **Welsh** house, but although most of the current house probably dates from the 18th century, the rear wing of the house has an older structure that includes barrel vaulting. There are two vaults one above the other. The lower vault covers the underlying cellar which has three rooms. The end room in the cellar and deepest includes the fresh water well. The first room, entered from an open arched doorway includes square holes in the vaulted ceiling that

allowed butter to be easily dropped into the cellar for storage. Above the cellar vault is a second vaulted ceiling.

A 2-storey house with a slate pitched roof, stone end stacks, 3-window front (sash windows) and a modern projecting porch.**RCAHWW**

RCAM

Burial Places

“There are two long mounds, apparently burial places. The local legend reports that the combatants slain in a battle were interned in these; victors in one, vanquished in the other. They do not appear to be Stone Age long barrows” **Pem Arch Survey**

The mounds could not be found. They are either completely overgrown or have been levelled, or the location is erroneously given

Waun Clun Coch Circles

Owing to the and almost impenetrable overgrowth on the site it is impossible to be certain of the character of the remains that exist here. There are several more or less pronounced saucer shaped depressions within a nearly circular dry stone wall, forming an enclosure of about 200ft diameter; but whether the remains are those of a series of hut dwellings in the last stages of decay and ruin, or whether the pit like hollows have been formed by the uprooting of a circle of huge boulders, it is impossible under present conditions to decide . **Richard Fenton** was here about the year 1800, and the melancholy disorder which prevails may be due to his ill regulated zeal. (**Tour 351**). visited 19th **June** 1914.

The Gaer, Bryn Golman

In a field on the farm of Bryn Golman, called Gaer Meadow are slight evidences of an earthwork, but it has been so defaced that it is impossible to judge of its former nature of extent. The enclosed area is about 225ft across. There are slight indications that the entrance was to the west where a modern hedge crosses the circle. visited 8th October 1914.

Castell Pengawsai (known locally as **Castell** Blaenllechog).

This is a small circular enclosure having a diameter of about 50 ft, situated about 180 yds west of Pengawsai farm house. The surrounding earth bank rises to a maximum height of 6ft, but has been removed for a section of the circuit. Outside is a broad ditch now only 2ft deep and in places altogether filled up, doubtless with the contents of the denuded and demolished bank. The entrance facing east has been altered. The earthwork would appear to possess many characteristics of the medieval moated homestead, though the latter is usually rectangular in form. The surrounding area is level, and the enclosure itself so feebly defended as to make it improbable that it was intended primarily for defence. visited 18th September 1914.

Clun Saithmaen

“from a **Longstone** which formerly stood in this farmyard six others in different directions could at one time be seen” (**Pem Arch Survey** p24)

About 200 yds away in a north west by west direction, the **Survey** reports a monolith which “stands against a bridge and has marks of chiselling on it” This stone is not indicated on the Ord sheet and could not be located.

The sites denoted by the following place names probably indicate the former presence of several of the “saith maen which are visible from one of them:-

Parc Maen Hir

Parc main [? maen} hir

Parc Maen issa, canol, ucha.

Meine Hirion

Garn and Garn issa – No indication of an antiquity

Parc Garn On the farm of Pen Nebo

Parc yr hen gireh [? gaerau] A neighbouring house called Caerau indicates the former presence of several monuments.

Fron Garn On Mynydd bach

Llangolman Slate Quarries

Geologically the area has a seam of Lakeland **Green** slate running roughly east-west along the Taf valley. The slate is generally of a greenish-**Gray** or light blue colour. Many of these quarries are located near **Llangolman** Farm with one of the quarries located immediately north of the farmhouse. The slate itself was exploited at least as early as 1860 although there is some suggestion that the **Gilfach** quarry may have been worked as early as the 16th century. The slate industry went into decline after the 1890s and by the 1930s quarries were closed due to competition from cheaper sources although Gilfach quarry was still in operation until 1987.

Llangwm (Lang Heim)

(Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris.**)

Langum. The **Langum** folk still retain peculiarities of dress, language and custom. They are probably a Norse remnant left in the midst of the surrounding **Flemish** population.

The name also may be Norse lang heimr, the **Long** village. (**Owen.**) This village with a **Welsh** sounding name is located deep in the heart of the Englishry. For centuries the name has been pronounced "Lang-gum" and the locals will take great offence if you try to Welshify it. The original settlers here were either Norse seafarers or **Flemings** - whoever they were, the place developed a reputation for clannishness and resentment against outsiders.

Located on the west bank of the **Daugleddau** estuary, **Llangwm** was inevitably a fishing village, with local people making a living from herrings, oysters and cockles. During the 1800's and early 1900's there was much trade connected with the coal industry, especially at **Hook** Colliery and many local men worked at the **Pembroke Dockyard**. There is a village green, with a Victorianised bellcote **Church** nearby. From Blacktar Point there are glorious views of the estuary, and cockles can still be dug from the mud.

Bellcote **Church** 12c at one time the private Chapel of the **de la Roche** family who also owned **Benton Castle**.

(Acc/to **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**)

The name of this parish is given as '**Llangwm**' in the Diocesan Directory, but Dr. **Henry Owen** and other authorities are of opinion that the name being of Norse de-ri-ation should be written as **Langum**. **George Owen**, the **Pembrokeshire** historian, spells the name Langom or Langome. The Rectory was appendant to the manor of **Langum**. - (**Owen's Pem.**)

Originally it doubtless belonged to the **Roche** s of **Roch Castle**, and probably descended to the **Longueville** and **Ferrers** families through the two daughters and coheiresses of **Thomas Roch**, one of whom married **Sir George Longueville** of Wolverton, Bucks, and the other married **Edmund, Lord Ferrers of Chartley**.

Langome.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione dounini **Ferrers** et **Johannis Langvile** militis unus **Willelmus Wogan** est rector habens ibidem unam rectoriam cum gleba et terris dominicalibus. Et valet rectoria commusibus annis in fructibus et emolimentis viij. Inde sol Pro ord-inaria visit acione quolibet tercio anno xvj d. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vB ixd. Et remanet clare £7 12s. 11d. Inde decima 15s. 3d. - (**Valor Eccl.**)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":— **Llangwm R. (St. Hierom)**. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno 5s. 9d. **Dom. de Ferrers** and al Patr., 1535; **Henry Walter**, 1705; **Sir Arthur Owen**, 1717; **Sir Richard Walter**, 1725; **Elizabeth Elliot**, widow, 1765- Clear yearly value, £47. **King's Books**, £7 12s. 11d. - (**Bacons Liber Regis.**)

On 10 July, 1656, the union of the parishes of **Langwm**, **Rosemarket**, and **Freystrop** was approved by the Commonwealth. — (**State Papers.**)

(Acc/to the **Topographical Dictionary of Wales.**)

Llangwm, a parish in the hundred of **Rhos**, county of **Pembroke** 5 miles SE by S from **Haverfordwest** containing 697 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the **Church** in the valle " is pleasantly situated on the western bank of **Milford Haven** about the same distance from **Pembroke** as from **Haverfordwest**. **Great Nash**, formerly the residence of the family of **Owen** now of **Orielton** and **Long** noted for its hospitality, is now deserted by its proprietor and in ruins.

DumpleDale the seat of **Mrs Jorden** is a handsome modern mansion, very pleasantly situated and commanding a fine view of **Milford Haven**. At the village, which extends along the shore is a horse ferry to the parish of **Coedcanlais**. The inhabitants are principally engaged in a lucrative oyster fishery, the produce of which is generally sold at two shillings a bushel (**Winchester** Measure), to dealers from the coast of **Kent**, more especially to those of **Chatham** and **Rochester**, by whom they are taken away in sloops for the supply of the London Market; the average annual amount of the profits of this fishery is about £2000 and in a good season it frequently exceeds £3000.

Coal and culm

Coal and culm are found here in great abundance; the mines are worked by **Sir John Owen** Bart. who is the principle proprietor and the produce is shipped at **Hook Quay** for the supply of the whole district. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's** rated in the Kings books at £7 12s 11d. Endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Mrs Owen Barlow**. The **Church** dedicated to **St Hierom** is a spacious and venerable structure in the early style of English architecture, and contains some ancient monuments, among which are several to the memory of the family **Roch**. There is a place of worship for **Methodists**; **George Roch** in 1707 bequeathed a small rent charge for the instruction of poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £190 11s.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Hierom** (*RCAM Pembroke 1920 No 367.*)

In 1856 this **Church** was described as “ so entirely modernised externally as to almost to discourage any examination of the interior; which however, is by no means devoid of interest” (*Glynne Notes Arch Camb*). Since that date the building has again undergone restoration. It consists of a nave 44ft 6ins by 16ft 6ins; chancel 25ft by 16ft 6in; north transeptal Chapel known as the **Roch** Chapel 21ft by 15ft 6in; south transept 7ft 6in by 9ft; and a modern south porch. All the windows, with the exception of the east window of the **Roch** Chapel are modern. A squint passage lighted by a small loop runs between the chancel and the north transept. The Chancel arch is plain and pointed. Above it are two projecting corbels which support the rood. In the south-west corner of the chancel is a low window with trefoil head, now blocked, it shows slight trace of the shutter rabbet. The **Roch** Chapel which dates from the later half of the 14th century opens into the nave by an arcade of two bays, the arches springing from an octagonal pier on which is a shield bearing three bars for Barri; above are two smaller sheilds each charged with a bend sinister. In the east wall of the Chapel is a pillared piscina beneath a canopied niche; the pillar is ornamented with a number of plain sheilds. The head of the niche is pinnacled, crocketed and surmounted by a finial. It is figured in *Fenton (Tour 240)* from a sketch by **John Carter**. The east window of the Chapel is of two lights with trefoil heads. On the north side is an elaborate canopied tomb. The south transept is vaulted. It opens to the nave by a low pointed arch; in its east wall is a projecting corbel. In this transept resting upon an 18th century table is a black marble alter slab 52in by 26in. The font is 23 and a half in square with a basin of 18in by 17 in, mounted on a circular shaft; the base is modern. Of the two effigies in the **Roch** Chapel, the male is apparently in situ: in *Fenton's* time the female effigy occupied “the north side of the Communion rails, on the pavement” (*Tours 240*)

Incised Slabs

Three early incised slabs are preserved within the **Church**.

Two have their heads complete; of the third only a portion of the shaft of a calvary remains

Langwn Arch Camb 1898 E Laws

Langwm Church. — The building is cruciform in ground plan.

Mr. Stephen W. Williams and others spent some time in examining the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in the north transept. **Fenton**, without hesitation, states that the figure of the knight is known to represent a member of the **Roche** family, but **Mr. Stephen Williams** expressed an equally confident opinion, from evidence on the tomb, that the figure represented a member of the **Corbett** family; but it is not clear that the Corbetts were ever intimately associated with **Pembrokeshire**. The knight's figure is clothed in mail, with a shirt of chain, and a cyclas reaching to below the knees, but the bottom parts of which have been broken away. It also had the steel cap called a basinette. These peculiarities enabled **Mr. Williams** to assign the effigy to a definite date — between 1330 and 1380. The effigy of the female probably represented the knight's lady. The knight's shield had been emblazoned, and some of the plaster upon which the painting was done still remained upon the shield.

What appears to be a combined aumbry and piscina is built into the east wall of the north transept. The decoration, with rows of shields, is of a remarkable character, and may have been the work of some local Mason of the fifteenth century.

(Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter 1994**.)

The nave, the chancel, and a small barrel-vaulted south transept are 13c. In c1380 a bigger north transept, the **Roch** Chapel was added. It has a two bay arcade with Barri arms on the pier, two ogival headed recesses in the north wall containing the effigies of a cross-legged knight and lady, and a pillar piscina in the east wall. The **Church** was heavily restored in 1856.

On 10th July 1656 the union of the parishes of **Langwm**, **Rosemarket** and **Freystrop** was approved by the Commonwealth.

(Acc/to **W. Grenville Thomas** published in the *Western Telegraph* Oct 18 1989 as part of the *Then and Now* series.)

Llangwm Church

Acc to reputable tradition it was built during the 12c by the **Great Nash** branch of the distinguished **de la Roche** family who erected the early **Roche Castle** in about 1140 and granted the charter to the monks of Tiron, a reformed Benedictine Order for the founding of **Pill Priory Milford** 1170. Certainly the basic layout of the structure - cruciform shape with a nave, chancel, north Chapel and south transept conforms to the pattern of churches of the 12 & 13c. The first explicit documentary allusion occurs in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291(**PRO London**) when the **Church** of "Landegoin or Landegom" was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £8 - the actual tax payable being 16 shillings. The **Church** was a rectory in which the annual tithes to which all inhabitants were liable for the upkeep of the **Church** were paid directly to the incumbent. - for centuries the advowson - the right of presentation to the living - was passed down the **de la Roche** family and their descendants like a piece of real estate. When the male line was extinguished with the death of **Thomas de la Roche** in about 1410 it was bestowed upon his two daughters, one of whom married **Sir George Longueville** (died 1457) of Wolverton **Buck's** and the other married **Edmund Lord Ferrars** of **Chartley**, from whom the **Devereaux** of **Lamphey**, earls of **Essex** were descended.

In her manuscript "*Langwm Scrapbook*" (1953) the late **Elizabeth Morgan** reported that there had been an underground passage from **Great Nash** to the vicinity of the **Church** but for reasons of safety it had been filled in at the **Nash** end by **Mr George P George** (died 1939)

Even a parish with only 15 households in the far west of a sprawling and sparsely populated diocese could not remain indifferent to the 16c Reformation. The parish **Church** of "Langome" was

mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1536/7, the national survey which preceded the Dissolution of the **Monasteries**. Written in Latin the extract confirms that the advowson was still in the hands of the **Longueville** and **Ferrars** families, that the rector was **William Wogan**, and that the value of the benefice was £7.12s.11d - the average for the diocese was £10.

Much more riveting is the revelation of the Calendar of *State Papers* that **Wogan's** successor, **Richard Smithe** was imprisoned by the bailiff (February 1540) for treasonable words. The iconoclastic, abrasive and sometimes litigious, **Bishop Barlow** (1536/47) had adopted a radical Protestant policy, and the likelihood is that the hapless rector indiscreetly expressed conservative Catholic sentiments which were unacceptable to the aggressive new establishment.

Though there is no direct evidence to verify it, it is tempting to conclude that **John Bathoe** who became rector of **Llangwm** in 1561 was the same man who had been ousted (1536/37) as the prior of the **Augustinian** friary at **Haverfordwest** during the Dissolution (**Pembrokeshire County History Vol 3**)

The **Elizabethan** Settlement (1559-1563) created the Anglican **Church** and restored communion in both kinds to the laity. One of the **Church's** most prized possessions is an **Elizabethan** Chalice, with paten cover which has been carefully described in J. T. Evan's "*The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire* (1905) Six and three quarters inches high and over 12 1/2 ozs in weight, the bowl has been rather rudely repaired - in December 1832 - with a band of silver around the base.. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " + POCYLUM + ECCLESIA + DE + LANGOM + " and underneath the foot RBP and RN have been roughly scratched. The oft repeated assertion that the chalice was a coronation gift from **Elizabeth I** is not convincing. Like the other 59 **Elizabethan** chalices in **Pembrokeshire** it was made by an unknown smith whose Mark consisted of four oval-shaped objects. The overwhelming majority of these chalices bear the dates 1574 or 1575 - 15 years after the Queen's coronation. Although its position precludes careful scrutiny the **Church** Bell is reputed to be **Elizabethan**. It has a Latin inscription which translates into "Holy **Trinity** , One God. Have Mercy on Us."

At the time when most of the parish Clergy were "simply learned" or meanly learned" and had not acquired the civilised restraint of their 20c counterparts, there was a marked difference in the quality of the rectors. **Griffiths Toye**, the incumbent for four years after 1583, was exceptional in that he was a graduate (B.A. and M.A.) of both Cambridge (1571) and Oxford (1574), who had been recruited as part of a diocesan campaign to raise the academic and preaching standards of the Clergy.

His long-serving successor **Richard Bathoe** was transparently not of the same stature. He formally complained to the *Court of Star Chamber* (1602) that in a fracas at **Pembroke** he had been set upon by an armed gang of **Essex** sympathisers including some women, after he had made a slighting reference in private conversation to the late Earl executed for an abortive coup against the Queen. When indicted, the accused counter-alleged that the rector was "a common haunter of alehouses and wine taverns a dice player and an all night dancer, that for almost 12 months he had disturbed the peace of **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke** by riding about provocatively waving his sword and pistol, and that he was so lacking in elementary learning as to be, by common consent, unworthy of his priestly office." - (**Pembrokeshire County History Vol 3**)

Peregrine Phillips

It was the rectorship (1643-1663) of **Peregrine Phillips** - coinciding with the Civil Wars (1642 - 1648) the Protectorate (1652-1658) and the Restoration (1660) - which was memorably eventful. Acc/to J T Rees "*History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales*" (1861) the Oxford-educated **Phillips**, the son of a vicar of **Amroth**, was appointed to the **Llangwm** living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such

gentlemen as **Sir Hugh Owen**, **Sir Roger Lort** and **Sir John Meyrick**, he was soon preferred first to **Monkton** and then to **Pembroke St Mary's**. When he preached before **Oliver Cromwell** and his troops during the siege of **Pembroke** (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, **Phillips** became widely known as a committed advocate of the government's religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county, he preached in almost every **Church** English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at **Cardigan**, **Haverfordwest** and **Carmarthen**. He must have relinquished his **Pembroke** incumbency when the parishes of Llanwn, **Freystrop** and **Rosemarket** were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at **Freysrop** and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor Captain **Longmans**, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an unnamed deaf woman and her alert grandson. **Peregrine Phillips** continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public Evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the **Act of Uniformity (1662)** which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established **Church**, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman **Hill**

Farm which he held from **Sir Herbert Perrot**, of **Haroldston**, and which he converted into an **Independent** house **Church** (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the **Green** Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on **St Thomas's Green** and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) **Church Haverfordwest**. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector of **Llangwm** was buried near the pulpit at **Haroldston Church**.

In contrast one of his successors, **Richard Lloyd** achieved distinction within the established **Church**, Rector of **Llangwm** (1671) and **Burton** (1672) he eventually reached the elevated rank of **Bishop of St David's** (1686).

1671 value of the living of **Llangwn** £40 acc/to a *History of Rosemarket Church by Geoffrey Nicolle*.

Church Records

Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1716- 1949 **Haverfordwest** Records Office

Non Conformist

Langum Wesleyan Chapel erected in 1822

Hook Gospel Mission west **Hook**

Mount Zion United Reform **Church Hook** built in 1852 and restored in 1926

Fishing

(Acc/to The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**.)

Formerly famed for its oysters and still some people use compass netting for **Salmon**. This uses a net fixed to two poles which is lowered into the river on a rising tide and levered up smartly when the fisherman feels there is a fish in the net.

It was the women who made their living from the sea even it was said the Husbands were known by the names of their wives. No public house and strangers not welcome even preachers could be pelted with stones.

The fishwives walked miles carrying their peculiar shaped baskets of fish to sell in the towns and villages and there are photo's of them by St Catherines Rock in **Tenby**, but these hardy women have all died out.

Dolly and **Mary Palmer** were two of the most famous of them, and appear in some paintings. Dolly died at 90 after sustaining a broken leg, she had walked for years to **Pembroke** and **Tenby** twice a week. **Mary** reached 96, she used to carry baskets of oysters to **Carmarthen** 30 miles away returning the next day.

Black Tar cockles can still be dug but unfortunately due to the pollution in the **Haven** are no longer fit to eat. [As I found out].

There was also trade in transshipping coal

Medieval Buildings

(Acc/to *Medieval Buildings* - published by *Preseli District Council*.)

At **Great Nash** the dovecote and a hundred yards away the two fine barrel vaults of the early house lie beneath a few ruined walls.

Names Connected with Llangwm

Clergy CCED

Rectors.

1488	John David
1489 Apr 6	William Leya
1535 6	William Wogan
1540	Richard Smithe [Described in the " <i>Calendar of State Papers</i> " as Parson of Langom and it is stated that on 23 Feb 1540 he had been imprisoned by the bailiff for treasonable words]
1555 Mar 5	John Evans
1561 Mar 20	John Batho
1583	Griffith Toye
1627	Richard Bathoe
1628 Apr 9	Thomas Prichard

1663	Henry Purefoy
1671 Mar 23	John Lloyd BA
1673 July 8	David Lloyd MA
1694 Aug 7	Arnold Bowen MA
1705 Apr 3	John Gwynne BA
1717 Sep 3	John Herneman BA
1728	James Laugharne
1728 May 2	Charles Bowen
1765 June 3	James Higgon MA
1799 Feb20	John Morris
1833 Aug 27	Thomas Williams
1882 Sep 15	James Palmour
1895 June 11	John Daniel Timothy BA
1901 Dec 30	Henry Evans

David John 19 January 1760 **Llangwm Miller** Offence Assault **Burton**
Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** **Haverfordwest** Married
Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas** **Haverfordwest** tailor at **Lambston** on 13 11
1786 then married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at **Llangwm Llangwm** 11 September 1798
Prosecutor **Thomas William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rev Oct 4th 1951 of **Llangwm** pastor Gilgal Chapel **Pennar**
Pembroke Dock

Davis Elizabeth 14 May 1837 born **Llangwm Pembrokeshire** Died 10 Dec 1903
Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Douglas George Briggs** on 13 Apr 1861 at Utah **Elizabeth Davis**
was the daughter of **Davis John Tucker** and **Thompson Hannah** She came to **America** with her
father and stepmother **George Letitia Ann** and arrived in the Salt Lake valley 1 October 1851 with
Isaac Allred's Fifty Easton Kelsey Company Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Davis John Tucker 3 Mar 1806 born **Llangwm Pembrokeshire** died 30 Dec 1888
Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Thompson Hannah** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate Kingston Upon
Hull Yorkshire **Hannah Thompson Davis** died 16 May 1837 at Guilford **Burton**
Pembrokeshire Wales Married to **George Letitia Ann** on 9 Apr 1839 at **Burton** Parish **Pembroke**
Wales **Letitia Ann George Davis** died 30 Dec 1888 in Spanish Fork Utah The name of the ship

that brought **John Tucker Davis** to **America** is not known He left Liverpool in 1851 and arrived in the Salt Lake valley on 1 Oct 1851 with *Isaac Allred's Fifty Easton Kelsey Company Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de la Roche Thomas died about 1410 **Llangwm** Acc to *W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Don John 1440 rector **Llangwm** *W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Don John 1489 6 April On 6 April 1489 at **Lamphey Bishop Hugh** before-said admitted **Sir Leya William** to the parish **Church** of **Llangwm** vacant by the resignation of **Sir Don John** last rector there and he was instituted canonically in the same on the presentation of **Garwey Walter** of **Webley** for this turn by reason of a grant of the right of patronage or the advowson of the same **Church** made by **Devereux John Knight Lord of Ferrers** etc and by **Langvill John** true patrons of the said **Church** And it was written thereof to the archdeacon of **St David's** as is usual saving a yearly pension of 6 marks payable quarterly in equal portions to the same **John Don** so **Long** as he shall live by the now rector aforesaid and his successors which pension the **Bishop** limited with the consent of the aforesaid **Sir William** etc

Ferrars Edmund Lord 5 July 1410 approx **Llangwm** Acc to *W Grenville Thomas , published in the western telegraph Oct 18 1989*

George George P 1939 died **Great Nash Llangwm** Acc to *W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Hughes James Evans 1829 **Llangwm** Subscriber *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829*

James James 17 March 1818 **Llangwm** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Whittaw George**, **Llangwm**, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lawrence Mary 14 March 1801 **Llangwm** Married Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth, wheat and Japan cannister Prisoner aged 50 **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Jones, Margaret Lambston**, spinster Verdict Guilty of grand larceny - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis Jeremiah 24 August 1770 **Narberth** Currier Offence Pickpocketing money from prosecutor's person in his dwelling house **Narberth** Prosecutor **Charles, Mary Llangwm**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Richard 1671 Rector of **Llangwm** 1671 Bishop of **St Davids** 1686

Longueville George Sir died 1457 of Wolverton Bucks **Llangwm** Acc to *W Grenville Thomas , published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Menzies John 17 June 1812 Alias **Thomas , Menzies Llangwm** Hawker Offence Bargaining for money - guineas - and offering more than their current worth, ' Indictment refers to **Haverfordwest** bank notes, **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Davies Mark Llangwm**, customs officer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stephens William 10 June 1770 - **John Phillips Llangwm Cooper** Charged with Murder of **William, Stephens Llangwm**, by beating him **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Griffith Stephen** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Mary 17 March 1818 **Llangwm** Singlewoman Offence Theft of sheep, **Llangwm** Prosecutor **Whittaw George, Llangwm**, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thompson Hannah born 11 Sep 1808 **Llangwm Pembrokeshire** died 16?May 1837 Guilford **Burton Pembrokeshire** Married to **Davis, John Tucker** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate, Kingston Upon Hull, Yorkshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de la Roche Gilbert 1303 of **LLangum Husband** of one of the daughters and co-heiresses **Robert de Valle** father of **David de la Roche** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Owen William 1784 **Sir Orielson** 4th Baronet dispute over a Pew in **LLangum Church** NLW **Eaton Evans & Williams MS 627**

LLangum Parish *Hearth Tax 1670.*

Purejoy Henry,	clerk Llangun	H 4
Eynon Nicholas	Llangun	H 3
David Thomas	Llangun	H
Realy Richard	Llangun	H
Rickerd Richard	Llangun	H 2
Gudrie William	Llangun	H 2
Eynon Richard	Llangun	H
Gudridge William	Llangun	H
Eynon Thomas	Llangun	H
Nevell Anne	Llangun	H
Browne Thomas	Llangun	H
Mythy Richard	Llangun	H
Meythy Henry	Llangun	H
Meythy Thomas	Llangun	H 2

Webbe Phillip	Llangun	H
Morow Alban	Llangun	H
Tasker Grace	Llangun	H
Meredith Jane	Llangun	H 2
Davis Thomas	Llangun	H 2
Gudrich Griffith	Llangun	H 2
Griffith John	Llangun	H
Longman Moses	Llangun	H 6
Corbett Thomas , esq..	Llangun	H 6
Moore Margarett	Llangun	H
Eynon Richard	Llangun	H 2
Jones John	Llangun	H 3
Wathan Owen	Llangun	H 2
Wathan Owen. his forge	Llangun	H
Meredith John	Llangun	H
Filkin Katherine	Llangun	H
Edward Elizabeth	Llangun	H
More Margarett	Llangun	P
Eynon Dorothy	Llangun	P
Gudrich Griffith	Llangun	P
Allen Joan	Llangun	P
Nash Henry	Llangun	P
Colling Henry	Llangun	P
William Henry	Llangun	P
Griffith Owen	Llangun	P
Griffith John	Llangun	P

Poye Thomas	Llangun	P
Richard Richard	Llangun	P
Richard William	Llangun	P
David Owen	Llangun	P
Wilkin John	Llangun	P
James Owen	Llangun	P
Webb Phillip	Llangun	P
Collin Owen	Llangun	P
Wilbert Elizabeth	Llangun	P
Gudrich William	Llangun	P
Lewis Thomas	Llangun	P
Morow John	Llangun	P
Browning Rinald	Llangun	P
Lawrence Lewis	Llangun	P
Pilkin Katherine	Llangun	P
Griffith Stephen	Llangun	P
Eynon Richard	Llangun	P
John John ap	Llangun	P
Rees John	Llangun	P
Webb Thomas	Llangun	P
Poyer Jobn	Llangun	P
Edward Elizabeth	Llangun	P
Baten Ellinor	Llangun	P
Kelly Megriam	Llangun	P
William Richard	Llangun	P
Hobb John	Llangun	P

Morow Alban	Llangun	P
Kethin Thomas	Llangun	P
Hopkin Jervice	Llangun	P
Kinglow Denis	Llangun	P
Prothero Morgan	Llangun	P
Hobb Anne	Llangun	P
Kelly Rice	Llangun	P
Pickard Richard	Llangun	P

Llanhowel,

Acc to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839*

Llanhowel (LLAN-Howel), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from **St Davids**; containing 160 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of a peninsula stretching into **St. George's Channel**, and terminating in the promontory called **St Davids Head**. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Llandeloy** annexed; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of **St Davids**. The tithes of **Llanhowel** have been commuted for £67 payable to the impropriators, and £42 payable to the vicar: the vicar's glebe comprises eighty-one acres, valued at £60 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Hoel**, presents no details of importance.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Church St Hywel

Probable site of an early Celtic monastic community nave and chancel 12c north Chapel 14c renovated 1870's
5c stone with Latin inscription

Church first sited here in the sixth century, present **Church** dates to thirteenth century.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Hywel** – **RCAM**.

The structure consists of nave 33 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, chancel 15ft by 12 ½ ft and north Chapel 11 ½ ft by 9ft. A single Bell-cote crowns the west gable. The south doorway, windows and roof are modern. The chancel arch is plain pointed, as is that between the nave and the north Chapel. The latter is connected with the chancel by a diagonal passage 7ft broad. The Chapel has a plain vaulted roof, and its west wall is a small square recess. Facing the nave on either side of the chancel arch, and also on that leading into the transept, are plain corbels. The font basin is of the cushion type externally 21 in and internally 16in square. It is supported on a circular shaft with a square base, the total height being 28in. The opening of the Bell-cote to the east has been blocked, which gives the appearance of a niche or recess. visited 20th April 1921.

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter 1994**

The internal whitewashed nave and chancel with a plain round arch between them are Norman like the scalloped font with slight spurs at the base. The small north transept with a pointed tunnel vault and very wide squint is probably 13c.

Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

The earliest mention of this benefice is in the time of **Bishop Beck**, who is stated in the *Statutes of St Davids* to have purchased from **Vachan ap Eedmor ap Philip**, for one Mark of silver, all the interest which the latter had in certain lands in the vill of **Llanhowell**, together with one fourth part of the advowson of the **Church** there. The date of the union of this **Church** with **Llandeloy** is unknown, but it is quite possible that it occurred soon after 1302 when **Bishop David Martin** appropriated both churches to the Chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral. It is certain, however, that these livings were united in 1490, and continued so until 1907.

Under the name of 'Ecclesia de Lanowel,' this **Church** assessed at £6 for tenths to the **King** in 1291 the sum payable being 12s.—*Taxito*

[**Bishop David Martin**, with the consent of his Chapter, appropriated the **Church** of Lannowell in Pebydiaul:, in his own donation, to the Chapter of **St Davids**, and in Feb., 1307, he also appropriated the **Church** of Landelowe in Pebydi-auk to the same Chapter, with the proviso that the **Church** was not to be deprived of its proper services. *Stat. Menev*.

It would seem, however, that the **Bishop** relied on **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** Knt., to get the necessary permit from the **King** for this appropriation, and this was not obtained till 25 Mar., 1313, when the nature of the appropriation was so changed, as to render it almost certain that of the original intention, which was to recompense the Chapter for an annual charge of £10 payable by the latter for the use of the Cathedral, that had been altered in view of an arrangement whereby **Sir John Wogan** endowed a chantry in the Cathedral. — *Stat. Menev*.

On 25 Mar., 1313, licence was granted by the **King** to **David Martin** Bishop of **St Davids**, for the alienation in mort-main of the advowsons of the two churches to the Precentor and Chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral, and for the chapter to appropriate the same for the sustenance of three chaplains to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral for the **King's** soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and for the souls of **William de Valence** and **John Wogan** and their heirs, although in the case of a voidance to the see, the **King** might lose the presentation of **Llandeloy**.

The accounts in 1490 of **William Waryn**, Communadus of the Cathedral of **St Davids**, show that at that date the tithes of **Llanhowell** and **Llandeloy** were leased to **Henry ap Owen**, at the yearly rent of £8. On 23 September., 1550, these tithes were leased to **George Constantine** and **Thomas Lee**, and on 4 Oct., 1555, **Alexander Watkins** obtained a lease of the tithes for 50 years at a rent of £11 to commence from the termination of the lease to **Constantine** and **Lee**. Presumably this lease was either surrendered or else did not take effect, as in 1565 the tithes were leased to **Mr. George Pynde** of **Haverfordwest** for 21 years. On 27 July, 1600, **Morgan Bowen** of **Roblington**, gent., took the tithes for 21 years at a yearly rent of £11 **Thomas Picton** seems to have been the next person to rent the tithes of these churches, but the date of his lease is not given, and in 1625 **William Bouren** held the tithes. In 1631 they were rented to **William Thomas** at £11 per annum, and in Nov., 1660, **Phoebe Prichard** of Poyston, spinster, leased the tithes for 21 years. This lease must have been surrendered, as on 26 July, 1662, she obtained a lease of the tithes for 21 years at the yearly rent of £15, for which she paid a fine of £20, and on 27 July, 1668, she again paid a fine of £20 to extend the lease for 21 years at the same rent. On 26 July, 1680, a lease of the tithes was granted to **Rev. John Prichard** of **Yerbeston**, and **Elizabeth Prichard** of Poyston, spinster, for 21 years at the yearly rent of £15, the fine paid being £40, and on 1687 the same **Elizabeth Prichard** again took the tithes for 21 years at the same rent. She renewed the lease in 1694 and 1707 at the same rent of £15, and a fine of £20 on each occasion.

In 1726 new tenants appeared in the shape of. **John Hooke** of **Bangeston** (the ancestor of **Lord Cawdor**) and **Dame Elizabeth, Viscountess Bulkeley**, his wife, who on 24 July, 1733, surrendered the old lease and obtained a new one for 21 years at £15 rent. This new lease was again renewed on 2nd July, 1757, for 21 years, by **John Hook Campbell**, the executor of the late **John Hooke**, deceased, a fine of £79 being paid for the privilege. On 27 July, 1771, the tithes were leased for 21 years to **William Jones** of **Llether**, in the parish of **Brawdy**, **William Davies** of **Barry Island**, in the parish of **Llanrhian**, and - **Henry John**, of **Carwen**, in the parish of **Whitchurch** in **Dewslan**, who had obtained a surrender of a lease granted to **John Campbell Hooke** in 1764, the fine paid on

this occasion being £60. **William Jones** of **Llether** subsequently assigned his interest in the lease to his co-lessees, and they, on 25 July, 1786, obtained a new lease for 21 years at a rent of £15, on paying a fine of £70. **Henry John**, one of the lessees, died in 1791, and on 24 July, 1794, his personal representative, **Francis John** of Car-varchell, and **William Davies** of **Barry Island**, surrendered the previous leases and obtained a new one for 21 years at the same rent.. This lease was again renewed to the same lessees on 26 July, 1779, on the same terms, the fine paid being £60. In 1801 the same **William Davies** and **Francis John** leased from the Chapter two-thirds of the tithes of **Llanhowell** and **Llandelow** for 21 years at the yearly rent of £25, the fine paid being £200, and on 22 Aug., 1809, **Francis John** alone rented two-thirds of the same tithes for 21 years at a rent at £13 19s. In 1820 the same proportion of the tithes was leased to **William Davies** of **Haverfordwest**, and **Francis John** of **Llandeloy** parish, for 21 years at a fine of £42 7s. 1d., and a yearly rent of £14, and this lease was renewed to them at the same fine and rent in 1821, and again in 1825, the fine on the last occasion being £34 5s.

On 25 July, 1833, **Francis John** was dead, as on that date his executor, **Thomas John**, and his co-lessee, **William Davies**, are stated to have paid £34 1s. 8d., to the Chapter, being a portion of the fine for renewing the lease of the tithes of **Llanhowell** and **Llandeloy**.

The vicarage of **Llanhowell** was dis-united from **Llandeloy** under an Order in Council dated 11 May, 1906., and, by an Order in Council on 26 March , 1907, a portion of the parish of **St Davids** with the Chapel of ease of **St. James** the Great, **Carnhedryn**, was annexed to **Llanhowell**, the **Rev. Hugh Evans** being the first vicar of the united churches of **Llanhowell** and **Carnhedren**.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. J. T. Evans:

A graceful little Bell -shaped Chalice with its Paten-cover, bearing the Hall marks of 1763 and maker's Mark W C. Both are inscribed " Given to the **Church** of **Llanhowel** 1763". The cup is 6 in. in height; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. The stem is divided by a knop with a narrow fillet above and below. The Paten cover weighs 2 oz. 14 dwts.

Extracts from A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell Richard Morvan Jenkins

It is probable that there has been a religious settlement at or near the present site of the **Church** since the sixth century. A recently discovered burial stone, reliably dated as being of the sixth century is evidence for the existence of a **Christian** community in the area at that period. The stone is inscribed RINACI NOMENA which, according to Dr. **Nash Williams**, indicates that "the remains of Rinacus lie here." It commemorates a **Christian** who lived and died in the fifth or early sixth century, and it was formerly used as a gatepost at Upper Carnhedryn Farm. (This stone is to be found beneath the west window of the **Church**).

It is to the reign of **Bishop Bernard** of **St Davids** (1115 - 1148) that we must look for the founding of the present **Church**. It was **Bernard** who organised the diocese of **St Davids** into four archdeaconeries based on the ancient **Welsh** kingdoms and established a system of rural deaneries based on the ancient "Cartrefs" of which Dewslan was one.

The present **Church** was probably built during the period 1115-1280. The earliest mention of the benefice is during the time of **Bishop Beck** (1280-1293) who is stated in the statutes of **St Davids**

"to have purchased from Vachan ap Kedmor ap **Philip** for one Mark of silver, all the interest which the latter had in certain lands in the vill of **Llanhowell**, together with one-fourth part of the advowson of the **Church** there."

The statutes of **St Davids** (Harley *MSS. No. 1249 to 109*) , quoted in west *Wales Historical records* Vol. 2, P. 247.

At this period the parish was clearly an **Independent** ecclesiastical unit for in the *Taxatio* of Pope **Nicholas** the parish, under the name of **Ecclesia de Lanowel** was assessed at £6 for tenths to the **King** in the year 1291 - the sum payable being twelve shillings. *Taxatio*

1302 it was united with the parish of **Llandeloy** to provide the necessary finances to endow the establishment of three chantry priests at the cathedral to say Mass for the soul of the **King**:

"**Sir John Wogan**, chief justiciary in Ireland in 1302 bound himself by covenant to produce license from **King Edward** 1 for the appropriate of **Llandeloy** and **Llanhowell** then held by the **King** in capite: to the chapter of **St Davids** at our own expense within three years under pain of refunding all that sum which he and his heirs have been expending on the chantry, with damages at the estimation of the **Bishop**, and then the chantry shall cease and all the instruments relating into it to be void."

In the year 1312 a Royal licence was granted by which **David Bishop** was empowered to assign to the Precentor and Chapter of **St Davids**: "the advowsons of **Llandelowe** and **Lanowel** for the support of three chaplains to officiate daily for the souls of **William de Valencia** and **John Wogan** and their heirs to the **Church** of **St Davids**"

"On the 1st of August 1498 (the feast of **St. Peter ad Vinculem**) **Hugh Davy**, the **Bishop** of **St Davids** received the sum of £8 for the Cathedral farms at **Llanhowell** and **LLandiloe** handed over by **Henry ap Owen**."

The parish was, in common with most others of the deanery, extremely poor during the 16th century, so much so that both in 1513 and 1517 it was exempted from the payment of the "four-tenths" and "two-tenths." This was a tax Levied by the Crown "for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal." *Episcopal Register of St Davids* pp 789, 817.

The **Church** Building

The nave and chancel are probably of early 13th century construction. The vaulted north Chapel is probably a late 13th or 14th century addition, likely to have been built by a local landowner of some consequence. The passage giving a view of the altar in the chancel may have been added in the 15th century and the lead of the window in the north Chapel is of this date. The south wall of the nave has been rebuilt in a nineteenth century restoration when all the windows and roofs were rebuilt. Some corbels at the chancel arch indicate that there was formerly a Rood-loft at the east end of the nave. This was probably erected in the late 15th century and removed in the 16th century.

The font is plain and has a cylindrical stem with mouldings and would appear to be Transitional rather than Norman. The font basin is of the cushion type, externally 21 inches and internally 16 inches square. It is supported on a circular shaft with a square base. The total height being 28 inches.

The stone beneath the west window is a 6th century **Christian** burial stone and was removed from the **Church** of **St. James, Carnhedryn** when the **Church** was finally closed and sold in 1974. The stone bears the Latin inscription RINACI NOMENA which according to Dr. **Nash-Williams** indicates that "the remains of Rinacus lie here. It commemorates a **Christian** who lived and died in the fifth or early sixth century and was formerly used as a gate-post at Upper Carnhedryn Farm.

Leper Window

In the South-west corner of the Sacristy is the blocked-up remains of a former medieval leper window. through this window a view of the altar would have been obtained via the ambulatory on the north side of the chancel arch. The lepers could then both see and hear Mass being said and would receive the sacred host through the window at the time of the communion of the people.

The Pringle Memorial

The panel which forms the door to the aumbry in the north-east corner of the **Church** is entitled "The Donation" and was painted by Marguerite Hawkett. The episcopal figure, seated, is **St. Teilo**. The **King**, kneeling, is Aercol (Agricola) in whose father's reign **St David** was born, whilst behind the **King** stands the figure of Huel (or **Howel**) disciple of **St. Teilo** and patron of the **Church**.

The **King** was a good **King** and therefore much troubled by the ungodly and riotous behaviour of a number of his courtiers. The **King** sent for Teilo, that he might influence the court. When he came he was able by prayer and fasting to bring the court to good order. It is this bequest that is illustrated in the picture.

The memorial commemorates two members of the Pringle family generous benefactors of **Llanhywel Church- Norman Douglas Pringle**, Captain East Yorkshire Regiment, killed at Suvla Bay, August 10th, 1915 and **Henry Brian Despard Pringle**, Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, lost over Steinach Coburg, January 27th, 1944.

The memorial was the gift of the late **Dr. Kenneth Pringle**, whose ashes are interred in the churchyard near the east end of the **Church**. It was dedicated at Evensong on July 13th, 1952 by the Rt. Rev. **William Prosser, Bishop of St Davids**.

The shields depicted on the aumbry door are as follows.:

Left Side

1. Diocese of **St Davids**
2. Diocese of Swansea and Brecon
3. **St. Peter's College**, Radley
4. 115 Squadron R.A.F.

Right side

1. Diocese of Llandaff
2. Arms of the Pringle Family (With the scallop shells of the Pringle)

3. Lincoln **College**, Oxford

4. East Yorkshire Regiment

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Names Connected with Llanhowel

Clergy CCED Parish (**Church**): **Llandeloy** With **Llanhowel**

Pardo , Gulielmum	1669	Vicar
Pardo, Willimus	1688	Vicar
Pardo, Willimus	1692	Vicar
Jones, Gulielmus	1714	Curate
Pardoe , David	1717	Curate
Pardo , David	1720	Curate
Harries, George	1745	Curate
Roberts , James	1764	Vac (natural death) Vicar
Bowen , John	1764	Vicar
Evans , William	1786	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1795	Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (natural death) Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar
Propert Williams , James	1830	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (natural death) Vicar
Propert Williams , James	1830	Vicar
Propert Williams , James	1830	Vicar

ap Eedmor ap Philip Vachan c1302 advowson of the **Church Llanhowel Pembrokeshire Parsons**

ap Hugh Edward 1670 **Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

ap Owen Henry 1490 tithes **Llanhowel** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Allen William 1670 **Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Barlo John 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo of Slebech, esq.,Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan, yeoman,Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of **Whitechurch in Dewisland** in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of **Llanhowell,- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Barlow Anne 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow of Slebech, esq., Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell** Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow**, daughter of the said **George Barlow, Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Ann 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of **Slebech, esq.,Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell** Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow, Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech***Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Richard 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of **Slebech, esq.,Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell** Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow Ann** wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Thomas 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of **Slebech, esq.,Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell** Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow Ann** wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bouren William 1625 tithes **Llanhowel** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bowen Morgan 27 July 1600 gent of **Roblington** tithes **Llanhowel** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Campbell John Hook 2 July 1757 **Flimston Castlemartin** the executor of the late **Hooke John** deceased tithes **Llanhowel** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Constantine George 23 September 1550 Of **LLawhaden** Register of **St Davids** during **Bishop Barlows** time, tithes **Llanhowel** was imprisoned in the Tower on charges of treason and heresy Archdeacon of Brecon 1559 died 1561 administer the oath to Clergy *Journal Historical Society of the Church of Wales* July 18th 1559 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Cooke John Parsons	1726	of Bangeston tithes Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire
Dame Elizabeth Viscountess Burkeley	1726	wife of John Hooke of Bangeston tithes Llanhowell
David Thomas	1670	Llanhowell H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
David William Llanhowell Richard Morvan Jenkins	1557-1622	vicar A History of the Church and parish of
Davies William Pembrokeshire Parsons	27 July 1771	of Barry Island tithes Llanhowel Acc to
de Cartington Griffith	1332	Treglemais Fawr Llanhowel
Evan Katherin	1670	Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Evans Hugh	11 May 1906	vicar Rev Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Gough Phillip	1670	cleric vicar of Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Hugh Richard Robert Francis Parrie	1589, May 24,	Richard Robert Hugh of Perskilly, Husbandman of Trecordogan, gent Grant of a messuage in Llecha, parish of Llanhowell with lands, etc., in vill and fields of Llecha,- Slebech Estate and Family Record
John Francis Parsons	24 July 1794	of Carvarchell tithes Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire
John Henry Parsons	27 July 1771	of Clarwen tithes Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire
John Hugh	1670	Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
John Phillips	1622-1669	vicar turned out for drunkenness A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell, Richard Morvan Jenkins
John Rees	1670	Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
John Ursula	1670	Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
John William	1670	Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Jones John	1670	Llanhowell, H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Jones Owen	1670	Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Jones William Parsons	of Llether 27 July 1771	tithes Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire
Lee Thomas Parsons	23 September 1550	tithes Llanhowel Acc to Pembrokeshire

Lewis David	1670	Llanhowell , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen John	1670	Llanhowell , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen Rees	1670	Llanhowell , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Pardoe William <i>Richard Morvan Jenkins</i>	1678	Vicar <i>A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell</i> ,
Parrie Francis	1589, May 24	of Trecordogan, Richard Robert Hugh of Perskilly, Husbandman Francis Parrie of Trecordogan, gent,Grant of a messuage in Llecha, parish of Llanhowell with lands, etc,, in vill and fields of Llecha,- <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
Parry Fraunces	1593/4, Feb, 24	John Barlo of Slebech , esq., Fraunces Parry of Tregadogan yeoman Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of Whitechurch in Dewisland in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of Llanhowell ,- <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
Prichard Elizabeth <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>	26 July 1680	of Poyston spinster tithes Llanhowel Acc to
Prichard John <i>Parsons</i>	26 July 1680	Rev of Yerboston tithes Llanhowel <i>Pembrokeshire</i>
Pringle Douglas	August 10th 1915	Captain East Yorkshire Regiment killed at Suvla Bay
Pringle Henry Brian Despard	January 27th 1944	Flying Officer Royal Air Force lost over Steinach Coburg Memorial Llanhowell,Church
Pringle Kenneth	July 13th 1952	Dr Llanhowell,Church
Pynde George <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660</i>	1565 of Haverfordwest -tithes Llanhowel 1567 October 17 <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>	
Rees Thomas	1670	of Kerbyd Llanhowell ,H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Evan	1670	Llanhowell , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas William	1670	Llanhowell , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas William	1631	tithes Llanhowel Acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Wilkin Hywell	1670	Llanhowell , H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Thomas	1670	Llanhowell , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wolcocke Lettice	1670	Llanhowell , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Sites of Interest RCAM

Lecha Cromlech

On Lecha Farm, to the west of the **Church** are the remains of a cromlech which would appear to have sunk into the soft soil from the weight of the capstone, though it is possible that it may have been damaged by wanton or careless marauders. The capstone measures some 15 feet by 11 feet and is about 4 feet thick. The **Pem Arch Survey** speaks of two mounds here, but only one exists at present –visited 19th April 1921.

Moat

About 200 yards south of Lecha Cromlech is a well preserved homestead site surrounded by a 10 foot wide moat which is still filled with a depth of water and mud that makes the enclosed area inaccessible to examination. The outside measurements of the work are 25yds by 24yds. The interior thus protected by the moat, and rising about 9ft clear of the water level, is covered with dense undergrowth. The water of the moat flows into the river **Solva**, a few yards north of the enclosure where it forms the boundary between the parishes of **Llanhowel** and **Whitchurch**. On the opposite bank of the river is llyn yr Alarch, “the swan's pool” now much silted up but formerly one of the features of the ruined mansion of Caerforiog in the neighbouring parish of **Whitchurch**. Of the Colomendy, or pigeon house, marked on the 6in sheet as having stood on a mound within the moat, no traces remain, nor were any foundations visible, some years ago, when an examination of the enclosure was made by **Mr Henry W Evans** of **Solva** –visited 19th April 1921.

Carn Treglemes. (Carn Fawr).

A prominent outcrop of natural rock in a field called Parc-y-Garn Fawr, nearly half a mile north-west of the parish **Church**,, which at one time was probably crowned with a cairn.

Treglemais Fawr

This estate, now a modern working farm is variously described in records as Villa Clementi, Clementson, Treglemes and Carn Fawr. It is mentioned as early as 1332 when it clearly had the status of an episcopal manor. In that year an enquiry was held to determine whether it would damage the **King** or any other person if **Griffeth de Cartington** granted to **Bishop Gower** (to enable him to pay £10 yearly to his chaplain to perform divine service in his Hospital of **St David** at Swansea) the Manors of Clementson, Nantgrove (Llanfair-nant-y gof) and Lettardiston (**Llanychaer**). The enquiry concluded that it would not damage anyone and that the lands in question were held of the **Bishop** and were worth £11 yearly. It remained an episcopal manor until 1584 but became a lay manor in 1587.

Shyfog (Ysgeifiog)

This was a lay manor and is mentioned as early as 1584 when it is recorded that **Sir John Perrot**, **Lord** Deputy of Ireland appointed attorneys to deliver possession to **Sir Thomas Bromley**, **Lord** Chancellor of England, and others the manor of Skeyvock. **Sir John Perrot** himself became **Lord**.

Llanllawer (Llanhawer),

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is one resident land proprietor **William Gwynne** of Court and three farmers paying more than £100 rent per annum but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population can read and write.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Llanllawer (LLAN-LLAWEN), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from **Fishguard**; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, and on the river Gwayn, which falls into **Fishguard** bay. It comprises 1163 acres, of which nearly one-third is mountainous, the remainder being inclosed and cultivated. The scenery is finely varied, combining features of picturesque beauty with mountains of rugged aspect; and the distant views extend over a remarkably interesting tract of country. Court House, in the parish, is a good family mansion, occupying an agreeable situation. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the living of Llanerchllwydog; the **Church** is not remarkable for any architectural details. On the side of Llanllawer mountain, which terminates in a rocky point, and is hence called the Maiden's Breast, numerous Druidical relics and ancient carneddau are profusely scattered, supposed to have been places of sepulture; and adjoining is a mineral well, formerly in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of ague and other diseases, but now neglected.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

described **Llanllawer** like this:

LLANLLAWER, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on the river Gwayn, 2 miles ESE of **Fishguard**, and 12 NNW of **Clarbeston**-road r. station. Posttown, **Fishguard**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1,202. Real property, £687. Pop., 117. Houses, 21. Court House is a chief residence. Much of the surface is **Hill**. There are Druidical and other antiquities. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Llanychlwydog**, in the diocese of **St Davids**.

Church St David

Tiny **Church** in prehistoric stone ring, strangely marked stone used as lintel to doorway has a fish inscribed on it acc/to **Roger Worsley** he believes 2nd C.

Church largely rebuilt in 1859. There is a holy well also used as a cursing well (only 2 exist in Wales).

Two 7c stones with a Latin cross used as gateposts to churchyard

Nearby Neolithic cromlechs and standing stones and the Parc y Meirw stone alignments.

Parish Church dedicated to St David

RCAM

This is a practically new **Church** on the foundations of an earlier one which had fallen into great decay, and was taken down in the year 1860, the old material being used for the new building. The **Church** calls for no description here, the only item of **Archaeological** interest preserved from the earlier building being the so-called "weeping stone" This occupies its original site at the ground level of the extreme north west angle of the nave. Partly hidden within a plain niche is a circular hollowed stone, doubtless once a stoup, 29 in in diameter, the basin itself being 11in across and 6in deep. The cavity holds about a gallon, and is said never to become dry. On the occasions of three surprise visits to it in the exceptional dry summer of 1915 the basin was full. An aged parishioner **Mr Thomas** of Parc Coitan **Arthur**, has no recollection of ever seeing it dry. visited August 1915

Incised Stones

In the churchyard wall, on either side of the entrance gate, are two stones, each bearing an incised cross, but showing no inscriptions. In their present position the backs and sides of the stones cannot be examined.

1] a round header slab 26in by 14 ½ in with a Latin cross 23in by 13 in.

2] an irregularly shaped slab 38in by 27 in bearing an incised Latin cross 20in by 14 in.

St David's Church, Llanllawer *RCAHMW*

St David's Church was a Chapelry during the post-conquest period, belonging to the Deanery of Cemais. It is home to four medieval cross-incised stones. Two are incorporated into the churchyard wall, with the other two incorporated into the present **Church** building. The pattern of one of the latter includes a linear Latin cross with a lozenge shaped ring at its upper end, and with stones at **St Tecwyn's Church, Llandecwyn**, **St Tanwg's Church, Llandanwg** and **St Sulien's Church, Silian** is one of only four examples in Wales. Llanllawer Holy Well also known as Ffynnon Gapan is located some 40m north-east of the **Church**. The well reportedly had a reputation for its miraculous healing powers, and was reputedly particularly effective in curing sore eyes. In 1998 the **Church** had been redundant for some years.

The form of the medieval **Church** building is unknown. It was entirely rebuilt in 1860, on the same location as its predecessor, but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric.

The current **Church** is constructed of limestone and slate rubble. It consists of two-bayed chancel, wider two-bayed nave, vestry (north of the chancel) south porch and west single bellcote. There is a re-used stoup set within a niche in the north-west angle of the nave. It is filled by a spring which permeates up through the **Church** walls.

Sources include: *Cambria Archaeology, 2000, Carmarthenshire Churches, gazetteer, 48 Edwards, N, 2007, A Corpus of early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales: Volume II N Vousden, RCAHMW, 30 May 2013*

Inscribed Stones, St David's Church, Llanllawer *RCAHMW*

This group of stones is scheduled, and includes four cross-incised pillar stones, two of which are set either side of the churchyard gate, the other two being built into the fabric of **St David's Church**. The former are both thought to date to the ninth-eleventh century. One of the latter, also thought to date to this time, is built into the external west vestry wall. It is decorated with a linear Latin cross with a lozenge shaped ring at its upper end. It is one of only three definite examples in Wales. The fourth stone is thought to be ninth-tenth-century in date.

Sources include: *Edwards, N, 2007, A Corpus of early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales: Volume II N Vousden, RCAHMW, 30 May 2013*

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

The **Church** has been rebuilt but has at one corner a "weeping stone" ie. a spring said to never run dry.

Redundant **Church Church of St David, Llanllawer**
at Llanllawer was for sale in 2012 at £25,000.--

Sale description:-

Standing in a commanding position above the Gwaun valley and within sight of Mynydd Dinas, this Victorian reconstruction replaced a C12/13. **Church**, itself probably built on a pre-**Christian** sacred site. Nearby is a Holy Well and there is also a small water-fill hollow under the north wall of the

Church. On either side of the entrance gate are pillar stones with engraved crosses and the graveyard is a roughly circular shape suggesting ancient origin.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice, originally a Chapel, has always been appendant to the barony of **Kemes**, and in 1594 it was annexed to **Llanychllwyddog** Chapel. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

No valuation of this benefice is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, and **Bacons Liber Regis** contains only the following brief reference under the heading 'Not in Charge':- **Llanllawer** Chapel.

The earliest institution to **Llanllawer** of which there is record is of **Peter Lewis**, who also held **Llanychllwyddog**. From that date all subsequent incumbents held both benefices.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Names Connected with Llanllawer

Clergy CCED Llanchlwyddog with Llanllawer

Owen , Evan	1626		
Lloyd , Jenkinus	1663	Rector	
Lloyd , Jenkin..	1663	Rector	_
Picton, Owenum	1663	Rector	_
Picton, Oweni	1663	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector _
Williams, Owen	1664	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1674	Rector	_
Lloyd , Jenkini	1675	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector _
Lloyd , Edward	1675	Rector	_
Lloyd , Davidem	1675	Rector	
Lloyd , David	1675	Rector	_
Lloyd , David	1692	Rector	_
Lewis, Petrus	1694	Rector	_
Morris, Hugo	1714	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Rector	_
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1717	Rector	_

Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector _
Gosse, Henricus	1718		Rector _
Goffe, Henricus	1719		Rector _
Morris, David	1720		Curate _
Goffe, Henricus	1720		Rector _
Laugharne, Gulielmus	1721		Rector _
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector _
Holland, Nicholas	1736		Stipendiary Curate _
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Morgan , Simon	1765		Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , Simon	1770		Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1784		Rector
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac (<i>cession</i>)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784		Rector
Evans , David	1788		Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1788		Curate
Evans , David	1795		Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1795		Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac (<i>cession</i>)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802		Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1804		Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Williams Thomas , Watkin	1825		Rector
Fenton , Samuel	1826		Stipendiary Curate

1851 **Llanllawer Parish Church**, annexed to the Mother **Church** of **Llanychllwydog Wilkin William Thomas** , Rector

1929 **St Brynach & Parish Church (Llanllawer)**Incumbent and Curates; **W G Williams**

Gwynne ? Mrs Court house **Llanllawer** *The Topographical Dictionary of Wales S*
Lewis 1834

Lewis Peter **Llanllawer** Chapel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Mendus Lettice 26 February 1800 **Dinas** Widow Offence Receiving stolen
 sheep Prisoner aged 46 **Llanllawer** Prosecutor **Gwynne, John Llanllawer, gent** *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Thomas David 25 February 1800 **Dinas** Husbandman Offence Theft of food,
 cheeses Recognizance refers to Breaking into a cheese house Prisoner aged 39 **Llanllawer**
 Prosecutor **Gwynne John, Llanllawer, gent** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hearth Tax

Bateman Anne 1670 **Llanllawerne H3 Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Eynon 1670 **Llanllawerne H3 Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Thomas 1670 **Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Arthur 1670 **Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Jenkin 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 **Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 **Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Phillip 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Gwyllim James 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Griffith 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Harry Phillip 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Anne 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

James Owen 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John Anne 1670 **Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

John James 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Morice Margaret 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Morice Owen 1670 **Llanllawerne H2 Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen Margaret 1670 **Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Owen Thomas	1670	Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax
William Anne	1670	Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred	Hearth Tax

.....

Sites of Interest

Holy Well RCAM

In the enclosure of Ymyl yr Eglwys “the churchyard precincts” just outside the churchyard wall to the north east, is the well noted by **Fenton** (tour 570) as “a sainted well abundantly supplied with the purest water, that once had the reputation of most miraculous efficacy in various disorders, and was consequently much frequented; but of late years its virtues got into disrepute, or the popular faith in them so weakened that the visitors and votive offerings are very few.” On the day of the inspection the well was much overgrown and the flow of water weak. The spring is enclosed by a chamber or well head of rough masonry measuring 6 ½ ft from the rudely vaulted crown to base; it is evidently constructed for total immersion. The **Rev T G Mortimore** , a recent vicar recollected people resorting to the well “and if they wished good they threw in straight pins, and if evil, crooked pins. The water was supposed to be good for sore eyes and when resorted to by a man from **Fishguard** he threw in a coin as an oblation “ (**Pem Arch Survey**) – visited 17th August 1915

Llanllawer Well; Ffynnon Gapan, Llanllawer RCAHMW

Llanllawer holy well, also known as Ffynnon Gapan, is located some 40m north-east of **St David's Church**, Llanllawer. Thought to have been constructed for bodily immersion, the well reportedly had a reputation for its miraculous healing Properties, and was especially renowned for curing sore eyes. Coins and pins were reputedly thrown into the well as offerings, and bent pins were thrown in as curses.

The stone well chamber is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It measures some 3.5m x 1.5m, and the chamber is corbelled to a pointed arch. In 1966 the well was noted to have dried up.

Sources include: **Jones, F**, 1992, ***The Holy Wells of Wales*** N Vousden, **RCAHMW**, 30 May 2013

Mynydd Llanllawer, Pillow Mound RCAHMW

The mound, which is composed of mixed grade stones and overgrown with heather and gorse, measures 13.7m **Long** (NW-SE) by 3.8m wide with a height of about 1m. It is flanked on its **Long** sides by shallow ditches, no more than 0.2m deep.

The appearance of the mound, **Long**, thin and sharply profiled, is typical of late pillow mounds. Its location close to the interface between farmland and open common would be consistent with Post-Medieval, say 18th century, attempts at rabbit farming. visited DKL 26.2.96

Parc Maenhir Stone, Llanllawerparc Maenhir Stone, Llanllawer RCAHMW

Monolith, 2.4m high, in a field named Park Maen Hir, half way to becoming a gatepost. **J.Wiles** 14.03.02

RCAM

Parc Y Marw Alignment

The earliest notice of this alignment would seem to be the following by **Rev E L Barnwell**:-

In the north part of **Pembrokeshire** is a single line of stones of great size which **Fenton** does not mention although he deliberately pulled to pieces a fine cromlech near it [?Coitan **Arthur**, – **Fenton** died in 1821 and this cromlech was not razed until 1844] and which seems to have been

connected with this row of stones, for it was probably continued further northwards than at present. On referring to the Ord. Map, a little to the right of the work 'Lanllawer' will be seen the position of the line called on the map 'parc y marw'(field of the dead). And a little further to the east, but slightly to the north, is marked down the cromlech .. of which only some small fragments remain. The line of stones is parallel to the narrow road, and if continued would pass within a few paces of the ruined cromlech. Here the name points to the character of the monument; for experience has shown that local names of this kind in Wales, handed down from time immemorial, may be generally depended upon. Local tradition, however, adds an account of a desperate battle fought on the spot among the pillar stones themselves. The height of the stones is not so striking, as their lower part is embedded in the tall bank of earth that the duty of an ordinary hedge, but some of them are full 16ft **Long**.. There are no traces to be discovered of any second or other lines of stones...

Our Officer, on the date of inspection, was fortunate in having the personal guidance of **Mr Samuel Thomas** (age 75) of Parc Coitan Arthur, who has a lifelong knowledge of this district, and takes a special interest in the site. All the stones have somewhat square tops, with the exception of N02 which is pointed. Two have fallen in the lifetime of **Mr Thomas**, but that gentleman had no knowledge of some "incised curious lines which are not modern work," said **Mr Barnwell** to have been seen by him on one of the stones, and which **Laws** describes as "a horseshoe-shaped Mark, evidently made by man, and seemingly not recent" --They could not be found by our Inspector -- visited 17th August 1915.

Coitan **Arthur**

This stone known as Coitan **Arthur**, **Arthur's** Quoit -- probably the capstone or supporter of a demolished cromlech stood in a field appurtenant to the farm of Trellwyn ucha. It was destroyed about the year 1844. "The **Rev** T G Mortimore remonstrated with the destroyer, and with a view of inducing him to desist reminded him of the old saying that ill luck befell those who destroyed the Druid's altars. Some years afterwards the vandal admitted that the house he had built of the stones had not brought him good luck!" (**Pem Arch Survey**) -- visited 17th August 1915

Parc caer

A Field on the farm of Court, a name that probably belongs to the period of **Welsh** land tenure, and that may have itself succeeded a site of tribal gatherings. There is now no appearance of antiquarian interest -- visited 17th August 1915.

Parc y garn and Maenllwyd

On the farm of Pen y mynydd. The names point to former monuments of which no signs at present remain. The maenllwyd may be a natural object. visited 17th August 1915.

Parc Maenhir

A field on the farm of Trellwyn with no sign of a standing stone visited 17 August 1915.

Rocking stone

At the spot indicated on the northern boundary of the parish, the **Pem Arch Survey** locates a Rocking Stone "which has not been thrown out of balance" It is not marked on the 6in Ord sheet and our Inspecting Officer was not able to discover it. To the east of the above site the Ord sheet prints "Piles of Stones" the usual heaps marking the line of demarcation between adjoining parishes. visited 17th August 1915.

Parc y Marw.

The field next west to the alignment is marked on the 6in Ord sheet as the site of an antiquity though nothing visible on the ground to justify the description. The tradition still current in the locality as to the spot, is that "a lady, clad all in white appears to those who are rash enough to walk

that way by night; and so ancient is this tradition .. That a short distance from the stones, a footpath by long use become public, turns across the fields to the left making a detour of nearly a mile before it leads again into the road. During daytime the peasants do not think it necessary to take the roundabout course. ***Arch Camb.***

It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding

Lampeter Velfre

Lampeter.(Llanbedr) Velfry. 'Velfry' represents' the earlier 'Evelfre,' the name of a small principedom which appears to have been ruled by **Independent** chiefs. It covered **Lampeter**, **Llanddewi** and **Crinow** Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris**

RCAM Note

-- **Velfrey**, in the name **Llanbedr Velfrey** and in the adjoining parish, **Llanddewi Velfrey**, represents an earlier Evelfre, which was the name borne by a small autonomous principedom that seems to have been ruled by an **Independent** line of chiefs at a very remote period. It comprised the area of the present parishes of Llanbedr (usually written and pronounced **Lampeter**) velfrey, **Llanddewi Velfrey** , **Crinow**, and perhaps parts of **Ludchurch** and **Cronware**

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

The name means "the **Church** of **St Peter** in Efelfre" a district in the **Welsh** hundred of Cantref Gwarthaf and, later, in the lordship of **Narberth**. The parish **Church** is dedicated either to Pedyr, a **Welsh** saint or to the apostle **Peter**.. It was restored in 1862 and has a number of memorials, including a Jacobean altar tomb in the Lady Chapel.

At one time it was said that the Ark came to rest at **Blaengwaith Noah** but the name is a corruption of **Blaen Gwyddno** "the source of the Gwyddno". there is a promontory fort overlooking the Gwyddno valley and a Hill fort nearby at **Castell Meherin**.

Six roads meet at Tavenspite where there was a hospice for pilgrims travelling to **St David's**. The **Milford** Mail changes horses at the Plume of Feathers. **Fulke Grenville** fought a duel here with **John Jones** of Ystrad against whom he had lost the election of 1831.

Prof. Glyn Daniel, the famous archaeologist was born at **Lampeter Velfrey**.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lampeter-Velvrey** (Llan-Bedr-Felfre) 1839 **Lewis**

Lampeter-Velvrey (LLAN-BEDR-FELFRE), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (E.) from **Narberth**; contains 1025 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the rich and fertile **Valle** of **Lampeter**, and on the south side of the river Marlais, extends for nearly six miles from east to west, and about three miles from north to south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the place, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several objects of historical interest. Limestone is found in abundance, and is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime as manure for the supply of the neighbouring country. The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £10, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470; the glebe comprises 33a. 2r. 28p., valued at £30 per annum, and there is a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles separated by plain pointed arches; in the north aisle is an altar- tomb to a member of the **Philipps** family, of **Lampeter** House. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in each of them; also a very

handsome building erected as a day school through the exertions of the **Rev. William Seaton**, the rector, in 1845. **John Jones**, M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families, and for apprenticing children of the parishes of **Lawrenny**, **Cosheston**, **St Davids**, and **Lampeter-Velvrey**, now producing a considerable sum annually, which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes; the ratio for this place being two-sevenths, and the sum for distribution among the poor generally, £30, which is partly divided between decayed farmers and poor widows not receiving parochial relief, in sums of from £4 to £10, and partly applied to apprenticing children, the usual premium being £4.

A posting-inn at the entrance of the county from **Carmarthen**, distinguished by the name **Tavern Spite**, occupies the site of the ancient "Tavarn y Spytyty," an hospitium that belonged to **Whitland Abbey**, upon the bank of the river Tâf; and Blaengwyddno, now a farmhouse, was the **Grange** of that religious establishment. To the south-west of the latter place are some very extensive earthworks, called **Castell Meherin**, on the summit of a high ridge commanding a full view of the sea, and forming one of a chain of forts continued in a north-western direction along this part of the coast; and in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, a little to the north-east, are two semicircular embankments, commanding the passage of three several valleys .

The **Church** of **St Peter Lampeter Velfry**

Visitation of the Archdeaconry of **Carmarthen**, 1710 **Griffiths, G. Milwyn**.-Llan Pether
 "Ivy on the wall of the cross asle & at the east end of the body of the **Church** over the Chancell Roof, & at the east end of both the Chancells, together with the Elder under the north wall of the **Church** & in other places to destroy'd, & the walls to be new pointed. The Chancell windows to be glaz'd. The floor there & in the **Church** to be made even. The Fence of the Churchyard to be repair'd. 'Tis said that the Minister had mony about two years since to repair the Parsonage house, which is yet unrepair'd.

The Thatch in some parts of the outhouses is quite worn away, & the Timbers expos'd to the weather. The Minister **Mr Harris** is not resident. He was or is Chaplain to the Regiment that was my Ld. Charlemonts. This gives him a colourable excuse for non-residence & instead of being with his Regiment, I hear he is at London in hopes of getting a Lecture there. His Curate is **Mr David Lewis**. Three Sundays in the month the Sermons are preach'd in English, the fourth in Welsh. **Mr Powel** preaches the **Welsh** Sermon in **Mr Lewis**'s stead. No Dissenters. The Sacrament is administred at Christmas, Easter & Whitsuntide. Bread & Wine found by the Clark except at Easter, & then the Minister is at the charge of it. At Easter there are about forty Communicants. Twenty three poor people can Read Welsh. Above 100 Families in the Parish"

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

The nave and north transept may be 13c but the chancel has two 14c windows and there is a 14c south aisle with a five bay arcade. One south window and the altar tomb of the **Phillips**'s of **Lampeter** are 17c medieval bellcote early English additions 17c altar tomb of **Phillips** family

Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Peter RCAM**

This **Church** was restored in the year 1867. It consists of two parallel chambers 61ft by 18 ½ ft, a north tomb recess, a south porch and a single Bell-cot above the west gable of the north aisle. There is no constructive division between nave and chancel. The nave and aisle are connected by five Early English arches springing from circular masonry piers; the easternmost and westernmost arches are not so wide as the three middle ones. The north chamber, now occupied by an **Organ**, is separated from the aisle by a plain pointed arch. The windows, south porch, and Bell-cote are modern. At the east end of the south wall is a 17th century altar -tomb of the family of **Phillips** of **Lampeter**. The font is of the usual square type 23ins by 22 ins with a circular basin 19in in diameter and traces of a cover. It slopes off to a square pillar. In the churchyard is the base of a cross, with modern shaft and head; also a portion of a crosshead, 23in by 19 in., having the upper vertical arm broken off, probably part of the original churchyard cross.---visited 21st May 1918.

Church guide by **Rev Canon M G R Morris**
Parish **Church -- St Peter's**

Lampeter Velfrey -- Welsh Llanbedr Efelffre -- maeans the sacred enclosure of **Peter** in Efelffre -- (ancient **Welsh** commote which also covered **Llanddewi Velfrey** and **Crinow**

Church -- most of the walls font and part of arcade 13c site older -- roofs, windows belcote and furnishings mostly from 1860-2

Building 65ft long

Bell cast by **Thomas Stone** of **Hereford** in 1639

west window replaced a doorway in 1860

13c arches restored in 1860 second pillar from the west and the wider pillar which originally stood near the lectern were removed in 1839 and when restored the pillar was replaced with a pillar which made the second arch from the east unsymmetrical

Font probably Norman

Pews date from 1860 -- Up to 1839 the **Church** was crammed with small box pews on a beaten earth floor. In the south west corner the seats once rose in tiers -- suggested that this was the singing gallery mentioned in 1756

Stalls , pulpit and rectors reading desk -- teak -- about 1860 but not in their original positions.

Under carpet below the chancel step is the memorial slab of **Francis Philipps** of Upper and Lower Waungron -- latter cisterian convent of the Holy Cross -- He was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1679 and was buried in 1681

Organ installed 1853

Inner door to the porch and small niche above probably 13c outer arch 1860 by **Prichard** and **Seddon**

Pre 1837 windows were square headed wooden casements present stone tracery windows date from 1860-62

Churchyard Cross site said to be 14c but the cross itself is a copy.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory from the year 1351 appears to have been appendant to the lordship of **Narberth** although **George Owen** omits to state that it was so.

This **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £8 for tenths to the **King**.—*Taxatio*.

Llanbeder Wylfre—Magister **Thomas Lloyd** rector ibidem eommunibus annis valet dare £10. Inde decima, 20s.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings remainine in Charge'—**Llan Bedr VelfrY** alias Llanpetr R- (**St. Peter**). The **King** or Prince of Wales. **King** s Books, £10, £100. Yearly tenths, £1.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Glanrhyd English **Baptist** Chapel

The Chapel was built in 1811; rebuilt in 1835. Gable entry type. Status (1998): Chapel

Carvan **Independent** Chapel

Built in 1797, rebuilt in 1833 and renovated in 1873. The present Chapel, dated 1833, was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. Carvan is now Grade 2 Listed as a complete early nineteenth century Chapel with a virtually unaltered interior.

Bryn Seion **Independent** Chapel

Built 1797 present Chapel built 1832-3 and rebuilt in 1879. The later Chapel was designed by architect **John James** of **Whitland** and built in the Romanesque style of the gable-entry type. Still open 1997

Longstone Congregational Chapel

First built in 1844 on a different site and was rebuilt on its current site in 1862. The later Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style, with a long-wall entry plan.

1847 Report of the Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book) Lampeter Velfry

Parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** – **Mr David Morgan** of Ventor Inn Farm informed me that labourers wages in this parish a 10d a day with food and 1s to 1s 2d without; carpenters and masons, with food 1s 6d without 2s; farm servants this year get from £4 to £12., female servants from £1 to £4 a year. There is gratuitous education for the poor in this parish, yet there are many, owing to the poverty or negligence of the parents, without daily instruction. The **Church** Catechisms learnt and the children are expected to go to **Church** on Sundays. The people are steady and temperate in

general. Respectable farmers are well educated for country purposes, but many small farmers are quite illiterate. There is a growing desire among all classes now for education.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

School at Tavernspite in this parish is held in a very handsome Gothic building, erected at the expense of the present Rector, with the aid of a grant from the Committee of Council. The schoolhouse, from its commanding position and dimensions, is quite a landmark for the country round. It is built in a locality where schools are much wanted; the adjacent parishes of **Llangan**, **Cyffic** and **Cronware** having no day-school in them. At the time when I purposed visiting Tavernspite, there was so deep a snow that no children could come to school, and, at the only other period when I could have visited it, the Christmas holidays would not be over for three weeks.

Parkeison School

- This school is kept in the room of a dwelling house situated on the road from **Narberth** to Tavernspite. The floor was quite out of repair, as were the window and partition. The furniture in the room consisted of three benches, a few old stools, a table, and a variety of articles for domestic use. There was a good fire in the grate. The mistress is 84 years of age, but appeared a hale person; she "says" that she never yet applied for parochial relief. **George Allen** esq., of Kilrhew, pays her 26s a year for the tuition of three poor children, and had promised, she said, to give her a house and garden rent free next year. She could Read tolerably well. The scholars are labourers' children and they Read better than I expected considering the advanced age of the teacher, but they could tell nothing of what they had Read.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Redford Dame School

– The house in which this school is held is in good repair, as is also the room occupied by the scholar. It contained two tables, a chest of drawers, three benches, and a great many things for domestic use. Everything was very clean and neat. The mistress had newly commenced school keeping. She also sold tobacco and appeared to live well.

The scholars are labourers' children; hardly any could Read in the Testament. Questions on the lesson were quite strange to them, nor had they any idea of finding out answers from the portion read in the 19th chapter of **St John**. Copy books were ill written.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

Names connected with Llampiter Velfrey

Llampiter Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Lewis Dorothy	Llampiter H3
Hasker Thomas	Llampiter H 5
Watkin John	Llampiter H
Richard Rice	Llampiter H
Thomas Widdow	Llampiter H4
Evan David	Llampiter H
Davis Jane, widdow	Llampiter H3
Phillipps Sidney, widdower	Llampiter H3
John Lewis	Llampiter H 9
Owen George	Llampiter H7
Phillipps Anne	Llampiter H6
William Phillip	Llampiter H2
Thomas Lewis	Llampiter H
John Evan	Llampiter H2
Willy Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy John	Llampiter H
Bowen Elizabeth	Llampiter H
Willy Thomas	Llampiter H
Willy Richard	Llampiter H4
Willy Roger	Llampiter H4
Bevan Griffith	Llampiter H
Lewis David	Llampiter H
Beynon James	Llampiter H
Beynon William	Llampiter H
Willi Thomas senior	Llampiter H2
Lewis Thomas	Llampiter H

Howell Phillip	Llampiter H
Gibbon John	Llampiter H
Harry David	Llampiter H
John Richard	Llampiter H
Lewis Dorothy	Llampiter H
Richard David	Llampiter H
Thomas Rees John	Llampiter H
Willy Symon	Llampiter H3
Bevan Tho. David	Llampiter H
Phillipps Francis	Llampiter H3
Scourfield William	Llampiter H4
Bevan Thomas	Llampiter H2
Lewis Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy Henry, Smith .	Llampiter H3
Brace Thomas	Llampiter H
Beynon Morice	Llampiter H
Griffith Phillip	Llampiter H
Willy Henry	Llampiter H
Phillip Morice	Llampiter H
Rees Thomas	Llampiter H2
Beynon Walter	Llampiter H
David John Richard	Llampiter H2
Evan Lewis.	Llampiter H.
Howell Griffith	Llampiter P
Griffith Henry	Llampiter P
Beynon Henry	Llampiter P

Beynon Elizabeth	Llampiter P
Sayce Richard	Llampiter P
Bowen Rees	Llampiter P
Griffith Richard	Llampiter P
Walter Jennet	Llampiter P
Griffith Lewis	Llampiter P
David Phillip	Llampiter P
Bowen Sible, widdow	Llampiter P
David Lewis	Llampiter P
David Anne	Llampiter P
Walter Katherine	Llampiter P
Thomas Maude	Llampiter P
Howell Jane	Llampiter P
Fields Ellinor	Llampiter P
Rees George	Llampiter P
Phillip Robert	Llampiter P
Ruddero Lewis	Llampiter P
Phillip Francis	Llampiter P
Phillip Morgan	Llampiter P
Morice Evan	Llampiter P
Howell Richard	Llampiter P
Phillip Thomas	Llampiter P
Morgan Henry	Llampiter P
William Jennett	Llampiter P
David George	Llampiter P
Beynon Anne	Llampiter P

Beynon John.	Llampiter P
David David ap	Llampiter P
Harry Ellinor	Llampiter P
Lewis John	Llampiter P
John William	Llampiter P
Rees Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell Evan	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell David	Llampiter P
Mathias Thomas	Llampiter P
David Elizabeth	Llampiter P
Lewis Evan	Llampiter P
Phillip John	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Owen Phillip	Llampiter P
Thomas William	Llampiter P
Lewis Rees	Llampiter P
Beynon William	Llampiter P

John Lewis	of Lampeter Velfrey 1676 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Phillips Francis Lewis Reynold	of Lampeter Velfrey 1678 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i> x ref
Willy Simon	of Lampeter Velfrey 1704 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>

Barlow Ann 1759, June 25 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq..Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow John 1738, April 17 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barnard Richard 1642, May 29 Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of Wiston, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Beynon John 28 January 1790 **Lampeter Velfrey**, Labourer Offence Theft of barley, winnowing sheet, an iron shovel and geese from prosecutor's barn and carhouse. **Amroth**, Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas**, **Amroth**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 **Lampeter Velfrey**, Singlewoman Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling at Market, Confession implicates **Hughes Thomas**, and **Hughes Elizabeth** his wife, **Whitland**, co, Carm., Prisoner aged 32, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Cole Elizabeth**, **Coshaston** Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John Lampeter Velfrey** clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----*

There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual. In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of **Narberth** in the county of **Pembroke** by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at **Lampeter Velfrey** on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at **Lampeter Velfrey** -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the **Bowling Green Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** on the 6th of April 1801. Afterwards his body was hanged in chains at **Tavernspite** cross roads. His execution and Gibbeting cost **Pembrokeshire** £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest* **John Brown**

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl. Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he thought it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Daniel Glyn Prof famous archaeologist was born at **Lampeter Velfrey The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

David Thomas 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer **Thomas John** of **Narberth** shopkeeper **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer and **Evan Thomas** of **BlackMoor Hill** parish of **Narberth** farmer **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall esq. Bond for the performance of Covenants **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies John 1719 20 Feb 15-16 **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. **Richard Phillipps** of the parish of Saint Clears co **Carmarthen** gent and **Roger Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** clerk **Catherine Rich** of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co **Carmarthen** widow, **Mary Phillipps** of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of **Richard Phillipps** gent deceased and granddaughter of the said **Catherine Rich** Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and **Mary Phillipps** including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter-Velfrey** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies John 1735 April 26 Probate of the will of **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. died 5 Aug 1732 **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies Roger 1719 20 Feb 15-16 **John Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** esq. **Richard Phillipps** of the parish of Saint Clears co **Carmarthen** gent and **Roger Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** clerk **Catherine Rich** of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co **Carmarthen** widow **Mary Phillipps** of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of **Richard Phillipps** gent deceased and granddaughter of the said **Catherine Rich** Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and **Mary Phillipps** including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter-Velfrey** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies William 1750 June 27-28. **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent only son of **John** and **Mary Davies** deceased **Margaret Davies** of the same spinster **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne Merchant** and **Mary** his wife, **John Hook** of **Bangeston** esq. and **Mary** his wife **Jonathan Ellis** of London **Merchant**, **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court **Grace Church** Street London gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the Properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Davies William 1752 Dec 4-5 **William Davies** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey gent **Philipps Jones** of Llanina co **Cardigan** esq. and **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne** co **Carmarthen** gent **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey gent Lease and Release of the equity of redemption of the Properties 1749 *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Davies William 1763 July 6-7 of **Lampeter Velfrey John Wogan** of **Wiston** esq. **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** gent **Thomas Philipps** and **Philipps Philipps** of the same gentlemen **William Thomas** of **Castle Gorood** co **Carmarthen** esq. Assignment of a Mortgage of messuages and lands called the Street House Wernlogin Ycha Nurton etc in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Gibbon Sarah 6 April 1781 **LampeterVelfrey**, Married Offence Assault and rescue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. **LampeterVelfrey**, Prosecutor **Owen, William Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Griffith 1642, May 29 .Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of **Wiston**, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Harrie Phillip David 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent, **Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Harry Nunn Morgan , 1800-1842 , a **Congregational** minister and author, was born in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Pembrokeshire** After entering the ministry he received a call to Banbury, where he remained for some years He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Peace Society *Eminent Welsh*

Howell Henry 1495, 18 March On 18 March in the year aforesaid in **Carmarthen** priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **John Talley** to the parish **Church** of **St Peter, Wilfrey LampeterVelfrey** and instituted him rector of the same **Church** vacant by the resignation of master **Henry Howell** last rector there and in the gift of **Rees ap Thomas** Knight **Lord** of **Narberth**, patron of the said **Church**

James Gilbert 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife,**John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent.,**David Lewis** of the parish of **Llangoidmor**, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **LampeterVelfrey**, gent.,**John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic.Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

James Gilbert 1749, Aug. 1-2 .of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

James Margaret 1787, April 14. **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, co. **Pembroke**, clerk, **Margaret James** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, spinster. Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y **Login** ucha, and Wern y **Login** issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

John Jason 1808, April 5 of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq., **Jason John** of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. Lease for life of messuage and lands called Diffryn otherwise Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

John John Phillip 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **LLampeter Velfrey**, gent, **Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **LLampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie velfrey**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

John Lewis 1676 of **LampeterVelfrey High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

John Phillip 7 November 1790 **Narberth** blacksmith Offence Theft of a sheep. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Parry Thomas** , **Mason** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Talley 1495 18 March **Church of St Peter, Wilfrey**
LampeterVelfrey.

John Thomas 1787, Aug. 11 .The Rev. **Edward Philipps**, rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Thomas John** of Lower **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Henry Evans** of Llangwathan, parish of **LLampeter Velfrey**, and **Richard Wiley** of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a Moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Jones David 1754, April 11. **Thomas Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Philipps Philipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called

Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Knox William 1786, September.1 gent. Assignment of a term of 500 years in the messuages and lands called Kibiew alias Kibihew and Parksaison and Blainwithno, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Leach Abraham 1807, Aug. 27 .**Abraham Leach** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq.,**Nathaniel Phillips**, of **Slebech Hall** esq..Lease for a year of Diffirin and Diffirin mill, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Lewis Richard 1820 **Rev** Rector of **LampeterVelfrey** born 1820 married 1847 **Georgina** daughter of **Major Lewis** and they have one son **Arthur Griffiths Poyer, Lewis** born 1848

Lewis John 13 June 1809 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence theft of cattle at **Haverfordwest Fair, Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas , William LampeterVelfrey**, innkeeper Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Lewis William 1738, April 17.**John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman.Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Martin Anne 10 May 1784 **St Issells** Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth and a bag. Value £2 2s. 6d. **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas ,Phillip LampeterVelfrey**, farmer Verdict Guilty of grand larceny - partial verdict. Punishment Imprisonment in the House of Correction? ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830***

Morgans Anne 1 February 1801 **David DackField Narberth** Cordwainer Charged with Murder of **Anne Morgans** infant aged 10, prosecutor's daughter, by striking her with a stone. Prisoner aged 17. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John, LampeterVelfrey**, clothier Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*** [see **Dackfield David**]

Owen John 13 September 1774 Alias **John Griffiths LampeterVelfrey** Yeoman Offence Theft of oats. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Phillip John** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Philipps Thomas 1660 of **LampeterVelfrey**, when a lease for 21 years the rectory of **St.Edrens** was granted in 1660 the rent was raised to £5 6s. 8d.

Philipps Philip July, 1697 of **Lampeter Velfrey** was granted a lease the rectory of **St. Edrens** but in addition had to pay the stipend of a curate to serve the **Church**.

Philipps Thomas July, 1733 of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent -the rectory of **St. Edrens** was leased to him for 21 years., at the yearly rent of £11 6s. 8d

Philipps Phillipps July, 1768 of **Lampeter Velfrey** a lease of the rectory of **St. Edrens** was granted for 21 years at £5 6s. 8d rent and a stipend of £5 to the curate and a fine of £15 15s.

Philipps Thomas July 1794 of **Jeffreyston**, esq., a lease of the rectory of **St. Edrens** was granted for 21 years the fine paid on this occasion being £21, this lease was renewed in July, 1801, by the same tenant for 21 years at the same rent, but the fine was £37.

Philipps Cecilia 1789, Aug. 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint **Mary** s in the town of **Tenby**, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc. in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1800, Oct. 18 **James** Hiatt of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James**, **Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate. ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1787, April 14 **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, co. **Pembroke**, clerk, **Margaret James** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, spinster. Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y **Login** ucha, and Wern y **Login** issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward , 1798, Oct. 1-2 **Thomas Philipps** of Canonbury Place, parish of **St. Mary** , Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk,

deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Edward 1787, Aug. 11 The Rev. **Edward Philipps**, rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Thomas John** of Lower **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Henry Evans** of Llangwathan, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and **Richard Wiley** of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a Moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1820? aged 44, a banker son of the Rev. **Edward Phillips** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, his wife **Charlotte** (nee **Arboin**) aged 43 and their 7 children emigrated to Cape Province in the sailing ship "Kennersley Castle" settled south of a place called Martindale, about 20/25 kilometres north of Port Alfred.

Philipps Thomas of **Jeffreston**, 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1768, June 22 Probate of the will of **Thomas Philipps** of Lampiter Velfrey, gent., will d 2 Nov. 1765 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps Thomas 1798, Oct. 1-2 of **St, Mary** , Islington, **Thomas Philipps** of Canonbury Place, parish of **St, Mary** , Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillipps Phillipps 1754, April 11 **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Phillipps Phillipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of **Lampiter Velfrey**, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillipps Thomas 1754, April 11 **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Phillipps Phillipps** of the same parish, gent., and **John Philipps** of the same parish, gent., **William Lewis** of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and **David Jones** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of **Lampiter Velfrey**, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Dorothy 1773, March 27 Probate of the will of Dorothy Phillips of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, 26 Dec. 1770 widow, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Edward 1789, Aug. 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint Mary s in the town of **Tenby**, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc. in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips John 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of **Cronwear**, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of St. Clears, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Phillips Thomas 1749, Aug. 1-2 of the parish of Bletherston, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Protheroe John 11 June 1784 **Lampeter Velfrey** Gent. Offence Theft of a horse. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Lewis, Joseph** **Lampeter Velfrey**, labourer Verdict - 'there being not evidence enough" ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas** , **LampeterVelfrey**, servant. **LampeterVelfrey 21 December 1778 St Florence Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Thomas Mary , alias David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster. **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas ,William Narberth**, gent. Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Pugh Evans D 1897 Aug **Lampeter Velfrey Rev Pres** – Local Committee Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Smith John **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, Prisoner aged 31,
LampeterVelfrey 31 July 1826 Prosecutor **Thomas John LampeterVelfrey**, labourer,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William, Narberth**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Thomas Diana, LampeterVelfrey**, servant. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **LampeterVelfrey**, Yeomen **LampeterVelfrey** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stone Thomas 1639 of **Hereford** cast Bell in **LampeterVelfrey Church** guide by **Rev Canon M G R Morris**.

Talley John 1495, 18 March .
On 18 March in the year aforesaid in **Carmarthen** priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **John Talley** to the parish **Church** of **St Peter**, Wilfrey **LampeterVelfrey** and instituted him rector of the same **Church** vacant by the resignation of master **Henry Howel** last rector there and in the gift of **Rees ap Thomas** Knight **Lord** of **Narberth**, patron of the said **Church**.
Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 p263

Thomas Catherine 6 April 1781 **LampeterVelfrey** Married Offence Assault and rescue of dis-trained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with her Husband.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Owen William, LampeterVelfrey**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Dinah 21 December 1778 alias **Diana Thomas** ---- **John, & Harry Isaac** ---- **Phillip Morgan St Issells** Labourer Charged with Murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas LampeterVelfrey**, servant, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **LampeterVelfrey**, Yeomen. **LampeterVelfrey**
Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, body to be dissected and anatomised by surgeons *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 6 April 1781 **LampeterVelfrey** Farmer Offence Assault and resue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with his wife. **Lampeter Velfrey**
Prosecutor **Owen William, Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 15 November 1818 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence
Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money - promissory notes - and watches,
Value £41 9s, 6d, **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Lewis Thomas** Verdict No prosecution,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas alias **David**, **Mary** 21 December 1778 ----- **Morgan Phillip** **St**
Issells Labourer Charged with Murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David**, **LampeterVelfrey**,
spinster, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire.
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent. *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Thomas Sophia born 17 Dec 1807 **LampeterVelfrey Pembrokeshire** **Mormon**
Records for Pembrokeshire

Thomas William 1734, Dec. 26 – 1737, July 30 .Will and codicil of **William**
Thomas of Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Twining ? 1839 Captain -- **Lampeter** house **LampeterVelfry** Acc to **A**
Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis

William John 27 November 1782 **LampeterVelfrey** Yeoman Offence
Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing handkerchiefs. Affidavit refers to burglary.
LampeterVelfrey Punishment 1 year imprisonment and to be whipped twice *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Willy Simon 1704 of **LampeterVelfrey** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Woodward James 3 May 1827 **LampeterVelfrey** Labourer Offence Uttering a
counterfeit coin to **Hannah Howells**, spinster, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 61,
LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year
imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Woodward Mary 3 May 1827 **LampeterVelfrey** Married Offence Uttering
a counterfeit coin to **Hannah Howells**, spinster, Indicted with her Husband, **LampeterVelfrey**
Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830,

Sites of Archeological Interest

Crug Y Swllt **RCAM**

This is a burial mound situated about 500 yds south west of Tafarn Spite, and within a few yards of
the county boundary. It was examined by **Fenton**, whose account is as follows:-

'A large tumulus , an excrescence but rarely seen in this vicinity, which I alighted to explore . Having mustered what labourers I could, a proportional opening was made in the centre ... By way of encouragement I laid hold of a pickaxe, and at the first blow striking near the outer edge of the section, I was so unfortunate as to fall on the urn and break it in two, a thing most unexpected and quite contrary to what is usual; it lay within a few inches of the outer sward and with its mouth up. It was not of a large size, very rude, totally unornamented, and of rather an uncommon form, being Bell shaped. It contained some fragments of ill-calcined bonesAfter going down for about 5 feet, we came to an immense bed of charcoal, that ended in a large irregular cist branching out in various directions, full of ashes and burned bones, as if it had been a family mausoleum.... I was under the necessity of abandoning the pursuit, satisfied that we had not come in contact with the primary internment. The tumulus is called by the country people Crug y swllt, literally the “heap of the shilling”; but I presume ‘swllt’ may be a corruption of Essylly or some such word (*Tour 475*)' The mound is now grass grown, and still exhibits marks of the disturbance by **Fenton**. It has a base circumference of 270 feet is 5ft high and somewhat bowl shaped in form. It is locally stated that not very long ago, what is described as “an old sword” was found in it; enquiries as to the present whereabouts of this object has led to no result. The mound was used in the early 18th century as the site of a gibbet.

In an adjacent field to Crug y swllt, called Parc y Garreh Lwyd, stood a maernhir until a few years ago, when it was broken up: some of the ‘debris’ is scattered around . This may probably be identified with the site of which **Fenton**, continuing his account of Crug y swllt says :-

A little to the south east of the tumulus, in the centre of an oval enclosure formed by a faint earthen agger, similar to those surrounding what on the Wiltshire downs is termed a Druid’s barrow. Lay a large stone flat on the ground, about 18 feet long, four feet broad and about 2 feet in average thickness in a place quite destitute of stones, towards which led a pitched avenue like an old **Roman** road, still to be traced as far as the turnpike the whole length of the field, notwithstanding the cultivation the field seems to have undergone for ages. Of the pitched avenue no trace remains above ground – visited 20th May 1915.

Newhouse Tumulus **RCAM**

This is the more easterly of two mounds, the second 50yds to the south west being in the Parish of **Ludchurch**. In circumference it measures about 300 ft and in height 4 feet. It is bowl shaped like its companion, but has been reduced by ploughing – visited 20th May 1915

Llan Cromlechs

On a field known as Parc Y Garreg, about 100yds due south of a schoolhouse, and 500yds east of Llan mill, are the remains of at least three cromlechs. A writer in **Pem Arch Survey** states that he remembered this place some thirty years previously when there were ‘several complete cromlechs’ What is now visible are the remains of a group of certainly three structures. That to the north consists of four stones, one 6ft in length, prostrate, and recently broken at one end; a second stone , about 2ft above the ground, and two stones of similar height in close proximity to each other. About 180 ft to the southwest are portions of another cromlech comprising one erect stone 3ft high 5ft in length and one foot thick; one other erect stone 3 ft above ground and 18 inches thick; and by their side, a prostrate boulder, probable a capstone 9 ½ feet by 3 ½ ft broad. Distant 25 ft from the last cromlech is a third consisting of four stones all prostrate, and partially buried in the soil.—visited 21 st May 1923

Blaen Gwyddno Camp **RCAM**

A well preserved promontory camp, situated on a tongue of land at the junction of two valleys . The camp is defended on the east and west by steep banks which fall to the streams that flow on either side of the earthwork and unite at the foot of the promontary. The defence on the south consists of a double line of ramparts and ditches. Each bank has a length of about 180 feet. The inner rampart rises some 5ft from the level of the enclosed area and falls 7 ft to a ditch 5ft deep and 10ft broad. The outer bank rises to 10ft and drops some 12ft to a ditch now partially filled in. The enclosed area has a length from north to south of 150 ft and from east to west of 130ft. The slopes, which are clothed with dense wood have been scarped at the point. The ramparts have been disturbed but the entrance can be made out at the west end. The interior of the camp has a slight slope to the north. The field to the west is known as Park **Castle** – visited 28th April 1915.

Old Castle RCAM

This mound **Castle** is situated about 180yds north of the parish **Church**; it shows no sign of a **Bailey**. The mound rises to a height of 12 ft. The summit is 120 ft in diameter, and has a depression in the centre. The surrounding ditch is now considerably filled in; it is seen at its best on the west where the counter-scarp has a height of 6ft. The whole structure is densely covered with vegetation. **Lieut- Colonel W Ll Morgan.**, an ex Commissioner, suggests that this motte has probably been cut down, and the squat appearance, as well as the unusual summit-breath, makes the suggestion probable. The farm is locally called **Castell** Cynen or Cynon – visited 21st May 1915

Rhos Marn, Parc Maen RCAM

Two fields on the farm of Gors where a maenhir may once have stood.

Parc y maen Llwyd RCAM

A field on the farm of Allt y baily which may have been part of the demesne of **Whitland Abbey**; it doubtless at one time contained a maen Llwyd.

Parc y garn RCAM

There is now no trace of a cairn on this field which is part of the farm of Llantydwell – visited 21st May 1915

Trefgarn RCAM

This is an ancient name mentioned in the donation charter of Blaen gwyddno to **Whitland Abbey**. There was probably a notable cairn in this neighbourhood which gave its name to the tref within which it stood – visited 21st May 1915

Parc y sarn RCAM

A field exhibiting no present appearance of a causeway

Pen gawsai **RCAM**

A small holding on the road to **Whitland**, in all probability on the route adopted by the chronicler of the romance of Pwyll prince of Dyved for the journey of Pwyll from **Narberth** to **Glyn Cuch**.

Carreg lwyd **RCAM**

Two fields on the farm of Cil rhew [?Cil rhiw] where are no indications of a standing stone

King's Park **RCAM**

A field on Gilfach farm. Doubtless a portion of the crown lands in this parish.

Church Park **RCAM**

Once part of the parochial glebe. There is a tradition that it was intended to place the **Church** in this field but the design was always frustrated by super-natural agency.

Parc yr eglwys **RCAM**

The name cannot be explained

Tafarn Spite **RCAM**

This is the name of a hamlet close on the county boundary, where probably a place of public entertainment for man and beast has stood from early medieval times – visited 20th May 1915

Llanreithan , Llanrhian, Llanrheithan

Extracts from Llanrheithan by Mjr Francis Jones (Wales Herald Extraordinary)

The parish of **Llanrheithan** lies in the far west of **Pembrokeshire**, in the depths of the Hundred of Dewslan, midway between the sheltered cove of **Aber Castell** on the north, and the inlet of **Solva** on the south. Although about four miles from the coast, the pounding of Atlantic breakers on the pebbled ramparts of **Newgale** can occasionally be heard clearly in the inland farms and cottages, such music being the invariably the harbinger of rain and violent tempests. It is a purely agricultural community, an open wind swept area of fairly even surface, without Hill, valley or woodland to break the uniformity of the scene, and without village, Chapel school or tavern to divert its inhabitants, No fort or ivied ruin recalls the historical past, and hardly any echoes of stirring events survive to enliven the chronicle of this sequestered parish. Although outwardly, the **Church** preserves the Celtic form of ecclesiastical architecture, it has been “restored” so mercilessly that all traces of its undoubted antiquity have been totally obliterated.

Even the holy well of the parish, dedicated to our patron saint is so overgrown that its location is known only to a few of the older inhabitants. The only token of the primitive past is a wheel cross incised on a boulder set in the hedgerow at mesur y dorth but owing to boundary adjustments this mute witness no longer lies within the confines of **Llanrheithan**

The *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* - S. Lewis 1839

Llanreithan (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Solva**; contains 182 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its **Church**, is situated in the northwestern part of the county, and comprises some fertile tracts of land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though in general pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiarity from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £86; patrons and impropriators, the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent- charge of £102

***The State of Education in Wales* 1847**

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor. No School

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Reithan RCAM**

The **Church** was rebuilt in 1858 on earlier foundations; the architectural details and fittings are new.

The only ancient feature is the font , which is of the cushion type and measures externally 21 ½

in. and internally 19 in square. It stands on a circular shaft and a square modern base. visited 27th April 1921.

St Rheithan's Church is a small stone-built structure with pointed windows & lateral doorway, consisting of nave, chancel & Bell-cote. It is close by & associated with **Llanreithan** House, a gentry house from at least the C16th. **RCAHMW**

2007 **Llanreithan Church** disused and abandoned in its churchyard adjoining **Llanreithan** House, all trace of its medieval origins were lost in Victorian restoration . A foundation stone dated 1493 that was discovered during the rebuilding has subsequently vanished too and all that remains from earlier times is a cross-shaped stone set in the altar. The side door has been left open to the elements, birds and all-comers: the interior of the building is in a very dilapidated state and the damp is making rapid inroads. The churchyard is also neglected

2010 After being deconsecrated and lying abandoned for a while, the **Church** was purchased for conversion into a private residence. The restoration and conversion of the building was the subject of television programme *Restoration Man* broadcast in the UK on Channel 4 on 28 March 2010.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice seems to have been at a very early date in the patronage of the **Bishop** of **St Davids**.

A statute of **Bishop Richard de Carew** states that **Bishop Thomas Wallensis**, who occupied the see in 1248-1256, granted to each deacon vicar choral of **St Davids** Cathedral an annual stipend of two marks, and each subdeacon vicar choral 20s. yearly (besides the small tithes and half of the produce [proventus] of the **Church** of **Llanrheithan**), and this grant was confirmed by **Bishop Richard Carew**.

— **Menev**

In 1594 the living is described as a curacy, of which the vicars choral of **St Davids' Cathedral** were the rectors. — (**Owen's Pem.**)

No particulars of this living are given in the **Valor Eccl.**, but the following information is given under the heading 'Not in Charge,' in **Bacons Liber Regis**:- Llanrhythian arias.

Llanrheithan V. (St. Rheanus). Vicars Choral of **St Davids** Patr. and Impr. £4 certified value.

Prior to Dec., 1727, the tithes of **Llanrheithan** and **Manorowen** were held on lease by **Thomas Jones** of **Brawdy**, at the annual rent of £20, and on the 1st of that month he renewed the lease at the increased rent of £29, but the Lower Chapter agreed to provide curates for the two parishes. About the year 1740 the **Rev. John Edwardess** then subchanter of the cathedral, obtained a lease for lives of the tithes of the same two parishes and on the death of **Mrs. Barlow** of **Rosepool**, Pems., one of the lives in the lease, **Mr. Frands Edwardess** (the son and one of the executors of **Rev. John Edwardess**, the lessee) applied to the Lower Chapter for the insertion of a new life in the lease. This request was refused, but the Lower Chapter offered, if the old lease were surrendered to

grant him a lease for 21 years renewable during the lives of the majority of the then vicars choral, on payment of a fine of 24 guineas. This offer was deleted, and presumably the lessee continued to hold the tithes until his lease expired. The next mention of a letting occurs in 1828, when **Johnny Harding Harries** [of Trevacoa, Pems.] paid a fine of £180 for renewing the lease of the tithes of **Llanrheithan** and **Manorowen**. Nov., 1843, the same lessee paid £255 as a fine for renewing the lease and in 1857 a fine of £225 was paid by the same tenant for a renewal. For the last time the lease was renewed on 27 Jan., 1872, by **George Harries** of **Rickeston**, Pems., eldest son of **John Harding Harries**, the last lessee.

The curacy of **Llanrheithan** was united to the vicarage of **Llanrhian** by an Order in council on 13 Aug. 1877. On 11th May, 1906 these two benefices were disunited under an Order in Council. On 26 Mar., 1907, an Order in Council was obtained uniting **Llanreithan** with the vicarage of **Llandeloy**.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Llanrheithan (S. Rheithan). — A Chalice, similar in shape and ornamentation to the one at **Mathry**, but a little larger and of parcel gilt. The Hall Mark indicates the year 1674 with the maker's I S linked as in O. E. P. at 1675. The bowl is of beaker shape, 4 in. deep, and is supported by a trumpet-shaped stem and base measuring 3 in. high. Around the base of the bowl is a band of cable moulding. Like the **Mathry** cup it carries a pricked inscription but in English, " the Parish **Church** of **Llanrithan** ". The obliterated words are doubtless " The Cup of " Height, 6 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; diam. of base, 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 5 dwts. A chalice at Llanllowell, **Monmouth**, is by the same maker, of the same year and of like pattern.

A modern Paten, Hall marked 1883 and inscribed "Llanreithan **Church** 1884"; diam., 5 in.; weight, 4oz. 7 dwts.

A pewter Bowl (See **Llanstinan**), 7 in. in diam. and 1 in. in height. It carries the Mark "LONDON" and underneath is rudely scratched "R Fry "; " **James Evans** ". — There is also a pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., with no marks.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Names Connected with Llanreithan

Clergy CCED

Jones, Gulielmus	1714	Curate
Price, Gulielmus	1717	Curate
Roberts, Richardus	1719	Curate

Roberts, ?	1720	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1769	Perpetual Curate	
Davids , John	1769	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Matthias , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate	
Williams , Thomas	1799	Perpetual Curate	
Mathias , John	1804	Curate	
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1830	Perpetual Curate	
..... Barlow Mrs		of Rosepool Pems tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
de Carew Richard	125I	Bishop Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Edwardess Frands		son of Rev John Edwards tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Edwardess John Rev	1740	tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Harries George	27 Jan 1872	of Rickeston Pems eldest son of John Harding	
Harries		tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Harries Johnny Harding	1829	tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Jones Thomas		of Brawdy Prior to Dec 1727 tithes Llanreithan	Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons
Wallensis Thomas	1248	Bishop- confirmed Grant of St Dogmael de LlanlleDewy to Canons of St Davids Llanreithan	Pembrokeshire Parsons
.....			

LLanrithan Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Warlowe Thomas	Lanrithan	H2
Laugharne John, esq. of	Lanrithan	H5
Mathewe Thomas	Lanrithan	H 2

Rosser George	Lanrithan	H2
Propert David	Lanrithan	H
John William	Lanrithan	H
Jenkin John	Lanrithan	H
Steven Thomas	Lanrithan	H
Rees William	Lanrithan	H
Harry David	Lanrithan	P
Jenkin John	Lanrithan	P
William Ann, widow	Lanrithan	P
Phillipps Jennett, widow	Lanrithan	P
Thomas George	Lanrithan	P
Owen Thomas	Lanrithan	P
John Morgan	Lanrithan	P
Watt Catherin	Lanrithan	P
Rees John	Lanrithan	P
Wolcocke George	Lanrithan	P
William Thomas	Lanrithan	P
Reade Water	Lanrithan	P
.....		

Sites of Interest

Extracts from Llanrheithan by Mjr Francis Jones (Wales Herald Extraordinary) Llanrheithan House

Of the old mansion of Llanrheithan, not a trace remains above ground. It has disappeared from the face of the earth. It stood a little to the north of the **Church**, and near the river, on the left side of the drive leading to the present farmhouse. The walled garden between the site and the **Church** is the sole remnant of squirearchal dignity.

From the fact that the proprietor was assessed at five hearths in the **Hearth Tax** List of 1670, it was clearly a sizable house certainly the largest in the parish. Taken down early in the 19th century, its materials were used for enlarging the farmhouse and outbuildings.

The farmhouse consisting of thirteen rooms on the ground floor and a similar number on the upper stands on a gentle knoll immediately above the site of the old mansion. The 'best' part of the house was built during the early 1800's but the kitchen, dairy and other offices retain traces of a much earlier period.

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments & RCAHMW

Mesur y Dorth

Built into the wall on the side of the high road from **Fishguard** to **St David's** about 50 yds north east of the farm house of Mesur y Dorth is a stone bearing an equal armed incised cross within a circle, and having the lower limb continued 6in below the circle. The cross is formed of two grooved lines with a space of 2in between them. The circle, which is irregularly drawn is of only one line. There is no form of decoration beyond the incised lines. --visited 7th July 1920.

Treffynnon;**Llanreithan**, Burial Chamber

Three orthostats c.1.0m high define a rectangular chamber 2.4m by 1.5m. The partly displaced capstone is 2.0m by 1.6m and 0.9m thick. The chamber has been filled with field clearance stones. There is no trace of a mound or cairn. ***RCAHMW J.Wiles 14.05.0***

Llanrhian

Originally part of the Cantref of Pebediog (later **Dewisland** Hundred) granted in perpetuity to the Bishops of **St Davids** in 1082, the manors of **Llanrhian**, **Castle Morris** and Priskilly were, prior to 1175, granted to **Maurice FitzGerald** by his brother, **David FitzGerald**, second Norman approved **Bishop** of **St Davids**. They then remained with **FitzGerald**'s descendants, by then settled in Ireland, until 1302 when **Sir John Wogan**, Chancellor of **St Davids** and **Lord** Justiciar of Ireland bought out the remaining **FitzGerald** interests in all three manors. **Castle Morris** and Priskilly were returned to the bishopric. But **Llanrhian** appears to have remained in the **Wogan** family until the 17th century when it passed by marriage into the **Le Hunte** family of Artramont. The Le Hunte's then in turn retained **Llanrhian** manor until the 1880s when it was sold to **Henry Prosser**, ancestor of the present owner.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1839

Llanrian (Llan-Rhian) 1839 **Lewis**

Llanrian (LLAN-Rhian), a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E.) from **St Davids**; contains 912 inhabitants. It is situated near the north-western extremity of the county, and on the coast of **St. George's** Channel, by which it is bounded on the west and north; the scenery is pleasing, and the views over the Channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 11. 3., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £105; patron, the **Bishop** of **St Davids**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Rheanus**, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**. A day school is endowed with £9 a year, the interest of money left by the late **Mr. David Thomas**, of Trevyne, towards the support of a schoolmaster; and with £3 a year from the executors of the late **Mrs. Davies**, of Carnachan- wen. Of four Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the Established **Church**. Near the **Church** are some Druidical remains, consisting of many large stones, most of them now broken: they were formerly erect, and, in their arrangement and general appearance, formed in miniature, according to **Mr. Fenton**, a tolerably correct representation of Stonehenge.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**.

The stepped gables and pitched roof of the tower of the **Church** give it the appearance of a stronghold. The rest was rebuilt in 1836, and restored extensively in 1891. Complaints about the dilapidation of the chancel were made in the early part of the 15c. The **Church** is dedicated to an unknown saint **Rhian** or **Rheian**. The decagonal font has an inverted shield on each face, one of which bears a chevron between three ravens, the arms of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**, whose descendants lived at nearby **Rickeston**.

Church St Rhian *Fenton* published 1811

Passed by **Lanrian**, formerly a prebendal **Church**, but now a vicarage, the rectorial tithes being annexed to the archdeaconry of **Carmarthen**. The **Church**, unlike those in its vicinity, and everywhere throughout **Dewisland**, bears a sort of stunted tower, and has a nave divided by a row of low pillars, near one of which I formerly recollect to have seen a mutilated effigy of a priest, as

then having had a removal and no determined settlement assigned to it, but now nowhere found. The font is wrought into several compartments, one of which is occupied by an escutcheon (perhaps of the donor) bearing a chevron between three birds, but whether martlets or choughs, the whole being whitewashed, and the sculpture otherwise blunted cannot be ascertained; if the latter, the arms of **Urien Rheged**, the font might have been the gift of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**, or some of his descendants of the house of **Riskeston** in this neighbourhood. On the south wall a neat marble tablet commemorates **John Harries**, esq., of Cryglas, whose body, on his return from Lisbon, whither he had gone in a decline for the benefit of a softer climate, was consigned to the ocean.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Rheamus RCAM**.

This **Church** with the exception of the tower, was entirely rebuilt in 1836 and restored in 1891. The 13th century tower 13 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft is of two storeys, and the lower plainly vaulted. The western gable is stepped, and the roof is a saddle back. The font basin is in the shape of a decagon; nine of the panels carry a plain shield, the tenth bears a chevron between three ravens but the details are much obscured by the whitewash which has been thickly applied. The rim shows traces of a cover. The base is modern; the original circular shaft 14in in diameter, by 9 ½ in in height pierced with a drain stands loose in the **Church** – visited 7th July 1920

The **Church** of **St. Rhian** 2010 **RCAHMW**-- a grade II* listed building.

Situated in **Llanrhian** village about 100m NE of crossroads.

The **Church** comprises of a 13th or 14th century tower, cruciform nave of 1836 by **Daniel Evans**, plain chancel probably remodelled after 1845, stone traceried windows and internal alterations 1891 by **J P Seddon** and **J Coates Carter**. Nave may include some masonry from previous double naved **Church**.

The **Church** is constructed from random rubble stone with low-pitched slate eaves roofs. The west tower has slate saddleback roof with crowsteps and obelisk finials added 1836. Narrow Bell chamber loops and a cambered head 19th century west door and exposed voussoirs of window head over similar doorway within. The nave has broad transepts with raking battlements and crude shoulder and apex finials. Slate coping beneath battlements is slightly returned like a schematic open pediment, echoed by similar slate hood over 3-light traceried pointed windows. Matching pointed-head 2-light windows each side of transepts and elaborate red brick star-shaped chimney at the north-east angle of nave. The chancel has one Hood moulded flat-headed 2-light S window and 4-light E window. Late 18th and 19th century tomb slabs are attached to the south wall.

Interior of the **Church** comprises: Plastered nave and chancel with 3-sided roofs. Panelled high dado, walls and roofs divided into panels by applied timber strips. Brattished wallplate. Carved wood screen to N transept vestry. Finely carved chancel screen and full set of pews with octagonal colonettes to bench ends, all of 1891. Matching pulpit of 1906, choir stalls and reading desks. Encaustic tiled sanctuary. Clear lattice glazing.

A fine 15th or early 16th century decagonal stone font with reversed shield plaques, one with arms of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** (d 1525) is present in the **Church**. Some plain plaques in the nave's north-east corner to **Harries** family of Trevaccoon: **John Harries** of Cryglas d 1797 by **H Wood** of Bristol; **Samuel Harries** d 1839; and **J H Harries** d 1869.

Large churchyard with plain granite piers at entry; scattered headstones and some table tombs, three in iron-railed enclosure E of chancel. Iron-railed enclosure in NW corner with headstones to **Harries** family.

Source: *CADW Listed Building Database*.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Llanrhian Church appears to have been in the patronage of the **Bishop** from the earliest date.

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £16 for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being £1 12s. - (*Taxatio*.)

Llanryan Vicaria:—**Johannes Adam** clericus tenet vicariam ibidem sibi perpetuam ex collacione episcopi Menevensis Et valent fructus ejusdem ecclesie de tercia parte omnium frugum et aliorum emolimentorum per annum vja xiijS iiii4. Inde in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus ibidem xxiiijd. Et remanet **Clare** £6 11s 5d. Inde decima 13s- 1d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':- Uanrian alias **Llan Rhiain** V. (**St. Rheanus**). Visit. quolibet tertio anno 1S. IIL Val. in tertia parte omn. fruct. per **Ann.** Archdeacon of **Carmarthen** Impr. **Bishop of St Davids**. Clear yearly value £29. **King's Books** £6 1s. 3d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis*.)

On 15 June, 1891, a faculty was granted for the restoration of **Llanrhian Church**.

Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, 1710 Llan Rhiain

The Rectory is the Corps belonging to the Archdeaconry of **Carmarthen**. **Mr Peter Lewis** [**Peter Lewis** collated and inducted September 1688 (*SD/VC/7, p. 32*)] the Vicar lives at **St Davids**, & very seldom comes to the Parish notwithstanding 'tis but 3 or 4 miles distant from **St Davids**. I am told that they have not [f. 80] a Sermon oft'ner than once a quarter, every Sunday Prayers are read once, but the time of their beginning is very irregular, it being often 12 o'clock before they begin. the reason of their beginning at this late hour is because one of the Vicars Choral of **St Davids** officiates here, which is attended with another inconvenience with respect to **St Davids** which is a Parish **Church**, the inconvenience is that since Llanrhiain has been serv'd in this manner Prayers begin too soon at **St Davids** viz. about 8 in the morning, whereas formerly when the **Canons** did reside the usual hour of beginning Service at **St Davids** was nine. Some of the Parishioners of **St Davids** live 3 **Welsh** miles from the **Church**, so that in the winter time they must be up before day, or lose the benefit of morning Service. Prayers at **Llan Rhiain** are oftenest read in English by **Mr Fern** an Englishman which is not understood in that Parish, the people being disappointed of hearing Prayers at their own **Church** read in a language they are acquainted with, go to hear an Anabaptist Preacher at Llan Gloffen about 3 miles distant. A Curate that understands **Welsh** is much wanted to reside in this Parish. [f. 81] Sixty poor People can read Welsh. The Tenant by the Lease granted by my Predecessor is oblig'd to keep the Chancell in good repair, but the Keys of the **Church** being refus'd me I cannot give an account of either **Church** or Chancel. I wanted an opportunity of being satisfy'd in many questions that were ask'd, & more wou'd have been ask'd if I had found a disposition in the person I met with at **Llan Rhiain** to answer them.

G. Milwyn Griffiths

Aberystwyth

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans `1905
Llanrhian (S. Rhian).—

The Chalice now belonging to this **Church** is interesting. There are no Hall marks, but the maker's Mark I B is repeated four times though the punches used do not appear to be identical. The bowl, which is plain, rude and beaker-shaped, was probably made by the silversmith whose Mark is given in O. E. P. at 1680. It rests upon a beautiful baluster stem ornamented with scrolls, the edge of the base being richly embellished with a moulding of simple pattern. Height, 6 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 17 dwts. It is probable that the stem originally belonged to a chalice or secular cup of much earlier date, whilst its bowl having been damaged or perhaps bearing embellishments considered unsuitable for ecclesiastical purposes, may have been melted down and formed into its present shape. It is otherwise difficult to imagine why so graceful a stem should have been made to support a bowl so void of beauty and rude in character.

A modern Paten, 5 in. in diam., and weighing 4 oz. 5 dwts ; Hall Mark 1883 ; maker's Mark h j l j w in a three-lobed shield ; inscription : " **Llanrhian Church** 1884. ".

A brass Alms-dish ; a glass Cruet with plated top ; and a pewter Plate, 9 in. in diameter, without marks.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Croesgoch **Baptist** Chapel

was built in 1816 and restored/redecorated in 1858. The present Chapel, dated 1816, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan and a large 40 pane window either side of the front door. Also known as Capel y Bedyddwyr this building is now Grade 2 Listed. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Elim Capel Bach Sunday school

Elim Capel **Baptist** Sunday School was built in 1843 and altered during the late nineteenth century. The present Chapel, dated c.1843 is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and tall windows with Y glazing. Elim is now Grade 2 Listed.

Trefin Methodist Chapel

Trefin Methodist Chapel was built in 1786, rebuilt in 1834 and restored in 1936. The present Chapel, dated 1834, was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. **Trefin** is now Grade 2 Listed. Still open in 2006 **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Education

According to **Lewis -Topographical Dictionary of Wales** 1839

A day school is endowed with £9 a year, the interest of money left by the late **Mr. David Thomas** , of Trevelyne, towards the support of a schoolmaster; and with £3 a year from the executors of the late **Mrs. Davies**, of Carnachan-wen. Of four Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the Established **Church**.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman (**Jacob Hughes** Vicar, Trevyne **Llanrian**) and resident land proprietor.

Croesgoch Day School

On the 11th January I visited the above place. The school was held in a small room which was part of the **Baptist** Chapel; but it did often happen that the school does not meet. It had one small window and a fireplace. The furniture consisted of two benches and a plank laid across two upright pieces of timber serves the purpose of a table; all is in wretched repair. It was kept by a man who, although not more than 52 years of age was very infirm and appeared totally unfit for the duties of a school master. -----**David Lewis** Assistant.

Trefyne Day School

This school was chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions. The master received annually £9, the interest of money left by the late **Mr David Thomas** of Trefyne towards the support of a schoolmaster; £3 from the executors of the late **Mrs Davies** Carnachan-wen; £1 from **Mr Morgan Cullod**; and 10s from **Mr Prosser** of **Llanrian**. The last three subscribers have the nomination of five children for every 10s subscribed each child in addition paying 1d per week. The children nominated receive tickets of admission from the subscribers which have to be renewed every 6 weeks. I visited the schoolroom and found it a very good one, well lighted by four glazed windows and well supplied with desks benches and cards hung on the walls. It was ceiled and boarded and everything was in very good repair. The master was brought up as a draper – but from ill health was forced to leave his business – he seemed a sharp and intelligent man – **David Lewis** Assistant

National School 1851

Situated in **Llanrhian** Village on eastern side of crossroads.

Built 1851 to design of **Joseph Jenkins** of **Haverfordwest**, as National School with teacher's house attached, now **Church Hall** and private house. **Tudor** Gothic in style, squared rubble stone with stone-mullioned flat-headed windows and voussoirs, slate roofs and stone stacks. Picturesque L-plan front with single storey school block to right and gabled 2-storey house projecting to left. School block with W stack, two 3-light windows and door in angle. **Tudor**-arched projected doorcase carried up to copied bellcote. Circular light and plaque over door. Plaque reads:

'**Llanrhian** National School. Erected in the year of our **Lord** 1851 on ground granted by **George Le Hunte** esq. by the contributions of private individuals aided by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, the National Society and the **Church** Union Society of this diocese. **Jacob Hughes** Vicar. **John Prosser** and **Titus Thomas** Churchwardens. 'Maethwch hwyn yn addysg ac athrawiaeth yr Arglwydd:' House has west side stack adjoining bellcote and 2-light window each floor. Further range behind has west side stack and south end stack and lower section to south with end stack.

Two-window front facing east with stone voussoirs to C20 windows. **CADW Listed**

Names connected with Llanrhian

Clergy CCED

Jones , Henricus	1602	Vicar	
Philipps , Thomas	1611	Vicar	
Gozs, Phillipo	1661	Vicar	
Goz/Goch, Phillipp	1661	Vicar	
Howell, Richard	1687	Vicar	
Howell, Riceus	1688	Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1688	Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Vicar	
Evans, David	1716	Curate	
Lewis, Petrus	1717	Stipendiary Curate	
Jordan, Thomas	1718	Perpetual Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac(natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Jordan, Thomas	1718	Perpetual Vicar	
Goffe, Henricus	1719	Vicar	
Jordan, Thomas	1719	Vac(resignation)	Perpetual Vicar
Gosse, Henricus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Goffe, Henricus	1720	Vicar	
Edwards, Johannes	1721	Perpetual Vicar	
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac(natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Bowen , Henricus	1725	Curate	
Harries, Thomas	1730	Curate	
Edwards, John	1734	Vac	Vicar
Garnons, William	1734	Vicar	

Garnons, William	1756	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Roberts, John	1756	Vicar	
Roberts , Job	1802	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Roberts , William	1802	Stipendiary Curate	
Roberts , William	1802	Vicar	
Jones , John	1832	Vicar	
Roberts , William	1832	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
.....			

David John 23 January 1790 **Fishguard** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food **Llanrhian** Prosecutor **Davies William** esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Thomas 10 July 1758 **Llanrhian** Offence Assault No indictment **Mathri** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths , John 28 June 1811 **Fishguard,** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Prosser Elizabeth**, prosecutor's wife, **Newport**, co, Pemb,, Prosecutor **Prosser, William Llanrhian**, tailor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Harries , John 17 August 1767 esq. Prosecutor **Lloyd Samuel Llanrhian** Gent Offence Obstructing a road by placing rubbish on the road, erecting a hedge and fence and digging a ditch **Llanrhian** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Johannes Adam 1534 clericus tenet vicariam **Llanrhian Church** *Valor Eccl*

Lloyd Samuel 17 August 1767 **Llanrhian** Gent Offence Obstructing a road by placing rubbish on the road, erecting a hedge and fence and digging a ditch **Llanrhian** Prosecutor **Harries, John** esq. Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Samuel 1 June 1768 **Llanrhian** Gent Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge and ditch According to affidavits, the jurors had cast lots to reach a verdict **Llanrhian** Prosecutor **Harris, John** esq. Verdict Guilty Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Peeter William James 1609-10 Mar. 4. **William James** of **Llanrian**. In his will left 16 pieces of pewter, and 3 candlesticks, 20s. ; a pewter salt cellar and 12 tin spoons, 2s. ; a corslett with a pike, 20s. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Reed Thomas 1 November 1788 **Mathri** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep and killing it **Mathri** Prosecutor **Richard George, Llanrhian**, carpenter Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams George 1650 Dec 11 Will dated **George Williams** of Trearched, in the parish of **Llanrhian** *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Llanrian Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Howell Thomas Harry	Llanrian	H	
William Owen	Llanrian	H	
Harries John	Llanrian	H4	
Parry John	Llanrian	H	
Perkin David	Llanrian	H2	
Williams William	Llanrian	H2	
Charles Thomas	Llanrian	H	
Griffith Owen	Llanrian	H2	
Thomas Richard	Llanrian	H	
Lewis John	Llanrian	H	
Thomas Arnold	Llanrian	H	
Williams John	Llanrian	H	
Propert Thomas Harry	Grandfather of William Probert of Trevigan	Llanrian	H2
Phillip William	Llanrian	H2	
Thomas Morris	Llanrian	H	
Laugharne Arthur,	gent of Llanrheithan	Llanrian	H4
Harry Salomon	Llanrian	H	
Evan Thomas	Llanrian	H	
Thomas John	Llanrian	H 2	
Wilkin Thomas	Llanrian	H4	
Morris David	Llanrian	H	
William Evan	Llanrian	H	
Richard Phillipp	Llanrian	H	
Jenkin Thomas Phillipp	Llanrian	H	
Harry Moris	Llanrian	H	

Griffith Evan	Llanrian	H
Lawrence Griffith	Llanrian	H
Phillipp Edward	Llanrian	H
William David.	Llanrian	H
Wilkin Mathias	Llanrian	H
Hughes John	Llanrian	H
James Thomas	Llanrian	P
Prosser John	Llanrian	P
John Powis	Llanrian	P
William Thomas .	Llanrian	P
Bowen David	Llanrian	P
Bowen Thomas	Llanrian	P
Lewis Catherin	Llanrian	P
Haye Harry	Llanrian	P
Phillipp Margerett	Llanrian	P
Price John	Llanrian	P
John Griffith	Llanrian	P
James Robert	Llanrian	P
Phillipp Almer	Llanrian	P
John Thomas	Llanrian	P
Richard Margarett	Llanrian	P
John Mary	Llanrian	P
Beavan James	Llanrian	P
Rotherough John	Llanrian	P
Bowen William	Llanrian	P
John Thomas	Llanrian	P

Beavan John	Llanrian	P
Wilkin Owen	Llanrian	P
Wilkin Howell	Llanrian	P
Hugh John	Llanrian	P
Harry John	Llanrian	P
Griffith Ewan.	Llanrian	P
Lloyd David	Llanrian	P
Thomas Lewis	Llanrian	P
Thomas Sarah, widow	Llanrian	P
Owen David	Llanrian	P
Jenkin Elenor	Llanrian	P
Evan Thomas , weaver	Llanrian	P
David William	Llanrian	P
Owen Richard.	Llanrian	P
David Evan.	Llanrian	P
Griffith Elenor, widow	Llanrian	P
Griffith Richard.	Llanrian	P
Proper William	Llanrian	P
John Elizabeth, widow	Llanrian	P

Sites of Interest

RCAM

Bickney Tumulus

This mound, directly east of Bickney Farm, is in all probability the tumulus “at the back of Tre Ednyfed Farm” which *Fenton* (*Tour 32*) excavated. At “**Treneved**” so spelt on the Ord Sheet -half a mile north of the mound, nothing approaching a mound is visible or remembered. The Bickney tumulus has a base circumference of about 140 ft and a height of 3 ft. It shows signs of disturbance on its summit over which a hedge has been carried. *Fenton* seems to have found here “

a small stone hatchet and a small circular stone, with a hole in the centre and a few marks on the one side something like numerals,”of none of which is anything now known –visited 7th July 1920

Bickney Beacon

A ploughed-down mound crossed by a hedgebank, 24m in diameter and 0.5m high, when opened by **Fenton** (e.19th century) revealed a large cist, sealed by a capstone c.2.6m **Long**, containing a 'holed axe-hammer' and traces of a possible inhumation. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 14.05 2002

Llain y Sibedau Circle

Fenton, Tours

Above the **Church, (Llanrian)** following a little hollow through which, as through the frequent dells that intersect this district, murmurs a limpid stream, increased to a size to supply a mill, a mile below, you enter a field to the right, called Llain y Sibedau, or the slang of the gibbets, where now are seen overturned and broken many large stones, two of which, perhaps the smallest now entire, about eight or nine feet **Long**, were erected in the memory of man, and might, in earlier times, have been surmounted with stone imposts; and in that age of anarchy, when almost every farm had its petty tyrant, used as a place of execution . There can be no doubt but it was originally druidical, a Stonehenge in miniature.

RCAM 1920

This -**Fenton's** 'Stonehenge in miniature' (**Tour 35**) – is now a heap of stones some 60ft in circumference and 4ft high, standing on Llain y Sibedau. Nothing remains to denote either an avenue of a circle; cultivation and land clearance have left only a small cairn. Many of its components are small blocks of white quartz. Twenty yards to the south is a mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. It is unnoticed by **Fenton** and subsequent writers, and is not marked on the Ord. Surv. sheet. It is from 2 to 3ft high 150ft in circumference, and is apparently undisturbed. In the south hedge of llain y Sibedau are several large boulders – visited 7th July 1920

Castell Coch 1920

A rocky headland in the extreme north of the parish, on a sharp upward slope. Across the neck of the promontory are two strong earth and stone banks, and two intermediate platforms or shallow ditches. The outer rampart is 80ft Long and 2 ft above the interior. The inner bank is one foot higher than the outer and has a fall of 5ft to a platform which is 18 ft wide. The inner ditch is 5ft wide, cut through solid rock, and is so shallow as to be almost level. The area enclosed is about 3 acres. The entrance was between the southern end of the ramparts and the cliffs; it has been disturbed by a landslide –visited 7th May 1920

Castell Coch ***RCAHMW*** 2013

A large promontory fort of approximately 1.7 hectares in area. The defenses are built across the narrowest part of the promontory which is here about 60m wide. These defenses consist of three lines. The outermost is a rock-cut ditch about 4m wide and 2m deep, rather square cut. On the inner side there are two banks the first forming a central defence being the larger at about 1m high and the second innermost bank somewhat less. Although the defended area contains a great deal of habitable level space there are no visible signs of any dwellings or structures, although a possible roundhouse was noted in 1963, but has not been confirmed. The cliff edge wall, which is a more or less continuous feature on this property, is built on the landward side of the defences but quite close to the rock-cut ditch. It is a very well consolidated structure here. 40m above O.D.

John Latham RCAHMW 30 July 2013 See **Driver, T.** 2007. *'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air'*, **RCAHMW**, Page 102, Figure 152.

Porth Egr Promontory Fort

Porth-Egr Promontory Fort was recorded as a possible hillfort by DAT. Aerial photographs (neg. ref. 2002/5020-68, 5th March 2002) clearly show 3 lines of defence cutting off the main promontory. The outermost and middle ramparts are set parallel to one another and cut across the promontory at right Angles to the cliff. The innermost rampart is at a diagonal and appears to have a ditch or quarry pits placed on the inner edge; this may result from a different phase of works.

T Driver Illustrated in: Driver, T. 2007. *'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air'*, **RCAHMW**, Figure 52, Page 32.

[DAT: Dyfed Archaeological Trust]

Clover Bach Standing stone

large upright stone or orthostat "placed" near a boundary within a field known as Clover Bach. Possibly a standing stone normally thought to be of Bronze Age date but equally a possible erratic boulder. There are no discernible marks on the stone. It is about 1.1m high and about 0.75, x 0.6m in plan, but with one corner cut off making it more triangular in plan. It tapers towards it top with a flattened but sloping apex. 40m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 6 January 2015

Trwycastell Peninsular Boundary bank

A possible boundary bank and defense associated with the partially defended promontory to its immediate west (Trwyncastell Peninsula). Consists of a length of what appears to be a boundary bank but which has no present-day function, being entirely within a modern field. It appears to cut off the base of the peninsula between Culporth and Porth Egr but ends after about 50m. About 1m high and 1.5m wide at base. This and the other possible "fortifications" associated with the "promontory fort" point at the possibility that the defended site as such was not completed. **John Latham RCAHMW** 10 December 2014

Defended Enclosure Watch House

Earthwork of an Iron-Age defended enclosure, to the south of Watch House. The enclosure measures approx. 45m by 25m and the southern boundary follows a minor lane, which has partly

fossilised the boundary. This site was discovered and photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 16th Nov. 2010, and has not yet been visited on the ground.
L. Osborne, 2nd Nov. 2011.

Parc-Y-Fynwent Cist Cemetery, Croesgoch

An early medieval cemetery consisting of stone-lined graves, or "cist burials". Two graves were observed during housing development November 2000, one being disturbed by machinery. One burial was recorded by the **Dyfed Archaeological Trust**, 2000. Radio carbon dating gave a period of use for the cemetery from AD37-600. **G. Edwards**, **RCAHMW**, 14/07/2003.

White House Chambered tomb

The remains of a burial chamber, incorporated in a hedgebank. A capstone, 2.2m by 1.8m and 1.2m thick, rests on the ground and upon a single supporting stone, 1.5m high by 2.1m. On the E side are two 'portal stones', 1.5m high, whilst other stones around the site, up to 2.2m Long, may have formed part of the monument. There is no trace of a cairn or mound.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 15.05.2002

Cwmwdig Well

Well associated with a Chapel that has been demolished, but that is shown on 25" OS map of 1899. " The site of this Chapel was no doubt either in the present farmyard of Cwmwdig or in the field called Parc y Fynwent... There is no trace now of the Chapel walls. The well is undoubtedly the fine spring near the bottom of the farmyard, which feeds the pond there and also supplies the house."

Francis Green, Editor, *Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan 1739-1779 Menevia Sacra p.3-4. (1909) RCAHMW*

Mesur-yr-dorth,

'the loaf gauge', is a rough pillar stone, 1.0m high by 0.5m, that has been built into a road-side wall for at least 70 years. The stone bears an incised Latin outline ringcross, thought to be 7th-9th century. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 14.05.02

Llanrhian Mill RCAHMW

Llanrhian Mill has two-storeys and is built into the bank, of rubblestone with large, roughly-squared quoins and a half-hipped slate roof. In the centre of the south-west (principal) elevation is a small plaque with the initials I W and the date 1827. This may record the rebuilding of an existing mill on the site, since a mill at Llanrhian is noted in 1557. The south-west elevation had two cart entrances, one of which has been blocked with a modern inserted window. A built-up walkway gives access to the upper floor via a door in the north-west gable.

The mill is reputed to retain a full set of machinery, with an overshot, composite waterwheel at the south-east gable. It was working in 1952, but ceased soon after. The building has been converted to a dwelling, by excavating the bank to the rear and constructing a single-storey lean-to, and with a single-storey extension to the south-west. Against the latter a pair of French burr mill stones were propped in August 2011. W J Crompton, **RCAHMW**, 9 July 2014.

Aberfelin Corn Mill

The ruins of Aberfelin Corn Mill probably date from the eighteenth century. There is an overshot wheel fed from a mill pond at SM83483238. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey County series map (**Pembroke**. VIII.14 1889). J.Wiles, *RCAHMW*, 13 April 2004

Croes Goch Village

Archaeological sources suggest that **Croes-Goch** is the site of cist burial and features of the late/post **Roman** period. It is also known to have been an important focus for religious activities Throughout the medieval period. The village has an early **Welsh Baptist** Chapel formed in 1768. *RCAHMW*, 2010.

Quarrying -Slate and stone

The Pembrokeshire Slate Quarrymen by Dafydd Roberts, in Llafur [Journal of Welsh Labour History]Vol 5/1, 1988

Inspection of the Enumerator's Schedules for the parish of **Llanrhian**, which contains the slate quarries of Trwynllwyd, Abereiddi and Porthgain reveals that there were a number of families and individuals from north Wales living within the parish and probably working at the quarries. The word probably is used because the occupations of the persons enumerated are a little confused being variously described as ; Slate Quarrymen ; Slate Quarry Man ; Labourer ; Slater ; Quarryboy ; or Slate Cutter. In **Llanrhian** a 'Slater' may of course have been someone who put slates on roofs.

The census of 1841 shows people in **Llanrhian** parish who were born outside the parish, one example of someone probably working at the quarry is;-

At **Trefin** ; **Evan Jones**, aged 30, and his wife **Mary** , aged 30, with children **Elizabeth** 10, **John** 4, **Evan** 2 months. **Mary** and the children were natives of PEM but **Evan** was not. Was **Evan** perhaps one of the first persons from north Wales to work at the local quarries ?

In 1841, only 7 'Slaters' and a 'Superintendent' worked at the **Llanrhian** quarries, but this was a time of a soaring demand for roofing slates.

By 1851 the census records over 70. This return shows that there were many families and individuals living within the parish whose roots were in north Wales.

By 1861 the slate industry was in decline in this locality and the late 1870s were to prove a difficult time for the slate industry in Wales as a whole, and there followed in the early 1880s significant emigration from north Wales, especially, to the slate belt of the USA.

By the early C20, most **Pembrokeshire** slate quarries had closed, after giving up against the intense competition from Gwynedd quarries. Meanwhile, the local labour force, with some northern

families amongst them, either worked in the stone quarries or were forced to look elsewhere for work.

Trwynllwyd slate quarry

Some miles south and west, near the village of **Llanrhian**.

Note:- **Pembrokeshire** slate, because of its geological nature, is rather inferior to the older, harder, slate of north Wales.

A roofless shell of a building is shown on OS 1st edition mapping with the annotation 'Tank'. More recent interpretation suggest that it once housed steam machinery and water supply for the quarry nearby. More aerial photography reveals that the walls are still largely extant.

Maritime Officer, **RCAHMW**, December 2012

Coastal quarries and remains of cliff-top buildings. **T. Driver**, 27 June 2007 **RCAHMW**

Porthgain

From about 1878 stone (slate, then granite) was regularly exported from Porthgain aboard the quarry company's six specially-built 350-ton coasters, and between 1902 and 1904 the harbour was enlarged to meet the demand of a flourishing trade. During the summer of 1909 one hundred and one shipments totalling 13,000 tons were made. Bricks for the hoppers were also baked on site and were later exported to Llanelli, with 'seconds' shipped to Dublin. In the inter-war years trade did not recover sufficiently and the crushing plant closed in 1931. Today, the brick hoppers are protected as scheduled ancient monuments and the harbour has become a Haven for tourists and industrial archaeologists

From: **Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW**, pages 110- 111. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 13.04.04

Porthgain Quarries.

The **Porth-Gain** quarries are linked to an industrial complex to the east . Rock won from the coastal quarries above the port was transported by a network of tramways to a crushing and grading plant just above Porthgain and operated by traction engines. The crushed rock was then fed down into a series of fine brick hoppers which flank the harbour, whence it was loaded onto cargo vessels **Moored** beneath (**RCAHMW**,). Source: **Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pages 110-111. RCAHMW**, December 2010.

Porthgain Harbour

RCAHMW, 2009.

From about 1878 stone (slate, then granite) was regularly exported from Porthgain Harbour aboard the quarry company's six specially-built 350-ton coasters, and between 1902 and 1904 the harbour was enlarged to meet the demand of a flourishing trade. During the summer of 1909 one hundred

and one shipments totalling 13,000 tons were made. Bricks for the hoppers were baked on site at the brickworks and were later exported to Llanelli, with 'seconds' shipped to Dublin. In the inter-war years trade did not recover sufficiently and the crushing plant closed in 1931. Today, the brick hoppers are protected and the harbour has become a **Haven** for tourists and industrial archaeologists. Rock won from the coastal quarries above the port was transported by a network of tramways to a crushing and grading plant just above Porthgain and operated by traction engines. The crushed rock was then fed down into a series of fine brick hoppers which flank the harbour, whence it was loaded onto cargo vessels **Moored** beneath. A limekiln is situated at the south-east end of the harbour. Driver, T. 2007. *'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air'*, **RCAHMW**

Navigation Beacons Porth Gain Harbour

Twin, conical stone beacons providing leading marks for the entrance to Porthgain harbour (The beacons are shown on OS first edition mapping and are now Grade II listed. Maritime Officer, **RCAHMW**, December 2012

Porthgain Brickworks

The brickworks, together with Porthgain Harbour is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Porthgain Slate Quarry House **RCAHMW**

The remains of a substantial structure, probably the quarry manager's house. Rectangular in plan and formerly of two stories, the upper floor now gone and only one gable end surviving, but joist slots for the lost floor clearly visible. Internally there is a dividing wall at the N end **Marking** off a small room, very obviously added to a not part of the original structure. At the W end the SW corner has been walled in and is filled with rubble to the first floor height. There is an unusually high and wide entrance gap to the S and a further gap of more normal size to its E which has been blocked partially by the insertion of the internal dividing wall, which abuts the gap. A small outbuilding once existed at the E shown by low walls - probably a latrine. Overall the main part of the structure is about 12m x 6.5m with a maximum height to the top of the gable of 5.5m. The wall thickness is a consistent 0.6m. The building, probably unstable during its time of use has been buttressed by a massive stone block at the W end and by a wall at the S beside the wide entrance gap. The whole is built of the local friable, stratified black stone. The building was roofed in 1907 (OS 25 inch Map). **John Latham RCAHMW** 28 October 2014

Porthgain Quarry weigh house **RCAHMW**

A small brick built hut. Rectangular in plan with entrance at the SW and a window gap at the SE. Roofless but retaining gable ends. A brick lined pit has been provided running beneath the window to a deep pit just beyond the building - presumably this housed the weighing mechanism. Built in 1909. about 3m x 2.2m overall. 30m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 12 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Building

A rectangular mortared stone building reinforced here and there with the odd brick and with a single window in one end and an entrance gap in one side. The building was evidently conceived as a partly underground structure. Joist slots survive at about 0.2m above present ground level and the

top of a fireplace is visible below the window opening and also a sort of alcove in the side wall, both features below the joist slots. Purpose of this building far from clear. The immediate area is now very overgrown, disguising any relationship the structure might have had with the tramway, a branch of which passes between it and Pen Top terrace just to the NW and leads directly to the hoppers above Porthgain Harbour. The earliest 25 inch map shows it as an actual part of Pen Top terrace, later cut off by the tramway and then apparently re-roofed or at least reutilised. Dimensions overall about 7.5m x 5.5m., walls about 0.6m thick and up to 2.75m high. 30m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry –Cutting and Bridge

A deep cutting linking the top of the quarry pit with the hoppers above Porthgain Harbour. It appears to follow the line of the tunnel which connects the base of the pit with the **Quay**. A path crosses the cutting at one point on a neat stone bridge with a brick arch. The cutting is about 5m wide and 3.5m deep and about 110m **Long**. Probably the line of the tramway and "Blondin" system which carried slate and materials to the harbour prior to the construction of the tunnel. 30m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry -Pit

A deep quarry pit and a source of better quality slate from that found at Abereiddi to the W. The sides have partially crumbled in but a few vertical rock faces are still visible. The bottom of the pit is now filled with scrub. Access difficult but what appear to have been steps are shown on the North side on the 1907 25 inch OS map. A tunnel now leads from the base of the pit to the Quay at Porthgain and its entrance (or part of it) can be seen emerging into the centre of the pit. There was once an incline on the North side of the quarry connected to the tramway system and also a "Blondin" system for hauling material out of the pit. This was made redundant by the construction of the tunnel. Overall about 70m x 70m and about 30m deep. The top of the quarry is 35m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry -Engine House and Lift **RCAHMW**

A range of buildings perched on the edge of the former main quarry pit (now a tidal pool) between the pit and the sea. Consists of a one or possibly a two storey building with gable roof - probably the engine house, and another rectangular structure built right at the edge of the pit which has walling extending right down into the pit itself - probably the remains of the "lift". Both structures are clearly shown on the earliest 25 inch OS map. Built of local black sedimentary stone. The larger building is about 19m x 6m and smaller (lift building) about 9m x 9m. Both structures were at the terminal point of the tramway linking the site to Porthgain harbour (NPRN 400060). **John Latham RCAHMW** 18 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Cottages **RCAHMW**

A row of perhaps three roofless cottages plus a smaller outbuilding at one end similar in style to the other Row of houses nearby (NPRN 420562). Each is about 7m wide and 4.5m deep. Note that five structures appear to be on this site according to the 1st ed 25 inch OS. Just to the S are the remains of a Row of outbuilding between these cottages and the cliff edge, separated by a narrow path. Few details survive but the cottages are assumed to have had doorways on the S side and to be divided internally. Overall the Row is 32m **Long** x 5.5m deep. **John Latham RCAHMW** 4 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Spoil Tips **RCAHMW**

Just S of the main Porthgain Stone quarry pit edge and spreading out from a central point are several "fingers" of spoil. Possibly not associated directly with the stone quarry but with the slate quarry that pre-dates the stone quarry and was largely destroyed by its construction. The site is contained within an area of about 50m x 30m. 35m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 6 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Area of Spoil

A large area of finely graded spoil on the cliff top. Probably related to the slate quarry which was later superceded by the stone quarry in the same area. The spoil is eroded by various paths. Quite an extensive area stretching in a band for about 100m or so NW - SE along the cliff and about 20m wide. A roofed building is shown within the area on the earlier OS 25 inch maps. 30m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 12 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Slate Workshop **RCAHMW**

Sited now on a virtually inaccessible rock pinnacle are what appear to a couple of stone structures, possibly the remains of slate processing workshops. At the top of the pinnacle is also the masonry base of what is described on the OS 25 inch map of 1907 as "statue". This had gone by 1921 when the old **RCAHMW Pembrokeshire** report stated that: "...has been washed away". 10m above OD. **John Latham RCAHMW** 18 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Offices or Stores

A linear complex of roofless brick buildings evidently having a variety of functions connected with the quarry - most probably offices and stores. Consists of at least two large rooms and some smaller ones. Gable ends visible in places. Some rendering or plastering survives inside but some rooms were probably left with exposed brickwork. There is a fireplace in the large room at the W. There was a smithy either at or near this site marked on the earleir 25inch OS map (no longer evident). Overall in plan about 27.5m x 6.5m **John Latham RCAHMW** 23 December 2014

Porthgain Quarry Beacon **RCAHMW**

A rectangular mortared stone pillar possibly the site marked as "Beacon" on the OS 25 inch maps. Built of a black sedimentary stone which has weathered badly. Set in the top of the structure are the rusted remains of two iron stakes. There is a hole passing through the pillar about 0.15m in diameter. Purpose unclear but possibly some sort of signalling device associated with the quarry tramway which passes nearby. About 1.15m square and 2m high. 30m above OD.

John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Slate Quarry Powder store **RCAHMW**

A massive structure, most likely once beehive shaped but now having lost its "roof". Circular in plan about 4.5m in diameter overall with walls about 1m thick at the base - tapering towards the top, and about 2m high. There is an entrance gap at the E protected by two lengths of wall abutting the main structure, forming a sort of porch. In profile the walls have two distinct steps all around about 0.5m and 1m from the ground. The whole is built of carefully laid black sedimentary stone mortared together. The interior shows some sign of having been rendered. A fairly typical structure of its type used for storing explosive powder and associated with the nearby quarry. **John Latham RCAHMW** 4 November 2014

Porthgain Stone Quarry **RCAHMW**

This site consists basically of two adjacent quarries which could be called the upper and the lower. Both have their own separate access routes which link up and continue towards Porthgain along the tramway route. The quarries are the result of the most recent phase of quarrying in the area (formerly slate and later roadstone at lower levels) which took place from the mid C19th. The quarry was in full production and crushed stone was being exported by 1878 (**Porthgain village Industries**). It is sited on the coast and the quarrying has effectively moved the sea-cliff inland. It is on two levels the seaward pit being the lower. This lower pit contains a line of four massive timber posts - purpose unknown, but is otherwise a featureless hole with steep crumbling sides, 15m or so high, the pit being overall about 150m x 100m. Access to the base of it is via an incline, once cable worked with a winding house at the top (destroyed). The upper quarry is more level at its base and its crumbling cliffs are about 10m high. This is also more or less featureless save for a line of stones placed a few metres from the cliff face in a wandering line mirroring the line of the cliff itself. Overall the upper quarry is about 120m x 80m. **John Latham RCAHMW** 23 December 2014.

Porthgain slate Quarry- Quarrymen's cottages

A terrace of six houses known as "The Row" each about 6.5m wide and 5m deep, plus a smaller store or possibly wash house at the E end. Overall about 42m x 5.5m. Roof gone but one gable end partly survives indicating former roof form, no internal divisions survive. Entrances were at the S side but actual entrance details and doorways have been destroyed. No timberwork survives. Built of random rubble with no attempt at quoins. The stone is a friable sedimentary black rock, much weathered. Maximum height of walls at surviving gable about 3m., thickness about 0.65m. The Row is shown as roofed on the 1907 25 inch OS map. Behind the Row, on the N side a deep pit has been dug and the remains of a small building survives. Also shown on the OS map and associated with the Row is a walled area about 70m x 25m., perhaps some sort of kitchen garden. **John Latham RCAHMW** 28 October 2014

Porthgain Slate Quarry – Houses or sheds

Now ruinous and overgrown a drystone built Row of four enclosures or sheds built in a line with a slightly larger one at the end to the S. Possibly dwellings or more likely sheds associated with the quarry either the slate quarry or the stone quarry that superseded it. About 59m x 8m in plan overall, less than 0.5m high and about 0.75m thick. 30m above OD.

John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Stone Quarry – store **RCAHMW**

A large roofless brick building - a single room with a wide opening at one end suggesting use as an engine shed or store. There are windows along each side, partially blocked on the E side. The W side of the structure has fallen over at sill height. At one side of the entrance "GR 1911" is inscribed in the brickwork. Overall the building is about 10m x 6m and about 4m to the top of the surviving gable end. 25m above OD.

Porth-Gain & Abereiddi Tramway

A tramway, marked as such on the 1907 25 inch OS map. It connects the main quarry pit at Abereiddi (now a tidal pool) with the hoppers above the harbour at Porthgain. The section of the tramway at the W nearest the quarry pit connects with the processing works and lift above the pit. Here there are the remains of sleeper beams each about 1.2m **Long**. The trackway itself being about 2.5m wide. Further E the line continues to a water Tank where it veers SE and splits into two branches (possibly three) to terminate above the hoppers at Porthgain. There are no surviving rails. Trucks were initially pulled by horses but later by steam locomotives. 30m above OD.

John Latham RCAHMW 18 November 2014.

A c.3.14km tramway running between **Porth-Gain** & Abereiddi industrial complexes. Portrayed as intact, but disused by OS County series (**Pembroke. VIII.14; XV.1 1889**). J.Wiles 13.04.2004

Pen Top terrace and gardens

Terraced housing, with gardens/allotment across a lane to the E, associated with **Porth-Gain** industrial complex

Depicted on OS County series (**Pembroke VIII.14 1889**), presently (1994) ruinous. **RCAHMW** J.Wiles 13.04.2004

Abereiddi

Abereiddi Tower

A small look-out tower on the highest point of the Trwyncastell Peninsula, neatly built of roughly coursed stone, mortared together. One storey high with apparently the remains of a flat roof of slate slabs supported on timber beams (mostly rotted or gone). There are three equally spaced windows each much the same size, presumably once with frames giving a wide view. Between these window spaces are, at the NE, a doorway, at the S a fireplace with chimney within the wallspace and at the NW a shallow alcove with wooden lintel. The window spaces and the door space are topped with slate lintels. The internal diameter of the structure is about 3.5m, 5m in diameter overall with walls about 0.8m thick. The total surviving height is about 3.75m. 35m above OD

John Latham RCAHMW 11 November 2014

The tower is shown and annotated 'Summer House' on an historic chart.

Abereiddi Lime kilns

Two limekilns are marked on OS 1st edition mapping, one to the east and another to the west of the access road to the foreshore. Modern aerial photography confirms that both are still extant.

Abereiddi Quarry

Landing Place **RCAHMW**

The presence of the limekilns and the large slate quarry complex to the north of the bay confirm a landing place to serve the small settlement. Admiralty Sailing Directions for 1870 note the rocks which are 'dangers to vessels bound to Aberreiddy to land slate'.

Maritime Officer, **RCAHMW**, August 2014.

St Brides Slate Quarries;Porth-Gain Slate Quarries, Abereiddi RCAHMS

The 'Blue Lagoon' at Abereiddi/Abereiddy was formerly the main quarry pit of the **St Brides** Slate quarry, which was part of the **Abereiddi Industrial Complex**. The quarry is depicted as part of the 'St Brides Slate Quarries' is on 1889 Ordnance Survey mapping, but 1907 Ordnance Survey mapping depicts it as '**Porth-Gain Slate Quarries**'. The Porthgain Slate Quarries extracted stone not only from the headland immediately above the village, but also from half a kilometre or so west at the headland of Penclegyr, and west again on this headland above **Abereiddy** village. Ruins survive overlooking the pool of the former site of the engine house and other buildings associated with the quarry operations. Part of Abereiddi industrial complex . The quarry was connected to **Porth-Gain** harbour by tramway . The Pit is now a tidal pool accessible to small boats and with a concrete slipway at the East side. **T. Driver**, *RCAHMW*, 23 September 2011. **J. Latham**, *RCAHMW* 18 Nov 2014

The Aber Eiddi industrial complex

The Aber Eiddi industrial complex includes the **St Brides** Slate Quarries (NPRN 40620) linked to features at **Porth-Gain** by a tramway. It is part of the wider Porthgain Industrial complex that also includes the headland at Penclegyr.

Driver, T. 2007. '*Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air*', *RCAHMW*, pages 110-111. *RCAHMW*, February 2011.

Llanstadwell & Neyland

Llanstadwell (Llan-Studwal) 1839 Lewis

Llanstadwell (LLAN-STUDWAL), a parish, in the hundred of **Rhôs**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (E. by S.) from **Milford**; contains 833 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of **Milford Haven**, and comprises a considerable tract of fertile and well cultivated land, with some portions of hilly ground, which, from its steepness, is but ill adapted to repay the expense and labour of cultivation. The agriculture is not indifferent; but there are few farmers of much capital, and others display little inclination to adopt the English systems. A visible improvement has taken place in the general roads, but they are yet far from good, which is the more to be regretted, as the communication between the adjacent towns of **Haverfordwest**, **Milford** and **Pembroke Dock** is on the increase. Owing to the contiguity of the dockyard, which is immediately opposite the parish on the other side of the **Haven**, the population has been very considerably augmented of late years. It was once in contemplation to construct a dockyard at **Nayland**, in the parish, and some lands in the vicinity were purchased, on both sides of the harbour, on which to erect works for its security and defence. Considerable progress was made in the erection of one of the fortresses on the south side of the **Haven**, but upon the death of **Sir John Philipps** (father of the late **Lord Milford**), who was the principal promoter of the design, the plan was abandoned, after two ships of war only had been built, the "**Prince of Wales**," of seventy-four guns, and the "**Milford**" frigate. The surrounding scenery is varied, combining the fine expanse of water in the **Haven** on the south, and the spacious open Channel on the west, with extensive tracts of richly cultivated country on the north and east. In the vicinity are several good houses, of which the parish contains **Jordanston**, **Hayston**, and **Newton**, the last a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 17., endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Rev. A. Crymes**. Two-thirds of the great and small tithes are impropriate, and the vicar has the remaining third, now commuted into a rent-charge of £110, of which 10s. is in lieu of Easter offerings; there is also a glebe of seven and a half acres, valued at £10 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Tudwal**, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the **Haven**, in the southern part of the parish. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists**, in each of which a Sunday school is also held. A munificent bequest was made by the late **Richard Mathias**, of **Hayston**, esq., of all his personal effects, amounting to nearly £1900, for the purpose of endowing a charity school, wherein the poor children of this, and the adjoining parish of **RhôsMarket**, were to be educated; the Clergymen of both places for the time being, and others, to be trustees. Owing to law expenses, &c., this bequest was reduced to £1278. 19. in the three and a half per cents., placed in the control of the accountant-general, and producing an income of £44.12. per annum. The deed requires the school to be held in the parish of **Llanstadwell**, though for the benefit of the two parishes. Some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about an acre, are still visible; one situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of **RhôsMarket**, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of **Milford Haven**.

Before the Normans.

Neyland

is the predominant name used to describe the area which was originally (and still is) the parish of **Llanstadwell**, although the name **Neyland** does not appear in written records until 1596 and not in its present spelling till 1793

Acc/to *the Place Names of Pembrokeshire*

Nailand - 1596 OPb ii 563

Nayland - 1773 Morg Rich, 1811 *Fenton*, **Neyland** 1793

Llanstadwell (as Lanstadhewal) on the other hand was mentioned by **Giraldus Cambrensis** writing in the twelfth century and was a well established community then, being a fertile farming area, warmed by the waters of the **Milford Haven**, providing a rich variety of sources of food.

In the *Taxatio* of 1291, the name is spelt **Lanstowel**. **Browne Willis** ascribes it to **St Sywall** - an evident confusion. **Rees (Welsh Saints 134)** suggests **St Tudwal**, whose name is associated with the district of **LLeyn** in Carnarvonshire. In 1517 the *St David's Episcopal Register* gave it as **Llnastadwell**. The **Elizabethan** communion cup has Lanstetwall.

Evidence that the area has been inhabited since early times, was of some importance, being worth defending, is supplied by names of some of the fields.

Camp Park,

a field in the north east of the parish near the boundary with **Rosemarket** has the scanty remains of a rath and there was another of which traces have completely disappeared although the field name

Camp Meadow

might give some indication of the site as well might Mount Meadow.

1841 **Lewis**

records that "some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about one acre, are visible; one is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of **Rhosmarket**, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of **Milford Haven**." [Would the latter have been in part of the area now utilised by the Refinery?]

Taking the field names into consideration the old field names of **Longstone**, **Longstone Park**, **Longstone Meadow** near **Waterston** could indicate that in the **Long** distant past that here could have been the site of a burial chamber but that all traces have been destroyed. There is of course one in the next parish of **Burton**. Bronze age man also left his mark with a scattering of burnt mounds, low mounds of burnt cracked stone situated near a stream, the remains, it is presumed, of early to middle Bronze age cooking sites.

With the coming of **Christianity** to the area, the name **Llanstadwell**

A Celtic enclosure or **Church** site (Llan) coupled with what would appear to be the name of the Saint to whom the **Church** is dedicated (Tudwal), would suggest a very early **Celtic Christian** settlement. There have been questions raised about the name of the Saint as **St Tudwal** is more usually associated with Churches in the north of Wales. Certainly the settlement was one of importance with a ruling **Welsh** family or class who were direct descendants of **Howell Dda** the last **Welsh** ruler of the whole of Wales and the great law giver with a palace at **Whitland**. A family whose descendants played a very important part in the life of **Pembrokeshire** and of medieval Britain.

Compared with many of the towns of the area, **Llanstadwell** today, appears insignificant but in 1578 it was important enough to appear on the first map of **Pembrokeshire** by **Christopher Saxon** who under the authority of **Queen Elizabeth I**, surveyed the whole of England and Wales

1610
on **Speede's** map of 1610

1690's

Llanstadwell is recorded on **Capt. Collin's** Navigational chart of the **Milford Haven** compiled in the 1690's.

1748

Neyland, Llanstadwell and **Newton** are shown by **Lewis Morris** on his plan of **Milford Haven** published on the 29th September 1748.

1623/4

According to a survey of Crown lands in 1623 - 4; it was apparent that the remnants of the old manorial system was still in existence in the area, with tenants farming several small pieces of land intermingled with that of their fellow tenants and at that time it was recommended that the various holdings should be consolidated so that the tenants could enclose them, but this process still had not been completed by the mid 1700's in **Llanstadwell** and not till the 1800's in **Honeyborough**.

Churches & Chapels.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Tudwell**

It would be very safe to assume that the present **Church** has Celtic origins and that there was a **Church** on the site founded well before the Norman period dedicated to a Saint Tadwell or Tudwal.

Of The Lives of the British Saints by S. Baring-Gould and John Fisher does not give us very much information about **St Tudwal's** origins .

Very little is known except that he was a native of Britain and his mothers name was Pompaea (was he of Romano British descent?). He was reputed to be, by the **Celtic Church** a Saint and **Bishop** who spent much time in Brittany around Leon. About this period many of the "Saints" of Britain left the country to avoid the "Yellow" plague, was he one of them? It is alleged that he left Britain with his mother and 72 monks and spent the rest of his life working abroad. One of his foundations was a large Monastery at Trequier called "Val Trechor". He is said to have died on November 30th 553 AD. [So little is known about him that it is difficult to find any link between him and **Llanstadwell** - did he establish the first Llan there before he went abroad or did one of his followers or monks?]

The present **Church**, unfortunately, like so many of our local churches has been Victorianised although there are still signs in the base of some of the walls and in the interior of earlier work. **Laws** records that the **Church** had one of the very few examples of Norman architecture in the county, a round late Norman arch. The tall tower at the west end is reputed to have been originally 15c and the nave, chancel and the north Chapel could date from the 13c. The Piscine is probably of that date as well. There is a blocked lancet window on the north side of the chancel and a squint in the north Chapel. The floor and walls were raised several feet in 1876 and the porch, vestry, south transept porch and windows all date from that time. *The Royal Commission of Ancient*

Monuments says that it was "most drastically restored in 1876 when both walls and floor were raised 4 ft." The font has a modern circular shaft and square base. The **Elizabethan** Communion Cup gave the name as Lanstetwall.

Llanstadwell (St. Tudwal). July 8th, 1858. *Glynne (Arch Camb 1885)*

A plain **Church** of the **Pembrokeshire** type, consisting of nave and chancel, a wide transeptal Chapel on the north, and a western tower. There is no arch at present opening to the transept; but a rude, plain, pointed one to the chancel, with a small squint on the north side of it, similar to others of the district, cutting off the angle. There are no windows on the north of the nave, and almost all the existing windows are modern abominations; but on the east side of the transept is a closed one of two trefoiled ogee lights, with foiled circle between, and the whole under a flat label. The chancel is lower than the nave. The tower has the rude, fortified look so common in this county; is embattled, with a corbel-table, divided by only one string, and without buttresses; has a square turret at the north-east, and the openings are only square-topped slits. The windows are all guarded by shutters.

According to the **RCAM**:

The building (most drastically restored in 1876 when both walls and floor were raised 4 ft.) consists of Chancel (16 1/2 ft. by 16 ft.) nave (27ft. by 17 ft.) west tower (17 ft square). In the north wall of the chancel are traces of a single light now blocked. In the south wall is a plain piscina. The chancel arch is modern. The recent alterations have concealed a squint from the chancel to the north transept. All the windows of the building are modern, as are the north porch and doorway. The font (29in by 25 in., with basin 19in by 18 in) is plain and stands on a modern circular shaft and square base. The tower of three stages, has a plain corbel table and battlements, with a string course about mid height. In the north east angle is the stair turret containing 75 stairs. The lower story of the tower is vaulted; it opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch, but has no external doorway.

Acc to **Giraldus Cambrensis., De Jure (R.S.), Vol. III pp153 - 4**

The Manor and **Church** originally belonged to the **Bishop** of **St David's** but **Giraldus Cambrensis** records that in the period between 1115 and 1148 while **Bernard** was **Bishop** of **St David's** that "the lands alienated by **Wilfred** (the previous **Bishop**) and the manora of **Lansthewal** and **St Ysmael** on **Milverdic Haven**, occupied by newcomers and strangers, were not recovered by him or any other afterwards."

It would appear that the newcomers and strangers that **Giraldus** was talking about were the monks of the priory of **Black Canons** founded by **Robert Fitz Richard Castellan** and **Lord** of **Haverfordwest**, called also **Robert de Hwlfoordd**, who founded a priory on the bank of the river, a short distance from the town, a priory of in which he afterwards passed the remainder of his life. According to the **Taxatio** of 1291

It is referred to as "**Lanstowel**" and valued at £6 13s 4d which made it one of the poorer churches belonging to the priory, only **Dale** having a lower value. The fact that the parish was not of great value would have put a tremendous strain on the resources of **Thomas Balymore**, Vicar of **Llanstadwell** in 1393 when he entertained **Richard II** at his house, the **King** awaiting passage to Ireland but was delayed by bad weather. He was reimbursed though as it is recorded that on August 25th 1393 one payment of 40 shillings was made to the Vicar. The financial situation had not

improved by 1517 as it was recorded that **Llanstadwell** was excepted from paying the 2 tenths tax granted to the **Lord King** because it was so poor. To emphasis this, when taxed in 1543 The Churchwardens of **Llanstadwell**, **David Webbe** and **Robert Broune** had to collect 11d, **Burton** whose Churchwardens at the time were **Watkyn Colen** and **William Goodrige** had to find 3s 2d
1543 - *Lay Subsidy PRO 223/4 19 Dec.*

1545 Shortly after the dissolution, the rectory was on 10th May 1545 (with others) leased to **Sir Henry Jones**, of the **King's** household, for 21 years *Glynne Notes (Arch Camb 1885 V ii 213)*

1610 **William Walters** of **Roch** owned the rectory of **Llanstadwell**. The financial situation had not improved very much in spite of the change of ownership and in 1671 the living was valued at £74, another record of seven years later states that this was one of the parishes whose parsonage was recorded as either inadequate or out of repair. How large a congregation attended the **Church** during this time is not recorded but there are records which show that at Easter 1758 there were 80 communicants out of a possible 130.

In 1795 **Lewis Child**, who held estates at **Begelly** and **Newton**, bought the tithes of **Llanstadwell**. He paid 3000 guineas for them and in 1841 **Lewis** records that the living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's** rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 17s endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of **Lewis Child** esq., to whom two thirds of the great and small tithes were impropriated, the remaining third belonging to the vicar. **Mr Child** disposed of the greater part of his tithes to the respective proprietors of the lands. The **Church**, dedicated to **St Tudwal**, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the **Haven**, in the southern part of the parish

According to the Census of Religious Buildings 1851

The parish covered an area of 3971 acres in 1851 with a total population of 9015 of which 431 were male and 474 female. The income consisted of endowed land £11; tithe £109; glebe £4 fees. The **Church** could seat 175 of which 50 seats were free and the average attendance was recorded as 110 plus 20 scholars.

1851 The Vicar, **Rev. Joseph Tombs** lived in **Hill St, Haverfordwest** so would have had to travel that distance to take services or to visit parishioners.

The **Church** registers are archived in the National Library of Wales and cover the periods:

Baptisms 1714 - 1904.

Marriages 1714 - 1892.

Burials 1714 - 1903.

St Clement's Church,

The original St Clements **Church Neyland** inspiration of the **Rev Lacy Henry Ramsey** was built in 1896 of wood and corrugated iron. The first service was held there in October of that year.

Unfortunately in the great gale of November 1928 it was flattened. Soon after a temporary building was erected but fund-raising was carried out for a more substantial building designed by **Coats Carter** and this new **Church** was dedicated on 11 **June** 1931

Non Conformist Churches and Chapels

Prior the advent of the railway in 1856 coming to **Nayland**,(*Fenton* 1811)now, the main

population of that small village was congregated near the shore of the pill and the shore.

There had been a shipyard and a salt works pubs and two Chapels but all this area was taken over by the building and marshalling of the new railway.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapels

1841 there was a **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel at Waterston, **Llanstadwell** parish. This came under the **Pembroke** circuit and was built in 1836, had a membership of about 50 with seats for 60 of which 50 were free In 1851 in the registration of Churches and Chapels the comment was "I beg to observe that this Chapel is not attended Regularly by any Minister....." **John Lewis**, Registrar. It was rebuilt during the 1880's, in the Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan but it had declined greatly in numbers by 1890. The Chapel was still in use in October 20th 1937 when it had been agreed to close the **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel at **Pennar, Pembroke Dock** to surrender the lease for the Chapel and the house to the **Orielton** estate and to dispose of the contents. The Pulpit and **Organ** were sold to Waterston Chapel for £1 each.

The **Wesleyan's** at **Neyland** had been using the Ferry Schoolroom (see Education) but it was not very satisfactory. The building was in a very poor state of repair, cold and with little furniture, and although they only used it one day they had to pay 15 shillings a year rent.

Another **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel was built at **Neyland** in 1850 this could accommodate 157 seats of which there were 70 free. Sunday Services were held at 10 30am and 6pm with an average attendance in 1851 morning 50 + 30 scholars, evening 100 + 15 scholars. **Thomas Evans** was appointed Steward, he was a Joiner and lived in **Neyland**. It was built between Hazelbeach and **Neyland** close to the Shore and because it was exposed to all the harsh winter winds of the **Haven** was very cold. When the Chapel was built the population it would cater for was said to be about 200 but they miscalculated, when it was built, the direction and size in which the town would expand. At a meeting held in the **Wesleyan** Chapel **Pembroke Dock** on Saturday 5th May 1877 it was agreed to build a new Chapel, and trustees appointed for the building. They were **Rev. J. Harris, Rev. E. H. Maidment, Mr. G. Coppleston, Mr. Skyrme, Mr. Jones, Mr. Williams, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. Rees, Mr. J. Green, and Mr. A. Traylor.**

It was to be built in 1877 in the Romanesque style with a gable-entry plan and leaded round-headed windows.

The Foundation stone was laid by **E. Lort Phillips** at 3pm on 21st May 1877 and the **Pembroke Dock** Chapel Choir attended. The architect appointed was **Mr Ladd** at a commission of 3% of the total cost of the building and he offered to donate £5 of his commission to the building fund. The total cost including £100 for the value of the ground rent was expected to be £1039.

The architect was requested to apply for tenders for the construction but when, at a meeting at **Pembroke Dock**, the tenders were opened they were all over the estimate and the decision was postponed for a week to enable methods of obtaining additional funds to be considered. Finally the tender of Messrs **Wilkins and Young** was accepted on 23rd July 1877 with the proviso that work was to start immediately. Work did, but maybe too quickly as later a deduction was made on the amount paid to the builder because of the omission of the Damp Proof course in the foundation of the building.

Soon after, one of the guiding lights on the move to build the new Chapel, **Rev. E. Maidment** left the circuit.

The List of Trustees who signed the lease is as follows:-

Richard	Rees	Iron Tester	Pembroke Dock
Thomas	Evans	Joiner	Neyland
William	Jones	Pensioner	Neyland
Daniel	William	Grocer	Neyland

John	Beddow	Smith	Neyland
Thomas	Pearn	Master Mariner	Neyland
Charles	Jefferies	Foreman of Engine Drivers	Neyland
Thomas	Cousins	Storekeeper	Neyland
Thomas	Blasbury	blacksmith	Neyland
Thomas	Griffiths	blacksmith	Neyland
George	Thomas	Sailor	Neyland
James	Beddows	Engine Fitter	Neyland
Howell	Davies	Manager of Bank	Neyland
George	Theobald Davies	Postmaster	Pembroke Dock
William	Dawkins	Gentleman	Pembroke
Edwin	Thomas	Auctioneer/Land Agent	Pembroke
David	Jenkins	Draper	Pembroke Dock
Edwin	Trayler	Draper	Pembroke Dock
Arthur	Trayler	Draper	Pembroke Dock
Jonas Nelson	Trayler	Courier	Pembroke
Thomas	Codd	Farmer	Sageston
John B	Skyrme	shipwright Meyrick St.	Pembroke Dock
William Vallick	Copplestone	Foreman	HM Dockyard Pembroke Dock
Thomas	Phillips	Foreman Ordinance Depot	Pembroke Dock
William	Augel	Ironmonger	Pembroke Dock
Thomas	Brown	Gentleman Bush St.	Pembroke Dock
James	Hutchings	Draper	Pembroke Dock
James	Lowless	Draper	Pembroke Dock

The new Chapel was opened on 15th July 1878 and **Mr Jones** was appointed Chapel Steward but there were problems.

The Trustees were not satisfied with the quality of the work.

The Contractor and Architect were summoned to a meeting with the trustees at which the following points were raised:-

The trustees were not satisfied as to the strength of the roof (this had to be strengthened in 1893).

There were problems with the Cornice, the thickness of the walls did not meet specification (buttresses had to be added in 1893), problems with the partitions in the schoolroom, no damp course installed, defective hinges on the pew doors and the floor boards which should have been 1 1/4 inches thick were only 1 1/8".

In the original lease of the land permission had been given for the construction of a Chapel Caretakers house, in 1884 (10th Dec.) the Trustees applied to **Mr. Phillips** for permission to build a Minister's House instead.

The Chapel was licensed for marriages in January 1887 although the Chapel did not have a safe to keep records in and had to use a deed box. The Trustees agreed to give a Bible and Hymn book to the first couple married there.

There were still unresolved problems with the building and, at a meeting on **June 23rd 1893**, it was agreed to strengthen the present building and provide additional accommodation in it, partly by the installation of a gallery, although later there would be complaints about the behaviour of children in the gallery during services. It was also considered as to the feasibility of erecting a new Sunday School and suitable classrooms. There was some delay in approving the plans and raising the funds but work, with the exception of the new schoolroom was undertaken in 1897. By 1922 it was found that the windows were in a very poor state and that year new windows were fitted by **Camm & Co.** of Birmingham at a cost of £105.

A **Baptist** Chapel was built in **Honeyborough** in 1840. acc to **Baptist Historical Sketches Rev. R C Roberts 1907**

Messrs. **Wilcock**, **James Jones** and **Thomas Roberts** of **Hayston**; all three members of the **Baptist Church** **Pope Hill** obtained permission in 1835 from **Mr Magdon** the schoolmaster of the school at **Waterston** to use the schoolroom on Sundays for Services The first who preached in the schoolroom was **Mr. Henry Williams** of **Sardis**; and the second was **Mr. John Williams** of **Bethany**, **Pembroke Dock**, who subsequently became a minister in New Zealand. The **Rev. James Hughes Thomas** , **Molleston**, was also among the early preachers at **Waterston**

Honeyborough Baptist.

After a short while **Mr. Harris**, a Home Missionary was appointed to take charge and the congregation gradually increased. It soon became apparent that a larger purpose built Chapel was necessary, so some members of the congregation approached **Mr. James** of **Honeyborough**, requesting him to let them lease a piece of ground on which to build a Chapel. **Mr James** granted them a lease for a number of years at a very nominal rent. **Mr William Rees**, solicitor, **Haverfordwest**, who was very well known for the practical interest he took in the new churches springing up at this time in the county, prepared the necessary conveyance. Meanwhile services were held in a barn in **Little Honeyborough**, as the accommodation at **Waterston** was insufficient and a Sunday School established which was well attended. As there seemed that the Home Mission was indefinitely delayed the building of the Chapel was much needed , **Mr Evans** formed a committee of a few members they undertook the work, and by their co-operation they had the joy of seeing their "**Hephzibah**" as they named it, opened for Divine Services. This took place in the year 1840. The Chapel was subsequently handed over to the Committee of the Home Mission, who provided the preaching supplies for some time. The new Chapel could accommodate 200 free seats 130 other 70.

The first minister of the **Church** was the **Rev. D. J. Morgan** of **Sardis**. He was succeeded by the **Rev. Thomas** , **Pope Hill**. He was followed by the **Rev. Samuel Burn** who had the oversight of the **Church** for five years. Following **Mr Burn**, comes the name of the **Rev. Thomas D Matthias**,

during which time the Chapel was enlarged and the interior re-arranged. The **Rev. James Williams**, later of Beulah, Dowlais, succeeded **Mr Matthias**, and ministered to this **Church** for three years. In January 1874, the **Rev. William Gay** settled here as minister of the **Church**. He left in 1876 for Yorkshire where he became minister of the **Baptist Church**, Golcar, Huddersfield. In October 1876, this **Church** in conjunction with Sardis, gave a hearty invitation to the **Rev. James Johns** of Bethlehem and Salem. **Rev. J John** ministered to the congregation for 18 years till in 1894, he left to take the ministerial oversight of Horeb **Baptist Church**, Blaenavon, Mon., where he died **June** 1896 at the age of 47 years. His body was brought from Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, and was laid to rest in Sardis burial ground. In 1895, this **Church** invited the **Rev. David Lewis** to minister to them.

By the year 1904, much needed renovations and repairs were required to the Chapel which necessitated massive fund-raising but such was the enthusiasm that at the reopening service they realised even more than they actually required.

The present Chapel, dated 1904, is built in Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type. The deacons in 1907 of the **Church** were:-

Messrs. **James Davies**,

Charles Jones,

Edward Harries,

Caleb Bevans,

John Jones,

William Edmond,

Thomas Thomas ,

James Hire and

James Thomas .

The assistant preachers were Messrs. **G.H. Biddlecombe** and **J. Wilcox**.

Bethesda Chapel (**Baptist**) formed in 1863.

A **Baptist** Chapel was built here, and a **Church** formed about ten or eleven years prior to the above date. A man named **Peter Scurlock** leased a piece of ground from the **Lawrenny Estate**, situated near the Railway Station, where a Chapel was built in 1850 for **Baptists** to assemble for divine worship. There was seating accommodation for 240 with an average general congregation, in 1851, of 73 with 70 scholars. **Mr. John Edwards** was listed as the Manager, he was a Leading Man of shipwrights. The following eleven trustees were elected: Messrs **John Jones**, **Honeyborough**; **Thomas Evans**, **Neyland**; **W. George**, **Barn Lake**; **John Edwards**, **Neyland** and **Benjamin Scurlock**, **Thomas Brown**, **John Molland**, **John Mumford**, **Owen Jones**, **John Griffiths**, **William John** of **Pembroke Dock**. That seven of the eleven trustees were from **Pembroke Dock**, and connected with **Bethel Baptist Church**, **Bush St.**, and it is presumed that **Bethel Church** took some part in initiating and supporting this Chapel. But it only existed for about seven years, for in 1858, **Mr William Rees**, solicitor, **Haverfordwest**, acting on behalf of the **Church** and trustees, sold it to the **Great Western Railway Company**, who wanted the property for their own use, as its closeness to the newly built railway with the extensive traffic would render it inconvenient, if not

wholly impracticable for its original purpose as a place of worship. After the liabilities of the Chapel were paid, there was a balance in hand with **Mr Rees** of £178 4s 10d. which he invested in interest for the **Church** until a suitable site and building were secured. Four or five years however elapsed before any practical steps were taken.

In 1862, a lease of the present site was granted by the **Lawrenny Estate** for 99 years at a ground rent of £1 a year to **Mr. David Reynolds**. New trustees were elected, a Chapel built at a cost of £367 6s. 2d. and opened in 1863, and the **Church** was constitutionally formed. The money from the old Chapel which **Mr Rees** had invested, together with the interest, considerably reduced the debt on the new Chapel. The first minister of this **Church** was **Rev. Ebenezer Edwards**, who formally settled here in May 1864 but he resigned in March 1865. In August 1865 the **Rev. David Lewis**, who had completed his studies at **Haverfordwest College**, was ordained minister, he served until July 1871. For fourteen months after the resignation of **Mr. Lewis**, the **Church** had no minister. In September 1872, **Rev. Morgan Humphrey Jones**, who also studied at **Haverfordwest College**, was ordained its minister and stayed for five years. Again a Student of **Haverfordwest College** was chosen. **Rev Joseph Watkins Edwards**, was ordained here September 1878, he died in March 1888, and in November 1888 **Rev. David Howells** was invited to become minister, he resigned in December 1893 to become the minister of Penrhiwceiber **Baptist Church**. In June 1894, the **Rev. Benjamin Chubb Evans** took oversight of the **Church**. During this time a new and more commodious Chapel was felt to be necessary. For some years they had been collecting for this purpose, and it was felt that the time had arrived for them to rise and build. So, in the spring of 1902, the foundation stone was laid, and in October 1903, the Chapel, capable of holding 600 persons was opened for Divine worship. The estimated value of this property was £2000. The new Chapel, stands in front of the old one.

In 1907 according to returns to the Association its **Church** membership was 292.

Neyland Calvinistic Methodist Church (Zion)

The **Neyland** Chapel was built in the year 1861 and opened in the September of 1861. Its first deacon was **Mr John Hughes** of Leonardston Farm, brother of the **Mr James Hughes** of FrogHall, who had been a well known deacon of the **Church** at **Wiston**. **Mr John Hughes**, like his brother, was born and bred a **Calvinistic Methodist**. Before the building of the Chapel, a Sunday School had been established as far back as 1859. It was held first in the house of **David** and **Mary Ann George**, **Charles St.** Afterwards the school was removed to a larger room in the house of one **John Evans**, in the same street, where it remained till the opening of the Chapel. Among the first children who attended the school were **Thomas** and **James** and **Mary Ann Woodcock**. **Mrs Woodcock** was a member of the **Church** at **Pembroke Dock**, but the family had removed to **Neyland**, and she was transferred and became the senior member of the **Neyland Church**. Other names given as among the first scholars are **George**, **Margaret**, and **Sarah Williams**, the last named becoming **Mrs Evans**, of Bufferland, **Pembroke Dock.**, also **Mr. Peter Evans**, **Neyland Valle** . The superintendent was **Elias Harries**, **Pembroke Dock**. He was accompanied by **Mr. Theophilus Jones**, **Mr. Joseph Merriman** and others. He had done similar pioneer work before at **Burton**. The same brethren also conducted prayer meetings on Sunday evenings, and occasionally on week evenings in the house of **Mr John Morgan**, a goods guard on the Great Western Railway, who came from Kidwelly, **Carmarthenshire**, to **Neyland** after the completion of the line to what was then called **New Milford**.

When the Chapel was opened, **Elias Harries** brought over the choir of the **Pembroke Dock** Chapel.

The opening service was conducted by the late **Rev. Moses Williams**, then of **Carmarthen**. The **Rev. W. Powell** and **Rev. Lewis Evans** were also present; and the **Rev. David Howell** of Swansea preached on the occasion. **Mr. Williams** was asked and decided to remove from **Carmarthen** to **Neyland**. He commenced his ministry in September 1862.

In addition to **Mrs. Woodcock**, **Mr.** and **Mrs. John Morgan**, **Mr.** and **Mrs. John Hughes**, already named, the **Church** was joined early by **Mr. Caesar Evans**, **Mr.** and **Mrs. Llewellyn**, Waterston,

Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. Patrick, Church Lake, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Snoddy, and several others. **Mr. Powell** and **Mr. Lewis Evans** visited families to encourage them to join the **Church**.

The **Church** in **Neyland** made good progress, and in ten years, it needed improved accommodation and a room for the Sunday School.

These alterations included the installation of a gallery with a harmonium, a schoolroom, new pews, and a new pulpit. The renovated **Church** reopened on Sunday, 26th of November 1871 when the **Rev. William Powell, Pembroke** preached in the morning and the collections amounted to £25/5/-. Cost of the total renovation, together with the harmonium had been £350. But in March 1874, the **Rev. Moses Williams** left and he was succeeded by the **Rev. T. M. Davies**, then of **Haverfordwest**, came to be minister of the **Church** at **Neyland**, where he remained till 1881. He was followed by the **Rev. Thomas Morgan**, who held the ministry from 1882 till 1888. Both **Mr. Davies** and **Mr. Morgan** went to Australia. The next minister of **Neyland** was the **Rev. J. R. Hughes**, from 1889 - 1894, and he was followed by **Rev. B. P. Morris**, from 1895 - 1905. It was during this latter period that, a house in John Street was bought for a manse.

Following after the first deacon of the **Church** **Mr. John Hughes** formerly of Leonardston, but latterly of Hazelbeach, where he died about the year 1890, **Mr. John Morgan**, the guard, and **Mr. John Griffiths** were added to the diaconate. Later on in **Mr. Davies'** time **Mr. G. E. Stephens** and **Mr. Jas. Llewelyn** were selected for the office followed by Dr. **Symmons** and **Mr. Rees**. The next elected to be a deacon was **Mr. John Edwards** and shortly afterwards, **Mr. Walter Evans** and **Mr. Wm. Davies**. In 1904, the following were elected deacons, - **G. E. Stephens**, **F. Davies**, **Vaughan Aveston**, **Morris Evans**, and **John Potter**. September 1911, the following were chosen, - **Thomas Evans**, son of the late **Caesar Evans**, **D. O. Jones**, the choir master, **J. Myers**, and **Stanley Williams**.

The Bicentenary Memorial **Congregational Church**.

The **Church** was established in January 1862 with a membership of 18 which soon grew to 80. In July 1864 the foundation stone of the Chapel was laid by **Mr. H. O. Wills**, and was opened in 1865. The first Minister, **Rev. T. Davies** of Morecambe came in 1867 and remained until 1871. He was followed by the **Rev. E. Griffiths** (1872 - 1879) who left for the USA. In 1880 came the **Rev. Owen Jacobs**, who left for Albany, **Haverfordwest** in 1887. The **Rev. W. Powell** succeeded him in 1888. The latter died in January 1925 having served the **Church** for 37 years. He was followed by the **Rev. T. O. Jones** (1928 - 1939) and the **Rev. G. Tegfryn Williams** (1940 – 1948).

Memorial **Congregational** United Reformed Chapel was built in 1864 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. By 2010 this Chapel had been converted for other use.

Hazelbeach Non-denominational Mission Hall was built c.1900 as a small corrugated-iron hut. This Chapel was still in use in 1993.

Neyland Cemetery Chapel was built in 1898 by architect **Hugh Griffiths** of **Pembroke Dock**, with stone rendered walls, slate roof and dressed stone window and door surrounds.

Roman Catholic Church, Church Lane, Neyland

Neyland Chapel is a mid-late twentieth century **Roman Catholic Church**. It is built of Asbestos-blocks with a gable-entry plan. by 1993 this Chapel stood disused.

Population, People & Events.

(Facts and figures).

It is difficult to accept figures for population before the first Census as there seems to be so many different calculations used as to the average number of people in each households, some say four, some say four point two. What is also disturbing is that in one hundred years according to the statistics, population can double 31 households in 1563 to 71 households in 1670 and yet for the next 130 remain relatively stable increasing by one household only, yet records show that there was some industrial development during that period

The population given for 1801 was 386 which slowly increased over the next ten years to 484. In 1814 saw the start of the Dockyard at **Paterchurch**, large numbers of tradesmen moved from other dockyards to the area, some labourers moved off the farms with the hope of securing better paid less seasonal work. Accommodation was at a premium. A new town was springing up at **Paterchurch**, people were so desperate for accommodation that they were moving into houses before the floors were put in. Some of the houses were very overcrowded others were so small there wasn't really room to "swing a cat" Workmen were travelling up from **Milford** by boat, and from **LLangum**, so it is not surprising that the population of **Llanstadwell**, just across the water, nearly doubled in the next ten years. It would appear that very strong links built up in those early years, as, in the Directories of the time, **Llanstadwell** and **Neyland** are included with **Pembroke Dock**. From then till the start of work on the railway terminal the population increased by about one hundred every ten year period until by 1851 it had reached 905. By 1861 coinciding with the establishment of the Railway terminal at **Neyland** and the Steam Packet Service the population had increased to 1745 and carried on increasing by another 800 in the next ten years then by approximately another 500 per ten years till it reached 3641 in 1891. In 1900 the **Neyland** Urban District was formed from part of the old district of **Llanstadwell**.

When it comes to people:-

In 1325 **Alexander Robelyn** held lands from the **Lord of Haverfordwest** at Honyburgh (**Honeyborough**), the rent for six months was £9 1s 0d *Pipe Roll 7 Edward III M45* He had died by 1327 and his heir was a minor. *Pipe Roll 5 Edward III M63*

1592 October 11th **David Bateman** of **Llanstadwell** served on a jury summoned to survey boundaries of Mawlens Chapel and an acre of ground in the Mawlens Layes. Acc to *Calendar of the Records of the borough of Haverfordwest 1539-1660 - B G George*

1652 March - plague was rife in the area - **Newton**, **Waterston** and **Honeyborough** were places specifically mentioned. (The bodies of several young sailors wrapped in their hammocks were discovered buried in the mud near the site of the Cleddau bridge during construction. It is thought they were victims of bubonic plague and could have been buried secretly to avoid the ship being quarantined. One had a coin of 1650 on him - is it a coincidence that **Haverfordwest** and **Llanstadwell** was visited by the bubonic plague in 1651/52?

Names connected with Neyland

Clergy

Francis Green and **T. W. Barker** in "*Pembrokeshire Parsons*" list the Vicars who have served the parish

1393 **Thomas Balymore**

1535-6 **Hugh Baker** - vicar had an income of £8 per annum Acc to *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1546 than one living	John Pobling vicar of Llanstadwell - granted a licence to hold more
1554 Dec. 31	Thomas Stevins
1565 Mar 9	Abraham Rede
1620 Nov. 13	John Vaughan
1623 May 14	John Prichard
1626	Robert Perry
1634 Oct. 26	Marc Carre
1662	John Luntley vicar of Llanstadwell removed from his living because he refused to comply with the <i>Act of Uniformity</i> and use the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> - returned to his former trade of hatter. He was a supporter of Peregrine Phillips and in 1663 both Peregrine Phillips and John Luntley together with four people from Narberth were prosecuted for refusing to attend the parish Church - in 1668 John Luntley - described as "the Miller " established a Non-Conformist Church at Nolton . <i>Acc to Congregationalism in South Pembrokeshire P 2</i>
1665 Jan. 31	Thomas Price
	Richard Swaine
1709 Feb. 2	John Williams
1714 Sep 23	Thomas Davies
1745 Aug. 9	John Phillips
1776 Jun. 15	John Jordan MA
1778 Jul. 1	John Phillips MA
1802 Jan. 22	Benjamin Gibbon
1813 Mar 4	Thomas Owen MA
1851 Jan. 1	Joseph Tombs BA
1858 Jan. 12	Peter Phelps
1866 Mar 23	Henry Sheppard Green MA
1870 Apr. 28	Henry Philip William Hughes LLD
1871 Sep 28	John Echlin Armstrong DD
1873 Mar 14	George Valentine Wheeler

1873 Sep 2 **Lacy Henry Rumsey** MA – wife was **Anne Bussell** -They both died within 6 weeks of one another and buried in the **Church yard**.-Instrumental in the building of the new **Church** in **Neyland**. This was the original St Clements **Church** which was built of wood and corrugated iron

1911 Jul. 1 **David Lewis Davies BA**

.....

Aitken William 1884 Supt. engineer GWR Marine Dept. **Neyland** Cottage *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Allen William 1884 general draper Manchester House *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland)

Aswell William George 1884 *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland). School Master boys

Augel William 1877 Ironmonger **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Barrett Isabelle 1875 born abt **Neyland Pembrokeshire** married to **White, Joseph Parley** on 21 Dec 1893 Sources. Ancestral File *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Beal Mrs **Neyland Terr.** *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Beddow John Smith 1877 **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Beddow Mary & Martha 1884 (Misses) grocers &c **Picton Terr.** *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Beddows James 1877 Engine fitter **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Bendall Joseph 1884 New Inn *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Bennett William 1884 Bristol Temperance hotel *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Betty James 1884 . **Butcher Picton** Place *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland)

Biddlecombe Edward and **George** 1884 drapers London House *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Bird Henry 1765 built the two decked HMS Prince of Wales at **Neyland**.

Bishop Mary Ann 1884 **Mrs** School Mistress infants *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Blasbury Thomas 1877 blacksmith **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Bowerman William Woodsell 1884 plasterer High St *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Brown Mr 5th May 1877 trustees Saturday **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Brown Thomas 1851 **Pembroke Dock** trustee Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches**.

Brunel Isambard Kingdom 1806 site of proposed railway terminal **Abermawr**. Then 1859 **Neyland**.

Calver Mrs 1884 **Llanstadwell** House *Kelly's Directory*(Neyland).

Child George 1851 **Neyland** Beer retailers *Hunts Directory* (Neyland)

Child Lewis 1810 esq. **Newton Neyland Fenton**

Codd Thomas 1877 Farmer Sageston signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Comber John 1884 beer retailer Waterston *Kelly's Directory* (Neyland).

Coppleston G 5th May 1877 trustees **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*. **Neyland**

Copplestone William Vallick 1877 Foreman H M Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Coram John Henry 1847 – 1907 **Neyland**.

Cousins Thomas 1877 Storekeeper **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Crawford Elizh 1884 (**Mrs**) **Picton Castle** hotel *Kelly's Directory* (**Neyland**).

Davies Bessie M 1884 Miss School Mistress girls *Kelly's Directory* **Neyland**

Davies D P 1907 deacon Bethesda Chapel **Neyland** 1851 **Baptist Historical Sketches**

Davies Enoch 1884 Capt. High St *Kelly's Directory* **Neyland**

Davies George Theobald 1877 Postmaster **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*

Davies Howell 1877 Manager of Bank **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*

Davies James 1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Honeyborough Baptist Historical Sketches** Rev R C Roberts

Davies John 1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches**

Davies Martha 1884 *Kelly's Directory* Mrs **Neyland** shopkeeper **Picton Place**

Davies Mr and Mrs George 1861 **Neyland Church** Zion **South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist**

Davies Roch 1884 **Newton House** *Kelly's Directory* **Neyland**

Davies Thomas Henry 1884 JP **Hayston Hall** *Kelly's Directory* **Neyland**

Davis Thomas Willard born 25 Oct 1872 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** died 14 Mar 1951 Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the **Wisconsin** Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 **Thomas Willard Davis** was the son of **Davis John "Q"** and **Davis, Mary Ellen Rees** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Dawkins William 1877 Gentleman **Pembroke** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*

Deau George Carpenter RE Depot Scoverston Fort **Neyland** Age 39 born in Halifax Nova Scotia and his wife **Deau Harriet** age 32 born in Bermuda *Census 1881*

Edgeley Joseph 1884 High St **Neyland**. *Kelly's Directory*

Edwards Charles M London Coffee House **Neyland** Railway Clerk born in the West Indies *Census. 1881*

Edwards Ebenezer May 1864 Rev Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist** *Historical Sketches*.

Edwards John 1851 Manager Leading Man of shipwrights Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist** *Historical Sketches* Rev R C **Roberts** 1907.

Edwards John 1851 **Neyland** trustee Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist** *Historical Sketches*.

Edwards Joseph Watkins September 1878 Rev Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist** *Historical Sketches*.

Edwards William	1884. Ferry House inn Hazelbeach Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Edwards William	1884 tailor Middle Street Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
Evans Benjamin Chubb	June 1894 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist <i>Historical Sketches</i> .
Evans Ceasar <i>Methodist.</i>	1861 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic
Evans E M	June 11th 1941 Mrs Neyland Killed by Enemy Action
Evans Evan	1884 Mill House Hazelbeach Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
Evans Hugh	1884 Capt. Neyland Hill House Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Evans John	1884 beer retailer Waterston Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
Evans John	1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist <i>Historical Sketches</i> .
Evans Joshua	1884 grocer Picton Place Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
Evans Lewis	1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic
<i>Methodist.</i> died October 16th 1863 aged 41 years Gershom Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock.	
Evans Margaret	June 11th 1941 Mrs Neyland killed by enemy action
Evans Morris	tailor High Street Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> 1884
Evans Peter <i>Calvinistic Methodist.</i>	1859 Neyland Valle Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire

Evans Sarah	1859 Mrs nee Williams Bufferland Pembroke Dock Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.
Evans Thomas Chapel <i>records.</i>	1877 Joiner Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist
Evans Thomas	1851 Neyland Grocers and Sundries Neyland Hunts Directory.
Evans Thomas <i>Historical Sketches.</i>	1851 Neyland Steward – trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Eynon Richard	1884 Commercial Inn Neyland Kelly's Directory.
Eynon Robert	1884 Lawrenny Castle Neyland. Kelly's Directory
Ferrier William	1884 High St Neyland Kelly's Directory
Field Elizabeth	1851 Royal William Neyland Hunts Directory
Gaddarn James	Shipbuilder Neyland.
George Ann	1884 Mrs shopkeeper Picton Place Kelly's Directory Neyland.
George David <i>Calvinistic Methodist.</i>	1859 Charles St Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire
George Mary Ann <i>Calvinistic Methodist.</i>	1859 Charles St Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire
George W, Barn Lake trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches.	

Gibby James	1884 Foresters Cottage Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
Goddam James	1884 Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Green J 5th May	1877 . trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel <i>records</i>
Green John <i>Methodist</i> Chapel <i>records</i> .	1877 Grocer Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Green John Neyland .	1884 family grocer and tea dealer Blenheim House <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Griffiths Esther	June 11th 1941 Mother Mrs Neyland Killed by enemy action
Griffiths Esther	June 11th 1941 daughter Miss Neyland , Killed by enemy action
Griffith John	1884 grocer and ironmonger High St Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Griffiths John <i>Methodist</i> .	1861 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic
Griffiths John <i>Historical Sketches</i> .	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Griffiths Thomas Chapel <i>records</i> .	1877 blacksmith Neyland signed lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist
G William Thomas	shoemaker Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Halford William George	1884 station master New Milford station Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Hall Frederick Lloyd	1884 stationer High St postmaster Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>

Harries Elias	1859 & 1861 Pembroke Dock Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist
Harries James <i>Directory</i>	1884 builder and boot & shoe dealer Picton Place Neyland Kelly's
Harris J <i>records</i>	5th May 1877 Rev trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
Harris William	<i>Kelly's Directory</i> 1884 15 Neyland Terr. Neyland
Harris William <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>	1884 chief clerk marine Supt. office G W R 15 Neyland Terr.
Harris William	1884 chief clerk <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>
Hart Jane	1884 Mariners hotel Picton Terr. <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>
Hawgood William	1884 London Coffee house Picton Terr. <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>
[blind in one eye through accident in the Dockyard Pembroke Dock was a shipwright. In 1851 census lived in Pembroke Dock]	
Herbert Jacob David	1884 draper Compton House <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>
Hitchings Dora Fanny	1884 High St Neyland Kelly's Directory Miss fancy repository
Howell David Rev Church Neyland	1861 of Swansea Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist
Howell Thomas Cosheston	1860s shipwright at Neyland shipbuilding business Whalcwm had daughters and a niece who were authors

Howells David <i>Sketches</i>	November 1888 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist <i>Historical</i>
Hughes James <i>Calvinistic Methodist</i>	1861 of FrogHall Neyland Church Zion South Pembroke shire
Hughes John <i>Calvinistic Methodist Church</i>	1861 Leonardston Farm Neyland Zion South Pembroke shire
Hughes ?	1884 Mrs Church road Hazelbeach Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Hutchings James <i>Methodist Chapel records</i>	1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Jackson Thomas	Captain Steamship owner Neyland .
James James	1884 grocer Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
James Nathaniel	1884 farmer Little Honeyboro Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> .
James S Griffiths <i>Directory Neyland</i> .	1884 Registrar of Births & Deaths No3 Roose Sub district <i>Kelly's</i>
James Whetton <i>Neyland Kelly's Directory</i>	1884 manager South Wales First Class Family & Commercial Hotel
James William	1884 grocer & Baker Hazelbeach Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Jefferies Charles <i>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records</i> .	1877 Foreman of Engine Drivers Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records .
Jefferies Charles	1884 Supt. GWR High St Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>

Jenkins David <i>Methodist</i> Chapel <i>records</i> .	1877 draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Jenkins George	1884 farmer Waterston Neyland. Kelly's Directory
Jenkins William	1884 blacksmith Waterston Neyland Kelly's Directory
John William	1884 Capt. Bellevue house Hazelbeach
John William <i>Historical Sketches</i> .	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Johns Henry	1884 grocer Picton Place Neyland. Kelly's Directory
John James	1884 Rev High St Neyland Kelly's Directory
Johns John	1884 Foresters inn Neyland. Kelly's Directory
Jones Emily <i>Kelly's Directory</i>	1884 Mrs board and day school Melville house Hazelbeach Neyland
Jones Jane	1884 Mrs Waterston House Neyland. Kelly's Directory
Jones John Claudius Pembrokeshire	3 Feb 1863 born Neyland Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for
Jones John <i>Historical Sketches</i> .	1851 Honeyborough trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Jones Margaret <i>Directory</i>	1884 Mrs lodging house Great Eastern Terrace Neyland. Kelly's

Jones Morgan Humphrey	September 1872 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist <i>Historical Sketches</i> .
Jones ? Chapel <i>records</i> .	15th July 1878 Mr Chapel Steward Neyland Wesleyan Methodist
Jones ? <i>records</i> .	5th May 1877 Mr trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
Jones Owen <i>Historical Sketches</i> .	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Jones Sarah Jane Pembrokeshire?	12 Dec 1860 born Neyland Pembrokeshire <i>Mormon Records for</i>
Jones Theophilus <i>Methodist</i> .	1859` Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic
Jones William <i>Methodist</i> Chapel <i>records</i> .	1877 Pensioner Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Journeaux Edward <i>Sketches</i> .	deacon 1907 Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist <i>Historical</i>
Ladd ? Mr Wesleyan Methodists Trinity	architect Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel <i>records</i> . architect Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock .
Lecky Squire Thornton Stratford	1884 Capt. RN marine Supt. Neyland . <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Lewis David <i>Sketches</i>	August 1865 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist <i>Historical</i>
Lewis John R N	St Helena Neyland Hunts <i>Directory</i>

Llewellyn James Bowen	1884 Globe inn Neyland Kelly's Directory
Llewellyn John	1884 grocer & Baker Waterston Neyland Kelly's Directory
Llewellyn ? Calvinistic Methodist.	1861 Mr Waterston Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire
Lloyd William	1884 tailor High Street Neyland Kelly's Directory .
Lort Phillips E Methodist Chapel records.	21st May 1877 Foundation Stone 3pm on Neyland Wesleyan
Lowless James Methodist Chapel records.	1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Maidment E H Neyland	5th May 1877 Rev trustees Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.
Margetts Edith May	born 1879 Neyland Pembrokeshire Married to White, Thomas , Charles on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Merriman Joseph	1859 Neyland Church Zion Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society secretary South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist .
Mills Joshua Kelly's Directory	1884 ship yacht & boat builder New Milford ship yard Neyland .
Molland John Historical Sketches.	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Moore William .	1884 shoe maker Kelly's Directory Neyland
Morgan John	1859 goods Guard Great western Railway Neyland Church Zion

South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Morgan Thomas .	Rev High St Neyland 1884 South Pembrokeshire <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Morgan William	1884 Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> . Butcher Claverton House
Morgan William	1884 Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> . lodging ho Gt Eastern Err.
Mumford John <i>Historical Sketches.</i>	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Myers David	1884 Wellington tavern Hazelbeach Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Nicholas David	1884 grocer Lawrenny Terr. Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Owen Thomas <i>Directory Neyland 1851. Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>	1813 Mar 4 MA Llanstadwell Vicar - lived at Pembroke Hunts
Parry George	1851 Honeyborough Neyland Hunts <i>Directory</i>
Parry Gordon	died September 2004 Baron Parry of Neyland
Patrick ?	1884 Miss Great Eastern Terr. Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Patrick ? <i>Calvinistic Methodist.</i>	1861 Mr Church Lake Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire
Pearn Thomas <i>Methodist Chapel records</i>	Master Mariner Neyland signed the lease 1877 Neyland Wesleyan lived Picton Terr. Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i> 1884
Poulson John	1884 Milford House Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>

Poulson Thomas	1884 lodging house 4 Picton Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory
Powell W Methodist.	1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic
Raynes Henry	1884 Great Eastern terr Neyland Kelly's Directory
Rees George	1884 sec Conservative Club High St Neyland Kelly's Directory
Rees R	5th May 1877 trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel <i>records</i> .
Rees Richard Methodist Chapel <i>records</i> .	1877 Iron Tester Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Rees William Baptist Historical Sketches.	1851 solicitor Haverfordwest 1858 trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland
Reynolds David	1862 Baptist Historical Sketches . Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851
Rhodes John	1851 . Neyland Grocers and Sundries Hunts Directory Neyland
Richards Lettice	1851 Neyland Grocers and Sundries Hunts Directory
Robertson William	1851 Hazelbeach Mill Neyland Hunts Directory
Roch ?	1884 Mrs Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory
Roderick Sarah Ann	1884 Mrs Coburg Inn Neyland Kelly's Directory .
Rogers John	1851 . Neyland Beer retailers Hunts Directory
Rowland Thomas	1884 iron monger High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Rowland William	1884 ironmonger Picton Place Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Rumsey L H	1873 1911 Llanstadwell Neyland. Rev M A Vicar
Rumsey Lacy Rev MA	1884 Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Scourfield Owen H. P	1900 „ Sir Bart. Williamston, Neyland <i>Arch Camb</i> 1900
Scurlock Benjamin <i>Historical Sketches.</i>	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Scurlock Elizabeth <i>Directory</i>	1884 Mrs lodging house Great Eastern Terrace Neyland. <i>Kelly's</i>
Scurlock Joseph	1851 Shipwrights Arms Neyland <i>Hunts Directory</i> .
Scurlock Peter Roberts 1907.	1850 Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist <i>Historical Sketches</i> Rev R C
Sheldon William	1884 shoe maker Picton Place Neyland. <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Skone John	1884 tailor High St Neyland <i>Kelly's Directory</i>
Skyrme John B	1877 shipwright Meyrick St Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel <i>records.</i>
Skyrme ? <i>records</i>	5th May 1877 Mr trustee Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
Snoddy ? <i>Methodist.</i>	1861 Mr Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic

Stephens Elizabeth 1884 **Mrs** boot and shoe dealer Great Eastern Terrace **Neyland**
Kelly's Directory

Stephens George Edward 1884 chemist & druggist High Street & **Picton** Terr. *Kelly's Directory*
Neyland.

Symes Richard Fowler 1884 storekeeper for GWR Belle Vue House **Neyland** *Kelly's*
Directory .

Taylor ? 1861 **Mr Neyland Church** Zion South **Pembrokeshire** *Calvinistic*
Methodist.

Taylor Robert B T born abt 1861 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** Married to **White, Elizabeth**
Ann on 6 Mar 1884 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Edwin 1877 Auctioneer and Land Agent **Pembroke** signed the lease **Neyland**
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel *records.*

Thomas George 1877 Sailor **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist**
Chapel *records.*

Thomas .John 1851 Stone **Mason s** **Neyland** *Hunts Directory*

Thomas John 1851 Hazelbridge Grocers and Sundries *Hunts Directory* **Neyland.**

Thomas Thomas 1851 **Rev Baptist** Minister **Honeyborough** *Hunts Directory* **Neyland.**

Thomas William Henry born 22 Apr 1860 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 14 May
1862 aboard the **William Tapscott** Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to **Obray, Rosara**
on 3 Apr 1884 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thorne Anthony 1884 grocer High St **Neyland** *Kelly's Directory*

Trayler Arthur 1877 Draper **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Trayler Edwin 1877 Draper **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Trayler Jonas Nelson 1877 Courier **Pembroke** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Traylor A 5th May 1877 trustees **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*.

Trewent Francis 1884 Blenheim Place *Kelly's Directory*.

Vaillant Philip John 1851 Scoverston House **Neyland Hunts Directory**

Walsh Ellen 1884 Miss **Pembroke Castle Picton Place Neyland**. *Kelly's Directory*

Whetton James 1884 manager South Wales Family and Commercial Hotel **Neyland Kelly's Directory**

White Elizabeth Ann born 6 Mar 1865 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrival, Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to **Taylor, Robert B. T.** on 6 Mar 1884 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Joseph Parley born 21 Jan 1871 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** died 2 July 1957 Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Barrett, Isabelle** on 21 Dec 1893 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Myra Matilda born 26 Feb 1873 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** died 12 Oct 1941 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Neal, William Dalton** on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White Thomas Charles born 28 Mar 1875 **Neyland Pembrokeshire** died 1948 Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Margetts, Edith May** on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

William Daniel 1877 Grocer **Neyland** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records.*

Williams Daniel 1884 Grocer & **Baker** High St **Neyland**. *Kelly's Directory*

Williams George 1859 **Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Williams Margaret 1859 **Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Williams Moses 1861 **Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Williams ? 5th May 1877 **Mr** trustees **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records.*

Williams William 1884 grocer **Picton** Place **Neyland** *Kelly's Directory*

Woodcock James 1859 **Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Woodcock Mary Ann 1859 **Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Woodcock Thomas 1859 **Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.**

Names Llanstadwell Parish

[**Llanstadwell** includes names of people, pre approx 1800's, who lived in what is now **Neyland**]

Adams Anne 1670 spinster **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Allen Nicholas 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Allen Thomas 1670 **Llanstadwell** H 2 **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***.

Armstrong John Echlin DD 1871 Sep 28 **Llanstadwell** Vicar ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***.

Arnold John 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Baker Hugh 1535 6 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***.

Balymore Thomas 1393 **Llanstadwell** Vicar ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***.

Bateman David 1670 **Llanstadwell** H **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Bateman William 1670 **Llanstadwell** H **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Bowles Thomas 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** junior **Llanstadwell** H **Roose**

Bowles Thomas 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** Senior **Llanstadwell** H 2 **Roose**

Carew Ellenor 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Carre Marc 1634 Oct 26 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***.

Child John ***Hearth Tax*** 1670 .**Llanstadwell** H **Roose** Hundred

Collins Widow **Hearth Tax** . 1670 **Llanstadwell H Roose** Hundred

Cullan Francis 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

David Ellinor **Hearth Tax** 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred

David Morgan **Hearth Tax** 1670 **Llanstadwell H Roose** Hundred

Davies David Lewis BA 1911 Jul 1 Vicar **Llanstadwell** acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Davies Thomas 1714 Sep 23 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Davies William 10 March 1788 **Rosemarket** Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating **Rees Richard, Rosemarket, James Garret, Griffith Furlong, Lamphey** all ship carpenters in stealing timber from **Lord Milford** 's Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from **Llanstadwell** to **Burton** where prosecutor worked to make boats **Burton** Prosecutor **Fields John** Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Day Nicholas 1670 **Llanstadwell H2 Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

de Porta John 1324 --**Melyn John** held of **de Valence Aymer** with **de Porta John** and **Probelyn Alexander** one fee and a half at "Hambroth in the **Lord**-ship of **Haverford**" (**Honeyborough** in **Llanstadwell** ?) and in 1326 one stang of land at **Lamphey** of the **Bishop** ' **Old Pembrokeshire Families**

Edward John **Hearth Tax** . 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Evans William 1670 . **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Finn John 1670 **Llanstadwell H Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Follond John 1670 .**Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Furlong Hugh	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibbon Benjamin	1802 Jan 22 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Green Henry Sheppard	1866 Mar 23 MA Llanstadwell Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Griffith Francis	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith William	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gudrich William	<i>Hearth Tax</i> 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred
Harryes Llewelin	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hendy Anne	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell Mary	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell Rice	<i>Hearth Tax</i> 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred
Hughes Henry Philip William	1870 Apr 28 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Hughes Rice	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hurlow Dorothy	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hurlow William	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jacob David	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

John David	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Thomas	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jordan John MA	1776 Jun 15 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .
Jordan Richard	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Keney William	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Kenney Thomas	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lee Mary	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd Elizabeth	1670 Llanstadwell H 4 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Long William	1670 Llanstadwell H 2 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Longman John	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Love Honer	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Luntley John	1662 removed returned to his former trade of hatter
Llanstadwell	Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .
Mangrell Joan	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mangrell Walter	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Old Pembrokeshire Families- Melyn – Owen

— *Fenton* attributes one of the effigies in **Carew Church** to a **Melyn**, but it may be of a **Carew**.

In 1324 a **John Melyn** held of **Aymer de Valence**, with **John de Porta** and **Alexander Robelyn** , one fee and a half at Hambroth in the **Lord-ship of Haverford" Honeyborough** in the **Bishop."** In 1362 **John Melyn** held one fee at **Carew Churchton** and **Lanteg Lanteague** of **John de Carew** worth 100s. In 1447 **John**, son of **John Miln**, granted to **Sir Thomas Perrot** a burgage in **Rosemarket**. *Fenton* also mentions a **Roger Melyn**.

The family of miles of **Meline**, mentioned by Lewys **Dwnn**, does not appear to have any connection with these **Melyns**.

Millard Thomas 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moore Thomas 1670 **Llanstadwell** pauper **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moore William 1670 **Llanstadwell** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mordaunt William 1670 **Llanstadwell** H7 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nicholas Margaret born 24 Jul 1845 Hazelbeach **Llanstadwell Pembrokeshire** died 21 Oct 1915 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Davis, Phillip John** on 29 Jan 1878 at Salt Lake City
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Owen Evan 1670 **Llanstadwell** 13 Mar 1991. H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Thomas 1813 Mar 4 MA **Llanstadwell** Vicar - lived at **Pembroke Hunts**
Directory Neyland 1851.

Pobling John 1546 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Price Thomas 1665 Jan 31 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Prichard John 1623 May 14 **Llanstadwell** Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Probelyn Alexander 1324 --**Melyn John** 1324 held of **Aymer de Valence**, with **John de Porta** and **Alexander Probelyn** , one fee and a half at Hambroth in the **Lord-ship of Haverford"**

Honeyborough in **Llanstadwell** , and in 1326, one stang of land at **Lamphey** of the **Bishop**.'" *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

Rede Abraham	1565 Mar 9 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .
Robert Robert	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rumsey L H	1873 1911 Rev M A Vicar of Llanstadwell Neyland .
Rumsey Lacy Henry	1873 Sep 2 Vicar of Llanstadwell acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .
Saxon Christopher	1578 Llanstadwell & Newton Map
Seare Anne	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Seare John	1670 junior Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Seare John	1670 senior Llanstadwell H 2 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Smyth Maude	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Stevens Thomas	1554 Dec 31 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Tasker Henry	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundered <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tayler Anne	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tayler John	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Taylor Phillip	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Thomas David	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Ellinor	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas John	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Morice	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Thomas	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tombs Joseph	1851 Jan 1 BA Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Tucker Mary	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan John	1620 Nov 13 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> .
Vinn Henry	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Walter William	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Warlow Nicholas	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Warlow Thomas	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webb David	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webbe Richard	1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webbe William	1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wheeler George Valentine	1873 Mar 14 Llanstadwell Vicar <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>

Williams John

1709 Feb 2 **Llanstadwell** Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

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1690's **Charles Dolson** of **Llanstadwell** refused to take the oath of allegiance to the **King** - he was in good company - so did among others, **Essex Meyrick** of **Bush** and **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**.

1734-63 - **Thomas Bowen** gent., of **Jordanston** mortgaged his property for £2,350. He owned land in **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Crinow**, **Llanrheithan** and **Haverfordwest**.

1767 April 21 **St Thomas Jenkins** of **Llanstadwell**, a labourer, found guilty of stealing money was condemned to death but was pardoned by the **King** and transported to **America** for fourteen years.

William Rees of Middle Scoveston **Llanstadwell** married **Esther Scone** of **Hodgeston** - she was born 25th Dec. 1812 and died 6th Oct. 1884.

In 1841 it was stated that the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of **Llanstadwell** is £267.13s. unfortunately it does not give further details.

At the time **Lewis** wrote "in the vicinity are several good houses, of which there are within the parish, **Jordanston**, the property of the **Rev. Thomas Wilson; Hayston**, the residence of **R. Matthias**, esq.; and **Newton** a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate belonging to **Lewis Child**, esq.."

Fenton in 1810 describes **Newton** boasting of the most delightful views of the harbour, now the comfortable residence of **Lewis Child** esq.. retains nothing of any pristine dignity in the point of habitation, but possesses, what is of infinitely more importance than a few ruined arches to exercise the fancy of the antiquary, a soil of the first quality, which the present proprietor, as a judicious and discerning agriculturist knows how to appreciate, and cultivates with spirit and success

The **Child** family held estates at **Begelly** and **John Child** of **Begelly** was **Sheriff of the County of Pembroke** in 1724 he is believed to have married **Prudence Brown** of Bristol. The family also had strong links with the **Philipps** of **Picton Castle**.

Richard Matthias of **Hayston** was involved with the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Internal Improvement in the County of **Pembroke** and was a prize winner at the shows.

Hunts Directory 1851

included in the list of Nobility, Gentry and Clergy for **Pembroke** &c are:-

John Lewis RN.

St Helena

Neyland

Rev. Thomas Owen
(lived at **Pembroke**)

incumbent of **Llanstadwell**

George Parry,

Honeyborough

Rev. Thomas Thomas ,

Baptist Minister, Honeyborough

Philip John Vaillant, Scoverston House.

also listed are:-

Beer retailers:

George Child **Neyland**

John Rogers **Neyland**

Grocers and Sundries:

Thomas Evans **Neyland**

John Rhodes **Neyland**

Lettice Richards **Neyland**

John Thomas **Hazelbridge**

Inns and Public Houses:

Elizabeth ? Royal William **Neyland**

Joseph Scurlock Shipwrights Arms **Neyland**

William Robertson Millers Hazelbeach Mill

Stone masons:

John Thomas **Neyland**

.....

NB

In 1853 according to **Mason** the weather was just as unreliable as it is today:

"The Field Day in the summer of 1853 was announced to be a special one. The troops of the royal Dockyard Battalion, all volunteers from the **Pembroke Dock** Dockyard workforce, were to be conveyed across the water with every equipment for service. The day arrived with a beautiful fine morning, which induced thousands of spectators to cross over to **Neyland, Milford** and **Haverfordwest** also furnished their quota. Shortly after noon, a great number of boats loaded with soldiers, shot out from the Dockyard, crossed over to the north side of the **Haven** and landed on the beach between **Neyland** Point and **Church-lake**. The regiment formed up with field guns and marched with the splendid band to a field at the gale near great **Honeyborough**. It was a sight to remember. The battalion was drawn up in line in an oblong space reserved for the review ground, and an immense concourse of people surrounded, the ladies dressed in their lightest summer attire and straw hats being conspicuous among the gentlemen. The battalion went through various

evolutions splendidly, and at about 3.30pm, the field guns were being exercised and several rounds fired.

The first concussion of this firing produced a slight rain, and as the firing went on the sky assumed a black, threatening appearance, which suddenly broke out into a terrible thunderstorm. Vivid flashes of lightening flew in every direction and the rain descended in a devastating rush, which scattered the people to seek for shelter. This could not be found, there being only a few houses near at hand. Everybody seemed to be almost immediately saturated, and the ladies looked most pitiable in their wet flimsy garments. the review was cut short, and the battalion limbered up guns and marched off the field en route for their boats, to re-cross to the Dockyard, but when they reached the road, which had become a quagmire crowded with people going in the direction of the beach, the scene could only be likened to the final attack of the French at the battle of Waterloo. "They got mixed." It was impossible to keep anything like formation, and the word was passed to "Get to the boats the best way you can." The result was that about a third did not reach the boats, some went directly home and others found themselves in Haverfordwest."

The parents of **Sir William Thorne** ex-Lord Mayor of Cape Town (who for eminent service was one of those selected to receive **King Edward** the Seventh's Coronation honours) lie in the north west corner of the Churchyard. The headstone informs the onlooker that **Mrs. Thorne** was born **Celia George (Hook)** in 1806, and died at **Llanstadwell** in March 1879, and **John Thorne** died 14th September 1882, aged 81.

1884 Kelly's directory

Such was the population increase that by 1884 **Kelly's** directory lists the following:
Neyland –

Private Residents

Barnes, William Tonkin,	Great Eastern Terr.
Beal, Mrs	Neyland Terr.
Davies, Capt. Enoch,	High St
Edgeley, Joseph,	High St
Evans, Capt. Hugh,	Neyland Hill House
Ferrier, William,	High St.
Gaddarn, James	
Harris, William,	15 Neyland Terr.
Johns, Rev. James,	[Baptist] High St
Lecky, Capt. Squire Thornton Stratford RN,	Neyland House
Morgan, Rev. Thomas ,	[Presbyterian] High St
Patrick, Miss,	Great Eastern Terr.

Poulson, John, Milford House

Raynes, Henry, Great Eastern Terr. .

Trewent, Francis, Blenheim Place

Commercial

Aitken, William, Supt. engineer GWR Marine Dept. Neyland Cottage.

Allen, William, general draper, Manchester House

Beddow, Mary & Martha (Misses) grocers &c. Picton Terr.

Bendall Joseph. New Inn

Bennett, Wm. Bristol Temperance hotel

Betty, James, Butcher, Picton Place

Biddlecombe, Edward and George, drapers London House

Bowerman, William Woodsell, plasterer, High St

Coram & Company, agents to the Great western Railway & City of Cork Steam Packet Companies, steam ship owners, coal and general merchants. Steam towing offices, New Milford

Conservative Club (**George Rees** sec.) High

Crawford, Elizh. (Mrs), **Picton Castle** hotel

Davies, Martha (Mrs), shopkeeper, Picton Place

Edwards, William, tailor, Middle Street

Evans, Joshua, grocer, Picton Place

Evans, Morris, tailor, High Street

Eynon, Richard, Commercial Inn

Eynon, Robert, Lawrenny Castle

George, Ann, (Mrs) shopkeeper. Picton Place.

Great Western Railway Marine Supt's Office
(**Capt. Squire Thornton Stratford Lecky** RN marine Supt. Wm. **Harris** chief clerk)

Green, John, family grocer and tea dealer, Blenheim House & at Meyrick Street
Pembroke Dock.

Griffith, John,	grocer and ironmonger, High St.
Gwilliam, Thomas ,	shoemaker
Halford, William George,	station master, New Milford station.
Hall Frederick Lloyd ,	stationer High St.
Harries, George,	builder, High St.
Harries, James,	builder and boot & shoe dealer, Picton Place.
Harris, John,	Butcher, Picton Place
Harris, William,	chief clerk marine Supt's office GWR. 15 Neyland Terr.
Hart, Jane,	Mariner's hotel Picton Terr. .
Hawgood William ,	London Coffee house, Picton Terr.
[his brother Thomas (a master tailor) emigrated to USA in 1856 the family originally came from Dale but had lived in Lewis St, Pembroke Dock]	
Herbert, Jacob David,	draper, Compton House
Hitchings, Dora Fanny,	(Miss) fancy repository, High St.
James, James,	grocer
Jefferies, Charles,	Supt. GWR. High St.
Johns, Henry,	grocer, Picton Place
Johns, John,	Foresters inn
Jones, Margaret,	(Mrs) lodging house Great Eastern Terrace
Llewellyn, James Bowen ,	Globe inn
Lloyd , William,	tailor, High Street
Mills, Joshua,	ship, yacht & boat builder, mast and spar maker, New Milford ship
yard	
Morgan, Wm.	Butcher, Claverton House
Morgan, Wm.	lodging ho. Gt. Eastern Terr. .
Moore, William,	shoe maker
Nicholas, David,	grocer, Lawrenny Terr.
Pearn, Thos,	master mariner, Picton Terr

Phillips, Maria, (Mrs) cow keeper

Poulter, Thos, lodging ho. 4 Picton Terr.

Roderick, Sarah Ann (Mrs) Coburg inn

Rowland, Thomas , ironmonger, High St.

Rowland, Wm. ironmonger Picton Place.

Scurlock, Elizabeth, (Mrs) lodging house, Gt. Eastern Terrace.

Sheldon, Wm. shoe maker Picton Place

Skone, John, tailor, High Street.

South Wales First Class Family & Commercial Hotel. (**James Whetton** manager)

Stephens, Elizabeth (Mrs), boot/shoe dealer, Great Eastern Terrace.

Stephens, George Edward, chemist & druggist, High Street & Picton Terr.

Symes, Richard Fowler, storekeeper for GWR, Belle Vue House

Thorne, Anthony, grocer, High Street.

Walsh, Ellen, (Miss), Pembroke Castle, Picton Place

Whetton, James, manager South Wales Family and Commercial Hotel

Williams, Daniel, grocer & Baker, High St

Williams, William, grocer Picton Place.

Registrar of Births & Deaths - No3 **Roose** Sub-district - **James S Griffiths**

Llanstadwell 1884 Kelly's directory

Calver, Mrs. Llanstadwell House

Davies, Roch, Newton House

Davies, Thomas Henry JP Hayston Hall

Evans, Evan, Mill House Hazelbeach

Gibby, James, Foresters Cottage

Hughes, Mrs. Church road Hazelbeach

John, Capt. Wm.	Bellevue ho.	Hazelbeach
Jones, Mrs. Jane,	Waterston House	
Phillips, James,	Honeyborough House	
Roch, Mrs,	Hazelbeach.	
Rumsey, Rev. Lacy. MA [incumbent]		
Comber John,	beer retailer	Waterston
Edwards, William,	Ferry House inn,	Hazelbeach
Evans, John,	beer retailer,	Waterston
James, Nathaniel.	frmr.	Little Honeyboro,
James, Wm.	grocer & Baker,	Hazelbeach
Jenkins, George,	farmer,	Waterston
Jenkins William,	blacksmith,	Waterston
Jones, Emily	(Mrs) board/day school, Melville house,	Hazelbeach
Llewellyn, John,	grocer & Baker,	Waterston
Myers, David,	Wellington tavern,	Hazelbeach.

Old family names of **Llanstadwell** mentioned by **Mason** in 1905 include:

Scurlock,
John,
Richards,
James,
Gaddarn,
Roberts,
Pepperel,
Hugh,
Stephens,
George,
Miers,
Fields,
Dean,
Rees,
Nash,
Davies,
Deveraux,
Howells,
Childs,

**Machin,
West,
Young,
Bowen .**

Education.

1807 The Sunday school was discontinued through lack of funds. (Was this held in a little schoolroom by the **Church** as **Mason** suggests that there was such a building in use).

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* Parish of **Llanstadwell** (including **Neyland**)

The letter which I annex from the Vicar of this parish(one of the trustees) will explain how, in the respect of educational resources, it may be said to be magnas inter opes inops.

The payment by **Lord Milford** referred to in the ledger is mentioned in **C.C.R.P739**

Dear **Sir** **Pembroke**, January 20th 1847

Ever since my appointment to the Vicarage of **Llanstadwell** (1812) I have never heard anything of the payment of £5 per annum from the late **Lord Milford** towards the support of a school, except from the Report you allude to. If ever paid, it ceased being so long before my time.

Few parishes stand more in need of some regularly established school than this does, but unfortunately there is no opulence in the parish to set such a thing going, or to support it when established.

The late **Mr Mathias** of **Hayston**, by his will gave effects to be sold for the establishment of a district school for **Llanstadwell** and **Rosemarket**, which produced a very considerable sum, but with law expenses &c. dwindled down to £1278 19s 1d in the 3 ½ %, and is now in the control of the Accomptant General, producing about £44 11s 9d per annum, the interest of course , accumulating

Although the money is thus placed, there are considerable difficulties existing as to the establishment of it. The clerical trustees are the ministers of **Steynton** with the Clergy of the two parishes. One difficulty was some time that the Vicar of **Steynton** would not act, but that is now removed, as the present Vicar has consented to do so. But the main difficulty is the procuring a proper site (as the will says it shall be central), and then to obtain funds for building a proper schoolroom , with dwelling house attached. This difficulty arises from the trustees not having the power to lay out a shilling in purchasing or in building. There is an eligible spot belonging to me as Vicar, but I cannot alienate it except by sale. Thus we are at present situated: in the mean time the district is without the beneficial effects which would probably result from this munificent endowment.

I rather object to obtaining a system from a Master in Chancery, as it would reduce the funds still more, and therefore we must wait to see what may turn up.

I have in my hands a sum towards building, contributed by a benevolent individual. And make no doubt we should obtain means had we a proper site.

I have &c

Thos. Owen

Llanstadwell

I had some conversation in this parish with **Benjamin John** and **William Edwards**, teachers in Hephzibah Sunday school which I visited on the 10th of January. It was a bitterly cold day, and hardly any scholars present. They said that in the district between **Steynton**, **Rosemarket** and **Williamson** there were upward of 200 children to be educated of whom “not half – not above five of six in every score” were attending a day school. Agricultural labourers were getting 6s or 7s per week on their own finding, or 3s with food, if employment was secured to them all the year round. Dockyard labourers got 12 s. Many of these lived on the opposite side of the water to **Pater**. At morning and evening they may be seen ferrying over in large numbers. As to existing schools, there were “none worth mentioning”

Neyland Ferry School

The roof, walls and floor of this schoolroom were in a bad state of repair. There was only one window in it, and the door was left open to give light to those in the upper part. It opened to the east, and rendered the room very cold. A pan, with coal, between the window and the door served as a fireplace, but there was no chimney nor ventilation, unless the holes between the tiles of the roof may be called so.

One Masters desk, one table, one chair and five benches comprised all the whole of the school furniture. The master, a stout healthy man kept his scholars in good order, and was highly spoken of in the neighbourhood, 30s a year are paid for the miserable school room – 15s by the master and 15s by the **Wesleyans** to keep a Sunday school and hold religious meetings in it. The scholars were mechanics' and labourer's children. 14 of them read a part of the first chapter of **St John's** Gospel, several with ease, and answered questions from it correctly.

January 18th 1847

Wm **Morris** Assistant

Waterston School

The roof and floor of the schoolroom were in bad repair. The master appeared to be a good tempered man and his scholars, who were farmers and labourers children, conducted themselves with great propriety during my stay in the school. The furniture consisted only of tables and six benches. The second chapter of **St John's** Gospel was read tolerably well. They could answer no questions from it. Did not know the name of the capital of Great Britain – Waterston is in parish of **Llanstadwell** in the county of **Pembroke**.

The scholars performed operations in the simple rules of arithmetic correctly, but failed to do a sum in Compound Subtraction 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant

1853 The government offered a "capitation" grant for each pupil as well as assistance for buildings and advantage was taken of this.

1870 - Education Act prescribed that where voluntary efforts had failed to provide an efficient school a School Board should be elected to supply the need.

1870 December - **Llanstadwell** ratepayers applied for a School board - The meeting started at the British Schoolroom **Pembroke Dock** but it was so cold they transferred the meeting to the National Schoolroom and the school was started.

By 1884 **Kelly's** Directory lists a Board School for 200 boys, average attendance 130; **William George Aswell**, master. 120 girls, average attendance, 90; **Miss Bessie M. Davies**, mistress and 120 infants, average attendance 112; **Mrs. Mary Ann Bishop**, mistress. The Infant's school was being enlarged.

Employment.

L. **Morris** surveyed the **Milford Haven** in 1748, of this area he wrote:

"This is the place where Sugars from Ireland are discharged and pay the English duty at **Pembroke**; and here Woollen Yarn from Ireland is imported; **Milford Haven** being one of the open Ports allowed by Act of Parliament. At this place there is also a Salt Refinery, which supplies the whole County." He suggested some improvements "Here might be made a Dock, a Mile and a Quarter in Length; and vessels might lie at the Dock head in Four Six or Eight Fathom Water." [This was one hundred years before Brunel had the same idea].

There was therefore some industrialisation taking place. The site of the salt refinery is believed to have been at Barnlake and there is a suggestion that there was a wharf there too.

An *Act of Parliament 32 George II chap. 30* passed in 1757 authorised the purchase of land for the **Haven** defences and a committee composed of the magistrates of **Pembrokeshire** and other influential gentlemen of whom **Lord Milford** of **Picton Castle** was considered the principal was empowered to select sites and carry out the necessary work. Three sites were selected and purchased:- **Paterchurch** 65 acres 3 roods 1 pole; west Llanion Point (now known as **Hobbs Point**) 34 acres 2 rood 25 poles; **Neyland**, **Limpet Hill** 23 acres 35 poles for which £2,713 17s was paid. Work was commenced but the declaration of peace on 10th February 1763 caused the work to be abandoned in a half complete state. **Lewis** in 1843 records that it was once contemplated to build a Dockyard where later the Railway terminus was built and certainly two ships were constructed there. In 1780 a frigate was built for the Government, called "**Milford**" and in 1784 the "**Triumph**" a 74 gun ship was also built, by contract. The yard was managed by a family named **Scurlock**. From the 1800s onwards, there was still a small amount of shipbuilding being undertaken mostly vessels under 100 tons. Seven ships were built in the 1820s but the total tonnage was only 297 tons and in the 1830s ten ships were built of a total tonnage of 993 tons, after that period only two or three were built every ten years.

The area must have been very different then as the majority of the houses seemed to follow the shoreline.

A very good Inn stood on the Point, and some good houses occupied the sheltered terrace, running from the Point to the edge of the wood northwards. This area and the houses were later taken over by the Great Western Railway Company. There were two roads from the point one northwards as indicated following the route of what is now High St, and the other following the shore to the west. There were several cottages scattered on the margin of the two roads especially on the west road leading to **Milford** via **Llanstadwell** and Hazelbeach. The North road passed through the "Gale" (a couple of houses) to **Haverfordwest** via the large village of **Great Honeyborough**, which contained a good many cottages a couple of farmhouses and "**Honeyborough House**."

There would have been a good number travelling over each day to the Dockyard at **Paterchurch** as in 1847 agricultural Labourers working in **Llanstadwell** were paid 6s or 7s per week on their own finding (supplying their own food) or 3s with food. Just over the water at the dockyard Labourers received 12s per week and tradesmen considerably more.

With the advent of the railway all changed.

The South Wales Railway had originally intended to run the railway line to **Fishguard** but because of increased costs and the potato famine in Ireland the management turned its attention to a nearer alternative access to tidewater. Originally *the Act of Parliament of 1845* had stipulated a branch from **Whitland** to **Pembroke** and the Royal Dockyard but because of legal problems over obtaining land from local landowners this had not been progressed with, also as by 2 January 1854 they were already at **Haverfordwest** it would be considerably cheaper to head for the nearest convenient location on the North side of the **Haven**. Brunel opted for **Neyland** and the extension of nine miles from **Haverfordwest** to **Neyland** was opened as a broad gauge, single-line branch on 15 April 1856. Pontoons used to build the Saltash bridge were floated round to form a floating landing stage to load and unload the Irish Packets which continued to use the port till the opening of **Fishguard** in 1906. During the season immense quantities of mackerel were brought here by steamer from the Irish coast, and forwarded by rail to the London and other Markets. The South Wales Hotel was built immediately adjacent to the new terminus of what became the Great Western railway and was situated on rising ground overlooking **Milford Haven**; with ornamental grounds between the hotel and the station. Large numbers of houses were built to accommodate the increase in population. Steamers left **Neyland** for **Waterford** every day after the arrival of the passenger train from Paddington due to arrive at 1.50am and also left on Mondays after the arrival of the train due at 6.50 am. Steamers also left **Neyland** for Passage and **Cork** every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 pm.

The Ferries to **Pembroke Dock** ran every quarter of an hour through the day, fare - single 2p - return 3p.

For a time the Great Eastern was moored here but comparatively little Atlantic Shipping would call due to lack of deep water frontage.

Neyland continued as a Railway terminus and Locomotive Depot until 15th **June** 1964.

Miscellaneous Jottings

Scoveston Fort is a polygonal ditched and ramparted fort, 212m north-south by 215m, having diminutive bastions at its Angles. The entrance faces south-east. It is depicted in outline with the legend 'Fort (in progress)' on the Ordnance Survey County series map in 1868

Fort Scoveston

This fort was originally intended to be the central work of the Northern line defences of **Milford Haven**, consisting of six works covering the northern land approach. Scoveston was to cover likely approaches to **Neyland** and **Milford Haven**. It was commenced in 1861. In 1880 it was described as an excellent work, in good order, only requiring minor modification of parapets for the reception of the standing portion of the armament but there is no evidence that guns were ever mounted. A hexagonal work with sides 130 yards in length, it is surrounded by a dry ditch 36 feet wide at the bottom with an escarp of masonry 22 feet high. The counterscarp is cut from natural rock. It is flanked with one double and four single caponiers on two storeys with access over a rolling bridge and tunnel through the gorge. The work is enclosed by a rampart with chemin des rondes, covered way and glacis. It was planned to mount 32 guns on the ramparts and had accommodation for 128 men in bomb proof barrack rooms, together with a main magazine and stores. The rear faces are protected from reverse fire by a parados and a traverse thrown across the interior parade. One source states that it was never armed and no armament is shown on the 1886 RA and RE Works

Committee armament return. For most of its life it served as barrack accommodation or stood empty under a caretaker. During WWI the fort became the main camp for troops manning extensive trenches and fieldworks between Weare point and Port Lion. A large number of hutments were constructed within and outside the fort to serve a training and transit camp. It was abandoned after WWI and was sold to the local farmer in October 1932 for £1,400. During WWII it saw active service once more as an AA gun battery was fitted and was used by the locals as an unofficial air raid shelter. It was used to store large quantities of ammunition during the build up to the Normandy landings. After WWII it was abandoned once more and is now empty, derelict and much overgrown. The caponiers are intact and relatively dry. Their intended armament appears to have been machine guns. The terreplein is devoid of gun emplacements but the expense magazines were constructed. The main magazine survives and shows signs of having been fitted with racking for ammunition.

Victorian Forts

Station House Neyland

Well-designed mid C19 house built c1857 on the site of the Stag Inn, as a residence for Station Masters and used as such until the closure of the railway in 1964, now a private residence. Source: *Cadw list description 2004. 2004.03.01/RCAHMW/SLE*

Shipyard Neyland

OS 2nd edition 25in mapping shows an enclosure containing three small buildings and a saw-pit. Modern aerial photography shows a hauling out slip and boat storage yard adjacent to an area of improved or cleared foreshore. *RCAHMW*

Neyland Embarkation Hards

Two embarkation hards, **Neyland west Hard** and **Neyland East Hard**, designed for loading two Landing Ship Tanks (LST) at a time for D-Day + 1 during the Second World War. The hards consisted of concrete roadways leading to a rectangular hard-standing above the high tide Mark. Below on the foreshore was a rectangular hard made of inter-locking concrete blocks called 'biscuits'. WN1 is still used by **Neyland Yacht Club**.

American War of Independence redan, now a scheduled ancient monument -An *Act of Parliament 32 George II chap. 30* passed in 1757 authorised the purchase of land for the **Haven** defences – land was purchased and work started but never completed as the threat passed.

The Ice Factory, **Neyland** was built in 1908 as part of a fish Market. By the 1920s the fishing industry in **Neyland** had gone into decline, and the factory was sold c1935.

Llanstinan

Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1839

Llanstinan, a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from **Fishguard**; containing 170 inhabitants. Its name appears to be derived by contraction from that of the saint (Justinian) to whom the **Church** is dedicated. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**, and is bounded on the north by the latter place, from which it is separated by the western Cleddy river, whose source is in the vicinity; the parish of **Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove** lies on the south, that of **Llanynchaer** on the east, and that of **Jordanston** on the west. It comprises a large portion of arable and pasture land, for the most part inclosed, and producing rich crops of wheat, barley, oats, and grass; all kinds of wood, also, grow in great luxuriance. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the adjacent country, which abounds with interesting features. The ancient mansion of the family of **Symmons**, after being suffered to remain in a neglected state for some time, has been modernised or rebuilt; and there are several other good houses, adding considerably to the general effect of the scenery, which is also much enlivened by the course of the Cleddy river, running with many beautiful windings towards **Milford Haven** in another part of the county.

Slate-quarry

is worked, giving employment to two or three hands.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income £100; patron, Col. **Owen**. The **Church** is not distinguished by any interesting architectural details. There is a place of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**, in which a Sunday school is also held.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Llanstinan, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on the west Cleddan river, 2 miles S of **Fishguard**, and 11½ NW of **Clarbeston** road railway station. Post town, **Fishguard**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1,579. Real property, £1,332. Pop., 174. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. **Llanstinan** House belonged to the **Symmons**, passed to the **Owens**, and was recently restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £100. Patron, Col. **Owen**. The **Church** is dedicated to St. Justinian, and was restored in 1869.

RCAM - Church St Justinian.

Ancient celtic **Church** within a circular churchyard - restored 1800's.

A **Church** consisting of nave 30ft by 15ft, chancel 27ft by 12 ft, south transept 9ft by 12ft, south door and single Bell cote at the west end. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, as is that of the south transept. The chancel communicates with the transept by a vaulted passage 12ft long and 6ft wide. The transept also is vaulted. The font basin is 21 ½ in square, 19 in internal diameter and 6in deep, it has a circular base; it has been repaired with cement. It may date from the Norman period, but appears to have been altered.- visited 21st June 1915.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J T Evans 1905*

Llanstinam (S. Justinian). — An interesting **Elizabethan** Chalice, bearing the Hall Mark of 1596 with maker's Mark Afi linked. There is a cup by the same maker preserved at Corpus Christi **College**, Cambridge.. The **Llanstinan** Chalice is an example, though not a good one, of the shape of vessel which succeeded the usual **Elizabethan** design. The bowl which is quite plain, is V-shaped and rests on a baluster stem. The measurements of the **Llanstinan** chalice are as follows: height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 3in., of foot, 2 in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. There is no Paten cover but the chalice is in good condition.

A Chalice and two Patens of electro-plate, presented by the **Rev. Henry Miles**.

There is also a pewter Bowl similar in shape to that belonging to **Llanwnda**, and carrying the same maker's Mark, diam., 8 in.. These bowls may have been in which the priests used to wash their hands just before the Prayer of Consecration, a custom practised long after the Reformation.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by *Mike Salter 1994*.

The narrow chancel and south transept with a squint are covered with pointed tunnel vaults. Probably the walls are 13c, the chancel arch being a plain pointed opening, but the few narrow windows are all of later date. The font is Norman.

From **Mrs Eastham's** brief history of the **Church**:

This little **Church** has the only known pre-conquest foundation dedicated to **St Stinian** or **Justinian**, believed to have been the friend and spiritual companion of our patron **St David** in the sixth century. Built within a Llan of earlier date it consists of a nave and Chancel with an enlarged squint linking the south transept to the chancel, a feature believed to have been associated in **Pembrokeshire** with hermitic use. It is constructed mainly of Preseli stone with some local slate and a change in the masonry from the lower to upper courses of the walls indicates where the original **Church** was rebuilt in the Middle ages. A Gothic window at the east end of the sanctuary was replaced in the 18c by a square stained glass one, in domestic style, when the other windows in the **Church**, two in the chancel, two in the nave, and one in the south transept were installed. These too are all domestic in style and of three separate designs. At the same time a staircase from behind the pulpit to an upper level above the nave appears to have been ripped out. A change in the structure which was probable associated with alterations in the level of the roof. There is a nice early font and of the two memorials inside the **Church**, one is dedicated to the **Rev. Henry Miles**, a very long serving vicar and his wife and the other to little **Fanny Owen** who died at two months old in 1835. There are long-eared bats in the rafters and a variety of fern species find foothold in the ancient walls. Isolated today, the churchyard was once the centre of the village of Scleddau, which appears beside it on **George Owen's** map of 1603. Outlines may be seen in the field of the houses and cottages and there are Rambler roses in the hedgerows. The remains of the old school lay inside the ancient enclosure, beside it and away from the memorials to local families, a pair of rough-hewn bluestones, one inscribed T. O. record two local suicides of the 19th century.

2006 **Llanstinan Church**, North **Pembrokeshire** close to the A40, this little **Church** is tucked away across the fields and almost lost from view in its overgrown, circular(Celtic)churchyard. It is only very occasionally used for services and cobwebs festooned the pews and a piece of the ceiling had fallen down.

2014 For Sale

£25000**St Justinians Church, Llanstinan** comprises a Grade II Listed Medieval **Church** situated in an isolated rural environment approximately 1 mile from the village of Scleddau and some 3 miles from **Fishguard**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This **Church** was appropriated by **Bishop David Martin** on 22 Feb., 1302, to **Martin Robert** de Trefdn, the precentor's vicar, to be annexed to the subchanterhip of **St Davids Cathedral** in perpetuity, but reserving to the **Bishop** and his successors the right to present a curate to the **Church**, and also a suitable provision for such curate out of the tithes of Llanstynan. — (*Stat. Menev.*)

The sub-chantors of **St Davids Cathedral** were the rectors of **Llanstinan**. — (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £5 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being Ins. 8d.

— (*Taxatio.*)

No valuation of this benefice is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, which, however, states that the **College** of **St. Mary** near the cathedral of **St Davids** received from the **Church** of **Llanstinan** £4 13s. 4d. per annum.

Under the heading 'Not in charge':— **Llanstinan Cur. (St. Justinian)**. Subchanter of **St Davids** Patr. £4 certified value. — (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Under the ***District Church Tithes Act of 1865***, this benefice was, by an instrument dated 20 Dec., 1866, made into a rectory.

Education

Acc/to **Mrs Eastham's** brief history of the **Church** --The remains of the old school lay inside the ancient enclosure.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, wage rates unknown. There is no resident Clergyman.

Village School 1847

On the 21st of January I visited the above school. It was held in a substantial schoolroom built in the corner of the churchyard. The schoolmaster informed me that a grant was made to the building of it by the National Society. It was not furnished on the National plan. The only furniture there was a long table and two small benches. This table when I entered was covered with earthen pots belonging to the master, who also uses the building as a dwelling house. In one corner of the room was a wretched bed supported by two small benches. There was a small fireplace in the room. The children were not present. The master some years ago had been master of one of **Mrs Bevans** Charity Schools, but had left that situation with the expectancy of getting the endowed school at Llanfynydd **Carmarthenshire**, of which he is a native. **David Lewis** Assistant.

Names Connected with Llanstinan

Clergy CCED

Owens, Griffinus	1670	Curate	
not given, not given	1688	not given	
Price, Willimus	1692	Vicar	
Thomas , David	1714	Curate	
Price, David	1715	Curate	
Price, David	1717	Curate	
Price, David	1720	Curate	
Bowen , James	1747	Curate	
Bowen , James	1747	Stipendiary Curate	
Pugh , James	1759	Curate	
Pugh, James	1759	Curate	
Davies , John	1768	Curate	
Pugh , James	1768	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Davies , John	1768	Curate	
Williams , William	1773	Curate	
Davies , John	1773	Vac (resignation)	Curate
Williams , William	1773	Curate	
Williams , John	1787	Curate	

Williams , William	1787	Vac (natural death) Curate
Williams , John	1787	Curate
Rees , Francis	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , Francis	1795	Curate
Evans , David	1802	Curate
Williams , John	1802	Vac (natural death) Curate
Evans , David	1802	Curate
Evans , David	1804	Curate
Harries , William	1823	Curate
Harries , William	1823	Curate
Evans , David	1823	Vac (natural death) Curate
.....		

Symmons John of **Llanstinan** 1713 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Knox William of **Slebech** -bought **Slebech** from **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan** who had married the heiress of the **Barlows** – 1786 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Campbell	John	1741	Stackpool	seat contested by John Symmons of
Llanstinan			Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire	

ap Evan	William	1670	Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
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Beddoe **David** 1801, Feb 12 of **Narberth**, **Miller, William Hitchings** of **Minwear** Mill, **Miller, William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **David Beddoe** of the town of **Narberth**, **Miller**, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner Surrender and Assignment of **Minwere** Mill
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Boston	Benjamin	1802, Oct 7	Agreement between William Knox , esq., of Llanstinan , and Benjamin Boston of Rhosit , gent, relating to a Lease for 21 years of lands at Little Molleston	<i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
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Cole	Richard	1801, May 4	of Minwear , carpenter William Knox of Llanstinan , esq., Richard Cole of the parish of Minwear , carpenter Lease of a cottage and lands called Nash Bottoms East, parish of Minwear	<i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
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David Charity	1670	Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
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David Evan	1670	Miller Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
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Davies John 1795 Dec 1 of **Narberth** Leases for of a messuage and lands
William Knox of **Llanstinan** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Davies Joseph 1801 Jan 23 of **Minwere** **Joseph Davies** of the parish of **Minwere**
farmer **William Knox** of **Llanstinan** esq. Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands and
Widdow **Davies's** land in **Minwere** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Davies Widdow 1801 Jan 23 **Joseph Davies** of the parish of **Minwere**
farmer, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan** esq. Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands and Widdow
Davies's land in **Minwere** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Edwardess William 1774, Nov 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**,
gent, **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart, and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William**
Edwardess of **Johnstone**, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**,
clerk Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of
Lampeter Velfrey, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called
Berllan in the parish of **St Clears**, co **Carmarthen** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evan Jennett 1670 widow **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan John 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Lewis 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Owen 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Samuel 1795, May 25-26 **Charles Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**,
gent, and **Mary**, his wife, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Samuel Evans** of the town of
Narberth, gent Lease and Release of three messuages called the **Lamb** and Flag in the town of
Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Foley Bridget 1776, Jan 29 **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **James Lewis** of
Gellyduwill, co **Carmarthen**, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq. and **Ann Symmons** wife of
John Symmons late **Ann Trevannion**, widow. Transfer of the Mortgage of Properties *Slebech*
Estate and Family Record

Foley John 1774, September 28 **Josh Herbert Foley** of **Ridgeway**, esq., eldest
son and heir of **John Foley** of the same, esq., deceased, **James Lewis** of **Gellydewill**, co
Carmarthen, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq. Lease of the messuage and lands called
High Touch otherwise Tough or Toch, parish of **Slebech**, in trust for **John Symmons** *Slebech*
Estate and Family Record

Foley John Harbert 1774, September 28 Lease by **John Harbert Foley** of **Ridgeway**,
esq., to **James Lewis** of **Gelly Dowhill**, co **Carmarthen**, esq., in trust of **John Symmons** of
Llanstinan, esq., of land in the parish of **Slebech**, where the limekiln stood *Slebech Estate*
and Family Record

Harries George 1766 of **Tresissyllt** died in 1766 he had married a daughter of the
Symmons family of **Llanstinan**

Hugh John 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Llewelin 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Jennett 1670 widow **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Knox Thomas 1797 Colonel of **Llanstinan** commanded his father's regiment of **Fencibles** who retreated from the **French Landing at Fishguard**. Ordered to resign his Commission by **Lord Milford** in the name of the **King**

Knox Letitia 1785 daughter of **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**

Knox William Parsons 1786 of **Llanstinan Hayscastle Ford** Acc to *Pembrokeshire*

Knox William esq. of **Llanstinan** had purchased in 1783 **Slebech** the **Slebech** estate from **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan** who had married the heiress of the **Barlows** and thus inherited the **Slebech** estate acc to the *Beauties of England and Wales 1815 and Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis DashWood Bt WWHR 1929 PP232*

Knox William 1797 of **Llanstinan** left **Pembrokeshire** over the perceived insult to his son Col **Thomas** , **Knox** He also had a daughter **Letitia** Sold estate to **N Philipps**

Lewis Elizabeth 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis James 1776, Jan 29 **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **James Lewis** of Gellyduwill, co **Carmarthen**, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq. and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow .Transfer of the Mortgage of Properties
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Lewis Jennet 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Miles Henry the Church **Rev vicar Llanstinan Church** acc to **Mrs Easthams** brief history of

Morgan John 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris Thomas 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen/ Wogan Dorothy **Mary spouse** 1686? **Newmoat – Trecwn Llanstinan** dau & heiress **John & - Hugh Wogan**

Owen ? Llanstinan Col eldest son of **Sir John Owen** Bart **Lord** lieutenant of the county
A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis

Owen David 24 May 1827 **Llanstinan** Labourer Offence Attempted murder of **Owen Margaret** with a razor, **Llanstinan** Prosecutor **Morgan Mary** & **Owen Margaret** Before the **Pembrokeshire** Courts

Owen Fanny history of the Church 1835 died age 2 months **Llanstinan** *Mrs Easthams brief*

Owen Griffith 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1834 **Sir** Bart lessee of the tithes **Llanstinan** Acc to A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 S **Lewis**

Rees Thomas 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Still Lloyd 1870 **Llanstinan** Major RA member *Arch Camb* 1870

Thomas John 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Rees 1670 **Llanstinan** P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William David 1670 **Llanstinan** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Maurice 1670 gent of **Llanstinan** · **Llanstinan** H4 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan William 25 July 1704 of **Llanstinan** lease of the tithes **Llanwnda** **Pembrokeshire** *Parsons*

Mining Llanstinian - Manganese & Slate

Fishguard Manganese Mine .. Reported locally to be those workings on south side of Esgyrn Bottom (at SM 96913426), 500 yards north east of Pantywrach, where a level approx. 10 ft wide by 7 ft high is driven south with a small spoil heap on the hillside below; although the level has all the appearance of a slate trial and the spoil heap is composed of poor slates and shale with no trace of manganese ores. At work from 1889 for a short, unspecified, period. Underground features yet to be investigated fully; some minor plant (tram wagons) believed to survive.

1839 -A slate-quarry is worked, giving employment to two or three hands.

Sites of Interest

RCAM. Castell -

This is a circular enclosure about 500 yds south of the parish **Church**. The only portion of the surrounding bank which still remains has a height of 6 feet, with a drop of 10 feet to a ditch now about 4 feet deep. The entire work is hidden by dense undergrowth, and the rampart to the north and west has disappeared. Apparently the entrance was to the east. The enclosure had a diameter of about 220 feet. The field on which it stands is known as Parc y **Castell**. visited 22 **June** 1915.

Y Gaer Penbicas -

About 300 yards west of Penbicas house and standing on a field still known as Y Gaer are the slight remains of an earthwork. The south eastern part of the bank has been levelled, but the remaining portion for a length of 270 feet is fairly intact. The bank rises to a height of 5 feet and falls 11 feet to an external ditch which is hardly perceptible. The site is almost hidden by gorse - visited 18 June 1915.

Llanstinan Bridge

Said to date from 1602. North facing collapsed (March 1988). Extremely rare example of ancient bridge building technology. *RCAHMW*

Llantood Llantydy (Llan-Iltyd)

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Llantood,

Llantydy (Llan-Iltyd), a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Cardigan**; contains 300 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Iltyd**, an eminent teacher of **Christianity**, who died about the close of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, near the separation of the two great roads leading respectively from **Cardigan** to **Fishguard** and **Haverfordwest**; and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is inclosed. The surrounding scenery, though not marked by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the views over the adjacent country are agreeably diversified. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with that of **Monington**, or Eglwys Wythwr, to the discharged vicarage of **St. Dogmael's**: the tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to the impropriator, and £32 to the vicar. The **Church** is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. **John Jones**, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings towards the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial aid, which until some years back was annually distributed according to the will of the testator.

1895 Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire

At the crossways farther on we are a matter of 500 feet above the sea, with **Monington** village on our left, and the **Church** and ruined **Castle** of **Llantood** away to the right.

The **Church** closed to services in 2012 owing to the dangerous condition of the Bell-cote gable end.

The Monasticm Order in South Wales 1066-1348 - F. G. Cowley.

St Dogmael's priory was founded by **Robert Fitz Martin** 1113>1115 it became an abbey in 1120. **Pill Priory** founded by **Adam de Roche** around c1200 and **Caldy** founded by Geva mother of **Robert Fitz Martin** founded between 1113 and 1115 were attached to **St Dogmael's**

St Dogmael's had 720 acres in 1291 but there are no figures for **Caldy** or **Pille**

The assessed value given for **Pille** in 1291 was £24 4 11d but no figures for **St Dogmael's** and **Caldy**

In 1291 **Llantood** belonging to **St Dogmael's** - value £4 0 0d

Since the dissolution of that house, it has been in the patronage of the crown.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Under the name 'Ecclesia de Langetot,' this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £4 for tenths to the **King**. —(*Taxatio*.)

Lantsyd:— Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti abbatis [de **St. Dogmaele**] unde **Thomas Lloid** est vicarius et valet per annum 46s. 8d. Inde decima 4s. 8d. —(*Valor. Eccl.*)

The vicarage of **Llantoed** appears to have been united to the benefices of **Monington** and **St. Dogmaels** as far back as 1624; at all events the three vicarages have been held down to the present date by the same incumbent

On 10 April, 1883, a faculty was issued for the restoration of **Llantoed Church**.

Grant

LANTOOD, **St. Illtyd** (1876-1885) **Pembrokeshire** Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved Professionals **Davies, David**: d. 1926 of Penrhiwllan(Architect)

RCAM – The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Illtyd**.

This **Church** was entirely rebuilt in 1884, though doubtless on the old foundations. It now consists of nave, chancel, north porch and single Bell cote above the western gable. The font – an almost square basin 20in by 19in externally and 14 ½ internally external depth 18in with slight chamfered and curved angles, slopes off to a modern pillar and base. Erect against the west wall of the nave is a carved sepulchral slab bearing an incised cross, the arms of which are enclosed within a design of fleur de lys. It is of 14th century date. In its design, execution and excellent preservation, it stands out favourably amongst the mortuary monuments of the county. In the porch have been preserved two corbels bearing male masks, probably of the same period as the slab; also a plain stoup –visited 30th July 1914.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J T Evans 1905*

Llantoed '— The **Elizabethan** Chalice belonging to this parish is in excellent preservation. The only Mark found is the maker's, . The Paten cover has been lost. In every respect the ornamentation and shape corresponds with the **Amroth** cup. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " POCVLVM - ECLESIE + DE + LLANTOT 1574 ". Height, 6 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; weight, 8 oz. 8 dwts.

Two Patens and a small Tankard Flagon of plated metal.

A brass Alms-dish,

A pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., and marked RP ; lion rampant ; harp.

On the iron chest kept in the vestry is inscribed "Llantwd Parish 1830.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Glanrhyd CM Chapel, Llantwyd Built c1807, rebuilt 1870; Still open 2000

Names Connected with Llantoed (St Dogmells)

Clergy CCED-with St Dogmael's and Mornington

Proband , Edward	1623	Vicar
Edwards, Franciscus	1671	Curate
Evans, Johes	1687	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Curate
Evans, David	1714	Curate
Evans, David	1717	Curate
Evans, David	1720	Curate
Lloyd , David	1728	Vicar
Hodge, Isaacus	1730	Curate
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar

Gwynne, Morgan	1747	(Resignation) Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1769	Curate
Jones , William	1770	Curate
Jones , William	1775	Vicar
Gwynne , Morgan	1776	Vac (resignation)Vicar
Jones , William	1776	Vicar
Jones , William	1804	Vicar
Richardson , P.D.	1820	Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Curate
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar
Jones , William	1826	Vac (natural death) Vicar

Hearth Tax 1670 Lantood Parish

Owen Phillipp	Lantood	h1
Walter Eynon	Lantood	h1
Hugh Rice	Lantood	h2
Griffith John	Lantood	h1
Owen Philip	Lantood	h1
Mathias Rees	Lantood	h1
David Robert	Lantood	h1
Thomas John	Lantood	h2
James David	Lantood	h1
Sambroke John	Lantood	h1
Thomas Rice	Lantood	h1
Ford Richard	Lantood	h3
Thomas William	Lantood	h1
Lewis George	Lantood	h2
John Morgan	Lantood	h2
John Eynon	Lantood	h1
Martin James	Lantood	h1

Lewhelin Evan John	Lantood	h1
Devonalt William	Lantood	h1
Morice George	Lantood	p
Rees John	Lantood	p
Thomas Rees	Lantood	p
David Thomas	Lantood	p
John Thomas	Lantood	p
Phillipps Evan John	Lantood	p
Griffith Rees	Lantood	p
Devonalt William	Lantood	p
Harry Rees	Lantood	p
Luce Evan	Lantood	p
William George	Lantood	p

.....

Lloyd John 9 January 1817 **Llantood** Servant Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship **Elizabeth** and **Mary** , Indicted with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 34, Others implicated, but not indicted **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Davies, Thomas** , Capt Gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Richards Mary 19 December 1814 **Eglwysrwrw** Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an inn on **Cardigan Fair** day, Indicted with her Husband, **Cardigan Cardigan** Prosecutor **Jenkins Rachel**, **Llantood** spinster Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/-, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts,*

Education

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no residential Clergy, Landed proprietor or school in the Parish which is an agricultural one. Labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 6d a day with food. They cannot for the most part read and write and the number of children who could benefit from schooling could not be estimated by our informant the **Rev Henry Vincent** of **St Dogmaels**

1876 A temporary Board School was held at **Llantood** from 12th May 1876. A permanent school building was built in 1879 .The school closed on 18th July 1986. It has since been converted into a private house.

Sites of Interest

RCAM

Castell Felin Ganol

This earthwork is situated on the left bank of the river Pilian, here the boundary between the parishes of **Llantood** and **Bridell**, and about 250 yds to the south of felin ganol farmhouse. It is placed on a tongue of land which drops sharply to the streams on both sides of the headland. The neck of the promontory is defended by a strong but somewhat ruined rampart 300ft in length. The bank rises to a height of 10ft and falls 15ft to a partly rock hewn ditch, now much obliterated. The entrance at the eastern end of the bank has been much altered. The extreme point of the camp has been scarped. The enclosed area has a length of 180 ft and a width of 190 ft. Below the camp to the south is a house known as “**Castell**” – visited 4th August 1914.

Castell pen yr allt

A fine and well preserved mount and Bailey earthwork standing 300 yds north east of the parish **Church**. The motte has a height of some 8ft and a summit diameter of 30ft. The Bailey, a circular plateau of 8ft in height is placed to the north of the mound' it is surrounded by a rampart and formidable ditch, averaging 30ft from crest to floor. The ditch is 10ft wide, it was scarped and counterscarped. To the south the ground falls steeply to a strong spring of water. In 1864 it was stated by a neighbouring vicar that he remembered remains of an old stone tower about 30ft in diameter on top of the mound. At present the summit displays no signs of buildings – visited 30th July 1914.

Caer

Only the slightest traces remain of an earthwork on a field of Pen y gaer farm, and on the left bank of the river Pilian. So far as the work can be traced it would appear to have been a narrow rectangular enclosure running east and west. The north rampart has a present height of 3ft; that to the south can just be discerned. The western bank is lost in a hedge, and has disappeared entirely. The spot is still locally known as Y Gaer – visited 5th August 1914.

Rhyd y garn wen

The name of a house two thirds of a mile north of the parish **Church**, near a **Ford** across a stream. Nothing is known of a cairn or tumulus having stood here. In the fields east and south of the house are two erect stones which appear to have no **Archaeological** import. They are whitewashed.

--visited 29th **June** 1914.

Croes y forwyn

A farm half a mile south of the parish **Church**. The source of the name, "The Virgin or Maiden's Cross" is not apparent.

Parc y Mynach

The name of a field between the farmhouses of Ffos y bontbren and Felin ganol about half a mile east by north of the parish **Church**. Local tradition asserts that on this field, or in the dingle on the east side, formerly stood a Chapel. The tenant of Felin ganol, when ploughing, has for some years been on the lookout for foundations, but so far without success. Both places may have been connected with the Monastery of **St Dogmaels** – visited 4th August 1914.

Castell Pen-Yr-Allt, Llantood RCAHMW

Earthworks thought to represent the remains of a medieval **Castle**. These include a banked and ditched, generally polygonal enclosure, about 52m north-west to south-east by 50m, tapering to about 30m on the north-west. It rests on steep natural slopes on the south-east, with its ditches springing from natural declivities. Where the enclosure faces rising ground, to the north-west, the ramparts are now greatly degraded but are thought to have been doubled, whilst on the south-east the ditch is represented by a ledge above the natural slopes. Set rather off centre in the southern part of the enclosure is a ditchless steep-sided sub-circular mound, some 16-20m across & 2.4m high, having a summit area about 9.0m in diameter. It is possible that this mound represents the remains of a free standing circular masonry tower. **J.Wiles, RCAHMW**, 22 March 2005

Llantyd,

(Acc/to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*. - S. Lewis 1834.)

Llantyd - (Llan - lUtyd), a parish in the hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke** 3 miles SW by S from **Cardigan** containing 281 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St Iutyd**, an eminent teacher of **Christianity** who died about the close of the 5th century. It is pleasantly situated in the NE part of the county near the separation of two great roads leading respectively from **Cardigan** to **Fishguard** and **Haverfordwest** and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land of which the whole is enclosed. The surrounding scenery though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature is generally pleasing and the views over the adjacent country are agreeably diversified. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed with that of **Monington** or Eglwys Wythwr, to the vicarage of **St Dogmael's** in the archdeaconry of **Cardigan** and diocese of **St. David's** endowed with £200 royal bounty. The **Church** is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. **John Jones** in 1729 bequeathed a small sum of money towards the relief of poor persons of this parish not receiving parochial aid, the interest of which is annually distributed according to the will of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £77 18s.

Llanvyrnach

(Acc/to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*. - S. Lewis 1834.)

A parish in the hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke** 8 miles SW from **Newcastle-Emlyn** containing 979 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of the **Church** issituated in the NE part of the county, bordering upon ***Carmarthenshire*** and comprises an extensive tract of land of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature is generally pleasing and in some instances picturesq.ue. The soil though inferior in fertility to that of other parts of the county is not unproductive. An extensive common, connected with Precelly mountain, rises to the west of the village but an enclosure of land was made in the parish a few years ago.

Lead mines

On the banks of the river Taf and at no great distance from its source, are some extensive lead mines, which were formerly worked with great success but for some years the works have been suspended.

The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of **Cardigan** and diocese of **St David's** rated in the **King's Books** at £10 and in the patronage of the **King** as Prince of Wales.

The **Church** dedicated to **St Brynach** is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance.

There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Presbyterians**.

On the common above the **Church** are four large erect stones, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near the spot; and near the **Church** is a large tumulus which is supposed to have been surmounted by a **Castle** or fort to defend the pass. There are several mineral springs within the parish but their peculiar Properties have not been ascertained. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £194 9s.

Llanwnda,

Llanwnda is a rural village and historical parish to the north of the **Welsh** county of **Pembrokeshire** and part of the community of **Pencaer**. It lies some two miles northwest of the port of **Fishguard** and is inside the boundaries of the **Pembrokeshire** Coast National Park.

To the north of the village is the rocky outcrop of Garnwnda, which was the site of a French soldiers' camp during the Battle of **Fishguard**. On the north side of Garnwnda is a prominent cromlech excavated by **John Fenton** in 1847.

A fascinating hamlet with a boulder-strewn rough "village **Green**" (with remnants of stone circles on it?) and a simple unpretentious bellcote **Church**. There has been a **Church** here since early **Christian** times, and **Asser** the friend of **King Alfred**, was educated here. There are a number of inscribed stones in the vicinity, and prehistoric remains are abundant. There is a suggestion that the village green may have remains of a stone circle on it.

1833 **Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

Llanwnda (Llan-Wyndav), a parish in the hundred of **Dewisland?**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 1/2 miles (North. west.) from **Fishguard**, containing 1046 inhabitants. This place appears to be of very remote antiquity, and the adjoining district is supposed to have been a favourite resort of the ancient Druids. That there was a principal station for the solemnization of their rites is plainly indicated by the number of Druidical remains that are scattered over the parish and Throughout the vicinity, and also from various adjacent spots which still retain the names "Llan Druidion," "Fynnon Druidion," and others of similar import and origin. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five instruments of flint, supposed to have been used in flaying the victims devoted to sacrifice; and in the Valle below is a circular earthwork, marked out by a solitary erect stone, probably to defend the pass of a small stream by which it is skirted, and perhaps also to protect the avenue to the consecrated region. According to tradition, an ancient town called Trêv Culhwch is said to have existed here at a very early period, of which evidence is frequently obtained in the foundations of ancient buildings which still obstruct the plough in various parts of the farm on which it is situated.

About the year 1076, **Trehaern ab Caradoc**, Prince of North Wales, led his forces into South Wales, for the purpose of subjecting this country to his dominion, and at Pwllhgwttic was boldly encountered by **Rhys ab Owain**, the reigning prince, with all the forces he could levy: here, after a **Long** and sanguinary conflict, **Rhys** was at length defeated, with the loss of most of his army, and being himself closely pursued by the victor, he was at length taken prisoner with his brother **Howel**, and both were put to death by Trehaern in revenge for the murder of **Bleddyn ab Cynvyn**, which they had previously committed.

The French effected a landing on this part of the coast in the year 1797, and, after plundering the inhabitants for some time, the soldiers becoming insubordinate through excess, their commander found it necessary to make an unconditional surrender to the local forces brought against him by **Earl Cawdor**.

The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by **St. George's** Channel, and on the east by **Fishguard** bay, forming a promontory with a bold and precipitous shore, and indented by several small bays, the soundings within half a mile of the coast being from seven to twenty fathoms. The surrounding scenery is diversified with features of romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of interest. Off the north-western coast, in Garregonnen bay, are two small islets of a similar name. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 5. 2 ½ d, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and **Canons** in the cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriated.

The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Gwyndav**, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**. **William Hugh**, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the poor not receiving parochial relief.

A strong chain of well-connected forts, extending in a direction from east to west Throughout the whole length of the parish, is said to be of British origin: that on Garn vawr rock comprises an extensive area, enclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones, on the most accessible parts, flanked with portions of the rock which project in the form of natural bastions. On the summit of the Hill above **Goodwick** pier is a rocking-stone, weighing about five tons, and so nicely poised as to yield to the slightest pressure. A little beyond it are three remarkable cromlechs in a right line, of which two have been overturned, but one still preserves its original position. Another cromlech stands on the ledge of rock just above the village, the table stone of which is fifteen feet in length, nine feet in width, and of an average thickness of two feet; and to the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the majestic remains of several cromlechs, of which one, more perfect than the rest, has a table stone fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet and a half in thickness. On opening a cairn, in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, in this parish was found a brass instrument, about nine inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together; it is now in the possession of **D.O. Lewis**, esq., of Swansea, but no satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser, in this parish, is a tumulus surrounded with a moat, which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture.

Trêv Asser is said to have been the birthplace of **Asser**, the friend and biographer of **Alfred** the Great. The celebrated Archdeacon **Giraldus Cambrensis**, who attended **Baldwin**, Archbishop of Canterbury, while preaching the crusades Throughout the principality, and is better known for his literary works and numerous ecclesiastical appointments, was for some time incumbent of this parish.

The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £382. 7.

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

***Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* 1895 Timmins**

Llanwnda little out-of-the-way village. The **Church** stands in an isolated position overlooking a piece of rough ground that does duty- as village ' **Green**," a place scattered over with Gray tumbled stones that seem to group themselves into the lines of rude hut-circles. Two or three low thatched cottages, that might pass for Irish cabins, appear to have been ' dumped ' down haphazard, and look old enough to have seen **Giraldus Cambrensis** when he held the benefice here.

Built in a strong, simple manner well-suited to its exposed situation, **Llanwnda Church** has some characteristic features. Above the western gable rises a low double Bell-cot, while a similar but smaller erection for the sanctus Bell divides nave from chancel roof. As we enter the low- browed porch, we espy a cross of archaic type carved upon a stone slab in the outer wall; and two similar crosses are to be seen upon the exterior of the chancel gable.

The nave retains its dark, oaken timbered roof, having a rudely carved head upon the eastern side of one of its ancient beams. The openings to the rood-loft are now blocked up, but at the time of the French incursion these apertures afforded a hiding-place to a servant - maid and child, who peeped out in trepidation whilst a gang of ruffians played havoc in the sacred edifice, setting fire to everything inflammable they could lay hands upon.

After some little persuasion **Mary Reece**, the sprightly nonagenarian care-taker, is prevailed upon to produce the communion chalice for our inspection. This little vessel has a history of its own, having been stolen by a Frenchman, who endeavoured to dispose of it at **Carmarthen**, trying to pass off" the word **Llanwnda** engraved upon the cup as La Vendee, a name of France. The chalice, which is much cracked and dented from the rough handling it has undergone, bears upon the exterior the inscription : poculum ecclesie de Llanwnda.

Church St Gwyndaf

The **Church** of **St Gwyndaf** is a Grade II listed building

- small bellcoted **Church** with strange severed head wooden carvings on the roof beams.

Giraldus Cambrensis held living in 12c. It was restored in 1870's.

There has been a **Church** on the site since pre Norman days the monk Asser later an adviser to **King**

Alfred and co founder of Oxford University, was educated here.

Outside the **Church** there is an incised Dark Ages grave slab with what appears to be a head, there are also inscribed stones from c600AD, a Holy well and Pilgrims crosses.

Neolithic burial Chamber.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

The **Church** serves the wide headland of Pen-caer with its scattered farmsteads and cottages. It has a double bellcote and sanctus. There are 5 cross incised stones built into the exterior wall of the **Church**, one of which has a stylised human face. During the French invasion of 1797 a French Officer stole the chalice and, when trying to sell it in **Carmarthen** said that he had brought it from France and that the inscription LANVNDA was a rendering of La Vendée. Below is the rugged coastline of Pen-caer, a peninsular having many prehistoric remains including burial chambers at Garnwen, Penrhiw, Garnwnda and Garn Gyllwch, and an Iron Age fort on Garn Fawr. The French landed at Carreg Wastad on this coast.

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter** 1994.

Much of the **Church** is of 1881. The north aisle containing a rood-loft staircase and porch are both vaulted. Features of interest are the two piscinae, the crosses on the chancel walls and the head of a priest on a 15c roof beam.

1921 **RCAM** 1921 The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Gwyndaf**.

The **Church** was rebuilt in 1881 on the earlier foundations. On plan the structure shows a chancel 23 ½ ft by 14ft nave 20ft by 14 ft, north aisle 18ft by 8 ¼ ft south aisle 22 ft by 8ft, a south porch 8ft square. The north aisle and porch retain their vaulted ceilings, and a single trifoliated lancet in the north wall of the chancel has been reconstructed. The porch has a peep hole to the south aisle, and stone seats. In the wall of the north aisle or Chapel are the remains of a stairway, and near by is a rude corbel. The font is, 19in, internally, 15in square with a depth of 10 ½ in. It stands on a plain shaft and base of two steps. A stone bench runs along the west wall. Two piscinas, discovered during the reconstruction have been inserted, one a plain circular bowl in the south wall of the chancel; the other square in shape in the east wall of the south aisle, which would seem to have been its original position in what may have been a chantry Chapel. Some of the medieval roof beams have been utilised to the present nave and on one of them is carved in high relief the head of a tonsured priest which appears to be of the early 15th century date. The Bell-cote is double; a sanctus Bell cote remains above the east gable of the nave.

(*Glynne* Notes (*Arch Camb* 1897 p47)

Crosses

Built into the exterior walls of the chancel, where they are showing signs of weathering, are several crosses discovered during the restoration of the building.

A Cross of which the lower arm was probably intended to correspond in length with the upper, but has it made a trifle longer. The cross is enclosed within a margin which follows the outline of the inner figure, thus making the design into that of a double lined cross; the outer measurements are 19 in by 14 in.

This cross is 17in by 10in; it bears “three transverse bars distinctly marked at the head of the cross, two being possibly intended to Mark the 'titulus' or inscription over the head of the Saviour” (**Westwood**). These transverse bars are more probably intended for a rude canopy above the crosshead.

A plain incised cross with a single line border and rounded head; 16in by 9 ½ in in measurement.

A fragment bearing what is probably part of a plain incised cross of single lines within a circle, but having the two remaining quadrants divided into unregular spaces intended to represent rough cusps – This could not be found.

An incised and ornamental gravestone which was found buried in the wall of the parish **Church** in 1881 and of which the late **Professor Westwood** gave the following account in *Arch Camb* for **1882 p 104**. “the portion of the stone which still remains is 54in long and 18in wide and is marked with a large rudely formed face surrounded by four parallel lines forming the outline of the face; above which is a **St Andrew's** cross, each limb of which is also formed of four straight incised lines. Below the face the incised lines are continued obliquely on each side representing the shoulders of the figure, the space between the face and the shoulders forming a triangle. There is a certain irregularity in the arrangements of the lines although the general effect appears at first sight to be uniform. The figured portion of the stone is 36 in long. This stone is set in the outside of the east wall of the south Chapel.

Ecclesiastical Figure

Found by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the day of his visit underneath one of the sittings in the south transept but unnoticed by any previous writer, is a fragment of what appears to have been the carved capital of the churchyard cross. It shows part of the figure of a cleric his right hand raised in blessing, his left clasping a staff. The upper part of the head and feet are unfortunately missing. The height of the fragment is 9 inches.

Fragments

On a stone ledge inside the porch and above the outer entrance, are two loose fragments of stone bearing carved work. They are possibly portions of the carved cross head just mentioned; or may be parts of the crosshead conjecturally restored and illustrated in *Arch Camb* **1899 p 43** – visited 18th May 1921

1851 Llanwnda, St. Gwyndaf

Llanwnda Parish Church "The **Church** of **Llanwnda** is situated on the Northern side of the parish, the bulk of the population is at the foot of a steep Hill on the Southern side" A H **Richardson**, Minister

MH Feb 2006 Parish Church;

The populated area was **Goodwick** and **Llanwnda Church** is still out in the relatively unpopulated country. **Goodwick** has its own **St Peters Church**, originally a daughter **Church** of **Llanwnda** and built for the influx of mainly English speaking families associated with **Fishguard** Harbour and the GWR.

1929

St Gwyndaf & St Peter's (Goodwick) & St Mary (Manorowen) Incumbent and Curates; **J Jones (J G Davies)**

Llanwnwr Chapel and Burial Ground.

This is the larger and more important of the two Chapels subordinate to **Llanwnda Church** mentioned by **Browne Willis** in his parochiale wallicana. The site was in or close to the fold yard of the farmhouse of Llanwnwr 2 ½ miles west by north of the parish **Church**. A considerable number of flag lined graves have from time to time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced. In 1883 on the occasion of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** visit to the place, one of the graves was opened; it contained to be not more than a foot deep. Some of the others was said to have contained ashes as well as bones.

Cross Incised Stone

Standing against the front of the farmhouse is a cross stone which was removed some years ago, from the granary steps. It carries a plain cross within a circle, the lower limb being extended beyond the circle. Its entire length is 22in; the diameter of the circle is 14 ins and the overall height 63 in.

St Degan's Chapel

The second of the two Chapels named by **Browne Willis**. It stood on the exposed cliffs in the north of the parish, nearly two miles north of the parish **Church**. The site is still known as Parc Capel and faint traces of the foundations are at times to be seen in the grass near a natural outcrop known as Cnwe St Degan. **Fenton (Tour 20)** in whose time ruins of the little building were visible, preserves a copy of a letter written to **Brown Willis** in 1720 by **Henry Goffe**, subchanter of **St David's Cathedral**-- “ There is a remarkable habit of this **St Degan**, preserved for several ages: the person that has it now having had it in his custody for 40 years, to whom it was handed down by an elderly matron of upwards of ninety years of age. This habit, a piece whereof I have sent you enclosed, I had the curiosity to see; it is much in the form of a Clergymans cassock but without sleeves. There were to of them of the same make nearly a yard in length but having the little slit or hole at every corner on each end, and on the brim of each side were loops of blue silk” **Fenton** adds “ the veneration for this little duodecimo saint is hereditary among the inhabitants of this district When very young I recollect an old man who said he remembered the Chapel up, and in a part of it then roofed, the saint's sacred vest was preserved and shown, which was purchased by a stranger travelling in those parts; with the removal of his robe, the fame of his sanctity died away” – visited 18th May 1921.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The **Church** of Lanwodaf [**Llanwnda**] with its appurtenances was granted by **Bishop Anselm** to the Chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral, and this grant was confirmed by **Bishop Reginald Brien** on 18 May, 1352. — (*Stat. Menev.*)

Described as 'Llanuda,' this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £16 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 12s. — (*Taxatio.*)

Llanwnda Vicaria:--**Griffinus Roger** vicarius per-petuu ibidem habet altileg' et oblaciones dicte ecclesie que valent in toto singulis annis lxxvj viij d inde sol' in ordinata visitacione quolibet tercio anno xiiij d ob. Item in visitacione quolibet anno pro sinodalibus iiij d. Et reMarket dare 65s. 1d. Inde decima 6s. 6d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

On 10 July, 1656, an order was made by the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the Commonwealth, granting to **Adam Hawkins**, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at **St. Mary's. Haverfordwest**, £16 5s. from the tithes of **Llanwnda**.

Under the beading 'Livings Discharged':—**Llanwnda V. (St. Wnda)**. Visit. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 2d. Syn. quolibet anno, 4d. Habet altareg. and oblat. Chantor and Chapter of **St Davids** Patr. And Impr. Clear yearly value, £14. **King's Books**, £3 5s. 2d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

The accounts for the year 1490 of **William Waryn**, the Communarius of the Cathedral, shows that the tithes of Llanwnda were then leased to Master **Thomas ap Howell**, at the yearly rent of £8, payable to the Chapter, and £8 to the vicar of the **Church**. On 2 July, 1550 a lease of the tithes and the advowson of the vicarage was granted for 40 years to **Arnold Butler** of Janston [**Johnston**] Pems., at a rent of £16, which included the vicar's stipend, and on 28 July, 1565, a lease of the rectory of **Llanwnda** (the vicarage excepted) was granted for 4 years at the same rent to **Gellie Mericke** of **South Hooke**, Pems., gent., the term to commence at the termination of the previous lease given to **Arnold Butler**. In 1626 **John Mericke** of **Monkton** Pems., esq., obtained a lease of the tithes for 21 years, at a rent of £16 for which he paid a fine of £66 6s. 8d. and in this instance the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Chapter.

On 25 July, 1668, the Chapter granted a lease of the rectorial tithes of **Llanwnda** to **William Wogan**, of Grays Inn, Middlesex, esq., and Dame **Elizabeth Jacob** (the widow of **Sir John Jacob**, of the City of London, Knt., and Bart, deceased) who in or about that year married her co-lessee, the term granted being for the lives of the two lessees and of **Hugh Wogan**, gent., the youngest brother of **William Wogan**, the reserved rent being £16.

According to **Canon Payne's MS.**, **Sir William Wogan**, judge of the Great Sessions for the three counties, obtained in 1697 a lease for 21 years of the tithes, the rent being raised to £24, but in this case the stipend of the vicar was paid by the Chapter. On 25 July 1704, **William Wogan** [of **Llanstinan**, the nephew of the previous lessee] obtained a renewal of the lease, for 21 years at the same rent, and this lease was renewed in July, 1734, for 21 years at £15 6s 8d rent, by **John Symons** of Llanestinan, who inherited the property of his uncle, **William Wogan**. On 26 July, 1749, **John Symons** paid a fine of £66 5s. to renew the lease for another 21 years, and in July, 1770 he paid another fine of £105 to renew the lease for 21 years.

On 4 June, 1881, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of **Llanwnda Church**.

Browne Willis in his *Paroch wall* mentions two Chapels, called Capel Degan and Llanwnnewr, as subordinate to **Llanwnda**, the former being dedicated to **St. Degan** and the latter to **St. Gwynswr**.

Referring to Capel Degan, *Fenton's* Pems. says, "Upon the edge of a cliffe overhanging a small creek in this parish are the almost obliterated remains of a Chapel dedicated to **St. Tegan** or **Degan**."

The site of Llanwnnewr Chapel was evidently in or close to the yard of the farm of that name, and it is clear from the large number of graves that have been found in the farmyard that the Chapel must have been of some considerable importance. As described a few years ago to the writer by the occupant of the farm, the sides of the graves were formed of flag-stones set an edge, and covered by one or more flag-stones. It was quite a common event, he added, for an animal to break through into a grave.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Harmony, Pen-caer, Strumble Head [**Baptists**, 1828]. 1851Harmony **Baptist** Erected in 1828 "The Chapel is a station, or a Branch of the **Baptists Church** at Llangloffan in the Parish of **Granston, Pembrokeshire**" **Henry Davies**, Minister

1851 Beracah CM Erected in 1830 **David Meyler**, Supplying Minister

MH Feb 2006 Beracah was **Calvinistic Methodist** and changed to English (speaking) **Methodist** to attract worshippers from the new inhabitants.

1851 Salem **Independents** or **Congregationalists** Erected in 1840 **David Bateman**, Minister. MH Feb 2006 Salem was situated on the road to Strumble Head and I am told that the graveyard is still in existance behind a tatty modern bungalow called Salem. It is not possible to see it. Apparently the Chapel just fell down

Names connected with Llanwnda

Clergy CCED

Price, Gulielmus		Curate	_
Price, Robertus	1688	Curate	_
Price, Robertus	1692	not given	_
Rice, Griffinus	1714	Curate	_
Rice, Griffinus	1717	Curate	_
Price, Gulielmus	1718	Vicar	_

Price, Gulielmus	1720	Vicar	-
Price, Gulielmus	1722	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar -
Morris, David	1722	Vicar	-
Winter, Edward	1735	Curate	-
Thomas , William	1739	Curate	-
Morris, David	1746	Vac(<i>resignation</i>)	Vicar -
Bowen , James	1746	Vicar	-
Jenkins , John	1762	Curate	
Jones , Rees	1788	Curate	
Bowen , James	1804	Vicar	
Jones , Rees	1804	Curate	
Bowen , David	1808	Curate	
Rees , Francis	1809	Vicar	
Bowen , James	1809	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Bowen , John	1824	Curate	
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Rees , Francis	1826	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Jones , John	1827	Curate	
Bowen , John	1828	Curate	
Proper Williams , James	1830	Curate	
Harries , William	1831	Curate	

ap Howell Thomas 1490 lease of the tithes **Llanwnda Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Brien Reginald **Bishop** 18 May 1352 **Llanwnda Stat Menev.**

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston **Johnston** Pems lease of the tithes **Llanwnda .**
lease of the Rectory of **Camrose** 1st May 1543. **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman **Lord** and **Angharad** daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a **Castle** at nearby **Carew**) and the beautiful and notorious Welsh, **Princess Nest** born **Manorbier** c 1146. held living of **Angle** 1215 ? **Manorbier** 1188 **Camrose** (*South Wales by Wade 1913*).administrator of the See of **St Davids**. Visited Ireland 1183.Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding

at **Mathry Llanwnda & Tenby** 1175.held living of **Llanwnda** in 12c

Davies David 4 January 1779 Alias **David John Evan David** **Dinas** Mariner
Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty **Llanwnda** Prosecutor **Evans James**
Clergyman JP ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Fenton John 1848 July 24 **Llanwnda** Article on the cromlech ***Arch Camb*** 1848

Griffiths Samuel 23 February 1797 **Brawdy**, Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and
abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of
the Kingdom. The French General an American - General Tate. One French soldier asked if they
had arrived on 'the north point of Ireland', another mentioned 'a great preparation in Brest'. **Reed**
John of **Llanwnda**, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted. **Llanwnda**, Prosecutor **Foley Richard**,
deputy clerk to the crown. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hawkins Adam, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at **St Mary's. Haverfordwest**,
£16 5s. from the tithes of **Llanwnda**

Jacob Elizabeth July 1668 Dame the widow of **Sir John Jacob** of the City of London
Knt and Bart lease of the tithes **Llanwnda Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Mericke Gellie 28 July 1565 of **South Hooke** Pems gent lease of the tithes **Llanwnda**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Mericke Gellie 28 July, 1565 of **South Hooke**, Pems., gent., a lease of the rectory of
Llanwnda the vicarage excepted was granted for 4 years the term to commence at previous lease
given to **Arnold, Butler**.

Mericke John 1626 of **Monkton** Pems esq. lease of the tithes **Llanwnda**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Roger Grifinus 1534 vicarious **Llanwnda Valor Eccl**.

Symons John July 1734 of Llanestinan lease of the tithes **Llanwnda Pembrokeshire**
Parsons.

Vaughan Anne 11 May 1762 **John Vaughan** **Llanwnda Miller**, Charged With
Murder of his wife, **Anne Vaughan** by pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment.
Llanwnda Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18

Vaughan John 11 May 1762 **Llanwnda Miller**, Offence Murder of his wife, **Anne**
Vaughan, by pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment. ***Llanwnda Before the***
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Williams William October 22 1829 of **Llanwnda** baptized ***Penbont Zion Hill***
Independent parents **William Williams** Gentleman & **Martha** nee **Rees** Carne

Wogan William 25 July 1668 of Grays Inn Middlesex esq. judge of the Great Sessions
lease of the tithes **Llanwnda**.

Wogan William 25 July 1704 of **Llanstinan** lease of the tithes **Llanwnda**

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Mining Llanwnda

Un-named Mine SM 886.378. Cave in cliff top below Carn Ogof could be mined; steel / iron shovel and pick found there by local boys.

Un-named Mine SM 888.386. Copper trial on landward side of **Dinas Mawr** on north side of Pwll deri. No historical detail available. Adit (open) in cliff above high water Mark at Aber Twn.

Sites of Interest

1848 Cromlech at **Llanwnda Arch Camb John Fenton**

The cromlech is placed on a sloping angle of rock called Carnwnda, at a considerable elevation above the level of the surrounding country, and high above the **Church** of the parish: the latter lying from it at no great horizontal distance.

The greatest length of the upper stone, from east to west, is 13 ft, and from north to south 9 ft 7 ½ in. The height above ground of the only supporting stone, which is towards the northern end is four ft 3 in. The superincumbent stone has evidently been moved forward from its original position; and the principal supporting pillar to the north, and the only one upon which it now rests, in front, is much further in than at first while the end of the upper stone to the south, has, in consequence, declined so as to touch the smaller stones which originally encircled the cistvaen, and which probably were not the old supporters.

I attribute this alteration to the cromlech having been at some former period dug into for the sake of exploring the recess underneath, — which circumstance led me also to be cautious in making any deeper search; but from the quantity of red and black ashes mixed with portions of what seemed to be decomposed burnt bones and small fragments of very rude Pottery, which I found at the time in the hollow below, I felt no hesitation in forming a conclusion that it had been a place of interment. The upper side of the incumbent stone is free from all marks of fire, so as to render it doubtful whether it had ever, subsequently, been used for sacrificial purposes. Many displaced large stones are scattered about, some of which probably might have been supporters to the cromlech when first erected; and to the south, nearer the main rock, from which no doubt these were detached portions, there lies one, of dimensions nearly equal to that of the cromlech itself, ready as it were to have been appropriated to a similar purpose.

The stone of which Carnwnda is composed is extremely heavy and solid, and is a species of greenstone or basaltic trap, the common material of this locality.

There is a curious looking stone upon the summit of the ledge of rock to the south east of the cromlech, and overlooking it, which with a little imagination might be converted into a rock idol, and has every appearance of having been placed in its present singular position. It seems quite detached from the main rock.

It may be observed that this transition from the use of places for sepulture to that for sacrificial purposes, is to be accounted for inasmuch as it is a received opinion that the graves of heroes, and chief priests of antiquity, were ever held sacred and resorted to upon high occasions: whence also,

in process of time, the subjects of such commemoration became, in the ages of superstition, deified, and might have given rise among the Druids to altar worship. The relic in question is rather interesting, because it proves the fact that churches were frequently founded where such remains existed, probably with a view to do away with the old pagan rites by substituting, upon the same spot, a monument of **Christian** worship.

(**John Fenton**. Glynamel, **Fishguard**, July 24th, 1848.)

1921 **RCAM** - Parish of **Llanwnda**

The parish of **Llanwnda** comprises the larger portion of a quadrangular shaped peninsula which juts out directly northwards from the body of the county into St Georges Channel. Its northernmost projection at Strumble Head is the nearest point of South Wales to the chief western and south western harbours – **Wexford** and **Waterford** – of the neighbouring island of Ireland. Though the northern and western sides of the peninsular extend for about four miles in their respective directions, the eastern border is no more than half the length of the corresponding western line, and the southern (or landward) boundary follows practically an oblique line drawn from **Goodwick** on the east to the tiny inlet of **Pwllcrochan** on the west with a big dent in it due to the protrusion of the southward lying parish of **St Nicholas**. The whole area may be said to form an irregular square of about twelve square miles.

The surface is rocky and uneven, especially towards the north side of the peninsula where the rocks rise to a height of five and six hundred feet above sea level, and develop into a line of hills stretching disconnectedly from one side of the district to another. The northern part of the peninsula between broken ground and the sea is called Pen Caer, the name being probably derived from the fine military position called Gaer (modernised into Garn) Fawr at the western end of the line of hills. Most of the eminences in the short range are crowned with a stone enclosure or cairn. The entire peninsula is open to every wind that blows, and the winter storms break over it with great violence. Along the complete length of its coast line, extending for about fourteen miles, there is no spot that affords safe landing for small craft except under favourable climate conditions, though doubtless the creek at **Fishguard** (or **Goodwick**) at its south eastern corner has provided easy access at all times.

1811 **Fenton**'

His remarks on the prehistoric remains of this parish are of importance. They run as follows :-

“Remains of Druidical monuments and other ancient works meet you here at every turn; yet on the other side of the ridge of rocks separating the flat on the sea coast from the country to the south east, there is a spot that particularly claims attention; from the appearance of which, at present exhibiting a vast quantity of loose stones, disposed of in various forms of enclosure, scattered everywhere over the declivity of the Hill, I am led to suppose that here must have been an extensive settlement of the earliest inhabitants; a supposition I am confirmed in by the evidence of the farmer now occupying that and several other contiguous pieces of land, which with difficulty he can force his ploughshare through, such it meets from within lines of foundations branching out in all directions. Besides there is a tradition of a town having existed here, called Tref Culhweh.

The side to the west seemed to have been appropriated to druidical ceremonies from the many cromlechs, some overturned and some in their original position. There is one more remarkable than the rest; a large unshapen mass of serpentine 15ft by 8ft and 2 ½ ft average thickness; under the edges of it are placed nine or ten small pointed upright stones, embedded in a strong pavement, extending for some way round. The small supporters are seemingly fixed without any regard to their height as only two or three bear the whole weight of the incumbent stone, one of which is so pressed by it as to have become almost incorporated with it. On the upper surface of the cromlech are three considerable excavations near the centre probably intended to have received the blood of the victim, or water for purification, if (as is the most general opinion) they were used as altars, being similar to those so often mentioned by Borlase under the name of rock basins. This stone has a small inclination to the north east. Its height from the ground is very inconsiderable, being scarce one foot high on the lowest side, and on the other only high enough to admit of a person creeping under it, though when once entered the space enlarges from the upper stone having a considerable concavity. The earth below is rich and black, but that may be owing to it having been for years the sheltering place of sheep in winter. The farmer told me that, not many years ago, near this place two spear heads had been found laid across each other, and a knob of metal suspected to have been gold. That this was a favourite place resort of the Druids and Bards, the names of the surrounding places clearly indicate, as Llandruidion, and Fynnon Druidion; near the latter of which, and not far from a small cromlech and the consecrated well which characterises and gives its name to the spot were found five flint instruments having the broad end worn down to a rounded edge, and the smaller end chipped out in little hollows, to admit of a firmer grasp. They differ essentially from the flint celts found in the barrows of Wiltshire and elsewhere whose broad edges are much blunter, and narrow parts more smooth.....

A little below in the Valle to cover a pass over a small stream that skirts it, and perhaps to protect the avenue to this consecrated region, stands a circular earth encampment marked by a solitary maen hir; and more westward in the same Valle a large druidical circle with one of the encircling stones on the south side, super-eminent above its fellows, being about 11ft high above ground within its area was dug up a stone hammer.

By the very strong fortifications crowning the summits of those rocky eminences which extend from Garnvawr, the western extremity of the parish of Llabwnda to Penyrhiw eastward, and form a chain of well connected posts, evidently British, there is every reason to suppose that the country the French fixed on for making their descent was chosen for the same purpose by the earlier piratical invaders, as at the base of Garnvawr, a point of land projects into the sea, called to this day Trwyn y badau, the cape of the boats, terminating in a bold rock shaped like a truncated cone, and only accessible by a narrow isthmus on the south side of which, by a rock shelving towards the water, now much eaten away, the ascent must have been effected through a hollow covered way, still visible, protected from the sight of the camp above, and continued so as to bring them unobserved to the more accessible side of the mountain, and into the flat country to the north of it, which probably the plunderers might have got possession of.

The British post on Garnvawr a rock of no small height, consists of an extensive area surrounded by vast ramparts of loose stones and bastion like portions of the natural rock, by four or five lines on the most accessible side towards the land; but on the other sides being almost precipitous, by fewer,

and otherwise strongly defended by nature; high as the situation is, there appears to have been a sunk well within the area of the camp, now filled and choked up with stones.

On the land side, about half a mile off on a furzy plain there are two remarkable meini hirion, about 300 yds from each other, erected probably to commemorate a battle fought between the natives and the invaders, as from this spot a well pitched military road may be traced up to the camp.

The gate on the high road leading from the above rude columns is called the Lady Gate, from a belief prevailing among the common people there, that treasure lies hid near, and that a lady is often seen by night hovering round as if wait for the happy person who is fated to be enriched by her discovery of the mysterious and valuable deposit” (*Tour 1811 pp21-6*)

Garn wen Remains

On the 6in Ord sheet “Cromlechau” are marked as standing on Garn wen headland, immediately above **Goodwick** harbour, at an altitude of over 300ft above sea level. In the year 1883 the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** visited the spot and found “in one place three cromlechs in a line directly North and South at a short distance from each other. The first of these , locally called 'Carreg **Samson**' has a capstone 12ft 9in in length by 11ft in breadth, and an average thickness of 2ft; the supporting stones have been displaced, but the line of the enclosing circle is distinct enough. The same remark will apply to numbers two and three. In the second case the supporting stone 6ft and 7ft in length, have given way; the capstone is 12ft by 8ft, with an average thickness of 12 in. Close to these is a well defined circle , divided by a line through the centre, and approached by a passage which pointed towards a low tumulus” (*Arch Camb* 1883)

Twenty years later it is reported that there were “nine cromlechs more or less perfect , a tumulus, a large circle including a hut foundation, and several standing stones. Recently a tumulus was removed by the railway men. This contained a quantity of calcined stone, some above, some below the level of the natural soil” (*Pem Arch Survey*)

In the last twenty years, especially during the period of the war, most of the features visible in 1883 have been obliterated. Our Inspecting Officer was quite unable to locate the cromlechs, but the tumulus and the hut circle remain –visited 2nd **June** 1921.

Carn Wnda Cromlech

On Carn Wnda 521ft above sea level and 300 yds south of the parish **Church**, are the remains of a cromlech. The capstone 11ft in length, with an average depth of 1 ½ ft and a breadth of 10 ½ ft., is still supported by one pillar standing 5ft above the soil. The other end of the covering stone rests upon rock. The cromlech was ruined before **Richard Fenton**'s time (*Tour p18*) **John Fenton** wrote about it in 1846 (*Arch Camb* 1848) **Sir Gardner Wilkinson** F.R.S. says of it “ Beneath it is a Hollow formed by excavations in quest of treasure (and now filled with water) in which nothing was found except some sea worn pebbles and charred wood of more recent times, I could discover no trace of the basin said to be upon the capstone of this cromlech” (*Collectanea Archaeologica* 1871). Some years ago “excavations were made under the stone, and a small urn containing

calcined bones was discovered. From the description we have obtained of the urn it was of coarse manufacture and crumbled to pieces" (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) visited 18th May 1921.

Gyllweh Cromlech

At the foot of a rocky protuberance called Carn Gyllwch (Ord. Maps Carn Gilfach), over one third of a mile west of Y Carn cromlech are one fairly perfect cromlech and traces of another. That marked on the 6in. Sheet, where charcoal and Pottery are stated to have been found in the year 1800, has a capstone 13 ½ ft in length 8ft in breadth and 2 ¾ ft in depth, which apparently stands on four supports about 1 ½ ft above the surface; rank vegetation may hide a fifth, and several small packing stones lie about. About 30yds to the south are the remains of a second cromlech, with a capstone 8ft in length 5ft in breadth and 1 ½ ft thick. . The supporters have fallen beneath it, one is still standing though leaning at an angle of 45degrees.

Lhuyd in his *ms. Account* of the district says of the second cromlech: "Less than a bowshot from Tre Gyllwch is Man y Gromlech w'ch is one yard and a half **Long** and 4ft broad and above 2 thick. One of the supp'rs is above 4ft high, the second about 3ft and ½; the 2 middle ones are fallen forward the 5th is abt. 3 foot".

In the field next south, known as Llain garreg hir is an erect stone , which may have been connected with the cromlechs. It has a height of 3 ½ ft above the level - visited 24th May 1921.

Y Garn Cromlech

The 6 in sheet marks the site of a cromlech on Y Garn, over one mile south west of the parish **Church**, and immediately east of Garn Bwlch house. The spot is so covered with gorse as to make a satisfactory examination of it impossible. There would seem to be one support in situ, about 5ft in length and now almost prostrate. The capstone is apparently gone – visited 24th May 1921.

Pencwm Cromlech

On the west slope of the headland facing **Fishguard Bay**, in the second field north east of Pencwm is a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone measures 17 ½ in length, 8 ¼ and 2 ½ ft in thickness. Its supporters have fallen and the spot is so overgrown as to prevent a careful examination of the chamber. The cromlech was erect and perfect some eighty years ago according to the memory of the late **Mrs Clement Bowen** of **Goodwick**. The white colouring of the stone makes it a prominent object in its setting of yellow gorse.

Serving as a gate post in the south angle of the field next west to the capstone is a fine erect stone 8 ½ ft above the surface, which has every appearance of having been connected with the cromlech. Its companion gate post is of the ordinary height, some 4ft above the soil – visited 18th May 1921.

Penrhiw Cromlech

On the field known as Parc y gromlech next north of Penrhiw farm house stands a cromlech, the chamber of which is now filled with field gathered stones. The capstone has been overthrown and lies at the feet of its quondam supporters; it has a length of 13ft 10 in and a breadth of 8ft. The supporting pillars differ from those of other cromlechs in the parish in that they are laid lengthwise and not on end, and they thus form a perfect cist or chamber. The two long stones on the north and south sides of the cist are from 8 ½ ft to 9ft in length and 3 ft above the level; those to the east and west are of somewhat smaller proportions. Although the field has been under cultivation for many years it is evident, when viewed from a short distance that the structure stood upon a low mound, and photographs of this cromlech taken about the year 1865, and now in the museum of the **Carmarthen Antiq. Society** show that several base stones of a superimposed cairn were then in situ – visited 24th May 1921.

Parc Hen Stone

An erect stone in the field next to and north east of Henner school house. it stands 80 in. clear of the soil, is somewhat square in form with a breadth to the north east of 58 in. It is not marked on the 6in. Sheet. --visited 18th May 1921.

Tre Sinwen Stone

In the second field east of Tre Sinwen farm house is an erect stone standing a clear 5 ½ ft with a breadth of 4 ¾ ft it faces south. --visited 18th May 1921.

Cross incised Stone

Built into the wall at the cemetery cross roads is a stone upon which is incised a cross of rude character. The cross 2ft in length is formed by two incised lines. There is no surrounding circle. It is said locally that the other corners of the cross roads bore similarly marked stones within almost living memory. The two fields at this spot are known as Parc y Groes. visited 24th May 1921
Arch Camb 1883

Llanwnda Green

On the village green, due west of the **Church**, are a number of stones, some of which appear to have been placed in position by human agency. Though much denuded, it is possible to trace a circle of considerable dimensions.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson F.R.S. in 1871 saw “a fence near the village of **Llanwnda** some large stones , but not part of a circle as some might imagine” (*Collectanea Archaeologica* p231) . The remark would seem to refer to some naturally placed stones which form part of a hedge west than the green –visited 18th May 1921.

Garn Wen Hut Circle

Immediately adjacent to the tumulus on Garn Wen headland is the foundation of a circular hut 13 ½ ft in diameter. It is possible, notwithstanding much disturbance to trace its outline, many of the foundation stones being still in position; some of them rise to a height of 2ft. The entrance was probably to the south. The interior is filled with debris and rank vegetation – visited 2nd **June** 1921.

Dinas Mawr

A typical **Pembrokeshire** cliff Castle, placed on a promontory about one third of a mile west of Gaer Fawr camp and defended on three sides by steep precipices to the sea; the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland is fortified by two banks 150 ft in length and 50ft apart. The banks are largely constructed of stone, and it is possible that they were originally faced, as the opening in the main rampart is approached from the outer entrance by a causeway, the sides of which (especially that on the south east) are lined with slabs. The principal rampart has a height of 4ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch 10ft in width, now much filled in. the outer bank is slightly lower. The inner entrance has a width of 20ft, the outer 12 ft. The enclosed area is protected from the prevailing winds by the pinnacle of rock; at its foot are slight traces of hut circles. On the eastern side is a narrow winding and well worn path down to the sea. Between the promontory and a small rocky inlet to the west is a straight narrow gorge, through the sea races with force; the side of the pathway next the islet bears evidence of considerable weathering. On the east side of the promontory, between it and Trwyn y Badau, skiffs point is Ogo's March , the horseman's cave, wherer according to tradition still current among the fisher folk “a number of Danes in full armour” lie buried. – visited 25th May 1921.

Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda.

The ramparts at **Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda**, Pen-caer were once stone-walled and are pierced by central gateways, the inner lined with slabs. Although there are traces of at least one hut circle just inside the gate, most of **Dinas Fawr** comprises a towering pinnacle of rock, with little space for settlement. In instances like this, where much prehistoric effort was dedicated to defending a very restricted coastal promontory, it is hard not to wonder if there was some ritual or ceremonial use for the 'fort' positioned in a 'liminal' space between land and sea. **Dinas Mawr** resembles the Channel Island coastal site of La Pinnacle on Jersey, which was used for axe-making, settlement and ritual activities for thousands of years **Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, Page 102, Figure 153.**

Gaer Fawr

This, one of the most striking of the stone forts of the United Kingdom, may be said to be practically unknown to antiquaries past and present. It is also of importance as being the only one of the county early monuments of which anything like an adequate description was written over two centuries ago, when its features were doubtless far more distinguishable than they are at this day.

From the *British Museum Ms Stowe 1023-4* two volumes of drawings and sketches by the celebrated **Welsh** antiquary **Edward Lhuyd** (died 1709) keeper of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford, or by one of his companions in his wanderings through the Principality **Lhuyd** in addition to a rough plan of the defences at Garn Fawr, appends the following account on the work :-

c1700 Description of the Intrenchment at Y Gaer M [Vawr} Pembrokeshire

The inward intrenchment from East to west is about 50 of **Mr Lhwyd's** paces, and from North to South about a hundred, having on the south 2 cabanes (by 'cabanes' **Lhuyd** means 'cabins' that is small rectangular enclosures , or hut dwellings) 3 on the west and one in ye middle. The 2nd intrenchment on ye east is about 180 paces long. The spot of ground that lyes between the 1st and 2nd wall being about the same length, but 50 [paces] broad. The 3rd Intrenchment is about 140paces in length, and the ground lying between the 2nd and 3rd id on the same but 60 [paces] broad.

The 2nd Intrenchment on ye south side is about 200 paces in length, having 3 rocks and 2 caban, and the ground between it and the first is of the same, but in some places 20, 12, and 6 [paces] broad.

The 3rd wall on ye south side is about 260 paces in length, the ground between it and the second is of the same, but in some places about 20, 12 and 6[paces] broad in which there are 7 caban.

The 2nd Intrenchment on the west is about 50 paces long, between this and the first wall on this side there is a spot of ground about 120 paces long and 60 broad, and likewise a small ingress on ye North **west**lying near ye rocks (which secure ye North side of ye Gaer). This 2nd wall **west**ward hath also 2 caban. By the ingress on the west there is a small wall which runs from it northwards and under the rocks of about 20 paces in length. Tthe north side of the Gaer is altogether rocky.

The only other description of this earth work is contained in a ms. account of his visit to it about the year 1890 by **Lieut-Col. W LI Morgan R.E., F.S.A.**, an ex Commissioner. He writes :-

“Situated on the highest point of land immediately behind Strumble Head. Several tors play a prominent part in the defence which mainly consists of two lines of ramparts connecting three tors; but on the East side, where the approach is not so steep, are three lines at varying ontervals, and further strenghtened by an earthern rampart and ditch. The stone ramparts have been so ruined by depredations of farmers for the purpose of building stone walls within the camp that it is impossible to decide what their dimensions may have been, or anything further except the direction in which they run. The camp certainly belongs to a class similar to Carn Ingli. There may still be seen the remains of hut dwellings on the South west side, and doubtless many may have been destroyed.” The geological formation is trap, and some beautiful and perfect specimens of romboidal basaltie columns are to be seen on the western tor. It is plain that loose stones were not so abundant in the interior of this camp as at Carn Ingli, and consequently the supply was insufficient, and had to be supplemented from some distance on the outside. One stone in particular was most noticable – an ordinary granite about 8in to 12 in.long evidently an erratic and brought from some distance.

The earthen ditch and rampart call for particular attentions as to whether it was part of the original camp, or an addition at some later time. At its northern extremity the rampart seems to run into and cover the outer face of the stone wall, which here is more complete than elsewhere. along the centre

of the course it can hardly be considered that the stone wall could be part of the same defence as the rampart and ditch unless the former were of much larger dimensions than any other walls in the neighbouring camps which still remain perfect. The conclusion must be that the rampart and ditch were additions for some particular purpose, for the difficulty of making the ditch, owing to the nature of the ground was so great, and the ease which the stone walls could have been raised (if such additions were necessary to strengthen the defence) so obvious, that unless the ditch was absolutely necessary it would never have been attempted. Probably this was done at the time of the Danish invasion, and if the work of the invaders, the small cliff castles below were made to keep their connection with the sea.

Sling Stones

On the day of his visit our Assistant Inspecting Officer found on the south west side of the camp, just behind the short length of wall where the outer facing of it is still fairly perfect, a pocket of four sling stones – water founded pebbles about the size of a pigeon's egg. These are now in the museum of the **Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.**

Flint Chips

According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* flint chips have been found within the walls of Garn Fawr, but no further particulars are given –visited 25th May 1921.

Gaer Fach

Two hundred yards to the east of the Hill upon which is placed the great camp of Gaer Fawr, is a lesser knoll which is crowned with a low stone wall. **Lhuyd** notices the camp on these terms :-

“On the east side of Gaer Mawr lyes another Intrenchment on the top of a Hill called Y Gaer Vychan having two rocks one on the north and one on the south. Its ingress is on ye west, and in a manner opposite to the ingress of the Gaer Vawr”

The stone walling is much dilapidated but it is evident it could never have been a strong wall of defence; it probably formed the enclosure for cattle of the tribe, whose fighting position was on the neighbouring Hill.

Ysgubor Gaer

At the foot of the south slope of Gaer Fawr is an oval or oblong enclosure, having well rounded corners, which, although now completely hidden beneath dense undergrowth would seem to be fairly intact. A somewhat slight bank built of loose stones and earth rises to a maximum height of 4ft. The enclosure had an entrance to the south, and possibly to the west. Its purpose is by no means evident. The name predates an agricultural origin, and the work may have been a medieval stockade.

Castell Bach

Only slight traces of this earthwork remains. It stood upon a field known as **Castell Bach nessa** a quarter of a mile south east of Llanferran farm house, and almost on the parish boundary line. The work at present shows a bank running north and south, having a length of 75ft and a height of 3ft; there is a slight ditch to the west. It appears to have been circular in shape, with an enclosing bank. The entrance may have been to the east. The three adjacent fields to the east and south are known as Castell ucha, Parc Castell draw and Castell bach – visited 24th May 1921.

Castell Cleddau

Slight traces of this work are visible on the farmstead of Castell, three quarters of a mile west of **Llanwnda** village. It was probably oval in form. Recent building operations have altered and obscured the site. visited 18th May 1921.

Castlell Poeth

Immediately north of Tref Asser cross roads is what appears to be a circular mound 30 yds in diameter slightly raised above the adjoining ground; it is surrounded by a moat 6ft to 8ft in depth and 20ft wide at the top, which at the western end is filled with water. Owing to quarrying and other operations it is difficult to classify this work. It would seem to be a medieval mound without a Bailey court. According to **Lewis (Top Dict 1833)** where it is mentioned as a “tumulus surrounded by a moat” it was “opened some years since and found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of it having been a place of sepulture”. Against this theory must be placed the name “Castell” “Dancastell,” a cottage adjacent to the moat, and “Weirglodd Castell” two fields immediately north of the mound – visited 24th May 1921.

Tre Gyllwch

On the farm of this name (spelt Gilfach on the 6in Ord map) are the remains of several early enclosures of which the following description is given by **Edward Lhuyd** (1700) :-

“Within less than two bow shots of this Gaer Vychan, south east lyes 1 round and 5 square Intrenchments, each joined to one another, called by the neighbouring inhabitants Tre Gyllwch in the parish of Llanunda. The circular Intrenchment is about 30 paces in circumference . The square ones are of an equal magnitude; each being about 12yds long and 6yds broad.”

The site of this early settlement is not marked on the Ord sheets, and the only other allusion to it is that of **Lewis (Top Dict)** :- “The ancient town of Trev Culhwch”.

The enclosures are still traceable, though there appears now above the shallow soil only the foundation stones of what may seem to have been walls, which may have been quite distinct in Lhuyd's day. It is, however, pretty clear that he could not explain the appearances, and it is still more difficult at the present day to offer a probable suggestion. Possibly the site is that of a **Welsh** tribal homestead, and if carefully cleared and examined it might reveal the details of a **Welsh**

Chief's dwelling at an earlier period than has yet been met with. --visited 25th May 1921.

St Degan's Well

According to **Fenton**, near the Chapel site was “ a spring named after the saint; and above the said spring a tumulus called **St Degan's knwe** or knoll, where people resort to seat themselves on holidays and Sundays” No sign of a spring at this spot could be traced in May 1921, nor is one marked in the 6in sheet, which however, gives the name of Ffynnon Degan to a spring half a mile due south of the Chapel site.

Pen y groes

The name of a cottage which stands at the junction of three lanes one-third of a mile east of Llanferran house. The field immediately west of it is known as Llain y groes.

Tref Asser

A hamlet half a mile south of garn Fawr where **Assurius Menevensis**, **Bishop of St David's** A.D. 707 and author of the **Life of Alfred**, may have dwelt. In that work he states that he went to **Wessex** from the furthest coasts of western Britain, as his friends hoped that if he could secure the favour of the **King** they would be protected from **King Hemeid**, a petty prince of **Demetia**, who often plundered the Monastery and diocese of **St Deguus [Dewi]** and sometimes expelled the prelates “as they expelled Archbishop **Novis**, my relation, and myself”. While there is no doubt that **Bishop Asser** was a native of the parish of **Llanwnda**, and of the free tribesman's holding of **Treff Asser**, it should not be forgotten that there was also a **Canon** of this name who is mentioned by **Giraldus** as a supporter of his claims to the bishopric (*De Jure, Rolls ed iii p214*)

Cross Incised Stone

In 1883 at Pont yr Eglwys, about one third of a mile west of the parish **Church**, the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** was shown a “stone with a cross incised upon it” which then formed one of the supports of the bridge. Our Inspecting Officer was unable to find the stone, though the removal of the dense undergrowth might reveal it. --visited 18 May 1921. – *Arch Camb* 1883 p344.

Goodwick Moor

Here **Rhys** , son of **Owain ap Edwun**, was defeated and slain in 1074 by **Trahaearn ap Caradog** (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The Moor is now waterlogged and marshy – visited 2nd **June** 1921.

Carreg Gwastad Point

The landing place of the French under General Tate, in February 1797.

The memorial stone placed here reads --- “1797 . Carreg Goffa Glaniad y Ffancod Chwefror 22 1797. Memorial stone of the landing of the French February 22 1797.”

In a field of Carn gowil farm called Parc y Ffranewr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried.

Carregwastad Point; Carreg Wastad, Near Llanwnda

Carregwastad Point is the landing-place of a French force, under the command of the American General Tate, in February 1797, in an attempted invasion of Britain. The force was between 1200 and 1500 and they landed at Carregwastad Point with orders to sack Bristol and start a revolution. It is believed that the invasion was unsuccessful. In 1897, a memorial stone, Carreg Goffa (nprn 309039), was erected nearby to commemorate the event.

In a field of Carn Gowil farm, called Parc y Ffrancwr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried. (Source: *RCAHMW, Pembrokeshire Inventory, ii, no.592*). *B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW*, 16 September 2003.

Finds

Stone Axe

A finely polished axe head stated to have been found at Cwmfelin, now in **Tenby** Museum; probably to be identified with one found in this parish by a **Mr Bateman**, who is known to have been the donor of the specimen in the museum.

Stone Hammer

In 1859, **John Fenton** exhibited to the **Cambrain Archaeological Association** at **Cardigan** a “hammer of trap found in a carnedd in **Llanwnda** parish” (*Arch Camb* 1859 p 349). Nothing could be learned of **Fenton's** numerous antiquarian finds.

Stone Disc

On the surface at Pen Cw, now covered by the approach to the North Breakwater, was found a perforated stone disc of rough manufacture. It is now in **Tenby** Museum – Seen 21st May 1920.

Bronze Object

Writing in the year 1829 **Dr W Owen Pughe** says (*Arch Camb* 1855 p 273) – “in one of the carneddi or stone heaps in the parish of **Llanwnda** was lately found a brazen instrument unique in its kind 8 in in length” **Lewis** Top Dict 1833 added that it was found in 1826, on opening a cairn for the purpose of widening a road near the sea. The writer describes it as “a brass instrument, about 9 in long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other , and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together” Nothing is known of its present location.

Quern

The upper stone of a small quern 35 in in circumference, with a hole for handle, was found a few years ago behind some panelling in the entrance Hall of Penysgwarne house where it still remains ---Seen 24th May 1921.

Quern

The top stone of a circular quern found at Pont Iago is preserved at the farm house

RCAHMW

Goodwick Moor; Battle Of Pwllgwdig; Battle Of **Llanwnda**, Near **Fishguard**

"**Goodwick Moor**. Here **Rhys**, son of **Owain ap Edwyn**, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap **Caradog** (Brut y Tywysogion). The Moor is now waterlogged and marshy. visited, 2nd **June** 1921."

[The 'Brut' gives a date of 1078, see below.

Source: **RCAHMW Pembrokeshire** Inventory, 1925, ii, no.591.

1078: "And then there was the battle of Pwllgwdig. And then Trahaearn, **King** of Gwynedd, prevailed. And then all **Rhys** [ap **Owain**]'s warband fell."

Source: **Thomas Jones**, *The Chronicle of the Princes*, 1955, p.29.

"In 1078 Trahaearn of North Wales invaded Dyfed, defeated **Rhys** [ab **Owain**] in the battle of **Goodwick**, not far from **Fishguard** . . ."

In a footnote the battle is referred to as 'urwydyr Llan wnda' (battle at **Llanwnda**).

Source: **J.E.Lloyd**, *A History of Wales, vol II, 1912, p.377; p.393 & n.114.*

B.A.Malaws, **RCAHMW**, 27 October 2006.

Ciliau Ganol Farm, **Llanwnda**

Ciliau Ganol Farm is situated approx. half a mile east of the village of **Llanwnda**. The farm has been added to considerably over the years. Ciliau is denoted on the 19th century **Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping (Pembrokeshire sheet IV 11, 1st edition, 1889)** as several separate complexes. The complexes have been substantially altered and expanded, and now Ciliau Ganol Farm forms the central complex, while Cilau west and Ciliau Farm lie either side. Tracks run from the farms, northwards over Ciliau common.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 16th November 2010.

L. Osborne, 28th Oct. 2011.

Castell Bach, Llanwnda

Castell Bach, Llanwnda is a much denuded oval enclosure, c.120m by 85m, defined by scarps to the west and north-west, with the remainder of the circuit visible as soilmarks to the east and followed by a modern hedge bank to the south-west. **J.Wiles** 14.05.02 ***RCAHMW***

Trehilyn farmhouse

The purchase of a semi-derelict farmhouse (Trehilyn) by the broadcaster **Griff Rhys Jones** and the ensuing BBC television documentary, *A Pembrokeshire Farmhouse*, which recorded its restoration.

Llanycefn, (Llan-Y-Cefn)

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Llanycefn (LLAN-Y-CEFN), a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungleddy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (North. by west.) from **Narberth**; contains 449 inhabitants. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, where it is bounded by **Carmarthenshire**, which here makes an irregular curve into this part of **Pembroke**. At the distance of about two miles from the parish, runs the high road from **Tenby** and **Narberth** to **Cardigan**. **Llanycefn** has the parishes of **Llandilo** and **Llanycefn Llangolman** on the north, those of **Llandissilio** and **Bletherston** on the south, and the parish of **New Mote** on the west; and is watered by the Eastern Cleddy, which, after traversing this and other districts in a southern course, joins the western river of the same name, to form the great estuary of **Milford Haven**. The surface is hilly; the scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the winding of the Cleddy and some small streams which join that river within the limits of the parish. The lands are all inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the soil is fertile, producing barley, oats, potatoes, and a little wheat. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £51; patron and impropriator, **Lord Milford**. The **Church**, built in a mixed style of architecture, and repaired in 1841, measures fifty feet in length, including the chancel, and sixteen feet in breadth; and contains 128 sittings, all appropriated.

Llanycefn, Parish Church

The Parish **Church** dedication unknown

1914 *RCAM Pembroke*

This small **Church** was renovated in 1904 when the chancel and west wall were rebuilt. It consists of a chancel, nave and Bell-cote above the west gable. The tower which fell many years ago was part of the old **Church**. The Chancel arch is a low round-headed opening. There are remains of rood stairs and the door leading thereto also a small squint. The font is an irregular hexagon, possibly of the 15th century; the basin is circular, with a diameter of 18 inches. Traces of hinge and staple for the cover remain –visited 22nd October 1914

NB The parish is often called **Cefn**, of which there are several other instances in Wales, notably Cefn near St Asaph in co Flint. The **Pembrokeshire** Cefn is the long narrow outlier of the Prescelly ridge between Rhiw afallen and the western Cleddeau. A grant of **Bishop** Beck dated 1287 gives the latinised form as “ecclesia de Kevyn”

1944 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*

The **Church** was rebuilt in 1904, a tower having been removed, The font may be 15c

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Described as '*Ecclesia de Kevyn*,' this **Church** was assigned in 1287 by **Bishop Thomas Beck** as an endowment for the **Hospital of St. Mary** Llawhadden but in 1501 **Bishop John Morgan** granted the hospital or Chapel of **LLawhaden**, together with the **Church of Kevyn** appropriated to the said hospital, to the use of the choristers of **St Davids** Cathedral, who were to provide a suitable chaplain to serve the said hospital and **Church**.—*Stat. Menev*

On the dissolution of the monastic houses the **Church** and the tithes of **Llanycefn** seem to have come into the hands of the Crown, and were subsequently sold to the **Stepney** family of **Prendergast**, and afterwards came into the hands of **Lord Milford** . In 1631 the inhabitants of **Llanycefn** and Egremont Chapel petitioned the Commonwealth for an augmentation for their minister, who had but £13 6s. 8d. from the tithes of the **Church**, worth £28, which were held by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**, Bart and in 1649 **Sir John** was ordered to settle £70 as an augmentation of these livings, and those of **Little Newcastle** and **Clarbeston**.----*Compound papers*

There is no separate valuation of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl*. It was at that time united with the free Chapel of **St. Mars, LLawhaden, Menckton** [by Nar-berth], and **Egremont**.

On 7 June, 1904, a faculty was granted for the rebuilding of **Llanycefn Church**.

1851 **Llanycefn Parish Church** **David Thomas** , Curate

1929 Parish entry for **Maenclochog** with **LLandilo** and **Llanycefn - St Mary & St Teilo, LLandilo** (in ruins) & **Parish Church (Llanycefn)** Incumbent and Curates; **S Howell**

Llan y cefn Clergy CCED

not given, not given	1688	not given
Philipps, Thomas	1714	Curate
Philipps, Thomas	1717	Curate
Phillips, Thomas	1720	Curate
Thomas , Ludovicus	1726	Curate
Thomas , John	1750	Curate
Thomas , John	1799	Vac (natural death) Curate
Griffiths , John	1799	Curate
Griffith , John	1804	Curate

Griffith , Stephen	1815	Curate	
Griffith , Stephen	1818	Curate	
Griffiths , John	1818	Vac (resignation)	Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1820	Curate	
Rowlands , Daniel	1820	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1820	Curate	
Griffith , Stephen	1820	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1820	Curate	
Rowlands , Daniel	1820	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1824	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1830	Curate	

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas ,

Llantcefn – A beautiful **Elizabethan** Chalice of the **Amroth** type, bearing the maker's Mark only, and the usual two bands, the upper interlacing three times and enclosing the conventional foliage, a spray being also carried above and below each intersection, whilst the lower encloses the following inscription " POCVLVM n ECLESYE DE LLAN YE KEVEN ". There are two bands of vertical Reed ornamentation, the one between the bowl and the stem, the other around the base. The stem is divided by a knob which is covered with intermittent lines. The Paten cover has disappeared.

—Besides an electroplated Paten presented by the present incumbent in 1886, there is a pewter Alms-plate, stamped with the maker's name " **William Watkins** " and two other marks which are illegible. There is a plate by the same pewterer at **Henry's Mote**.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Mining Llanycefn

Possible working - a lead vein is reported to have been discovered on the **Bishop** of **St David's** land in the parish in 1771, probably in the **Llwydarth** (Forest) area in the north.

Parish of **Llanycefn** –*The State of Education in Wales* 1847

In this parish, which is agricultural there is no resident Clergyman, no resident or subscribing landlords. There are said to be 40 children in it not attending any day school. Wages were about the common rate of the district. **Llanycefn** - Dedication unknown

(Llan-Y-Cefn)

Sites of Interest RCAM 1920

The names of several sites in this parish suggest the former existence of some antiquity, but no definite indications are now to be noticed.

The following are recorded in the event of antiquities being discovered unexpectedly in their vicinity.

Parc Maen **Llwyd** – a field on the farm of Glan Cleddau – **RCAM 1920**

Parc Maen **Llwyd** (ditto) on Tre Fach – **RCAM 1920**

Parc Maen **Gwyn** The first field west of **Rhos** y gwydir (? gwider) – **RCAM 1920**

Parc Maen **Llwyd** On the farm of Sychbant – **RCAM 1920**

Parc y garn hos y gwydir farm – **RCAM 1920**

Parc **Castell** On Nant y gof ucha – **RCAM 1920**

Pen sarn Two hundred and fifty yards west of Capel Rhyd Wilym; a paved road doubtless leading to a **Ford** below the junction of a nameless streamlet having its source near **Maenclochog** and the western Cleddau at Rhyd Wilym mill – **RCAM 1920**

Parc and llain Tiscob (yr escob) – Adjoining fields on the farm of Cornel – **RCAM 1920**

Parc 'rhen fynwent On the farm of Cilrhiw fach. A neighbouring holding is called “**Grange**” which implies an early monastic possession – **RCAM 1920**

These sites were visited on the 8th and 9th October 1920

Llanychaer,

1839 **Llanychaer** (Llanerch-Aur) **Lewis**

Llanychaer (LLANERCH-AUR), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (S. E.) from **Fishguard**; containing 207 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, upon the river Gwayn, which falls into the bay of **Fishguard**. The surface is varied, and in some parts has a very considerable elevation; about one-half of the lands inclosed. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are some fine views over the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; patron, the **Rev. James Williams James**. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75. The **Church**, dedicated to **St David**, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance.

1872 Parish **Church** of **St David's** Llanchaer *Glynne* July 9th 1872 *Arch Camb.*

This **Church** is fast hastening to decay, and presents a sad spectacle. It consists of a nave, chancel and a south aisle or Chapel westwards joined on and no steeple. The design is curious and the work extremely rude. The walls are very low, and over the west end is a Bell gable. There are no windows on the north and other windows have been mostly destroyed or modernised. The roof is dreadfully out of repair, the furniture ruinous, and the **Church** disused save for funerals. There is a plain round arch between the nave and chancel, and a rude flat arch between the eastern and western divisions of the north aisle; between the chancel and the south aisle is no arch, but merely a flat beam.

C1898 The **Rev T G Mortimer** writes of this **Church** :-

“The arch between the nave and chancel was pointed. The **Church** was originally built in the form almost universal among the old churches of North **Pembrokeshire**; it consisted of nave chancel, and south transept. There was a large hagioscope or rather arched passage from the transept to the chancel (as is still to be seen at Pontfaen). At a later period, another transept to the east of the original transept and touching it was built-- I imagine as a Chapel for the family of Ciliffeth, who were very wealthy; that however must have been some centuries ago as the family became extinct in the later days of **Queen Elizabeth**, and the greater portion of the house, **Cilciffeth** was then pulled down.

Llanchaer **Church** was rebuilt on the old foundations about twenty years ago (c1876). The eastern transept has now a lean to roof; the other particulars are retained as far as form is concerned; but the chancel arch had been, I am sorry to say, made larger than it used to be; the arch between the transepts is retained”.

RCAM The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St David**.

This **Church** was rebuilt on the old foundations about the year 1876. It consists of nave, chancel, south transept, a second transeptal Chapel of later date to the east of the first, and a double Bell cote over the west gable. The font is probably of the Norman period. It has been re-dressed visited 4th

June 1915

Incised Cross Stone

During the year 1923 an incised stone bearing a circle divided into four equal sized spaces by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference. And with a cup like depression in each quadrant has been found in the south wall of the **Church**.

Early Inscribed Stone

In the **British Museum Ms., Stowe 1023** is the sketch of an inscription borne by a stone in this parish which was taken by **Edward Lhuyd** or one of his assistants in the year 1698. A side note to the sketch states that the stone was then “on the north side of Llanymchaeth **Church**” and it would appear from the drawing that it then stood upright in the churchyard, or was built into the **Church** wall. From a comparison with other inscriptions both in Ireland and in Wales it is evident that in the present instance the letters have not been properly read, and the following reading may be suggested: MACUDEC[C] ETI FILIUS EOROCAN. It is unfortunate to conjecture whether the stone also bore an Ogram Inscription, or was marked with a cross; the important clan name Deceti would lead us to expect the former.

Note – Llanymchaeth **Church** has been restored, perhaps more than once during the last ¾ of a century, and the stone, if formerly in the **Church** or churchyard, may have been buried or used up in the walls; or it may lie unnoticed in one of the farm buildings or fences of the parish. It should be carefully sought after.

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter 1994.**

Bellcote **Church**, rebuilt 1871, dedicated to **St David**. 7-9c memorial in churchyard.

A Norman font remains in a **Church** of 1876.

2003 **St David's Church, Llanymchaeth RCAHMW**

Church of medieval origin, rebuilt 1923. Associated with holywell and inscribed stone(s) .**RCAHMW J.Wiles** 02.09.03

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Apparently this rectory has always been appendant to the manor of **Llanymchaeth**; at all events it was so in 1594, when **Owen Johnes** was the patron. — (***Owen's Pem.***)

Described as Ecclesia de Launerwayth, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £4 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**. — (***Taxatio.***)

Llanymchaeth:—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione patronorum ibidem unde **Philippus Adam**

clericus est rector valet communibus annis 66s. 8d. Inde decima 6s. 8d. — (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":—Llanichaith alias Llanychaeth (**St David**). **John Vaughan**, 1728; **Thomas Warren**, esq., 1729; **Thomas Williams**, esq., and **Anne** his wife, 1762. Clear yearly value, £13. **King's Books**, £3 6s. 8d. - (*Bacons Liber Regis.*)

Non Conformist

Glandwr **Baptist** Chapel Built 1894 Still open 1998

Names Connected with Llanychaer

Clergy CCED

Ford, Alexander	?	Rector	
Lewis, Jenkinum	1662	Rector	
Owen, Richardus	1679	Rector	
Owen, Richard	1679	Rector	
Ford, Alexander	1692	Rector	
Phillips, David	1692	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1709	Rector	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1714	Rector	
Price, Gulielmus	1715	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1720	Rector	
Davies, Rodericus	1721	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1728	(<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Price, David	1728	Rector	
Rees , David	1761	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1762	Rector	
Thomas , John	1762	(<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rees , Francis	1788	Curate	

Rees , Francis	1795	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1800	(cession)Rector	
Phillips , John	1800	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Phillips , John	1802	(natural death)	Rector
Rees , Francis	1804	Curate	
Davies , Howell	1814	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1825	(natural death)	Rector
Williams James , James	1825	Rector	
Hughes , John	1831	Curate	
Richard Griffiths , James	1834	Curate	

1851 **Llanychaer Parish Church William Davies**, Curate

1929 **Fishguard with Llanstinan and Llanychaer**

St Mary & St Justinian (Llanstinan) & Parish Church (Llanychaer) Incumbent and Curates; **D Davies (D J Evans)**

Gambold William 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian His son, **Bishop Gambold** in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of *John Walter's 's English-Welsh, Dictionary* , states that he was born 10 Aug 1672 , 'of reputable parents' who destined him for the **Church** and gave him good schooling. He was according to some records a a burgess of **Cardigan** in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern **Cardigan** but according to *Foster Alumni Oxon* he was eighteen, 'pauper puer,' son of **William Gambold** of **Cardigan** , when he matriculated at **St Mary Hall** , Oxford , 23 May 1693 He migrated to **Exeter College** in 1694 , but there is no record of graduation On 1 Dec 1709 he became rector of **Puncheston** with **Llanychaer**, Pembs , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov 1707 he was keeping school at **Llanychaer**. **William Gambold** 's wife was **Elizabeth** , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of **Llanychaer** but her surname is not known He had five children **John** the eldest born 1711, **William** born 1712 or 1713 **Hector** born 1714 the third son, **George** and **Martha** His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest At Oxford he had been a friend of **Edward Lhuyd** who acknowledges help given to him by **Gambold** in preparing his's additions in *Gibson 's edition of Camden 's Britannia* As early as 1707 **Gambold** was planning a **Welsh** dictionary, and this became his main occupation later on, when an accident disabled him from parochial work It was finished in 1722 , but **Gambold** failed to get money to publish it In the *Morris Letters ii, 140-1, 221, 224*, we hear of the **Bishop** trying to sell the manuscript without success to the lexicographer **Thomas Richards**, of Coychurch **Eminent Welshmen** –R Williams 1852 **West Wales Records** , ii, 226, iii, 250 *Cymm Trans* , 1904-5

Lloyd Thomas 1603 Dec 22 Kilkiffeth "**David ap leuan** of Morvill, labourer, was indicted for burglarizing the mansion of **Thomas Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth, in the parish of **Llanychaer**, esq., " "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**"

de la Roche Adam 1326 held of the **Lord** of **Kernes** three fees at **Maenclochog, Monington** and **Llanychaer** respectively" This is the only notice of **Adam** which I have found It is probable that he was the eldest son of **David**, and that he was succeeded by his brother,

Llanychaeth Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Thomas David	Llanychaeth	H
Vaughan John	Llanychaeth	H
Gwynne Henry	Llanychaeth	H2
Rees Thomas	Llanychaeth	H
John Margaret	Llanychaeth	H
Thomas Thomas ap	Llanychaeth	H 3
Francis Eynon	Llanychaeth	H 2
Nicholas Thomas	Llanychaeth	H
John Hugh	Llanychaeth	H
Price Thomas	Llanychaeth	H4
Meades Hugh	Llanychaeth	P
Owen Robert	Llanychaeth	P
John Robert	Llanychaeth	P
John Jennett	Llanychaeth	P
Thomas Johan	Llanychaeth	P
Bevan John	Llanychaeth	P
Robert John	Llanychaeth	P
John Evan	Llanychaeth	P
Rees Evan	Llanychaeth	P
Hugh Thomas	Llanychaeth	P

Sites of Interest

Mynydd Kilkiffeth Tumuli

On the summit of Mynydd Kilkiffeth, at an altitude of 1,070 ft, are two sepulchral mounds, survivors of a larger group. Both are built of mountain gathered stones, the one to the east of somewhat smaller stones than its companion. Both have been opened from the summit, and both practically ruined in the operation. The eastern mound has a base circumference of 300ft and a height of 6ft; a few of the base stones are still in situ on the south side. The other mound 65 yds to the northwest has a base circumference of 250ft and a height of 4 ft. visited 1st **June** 1915.

Castell Caerwen of **Castell** Kilkiffeth.

An enclosure in Kilkiffeth Wood 500 yds north of Caerwen House. Owing to the density of the undergrowth on and around it, a thorough examination of this work is almost impossible. The defence consists of a bank and ditch drawn across the neck of a promontory; the enclosure thus formed being defended by steep slopes to the Gwaun and Pontfaen streams. The bank, which is much destroyed, appears to have consisted of earth faced with stones. The ditch is almost filled up with material from the bank. The enclosed area is about 1 ½ acres. There is little or no rampart on the verge of the slopes. The field on which the enclosure stands is known as Parc **Castell** – visited 4th **June** 1915.

Note – **Fenton (tour 568-9)** suggests that this was the stronghold of Daftydd Ddu who gave battle to the Normans at Morville.

Garn

This is a house about 400yds north east of the parish **Church**, which retains one of the round chimneys formerly common in the county. The name Garn is probably derived from an adjacent outcrop of rock.--- visited 2nd **June** 1915.

Parc y fynwent

A field half a mile north east of the parish **Church**, traditionally said to be the site of an old burial ground – a tradition “partly corroborated by the existance of an incised cross built into the walls of an adjacent cottage (**Pem Arch Survey**) – This cottage could not be located –visited 2nd **June** 1915.

Maen Llwyd.

A field on the farm of Penrhiwgarn on which is no appearance of a standing stone visited 2nd **June** 1915

Crug Mawr

A field with a natural outcrop of rock, whence the name may have been derived – visited 8th **June** 1915.

Llanychaer, Possible Quarrying Features

A roughly oval area of disturbed/uneven ground, c.60m NE-SW by 46m, on W facing slopes.

Possibly an area of relict quarrying, similar features being recorded c.200m to the N

RCAHMW J.Wiles 11.09.03

Pillar Cross In Churchyard, **Llanychaer**

A roughly quadrangular pillar-stone with incised decoration on all faces, formerly built into farm at Cilrhedyn-isaf, presently set within railed enclosure in **St David's** churchyard. **Nash Williams 1950 'Early Christian Mons.', No.337, plate 18.J.Wiles 02.09.03**

Garn; Y Garn, **Llanychaer**

Y Garn, **Llanychaer**, is a gentry house dating probably from the early 17th century. It is one of the best surviving examples of the massive round chimney set on a side wall, a particular feature of **Pembrokeshire**. **Peter Smith** suggests a ground-floor Hall house, a single range with lower eaves than at present, originally thatched.

It has a three room plan with a cross passage to the south of the main Hall with a massive east side fireplace and the lateral outshuts, characteristic of this house type, on both the east and west sides of the Hall. The pointed south door of the Hall and the blocked plain door in the same wall gave onto an unheated upper end room, possibly a parlour or service room. A timber partition divided the cross passage from the lower end lofted section, now the kitchen.

The Hall is single space with 3 large oak collar trusses, the principals curved and resting on tops of walls, except the south pair which rest on renewed cross beams over the outshuts. The north truss was concealed by a plaster partition (with bramble laths), but has been exposed by setting back the partition just behind. On the east wall there is an exceptionally deep square fireplace with a massive timber lintel and stone jambs.

A range to the north is possibly an early byre, much rebuilt, and converted to accommodation.

Cadw listed buildings database

Llanllawer Holy Well, **Llanychaer**

Medieval Spring enclosed in well chamber of rough masonry. 6 1/2ft deep. Reputed healing powers.

Court Farmhouse, **Llanychaer**

Two storey 5-bay country house: rendered rubble stone walls, slate hipped roofs with paired brackets to eaves and two large rendered ridge chimneys. Hornless 12-pane sash windows. Arched doorway to the fourth bay in a timber Ionic porch with two columns and modillion cornice. **PE/Domestic/SM93NE from Cadw.**

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor and one farmer paying rent of over £100 per annum but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population can read but not write.

School Building, **St David's Church, Llanychaer.**

The school building is a two-storey structure with an external staircase to the first floor. Originally it was a charity school founded by the well known vicar and scholar called **William Gambold** (1672-1728) who ran the school at **Llanychaer** between 1707-1709.

Additional: the building is sited at the entrance to the churchyard. The building is now roofless and most timber detail has been lost but the plan is well preserved. The ground floor is a single chamber well lit on the north side. The upper floor is another single chamber entered from the gable and with a fireplace in the gable. The surviving detail (joist beams, flat voussoired arches over openings) suggests that the building is an early C19th rebuilding of the original schoolroom. *R.F. Suggett/RCAHMS/2008.*

Llanychaer Churchyard School-Room

Full account

A small and sturdy but roofless stone-built storeyed building stands in the north-east corner of **Llanychaer** churchyard. It is reputed to have housed the charity school established by **Rev. William Gambold** at the beginning of the C18th.

Description

The building has single chambers on both ground and first floors. The entrance to the ground-floor room is now within the churchyard. The ground-floor doorway is offset (rather than centrally placed) to give a large chamber. The gable-end entrance to the first-floor chamber is reached from stone steps on the roadside. The chambers were well lit, both having two splayed windows in the south elevation. The ground floor is unheated but the first-floor chamber has a fireplace in the west gable with a small window alongside. The masonry detail is good with well-worked quoins and neat voussoirs above doors, windows, and fireplace. The timber detail has mostly disappeared. There are sockets for closely-set joist-beams for a ceiling over the ground-floor chamber. The windows and doors have been lost apart from a C19th casement in the upper gable. A fragment of low-pitched principal-rafter survives at the west gable with a fallen roof of Caernarvonshire slate.

Discussion and significance.

The building as it stands may be compared with a small number of surviving C18th and early C19th endowed parish school-rooms, essentially charity schools for the poor, mostly established before 1800. Many of these non-classical schools, especially those linked with the charity school movement, did not require purpose-built school-rooms but made do with existing buildings (sometimes the **Church**). Although parish school-rooms were rare they generally had several common features: they were often built on the edge of the churchyard or adjacent to it; several were storeyed, or at least lofted, sometimes with accommodation for a master in the upper storey. A good surviving example is the churchyard school at Llanarmon, Llyn, of c. 1800. It has a single ground floor chamber with off-set doorway and stone steps to a loft. At Gelligaer, Glamorgan, the school-room near the **Church** (1761) had the master's room above the school-room (measuring 22 by 16

feet).

Llanychaer parish school-room is an example of this rare but well-defined building type: the non-classical parish school of C18th origin. It is not the original school-room but a mid-C19th rebuilding along traditional lines. The reconstruction would have overlapped with the **Church** school movement, but it never seems to have functioned as a National School although it may latterly have become a Sunday School. Rather surprisingly it is an almost complete documentary blank. It is not mentioned in the *Digest of Schools and Charities for Education (1842)*, as summarized in *Malcolm Seaborne's Schools in Wales 1500-1900 (1992)*, nor is it listed in the diocesan list of **Pembrokeshire Schools c. 1880 (NLW, SD/Misc/759)**, though the churchyard vestry and Sunday School at **Llanstadwell** and the old National School in **Penally** churchyard are noted.

summary of chronology

[1] c. 1709. School established. A school-room established by **Rev. Gambold** at **Llanychaer** may be assumed to be the predecessor of the present building. It was possibly single-storeyed with a cottage for a master in the vicinity. The parish school and an adjacent cottage seem to have been built on ground regarded as not consecrated (cf. **NLW, WCC/SD/10,980/28**).

[2] c. 1840-50. School rebuilt. The neat stonework, joist-beams etc (the absence of any brick) suggest a building of the mid-C19th date.

[3] The surviving detail suggests that the building was refitted in the later C19th.

[4] C20th century dereliction. In 1926 the parish school was reported to be dilapidated (**NLW, WCC/SD 10,980/28**).

visited at the suggestion of *Anne Eastham FSA 23 June 2008*. *Richard Suggett*

Llanychlwydog

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good as regards sobriety, industry and quietness. There is no resident land proprietor and one farmer paying over £100 per annum in rent but with no day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

Names Connected with Llanychlwydog

Llanchlwydog with Llanllawer Clergy CCED

Owen , Evan	1626	
Lloyd , Jenkins	1663	Rector
Lloyd , Jenkin..	1663	Rector
Picton, Owenum	1663	Rector
Picton, Oweni	1663	Vac (Death)Rector
Williams, Owen	1664	Curate
Lewis, Petrus	1674	Rector
Lloyd , Jenkini	1675	Vac (Death)Rector
Lloyd , Edward	1675	Rector
Lloyd , Davidem	1675	Rector
Lloyd , David	1675	Rector
Lloyd , David	1692	Rector
Lewis, Petrus	1694	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1714	Curate
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate
Lewis, Petrus	1717	Rector

Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac (natural death)Rector
Gosse, Henricus	1718	Rector
Goffe, Henricus	1719	Rector
Morris, David	1720	Curate
Goffe, Henricus	1720	Rector
Laugharne, Gulielmus	1721	Rector
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac (natural death)Rector
Holland, Nicholas	1736	Stipendiary Curate
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac (Death)Rector
Morgan , Simon	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , Simon	1770	Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac (cession)Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Evans , David	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1788	Curate
Evans , David	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1795	Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac (cession)Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Disp (Dispensation)Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1804	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac (natural death)Rector
Williams Thomas , Watkin	1825	Rector
Fenton , Samuel	1826	Stipendiary Curate

Llanichloydog *Hearth Tax* 1670

Lloyd David Thomas Cleanbeynog **Llanichloydog** H2

Dedwith Griffith **Llanichloydog** H

Lewis Owen **Llanichloydog** H2

Robert William **Llanichloydog** H2

Robert David **Llanichloydog** H

Goodhead Thomas **Llanichloydog** H

Thomas Owen **Llanichloydog** H2

Jenkin John **Llanichloydog** H2

Reynald Thomas **Llanichloydog** H

Owen John **Llanichloydog** H

William John **Llanichloydog** H2

David Thomas **Llanichloydog** H2

Griffith John William **Llanichloydog** H

Thomas Phillip **Llanichloydog** H

price Thomas ap **Llanichloydog** P

Lloyd Rouland **Llanichloydog** P

Owen Nicholas **Llanichloydog** P

Owen James **Llanichloydog** P

Harry Griffith **Llanichloydog** P

Robert Richard **Llanichloydog** P

Morgan Watkin **Llanichloydog** P

Robert Owen **Llanichloydog** P

George David **Llanichloydog** P

Bateman Jenkin **Llanichloydog** P

Griffith Morice **Llanichloydog** P

David Nicholas **Llanichloydog** P

John William	Llanichloydog	P
John Robert	Llanichloydog	P
Bevan John ap	Llanichloydog	P
Robert John	Llanichloydog	P

.....

Pembrokeshire Church *Plate* J T Evans

Llanichloydog (S. David, later).—There is at the present time no plate belonging to this parish.

LLawhaden [LlanhuAdain]

The name of the village LLanaiden has been corrupted to **LLawhaden**.

Roman road *Via Julia*

There is some recent research which suggests that the **Roman** road ***Via Julia*** passed near or through the parish.

The village and **Castle** were created and owned by the Bishops of **St David's**. The village was once a marcher borough. **Owen**, in 1603, described it as one of nine **Pembrokeshire** "boroughs in decay".

The parish straddles the linguistic boundary, and was one of the six "bilingual" parishes mentioned by **George Owen** in 1603. The parish is divided east-west into two unequal parts by the **Eastern Cleddau** river, and this has been a fairly stable language boundary at least since **Owen's** time, with English speakers to the west and **Welsh** speakers to the east, although, perhaps in the early Industrial revolution, Welsh-speakers infiltrated the western part in the area around Gelli woollen mill.

This is an old frontier settlement, located close to the Landsker. The **Castle** was a fortified **Bishop's** residence, strongly sited and further protected by a moat. Earlier a ring motte had been built here, which was mentioned by **Giraldus Cambrensis**, but destroyed by **Rhys ap Gruffudd** in 1193. It had been built inside prehistoric earthworks

Today **LLawhaden** is little more than a pleasant village lying on the west bank of the **Eastern Cleddau** River, but during the 13th and 14th centuries it functioned as an important and sizeable borough under the control of the bishops of **St David's**.

The creation of the borough is associated with the building of the **Bishop's** palace on the site of the earlier motte, by **Bishop** Beck in the period 1280-93. The **Church** of **St Aidan** by the river, together with the early mill, were also standing at this time but no details are known of any associated settlement.

A weekly Market on Mondays and two annual fairs were granted in 1281 and a start was made on laying out the town on the level ground which runs westwards from the **Castle**. It seems likely that the old **Church** was also rebuilt at this time, while in 1287, just beyond the western limits of the borough, the **Bishop** founded a hospital for the poor and aged. Some remains of the building, now badly overgrown can still be seen in Chapel Field.

The first burgesses at **LLawhaden** appear in 1292, the number grew rapidly, and by 1326 the town housed 174 1/2 burgages held by 126, predominantly English, burgesses.

It was easily the most important of the bishopric's boroughs, even surpassing **St David's**, and the palace was the principal Episcopal residence, where courts were also held and felons imprisoned. While **LLawhaden** is now completely lacking in any urban character and the former burgage plots difficult to discern, it seems reasonable to assume that the medieval borough lay along the road

leading from the **Castle** with its westernmost limit represented by the hospital which, since it also served as a leper house, must have been on the outskirts. In view of the large number of burgages recorded in 1326, however, which could not all have been accommodated along this stretch other areas must have been built up, and it is probable that plots also lined the now overgrown roadway which leads from the decayed Market square down to the bridge, where the remains of several dwellings are still detectable amidst the overgrowth. The settlement does not appear to have been defended, and although the Black book records the rents for buildings *infra muros*, these are likely to have been on the episcopal demesne lands to the south of the **Castle** which were enclosed with formidable stone walls, sections of which are still standing.

Almost nothing is known of the later history of **LLawhaden** beyond references to the **Castle**. During the revolt of **Owain Glyndwr** **Henry IV** ordered it to be re-fortified in case of attack, but it was eventually dismantled during the episcopacy of **Bishop Barlow**, 1536-47. The 16th century also witnessed the dissolution of the hospital and the borough decayed considerably with the weekly Market falling into disuse.

Most of the ruins to be seen today date from the thirteenth century. Down by the river, there is an interesting **Church** dating from the 1380's, and there is a ruined hospitium at the far end of the village. The Old Mill is now a trout farm and the village also has an interesting Pottery. The **Castle** was used as a quarry and finally given by the **Church** to the government and taken over by CADW.

1811 **Llewhaden Fenton** (Tours)

I visit Lewhaden, whose **Castle** constitutes the "caput baroniae" by virtue of which the bishops of **St David's** seat in parliament.

The village is situated on a lofty ridge above the river Cleddau, and though so high is well wooded, and has vast command of water.

Hence turning short to the right I enter the village and pass the mansion of **William Skyrme**, esq.. Of a most respectable family in this county, whose ancestor, an eminent attorney in the court of the marches, settled here about two centuries ago, and laid the foundation of two or three families of that name now descended from this gentleman. The village consists of a few scattered houses chiefly on the right hand, in descending towards the ruins of the magnificent and castellated episcopal palace that crowns the summit of a steep wooded Hill just above the **Church** having a small Valle to the north and south, with a gentle slope to each.

The **Castle**, though seemingly placed on the very edge almost of a precipice, was moated, and approached by a draw bridge at the grand entrance to the south, there being a considerable stream of water pouring down through the village, and now conformed in a pond in the centre of it.

The grand entrance was by a gateway of singular form, marked first by the arch to which the door or gate was hung, next by an arch more, projecting much higher, and lastly by another still more projected at the extreme height of the wall. It lies between two large bastions; that to the right has apartments in it, the uppermost of which has a stone vaulted roof and is almost entire. The windows over the gateway, and in the bastions on each side of it, have a label moulding over them. The first bastion to the right of those constituting the entrance is an octagon, as is the next, and very lofty. The first octagonal tower seemed to have been separated into two retiring apartments, which

modern's might call dressing rooms, each having its water-closet, and appearing to have belonged to two bed chambers. The whole building, if we estimate its dimensions by tracing the outline of its many sided walls still up, and the compass of its moat, must have been very extensive and sumptuous, including a spacious area, in which the remains of various splendid apartments, and of the elegant Chapel, the work of **Bishop Vaughan**, the south side of which only having three handsome windows is still standing, the other side, as well as the east window being entirely down, with the exception to a highly finished square tower. On the east side of the area the basement story exhibits a range of fine vaulted chambers, perhaps formerly occupied by the kitchens, cellars and other offices, and entered by handsome pointed doorways cased in stone. The whole structure was of cut stone, and highly finished. Towards the north west the walls are entirely down: and on that side the ground is covered with vast detached masses in the in the wildest confusion. An ash tree of considerable size grows in the middle of the area, as do many smaller, fantastically springing from various parts of the ruins.

Though from the opposite Hill the **Castle** appears to stand on the very brink of a precipice, yet there is a considerable belt of grassy slope without moat, between it and the edge of the Hill. Whence you enjoy a most enchanting prospect of the windings of that noble river the Cleddau, through a luxuriant wooded scene in the Valle beneath.

Of late years much of this venerable ruin has been plundered most shamefully and unnecessarily to supply materials for repairing roads, particularly in a county abounding with "rab" and stones of various sorts fit for that purpose.; and it is to be lamented that the **Bishops of St David's** are not induced to prohibit such depredations on that majestic structure, from which they derive their title to sit in the house of peers. Indeed, the removal of those relics which give such dignity and picturesque effect to this and many other counties of Wales would be a serious injury, as they are irresistible magnets, attracting travellers to visit them, whereby the county cannot fail to be benefited in a high degree; and yet so little attention is paid to them, that views taken of many fifty years ago would hardly be known, so much in that time have they suffered by wanton dilapidation, more than by the mouldering consequence of age.

To this superb palace in its best days must have every appendage of luxury state and convenience, for even in **Leland's** time it had its forest of red deer at **Llwydiarth**, besides a park surrounding the **Castle**, to be traced by fragments of its wall still seen in several places, and of most excellent masonry, enclosing many acres of finely diversified ground. And in the list of salaries paid to the different officers belonging to the **Bishop, Henry Scourfield** occurs as forester of ranger of **Llwydiarth** and **Crosswood**, and keeper of the park of **Llewhaden**, an office no doubt of great importance and honour, being held by a gentleman of one of the most ancient houses in the county.

At what time this **Castle** was built is uncertain; but I am inclined to think that **Thomas Beck** was the principal contributor to its grandeur, as it seems to have been his most general and favoured residence, as he had purchased lands in the neighbourhood, and most of his instruments are dated from **Llewhaden**.

Bishop Hoton seems likewise to have had a great predilection for the place, and to have added much to the buildings, for by a deed of feoffment bearing date 1383 from **Adam Hoton Bishop of St David's** to **John Fawley**, and **Elen** his wife conveying certain lands to them in fee, the feoffee is

styled “Constabularius castri nostri de Lewhaden et magister operum nostrorum” constable or governor of our **Castle of Llewhaden**, and master of our board of works; from which we may infer that this ancestor of my friend **Mr Foley** was skilled in architecture, and had, under that magnificent prelate, the direction and superintendence of all his vast undertakings, his repairs of the cathedral of **St David's**, his new **College** adjoining, and his improvements at his palace of **Llewhaden**, where this officer of distinction chiefly resided; and it is not a little remarkable that the elegant mansion of his descendant and representative of the family occupies the spot then granted to his ancestor.

Bishop Vaughan, who was a man of great spirit, taste and expense, is known to have been partial to this spot, and left, among other things, a proof of it in the beautiful Chapel he had re-edified there.

Bishop John Gilbert is said to have made it his principal residence during his prelacy and died there, as it appears by his will, dated September 8th 1403

When a barony was anciently created, the creation was always accompanied by a grant of a **Castle** and territory annexed, charged with military service; none were the spiritual baronies exempt from such tenure, for in the fourth year of the reign of **Henry** the Fourth in consequence of the alarm excited by the insurrection of **Glyndwr** all over Wales, but more particularly in this county, we find the royal mandate issued to **Guido de Mona**, then **Bishop of St David's** for garrisoning his **Castle of Llewhaden**, and putting it in a perfect state of defence to resist the enemy, on pain of forfeiting the **Castle** and all the manors and demesnes appurtenant.

Bishop Barlow, who thought of nothing but translation to a better see, and enriching himself “per fas et nefas” whilst he continued to wear the mitre of **St David's** stripped the **Castle of Llewhaden** and the palace of **St David's** of their leaden roofs as well as all his other palaces of ever thing that could be converted into immediate profit, to furnish him, by the dilapidation he himself had occasioned with a plea for removing the see to **Carmarthen**, or at least for contracting the episcopal establishment.

Archbishop Abbot Feb 10th 1616, granted a licence to **Bishop Milbourne** to demolish the **Castle of Llewhaden**, and also the Hall Chapel, cellar and bakehouse belonging to the palace of **St David's**, in short, to perfect what **Barlow** had begun; ; but **Milbourne's** translation to Carlisle prevented the execution of this (I might almost say) sacrilegious design, and **Llewhaden** still remains, though in ruined pride, a most picturesque object to attract the notice of every traveller of taste as it burst on his view in descending from the village of **Robeston** to **Canaston** with a superb foreground of wood and water, itself on an eminence and happily backed by the finely undulating line of the **Presselly** range of hills.

1839 Acc. to the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lawhaden**, or **Llewhaden** (Llanhauden) **Lewis**

Lawhaden, or **Llewhaden** (LLANHUAUDEN), a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Narberth**; containing 634 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Aidan**, **Bishop of Lindisfarne**, who died in the year 651, was for many years distinguished as the principal

residence of the bishops of **St Davids**, who had a magnificent **Castle** or palace here with a very extensive park, and forest of red deer, noticed by **Leland**. This truly splendid structure, which was built entirely of hewn stone, was the favourite residence of **Bishop Beck**, who contributed greatly to its embellishment; it was adapted in every respect to the purposes of domestic convenience, and had every appendage of luxury and state. The exact time of its original foundation is not known; but from a deed of feoffment, bearing date 1383, it appears that **John Fowley** was at that time constable of the **Castle** and master of the board of works to **Bishop Hoton**, who conveyed to him and to **Ellen** his wife certain lands in the vicinity, which are now the property of his descendants. In the reign of **Henry VIII.**, **Lawhaden Castle**, together with the other episcopal palaces of the diocese, was stripped of its leaden roof by **Bishop Barlow**, who subsequently availed himself of the dilapidation which he had caused, as a plea for carrying into effect his purpose of transferring the **Bishop's** seat altogether to **Carmarthen**. From this period the palace was suffered to fall into decay; but the ruins, which are still venerable and majestic in their appearance, afford imposing evidence of its pristine grandeur.

The parish comprises a large tract of rich arable and pasture land, which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village is situated on the summit of a lofty ridge overhanging the river Cleddy, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which abounds with varied scenery. Within the parish are some highly interesting and pleasingly romantic features, among which are, the **Church**, beautifully situated on the margin of the river, under a richly wooded eminence; the majestic and venerable ruins of the ancient **Castle** immediately above it; and **Ridgeway**, an elegant modern mansion, erected by the late **I. H. Foley**, esq., and occupying a portion of the lands granted to the ancestor of that gentleman by **Bishop Hoton**, in the year 1383. In the village is also a good family house belonging to a descendant of the **Skyrmes**, whose ancestor accompanied **Oliver Cromwell** into the principality during the parliamentary war, and obtained a settlement at this place. **Lawhaden** until recently constituted a prebend in the cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, rated in the **King's Books** at £17. 17. 1., and annexed to the chancellorship of the cathedral by **Bishop Beck**, in 1287. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Bletherston** annexed, rated in the **King's Books** at £8. 18. 6½.; present net income, £152, with a glebe-house; patron, the **Bishop** of **St Davids**. The tithes of **Lawhaden** have been commuted for £315, of which a sum of £210 was payable to the chancellor of **St Davids**, who had also a glebe of 170 acres, worth £160 per annum, and £105 are payable to the vicar, who has a glebe of forty-five acres, valued at £50 a year. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Aidan**, is an ancient and venerable edifice, with a handsome tower, and in its retired and beautiful situation forms an interesting and romantic feature in the scenery around the village. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Calvinistic Methodists**; and three Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the **Church**, and the others belonging to the dissenters. The remains of the ancient **Castle** form a majestic and venerable ruin, on the summit of a precipitous eminence, commanding a magnificent prospect. The site was originally surrounded by a moat, over which was a drawbridge leading to the principal entrance, a noble gateway defended by two circular towers; this portion of the building is still in a state of tolerable preservation. There are also the remains of two octagonal towers, which appear to have contained the state apartments and rooms of residence; of part of a small but very elegant Chapel; and some portions of the outer walls. Some fragments of the park walls are yet remaining, and the land which they now serve to enclose is some of the richest in the county. The prevailing character of the architecture is the early

English, and the ruins have a most beautiful and picturesque appearance from every point of view. On the roadside are the remains of an ancient building, covered with ivy, which is said to have been founded by **Bishop Beck**, as a hospitium for pilgrims visiting **St Davids** shrine. **Lawhaden Castle** was the head of the barony in right of which the **Bishops of St Davids** claim their seat in the house of peers.

1326 - The **Bishop of St David's** held a fulling mill worth 20s a year at **LLawhaden**
(*Black Book of St David's 1326-7*)

1895 **LLawhaden Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire** Timmin's

In about another mile, our lane suddenly debouches upon the broad, triangular grass-plot, that forms the village-green of time-honoured **LLawhaden**. grouped around the green rise a number of old substantial homesteads — true 'homes of ancient peace' — whose low-browed lattice-windows look out upon a vastly duck-pond, over-shadowed by clumps of gnarled and weather-beaten firs.

Turning to the right at the foot of the green, we fare along the village street until it terminates abruptly in a sort of cul-de-sac, where the majestic ruins of **LLawhaden Castle** seem to forbid our further progress.

The great Gatehouse, with its lofty drum towers flanking the boldly-arched portcullis, indicates the noble Scale upon which the fortress was conceived. The eastern tower is still in a **Fair** state of preservation, retaining the strong stone floors of its successive stages, though its fellow has been shorn of more than half its bulk. These towers are pierced with small but well-proportioned lancet-windows, apparently of Edwardian date, and the corbelled battlements are carried forward above the gateway, to form a couloir for pouring down molten lead upon the foe.

On passing beneath the lofty entrance archway, we are confronted by a well-proportioned Gothic doorway, with one small pointed window, little more than a loophole, in the wall beside it ; these are the sole relics of the northern front, of which all else has fallen to decay. Near at hand rises a slender square tower, whose trefoil-headed windows and finely-worked mouldings point to a later period than that of the main structure. From its position and certain accessories, there is reason to suppose this tower contained the Chapel of the **Castle**, erected by **Bishop Vaughan**, who enlarged and beautified **St David's Cathedral**.

A group of flourishing ash-trees, which have sprung up where so ever they listed, cast their chequered shade athwart the neglected courtyard ; whilst pigs and poultry, from the adjacent farmstead, roam untended amidst the masses of fallen masonry, that cumber the ground in every direction.

Although perched on the brink of a steep declivity, the **Castle** was protected by a moat which still remains intact, though sadly choked with tangled undergrowth and debris. This moat was supplied with water from a stream, which forms the large pond at the foot of the village.

Thomas Beck, **Bishop of St David's**, is said to have erected **LLawhaden Castle**, towards the close of the thirteenth century; but it is more than probable his building merely superseded a structure of earlier date.

This worth prelate also founded, ' in his Villa de Llewhadyn, a little Hospitiim,' which he dedicated to the 'poor and needy;' devoting to its maintenance the revenues derived from his own lands. Thus **Bishop Beck** became the first **Welsh** patron of pilgrims, and supporter of the aged and infirm.

Of this very interesting foundation, all that has survived is a small building with vaulted roof, doorway, windows and a piscina, situated in a field on the outskirts of the village. This little edifice was in all probability the Chapel of Beck's hospitium. A certain **Friar William** was entrusted with the charge of the establishment, both he and his brethren wearing a habit distinctive of their calling.

By the time of **Owen Glyndwr**, the **Castle** appears already to have fallen into disrepair ; as we Read that the **King** gave orders for **LLawhaden** to be put into a state of defence, victualled, and furnished with a garrison.

Under the disastrous regime of **Bishop Barlow**, that rapacious prelate caused the lead to be stripped from off the **Castle** roofs, even as he had done at the beautiful old palace of **St David's**.

Thenceforth the stately fabric, exposed to the disintegrating forces of Nature, gradually succumbed to its misfortunes, and sank into the condition of an uninhabitable ruin.

At their **Castle** of **LLawhaden**, the Bishops of **St David's** lived in true baronial style; the fortress constituting the Caput Baronie, by virtue of which they were entitled to representation in the Parliament of the realm.

Descending by a steep, hollow lane to the banks of Cleddau, we linger **Long** about the old bridge and **Castle**-mill to enjoy the placid beauty of the landscape, whose rich, subdued tints are enhanced by the radiance of a mellow autumn afternoon.

Looking upstream, the **Church** forms the central feature of a pleasant, restful prospect ; its picturesque tower reflected in the clear waters of the Cleddau, which rushes onward to tumble with refreshing roar over a weir close at hand. Amidst the hanging woodlands which clothe the **Castle Hill**, we catch a glimpse of that ancient fortalice ; while the lowing of kine comes pleasantly to the ear from the deep water- meadows down the Valle .

We now bend our steps towards the parish **Church**, noticing a simple wooden cross beside the wicket-gate, whereon is hung a lantern to guide the footsteps of the benighted flock, during the **Long**, dark evenings of winter.

LLawhaden Church stands somewhat remote from the village, in a sequestered nook where the **Castle Hill** and the Cleddau leave scarce sufficient room for the little **Church** to stand : insomuch that its chancel gable well-nigh overhangs the stream. Dedicated to **St. Hugo**, the sacred edifice contains the mutilated effigy of an ecclesiastic, commonly supposed to represent the patron saint, but more probably intended for **Adam Houghton**, **Bishop** of **St David's**, and co-founder with **John of Gaunt** of **St. Mary 's College** in that ' city.'

Houghton distinguished himself by enacting a statute to regulate the Scale of wages, and the price of beer, on behalf of his faithful ' subjects ;' while tradition avers that, having been excommunicated by the Pope for some misdemeanour or other, this intrepid prelate retaliated by excommunicating the Holy Father himself!

Inside the **Church** we notice several curiously-sculptured corbels ; besides a two - three quaint epitaphs reciting, in rather questionable English, the virtues and graces of certain local worthies.

The semi-detached tower presents a picturesque appearance, having, attached to its southern face, a square-shaped turret which, curiously enough, looks older than the tower itself. The internal construction of this tower is somewhat peculiar, and its belfry contains a triplet of sweet-toned bells.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that **LLawhaden** is supposed to derive its name from **St. Aeddán**, a **Pembrokeshire** man by birth, and a disciple of **St David** himself.

LLawhaden Castle

First Castle

Earlier a ring motte had been built here, which was mentioned by **Giraldus Cambrensis**, 1193- wooden fortification on a motte built to protect the estates of the Norman bishops of **St David's** by **Bishop Bernard** - destroyed by **Lord Rhys** - it had been built inside prehistoric earthworks

1898 The Castle Arch Camb

The present **Castle** was probably built on the site of an earlier fortress. **Bishop Beck** is credited with having erected the present structure, but it would appear that **Bishop Adam Houghton** contributed largely to its magnificence. It was one of the residences of the Prince-Bishops of **St Davids**, and here in 1403 died **Bishop Gilbert**.

Bishop Barlow (as he similarly did with the palace at **St Davids**) stripped the **Castle** of its leaden roof, and converted all the interior fittings into ready money;

1616 the **Castle** was further demolished by **Bishop Milbourne**. The **Castle** was garrisoned during the Civil War, but was not the scene of any important event. The red deer forest of **Llwydiarth** belonged to the **Castle**.

The principal architectural features of **Lawhaden Castle** are the fine entrance gateway and a rectangular projecting tower. The gateway is illustrated by **Fenton**, but the architecture and history of the **Castle** still await a competent exponent.

1909 LLawhaden Castle

By right of the Barony of **LLawhaden**, the **Bishop** of **St Davids** holds a seat in Parliament, and it was said that the prelate was " a baron at **LLawhaden**, a **Bishop** at **St Davids**, and a gentleman at

Lamphey."

The **Castle** stands on the summit of a wooded steep overlooking the River Cleddau, which winds below under a quaint old bridge with recessed refuges.

An imposing gateway, doubly arched, and unusually high, flanked by a tower on either side, gives entrance to the **Castle**; other interesting features are an octagonal tower, some charming little trefoil-headed windows and arched doorways of Decorated Gothic style.

The building is surrounded by a deep moat, beyond which a considerable area was enclosed. **Leland** (1538 1544) speaks of an extensive deer forest also belonging to the barony.

Although proof is lacking, **Bishop Beck** (1287), whose ruined hospitium still stand at **LLawhaden**, is generally thought to have been founder of the **Castle**; **Bishop Adam Hoton** enlarged and beautified it in 1383.

In 1402 **King Henry IV.** issued a royal mandate to the then **Bishop of St Davids** for garrisoning his **Castle** of **LLawhaden** and putting it in a state of defence to resist the raids of **Owain Glyndwr**.

About 1503 **Bishop John Morgan** imprisoned at **LLawhaden** a lady named **Tanglost**, whose wicked career he had condemned, and who had continued in wrong-doing despite his expostulations. Her friend, **Thomas Wryriott** of **Orielton**, at the head of a troop of horse, stormed the **Bishop's Castle** and carried off the lady. **Tanglost** persisted in her bad ways, and again the **Bishop**, desirous of peace and good conduct, immured her at **LLawhaden**. **Thomas Wryriott** begged for the episcopal absolution, which was granted on condition that he should amend; **Tanglost** was banished from the diocese. Determining revenge, she proceeded to Bristol, where she hired a witch to cast a spell upon **Morgan**; the plotters made waxen images and stuck them with pins, so frightening the good man that he applied to the Mayor and **Corporation** of Bristol to help him to convict the woman, who, alarmed, in her turn, denied the witchcraft and promised reform.

According to **Leland**, **Bishop Vaughan**, 1509 1522, rebuilt and enriched the Chapel of **LLawhaden Castle** and generally repaired the whole structure, but that plundering prelate, **Bishop Barlow**, during his episcopacy (1530 to 1548), stripped off the leaden roofs. In 1616 **Archbishop Abbot** granted a licence to **Bishop Milbourne** to demolish the building altogether, but before he could accomplish his design he was fortunately translated to the See of Carlisle, and the licence was revoked.

In later years the neglected ruin became a mere stone quarry to supply material for road mending.

LLawhaden Castle is now rented by the **Pembrokeshire Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings**, from the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**, who acquired it in 1837. This local society has already done much to preserve so interesting a relic.

1923 **RCAM**

This interesting baronial residence of the bishops of **St David's** was built in the period 1250-1300, probably during the episcopate of **Thomas Beck** (1280-93.) The site was well chosen for the erection of a small marcher **Castle**, it being the highest point of the wild and diversified district which lies between the upper reaches of **Milford Haven** and the line of the Prescelly hills. The **Castle** dominated the lower heights of the district, and its walls commanded a wide prospect over the broken country around, whilst the rapid and dangerous waters of the **Eastern Cleddau**, flowed at the foot of the Hill upon which the **Castle** is placed, effectively protecting the stronghold from sudden attack from the east and south. The country to the north and west, although affording abundant shelter to an enemy approaching from those directions, at the same time confronted him with almost insuperable difficulties in working his way through the labyrinth of valleys .

The strongholds of the **Welsh** marcher lords usually consisted of a square, slightly oblong, or irregular sided structure, according to the requirements of the situation. Strong towers, generally round, but occasionally right angled or pentagonal in shape, were placed at the corners, and other subordinate towers occupied intermediate points on the line of the walls, if the curtains called for further defences. The entrance into the **Castle** courtyard was usually between two towers placed in one of the sides, its exact position in the curtain being governed by the general convenience of ingress and egress.

The **Castle** of **Carew** is possibly of slightly earlier date than that of **Lawhaden**, and those of **Kidwelly** and **Carmarthen** may be a few years earlier still; but in its main outlines **Lawhaden** is similar in plan to each of these structures, and each may have served as a pattern for one detail or another in the type of defensive stronghold which had been found to be most effective in the constantly disturbed districts of South Wales.

At **Lawhaden** the only portions of the 13th century **Castle** still remaining are the two gateway towers, the south curtain wall with its west and east towers and a short length of curtain between the westernmost of the two south curtain towers and the inward projection of the east gateway tower. The last mentioned short length of walling is not aligned with the south curtain, but swerved to meet the east gateway tower at a direct right angle; it therefore made the entire structure one of five instead of four sides. Of the west gateway tower only the exterior curved projection remains; but as the whole of the western side of the **Castle** has completely disappeared, it is impossible without excavation to decide how the west curtain was connected with the west gateway tower. The line of the moat however, comes so closely up to the tower that it would appear the west curtain must have started directly from the gateway tower, and that the latter constituted not only part of the entrance defences, but also formed part of the south western angle tower of the **Castle**. The arrangement is similar to that of the entrance towers at **Carew** but there the curtain is continued for a few yards beyond the lower gateway tower before it takes the right angled turn that carries it along the west front, whilst at **Lawhaden** the exterior wall of the gateway tower appears to have been continued as part of the entire west front.

The north front also has entirely disappeared, and the numerous mounds of earth give only general indications of the direction taken by the curtain on this side. A tower was doubtless placed at the north east angle, but of its character nothing can be said. The east curtain wall was carried to meet the south eastern tower, this tower being a hexagon, while its companion tower at the south western angle was five sided. There are no traces of a barbican.

The principal interior buildings of the 13th century **Castle** appear to have been placed against the south wall, between the east gateway tower and the south east angle tower, and, as **Carew** shows a similar plan we may safely conclude that the rooms communicated directly with the east gateway chambers. The Hall was placed between the gateway tower and the south west curtain tower; and beyond occupying the greater part of the south curtain wall was the Chapel. The line of the interior (or north) wall of the Chapel can be traced, but the east wall, as well as the roof and floors of the different storeys have fallen. In the south eastern tower can be seen certain chambers and staircase openings which were probably devoted to the Clergy serving the Chapel, all exhibiting beautiful work of the Early English period.

About three quarters of a century later, probably during the episcopate of **Bishop Houghton** (1361-89) the period between the Black Death and the rising of **Owen Glyndwr**, when Wales was at rest from political troubles, great alterations were carried out at **Lawhaden**. **Bishop Gower** (died 1347) had erected a magnificent palace at **Lamphey**, the latter not more than ten miles distant from **LLawhaden**. The last was difficult to access, and inconvenient as a dwelling place, and it is possible that the whole place had fallen into disrepair if not disrepute. Times had altered; the military **Castle** had become unnecessary, almost obsolete, and the registers of the see show that much of the business of the diocese was being transacted at **Lamphey**. Changes were determined upon. We do not know whether it was resolved to throw open the small and cramped courtyard to fresh air and sun by destroying the north and west walls, but the completeness of their removal seems to warrant the conjecture. At all events whatever buildings may have stood against the east wall were taken down, a fresh range was erected outside the earlier limits, the original curtain became the interior wall of a **Long** line of buildings that extended from the north east tower to about two thirds of the length of the curtain, and the exterior wall was carried out to the margin of the moat. This part of the **Castle** is so densely covered with shrubs and brambles that, though much of the principal walls are standing in fair preservation, it is impossible to appreciate the purpose of the details which are visible. The new buildings were placed between the projections of two square or oblong towers which may have belonged to the original **Castle** though there are slight evidences of work of a later date. These comprise a fine chamber which measured about 60ft long by 18ft deep. There was a staircase in each of the corner towers, denoting that the entire range was floored, but the upper structure has been destroyed. There were two doors from the principal chamber to rooms at either end, and a row of windows on the ground floor looked into the courtyard.

At a still later period a graceful square tower giving direct access to the Chapel was built, probably during the episcopate of **Bishop Vaughan** (1509-22), the builder of the Chapel at **St David's** which goes by his name. The **Lawhaden** tower is a charming example of late Perpendicular and worthy of careful restoration. The access to the Chapel had possibly been, as at **Carew** through the **Hall** and the only entrance to the Hall may have been through the west gateway tower.

A deep moat which surrounds the entire structure, is still in much of its pristine condition, except in front of the gateway where it has been slightly altered. There are no present indications of any outer defences.

The current belief that the **Castle** was dismantled by **Bishop Barlow** (1536-1547) is probably

correct --- visited 29th September 1923.

LLawhaden Castle - Cadw

Gerald of Wales visited his uncle, **Bishop David Fitz Gerald** at **LLawhaden** about 1175, he described it as a **Castle**. It was already a site of great importance to the bishops of **St David's**, and lay at the centre of some of their richest estates. Standing on a commanding spur above the **Eastern Cleddau**, in finely wooded country, the great oval ditch survives from the early stronghold visited by **Gerald**. In 1192, however, the defences were largely destroyed during a **Welsh** uprising. Following its recovery by the bishops, **LLawhaden** may have been rebuilt in stone during the 13th century, but it was not until the beginning of the 14th century that the **Castle** was reconstructed on its present lines. As such, the former stronghold was transformed into an impressive fortified mansion, designed to provide the residence of a wealthy prelate, quarters for a permanent garrison and lodging for important guests.

The bishops of **St David's** owned extensive estates in south-west Wales and their lands in the **LLawhaden** area were particularly rich. Such important estates required protection, and **LLawhaden Castle** was built in the early 12th century for that purpose. The form of the earliest **Castle**, a ring work of earth and timber, may still be seen in the existing circular bank and ditch which would have protected the interior timber buildings of the **Bishop's** residence. The bank has been reduced and later stone buildings placed on top of it, but its plan is still clear. Originally, the **Castle** would have been entered by a wooden gate and the bank was probably surmounted by a wooden palisade. Such was the **Castle** that **Giraldus Cambrensis** saw when he visited his uncle, **Bishop David Fitz Gerald**, here in 1175. But the defensive capabilities of such castles were inevitably limited, and in 1192 the **Lord Rhys**, prince of **Deheubarth**, captured and destroyed the **Castle**. The earliest stone buildings probably date to the early 13th century when the bishops recovered **LLawhaden**; the foundations of the circular tower on the south-west, and the semi-circular tower on the north-west, still survive to demonstrate the strength of these new defences.

In the late 13th and early 14th century the **Castle** was transformed into a great fortified mansion, more appropriate as the residence of men of the standing of the bishops of **St David's**. It was now equipped both with quarters for a permanent garrison and with comfortable lodgings for important guests or the **Bishop's** entourage. Earlier buildings and defences were dramatically altered or removed altogether - although the circular shape of the ring-work still remained, the bank became a base for large new residential buildings arranged around a central court. This work was probably carried out by **Bishop Thomas Beck** (1293-1328). After this, there were further building phases in the later 14th century when the imposing extension to the gatehouse and the Chapel tower were built, and the early 16th century when the south range was remodelled and the Chapel porch added. Tradition records that the **Castle** was dismantled by **Bishop Barlow** in the mid-16th century, when the bishops moved their chief residence to Abergwili near **Carmarthen**. The outer part of the twin-towered gatehouse stands to parapet level, almost the full 14th century height. The entrance is probably the most impressive part of the **Castle** - the banded effect of the blue stone used in the masonry, the semicircular flanking towers with their heavy spurred bases and arrow slits, and the murder holes above the drawbridge combine to make the approach to the **Castle** memorable. Behind the façade, much of the gatehouse has fallen, but the passage still retains the slots for the portcullis, and the basements of the guardrooms may be seen on either side. Originally,

a large Hall ran over the passage at first-floor level, and was probably used as the residence of the constable of the **Castle**.

Across the courtyard opposite the gatehouse, was the Hall. The principal rooms were on the first floor, approached by an external stair from the courtyard; they lay above vaulted ground-floor store-rooms. Two wings were attached to the Hall. That on the east housed the **Bishop's** private apartments on the first floor, while on the west was a kitchen; a bakehouse, which was built later, lies adjacent. On the east of the inner ward are the remains of the Chapel, much of which has now fallen. The entrance was by a first floor doorway fronted by a slender porch and stair which still stands. The outer doorway is decorated with a crowned male head and a female head with a wimple head-dress. The small, isolated rooms in the porch above the access to the Chapel probably housed the exchequer, or finance officer, of the **Bishop**. On either side of the main gatehouse are large rooms over vaulted basements. The eastern rooms are on two floors and probably served as the well- equipped apartments of important guests of the **Bishop**; each set had a sizeable room with a fireplace, and a small bedroom with a lavatory housed in the south-west polygonal tower. The large room on the west may have been to accommodate the small garrison of armed retainers, kept at the **Castle** by the bishops for their defence.

The later **Castle** defences consist of the eastern and southern polygonal towers which gave a formidable appearance to the **Castle** exterior, but in reality were less for serious defence than to provide service areas and latrines for the apartment blocks within a military-style façade. Each tower has a vaulted ground floor, which presumably functioned as the **Castle's** prison. From the octagonal apartment rooms on the first and second floors of this tower the views of the **Castle** courtyard are particularly fine.

Llawaden Castle

Llawaden **Castle** was originally an earth-and-timber ring-work, built circa 1115 on the frontier between **Welsh** and Norman/**Flemish** occupied regions, but was razed to the ground in 1193, and it was not until the Normans began to gain control in the region in the early thirteenth century that the site was refortified with a masonry curtain and several towers.

Bishop Beck (1280-93), seeking to develop the See of **St David's**, created the borough of Llawaden and invested heavily in the region, building a hospital in 1287. There is no evidence of work being carried out on the **Castle**, however, until the episcopate of **Adam de Houghton** (1362-89). It is to this period that the majority of the visible remains date. Llawaden **Castle** was abandoned as a residence in the fifteenth century, but remained in administrative use, acting as a bishops prison, until the Reformation, following which it rapidly fell into decay.

The dried moat encircles an oval area roughly 55m across, upon which can be seen the ruins of a twin-towered gatehouse, a winged building which contained the great **Hall** kitchens and bishops' chamber, residential apartments, Chapel and lodgings. The remains of two polygonal towers are well preserved, and the base of the original thirteenth century round tower is still in evidence.

Hospitium

Near the **Castle** "is a little building, all that remains of a hospitium erected by **Bishop Beck**", *Arch Camb* 1898

Foundation charter 1287 of Bishop Beck's hospitium *British Museum*

1287 November

I [**Bishop Thomas Beck**] ordain and enact that in the town of **LLawhaden**, at a place specially appointed by me for the purpose where I have erected an oratory, shall be built a hospital in which pilgrims, orphan paupers, infirm, old and feeble persons and imbecile strangers, and wearied travellers may be entertained.

G Hartwell Jones "Celtic Britain and the Pilgrim Movement" Y Cymmrodor, Vol XXIII, 1912 p.450.

1811 *Fenton, Tours*

A little to the left on entering the village , in a meadow, are the remains of the hospitium built and endowed by **Thomas Beke, Bishop of St David's** consisting of a detached building with pointed arch roof, which stripped of its external covering of tiles as it probably has been for centuries, yet shows no symptoms of decay within, and is without clad with small trees and shrubs which flourish on its summit, growing through its matted ivy and producing a most picturesque effect. Here the pious founder had first built an oratory, which he soon enlarged into a hospitium appointing friar **William**, with a particular habit assigned him and his brethren, to be prior and master of the same, and annexed to it lands of his own purchase(viz.) "Cotlande. Lands in Kivayn and near adjoining, besides the advowson of the **Church** of Kevyn, and four acres of land of **Llewhaden** given to the see other lands in lieu thereof ".

This was in the year 1287; this small portion of that monastic establishment I apprehend to be the refractory of dormitory of the hospitium itself, though there are some , from its lying nearly east and west, will have it to be the Chapel, especially as on the south side there is a piscina; but there are instances of such niches for holy water in other places devoted to pious uses besides churches; and if it had been a Chapel, there would have been, I presume, a window at the east end where there is a door. It is lighted by two side windows and has another entrance on the north side facing the road, and as it were, inviting the way-worn pilgrims, the benighted stranger, the unsheltered orphan, or other objects of the pious founder's consideration; so that I conceive the door at the east end might have connected with a small cloister leading to the prior's apartments.

Hospital Of St Mary The Virgin, St Thomas The Martyr & Edward The King, LLawhaden

The hospital of **St Mary the Virgin, SS Thomas the Martyr & Edward the King** was founded in 1287 in the **Bishop of St David's** borough of **LLawhaden**. Its charter recommends the care of pilgrims, paupers, aged persons and imbeciles. The hospital was dissolved in the earlier sixteenth century. The remains consist of a single vaulted building set within a rectangular ditched enclosure at least 50m square. The building is about 9.0m by 7.0m and is built of uncoursed rubble from which the finer stone dressings have been robbed. A piscina within suggests that this was a Chapel, although other identifications have been put forward. Foundations of an earlier building have been excavated.

Sources: Turner CADW Guild to Lamphey Bishop's Palace & LLawhaden Castle, revised edition (2000), 43 CADW Listed Buildings Database (6070)

1811 Parish Church Llewhaden Fenton

Under the richly wooded precipitous steep on which the **Castle** stands is the parish **Church of Llewhaden**, in a narrow Valle, shut in with woods, and placed on the margin of the River Cleddau, which here begins to assume a dignified appearance, wide, deep, and yet clear, as if conscious of its approach to the majestic tide of **Milford** which insinuates itself almost thus far to meet it. And here, on looking up the river towards the **Church**, the bridge, the mill, the mansion of Talybont, and other pleasing features, most happily united to form a beautiful landscape.

The **Church** more from its situation as forming an ingredient in this charming view than from anything in its form, dimensions or architecture that it can boast of to recommend it becomes an object of notice. To raise it above the level of the ordinary churches it has inseparable badge of those found in the Englishery of this county, a tower to give an air of dignity to its exterior, a building of after growth and springing from a more ancient one; and within, to excite the attention of the antiquary, only one solitary old monument, under a plain canopy, bearing the recumbent effigy of a priest, well executed in Norton stone, though now shamefully blunted with whitewash, like all his sculptured fraternity, and said to be that of **St Hugo**, to whom the **Church** is dedicated. It occupies a small aisle to the south of the chancel, and separated from it by two very singular arches resting on a plain round pillar. In the chancel there is a small tablet of freestone, to commemorate a former chancellor of **St David's** of the ancient house of Henlly.

There is a large tomb railed in just without the chancel, thus inscribed :- Underneath and round this place lie the family of the **Hawkwells**.

The **Church** is a vicarage, the rectorial tithes formerly belonged to the prebend of **Llewhaden**, together with the demesne of **St Kenox**, having been annexed to the chancellorship by **Bishop**

Beke, which are now held under lease from that dignitary by **J Herbert Foley** esq.. Of **Ridgeway**.

The **Church** of **St Aidan**

1193 The **Church** of **St Aidan** by the river, together with the early mill, were standing at this time but no details are known of any associated settlement

The **Church** which stands on the banks of the **Eastern Cleddau**, is dedicated to **St Aidan** of Ferns, and the **Castle** built by the **Bishop's** of **St David's** is entered from the village. A hospice for the use of wayfarers was built by **Bishop Beck** in 1287, but only a vaulted stone chamber remains.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

Lawhaden Church. Arch Camb 1898

— The **Church** of **LLawhaden** is one of the most picturesquely situated religious edifices in the county. The double tower, to which the **Rev. Mr. Williams**, the Vicar, drew attention in a brief paper he Read, is unique, although of the military type usually found in the county. **Mr. Williams** was of opinion that the original **Church** had the smaller tower. In order to save the expense of building a new staircase in what appeared to be the later tower, that of the original tower was made to serve its purpose as far as it went, and the newer tower was built over the older one. In the arch under the tower was shown the tomb of one of the **Owens** of Henllys, chaplain to **Charles II** ; and a monument between the two arches in the chancel was shown as that of **William Evans**, Vicar of **LLawhaden**, the translator of Vicar **Prichard's** "*Canwyll y Cymru*". In the Chapel of **St. Hugh** was the recumbent effigy of a priest, evidently a person of some repute. In the chancel was a small recess which may have been used as an aumbry. Outside the **Church**, built into the east wall of the chancel, and standing upright on a base, is a pre-Norman cross, which, it would appear, occupies its original position, and existed here before the erection of the **Church**. The Vicar showed a very old register, dating from the days of the Commonwealth, from which he found that **Wiston**, **Bletherston** and **LLawhaden** parishes were consolidated, and that although the banns of marriage were published in **Church**, the ceremony of marriage was performed either at **Narberth Castle** or **Picton Castle** before a civil magistrate.

1923 **RCAM**

The Parish **Church**

The **Church** comprises chancel 33 ½ ft by 18 ½ ft, south aisle to chancel 22ft by 15ft, nave 58 ½ ft by 24ft porch to west gable (modern) tower on the south side. There was, however, and earlier **Church** which, prior to its complete removal, lay partly within and partly without the south wall of the later building. This earlier **Church** (like the later) had a tower on its south side, which was permitted to remain when the nave was removed. The chancel of the earlier **Church** was also

retained. The site of the new **Church** is a few yards to the north of the older building, so that when the nave and walls of the latter were taken down, probably in the late 14th century, a space intervened between the north wall of the earlier tower and the south wall of the new nave, into which the new tower was fitted. Thus the north wall of the old tower became the south wall of the new. A rough archway was opened between the two towers, and the earlier stairway continued to do duty to its full height, beyond which an ingeniously effective turn carried it through a narrow opening into the tower, where it continued its course to the battlements. The earlier chancel became an aisle or Chapel to the new chancel; the intervening wall between the new chancel and the old was cut through, and two depressed arches springing from a circular masonry pier, transformed the earlier chancel into an aisle to the later.

The plan by which the earlier chancel and tower were incorporated into the new structure is highly ingenious, and the **Church** affords an interesting example of the manner in which the problems of enlargement and reconstruction were met at a time when medieval architecture was at its zenith.

In an recess in the chancel aisle is the much abraded figure of a priest, probably of the late 13th century.

The font is of the square Norman type.

An early stone cross, perhaps a dedication stone has been built into the exterior east wall —visited 23rd September 1923.

1994

A large new nave and chancel were added in the 14th century under patronage of the Bishops of **St David's**. In 1862 the nave was mostly rebuilt. the south doorway being blocked and a west porch added. The original 13th century chancel was retained as a south Chapel and the original south tower with a stair turret on the west side survives on the south side of the huge lofty new tower raised between it and the new nave. The effigy of a priest lies in a recess in the south Chapel, and there is a Norman font.

In the village is a lofty vaulted Chapel which served a hospital founded by **Bishop Beck** in 1287. The Chapel was dedicated to **St Mary** , **St Thomas** and **St Edmund**. (*The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by *Mike Salter* 1994.)

1327 Extent of the Lands of the Bishopric of St David's 1327 -- Pro E 152 No 16

CASTRUM DE LAUWADYN (LLawhaden Castle, Pembs.)

Item, there is there a **Castle** constructed of stone, worth nothing Fer beyond the outlay.

A garden worth 12(9d.) 2carucates of land which be extended because they are worth nothing for tillage, and the pas common. 9 acres of land worth 18d. every third year when they are

There is a meadow worth 5s per annum.

There are two mills, one was one fulling, farmed at the time of bishops of old at £4 paid at the Feast **Clement** Pope and **St. John Baptist**.

There are fairs on the Feasts of **St. Edward** and **St. Martin Bishop**, worth 3s. per annum. 2 carucates of land valued at 40s. per annum and no more be

Rents of assize of all tenants of bishops at 40s. paid at the Feasts of the Annunciation of BVM, **St. John Baptist**, and the Nativity of Our **Lord** Pleas and perquisites of court worth 5s. per annum.

1546 Survey of South Wales Chuntries 1546 by Evan D. Jones.)

The Parishes of **Llanyhadon**, **Llanykeven**, **Monkton**, and **Egermont** in the County of **Pembroke** beforesayd

1] The Frechappelles of **Llanyhadon**, **Llanykeven**, **Monkton** and **Egermont**

2] Founded to Fynde a Prest for euer And he to haue for his Salary by yere certeyn Tithes & oblacions which amountith yerly to the somme of x.li with viij Acres of land belongyng to the said Chapell of **Llanyhadon** which is rentid by yere at x.s in all x.li

The said FreChapell of Llanykeven hath cure of sole to the number of j.c howseling People & is distant ij myles from Egermont, the Chapell of **Monkton** hath cure of sole to the number of xxv howseling People and is distant from LLanykeven iiij myles Egermont hath cure of soole to the number of xliij howsling People

4] x.li wherof

For the Priest stipend ix.li viij.s ij.d obolus

For the Tenthes x.li

And so Remaynyth nil

5] lxxv.s.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

In 1287 the prebend of **LLawhaden** (in other words the rectory of Llawaden), was granted in perpetuity by **Bishop Thomas Beck** to the chancellor of **St David's Cathedral**, but the right of presentation to the vicarage appears to have been retained by the **Bishop**.

So far as can be ascertained, the Chapel of **Bletherston** has been annexed to the vicarage of **LLawhaden** from the earliest times, and is still united to that living.

There is some question as to the saint to which this **Church** is dedicated. **Fenton** in his Tour of **Pembrokeshire** 1811 states that it was dedicated to **St. Hugo**, apparently basing this view on a grant in 1334 (contained in the Statutes of **St David's Cathedral**) by **John Gom**, who conveyed certain property to the Precentor and Chapter of **St David's**, subject to certain yearly charges, one of which was the payment of 5 marks to a chaplain to celebrate Mass in the **Church** of **St. Hugo**, of **Lawadeyn**. It is, however, much more likely that the **Church** was dedicated to **St. Aidan**. The name **Llairhaden** undoubtedly suggests this. It is possible that **Hugh** and **Aidan** maybe

synonymous names, as **Sir John Rhys** says that the Old Irish Oedt, later Haodh was anglicised into '**Hugh**.' Another suggestion is that the **Church of St. Hugo** may have been a chantry in the **Church of LLawhaden**, or possibly the Chapel in **LLawhaden Castle**.

1291 Under the name, 'Ecclesia **Lanwraden**, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £17 6s. 8d., the tenths payable thereon to the **King** being £1 14s. 8d. - (*Taxatio*.)

1534 Lanhaden cum Capella de **Bletherston** annexata. — Ecclesia ibidem cum capella annexata unde **Willelmus Stradlge** clerieus cancellarius Ecclesie cathedralis Mene vensis ratione eiusdem dignitatis est ibidem rector es collacione episcopi Menevensis. Et habet ibidem unam mansionem cum terris ortis et pasturis eidem ecclesie pertinen' que voeatur Seynt Canoc et valet per annum i8 ad looznd' - Et fructus et emolumenta ejusdem bene-ficii valent per annum zvj. Inde annuatirn sol' archidiacono Menevensi in visitacione sua pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus v8 ixd. Et quolibet tereio anno in visit-acione ordinaria ij8 ijd ob Et remanet c3 are £17 17s, 0d. Inde decima 3s. 8id Vicaria ibidem:—Dicta ecclesia parochialis habet unum vicarium vocatum **Morganum ap Walter** clericum qui habet tereiam parte1n omnium emolimentorum dicti beneficii domum sive mansionem ibidem cum terris domi-nicalibus ibidem. Et valet proficiuus et fructus hujus beneficii l) er annum ixj. Inde solut' in visitacione ordi-nasia quolibet tercio anno xviijd ob. Et rinanet dlge £8 18s. 5d. Inde dffrima 17s. 10d. - (*Val Eccl*.)

Under the heading 'livings Discharged':—Chancellor of **St David's** Impr. Clear yearly Value £30. **King's Books**, £8 18s. 6d. Under the heading 'Not in Charge': — **Bletherston** Chapel to Llahadden.'

- (*Bacon's Liber Regis*.)

On 13 Jan., 1873 a faculty was granted for the removal of the body of **Mrs. Mary Anne Jones** from **LLawhaden** churchyard to the churchyard of the parish of Llanedy, Carmes.

In addition to the Free Chapel of **St. Mary, LLawhaden**, there is said to have been a Chapel dedicated to **St. Cadoc** in the parish. - (*Lives of British Saints*, Pt. 2, p. 119.)

The rectors of **LLawhaden** were the chancellors of **St David's** Cathedral;

Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1869 **Llawhadden**

(**S. Aidan**). —An **Elizabethan** Chalice bearing the maker's Mark only. The bowl is of the form of an inverted truncated cone. It has the customary two bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one enclosing the usual woodbine foliage, a ray of which is carried above and below each of the three intersecting points, whilst within the lower band is the inscription "* POCVLVM » ECLESYE • DE » LANYEHADEN ". Under the bowl and also where the stem joins the base is a band of vertical reed moulding. Dividing the stem is a small narrow knob ornamented with intermittent lines. The Paten cover has disappeared. The dimensions of the Chalice are as follows:— height, 6in.; diam. of bowl, 3in.; depth, 3in.; diam. of base, 3in.; weight, 7 oz.

A Plate used as a Credence Paten, bearing the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard for 1713, the

maker's Mark not being discoverable. Beneath is roughly scratched " **David Phillips**". Diam., 8 in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. In the centre is a coat of arms. The coat is that of the **Meares** family, but on it is an escutcheon of pretence, the identification of which is not very dear. The donor was probably **William Meares**, son of **George Meares**, who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1693. **William** married **Elizabeth**, one of the co-heirs of **Griffith Hawkwell** of Talybont, **LLawhaden**, and acquired by his marriage Talybont and other property at **LLawhaden**. He would therefore be entitled to put her arms (**Hawkwell**) on a shield of pretence. This appears to be the most likely interpretation of the coat. The **Meares** family who sold their **LLawhaden** property to the **Skyrmes**, hailed from Ireland, and for centuries occupied an important position in **Pembrokeshire**, several of them serving as Sheriff of the county from 1673-1833. Their chief place of residence was **Eastington**, formerly **Jestynton**, which latter is said to have got its name from **Jestyn**, also said to be a member of the **Welsh** royal family.

A Service of plated metal consisting of a Chalice, 8 in. high; an ewer-shaped Flagon, 11 in. high; and a Paten, 8 in. in diameter.

1148 76

Grant by **David ,Bishop of St David's** ,of seven carucates of land called Drym, in the vill of **Lawhaden**, from the demesne, made with a certain daughter of his.

(*Black book of St David's* (Cym) p138 The same **Walter**, after **William FitzGerald** had battered his new **Castle of Wiston** in 1148,' married the daughter of **William's** brother, **David FitzGerald, Bishop of St Davids**, and received from his father-in-law certain lands near **LLawhaden**, for the seizure of which **Wys** had been excommunicated.)

In close proximity to the village of **LLawhaden** was the priory or Chapel of **St. Mary** , founded in 1287 by **Bishop Thomas Beck**.

Non Conformist

1851 Goshen near Potterslade CM Erected in 1840 **John Lewis**, Elder, Portyslade

Goshen **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1840 and rebuilt in 1873. The present Chapel, dated 1873, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan and an adjacent coach house with caretakers accommodation above. **RCAHMW**

1851 Bethesda **Independents** or **Congregationalists** Erected in 1797, rebuilt in 1848

Samuel Thomas , Minister still open 2006

The graveyard was added in 1849 and a major restoration carried out in 1871 by architect **Thomas Thomas** of Landore and builders **J.Thomas & Son** of **Narberth**. The present Chapel, dated 1871,

is built in the Simple round-Headstyle of the gable entry type. Bethesda is now Grade 2 Listed as an early twentieth century Chapel retaining its original character, a well integrated design and good joinery. **RCAHMW**,

1858 Siloam **Welsh Baptist** Chapel, Gelli Built 1858, rebuilt 1904. Still open 1998

The present Chapel, dated 1904, was built in the later Vernacular style of the gable entry type. **RCAHMW**,

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* – Parish of **Lawhaden**

Mrs Bevan's School

On the 7th of December I *visited* the above school. It was held in a small cottage built on the glebe land given by the Vicar for the purpose rent free. The school had been in the parish for 15 months. The vicar had got a very substantial school room in building, and nearly ready, towards the Committee of Council had made him a grant of £37 10s. The new school room would be ready after the Christmas holidays. The number some time ago had been nearly 100 attending the present school. The school was then held in the parish **Church**, the room being far too small to accommodate them.

I found the room in which they had retired insufferable close The desks and benches were insufficient . The furniture consisted of one small square table for the master, and one desk about 10ft **Long** for the pupils together with six or eight low benches. Light was admitted by two small glazed windows. There was a fireplace in the room but no fire. The floor was a composition of earth and lime. The door was in a pretty good state of repair. I heard the Bible class Read to the master the first chapter of the book of Proverbs; eleven of the number Read pretty correctly. The next class I heard was the Testament class. Three Read pretty well; the others Read very badly. I could hardly get any answers from this class to the simplest questions. The answers in the multiplication and addition tables from the boys in the senior class were good. The remaining part of of the school were, some of them, reading Vyse's Spelling Book and reading Made Easy and others were learning letters and monosyllables. The Vicar told me that attendance on this charity school, since it had been in the parish, by labourers children was remarkably good. Wages were from 6d to 8d with food or from 1s to 1s 4d on their own finding. They were all very sober. Labourers in general were very poor. In the Sunday school is used a printed sheet, containing the several clauses of the Apostles Creed, with three scriptural text in proof of each – something in the nature of the Pwncau.

Names connected with Llawhadden

LLawhaden Clergy CCED

Moris, Richard	1661	Vicar
Ffield, Thoma'	1665	(natural death)Vicar
Jones, Riceus	1665	Vicar
Jones, Riceo	1665	Vicar
Ffortune, Laurentii	1673	(natural death)Vicar
Prichard, Johanni	1673	Vicar
Bower, Amoler	1686	Vicar
Howell, Riceus	1688	Sequestrator
Howell, Riceus	1688	Vicar
Howells, Riceus	1692	Vicar
Henden, Solomon	1694	Vicar
Henden, Solomon	1714	Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1715	Curate
Henden, Solomon	1717	Vicar
Henden, Solomon	1720	Vicar
Harris, Johannes	1724	Curate
Lloyd , David	1741	Rector
Walker, John	1741	(Death) Rector
Griffies, David	1741	Curate
Twining, Griffith	1743	Curate
Thomas , Richard	1745	Vicar
Hendon, Solomon	1745	(Death) Vicar
Burton, Thomas	1748	Rector
Lloyd , David	1748	(Death) Rector
Thomas , Richard	1751	Vicar
Evans, William	1751	Vicar
Evans , William	1762	(resignation) Vicar
Nicholas , David	1767	Curate
Richards , William	1768	Curate
Clement , Thomas	1769	Curate
Hughes , Edward	1784	Curate

Roach , Peter	1786	Curate
Lloyd , John	1789	Curate
Evans , John	1795	Curate
Woods , Thomas	1796	Vicar
Evans , William	1796	(natural death)Vicar
Woods , Thomas	1796	Vicar
Brigstock , Thomas	1801	Vicar
Woods , Thomas	1801	(natural death)Vicar
Brigstock , Thomas	1801	Vicar
Brigstocke , Silvanus	1822	Curate
Brigstocke , Stephen	1824	(resignation) Vicar
Brigstocke , Thomas	1824	Vicar

1851 **LLawhaden Parish Church** **Daniel Jones**, Vicar

1929 **St Aidan & St Mary (Bletherston)** Incumbent and Curate; **T Jones**

Skyrme John 1716 of **LLawhaden** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Howell Maurice 1536 **Lawhaden** owe for the bidell of **Lawhaden**. Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

ap Jankyn Hugh 1493, 20 July. On 20 July in the year and place aforesaid the **Bishop** collated the perpetual vicarage of **LLawhaden** to **Sir ap Jankyn Hugh**, chaplain, and instituted him in the same vacant by the deprivation of **Sir Dyer John**, last vicar there, and in the **Bishop's** collation in full right. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Thomas David 1489 19 May **Llawhaden**

Barlow (Barlowe) William approx 1532 Prior **Haverfordwest** Llawhadden . Legend says it was for the marriage portions of his five daughters who all married Bishops. His wife was **Agatha Wellsburn** a runaway Abbess of Norfolk.

Chidlow Rev, C 1900 M.A **LLawhaden** Vicarage, **Narberth** *Arch Camb* 1900

Constantine George 23 September 1550 Of **LLawhaden**. Register of **St Davids** during **Bishop Barlows** time, held tithes, **Llanhowel** was imprisoned in the Tower on charges of treason and heresy. Archdeacon of Brecon 1559 died 1561 administer the oath to Clergy *Journal Historical Society of the Church of Wales* July 18th 1559. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Dyer John 1493 20 July On 20 July in the year and place aforesaid the **Bishop** collated the perpetual vicarage of **LLawhaden** to **Sir ap Jankyn Hugh** chaplain and instituted him in the same vacant by the deprivation of **Sir John Dyer** last vicar there and in the **Bishop's** collation in full right

Evan Thomas 23 March 1785 **LLawhaden/Mynachlog-ddu** Yeoman Offence Theft of cattle. **LLawhaden** Prosecutor **Phillip Henry**, Cyffig, Yeoman Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans John 1576/7, March 24 **John Evans** of Llawhadden, co, **Pembroke**, gent., **Jenkin Hire** of **Hooke** in the parish of Rudbackston, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman--**Phillip Gibbe** of **Canaston**, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman, Bond for he quiet enjoyment of two messuages, etc., in **Canaston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans Thomas 14 June 1785 **Mynachlog-ddu & LLawhaden** Yeoman Offence Theft of cattle. **Mynachlog-ddu** Prosecutor **Morris, Owen Mynachlog-ddu**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans William 1771 **LLawhaden** Vicar of **LLawhaden** translated the *Welshman's CandleThe Divine Poems* of **Mr Rees Pritchard** *Society of Cymmrodorion* Vol 13 p71 1900

Eynon John 28 March 1772 **LLawhaden** Yeoman Offence Assault. **LLawhaden** Prosecutor **Robinson Ann** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Foley Emily Mary Anne 1811, May 23 **Emily Mary Anne Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **Thomas James Birch** of **WishFord**, co. Wilts, esq., and **Charles Symmons** of **Richmond**, co. Survey, doctor of divinity. Lease for a year of the prebend of Llawhadden, the capital messuage called Saint Kenox, and all lands, etc., thereto belonging. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Foley I H 1834 esq. late **Ridgeway LLawhaden** *A Topographical*

Foley Sir Thomas 1757-1833 **Admiral**, was the son of **John Foley**, of **Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire**, his mother being the daughter of **John Herbert**, of **Court Henry**, near **LLandilo, Carmarthenshire**. He entered the Navy as midshipman on board H.M.S. " Otter " in 1770. Three years later, he was appointed to the " Egmont," then guardship at Spithead, in which ship he remained till February , 1774. In 1778, he joined the "**America**" as lieutenant. The "**America**" formed part of the Channel Fleet off Brest, and he saw his first general action in her, in the engagement between that fleet and the French in that year. In 1807 he was appointed to a colonelcy of Marines, being soon afterwards promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1811, he succeeded **Sir George Campbell** as Commander-in-Chief in the Downs, and remained there until the termination of the war. He became vice-admiral in 1812 was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815, and, in 1820, was invested a G.C.B. He was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in 1830, and died there three years later. *Eminent Welshmen*

Foley Thomas 1802 Admiral **Sir Ridgeway House LLawhaden The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.**

Fowley John 1383 wife **Ellen** constable of the **Castle LLawhaden A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis**

Fowley John 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife,**John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent., **David Lewis** of the parish of **Llangoidmor**, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of **Staples Inn**, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **LampeterVelfrey**, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Gambold William 1788 **LLawhaden**, leathercutter Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gom John 1334 grant **LLawhaden Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Griffith Margaret 26 February 1787 **LLawhaden**, Spinster Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation. Prisoner at large. **LLawhaden**, Prosecutor **Mathias John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hodges Thomas 1848, September 5 **Thomas Hodges** of Trewynt, parish of **LLawhaden** Agreement for the tenancy of **Minwear** Lodge and **Minwear** House Farms, parish of **Minwear** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jones Mary Anne 13 Jan 1873 **Mrs** faculty for removal of body from **LLawhaden** Churchyard *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Leche John 1536-7 of **La Haddin [Lawhaden]** lease of rectory **Llandiello** *State Papers.*

Meyrig Maurice 1536 **Lawhaden** owe for the bidell of **Lawhaden**
Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey**
18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Morris John 23 November 1788 **LLawhaden** Cordwainer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money. Recognizances refers to burglary. *Great Sessions 14/55* refers to his transportation for 14 years. Value £5 17s. 6d. **LLawhaden** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Narbett John 22 May 1819 **LLawhaden** Yeoman Offence Recieving stolen goods - sheep - from **Stephen Martell,** **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **John Williams**
Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Nelson 1802 **Admiral Ridgeway** House **LLawhaden** The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles.**

Poyer Jane 1692 Grove daughter of **Henry Poyer** of Grove she married **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden *WWHR* 1915

Rees Chancy 1 March 1781 **LLawhaden** Offence Escaping from prison. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Griffith, Richard Haverfordwest,** gaol keeper Verdict Guilty. Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rhys John

Sir LLawhaden Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Shyrme Thomas 1640? **LLawhaden?** married the daughter of **John Phillips** had a son **William. WWHR 1915**

Skyrme Elizabeth 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitley, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

Skyrme Hannah 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitley, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

Skyrme Jane 1695 **LLawhaden** daughter of **Skyrme William** and his wife **Jane Poyer**, She married **Roger Adams WWHR 1915**

Skyrme John 1716 of **LLawhaden High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Skyrme William 1692 b1660 d1730 of **LLawhaden Pembroke** mayor son of **Thomas**

Skyrme wife **Jane Poyer**, - they had a daughter **Jane**

Skyrme William 1678, Aug. 20 .**Francis Davies** of Greeneway in the parish of **Narberth**, gent., **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent. Mortgage of **Narberth** Mill and a Covenant to levy a fine thereof, with final concords attached. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

Skyrme William 1678/9, March 10 .**William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent., **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent. Release of a term of years and interest in several

manors, messuages and lands in the parishes of **Narberth, Martletwy, Moun-ton, Hubberston** and elsewhere, being Mortgaged for £600, and also a release of a judgement of £600 and costs.

Slebech Estate and Family Records

Skyrme William 1684, Oct. 4 .**William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent.,**Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Assignment of a Mortgage of **Narberth** Mill.***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Skyrme William 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whit**Ley**, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Stradlinge Willelmus 1543 clerieus **LLawhaden Church Valor Eccl.**

Williams D E 1897 Aug **Lawhaden Rev** -Local Committee Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

LLawhaden Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Thomas Richard.	LLawhaden H 3
Jeffrey William	LLawhaden H
David Leckey	LLawhaden H
Lewis Griffith	LLawhaden H
Harris John	LLawhaden H 2
Marichurch George.	LLawhaden H 2
Rice Henry.	LLawhaden H 2
Fawley Richard	of Ridgeway. LLawhaden H 3
Phillips Thomas	LLawhaden H
Owens John.	LLawhaden H 6
Hawkwell John.	LLawhaden H 2
Llawhadden Miller of mill	LLawhaden H

Jones Widdowe.	LLawhaden	H 2
David Margret	LLawhaden	H
Williams Rowland	LLawhaden	H
Jones Thomas	LLawhaden	H
Griffith Richard.	LLawhaden	H 2
Hawkwelll Katherine.	LLawhaden	H 3
Bealth Griffith	LLawhaden	H
Jeffrey Richard	LLawhaden	H 2
Jones Elizabeth	LLawhaden	H 3
Lewis William.	LLawhaden	H 2
Pricket William	LLawhaden	H 3
Howell Griffith	LLawhaden	H
Roblin Henry	LLawhaden	H
Roblin John	LLawhaden	H
Beavan Phillip	LLawhaden	H
Thomas Phillip	LLawhaden	H
Griffith Thomas .	LLawhaden	H
Morris David John	LLawhaden	H 2
Jones John, gent.	LLawhaden	H 3
Beddoe Thomas .	LLawhaden	H
Peirce Henry	LLawhaden	H
David John	LLawhaden	H
John Richard	LLawhaden	H
Skyrme Thomas .	LLawhaden	H 2
Lloyd Joane.	LLawhaden	H 2
Hake Thomas	LLawhaden	H 2
Thomas William	LLawhaden	H
Thomas John	LLawhaden	P
James Zacharias	LLawhaden	P
Roblin Griffith	LLawhaden	P
Bowen David	LLawhaden	P

Vaughan Edward	LLawhaden	P
Baynon John	LLawhaden	P
Hodge Griffith	LLawhaden	P
Webbe Owen	LLawhaden	P
Griffith Robert	LLawhaden	P
Jenkin Phillip	LLawhaden	P
David John	LLawhaden	P
Roblin Roger	LLawhaden	P
Gwallchmay Evan	LLawhaden	P
David John	LLawhaden	P
John William	LLawhaden	P
Phillip John	LLawhaden	P
John Rotheroe	LLawhaden	P
Harry Ellthew	LLawhaden	P
David Thomas	LLawhaden	P
David Evan	LLawhaden	P
Jenkin Anne	LLawhaden	P
Beavan William	LLawhaden	P
Thomas Qwen	LLawhaden	P
Jeffrey Jane	LLawhaden	P
Roberts Walter	LLawhaden	P
Mirryman Jenkin	LLawhaden	P
Jeffrey Button	LLawhaden	P
Edmond Catherine	LLawhaden	P
Morgan Hugh	LLawhaden	P
Reece Thomas	LLawhaden	P
Phillip Lewis	LLawhaden	P
Nicholas Hugh	LLawhaden	P
Shelby Edward	LLawhaden	P
Rice Margret	LLawhaden	P
Hodge Jane	LLawhaden	P

LLawhaden was a civil parish, and the civil parish had population as follows:

Date	1801	1831	1861	1891	1921	1951	1981
Population	371	657	647	547	458	402	336

Roman Llawhadden

In the late 1990's I was present at a meeting when there was discussion about some aerial photographs which appeared to show a **Roman** road running from **Carmarthen** to **Whitland** and then on to **LLawhaden** presumably from there to the ford at **Haverfordwest**. These photographs were shown at a meeting of the **Pembrokeshire Historical Society** in the Library **Haverfordwest**. Since then there has been further research on the subject which would seem to prove the evidence given is correct.

Linear Earthwork Feature Extending From Broadway Enclosure

A linear bank, extending c.500m from **Broadway** enclosure, running north-north-west, north, north-north-east, north-east & then eastwards, from SN07051844 to SN07211880. The feature has been observed to cut across **Broadway** enclosure, extending its course by about 60m, perhaps indicating that it is later in date than the enclosure (see *Mytum & Williams 1998 (LLawhaden, BAR 275), 6*), whilst on the N it appears to conform to the line of an east-west **Roman** road; current boundary features may continue the line of the bank to a watercourse to the east.

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Pen-Y-Groes Section

Intermittent parchmarks represent a roughly 830m stretch of a **Roman** road, part of the route running west from **Carmarthen**. The course of this stretch of road is rather sinuous, as it negotiates the head of a tributary valley leading west into the Cleddaurou. Quarry pits are apparent in the eastern area. Next section recorded to the east some 620m distant. Next section to the west some 800m distant.

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Fairy Bank Section

A roughly 75m east-west stretch of **Roman** road, part of the route leading west from **Carmarthen**.

The next recorded section to the west is some 620m distant, and the next recorded section to the east is some 800m distant.

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia west of Drim

Linear cropmark west of Drim. ?*Via Julia RCAHMW* . Does not conform to currently accepted route of **Roman** road W of **Carmarthen** . J.Wiles 03.08.04

Drim Camp is a descheduled hillfort, 400 yards to the south-east of Drim **Castle**. The hillfort is a banked and ditched oval enclosure, about 30m north-west to south-east by 25m, having a north-west facing entrance, set on the western end of a east-west ridge summit.

Near total excavation produced evidence for later prehistoric and **Roman** period occupation, centring on a single circular structure; pre-enclosure activity, including cultivation marks, was attested, whilst a cremation deposit was not closely dated: a distinct later, or post-medieval occupation period, involving rectangular structures, is indicated.

Source: *Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 53-64.*

RCAHMW AP965115/48

Cotland Mill (South)

Soilmark of enclosure approx. 120m square with one rounded corner visible. Remaining extents of enclosure obscured by field boundaries. An outside possibility that this is **Roman** in date. Possibly old ploughed out field boundary. Discovered during *RCAHMW* aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003. Photography of site as cropmark on 18th July 2003 showed well marked, close-set double ditches along the north side which matched the position of the soilmarked 'rampart'. This appears to lend greater weight to the site being **Roman**. T Driver *RCAHMW*

Dan-Y-Coed, Enclosure

The oval, banked and ditched enclosure at Dan-y-Coed measures about 42m east-west by 30m, and has a south-west facing entrance fronted by a roughly 40m ditched approachway, whose ditches appear to define dependant enclosures, intersecting with those of the Woodside enclosure, set about 60m to the north

Near total excavation demonstrated an extended occupation sequence, involving circular and four-post structures, dated from radio-carbon and material assemblage to the 2nd century BC through to the 2nd century AD, with later, rectangular structures possibly belonging to the **Roman** period.

Source: *Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 30-52.*

RCAHMW J.Wiles 19.11.03

Bodringallt Enclosure

The oval, ditched and ramparted enclosure at Bodringallt measures about 58m east-west by 40m, and is set on ground falling to the south, having a south-west facing entrance, on the north side of which springs a ditch defining a roughly 150m east-west by 50m enclosure on the north.

Survey and limited excavation, in c.1980 produced a limited later 1st to early 2nd century Romano-British assemblage, with radio-carbon dates indicating occupation in the 1st-2nd century BC.

Source: **Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 72-4**

RCAHMW.J.Wiles 19.11.03

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Broadway Section

Discontinuous cropmarks thought to represent a **Roman** road, are part of a route west of **Carmarthen**, extending about 360m rather south of east-west, including linear features and quarry pits, from SN07171879 to SN06821878. An apparent branch heading south-west probably represents part of a later linear bank

Further traces of road: c.1.6km to the west-south-west -c.1.2m to the east-south-east

RCAHMW J.Wiles 18.11.03

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Tre-Wynt Section

Parchmark of a roughly 100m section of **Roman** road, part of route west of **Carmarthen**. This section runs east-west, descending a spur into the valley of the western Cleddau.

Several quarry pits, possibly associated, are also apparent. Next recorded section to the east, some 800m distant.

Next recorded section to the west-north-west, some 1.25km distant, on the far side of the Cleddau.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 01.03.04

Roman road Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Possible Features At Cotland

1. Possible Quarry Pits, used in the construction of a **Roman** road. Situated at Cotland farm north of **LLawhaden**. **RCAHMW**

2. **RCAHMW** AP Mapping Project shows a c.90m stretch of linear crop/parchmark running WNW , with a group of apparent quarry pits to the east north east. Recorded as a constituent of the **Roman** road W of **Carmarthen** , neighbouring segments being recorded 1.6km east north east at **Broadway**

& 1.1km to the west at **Longlands** **J.Wiles 19.11.03**

Duckspool Earthwork _**Roman** ??? A curvilinear earthwork possibly the line of a former road. Possibly part of the route west of **Carmarthen**, although the line of this appears to pass to the north
J.Wiles 19.11.03

Other Places of interest

1811 Talybont *Fenton* (Tours)

The mansion of Talybont, almost facing the **Church** on the opposite bank of the river, now belongs to **John Meares** esq.. was first built and inhabited by a family of the name of **Hawkwell** who being in some employ under **Bishop Barlow** and his confidential instrument during his rapacious prelacy, became possessed of much property in this country, the reward of faithful attachment to his Rev. master, who settled him first at **St Kenox** for the convenience of superintending the work of destruction then carried on at **Llewhaden**.

Dinglestopple Tumulus

This mound is situated on low ground in the north corner of a field belonging to Dingstopple Farm. It has a base circumference of 120 ft height of 8ft., and a summit diameter of 35 ft. It has been dug into from the summit, where there is a cavity of some 3ft in depth. A few aged trees grow upon it visited April 1920

St Kenox Tumulus.

At a distance of some 350 yds south west of St Kenox farmhouse stood what was probably a very fine tumulus. Except for some fragments of its base it has been entirely removed, and its site dug into as a quarry. Its circumference was about 135ft –visited 15th May 1920.

Drum Camp The remains of a small circular enclosure on **Broadway** Farm. When perfect it may have had a diameter of 80ft, but at least two-thirds of the bank has been levelled. The remaining portion has a height of 6ft with a fall of 8ft to the surrounding level. Any ditch which may have existed has been filled in –visited 23rd April 1920

Drum Castle

This earthwork stands immediately north of Drum homestead, around which are remains of old buildings, intermixed with modern cottages and barns approached by ancient sunk track ways and narrow lanes. It consists of a circular mound 150ft in diameter surrounded by a 5ft bank and ditch. The ditch is 60ft from the crest of the rampart to the edge of the counter scarp. The entrance, which is to the north was approached by an earthen causeway 20ft wide – visited 23rd April 1920

Drum Wood Camp

On the western side of Drum wood, on ground which slopes to the south, is an oval enclosure 140ft by 120ft The bank on the western side, where it forms the hedge, has a height of some 5ft. The

remaining portion has almost disappeared under cultivation. There may have been an outer bank on the northern side. The entrance was in the part of the bank that has been cleared away – visited 17th May 1920.

Drum Wood Camp (2)

An earthwork about 1 ½ miles south of the other enclosure. It has been formed by cutting off the end of a small spur, and is defended by a steep slope to the south, and to a lesser degree to the north west. On the rising ground to the north west is a massive and well preserved rampart 8ft high with a fall of 9ft to a ditch which is 10ft wide. A second rampart 4ft higher than the first falls 9ft to a ditch 7ft deep. The ground immediately in front of the camp is 10ft higher than the interior. The length of the enclosed area is about 300ft and its greatest width 200ft. The entrance, which has been disturbed, is at the south western end of the rampart. The earthwork is much overgrown – **RCAM** 21st April 1920.

Pilcornswell Camps

(1) Of this earthwork on Pilcornswell Farm but faint traces remain of a bank and ditch, both much bowed out to the east across a tongue of land. The whole work is practically destroyed; but it may be conjectured that the entrance faced north – visited 21st April 1920

(2) In the field next north to that on which the first camp is placed are faint traces of a circular enclosure to which attention has been drawn by the **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey**. It was at that time much reduced by agricultural operations, and has since been still further obliterated. It has a diameter of 300ft, and is now bisected by a hedge. The entrance was probably to the east – **RCAM** 21 April 1920.

Pilcornswell, Enclosure

The oval enclosure at Pilcornswell measures about 65m north-west to south-east by 80m. It rests on steep natural slopes on the north-west and south-west, elsewhere defined by a bank, ditch and counterscarp, having a north-east facing entrance, elaborated by a curvilinear banked area, about 20m deep. A limited excavation yielded 5th-2nd century radio-carbon dates, which were tied to an episode of rampart destruction; the site produced an unstratified Romano-British glass sherd.

Source: **Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 7-8, 70-71.**
RCAHMW

Gelli Camp

This is a circular work, situated on the hillside on the south bank of the river Syfynwy, and commanded by higher ground to the south and west. The diameter from north to south is 130ft and

from east to west 120 ft. the ground rises to the west, where the bank is 2ft high with a fall of 4ft to a shallow ditch. The entrance was to the south. This work could have served no military purpose; it may have been a cattle enclosure.-- visited 19th April 1920

Gelli Camp is an oval or subrectangular enclosure, about 42m north-south by 36m, defined by a bank and ditch, set upon the north-east tip of a slight ridge, having a north-west facing entrance. A second, possible, enclosure, largely denuded, lies about 40m to the south-west

Source: *Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR Brit ser. 275), 8-9.*

A possible counterscarp is apparent on the south; a ditched/banked approach leads at least 64m to the north-west, where it is obscured by the railway.

RCAHMW

Vaynor Gaer

A large ovoid enclosure with a length of 280ft and a maximum width of 165 ft. The defence consists of a double bank and ditch, both much altered. The bank has an average height of 2ft with a 6 to 7 ft fall to the ditch. The entrance, which was at the north east end of the oval has been destroyed. When examined about the year 1870, it was noticed that at the north east corner "the outer bank diverges from the line of the main enclosure and projects outward about 30ft, the ditch between the two being replaced by a terrace" Although the earthwork is on a slope, it is well above the steep side of the **Hill**. The field close to the south west end of the earthwork, on which a quarry is being worked is known as Y Gaer – visited 14th April 1920

Faenor Gaer, **LLawhaden RCAHMW**

The earthworks of an oval enclosure at Faenor Gaer, **LLawhaden**, are defined by generally concentric banked and ditched circuits, about 95m and 126m north-east to south-west by 65m and 100m respectively. It is set on the butt of a south facing ridge, or spur, having a north-east facing entrance. Indications of occupation have been observed in the interior, where 'burnt earth and daub' were observed after ploughing in 1960.

St Kenox **RCAM**

A farmhouse set among ancient trees on the west bank of the **Eastern Cleddau**. The present building though of no antiquarian interest stands on the site of one formerly known as the Chancellor's house, where lived the **Rev Rhys Pritchard** author of "*Canwyll Cymry*" when chancellor of **St David's** (1620), the house being annexed to that dignity. It is said (*Eminent Welshmen* p425) that Vicar **Prichard** was in the habit of preaching from "the rocky eminence near the house to an audience which no **Church** could contain" --- visited 15th May 1920

Little Quakers Field **RCAM**

The field next north of **Bishop Beck's** hospice is so called in the ***Tithe Schedule***. The name has been forgotten, and nothing is known which connects the spot with the Society of Friends, who had no meeting house in this village – visited 20th April 1920

Ridgeway House,

now a home for the elderly, was visited by **Nelson** in 1802, when it was the house of **Admiral Sir Thomas Foley**

Colby Moor

west of Llawhadden on the road to **Wiston** is **Colby Moor** where in 1645 the Royalist forces were defeated by the Parliamentary forces. ***RCAHMW***

LLawhaden house, LLawhaden

L-shaped building of 17th century but possibly of earlier origin : 2 storey main block with a one storey wing. Slate hung end. 2 full height gabled projections above the entrance porch. Principal post-med. residence in **LLawhaden**

Garden wall, Tower And Water Feature, **LLawhaden** The tower is a garden viewing tower with external stone stairs over flat voussoir doorway, leading to an arched and domed sitting alcove in its east elevation. The west elevation has a flat stone voussoir entry doorway to a barrel vaulted ground-floor with south end window and later doorway to road in north end.

There is also a square water feature with dressed stone voussoirs on two sides and small single storey stone-built gabled house. Both structures appear to be of late-C18th/early-C19th date.

RCAHMW

LLawhaden Castle, Gardens, LLawhaden

Gardens & possible landscaping features associated with **LLawhaden Castle** A survey of 1326 records two gardens at **LLawhaden Castle**; one of an acre on the east side and 'the Park', of four acres, on the north-east side. The first of these can be fitted into the part of the field on the east and south-east where the ground falls away to the east between the Castle moat & Churchill Wood. 'The Park' may have lain on, or below, steep slopes below the north-east side of the **Castle**. Possible fishponds lie in the dell some 300m north-west of the **Castle**

Two earthwork features can be identified outside the Castle moat:

1. A rectilinear platform, roughly 40m north-west to south-east by 10-15m & up to about 4.0m high. This is terraced out from the steep slopes on the north-east side of the **Castle**. This could be a

viewing platform associated with 'the Park garden' and possibly with 'the wooden buildings outside the walls' also mentioned in 1326. However, it is perhaps more likely that it is a spoil heap dating from the clearance of the **Castle** ruins

2. Abutting the **Castle** ditch on the north-west is a roughly D-shaped enclosure, about 43m north-south by 30m. This has been much mutilated by recent quarrying/digging. The bank around this enclosure appears more substantial than those of the adjoining hedge banks. **RCAHMW**

LLawhaden Mill

1765. Rubble. Slated. 3-storey. Wide elliptical arched entrance South. Chambered head arch under which water flows to undershot wheel. Machinery in place. **RCAHMW**

Holgan Camp

Holgan Camp is a tapering oval enclosure, set upon a steep-sides, east-facing promontory, about 110m east-west by 60m, delineated by double banks and ditches on the west, with an entrance at their southern limit, elsewhere defined by scarps above steep natural slopes. A limited excavation yielded radio-carbon dates indicating occupation in the 3rd-4th centuries BC.

Source: Williams & Mytum 1998 LLawhaden, Dyfed (BAR British ser. 275), 7, 69. RCAHMW

Canaston Wood Camp; Cil Foden Enclosure

A pear-shaped defended enclosure, set on a gentle SE facing slopes, resting on steep slopes to the E. A bank and ditch loop round to enclose the site on the W, but seems to have been levelled to the N. Within the site are two, possibly three, Roundhouse sites and a degraded bank cutting off the SE salient. **RCAHMW**

Tal-Y-Bont Deserted Medieval Village

Deserted Medieval village situated East of **LLawhaden** discovered during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 11th February 2009. **RCAHMW**).

Llysyfran,

Nowadays the whole place is dominated by the large reservoir, opened by **Princess Margaret** in 1972, built originally to ensure a good water supply for the **Milford Haven** oil industry.

Llys y Fran reservoir is situated within the Llys y Fran country park, south of the Preseli Hills, **Pembrokeshire**. The reservoir is 212 acres and is one of the largest game fisheries in SW Wales, with rainbow and **Brown** trout. The country park is 350 acres, mainly grasslands and woodlands (sessile oak predominates).

The little Celtic **Church** dedicated to **St Meilyr** has strong associations with **Howel Davies**, one of the best known **Pembrokeshire Evangelists** of the 19th century religious revivals.

Llys Y Vran 1839 **Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

LLYS-Y-VRÂN, a parish, in the poor-law union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (North East.) from **Haverfordwest**; contains 191 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, comprises a small tract of arable and pasture land, the whole, with only a very small exception, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the soil is various, but generally productive. The scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably diversified; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 0. 5d., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of **Lord Milford** and **Col. Scourfield**, the former of whom has two turns and the latter one: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95; and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Meilyr**, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, presents no architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**, in which a Sunday school is also held. In 1734, **James Philipps** left £220 for founding and endowing schools here and at East **Walton**, but this place has never derived any benefit from the bequest.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**.

The little **Church** has a medieval font with claws cut in the Angles of base. Its curate in 1741, the **Rev. Howel Davies**, embraced Nonconformity and became known as the "Apostle of **Pembrokeshire**"

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Meilyr** --**RCAM**

A small much restored structure consisting of nave, chancel, and double Bell coat above the west gable. In the south wall of the nave is a semicircular recess, 6ft wide, 5ft deep, and 6ft 8in high

similar to that at **Gumfreston**; this is lighted by a modern trifoliated opening. On the south side of the chancel is a plain recess apparently meant for a seat? All the windows of the building are modern, and a modern vestry has been erected in the south east angle. The octagonal font 21ins across with a basin 17in. in diameter and a depth of 7in., chamfers off to a circular shaft and base stone with four claws at the Angles. The total height is 25 ½ in. It is probably of 14th century. Only one Bell is in position. Its companion lies on the floor of the nave, having lost its clapper; it is dated 1632. visited 11th August 1915.

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter 1994.**

A semi circular baptistry recess has been formed at unknown date to contain the 14c.font. The chancel arch may be Norman

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice seems to have been in private patronage from the earliest date. In 1574 one-fourth part of the advowson of **Lys-y-Fran** (subject to the life estate of **Elizabeth**, widow of **John Philipps** of **Picton** belonged to **William Philipps** of **Picton**. — *Inq. P.M. 16 Bliz.*

1594 the **Earl of Essex** and **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton** had alternate right of presentation with **John Scourfield** [of **New moat**] and **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, Pems. — (*Owen's Pem.*)

Llysyrae Rectoria:- Ecclesia ibidem **Mauricius Jones** clericus rector ibidem tenet dictam ecclesiam sine man-sione vel terris. Et de collacione dornini **de Ferrers**, **Johannis Longvile** militis **Willelmi Parrett** et aliorum. Et valent fntetus hujumodi ecclesie communibus annis iij' vjB viijd. Inde sol' in sinodalibus et proctracionibus quol ibet a nno arch idiac o no vs ix d. Et in visit ac ion e ordinaria quolibet tercio anno viijd. Et remanet clare 60s. 3d. Inde decima 6s. 0d. — (*Valor Eccl.*) Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Llysivraen alias Lysyvarne R. **St. Miler**. Archidiac. quolibet Snno 5s. 8d. Ordinar. quolibet tercio anno, 8d. Dom. **de Ferrers** and al. Pat.r., 1535; **William Scourfield**, esq., 1717, and **Sir John Philips** alternately; **Sir John Philips**, 1750. Clear yearly value, £20. **King's** Book, £3 0s. 5d. — (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Names Connected with Lys-y-Fran

Llys y Fran Clergy CCED

Thomas , Einon	1661	not given	
Jones, Davidus	1673	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1687	Rector	
Vaughan, William	1718	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1719	Vac (natural death)	Rector

Vaughan, Gulielmus	1719	Rector	
Phillips, Samuel	1720	Curate	
Vaughan, Gulielmus	1724	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Lewis, Richardus	1724	Rector	
Bowen , Thomas	1729	Chaplain	
John, Philips	1734	Curate	
Bateman, Thomas	1750	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Morgan, John	1750	Rector	
Morgan, John	1751	Vac (Death)	Rector
Roach, Peter	1751	Rector	
Twining , William	1784	Curate	
Davies , Benjamin	1787	Curate	
Meyler , John	1790	Curate	
Ayleway , Charles	1790	Rector	
Roach , John	1790	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Meyler , John	1795	Curate	
Hughes , Thomas	1795	Curate	
Hughes , Thomas	1802	Curate	
Evans , John	1804	Curate	
Ayleway , Charles	1804	Rector	
Evans , John	1804	Curate	
Rees , James	1805	Rector	
Ayleway , Charles	1805	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans , John	1814	Curate	
Morgan , Thomas	1819	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1821	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1830	Curate	
Thomas , James	1835	Rector	
Rees , James	1835	Vac (natural death)	Rector
1851 :Llys y Fran Parish Church		James Thomas ,	Rector
1929 St Meilir & St Mary	(Walton East)	Incumbent and Curates; J J Evans	

ap David Lewis 1489, 4 April On 4 April in the year aforesaid the Rev. father admitted **Lewis ap David** deacon to the parish **Church** of **Lys-y-Fran** vacant by the surrender of **ap Griffith Sir Owen** last rector there , and he was instituted in the same to which he was then presented by **Devereux John, Knight, Lord Ferrers, Malefaunt John, Perotte John** esquire and **Perotte William** of **Scotsborough**, true patrons of the said **Church** Died 1495 ? April 17th
The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518

ap Evan Thomas 1670 **Lys-y-Fran P Dongleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

ap Griffith Owen 1489, 4 April On 4 April in the year aforesaid the Rev. father admitted **Lewis ap David** deacon to the parish **Church** of **Lys-y-Fran** vacant by the surrender of **ap Griffith Sir Owen** last rector there , and he was instituted in the same to which he was then presented by **Devereux John, Knight, Lord Ferrers, Malefaunt John, Perotte John** esquire and **William Perotte** of **Scotsborough**, true patrons of the said **Church** *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Baddam Rutheroe 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H Dongleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bishoppe Richard 1493, 10 July On the 10th of the same month in the place afore-said he instituted **Sir Richard Bishoppe** to be rector of the parish **Church** of **Lys-y-Fran** vacant by the resignation of **Sir Lloyd Hugh** last rector there, on the presentation of **Deveroux John, Lord le Ferrers, Malifaunt John, Perot William**, patrons of the said **Church** *Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Bowen Nicholas 1670 **Lys-y-Fran P Dongleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David James 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H Dongleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H 2Dongleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Davies Howel 1741 **Rev curate Llysyfran Pembrokeshire** *Evangelist*

de Ferrers Dom 1535 and al Patr patron **Llangwn Church** *Bacons Liber Regis 1535*
Patron **Llysyfran Church** patron **Hodgeston Church** 1535 *Valor Eccl,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Devereux John **Lord of Ferrers** 1493 1 May On the 1st May the **Bishop** admitted **Sir Hugh Lloyd** to the parish **Church** of **Lys-y-Fran** and instituted him rector of the same **Church** then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Lewis David** last rector there on the presentation of **John Devereux** **Lord of Ferrers John Malefaunt John Perrot** and **William Perrot** of **Scotsborough** patrons of the said **Church**--- **Deveroux John Lord le Ferrers** 1493 10 July On the 10th of the same month in the place afore-said he instituted **Sir Richard Bishoppe** to be rector of the parish **Church** of **Lys-y-Fran** vacant by the resignation of **Sir Hugh Lloyd** last rector there on the presentation of **John Deveroux Lord le Ferrers John Malifaunt William Perot** patrons of the said **Church** ---*The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Earl of Essex 1594 Patron **Llysyfran Church** **Lord** of the manor of **Hodgeston** 1594 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Earl of Gloucester 1366 *Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3*

Edward John 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H 2 Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Francis Richard 1823 of **Lys-y-Fran**, near **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**, emigrated to Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, had son **Francis ,John M , -** , an American ambassador, The son had commenced life as a printer, and afterwards became editor of the **Rochester Daily Advertiser** He subsequently became proprietor of the **Troy Times**, one of the most influential daily papers in Central New York He was a member of the **State Constitutional Convention of 1868-9**, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body In 1871 General Grant appointed him minister to Greece, where he served for three years It was the intention of President Garfield to nominate him minister to Brussels, but this was not realised owing to the President's untimely death President **Arthur**, however, sent him as minister to Portugal In 1882 he was promoted to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austro-Hungary, where he remained until he was relieved by his Democratic successor Industry, conscientiousness, and absolute fidelity to duty were conspicuous traits in his character, and great success crowned all his efforts *The Cambrian*,

Jones Mauricius 1534 clericus rector **Llysyfran Church Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Lewis David 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Rutheroe 1670 **Lys-y-Fran P Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Morris Lewis 1670 **Lys-y-Fran P Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 **Rev MA late Gwyther of Picton Castle** Vicar of **St Mary's Haverfordwest** was Vicar of **Madeley Salop** patron of the livings of **Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog- ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower and Reynalton** Assumed the surname **Philipps** on succeeding his half brother **Lord Milford** in 1857 Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married **Mary Catherine** daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of Ludstone Salop Had two surviving daughters

Philipps Mary Philippa 1868 married to **Charles F G Fisher** and they had children

Philipps Amy Octavia

Philipps Elizabeth 1574 widow of **John Philipps** one-fourth part of the advowson of **Lys-y-Fran** part of her life estate

Philipps John pre 1574 of **Picton** widow **Elizabeth**

Philipps William 1574 of **Picton** one-fourth part of the advowson of **Lys-y-Fran** subject to the life estate of **Elizabeth**, widow of **John Philipps** of **Picton** belonged to him

Rice Eynon 1670 **Lys-y-Fran H Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rice Morgan 1670 **Lys-y-Fran P Dongledddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

de la Roche John had in 1313 grants from **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** in **Llysyfran** and **Lambston**," which latter **Wogan** had obtained from **John's** father

Rutheroe	Thomas	1670	Lys-y-Fran P Dongleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Scourfield	John	1594	of New moat Patron Llysyfran Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Scourfield	William	1717	Patron Llysyfran Church esq. 1714 Patron Henrys moat	Bacons Libes Regis Pembrokeshire Parsons
Thomas	Eignon	1670	clerk Lys-y-Fran H Dongleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	Grffith	1670	Lys-y-Fran H Dongleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Thomas	Griffith	1670	Lys-y-Fran P Dongleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Wogan	John	1594	of Wiston Patron Llysyfran Church	Pembrokeshire Parsons

Lys-y-Fran Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Thomas Eignon,	clerk	Lys-y-Fran	H
Baddam Rutheroe		Lys-y-Fran	H
Phillips Mr.	his land	Lys-y-Fran	H
Lewis David		Lys-y-Fran	H
Reynold George		Lys-y-Fran	H
Edward John		Lys-y-Fran	H 2
Phillipps James		Lys-y-Fran	H
David Thomas		Lys-y-Fran	H 2
David James		Lys-y-Fran	H
Rice Eynon		Lys-y-Fran	H
Thomas Grffith		Lys-y-Fran	H
Morris Lewis.		Lys-y-Fran	P
Evan Thomas	ap	Lys-y-Fran	P
Bowen Nicholas		Lys-y-Fran	P
Phillip Alice		Lys-y-Fran	P
Rice Morgan		Lys-y-Fran	P
Lewis Rutheroe		Lys-y-Fran	P
Thomas Griffith		Lys-y-Fran	P
Rutheroe Thomas		Lys-y-Fran	P

Morris James **Lys-y-Fran** P

Bowen Griffith, labourer **Lys-y-Fran** P

Sites of Interest RCAM

Velindre Cross Incised Stone

Serving as one of the posts of the gate leading from the country road to the farmstead of Velindre is a stone 54 inches high by 30 inches wide; it bears an incised cross the full size of which is 27 inches vertically by 11 ½ inches diagonally. The cross is formed of double lines, and in each of the intersecting angles is a roundel with a small central stud. The upper part of the cross is formed into a half circle, the arms terminating at the inner line of the semicircle. The lower half circle was never completed. The vertical of the cross below the intersection is slightly longer than the length above the intersection, and ends in a triangular foot which encloses a small circle and a dot. The stone does not occupy its original position, but there is no tradition of its former whereabouts. It should be removed at once from the risk of damage to which it is now exposed – visited August 1915.

Parc y marl Rath

This is an oval enclosure on Parc y marl Farm. It has a length of 140 ft and a breadth of 110ft. The rampart facing north rises nearly 3 ft and falls 7ft to the surface; on the south side it has almost entirely disappeared. There is no trace of a ditch. The entrance (width about 18ft) was to the east, where the rampart falls gently to the level. A break in the bank shows it to have been formed of a mixture of earth and small stones. The site on which the work stands is known as Parc y **Castell**; the land falls towards the north.- visited 11th August 1915

Velindre Earthwork

On the field next west from Velindre farm house is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in Ord sheet. The enclosed area has a diameter of 130ft. The fairly well preserved bank rises 3ft and falls 5ft to a ditch, now practically filled in by cultivation; a slight counterscarp is visible to the west. The entrance was probably 10ft wide; it has been much altered. - visited 11th August 1915.

Earthwork

Immediately north of the parish **Church** are the slight remains of what probably was a mount **Castle**, now too undefined to be classified with certainty. Some years ago extensive leveling was done and quarrying started for earth and stone. The site is known to and still called by the older inhabitants Y **Castell**. The **Pem. Arch** Survey suggests that the work is of sepulchral origin, but the local name is opposed to that conjecture. The site is not marked as an antiquity on the 6in Ord. Sheet

visited 11th August 1915.

Parc maen **Llwyd**

A field on the farm of Southfields –now no monument on site. visited August 1915

Parc y garreg

A field on the farm of Cilrhedyn now no monument on site. visited 7th October 1915

Loveston,

South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris

Loveston. 1362, Lovellston. 1509 - 23, Lovelston. Lovells tun.' OE. name 'Lovel,' Anglo-french Lovell.

Loveston 1839 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Loveston, a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from **Narberth**; contains 170 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike-road leading from **Pembroke** to **Carmarthen**. It comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole inclosed and cultivated; the soil is fertile and productive.

Coal & Culm

The substratum is partly stone-coal of good quality, but it is not at present worked; only a small quantity of culm being raised, sufficient for the immediate supply of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 5. 5., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £109; patron, **Earl Cawdor**. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90; and there is a glebe of two acres, valued at £5 per annum.

Church St Leonard:

Glynne Welsh Churches .June 1867

This **Church** has nave with small north and south transepts, chancel and western tower. The whole is of the local type. The tower tapers in a remarkable degree, and has a rude battlement and corbel table, a square turret at the north west, rising high, and no string courses. There is a single lancet on the west side, and single narrow belfry windows. The tower arch to the nave is pointed and rude. The tower is vaulted within. The transepts are very short, and are vaulted. The Chancel arch is pointed upon imposts; on the south side of it is a hagioscope, square, and divided by a mullion. To the south west of the chancel is the projection common in these churches. The east window is Perpendicular, square headed, labelled, of three lights. North of the chancel are no windows. One window to the south is square headed. Near the south door internally is an oblong opening. The font has a square bowl of a circular stem with a square base, and chevrom moulding under the bowl. The porch, as usual, is very large, and the doorways plain pointed.

RCAM Pembroke 1920

In the recess on the south side of the chancel is a square squint divided by a mullion, on the north is a smaller square undivided squint. Both transepts are plain vaulted.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

Tiny openings on either side of the chancel arch serve the transepts as squints. The transepts, nave, and the later medieval west tower all have pointed tunnel vaults. The porch may be 14c and the chancel is 15c. Used to have Victorian box pews till 1960's

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Loveston rectory appears to have always been in private patronage. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Leonard**. - (**Church Plate of Pembrokeshire p. 54.**)

Loveston Rectorias—Ecclesia ibidem 2: collacione **Willelmi Butler** patroli ibidem unde **Willelmus Eynon** clericus est rector Et valet fructus hujus beneficii cum gleba corntnibus annis iiii. Ys. Inde sol' quolibet ter-tio anno in visitaione cordinaria jjd ob. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinoddibu 5 et procuracionibus quolibet anno 1ii1 vJ Ft rejanet **Clare** £4s. 3d. Inde decirna 8s. 6d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—**Loweston** alias **Loveiston** R. Ozrdinario qltolibet tertio anno 2fld. Archi. quolibet anno 4s. 6d. **William Butler**, esq., 1835; **John Hooked** esq., p.h.v., 1741; The **Bishop**, 1748; **John Campbell**, esq.. Clear yearly value, £12. **King's Books**, £4 5s. 5d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Baptist Chapel, **Loveston** Present **Church** formed 1906 having been first built 1867 and rebuilt 1901. Still open 1998

ST Leonard'S Church, Loveston

Mainly 15th C. Tall west tower with embattled parapet on corbels.

Names connected with Loveston

Smith Richard 1543 Lovelston (**Loveston**) *PRO 223/423* Churchwarden

Smith Thomas 1543 Lovelston (**Loveston**) *PRO 223/423* Churchwarden

Clergy CCED

Lewis, Walter 1661 Rector

Palmer, Thomam 1663 Rector

Nash, Thomam 1668 Rector

Nash, Thomas 1668 Rector

Nash, Thomas 1668 Rector

Nash, Thomas 1688 Rector

Nash, Thomas 1692 Rector

Williams, Hoelus 1702 Rector

Williams, Hoelus 1714 Rector

Williams, Hoelus 1717 Rector

Williams, Hoelus 1720 Rector

Williams, Howell	1741	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1741	Rector
Twining, Benjamin	1748	Rector
Twining, Benjamin	1748	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1748	Rector

Adams Thomas 1621, September 23 **Thomas Price** of Rycharston, gent, **Thomas Adams** of **Loveston**, gent, and **John Phillipps** of Molleston, gent **John Barlowe** of Slebetch, esq. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of **Molleston**, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffeth**, attained, on condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of Molleston to **Sir Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Addams Thomas Albane Phillips of Pickton, gent **Thomas Addams** of **Loveston**, gent Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and the rents of farms of the tenants of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, lately parcel of the lands of the **Countess of Bridgewater** and of **Rees Griffith**, esq., attained- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Butler Willelmi 1543 patroli **Loveston** rectory *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Butler William 1535 esq. patron **Loveston** rectory 1543 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Campbell John Frederick Vaughan 1858, June 15 The Right Honourable **John Frederick, Earl of Cawdor** of **Stackpole** Court, and the Honourable **John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Baron de Rutzen**, **Baroness de Rutzen** and **Frederic Leopold** her son **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, esq. Conveyance of the advowson of the **Church** of **Loveston**, parish of **Loveston** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Carne Mill 1670 **Loveston H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Francis 1731 September 18 **Francis Davies** of Summerhill gent and **Priscilla** his wife **John Herbert** of Court **Henry** co **Carmarthen** gent Assignment of a Mortgage of a moiety of a messuage in **Loveston** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Edmond William 1670 **Loveston H Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynon Willelmus 1543 clericcts **Loveston** rectory *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hooked John 1741 esq. patron **Loveston** rectory 1543 Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Lewis 1670 **Loveston H2 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mabe James		1670	Loveston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mansell	Edward	1670	Loveston H5 Sir Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Nash	Thomas	1670	Loveston H Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owens	Reece	1670	Loveston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell	Moris	1670	Loveston H Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell	Reece	1670	Loveston H Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Price	Griffith	1629, May 11	John Roche of Myneweare, senior, yeoman, and John Roche , junior, yeoman, of the same place, Griffith Price of the parish of Loveston , yeoman Bond for the performance of Covenants specified in a deed of even <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
Reece	Isod	1670	Loveston H Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts	John	1670	Loveston H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sayce	Griffith	1670	Loveston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Smith	Thomas	1543	ChurchWarden Lovelston Loveston <i>PRO 223/423</i>

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Coal - Loverston pit disaster

opened in 1932 -- The area had been previously mined and the mine closed in 1937 after the accident in 1936 when seven miners drowned due to an inrush of water from from old workings of which no plans or details existed.

Loverston 1936 Loveston inrush of water from old workings

Ludchurch,

South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris.

Ludchurch. 1324, Ecclesia de Loudes. 1377 Londchirch. It has been suggested that it is from W. Ilwyd, 'the adorable, the blessed one,' but it is more probably from the personal name 'Loud.' . Early 13c **Church** dedicated to **St Elidyr**, south aisle later

Ludchurch 1839 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Ludchurch, a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **Narberth**; containing 220 inhabitants. This parish lies in the south-eastern part of the county, about two miles eastward from the road between **Narberth** and **Tenby**. Its surface is uneven, and the soil of various kinds: the lands are but partially inclosed and cultivated.

Quarrying

The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, which is worked upon an extensive Scale: the stone is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and many slabs raised from the quarries have been manufactured into elegant mantel-pieces, and used for other ornamental purposes; it is also burnt for manure, there being no fewer than six kilns for this purpose in constant operation, for the supply of the more northern parts of the county.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84; and there is a glebe of ten acres, valued at £10 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Elidyr**, is a neat and well-built edifice, situated in a bleak part of the parish, on a limestone rock, which has been quarried all round, leaving the sacred fabric many feet above the level of the adjacent surface. A meeting-house was built a few years ago by the **Baptists** and **Independents** conjointly.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.)

The nave and chancel are 13c. The west tower and the south aisle are 16c. The aisle has three arches on octagonal piers towards the nave and two towards the chancel. One nave pier has a head carved upon the top of it.

The tomb of **Annie Sophia** grand daughter of **Josiah Wedgewood** decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles is in churchyard.

A Short Guide to Ludchurch

The foundations of **Ludchurch** as a community were laid by the Knight's of **St John** who were dedicated to keeping the pilgrim routes open all the way from Jerusalem to **St David's** and on these routes at convenient places they built hospices (half hospitals half hostels) **Ludchurch** was one such site.

The **Church** is basically divided into two halves by a row of arches which are about 800 years old. The pillars are Norman but the arches themselves show the transition from Norman to Gothic in that they rise to a little peak. At the heads of the pillars are examples of carving with shields which would originally have carried heraldic symbols there are also some carved roses and crude faces. There are two Holy water stoups one by the entrance and another on the south wall where there was

another entrance at one time but the extensive quarrying all round the **Church** site destroyed the approach from that side. When the area was being quarried there was even an offer made to buy the Churchyard so as to quarry the site.

In **June** the Churchyard is carpeted with blue irises.

In the far south east corner there is what is known as the **Wedgwood Tomb**. "**Annie Sophia**", grand- daughter of **Josiah Wedgwood** founder of the **Wedgewood** Pottery firm, Husband is buried there. He was **Wilfred Baugh Allen**. When **Josiah Wedgewood** died in 1790 the first batch of tiles he made were shared between some of his grandchildren. "**Annie Sophia**" treasured hers first having them built into a fireplace at her home at Cilrhiw Mansion and then when they moved transferring them to Rosemount **Tenby**. At her wish they were fixed into her Husband's grave.

There is also the grave of **John Henry Martin** who died in 1823 age 70, at his death was supposed to be the last surviving officer to have accompanied **Captain Cook** on his third voyage around the world.

There is also the remains of an old Cross - called the Plague Cross and the bronze lamp at the Churchyard Gate was at one time part of the street lighting in Bournemouth.

The Parish **Church** of **Ludchurch** dedicated to **St Elidyr RCAM**

The original **Church** appears to have been a single chamber 50 ½ ft by 14 ½ ft without structural division between chancel and nave. To this building at a later period was added a south aisle of the same length but 2ft narrower, the south wall being replaced by an arcade of 5 bays. The easternmost pier, now within the present chancel is square; the next two piers are octagonal; the two still further to the west are circular; all are pointed and have neither capitals nor mouldings. The windows are mostly modern. There are north and south doors, each with stoups; the south door is now blocked. The front of the stoup at the north door is ornamented with a human face between two roses. The west tower 16 ½ ft by 15 1/2ft is placed at the end of the present nave with which it communicates by a pointed doorway now blocked; it is of three storeys. The stair turret containing 67 steps occupies the northeastern angle. The ground story is vaulted. The font may be of any date; though of early shape it is probably not coeval with the early 13th century building. The edifice is built on a limestone rock which has been quarried so as to leave the **Church** and surrounding burial ground many feet above the adjoining level. In the churchyard is the base of a cross – visited 23rd April 1915.

Ecclesiastical Records

1402 July 17 Lantefey.

Also on the 17th day of the same month in the place aforesaid. the **Bishop** granted to **Sir William Rolleston**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Loudchirch**, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year continuously from the date of these presents.

1402 **Lantfey**.

Also on 3 September, in the year and place abovesaid, the **Bishop** admitted **Sir John Geffrey**, chaplain, to the parish **Church** of **Loudechurh** vacant by the free resignation of **Sir William Cade of Rolleston**, last rector of the same.

1407.

Also on 24 January, in the year and place above-said, the same Rev. father admitted **Sir John Thomas** to the parish **Church** of **Lowdechirch** of our diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir John Geffray**, last rector there, to which he was presented to the same by the noble man **Francis de Courte, Lord of Pembroke**, true patron of the same, and he instituted him, etc.

1410 28 March .

On 28 March of the year abovesaid, the aforesaid vicar (Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David**) at **St David's** admitted **William Henry**, deacon, to the parish **Church** of **Ludchurch** of the diocese of **St Davids**, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir John Thomas** , last rector of the same , and pertaining for this turn to the presentation of **Lord Francis de Courte Lord of Pembroke** by occasion of the temporalities of the alien priory of **Pembroke** with the advowson of churches belonging to the said priory being in his hands of the grant of **King Henry IV**. And he instituted him etc.

Gibbe 1543 **Ludchurche** *PRO 223/423* Churchwarden

Acc/to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

This rectory was originally in the patronage of **John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**, but afterwards came into the hands of the Crown.

Ludchurch — Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domine Regine unde **Morganus Jones** clericus est rector ibidem Et valet fructus et gleba ibidem annuatirn iiijD. Inde sol' archidiacono quolibet anno pro proreuracinnibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. Et remanet elare 74s. 3d. Inde decima 7s. 5d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':- Ludehurch alias Eglwys Llwy R. (**St. Elider** or Eliere). Archidia. quolibet anno 5s. gd. Regina olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £30, £40. **King's Books**, £3 14s 4d. - (*Bacons Liber Regis.*)

On 17 Jan., 1893, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of **Ludchurch Parish Church**

Ludchurch St Elidyr

August 20 1869 This **Church** is curiously situated on an abrupt eminence of limestone, of which the sides on the southwest are precipitously scarped. It is of the local type of **South Pembrokeshire** and consists of two parallel aisles of bodies, of which the northern forms the chancel at its east end, a western tower and a north porch.

The tower resembles others of the district, is plain and of a somewhat military character, has battlements and corbel table, but neither buttress nor stringcourse, and very thick walls. At the northeast a square turret rises above the tower, the belfry windows single and oblong, other openings merely narrow slits.

On the west side is a plain pointed doorway.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a very rude pointed arch upon imposts. The nave arcade has three rude wide pointed arches, the two western piers being circular but very course. Eastward of these is a huge wall pier, on which is a corbel or bracket, beyond which are two smaller and

lower arches, remarkably rude, dividing the aisle from the chancel; the pier is square and of plain wall, but these arches have been strengthened by some modern masonry roughly executed which distorts the general appearance. There is a single lancet window closed at the south, most other windows modern; but at the east of the chancel is one of two lights, square headed and Edwardian in character, at the east of the south aisle one with two obtuse headed lights. The interior is dark. The font has a square bowl chamfered at the angles on a stem. The north porch is large. There are the steps of a cross in the churchyard

Nonconformist Chapels:

Ebenezer, in **Longstone Independents**, 1848 Built 1844 on a different site, rebuilt 1862. Still open 1993

1847 *Commission on Education in Wales (the Blue Book)* Ludchurch

This small school is held in a Chapel built jointly by the **Baptists** and **Independents** about three years ago. It is well lighted but cold as it is neither ceilinged nor rendered. It is in good repair. The furniture consists of a pulpit, two tables 8 settles and 4 benches but there were no maps nor prints of any description. The master had been a farmer until August last, and knows no welsh; all the people in the neighbourhood speak English. He complained much of the carelessness of parents in not educating their children but thought that poverty was the chief cause.

All the scholars (except two or three) were labourers children, and all present this day (except two) Read in the Testament, but none correctly They were not used to be questioned on what they read. There were none present that were learning arithmetic.

There is no Sunday School in this parish, but many of those who had answer my questions are going to some of the Sundays schools in the neighbourhood.

Mr Morris John schoolmaster of **Longstone**, informed me that labourers wages with food are from 8d to 9d a day and on their own finding 1s to 1s 2d a day; carpenters and masons on their own finding 1s 6d to 2s; farm servants 30s to £10., some get £12 per year; female servants £2 to £4 some £5. There is no gratuitous education for the poor in the parish; a great many children are growing up without any education at all. Many of the farmers are utterly destitute of education; but if the generality of the people could, they would have their children educated. The labourers and others in the neighbourhood are steady and sober

December 7th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Names connected with Ludchurch

Clergy CCED

Phillipps, David	1693
Twining , Benjamin	1788
Tasker , William	1804

Tasker , William	1806 (natural death)
Williams , John	1806
Jones , Daniel	1816
Jones , Daniel	1818

Allen nee **Wedgewood Annie Sophia** grand daughter of **Josiah Wedgewood** tomb in **Ludchurch** churchyard decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles

Brace Andrew 1 December 1788 **Ludchurch**, Yeoman Offence Assault.
Ludchurch, Prosecutor Parcell **John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Glynne Stephen 1869 Aug 20 **Ludchurch** Sir- surveyed **Ludchurch (St Elidyr)**
Church *Notes on the Older Churches Arch Camb* 1897 p45

Malefants of Ludchurch

A younger branch of the **Upton** Malefants settled at **Ludchurch**. We hear of a
Malefant David 1298 and again in 1324 he was a witness in 1300 to **John de Barri's**
 charter to **Richard Simond**.

Maleufaunt David 1324 Aug 20 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*.

Malesent David Malefant 1298 witness *Angle British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14*.

Malefant John died 5th August 1351 ,the son of **David**, holding of the Earl thirty
 acres of land at **Londeschurch [Ludchurch]**, worth 2 marks and one-tenth of a fee at Coedrath,
 worth 13s.4d.

Malefaunt John 1376 20 November Former tenant (*I P M 248 f 105 49 Edward III*).yearly he left a son **David** under age, but of this branch there appear to be no further records.

Powell Eleanor 1692 daughter of **Captain William Powell** of **Ludchurch**

Powell Rees 4 July 1777 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Baylies**
Sarah, prosecutor's wife. **Ludchurch** Prosecutor **Baylies John**, **Ludchurch**, gent. Verdict
 Discharged by prosecutor. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rolleston William Cade 1402 July 17 rector of the parish **Ludchurch** .

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep
 belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother. **Morgan Phillip**, **St Issells**, labourer
 implicated, but not indicted. **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William**
Narberth, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster.

LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William, Narberth**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Thomas Diana, LampeterVelfrey**, servant. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **LampeterVelfrey**, Yeomen **LampeterVelfrey** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 1410 28 March resigned rector **Church of Ludchurch**

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Remains of Archaeological Interest

Newhouse Tumulus **RCAM**

The westernmost of two mounds of which the second 50yds to the north-east is in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. The base circumference is about 300ft and height 6ft. It is bowl shaped and does not appear to have been disturbed. -visited 20th May 1915

“Egypt” Cromlech **RCAM**

On either side of the high road about 50yds south of the hamlet of “Egypt” are three stones, now partially buried. These are locally said to be the remains of a cromlech. What may have been the capstone of the structure, a boulder some 6ft in length, lies in the ditch close by – visited 21st May 1915

Longstone Camp **RCAM**

A work 300yds north-east of **Longstone** hamlet, known to many as Brandywell Camp. It would seem to have been of circular form, but the bank to the south and east is barely to be traced.

The rampart which remains has a length of 500ft; it rises 4ft and has a fall of 10ft to a ditch 3ft deep. The southwest end of the bank is distinctly curved and may have formed one side of the vanished entrance. At this point there is much surface stone. The field is known “old **Castle** Park” visited 23rd April 1915.

Castell Meherin **RCAM**

The earthwork known by the name of Castlell Meherin, which if Welsh, would mean Weather's **Castle** or “The Wethers” is from several points of view worthy of close attention by **Welsh** archaeologists. It is placed on the summit of a **Long** narrow ridge of ground about 4 miles to the north of the Bristol Channel and 673 ft above sea level. The ridge runs parallel with the northern shore of the channel, and is the first suitable site for an observation camp that an enemy landing upon the south eastern shore of the county between Ragwen and Giltar Points would arrive at in an attack upon the district. Behind this ridge the surface of the country is broken into a confused mass of hills and valleys which ramify in all directions, and steadily increasing height, depth and difficulty, eventually culminate in the Prescelly range. South of a line drawn about 4 miles on either hand of **Castell** Meherin the place names of the district are almost exclusively English. North of the

line they are as distinctively Welsh. It is clear that **Castell** Meherin was constructed to serve as a border fortress of importance.

Roman?

The earthwork has suffered much injury within the recollections of the writer of the present notice[1915]. Thirty years ago the ramparts were in fairly perfect condition, and it was then possible to make out, not merely the general character of the earthwork, but also features which differentiated it from the great Hill camps of Wales. In shape it is a Long rectangle, the length of the interior being about 700ft. With a breadth of about 250 ft; the Long axis followed the direction of the **Hill**. The angles which were then perfect, were slightly rounded, and it had all the trim symmetrical appearance of a **Roman** earthwork. Indeed, so obvious was the resemblance that when the site was visited by the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** in the year 1851 “some of the party considered the remains to indicate a **Roman** construction” (*Arch Camb* II ii 325). Later, an able local explorer **Mr Edward Laws** F.S.A. pronounced it to be **Roman** (*Little England beyond Wales 1888 p40*) whilst in 1892 the editor of **Owen's Pembrokeshire** (I 108n3) spoke of it as “an old **Roman** encampment” Its position, however, is hardly that of the regular **Roman** fort, and its proportions not those of the usual **Roman** plan. Moreover, if it were of **Roman** origin there would probably be indications of a road traversing the interior. Many of its original features have been obliterated, the banks have been levelled, and it is now impossible to locate the entrances. The broad and rather shallow ditch that encircled the position immediately outside the rampart has in some places been entirely filled up, and in others nearly so.

So far as we were able to ascertain, no relics of any description have been found in or around the camp, and it may be conjectured that the position was not occupied for a lengthened period. In the absence of positive evidence of the people by whom it was constructed, all speculations relating thereto must be regretted that these were not recognised and carefully recorded while the opportunities for doing so were more abundant than they are at present. The ground plan of **Castell** Meherin should be compared with the faint indications of **Castle Fleming**, and the more complete remains of Romans **Castle** –visited 23rd April 1915.

West Mount, Lower West Mount

Whatever earthworks have existed here have been cultivated away and forgotten –visited 23rd April 1915

Lower Camp **RCAM**

Two fields on Beacon Farm

Upper and lower Kings Park **RCAM**

Two fields on Beacon farm probably part of the once extensive Crown possessions in the county

Great and Little **Church** Park **RCAM**

Two fields on **Hill** Farm

Westerton,

long rectangular house, end fireplace on ground floor, 2 corbelled lateral fireplaces on first floor. Ancient features visible at rear; front much modernised, house was 'newly built' in 1600, **Picton Castle Papers**.

Lydstep. --See Manorbier

Maenclochog

(ringing Stone) [Over a well there was once a cap stone which rang if struck, hence "ringing stone"]

Maenclochog is a village and community in **Pembrokeshire**, south-west Wales. It is also an electoral ward comprising an area that brings together the villages of **Llanycefn**, **Maenclochog** and **Rosebush**. It is a large village near Presely's in a very **Welsh** area. Parish include villages of **Rosebush** and **Vorlan** It has a **Church** (**St Mary's**) with Tower (unusual in a **Welsh** area),³ Chapels and it is a centre the local area once having a blacksmith, .Miller, Carpenter, Lime burner, WheelWright, Draper, and 10 pubs.

The centre of the village is taken up with a spacious village Green and a raised churchyard. The settlement has a rather grotesque collection of building styles, but it is a fascinating place.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

Maenclochog

Be that as it may, we now make our entry into the village of **Maenclochog**, a bleak-looking place enough, where the storm-rent trees beside the roadway attest the violence of the **Winter** gales that sweep across these bare, lofty uplands. Towards the farther end of the village, at a widening of the ways, stands the parish **Church**, a structure of no great antiquity, dedicated to **St. Mary** . The Clergyman, who has ministered here for upwards of thirty years, now courteously introduces us to the well-tended interior, the most noteworthy feature of which is a plain old font, with a singular cup-shaped recess upon its eastern face, the purpose of which we are quite at a loss to conjecture. **St. Mary's Church** has no tower, but at the western end rises a low turret containing a musical peal of bells. It is a remarkable fact, indeed, that Throughout this mountain district **Church** towers are conspicuous by their absence; whereas, in the English country farther south, the tall slender Bell-tower usually forms one of the most noticeable features of the parish **Church**. A marble cross used, we are informed, to adorn the chancel gable; but this has Long since been removed to the limbo of things forgotten.

In olden times, it was customary at **Maenclochog** to draw the water for baptism from **St. Mary's** Well, a natural spring that rises just without the village. Near to this well are some tumbled stones, that once supported a large horizontal slab. Tradition tells that this stone, when struck, gave forth a loud ringing sound, which did not cease until the water from the holy well had been brought into the **Church**. Hence the name of **Maenclochog**, which, being interpreted, signifies the village of the 'ringing rock.' It is much to be regretted that this curious object was destroyed many years ago, because, forsooth, the sound thereof was supposed to frighten passing horses!

At the foot of the village stands a large, rambling inn, backed by the singularly artificial-looking rocks known as ' the **Castle**,' whence the house takes its title. In a country where lodgings of any sort are so few and far between, the wayfarer may do worse than pitch his camp for a night in these unassuming quarters.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by Dillwyn Miles

Craig Y Castell " the **Castle** rock" site of a small **Castle**, all traces of which have vanished. It was captured by **Llywelyn the Great** in 1215 and by **Llywelyn the Last** in 1257. The **Church** was rebuilt during the later part of the last century, but the font is Norman. Two inscribed stones removed from nearby **Llandeilo** to the **Church** are of particular interest in that they may commemorate two brothers **Coimagnus and Andagellus the sons of Cavetus**. The former has the inscription in Latin only, and the latter in Latin and Ogham, and they date from the 6C

History of **Maenclochog**

The Barony of **Maenclochog** held a area of modern **Pembrokeshire**, Included the southern end of the Preseli Hills know as the great common of Mynddy Preseli also the area know as **Mynydd Bach, Rhosfach, Mynachlog-ddu, Llangolman, Rosebush, Mynydd-ddu, Pant Maenog, Carnafr**, and the villages of **Llantilo, Llwydarth, Llandarth, Mynachlog-ddu**, within the Medieval **Cantref of Cemaes**.

The barony also included and covered most of the **Llangolman** Character area lying across several parishes and encompassing the upper part of the valley of the **Eastern Cleddau** and its tributaries, the **Llangolman** area is well defined to the north where it bounds **Rhosfach** and **Mynachlog-ddu** areas and to the east against Glandy Cross. To the south the boundary is less clear, although the area to the south consists of larger farms and larger fields than those of **Llangolman**. A definite boundary does not exist, but rather a zone of transition extending for perhaps one or two kilometres, The **Llangolman** character area belonged to the Barony and Lordship or Manor of **Maenclochog**.

920 - 1093 The Medieval **Castle** which was a Motte & Bailey Castle built with a large outer wall of the fortress type it was situated to defend the open mountainous district at the foot of **Pembrokeshire's** Preseli Hills, This Barony of Land comprised of a considerable extent of land, the greater portion of which is unenclosed and mostly uncultivated, The Village of **Maenclochog** was the main Village in the Area of which was of considerable size and occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence of the open mountainous district

The Baronial **Castle** of **Maenclochog** was a **Castle** held directly of the **Welsh King** as of his **Welsh** Kingdom of **Deheubarth**.

700 BC - 43 AD, Expert reports by the Cambria Archaeology state that the Medieval **Castle** was build upon an earlier site of a Iron Age settlement. .

1100 the The **Maenclochog** area belonged to the Baronial **Castle** and the Manor of **Maenclochog**, and the Land of the Ancient **Welsh** Barony of **Maenclochog** was brought under Anglo-Norman control by Baron **Fitzmartins** who retained the **Castle** of **Maenclochog** on the limits of his newly acquired territory of his Barony of **Camaes**

1201 The area of **Maenclochog** which comprises the settlement at **Maenclochog** itself - was held under Anglo-Norman tenure. A tenure of land originally subject to Military Service, later commuted to a money payments.

Maenclochog had its own Court Baron and was like other **Cemaes** Manors held on an annual lease from the **Barony of Camaes**, this one being assessed in an Extent at one Knights Fee However, like most of the south eastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under the **Welsh** systems of Tenure

1201 It had been obtained by the **Baron of Roche** , who were the over Lords of **Llangwm** by the mid 13th-century, along with the Knight's fees at **Monington** and **Llanychaer**, and their tenure continued into the 14th century

1201 There was documentary evidence of a **Castle** being here and it was the main village in the area in the 13th Century.

1257 The **Castle of Maenclochog** was 'destroyed'

1275 The **Castle of Maenclochog** is mentioned in the Chronicles as having been partly destroyed by the **Welsh** in a **Welsh Raid**

1300 The Barony of **Maenclochog** was held by Baron **David de la Roche** , Lords of **Llangwm** in the 14th-century, when it was assessed at one Knight's Fee

1320 **Llandeilo Llwydarth** along with the Chapel at **Llangolman** to the east were annexed to the Vicarage of **Maenclochog**, which in turn was granted to **St Dogmael's Abbey** by **Baron David de la Roche**

1326 The **Castle of Maenclochog** was in the control of the Anglo-Norman Baron **Fitzmartins** who retained it as part of his Chief Barony of **Caemas**, They were succeeded by Baron **Audleys**

1376 A reference in an Inquisition Dated 1376 imply that the **Castle of Maenclochog** was still in use

1440 The Norman masonry curtain wall of the **Castle** was demolished before 1440

1498 By the late 15th-century, considerable lands within the **Llangolman** character area had been amassed from the Manor of **Maenclochog** by a local yeoman family, the **Llywelyns**.

1498 they granted 'all their lands in **Llangolman** and at Bwlch-y-clawdd (Temple Druid) in **Maenclochog**', which were held by **Welsh** tenure, to **Lewis ap David ap Gruffudd Fychan** of **Llangolman**, yeoman, 'on account of great necessity and poverty

1536 The Barony of **Cemaes** was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many Feudal Rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922 The Barony of **Maenclochog** was now referred to as a Manor of **Maenclochog**

1594 Most of the **Llangolman** area also belonged to the Lordship or Manor of **Maenclochog**, held from the Barony of **Cemaes** by the **Baron Roche Lords of Llangwm** in the 13th -14th Century when it was assessed at One Knight's Fee

1594 In a later Extent, the Barony and Manor of **Maenclochog** was, like others in in the Cantref of **Cemaes**, held on an annual lease from the Barony of **Cemaes**, that is one being assessed at 3s 8d

1600 There was no mention of the **Maenclochog Castle** in a survey of the area in the 16th Century,

1814; **Maenclochog, Llandeilo and Llangolman** enclosure Award, **Pembrokeshire Enclosure Awards, records 1786-1912**

1841 **Maenclochog** tithe map and apportionment,

1894-5 *The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales*,

Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, a village and a parish in **Pembrokeshire**. The village stands on an affluent of the river **Cleddau**, under **Precelly** Mountain, and has a station on the **North Pembroke and Fishguard** railway. It took its name from a cromlech which was destroyed by the peasantry, in hope of finding treasures under it; and has a post and money order office under **Haverfordwest**; telegraph office at railway station. A butter Market is held on Wednesdays, and fairs are held monthly, excepting Jan., Feb., and June.

2007 Experts found remains of the hearth of a Medieval Manor House and fragments of Medieval Pottery in the inner walls of the **Castle** grounds of **Maenclochog**, Experts are equally exciting with the discovery of what was thought to be an Iron Age settlement which would date somewhere between 700 BC and 43 AD. discovered inside the inner walls of the **Castle of Maenclochog**
The **Castle** site

2007 **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** undertook a two-week excavation working with the community of **Maenclochog** with the objective of developing a better understanding of the history of the village, and, in particular, to investigate the **Castle** site believed to lie beneath the village car park.

Two trenches were opened. The wall of a Manorial Pound, the remains of the **Castle** wall, and a defensive bank and ditch were found. A radiocarbon sample from below the defensive bank returned a date between AD 880 and AD 1020, possibly indicating that there was a defended settlement at **Maenclochog** before the stone **Castle** was built following the Anglo-Norman conquest of **Pembrokeshire** in AD 1093.

Inside the **Castle** area, part of a round house was revealed. Surprisingly, Pottery dating from the 12 and 13th centuries, a radiocarbon date of between AD 980 and AD 1160, and plant remains from a central hearth suggest that the Roundhouse was probably occupied right up until the Anglo-Norman conquest of **Pembrokeshire**.

Cambria Archaeology online Dig Diary 'Community Excavation at Maenclochog Castle Site' (2007)

Castell Maenclochog Or Maenclochog Castle, Sometimes Y Gaer RCAHMW

The reputed site of **Maenclochog Castle** comprises a small flat-topped rock outcrop that rises on the southern edge of the Pound, a rather irregular curvilinear walled enclosure of about 0.15ha. The outcrop in its present form is sometimes thought to have been shaped into a **Castle** mount or motte. It is oval or subrectangular in plan, about 19m across at the base and 3.2-4.0m high, with a level summit 13.3-14m across. The Pound is a ruinous drystone enclosure roughly 47-51m across. It is probably eighteenth century and was the site of livestock Markets. It has been identified both as a **Castle** enclosure or **Bailey**, associated with the mound and as a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure.

Excavations in September 2007 examined a section of the Pound perimeter and a small area of the interior. It was found that the Pound wall rested above the foundations of a massive 2.2m wide stone wall. Beyond this was a large defensive ditch with the remains of a clay rampart between the two. Medieval Pottery was recovered. In the interior parts of two Roundhouses were encountered. It is probable that the Pound enclosure started as a settlement enclosure.

Roundhouses are characteristic of settlement in the region from the later Prehistoric and through the Roman period.

This was adapted as a **Castle**, probably in the twelfth-thirteenth century. The mount would have been crowned by a great tower of timber or stone and there would have been a court or mansion in the **Bailey**. This may have been enclosed by an earthwork and timber rampart before the great wall was built. **John Wiles, RCAHMW, 17 October 2007**

1839 **Mary's St** otherwise **Maenclochog** (Maen-Clochog) **Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

Mary's, St., otherwise **Maenclochog** (MAEN-CLOCHOG), a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, comprising the townships of **Maenclochog** and **Vorlan**, the former in the hundred of **Kemmes**, and the latter in that of **Dungleddy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales; containing 503 inhabitants, of which number 456 are in the township of **St. Mary's**, or **Maenclochog**, 12 miles (N. E.) from **Haverfordwest**. This place derived its name "**Maenclochog**" from a large stone, several tons in weight, so nicely poised upon three small upright stones, as to vibrate on the slightest touch, and, upon its being struck, to sound like a Bell: this curious relic was destroyed by some of the inhabitants, who, induced by the vain expectation of finding some hidden treasure, blew it up with gunpowder. The parish, which is surrounded by the parishes of **Nevern**, **Morvil**, **Henry's-moat**, and **Llanycefn**, is situated in a mountainous district, and comprises an area of about 1000 acres, whereof part is arable, part pasture, &c., and about two acres woodland; the chief agricultural produce being barley and oats. A large portion of the Percelly mountain, the highest in this part of

Wales, is within its limits: the ancient **Welsh** name of this mountain is Preswylva, signifying "a place of residence," and is derived from its having been the resort of the natives, on account of its security, in the intestine wars by which this portion of the principality was agitated during the earlier periods of its history. It was well clothed with forest timber, affording shelter to such as took refuge in its recesses, but now presents a bare and sterile aspect, exhibiting some small vestiges of old encampments, probably constructed by the natives. The village, which occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence, is of considerable size, and the inhabitants, with the exception of such as are engaged in working a quarry of slate of good quality, are employed in agriculture. A Fair is held on the 18th of September, for cattle, sheep, &c., which is in general well attended. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £70; patron, T. **Bowen**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, of which £100 are payable to **Mr. Bowen**, and £50 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of two acres, valued at £2. 10. per annum. The Chapels of **LLandilo** and **Llangolman** were formerly Chapels of ease attached to the vicarage, but they have been endowed, and subsequently augmented with **Queen Anne's Bounty**, the two districts being erected into distinct parishes: they are now perpetual curacies, held as one incumbency. **Maenclochog Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is situated in the centre of the village. There are two places of worship for **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in each of them.

Vorlan,

a township, in the parish of **St. Mary's**, or **Maenclochog**, union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 9 miles (N. by W.) from **Narberth**; containing 47 inhabitants. This township is of very small extent, and the vicar of the parish was formerly the only inhabitant of it that was assessed to the relief of the poor. **Vorlan** 1839 *Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

In 1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described Y Forlan like this:

"**Vorlan**, a hamlet in **Maenclochog** parish, **Pembroke**; 8½ miles NNW of **Narberth**. Pop., 29. Houses, 6".

Rosebush

is a small village about 1 mile north west of the village of **Maenclochog**. Slate was extensively quarried nearby, its export facilitated by the railway in the 19th century.

Rosebush Slate Quarry.

The only undertaking in the region to operate on a really large Scale (albeit briefly) and certainly the only one to have its own railway.

The early history is obscure, it does seem that T.R. Hutton also took rights to this land when he commenced at Bellstone in 1837. It is not known if he worked here or even if any quarrying had been done at this time, but it is unlikely that such obvious outcrops could have been ignored. In 1842 the land was bought by **William Young** but again we do not know what work if any was done and in 1862 he sold on to **William Williams**, a **Narberth** Draper. **Williams** must have died soon afterwards as in 1863 his widow, **Mary**, let it to **John Davies** and **William Keylock**.

In October the following year this item appeared in the *Mining journal*:

-"There are several rather valuable veins of slate in the northern district of **Pembrokeshire** and some 20 or 30 years ago the extensive quarries on the breast of the Precelly mountains near **Maenclochog** were worked and an enormous capital sunk there. These quarries either from want of capital, bad management or some other cause have ceased working for a number of years until a

short time ago they were started by a London company and a good many hands are now employed. The same company have taken or are in treaty for commencing to work other quarries in the same county including **Llangolman, LLandilo**, Tyrch &c. The extraordinary demand for slates has, no doubt, been the chief inducement in taking these quarries and it is to be hoped that they will turn out profitable to the enterprising speculators. “

This report like so many in the Mining Journal at the time would have been submitted by the promoters and the style of this one is redolent of **John Davies** himself and refers to the **Rosebush Slate Co.** which he and **Keylock** set up, obtaining capital from amongst others, a **Mr Hodges**. Serious work must have been intended as some trouble was taken to obtain a reduction in royalty from 1/8th ad valorem to 1/16th. A **Benjamin Rees** was manager. Shortly afterwards there was a further brief item in the Mining Journal naming the **Rosebush** company, saying that “An enormous amount of capital has been sunk a short time ago”. Most of this enormous amount of capital was the £8000 which **Davies** and **Keylock** reputedly received for the lease!

In spite of a firm Market, transport costs and royalties meant they were on a loser. They did negotiate with a **Josiah Thomas** to take over their lease but this fell through and the company wound up in 1868.

In 1869 **Edward Cropper**, a retired Manchester businessman living in **Kent** heard of the quarry through his step-son **Joseph Macaulay** who had business interests in the county. In spite of advanced age and ill health he bought the freehold from **Mrs Williams** for £3750 and bought the plant, such as it was from the receivers of **Rosebush Slate** for £800. His purchase of the freehold not only freed him from rent and royalties, but also gave him security of tenure which enabled him to invest freely in infrastructure. With ample means and no shareholders hungry for instant profits he was able to take a **Long** view on such investment, which notably included the **Narbeth road** and **Maenclochog** Railway.

He put **Macaulay** in charge, assisted by **William Pritchard**, by now the most experienced manager in the county, whose job at Cronllwyn had just fallen through. Wisely ignoring pre-existing work, an opening was made part-way up the hillside on new ground to the south, working on 4 terraces. All Tipping of waste was to the north, good block being taken to the south by tramways on each level. A self-acting incline brought material from levels 1 and 2 down to level 3 and another from 3 to 4.

Roofing slate being made on levels 3 and 4.

It was on these upper levels that **Macaulay's** ingenuity over-rode **Pritchard's** experience when a windmill was erected apparently to drive dressing machines. The windmill was damaged in a storm before drive-gear could be devised and the dressing machines were never powered.

A further incline lowered finished product to the ground level stock yard and block to a mill which had 4 saws and 3 planers, driven by a **Francis** water turbine via underfloor shafting. A contemporary report said that: “This machinery did its work famously and required but few hands”. When working progressed downward below level 4, rubbish was removed via a tunnel on level 5, a tunnel on level 6 drained, carried block to the mill and rubbish to the tip. It also provided an exit for roofing slates made in the pit. Latterly, slates were made in the mill using a treadle operated slate dresser thus forming, albeit in miniature, the only example in south Wales of an Integrated Mill, processing both slab and roofing slate.

Water supply for the mill was obtained by damming the original working, fed by an inverted siphon from Mynydd Du to the north. The tailrace supplied the quarrymen's cottages as well as **Macaulay's** own house.

In 1878 no less a person than **C.E. Spooner** (of Ffestiniog Railway fame), was called in to advise on further development. It is a tribute to the soundness of the methods that the only advice he could give was to acquire more **Tipping** ground adjacent to the level 6 tunnel.

The quarry was one of the best planned in Wales and after the opening of the railway, one of the very few able to load directly into standard gauge wagons. Its workforce of well over 100 and its

near 5000 ton output dominated the **Pembrokeshire** scene. The principal product was slab said to have been in sizes up to 7 x 4 x 4. Offcuts were used to make items such as inkstands, letter weights and chessboards, which were sent to **Langer, Powell & Magnus** at Buckingham Palace road, London for enamelling.

The 26 cottages which still form **Rosebush** Terrace were models of their kind. Though having only one room above the other and a lean-to kitchen, with their slate roofs and flagged floors, they were much superior to the sort of earth floored hovel that most of the men must have been accustomed to, and let at £2 p.a. were much sought after.

Unfortunately even before the railway opened in 1877, the price of slate which had advanced almost every year since **Cropper's** purchase, collapsed. Besides which, with the Market moving into surplus, buyers became more choosy, opting for the more fashionable north Wales products. Up to the time of his death in 1879 it was estimated that **Cropper** had spent £22,000 at **Rosebush** and that his gross revenues had not greatly exceeded a third of that figure.

By 1880 the trade press euphemistically suggested that this quarry could do with more trade, as indeed also could the railway. Even at its peak, the quarry output would have scarcely filled 10 wagons per week. Under-utilised and burdened by the GWR's £500 p.a. charges at **Narberth** road (later Clynderwen), the railway closed in 1882. With both price and demand in a steepening downward spiral, **Rosebush's** brief glory was effectively over.

Edward Cropper's widow **Margaret** had married landowner Col. **John Owen**, son of **Sir Hugh Owen**. They tried to offset the quarry's decline by energetically promoting the health giving Properties of the **Maenclochog** air. They publicised the facilities of Precelly Hotel and put lakes and fountains, (fed by the mill supply) in their own garden to amuse visitors. The visitors may have been amused by the fountains, but the Colonel does not appear to have been amused by the visitors. Shortly after his death in 1890 **Margaret** wrote quoting him as having said: "Not one word can be said in favour of them. They cheat the nation, they defraud the Railway Companies of their fares, they bilk the turnpikes. No corn, no hay are wanted, no ostler to be paid, no posting, no coaching required. A pint of beer perhaps the only harvest of the town through which they pass".

These dreadful parasites were cyclists!

Some of them, it was alleged even propped their bicycles against the hotel wall to eat their sandwiches.

The re-opening of the railway in 1884 failed to restore the quarry's fortunes. **Macaulay** moved away, **Cropper's** elder son **James** was a professional soldier and his younger son **Edward** took little interest in matters at **Rosebush**. By 1887 **William Pritchard's** son **Alfred** had leased the quarry and moved into the 9 roomed manager's house, with the adjacent village shop being run by his two sisters.

By this time not all the cottages could be let and one was used as an office. Before the end of the 80s the railway had closed again and the quarry was idle. In 1889 an attempt was made to sell them both. There were no takers for the railway and the best that could be done with the quarry was a let at a nominal £1 p.a. as a source of tip material. In 1891 with the market recovering, **Pritchard** investigated the prospects for a revival. It was estimated that there was a potential for 1300 tons p.a. of roofing slates, 500 tons of slab and 3500 tons of rough block. To produce this would require another tunnel to fully work the 6 levels and a second turbine in the mill would call for doubling up on the supply pipe. With the prospect of this costing £5000 and faced with cartage costs to **Fishguard** of 15/- per ton, nothing was done. By 1895 when the railway reopened as the North **Pembroke** and **Fishguard** Railway, **Pritchard** was busy re-opening Gilfach.

Most of the quarry property was now owned by **Joseph Rowlands** a Birmingham solicitor, although **Rosebush** Terrace was bought by the **Rev. Albert** and **Mr Walter Hughes**.

In the early 1900s the Misses **Pritchard** were still running the shop, but apart from renting a stable, **Pritchard** himself had severed all connection. Some desultory work was done until c.1905 by **Griffith Williams** who rented both **Rosebush** and Bellstone at £6. 5. 0 p.a.

There was an amusing episode in 1904 when several women living in **Rosebush** Terrace, broke fences to extend their gardens onto quarry land. It appears from extant correspondence that

Williams found these ladies intimidating neighbours and they may well have precipitated his departure.

In 1908 when this quarry and Bellstone came up for sale, Col. **Owen's** daughter **Edith** bought them for £720 with the intention of finding a tenant to work them. She was unsuccessful.

Remains

The site abuts Bellstone, the most obvious relic being the plastered walls of the fine mill building. In one corner the mill is the pit for the water turbine. The ruined loco shed on the other side of the railway track bed matches the style of the mill. Maps show a subsidiary building to the south of the mill and a range of buildings behind the engine shed, but almost all trace of these has been lost. Also prominent are the abutments of the bridge which carried the Tipping line from 5 tunnel over the railway.

On levels 3 and 4 most of the 10 or 12 dressing sheds survive, several paired back-to-back. Where such a layout, rarely seen outside north east Wales, was adopted they were normally of different sizes, the larger being intended for slab dressing, the smaller for roofing slate. These are of identical dimensions suggesting that roofing slate was worked in one or the other according to wind direction.

On the south side of the quarry are the three much degraded inclines.

Both tunnels are open at the quarry ends; however the one on level 6 which emerged on the level is blocked at its outer end. The level 5 tunnel has a nice arch at its outer end but being partly through waste is supported by crossbars and props of light railway rails which have collapsed at one point. There is a partly flooded tunnel entering the working face at level 4 which may have been a pre-existing metal mine. Above level 1 there is some trial working.

All trace of the windmill on the Hill above has been obliterated by forestry. At level 2, cut by the workings, is a leat which may have been an early water supply.

The access track to the original (pre-**Cropper**) working is prominent and the pit still holds water. Some pipework is visible, both here and up valley to the north. Some distances away on the flat ground to the west, a powder house survives.

The houses of **Rosebush** Terrace, along the rail line to the quarry, are still occupied, several with the original slates on the roofs. At the end is the manager's house, now a cafe, and abutting it is the Misses **Pritchard's** shop. Local legend has it that their customers were required to drop their coins through a hole in the counter into a basin of water, so that they were cleaned before the ladies handled them. Since 1972 the dwellings have been on mains water, a matter of complaint at the time as apart from having to pay, the occupiers complained that the public supply was inferior to the quarry water.

The corrugated iron Precelly Hotel, now renamed - Tafarn Sinc - is still very much in business and the station partly reconstructed.

Mr Gareth Williams, besides restoring the water gardens has at last, with his caravan park, (where we stayed many Summers,) succeeded in promoting the area as a tourist destination. **Mr William's** grandfather **Griffith Williams** was the quarry's maintenance man. When he took up his appointment he walked from Porthgain having sailed there from Porthmadog which he had reached by walking from Aberdaron.

In 1940, **Pembrokeshire** like the rest of the country was getting ready for imminent invasion. Panic measures were taken Throughout the area; all signposts were taken away and hid-in a safe place and people placed strips of adhesive on windows to stop flying glass in the event of an explosion.

Steel ropes, supported by barrels, were placed across the reservoir at **Rosebush**, to stop landings by enemy gliders and the reservoir itself was guarded by the Home Guard. The area was also used for shooting practice, whilst an anti-Tank ambush was constructed in a field above the New Inn. The

figures 44, made of white stones, had been placed on a hillside by one of the regiments stationed at **Rosebush** and they were demolished by the police as they formed a landmark for enemy planes. On a clear moonlit night, enemy planes used to follow the **Welsh** coastline on their way to bomb Liverpool and Merseyside. Searchlights were a familiar sight, and one these units was sited near **Maenclochog**, as well as an Observer Corps unit. There was always the threat of gas warfare and children had to carry their gasmasks with them to school.

Several planes crashed into the Preseli Mountains during the war including a Liberator and a Flying Fortress.

The highest peak, Foel Cwm Cerwyn, is only 1760ft above sea level but altitude instruments on those planes were not up to today's standards.

On the night of August 29/30th, 1940 German bombers dropped bombs on **Morvil** Mountain, including one time bomb which went off at 8 the following morning.

Later on in the war the railway line between **New Inn** and **Rosebush** was used for practice bombing by the R.A.F. This was done to find out the extent of damage done to railways in France by British bombers.

Due to its geographical location **Pembrokeshire** played an important part in the Battle of the Atlantic and thousands of American troops were stationed at **Rosebush** and nearby villages

Forgery charge

In 1881 at **Newport**, former Lincolnshire curate **John Frederick Morgan**, after visiting the rector **Rev. Thomas Walters** at **Rosebush**, was committed for trial for stealing a cheque book and passing forged cheques for £50 and £27.10s. He was allowed bail, and subsequently pleaded guilty at trial.

Explosion

On the evening of **June** 2013 an explosive device was detonated inside a letter box in the village, destroying the box and scattering cast iron fragments

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Mary** - **RCAM**

This **Church** is a modern building and of no **Archaeological** interest. The font however, is worthy of attention. The rudely formed basin 16in by 16 in externally and 11in by 11 in internally has on one of its faces a rectangular cavity similar to that of a matrix for a brass; and in the centre of the depression so formed is a round hole, 4in in diameter and 2in deep. It may have had to do with a cover of the font. The Angles of the bowl are chamfered off to a shaft 39in in circumference let into a square base; the total height is 33 in. it is of the Norman type and is doubtless of that period. – visited 8th October 1914.

1991 *Western Telegraph* 13 Mar 1991 *Then and Now*

The restored **Church** of **St Mary's** was reopened for divine worship on Tuesday **June** 7th 1881 in the presence of the **Bishop** of **St David's** the sum of £525 had been spent on the restoration using the old walls and adding a vestry to give the **Church** its present almost cruciform shape.. The design was by Messrs **Middleton** of Cheltenham and the work was carried out by **Edwin Davies** of **Maenclochog** and **David Owen** of Langolman. The **Church** had fallen into disrepair in the middle of the 19c and the work of restoration was largely due to the efforts of **Rev Thomas Walters** and the Hon. **Mrs Margaret Owen** widow of **Edward Cropper** the builder of the **Maenclochog** Railway who had married Col. **Owen** in 1879 and came to live in **Rosebush** Villa. They did much to benefit the district including donations to the school and promoting the extension of the railway to **Fishguard**.. Further restoration of the **Church** took place in the early 1900's when the tower was raised (between 1901 & 5)

The **RCAM** (1914) records The **Church** is a modern building and of no archaeological interest but the font is worthy of attention. The report then goes on to describe the old Norman font as " a rudely formed basin worthy of attention. The disused font now lies in the churchyard.

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter*

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

2009 **St Mary's Church, Maenclochog RCAHMW**

St Mary's Church, Maenclochog, is the centrepiece of a substantial village green, unusual in the region. It is an Anglican parish **Church**, with medieval origins, but the **Church** was thoroughly restored in 1880-1. According to a newspaper account, it was roofed in **Rosebush** slate over a nave roof of teak and chancel roof of oak, a vestry was added and the windows were replaced in Bath stone. The font and part of the pulpit were kept from the previous **Church**.

A photograph of c. 1906 shows the tower barely higher than the ridge of the nave, with a crude triangular opening on the south. But it had been raised to present height by the 1920s.

The **Church** contains two important 5th - 6th century inscribed stones, brought from **Llandeilo Lwydiarth** churchyard nearby. They appear to relate to two brothers **Andagellus** and **Coimagnus**, a third stone, probably from the same site, was moved from Bwlchyclawdd (Temple Druid) to Cenarth before 1743 is to a son of **Andagellus**. A most unusual group of stones to one family.

Reference: Cadw listed buildings database. May 2009

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Maenclochog vicarage formed part of the possessions of the abbey of **St. Dowels** [**Dogmael**?], to which house it was granted together with two Chapels (**Llandeilo** and **Llan-golman**) to the **Church**, and one acre of land, an orchard and a plot of land in **Maenclochog**, by **David de Rupe**, the son and heir of **Gilbert de Rupe**. This grant was made without license from the **King**, but on 30 Oct. 1320, the abbot obtained pardon from the **King** for this omission.—**Patent Rolls**.

After the dissolution of the **Monasteries Maenelochog** came into the hands of the Crown, and in 1536-7 was leased, together with the rectories of **Llandeilo** and **Llangolman**, to **John Leche** of **LLawhaden**. Pems.—**State Papers**.

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £6 11s. 4d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 13s. 4d.—**Taxatio**.

Mayncloughauke.—Ecclesia ibidem'ad abbiām **Sancti Dogmaelis** appropriate Et fructus et collaciones ibidem valent communibus annis viijli. Et est ibidem una vi-caria cum mansione et terris eidem vicarie pertinente ex collacione abbatis ibidem. Et pars dicte vicarie de tercia parte fructus ibidem valet communibus annis iiij. ' Inde sol' quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria xvjd. Et in sinod alib us et procuracionibus quoli bet anno vs i3 d. Et remanet clare £11 12s 11d.—**Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—**Maen-clochogg V-** (**St Mary**) united to **Llangolman** and **Llan-deilo**. Ordinar. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Syn. Habet tert. part. fruct. Pri. Sti. **Dogmael**. Patr. and Propr. **Hugh Bowen** , clerk, 1765. Clear yearly value, £25. **King's Books**, £3 18s. 9d.—**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 22 Oct., 1880, a faculty was granted for the alteration and restoration of **Maenclochog Church**.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J T Evans*

Maenclochoc (S. **Mary**), —The only pieces of plate now belonging to this parish are of pewter. A Cup originally made for secular purposes, 3 in. in height, with scroll handle measuring at the mouth 3 in., and 3 in. at the base. No marks are discoverable.

A Plate, 9 in. in diam.; marks: [?] ; [?]; Britannia; **Rose**, " **William** s de".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Capel Horeb **Baptist**, **Rosebush**, **Maenclochog** Built 1835, rebuilt 1885. Still open 1998

Old Chapel (Hen Gapel), in **Maenclochog** village [**Independents**, 1790] Built 1791, modified, altered or rebuilt 1859, 1870 and 1905 Still open 1998 --- **Maenclochog** Ind Erected in 1791 **David Owen**, Minister 1851 ,

Tabernacle, in **Maenclochog** village [**Independents**, 1847] Shown as still open on the Union of **Welsh Independents** site Dec 2006

Ys Coldy **Congregational** (Tabernacle Sunday School) Built after 1891 Still open as Chapel 1996

Silo, nr **Ambleston** Tabernacle, village Ind Erected in 1847 **David William**, Deacon, Blacknuck, Parish of **Henry's** moat

Education

1833 A schoolroom has been erected in the churchyard, and is now occupied by one of **Mrs. Bevan's** circulating charity schools, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. . . " [From A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).]

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is resident Clergy but the **Church** is down. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 7d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no resident land proprietor and no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population can Read and write.

Parish of **Maenclochog** **Mr Evans's** School **Mr Evans** has kept school for nearly 50 years and has educated most of those from 15 to 40 years old in this and the surrounding parishes. He spoke English tolerably well, but his faculties are sadly impaired by age. He has no school furniture in the Chapel in which he keeps his school. The scholars kneel at the benches to write. There was only one learning to write at the time of my visit. His scholars are composed of farmer's, mechanics and labourers children. It being New Years Day (old style), no scholars were present

12th January 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant

Mr Protheroes School-- Spoke English correctly, having had much intercourse with the world as an officer of excise for many years. I saw in the schoolroom 9 benches, but no maps or prints of any description. His scholars were the children of farmers and labourers. January 12th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

Maenclochog school

is a **Welsh** speaking primary school built in 1878 that has roughly 100 pupils ranging from 3 to 11. The school welcomes English speaking pupils and sends them usually once a week to a language learning centre in **Crymych**. The current head of the school is **Mrs S Clarke** who has had her post since 2009. The school uniform is navy blue and black.

Railway

Maenclochog.The village was served by The **Maenclochog** Railway formally known as the **Narberth** road and **Maenclochog** Railway which ran from Clynderwyn on the Great western Railway via **Maenclochog** to **Rosebush**.

In 1876 a railway line from **Clynderwen** to **Rosebush** was opened by the **Narberth** road and **Maenclochog** Railway company which facilitated the export of slate from the quarries. The line closed in 1882 and the name changed to **North Pembrokeshire** and **Fishguard** Railway in 1884 but was not reopened until 1895 with an extension from **Rosebush** to **Llanychaer**.

The Great Western Railway took over in 1898. The line was closed to passengers in 1937 and to freight in 1949

The tunnel just outside **Maenclochog** achieved fame during WW2 when it was used as a testing site for bombs by **Barnes Wallis**, creator of the 'bouncing bomb'.

Maenclochog Railway

Light railway, **Narberth** road & **Maenclochog** Railway, open 1876-1882: extended to **Llanychaer** & reopened as **North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard** Railway 1895, subsumed into GWR 1898, closed 1949. **RCAHMWJ.Wiles** 10.09.03

Maenclochog Railway Station

Maenclochog Railway Station was situated on the **North Pembrokeshire** Branch line, the station is not visible on modern mapping. **S.L. Evans, RCAHMW** 2008

Llanycefn Railway Station

Llanycefn Railway Station was situated on the **Maenclochog** Railway line, it is not visible on modern mapping **S.L. Evans, RCAHMW** 2008

Rosebush Railway Station

Rosebush Railway Station was situated on the North **Pembrokeshire** Branch Line. It is not visible on modern mapping. **S.L. Evans RCAHMW** 2008

Names connected with **Maenclochog**

Clergy CCED

Moris, Rinold

1661

Vicar

1651

Griffith, Johannes	1666	Curate
Jenkin, Evanus	1670	Vicar
Jenkin, Evanus	1688	not given
Jenkins, Evanus	1692	Vicar
Williams, Howellus	1696	Vicar
Phillips, Thomas	1698	Vicar
Philipps, Thomas	1714	Curate
Philipps, Thomas	1720	Curate
Lewis, John	1743	Curate
Phillips, John	1743	Curate
Howells, John	1749	Curate
Rice , Morgan	1765	Vicar
Crowther , William	1765	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Philips , John	1767	Curate
Foley , John	1788	Curate
Foley , John	1790	Vicar
Jenkins , John	1799	Curate
Thomas , David	1832	Curate
Propert Williams, James	1832	Vicar

1851 **Maenclochog** Parish **Church George Harries**, Vicar of **Maenclochog**

1929 **Maenclochog** with **LLandilo** and **Llanycefn** 1929 **St Mary** & **St Teilo, LLandilo** (in ruins) & Parish **Church (Llanycefn)** Incumbent and Curates; **S Howell**

Bowen Evan 1670 **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cropper Edward 1869 builder of the **Maenclochog** Railway retired Manchester businessman purchase freehold and plant **Rosebush Slate Co** Acc to western *Telegraph 13 Mar 1991*

David Edward 1670 **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Edwin 13 Mar 1991 of **Maenclochog** western *Telegraph*

Davis William Benjamin 6 Apr 1837 born **Maenclochog Pembroke** Wales died 25 Jan 1889 Mammoth Juab Utah Married to **Llewellyn Elizabeth** on 16 Apr 1876 at Goshen Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de la Roche Sir John died in 1376 his inquisition is extant" and we can learn the possessions of the **Langum** family He held of the Earl the manor of **Ladayn** ? in free burgage, and land at **Yerbeston** by military service of the **Lord** of **Kemes**, the **Castle** and 200 acres of land at **Maenclochog** of the **Lord** of **Walwyn's Castle**, the manor of **Dale** and lands at Snelleston Snailston and **Raymes Castle** [Ramas **Castle**, called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, **Roman's Castle**] of the barony of **Roch** land at **Freystrop**, parcel of the lordship of **Stackpole** of the **Lord** of **Haverford**, the manors and advowsons of **Langum** and **Talbenny**, with other lands of the **Lord** of **Carew** land at **Marteltwy**, also parcel of **Stackpole** of **Isabella**, widow of **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** , land at **Guilford**, near **Langum** also lands at **Herbrandston**

de Rupe David 30 Oct 1320 **Roch** witness **Maenclochog** vicarage 1298 *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 Patent Rolls*

de Rupe Gilbert 1298 **Roch, Maenclochog** vicarage witness **Angle British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 charterRoll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290** November 6 **Clipston 30 Oct 1320 Patent Rolls**

de Valle Hubert 1131 who held lands at **Maenclochog**- and was a witness to **de Tours' Martin** charter to **St Dogmael's'**

Dutton James 5 August 1819 **Llan-y-cefn** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel on **Fair Day Maenclochog** Prosecutor **Morris David Maenclochog** Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edward Thomas 1670 **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Benjamin 29 October 1810 **Henry's moat** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep, **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **Griffith Rowland** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Eynon William 1670 **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibby John 1670 **Maenclochog** H2 **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1670 clerk **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry Rees 1670 tinker **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Nicholas 1670 **Maenclochog** P **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Stephen abt 1790 born **Maenclochog Pembrokeshire** died 1832 **Lambston**

Pembroke Married to **Williams, Margaret** on 26 Oct 1814 at **Lambston, Pembroke, Wales**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Jenkin Rachel 22 March 1818 Alias **Rachel Jenkins Maenclochog**
Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing food - cheese, butter,
ham, oatmeal - and money, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **John, Levi Henry's** moat Punishment
Transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins John 15 July 1815 **Maenclochog** Labourer Offence Theft from the
dwelling house of a watch, Prisoner aged 12, **Henry's** moat Prosecutor **David William,**
Henry's moat, labourer Verdict Guilty to the value of 2/- - partial Punishment 2 months
imprisonment and to be whipped *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Daniel 4 March 1817 **Henry's** moat Labourer Offence Theft of sheep,
Prisoner aged 42, Apprehended at **Fishguard,** **Henry's** moat Prosecutor **David Thomas ,**
Maenclochog Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830

John David 1670 **Maenclochog H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Margaret 1670 **Maenclochog P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leche John 1536 of **LLawhaden** Pems leased **Maenclochog State Papers**

Lewis Owen 1670 **Maenclochog P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis William 1670 **Maenclochog H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martell Stephen 21 May 1819 **Maenclochog** Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep,
Prisoner aged 19, **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **Hugh John** Verdict Guilty,

Morice John 1670 **Miller, Maenclochog H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Narbett John 22 May 1819 **LLawhaden** Yeoman Offence Recieving stolen
goods - sheep - from **Stephen Martell,** **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **John Williams** Verdict No
true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen Ellinor 1670 widow **Maenclochog P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Margaret **Mrs** widow of **Edward Cropper** **Rosebush Villa Maenclochog**
Western Telegraph 13 Mar 1991

Rees John 1670 **Maenclochog H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Llewelin 1670 **Maenclochog H Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Sarah 1670 **Maenclochog P Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor John 5 August 1819 **Llan-y-cefn** Labourer Offence Breaking and
entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel on **Fair** day, **Maenclochog**
Prosecutor **Morris David** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire*
Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas Mary 11 May 1820 **Maenclochog** Singlewoman Offence Riot with others unknown, **Riot Act** Read, , Prisoner aged 33, **Maenclochog** Prosecutor **Eaton, Thomas Haverfordwest, esq.,** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Vaughan Thomas 1670 **Maenclochog Vorlan** H3 **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wallis Barnes 1943-4 bouncing bombs railway tunnel **Maenclochog**

William Jane 1670 **Maenclochog** H **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Lewis 1670 **Maenclochog** Bwlchyclawdd H2 **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Mary 1670 **Maenclochog** H2 **Kemes** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams John 22 May 1819 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Recieving stolen goods - sheep - from **Stephen Martell**, belonging to prosecutor and one **John Williams Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Hugh John, Maenclochog**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Young Jubilee born **Maenclochog**, **Jubilee Young** was born at the Step Inn he was a famous preacher.

.....

Sites of Interest.

After the **Fishguard** invasion, French prisoners of war were said to have been held here in the " Bastile" nearby is **PenRhos** a thatched cottage converted into a museum

RCAM 1915 & 1920

Parc y Tywod Maenhir

On the second field west of Galchen fach farmstead is an erect maenhir, 8 ½ ft high with a slightly rounded top. At its base, and partly hidden in the soil, is a flat stone 2ft square, of uncertain purpose. - visited 24th September 1914.

Cornel Bach Stones

On the field north of Cornel bach cottages are two erect stones. The shorter of the two is 72 in high. Distance 135ft to the north east is the second and more pointed stone 81 in high. No traditions appear to attach to these boulders. They are too far apart to be the remains of a cromlech -- visited 20th October 1920.

Stone at Maenllwyd.

Immediately south of Maenllwyd farm house is an erect stone 6ft above the soil, which has doubtless given name to the farm – visited 24th September 1914.

Prysg Cromlech

A widely spread local tradition places a cromlech immediately north east of the farm house of Prys; this was destroyed some years ago. One of the stones left standing 76in above the soil has every appearance of having belonged to the cromlech. In the adjoining hedge is a partially hidden stone of similar character, which not improbably formed part of the vanished pile – visited 5th October 1914.

Eithbed Remains

Arch Camb for 1911 contains a record of the havoc wrought upon the prehistoric structures at Eithbed, a farm $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the village of **Maenclochog**.

Our Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his visit to the site was accompanied by **Mr William Lewis** who has over 50 years personal knowledge of the site, and who confirmed the statement as to the destruction of the monuments. Apparently there were three distinct cromlechs. One to the south had three supporting pillars averaging 7ft Long and a capstone 19ft in length. These in their destroyed state can still be traced, and around them are a few stones evidently marking the outline of a cairn.

About 60 ft to the northwards is a slightly slanting supporter of another cromlech, having a length of 8ft 6in by 6ft 10in and 12 in thick. Underneath can be seen a portion of a pillar. The third cromlech has been entirely removed. The outline of a circle is now far more indistinct than when the previous examination was made of it. It appears to have had a diameter of 150ft., and was without doubt the outer ring of a tumulus. The evidence of the ruined remains on this site, together with the facts recorded above, tend to show that this was the site of a prehistorical burial ground at the foot of Prescelly Top. visited 4th August 1915.

Castell

This site is a small green field on which a striking natural outcrop of rock, almost circular in form, and having a flattened top from 10 to 12 ft above the level. It shows no signs of human workmanship. No evidences appear that a building ever stood upon it. The two fields directly south are known as Parc y gaer ucha and issa, and the field where the outcrop occurs is known as Manor Pound – visited 5th October 1914

Temple Druid

The present house was rebuilt for a hunting box early in the 19th century when the name was changed to Temple Druid; the former name of Bwlch y clawdd is still used by old inhabitants.

NOTE :- **Lewis Morris**, the antiquary, stated that in 1743 “ a stone 6ft Long on the roadside by **Mr William Lewis's** House, called Bwlch y Clawdd, in ye parish of **Maenclochog**” was found a stone bearing the inscription CURCAGNI FILI ANDAGELLI (**Arch Camb** 1896 p134). The stone has been removed to the churchyard at Canarth.

Bronze Pipkin

When the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** visited **Haverfordwest** in 1864 the members were shown “ a bronze pipkin from a site of **Maenclochog Castle**” then in the possessions of **George le Hunte** esq.. of Wexford – No trace of this item could be found. **RCAHMW**

Inscribed Stones Outside Ruined Church Of St Teilo

(NOW In **Maenclochog Church**).Early Medieval **RCAHMW**

Temple Druid, **Maenclochog**

Early 19th century **John Nash**; 2 storey, slated, central round headed doorcase, arched fanlight, **Roman** doric columns, centre beams forward slightly.

Temple Druid, Garden, **Maenclochog**

1. property designed by **John Nash** c 1795. Listing description. Possibly contemporary Garden built into steep bank surrounding utility buildings, not all of ascertainable function. Present tasteful front garden deceptively ancient-looking, though of recent construction (within 12 years) and by present owners.CSB 24 xi 99
2. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XVIII, sheet 9 (1907). Its main elements on that map include river, carriage drive, parkland and woodland. C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Hen Gapel, **Welsh Independent** Chapel, **Maenclochog**

Hen Gapel **Independent** Chapel was built in 1791, modified in 1859 and 1870. This Chapel was rebuilt in 1905, in the Arts and Craft style of the gable entry type, but closed in 1999 and has since been converted for residential use. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Tabernacl **Welsh Independent** Chapel, **Maenclochog**;Tabernacle

Tabernacl **Independent** Chapel was built in 1847 and restored in 1884. The present Chapel, dated 1884, was restored by architect **John Humphries** of Treforest and builders **Thomas , Watkins** and **Jenkins** of Swansea. It is built in the Lombardic/Italian/Romanesque style of the gable entry type. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Horeb **Welsh Baptist Church**, **Rosebush**, **Maenclochog**

Horeb **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1835 and later rebuilt in 1885. The present Chapel, dated 1885, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of architect **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen**. **RCAHMW**, October 2010

St Mary's Well, **Maenclochog**

Spring originally protected by boulders, now a spout set in modern well chamber

Cornel Bach Stones, **Maenclochog**

Two monoliths, set 40m apart: at SN08142796 (Dat Prn1332), 1.7m high, by 1.4m by 0.7m; at SN08172799 (Dat Prn1333), 1.9m high, by 1.3m by 0.8m.
(source Os495card; SN02NE21)
J.Wiles 21.03.02

St Teilo's Church, **LLandilo**, **Maenclochog**

The ruined nave and chancel (possibly 12th century) of the **Church** of **St Teilo**, abandoned by c.1850, are set within a circular churchyard at **LLandilo**. Two inscribed pillar stones of early medieval date, have been removed from the site and installed in **Maenclochog Church**. **J.Wiles** 21.03.02

Tabernacle **Independent** Sunday School, **Maenclochog**

Built in the Simple round-Headed style, gable entry type. Built after 1891 (OS 1/2500 1st Edn.)
Present status [1996] : In use as Chapel

Eithbed west, Enclosure

An oval enclosure, about 48m by 42m, terraced into ground falling to the SSE, showing traces of stone-walling about its circuit; remains of rectangular structures occur within, notably in the form of a rectangular platform, some 15m north-south by 6.0m, and about the fringes of the enclosure, which appears to have been articulated with the current field boundary arrangement: OS County series (**Pembroke**. XVIII.5 1889) shows a spring in the southern part of the enclosure. J.Wiles 04.01.05

Eithbed west, Chambered Tomb

A possible chambered tomb, ruinous & represented only by suggested fallen capstones, with further possible examples about 40m to the south-west: OS County series (**Pembroke**. XVIII.5 1889) depicts a circle of seven stones, 5.0-6.0m across, immediately to the west. J.Wiles 04.01.05

Budloy Stone,

Monolith 2.6m high by 0.7m by 0.5m. This monument tends to be linked with the Dyffryn Stones (Nprn304440), across the valley to the W.
A second possible standing stone nearby is recorded at SN06622840. J.Wiles 20.03.02

Vorlan Farm, Windmill
Circular structure adjacent to farm.

Precelly Hotel, **Rosebush**

Hotel Post Medieval

Rosebush, Garden, **Rosebush**

House and grounds in loop of N.Pembs railway close to **Rosebush** station-house. Demolished early in twentieth century?

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XVII, sheet 4 (1907). Its main elements on that map include a possible formal garden, conservatory and chinese bridge. C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Rosebush House, Summerhouse, **Rosebush**

Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XVII, sheet 8 (1907). C.H. **Nicholas**, **RCAHMW**, 24th August 2006.

Iet-Newydd, **Rosebush**

Ruined cottage, built of rubble in clay: single storey - perhaps croglift. Fireplace with sawn-slate lintel and dressings. Good stone enclosure banks. c.18th-19th century.

Rhiwiau round Barrow

This well preserved Bronze Age round barrow measures 28.2m (E-W) by 24m with a height of 1.5m on the W, 1.2m on the E and 1m on the N and S. It is turf-covered but has a low, domed profile suggesting it has been spread by ploughing though at present it is under pasture.
visited DKL 28.2.96 **RCAHMW**

Brechfa: Concentric Cropmark Enclosure Complex to South-East

A complex arrangement of later Prehistoric type settlement features south-east of Brechfa, is known from the cropmarks of its ditches. The main feature is a strongly defined settlement enclosure apparently set within a much larger outer enclosure, but there are also indications of what may be an earlier open settlement. The concentric enclosure is one of three ostensibly similar cropmark enclosures found on the massif around Brechfa.

The main enclosure is roughly rectangular, about 75m east-west by 45m, set on ground falling to the east close to the edge of the massif. It appears to be defined by sometimes overlapping double ditches with a slightly inturned west-facing entrance. A curving outer circuit has been observed on the west and south, some 80-100m distant. This has a possible entrance facing rather south of west and there are indications of a ditched approach from this to the entrance of the inner enclosure.

The outer circuit crosses an area of fainter enclosure ditches south of the inner enclosure, kinking as it does so. These fainter features appear to represent several small fields, gardens or paddocks, and at least one roundhouse perhaps 5.0m across.

There are indications of a second strongly defined enclosure some 30m downslope of the inner enclosure.

As a concentric enclosure this monument is similar to the two other sites on the Brechfa massif. However, it seems clear that the site has a more complex history in which its concentric arrangement was only one episode.

Source: Driver '**Pembrokeshire: *Historic Landscapes from the Air***' **RCAHMW (2007), 166-7**

Allt Fawr Promontory Fort, ClynCemmaes

Soilmarks of a plough-levelled, or low earthwork, inland promontory fort were identified during **Royal Commission** aerial reconnaissance on 5th July 2012. The remains comprise a D-shaped fort set against an eastward promontory scarp which overlooks the steep-sided valley of the Afon Rhyd-afallen, south of **Maenclochog** village. Soilmarks show that the fort has a bivallate western defences which curve in towards the south, to form a univallate straight-sided southern end to the fort. The northern defences of the fort are obscured beneath a modern hedge bank, which might well fossilise the line of the preserved defences. Darker patches of deeper humic soil can be observed after ploughing along the western defences of the fort, particularly within the enclosure against the back of the defences, an area where one might expect a focus for settlement or industrial activity. Not visited on the ground. **T. Driver, RCAHMW,**

Manorbier

My thanks to **Mr J Meyrick Owen** for advice and his help, also to **Mr Spencer Davies** and his wife, he and I used to talk at work and he would pass on information and she was always such a great help when I took Services at **St Florence Church**.

The parish extends from the sea on the south to the **Ridgeway** on the north and from **Lydstep** on the east to **Hodgeston** on the west and includes **Jameston**.

Has been inhabited since the Stone age, with evidence of middle stone age flint factory and Kings Quoit a Neolithic cromlech perched on the cliff of the east side of the Bay. It is capped with a massive block of stone.

From a later period Bronze Age food beakers have been found at **Manorbier**.

1802 Acc to **Barber**

On a tempestuous day, a day fraught with trouble and alarm, we left **Tenby**, and took the **Pembroke** road traced on a ridge of hills, which command extensive views over almost the whole of **Pembrokeshire**, and a great part of the Bristol Channel; but a heavy atmosphere frowned on the scenery and threatened a violent storm. Leaving the high road, we descended towards the sea coast in search of the gloomy remains of **Manorbeer Castle** and found the ruin wildly situated as described by **Leland** "between two little hilletes" whose rocky bases repelled the fury of an angry sea. This fortress appears to have been of Norman erection; it fell to the Crown in the reign of **Henry I**; a grant from **James I** presented it to the **Bowen** s of Trelogne; from them it descended by marriage into the family of **Picton Castle**, and in 1740 was the property of **Sir Erasmus Philips**, Bart. The ponderous towers and massive fragments of this **Castle** denote its original strength and importance to have been considerable; yet now deprived of "the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" it exhibits a scene so wild and desolate, as might disclaim all intercourse with man: rank grass clothes every projection; "the thistle shakes its lonely head" from the windows, the sea Bird screams through the Hall and adders creep where many a warrior stalked.

1839 **Manorbeer (Maenor-Bŷr) Lewis**

Manorbeer (MAENOR-BŷR), a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from **Tenby**; containing 691 inhabitants. The name of this place is of very doubtful etymology: **Giraldus Cambrensis**, who was born here, calls it, in his Itinerary, **Maenor Pyrr**, which he interprets "the mansion of Pyrrus," who, he says, also possessed the neighbouring island of **Caldey**. According to **Sir Richard Colt Hoare**, the name literally signifies "the manor of the lords," and appears to be derived from its occupation by the lords of Dyved, who were also proprietors of **Caldey** island. By whom the **Castle** was originally built has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy; it probably owed its foundation to **William de Barri**, one of the Norman lords that accompanied **Arnulph de Montgomery** into Britain, and who married the granddaughter of **Rhys ab Tewdwr**, Prince of South Wales. The **Castle** and manor remained in the possession of that family till the 1st of **Henry IV.**, when they were bestowed upon **John de Windsor**, but afterwards reverting to the crown, they were, in

consideration of a large sum of money, granted by letters patent to **Thomas ab Owain** of Trellyn, from whose family they passed by marriage into the family of **Philipps**, the present owners.

Giraldus, in his notices of this place, quaintly says, "Demetia is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district in Wales; **Pembroke**, that is the present hundred of **Castlemartin**, the finest province in Demetia, and the place I have described (Maenorbeer) the most delightful part of **Pembroke**." The parish is situated on the small bay to which it gives name in the Bristol Channel, and within two miles to the south of the turnpike-road leading from **Tenby** to **Pembroke**; the sea bounds it on the south, and in other directions it is surrounded by the parishes of **Penalloy**, **St. Florence**, and **Hodgeston**. It contains by admeasurement 3464 acres, of which 2855 are meadow and pasture, 450 arable, and the remainder common and waste. A great portion of the parish lies on the side of the **Hill** along which the main road from **Tenby** to **Pembroke** winds, and being so immediately on the coast it is almost entirely destitute of timber; but the situation of the village is singularly picturesque, and in consequence of its contiguity to the sea and the ruins of the **Castle**, it is much frequented by visitors. There are excellent limestone-quarries in **Lydstep Bay**, where a very considerable number of hands are employed, the stone being shipped during the summer months in great quantities by vessels belonging to other parts of Wales, and to North Devon: vessels of 130 tons' burthen can ride in security at **Lydstep**.

Coal?

Some indications of coal have been observed, but the attempts to work it have not been attended with success.

The sands on this part of the coast are fine, especially at **Lydstep Haven**, where they are well adapted for sea-bathing; and the beauty of its situation, and its convenient distance from **Tenby**, render this a favourite excursion from that wateringplace. There are two small villages in the parish, called **Jamestown** and **Manorbeer-Newton**.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £8, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's **College**, Cambridge, who are proprietors of the great tithes. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. James**, is an ancient structure in the Norman and early English styles of architecture, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a lofty embattled tower. Some years ago, the accommodation was increased by the erection of a gallery, containing ninety sittings, the cost of which was in part defrayed by the Incorporated Society; the chancel, also, underwent considerable repair, at the expense of the patrons. In 1847, this gallery, which filled up the west end of the nave, was removed, and open seats of oak were substituted, at the expense of **Mr. E. Wilson**, of **Lydstep House**; who also provided means for the removal of a square sash-window at the west end, and the erection, instead, of a three-light early English window. On the south side of the **Church** is a large edifice, which was in all probability connected with it, but its history is unknown; it may have been a chantry or Grange, or even some distinct religious house. It has been converted into a convenient schoolroom, capable of containing from eighty to ninety children, having been presented for that purpose by the patrons; and the school is rapidly improving, chiefly through the exertions of the vicar, the **Rev. Henry Hughes**: it is both a day and Sunday school. There are places of worship for dissenters.

Manorbeer Castle, distinguished as the birthplace, and for some time the residence, of the

celebrated **Silvester Giraldu de Barri**, better known as **Giraldus Cambrensis**, is still an object of great attraction. The remains occupy an elevated site above the small bay of **Manorbeer**, of which the **Castle** had full command. They consist principally of portions of the state apartments, whose windows faced a spacious court, the whole being inclosed with lofty embattled walls, the platforms of which are in some places still entire; the grand entrance, through a gateway flanked with two bastions, of which that on the north side has fallen down; two portcullises; and the moat, which may be distinctly traced. This **Castle** is perhaps the most perfect model of a Norman baron's residence now remaining in the principality, having never experienced the ravages of enemies, or suffered from modern innovations.

On Oldcastle Point, to the east of **Manorbeer** bay, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small dimensions, probably of Danish origin.

Giraldus Cambrensis was born about the year 1146, and was educated under his uncle, then **Bishop of St Davids**, who sent him to France for the completion of his studies. On his return to England he embraced holy orders, and rose rapidly to distinction in the **Church**; he held successively the office of legate in Wales to the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, and the office of **Archdeacon of St Davids**. He was afterwards chosen **Bishop of St Davids**; but the **King**, fearing to raise to that dignity a man of such talent and influence in the principality, and one so nearly allied to the native princes, his mother having been granddaughter of **Rhys ab Tewdwr**, Prince of South Wales, refused to confirm his election. He attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his mission to preach the crusades Throughout Wales; and, during the absence of **Richard I.** in the Holy Land, was one of the members of the regency. Being again denied the bishopric of **St Davids**, to which he had been a second time elected, and in the hope of which he had successively refused various other sees, and the archbishopric of Cashel in Ireland, he retired from public office into Wales, where he spent the last seventeen years of his life, devoted entirely to literary pursuits. He died at **St Davids**, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the cathedral **Church** of that place, where his monument still remains. His writings were numerous, and many of them are still extant; his Itinerary, by which he is best known, was reprinted in quarto by the late **Sir, Richard Colt Hoare**, with an elegant English version, accompanied by notes and a catalogue of his writings, with a reference to the several works in which they are preserved.

Manorbier acc/to *Mrs Mary Mirehouse*.

Fenton tells us that **Manorbier Castle** remained in the family of the **de Barris** (one of whom, **William**, married **Angharad**, daughter of **Gerald de Windsor** and **Nesta**; two of **William's** sons took part in the Invasion of Ireland under **Strongbow** in 1169) till the time of **Henry IV**, who granted by letters patent to **John de Windsor** the Manors of **Manorbier**, **Penally**, and **Begelly**; but they did not **Long** remain with him, and changed into many hands during the wars of the Roses. **Queen Elizabeth** granted **Manorbier** to **Thomas ap Owen of Trefloyne**; his descendant, **Thomas Bowen**, married a daughter of **Sir Erasmus Philipps of Picton**, and dying without issue, it went through her to the House of **Picton**. Many of the freeholders' leases in **Manorbier** were for a certain rent and seven red roses,' speaking thus to us of the old Lancastrian days; but the **Castle** ceased to be inhabited before the bitter struggle of the Parliamentary wars, thus coming down to us in more perfect preservation as an old Norman baronial residence than have some others.

The name Manor of Bere, or Pyr, is supposed by *Fenton* to be derived from a member of one of the oldest **Welsh** clans (Gwynardd), **Pyr of Dywrain**, or Pyr of the East; the old **Welsh** name for **Caldy** Island, **Inys Pyr**, points to the same. He ridicules as false the legend of the deadly struggle between a man and a bear, to which some trace the name (Man or Bear?), and which certainly sounds improbable

1848 Maenor Pyrr acc/to **Rev Gilbert N Smith** Gumfriedstone Rectory May 20

Descending from the **Ridgeway** towards the sea beyond the fourth mile-stone from **Tenby**, **Manorbeer Castle** presents a beautiful and imposing outline. Its history is the more interesting and certain, because it was the birthplace, undoubtedly the residence, of the great historian of Wales - **Giraldus** himself.

Giraldus Cambrensis born of the princely family of **Rhys**, his grandmother being no other than the celebrated **Nest**, wife of **Giraldus de Windsor** who was governor of the first **Castle** of **Pembroke**, built by **Roger de Montgomery**, in **Henry I** time. **Giraldus**, the historian or rather journalist – for his work is an Itinerary – was born in 1106, only forty years after the Conquest, so that the possible period in which the building of it took place (admitting it to be of Norman structure) is reduced to a very definite date. **Arnulph de Montgomery**, son of the above **Roger**, caused it to be erected.

It is difficult to decide upon the meaning of the name of the place of **Giraldus**' nativity, when he calls it the mansion of Pyrr, or according to his Latinity "Pyrrus". Maenor, we know, is manor, but Pyrr a word of more doubtful meaning..

Fenton mentions a British stock in **Pembrokeshire**, who trace themselves back to Pyr Y dwyrain or Pyr of the East. **Sir R Colt Hoare** derives this word, which also enters into the British name of **Caldy** Island, Ynys Pyrr from the plural of Por, a **Lord**. It was not impossible, to be sure, that **Giraldus** was on his Pegasus when he gave this well sounding derivation to the name of his abode. Indeed he seems conscious of it, for he asks favour for his partiality, and adds, that "Demetia is the most powerful district in Wales; Penbroch, the fittest province in Demetia; and the place he has just described "**Manorbeer**" the most delightful part of Penbroch". But that he had grounds for what he asserts we cannot fairly doubt.

It is certainly a very beautiful bay, and must have been more so when the "deep pond" which he describes "on the north and south sides of the **Castle**" was bounded by "the vineyard", on the sloping side of the **Hill**; and, on the right hand "a large lake" besides "between the **Castle** and the **Church**" with "the wood of very tall Hazel trees". The site of the pond is evident enough, forming that alluvial flat which extends as far as the pleasant farm-house called Tar, and to the entrance of a very pretty gorge or valley, well worth an extended stroll.

As to the site of the lake between the **Castle** and **Church**, "the lively stream" that fed it still trickles, and more than trickles along in rainy weather, though land is too valuable in our day not to be drained in such situations.

The buildings of **Manorbeer Castle**, as they at present exist, seem to have consisted of a large

oblong court with a gatehouse at the upper end, or entrance, and the residence of the family at the lower end, next to the sea. They do not seem to have comprehended a keep, probably called; and the appearance of the whole building though manifestly capable of defense is not as strong as that of **Carew** or **Pembroke**. The character of the architecture is remarkably plain throughout; we find none of the enrichments so much admired at **Carew** or **Caerphilly**. It seems to have been constructed by the family to whom it belonged, more with a view to convenience and safety, than with any vain object of an enormous display of feudal power. Notwithstanding this, the general effect, from the variety of outline, the irregularity of plan, and the numerous contrivances for **Adapting** the building to the formation of the ground; are exceeding picturesque and striking.

On the western side of the approach and in advance of the ditch and gateway, are to be observed some buildings which were probably the stables, and which are pierced with numerous series of triangular holes, each formed of three stones, most probably intended to afford air. Over the foss, which may have had water in it at some time, or another was a drawbridge; and frowning above this, stood and still stands, the great gate-house,. Within the gatehouse as indeed in many other parts of the **Castle**, will be observed the plain pointed vaults, without ribs, which characterize nearly all the medieval buildings of South Wales. along the eastern side of the court runs minor buildings; and along the northern and western were continued the series of battlemented walls, supported on one face by a remarkable row of square projections, pierced for a passage.

In the lodging part of the **Castle** may be observed the great Hall in excellent preservation, with its simple vaulted roof – apartments of various kind all vaulted in the same way, connected with it; and below, on the ground floor, the vast kitchen, a gloomy place but capable of roasting oxen whole, upon occasion, and always of doing justice to the hospitable inclinations of the **Lord** of the domain. The circular chimney shafts, so remarkable in the cottages of the **Castlemartin** Hundred occur in this part of the edifice; and, if they are of the same date as the rest of it, give direct evidence as to the ancient existence of many of the cottages themselves.

The **Castle** of **Manorbeer** has its characteristics. The walls of **Manorbeer** leave a lasting impression of pleasure from their chaste simplicity; This will particularly strike the eye with respect to that side which faces the **Church**. There, the embattled wall is about 200 feet **Long**, and is terminated at either extremity by a tower, one of which is a round Norman structure, about twenty four feet in diameter; the other follows the pattern of all **Church** towers of this district, which are square and surmounted by an embattled parapet. The peculiarity of this tower, however consists in the parapet, each face of which as usual, rests upon a corbel table, being five or six times as deep as the embrasures, which gives it a very symmetrical effect, whereas the parapets of most of the **Church** towers are not more in general than double their depth. This tower also enlarges, or batters out at the base. The masonry of it seems as good as if built yesterday.

A sally port led out on the southern face towards the sea, and might have been of frequent use, if the water came nearer the **Castle** than is now the case.

There were, no doubt, external defences to this **Castle** upon a large Scale, but they have been so demolished that it is difficult to ascertain their precise extent and designation. Several round low flanking towers still exist in and around the walls. One round building on the opposite side of what was once the “pond” answered the purpose of a pigeon house, being pieced with pigeon holes

Throughout internally.

***Manorbere* Acc to **J R Cobb Arch Camb** 1880**

The nave of the **Church** is Norman, as is evidenced by the yet existing remains of a light above the most eastern nave arch on the south side, having a red stencil pattern on the jambs; and by the remains of a narrow chancel arch with stone seat facing the altar on the south side of it, existing up to 1866. The first short north transept, probably Early English, appears to have been built at the same time as the tower. It was afterwards extended as a chantry Chapel for the DeBarri, whose mailed effigy lay under the low arch at the north end until about 1780. All that remains of the first is the gable. Shortly after was the north aisle; having its own altar, rood-loft, door and Bell-cote; probably, as the **Church** of the people, the monks taking the rest. The south transept and the chancel had Perpendicular lights previous to 1866. The chancel is built on older foundations, probably Norman, of a very different orientation. Afterwards the nave and north aisle were lengthened, and the porch and south aisle built, and the oriel added to the Monastery.

The date of the effigy ought to be pretty well defined. The knight wears mail with goaded spurs and a sleeveless surcoat, but has small plates on the front of his crossed legs. 1325 has been named on high authority; but it is thought he should rank not very much after the **Carew** and **Cheriton** examples, - fruits of the Crusade preached by **Giraldus**. And the date of the buckle or mask terminating the **Hood** on the door in the north aisle, leading to the rood-loft by steps in the thickness of the wall, cannot be much later than 1300. Now this aisle must have been built after the chantry, as an external light of the chantry now looks into it: and the chantry was clearly built after the tower, as part of the latter is broken down to receive the former.

The tower is a good example of the corbeled **Pembrokeshire** vaulted tower of the class without spiral stairs. Access could only be gained by the wondrous rood-loft arrangement, or by ladder, which was probably kept on the stone crook, and drawn in on emergency. These towers are commonly put down to the time of **William de Valence** (1250 – 96), and the facts above stated would shew that this tower cannot be much later.

There can be no doubt but that the Norman **Church** and every succeeding part was plastered throughout. The ribs in the chantry Chapel are coarse rubble and the arches are simple holes in the external walls of the Norman nave. We are told by **Sir George Duckett** that the advowson was given by **John de Barri** in 1301, to the Priory at **Pembroke**, and this may account for the conventional buildings on the south side of the **Church**. The advowson now belongs to **Christ College**, Cambridge.

Now one can scarcely doubt that the square south-west tower of the **Castle**, as originally built, was contemporaneous with, if not built by the same hands as, the **Church** tower. It is altogether, before it was raised, similar in design, execution, and appearance, and it was built at a time when men were prodigal in building.

But it is manifestly built over the south curtain wall before the parapet was last raised, as the masonry of the tower can be seen inside the tower, and beyond; and the tower was subsequently

raised, apparently in Edwardian times as will be again shewn.

The curtain wall was built over older foundations yet remaining, which range with, and appear to have formed part of, the existing Hall; and over these foundations is built the lower Chapel of crypt, then unvaulted (of probably about the same date as **Giraldus**' nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper Chapel, which shows enrichments scarcely later than 1300.

Again, the vaults under the Hall which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain round headed, Norman- looking, internal doorway leading to the Hall basement; and they lower the head-way of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10ft deep, and no portcullis; while in the Hall itself is one circular- headed doorway stopped by a fourteenth century arch built under it, and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining upper chamber is a small light with enormous splay as Norman- looking as it is possible to be without moulding, and a corresponding garderobe. And in the vault leading to the Watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooden floor supported by vast beams very close together, which, with the angular- headed side door have a very early look. And these buildings, as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first Chapel and under the curtain wall, which exists intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the **Church** tower and which was certainly built before the chantry Chapel and the south aisle of the **Church**, of defined Early English work.

Moreover, the building containing the Hall has a square ponderous look, without buttresses, corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual by external stairs leading to a first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period, - that is not an obvious insertion of addition,- while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the twelfth century horsebone draughtman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8ft more.

The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished in a very remarkable construction. Though 40 ft high, it had only two chambers – a basement without any lights, and a first floor 20ft high with only 2 narrow oubliette entered by the round – headed arch of Long thin stones approached by external stairs, wooden floors with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square building at the lower end of the yard look Norman, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the first wall with circular headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate tower), with bastion tower at the north east angle, far lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south east angle clearly existed before the south west square tower was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the **Church** tower and almost certainly before the lower Chapel of 1220 or thereabouts. The first gate tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.

The north-east curtain wall has been raised four times; the north-west three times. It is the last of

these which carries the Edwardian bretise, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate tower, the upper additions to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the Hall building and the Chapel, all have heavy unrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.

The double lancets of the round tower upper chambers appear to be alterations probably of the date of the upper Chapel, as each mullion has a piece of free-stone built in. Originally they were probably only slits like those remaining. With this exception and a renewal and subsequent alteration of the parapet, this tower exists as it was built, it is believed early in the 12 century, and as sound as when built. If fairly treated it may last another 700 years, as it shews no elements of decay whatever.

1909 Acc to **Edwards, Emily Hewlett** *Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire*

Manorbier " The **Castle** called Maenor Pyrr, that is, the **Castle**. mansion of Pyrrus, who also possessed the island of Chaldey, which the **Welsh** call Inys Pyrr, or the island of Pyrrus, is distant about three miles from Penbroch. It is excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, and is situated on the summit of a Hill extending on the western side towards the seaport, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fishpond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance as for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard, and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its Hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the **Castle** and the **Church**, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn Sea, bending its course to Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance from the **Castle** Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district of Wales; Penbroch, the finest part of the province of Demetia; and the place I have just described, the most delightful part of Penbroch. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor Pirr is the pleasantest spot in Wales; and the author may be pardoned for having thus ex- tolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration." So writes **Gerald de Barri**, known to his contemporaries as **Giraldus Cambrensis**. This priest, a personal friend of **Henry II.** and tutor to **Prince John**, was a critic of the **Welsh Church**, an upholder of the **Roman** tradition, a crusading missionary, and leading writer of his day (1146 to 1223). His father, **William de Barri**, had married **Angharad**, daughter of **Nest** and **Gerald de Windsor**, who brought **Manorbier** as dower. Probably some of the turrets and bulwarks mentioned by **Giraldus** are standing now; the fishpond is in part a marshy swamp, beyond which is an ancient dovecot or columbarium, orchard and vineyard are no more, but hanging woods still crown the rocks on the opposite side of the valley, where high Hazels grew in the 12th and 13th centuries. Lake and mill are gone, but the stream flows still with its never-failing supply ; and when the stranger first sees the fine storm-weathered fortress, standing rock-planted, in the quiet valley facing the Severn Sea, he will pardon **Gerald** for his enthusiastic admiration of his native place. **Manorbier Castle** consists of an oblong court surrounded by buildings. A gatehouse guards the entrance; the dwelling rooms are opposite on the seaward side of the quadrangle ; here is a ruined Chapel with fireplace having Early Gothic capitals and shafts. A flight of outside steps leads to these rooms; in the Hall a 12th century horse-bone draughtsman and an ecclesiastical gold ring were found. Many apartments are vaulted with plain groined roofs without ribs. In the court is a well, at the bottom of which some curious leaden bolts resembling clock- weights were discovered; and half-way down was an addit for concealment of smuggled goods. Hard by is a sunken fireplace to

hold a cauldron; guide books tell us this was formerly used to boil up lead to provide a warm welcome for the enemy at the gate. There is no central keep, but the "**Bull Tower**," a circular building to the left of the entrance as one goes in, is similar in construction to **Pembroke** donjon, and was possibly intended for the same purpose. On the right of the entrance is a square tower with round-headed openings which some consider Norman. Curious triangular loopholes may be noticed, so shaped for the convenience of archers using the cross-bow similar loops occur in the ruins at **Scotsborough**, near **Tenby**. The gatehouse, with its portcullis, is bounded by a moat; there are many remains of outer defence.

Manorbier, the most charming of castles, has unfortunately very little personal interest beyond the fact that it was the birthplace of **Giraldus Cambrensis**. It remained the home of the **Barris** until **Avicia**, the widowed heiress, died without issue in 1358. This branch of the family was undistinguished in peace as in war; even the armoured knight, whose effigy is so marked a feature of the **Church**, is chiefly remembered as litigant in an uninteresting law-suit. When **Avicia** died **King Edward III.**, as feudal **Lord**, granted the great estate to **William de Windsor**, who claimed as heir of **Gerald de Windsor**, but his real interest lay in the fact that he had married **Alice Ferrers**, **King Edward's** favourite. The lordship, including the **Castle**, was vested in the **de Windsor** family until **Henry V.**'s time, when it was taken up as Crown land. Then for a period of nearly 200 years the estate was let on leases to various tenants until **Queen Elizabeth** sold manor and **Castle** to **Thomas Bowen**, of **Trefloyne**. This property passed by marriage to the **Philipps'** family, and still forms part of the **Picton** estate. During the days of non-resident tenants the **Castle** fell into ruin. **Leland** (1538 to 1544) states in his journal that " Mansio Pirrhi is now communely cawll'd Manober. . . . The Ruines of Pirrhus Castel there; many walles yet standing hole do openly appere." It was garrisoned for the **King** in the Civil War without important result to either side.

The late **Mr. J. R. Cobb** rented the **Castle** from **Sir Charles Philipps**, excavated and cleared the rubbish from the interior of the building, and fitted up that portion adjoining the entrance as a Summer dwelling; this is now occupied by **Mr. Elliott Stock**.

1922 Manorbier Castle. *RCAM*

Acc/to *Hamilton Thompsons Mil. Arch. to England, 207).*

Manorbier Castle contains an interesting example of the enlargement of domestic buildings, with a solar block at either end of the Hall. The **Castle** stands on rising ground in a deep valley, about, half a mile from the sea. The inner ward of **Castle** proper is surrounded by a curtain, with a gatehouse in the east wall. The dwelling-house is upon the west side of the ward, at the end opposite the main entrance and consists of two distinct portions. The earlier consists of a first-floor and great chamber above cellars.

There was a floor above the great chamber, probably forming a bower for the ladies of the household, the Hall corresponding in height to these two upper stages. The present entrance to the Hall is in the side wall at the end next the great chamber, and was probably made, with the outer stairs against the wall, in the 13th century. The Hall with its adjacent buildings appears to be originally of the later part of the 12th century: the cellars below have semicircular barrel vaults. In the second half of the 13th century a new block of buildings was made at the opposite or south end of the Hall. It was now probably that the new entrance was made. The position of the dais seems to

have been reversed, and a window in the south end wall of the Hall blocked by a fireplace. Behind this wall, and entered by a doorway in its west end, was the new great chamber, a long narrow building with its axis at right angles to that of the Hall and with a floor above. At each end of the south wall of this apartment is a passage. That at the west end passes along the line of the curtain to a tower which projects at the south-west angle of the **Castle**: the passage is still roofed with flat slabs on continuous corbelling, and is well lighted by loops in the curtain. The other passage, at the south-east corner of the great chamber, forms a lobby to a large Chapel which was built across the southwest angle of the ward, so that a small triangular yard was left between it and the curtain. There is a separate outer stair to the Chapel, placed, like the stair to the Hall at right Angles to the wall. The whole group of buildings, with its two outer stairs, is unexcelled for picturesqueness in any **Castle**".

It is somewhat strange that as important a medieval **Castle**, as **Manorbier** unquestionably is, should possess hardly any military history. It is best known to archaeologists as the birthplace of the important chronicler **Giraldus Cambrensis**. He describes the **Castle** of his youth as "- excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, situated on the summit of a **Hill** extending on the western side towards the sea, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fish-pond under its walls and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard and on the other by a wood remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its Hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the **Castle** and the and the **Church** near the site of a very large lake and mill , a rivulet of never failing water flows through the valley rendered sandy by the violence of the winds". (*Itinerary through Wales ed Ll Williams 1908 p 85*)

Seeing that the above description was written about the year 1200, and that it pictures a state of things which existed perhaps half a century earlier, it is manifest that the present **Castle** of **Manorbier** is not that within whose walls the future arch-deacon of Brecon was born, and whose beauties he has so enthusiastically voiced. The present structure is probably not earlier than the period 1275-1325, in which case the builder must have been **John de Barri**, who granted the advowson of the parish **Church** to the priory of **Monckton (Pembroke)** and that of the **Church** of **Penally** to the priory of Aconbury, and whose inquisition post-mortem is dated the *17th Edw. II.*

The late **Mr. J. R. Cobb**, who resided within the **Castle** for some years, and contributed an excellent article on it to *Arch. Cambrensis* for 1880 (*IV, Id 286*) has made it clear that the present **Castle** is largely erected upon and has incorporated within its structure an earlier building. **Mr. Cobb** states:

"The curtain-wall was built over older foundations yet remaining, which range with, and appear s to have formed part of, the existing Hall; and over these foundations is built the lower Chapel or crypt, then unvaulted (of probably about the same date as **Giraldus'** nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper Chapel, which shows enrichments scarcely later than 1300.

Again, the vaults under the Hall which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain, round-headed, Norman-looking internal doorway leading to the Hall basement; and they a lower the headway of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10 feet deep and no portcullis;

while in the Hall itself is one circular-headed door stopped by a 14th century arch built under it and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining chamber is a small light with enormous spay as Norman looking as it is possible to be without moulding and a corresponding garderobe.

And the vault leading to the Watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooded floor supported by vast beams very close together, which, with the angular-headed side-door, have a very early look. And these buildings, as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first Chapel and under the curtain-wall, which exist intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the **Church** tower, and which was certainly built before the chantry, Chapel and the south aisle of the **Church**, of defined Early English work.

Moreover, the building containing the Hall has a square ponderous look, without buttresses corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual, by external stairs leading to the first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period - that is, not an obvious insertion and addition - while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the 12th-century horse bone draughtsman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8 feet more.

The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished, is a very remarkable construction. Though 40 feet high, it had only two chambers - a basement without light, and a first floor, 20 feet high, with only two narrow slits, entered by the round-headed arch of long, thin, stones, approached by external stairs, wooden floors, with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which the men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square building at the lower end of the yard look Norman and have, as before shown Norman characteristics, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the first wall, with circular-headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate-tower), with bastion-tower at the north-west angle far lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south-east angle, clearly existed before the south-west square tower, before it was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the **Church** tower, and almost certainly before the lower Chapel of 1220 or thereabouts. The first gate-tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits, which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.

The north-east curtain-wall has been raised four times; the north-west, three times. It is the last of these which carries the Edwardian *bêtise*, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel-tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate-tower, while upper addition to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the Hall building and the Chapel, all have heavy unwrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.

With singular good fortune the external walls of **Manorbier** have been preserved in much of their pristine condition, but the interior buildings, especially the portions allotted to household

operations, have been ruthlessly swept away to make room for similar but more convenient domestic arrangements.

The inner courtyard consists of a spacious piece of ground in shape rectangular the northern side of which is occupied by the entrance towers while the southern end is taken up by the large Chapel and some of the residential apartments. The Chapel reached from the courtyard by an external stone staircase is an oblong vaulted chamber 35ft by 17 ft. Within the Chapel and to the left of the entrance is a stoup recess. At the west end is a doorway opening on a fine apartment which was probably the Hall or an anteroom to it and a few feet away on the same side, is a stairway to rooms above. Sometime in the 16th century the Chapel became a living room; a fine fireplace was inserted about midway along the south wall, and the east window, which may have been a single lancet or, perhaps, a group of lancets, was removed, a well-proportioned **Tudor** window taking its place. The other lights consisted of single lancets. There are indications of colour ornament on the walls and splay of one of the windows, but no appearance of figures.'

Though history is entirely silent on the part played by the **Castle** during the middle ages and 17th century civil wars it is fairly certain that it was brought into condition to engage in the latter struggle; but it does not appear that it was subjected to artillery fire. Perhaps the owners or residents, whoever they were, took warning by the fate of **Carew** and thought discretion the better part of valour. **Mr. Cobb** well observes: "No other place shows what I conceive to be Parliamentary-works so plainly or on so well-defined a plan, yet there is no mention of the place being garrisoned in the papers of the time: it is to this period the lead bolts found in the well are considered to belong." It is also highly probable that the moat in front of the north entrance assumed its present appearance, following much the same method of defence as that adopted at **Carew**. - visited, 3rd June, 1922.

Gerald the Welshman's birthplace and favourite place still has the feel of the Middle Ages about it. The **Castle** is delightful, looking more like a crusader fortress than an Anglo-Norman stronghold. The bay, with its beach, sand dunes and red cliffs, is on an intimate Scale, and parts of the **Church** are even older than the **Castle**. Well worth a visit.

Acc/to **Francis Jones**.

Normally this building, which is mainly a ruin, would not be within the scope of this work but as parts of it have been restored to make it once again a family home then it qualifies on these grounds for inclusion.

Fenton described **Manorbier** as 'the most perfect residence of an old Norman who is said to have founded Manor with all its appendages; **Church**, mill, dove-house, ponds, park and grove, still to be traced'.

It looks today much as depicted by **Samuel and Nathaniel Buck** in 1740. Nothing much has been added to the building since about 1300 except making part of it habitable again. The birthplace the **Giraldus de Barri** (c. 1146 c. 1220), otherwise known as **Giraldus Cambrensis** or, more popularly, **Gerald of Wales**. **Gerald** was a grandson of **Odo de Barri**, a bier. His father, **William de Barri**, married **Angharad**, daughter of another Norman, **Gerald de Windsor** and grand-daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr** (d. 1093), Prince of South Wales.

Gerald wrote (inter alia) *The journey through Wales and The Description of Wales*. Both these, written in Latin, are very readable in the late **Professor Lewis Thorpe**'s translation.

Gerald waxes lyrical when describing his birthplace with lavish praise.

The **de Barri** family and their descendants occupied **Manorbier** for about 200 years, their connexion ending in 1399 when the **Castle** and lands were confiscated by **Henry IV**. Thereafter the **Castle** changed hands several times but by the late 1530's it was already in ruins with no one living there. Cromwell's soldiers seized **Manorbier** in the Civil War but it was not slighted or besieged. The **Castle** does not have a keep and is built around a large courtyard with a surviving round tower and a gatehouse.

Lady Dunsany lived here for a number of years.

Manorbier Castle

Manorbier is an early twelfth century and later **Castle** with substantial stone buildings erected before 1200. The site was largely rebuilt in stone in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, and re-fortified in the seventeenth. The surviving remains consist of an inner enclosure, about 76m by 44m, and an outer, about 100m by 76m, laid out along an east-west inland promontory above the confluence of two streams.

Commanding a quiet, wooded valley with a view of the sea beyond, **Manorbier** is one of the most secluded and beautiful castles in **Pembrokeshire**. It is famous as the birthplace, in 1147, of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, who accompanied **Archbishop Baldwin** on a tour of Wales in 1188 to recruit for the Third Crusade. His oft-quoted writings on **Manorbier** describe it as 'the pleasantest spot in Wales' and provide a vivid sense of the surroundings of the **Castle** in its heyday. He wrote: 'The **Castle** is excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, having on its northern and southern sides a fine fish pond under its wall, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard and on the other by a wood'. Unlike many of the more austere and ruinous **Pembrokeshire** castles, **Manorbier** contains a range of well preserved domestic and farm buildings thought to date to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Two of the towers of the old **Castle** were brought into habitation during the late nineteenth century by the owner, **J R Cobb**, through the provision of roofs and floors.

Source: Driver, T. 2007. **Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air**, *RCAHMW*, pp 245-6.

Source: *Cathcart King & Perks 1971* (AC 119), 83-118. J.Wiles, *RCAHMW*, 29 May 2002.

Manorbier Castle Dovecote; Old Pigeon House

Probably 12th-13th century. Rubble. Dormed roof. Central opening. Approx. 240 holes. Estimates of date vary from the above to the 16th century.

The dovecote stands about 120m north-west of **Manorbier Castle** on south-east facing slopes above the site of a fishpond, in the area of an orchard mentioned in the late 12th century *RCAHMW*

Manorbier Mill

The **Manorbier** Mill existing now lies to the west of the **Castle**, where an earth dam impounded the waters of a small stream flowing from the north-east. It may be the mill mentioned in 1669, but does not appear to be the mill mentioned by **Gerald of Wales** (1188), which would seem to have lain south of the **Castle**.

The small corn mill, about 10.5 by 4.5 metres in plan, was built into the earth dam, which has been breached so that water flows away from the mill. The local limestone rubble walls have been restored, but the building is roofless. There is a later lean-to extension on the south-west side. The internal wheelpit, 2.4 metres wide, is at the north-west end of the building and is thought to have contained an overshot wheel fed by a wooden launder passing through the north-east wall; there is an opening for the tailrace in the south-west wall. The wheel probably drove two pairs of stones, but only fragments have been found.

Information from *Cadw Listed Buildings database* W J Crompton, *RCAHMW*, 17 July 2014.

Manorbier Castle, Garden, Manorbier

Park, grounds and gardens associated with Manorbier **Castle** .

Gerald of Wales' brief description of the **Castle** environs allow the late twelfth century contrived landscape to be reconstructed in some detail.

The relevant passages, from the *Journey through Wales* (12) are:

" ... having ... a fine fishpond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance as for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, inclosed on one part by a vinyard, and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks & the height of its Hazel trees.... between the **Castle** & the **Church**, near the site of a very large lake & mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley"

The features mentioned are: the fishpond north-west of the **Castle**; an orchard on the same side as the fishpond, flanked by a Hazel grove and vineyard; a large lake and mill, possibly south of the **Castle**. The fishpond dam appears to have followed the alignment of the **Castle's** south-east wall and the orchard is likely to have occupied the south-east facing slopes above its further shore, in the area of the present dovecote, which is presumably later. The steep promontory slopes south of the dovecote would best suit the description given of the Hazel grove, so that the vineyard should have lain to the north and north-east.

If the large lake and mill were south of the **Castle** the effect produced would have been not unlike that at **Pembroke** with water either side of a peninsular **Castle**. There are other echoes of **Pembroke Castle** in the domed round tower and the provision of a large towered outer court. West and north-west of the **Castle**, beyond the fishpond, orchard and vineyard, was a walled park probably about 1.0km north to south, bounded by a current road on the north and extending about 1.0km to the west, tapering as it does so. Park Farm may lie on the site of a former lodge.

The Parish Church Manorbier

The **Church** consists of the following: chancel (28 feet by 17) north transept (22 feet by 11 feet), south transept (19 feet by 15 feet) Nave (68 feet by 15 feet), north aisle (58 feet by 15 feet), south aisle, a lean-to (52 feet by 7 feet), tower on north side (15 feet square), south porch (8 feet by 8ft).

The edifice is placed near the top of a steep Hill about 200 feet above the bottom level of the valley which separates it from the medieval **Castle** on the opposite slope, a small strip of level ground having doubtless been widened to accommodate the edifice.

The oldest part of the **Church** is the nave and a single small round headed light above the present south arcade, shows that this original **Church** dates from Norman period, probably mid 12c., the window is the only remaining one of what was probably a row of small lights that were placed high up in the exterior walls to catch as much of the daylight as possible. The Norman **Church** may have consisted of chancel, transepts and nave of which the nave alone remains. About a century later the chancel and transepts were rebuilt and within another generation or two the north transept was clumsily enlarged to accommodate the tomb of one of the lords of the **Castle**, usually supposed to have been **John de Barri**, who died c. 1324. It is also probable that the north aisle was added about the same period. The Norman windows in the south wall must have kept that side of the nave very dark, so that shortly after the burial of **de Barri** in the lengthened transept, it was determined to build a lean-to aisle to the nave by cutting a series of low arches in what had hitherto been the exterior south wall of the building; thus, by putting larger windows into the low wall of the new aisle, the original Norman lights became as it were a clear story to the enlarged building. The transepts are really side or mortuary Chapels, and the aisles open upon them in a clumsy fashion. There is a squint from the south transept to the chancel. The comparatively small base measurement of the tower (15+ feet square), proportionately to its height, points to an earlier and less imposing feature than usually marks the ordinary 13th- century **Church** of the county, and it is possible that had space permitted the course followed in the enlargement of **Lawhaden Church** a more massive tower would have been erected at **Manorbier**. But at the latter, with the tower on the side sloping to the valley the ground would not admit of such enlargement, and it is probable that the original tower has had to do duty, through all restorations of **Church**, upon its original site, and within its original dimensions. It is placed at the angle made by chancel and north transept. There are two fonts, one probably coeval with the Norman **Church**, the other a plain octagonal basin (on a modern pillar), which may have been originally intended for less honourable uses.

Originates from Norman times with the Nave being the oldest part now standing. About 1250 the chancel and transepts were rebuilt, the chancel on a much older foundation but was greatly altered when the **Church** was restored in 1865. Tower 1270. Barry Chapel added in 14c.

Giraldus Cambrensis, **Gerald de Barri** born 1146 or 1147 in **Manorbier Castle** records in his autobiography that as a boy (in 1153) he asked to be taken to the **Church** for safety during a fierce attack by the **Welsh** Princes on **Tenby**.

"The parish **Church** is that to which **Giraldus** aged 7 asked to be taken when the **Welsh** raided

Tenby".

Steps lead down into it through a vaulted porch (note the medieval painting) as into a crypt. The huge walls of the Norman nave have been carved out, or so it seems, to form arcades to the fourteenth century aisles. The uninhibited intersections of the transept vaults cut the main vault of the nave at different levels. The sculptural character of the **Church** must have been even stronger before the 1865 restoration [**F Wehnert**] when a much larger arch was cut in the chancel wall. Then the old rood screen and the Royal Arms were removed and the perpendicular east window changed for the present three light window. The tower has an unusual position in the angle between the chancel [rebuilt in the 13c] and the north transept. It was originally reached only by a ladder.

14c rood loft -- oldest remaining example of medieval **Church** woodwork in the county.

The earliest recorded Rector of **Manorbier** was **Master Richard, Prior of Monkton in 1251**.

Acc/to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

This benefice was part of the possessions of **Pembroke Priory**, and on the dissolution of the monastic houses came into the hands of the Crown. On 14 July, 1507, **Margaret**, Countess of Richmond and Derby, was granted by the **King** the advowson of the parish **Church** of **Manorbier**, and at the same time a mortmain licence was granted to her to re-grant it to **Christ Church College, Cambridge**. —**Patent Rolls**.

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £20 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £2. —**Taxatio**.

Manerbyre Vicaria. — Vicaria ibidem unde **Johannes Cardigan** est vicarius. Et percepit de collegio Christi Cantabr' annuatim in pecuniis viij". Et remanet dare ;£8. Inde decima 16s. —**Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Manner-bier alias Maenobir alias **Manorbeer** V. (**St. James**). Pri. Mouncton Propr.; Christ's **College**, Cambridge Impr. and Patr. Percipit de Colleg. annuat. in pecun. Clear yearly value £14. **King's Books**, £8. —**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Cross: What may have been a consecration cross is loose in the porch — visited, May, 1922.

St James's Church; St Martin's Church, Manorbier

Earliest surviving fabric is the C12 nave. Building greatly enlarged during C12-C13. Major restoration undertaken in 1865-8. Limestone rubble masonry with some local sandstone, and slate roofs. Comprises an aisled nave, chancel, N and S transepts, and tower. 4-storey tower with crenellated parapet and three large belfry lights. Retains a valuable series of stone vaults, including those to the nave and the chantry Chapel. A C14 **de Barri** effigy is now located in the chancel, having been moved from the Chapel. Medieval ceiling paintings survive in the porch.
(**Source CADW listed buildings database**)

wallpaintings; painted vaulted porch roof, Royal Arms and traces of paint in gallery. Source; 1978 notes by A.J. Parkinson. 2004.05.11/RCAHMW/SLE

Remains of Buildings in Churchyard.

Manorbier Church was granted to the priory **Monkton** at **Pembroke** by **Sir John de Barri** in 1301 and a Grange was established here, of which a few cottages are doubtless the survivors.

According to the census of religious buildings 1851 the parish had acreage of 3,493 acres and a total population of 698 of which 317 were male and 381 female.

The average congregations were given as 240 which meant that every seat in the **Church** was full. The accommodation had recently been augmented by the erection of a gallery and there was one service a Sunday but the incumbent was not resident.

Parish Registers

Baptisms from 1761

Marriages from 1755

Burials from 1761

Bishops Transcripts 1685-86

1794 circa [St Petrox] **Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843**

extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke** , to **William Stuart Bishop of St David's**.

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs.

Nonconformist Churches.

Jameston.

Quaker - by the end of the 17c meetings were being held at **Jameston**. Regular monthly meetings were being held in 1714 but were discontinued in 1777.

Baptist - Peniel cause began about 1840, Chapel 1850 - not known where any records are held.

William Freeman was the Deacon in 1851 with **James Cook** as Manager. The Chapel is listed as holding 200 of which 20 were standing and at the evening service was full.

Primitive **Methodists** - began about 1823, Chapel was built in 1828 as part of the **Pembroke Dock**

circuit. In 1851 it had 60 members and records have been deposited at the **Pembrokeshire** Records office. The Chapel could hold 100 of which 20 were standing. In 1851 **James Bittle** was Chapel Steward.

Newton.

Independents - began in 1802 first Chapel built 1822 but has been rebuilt twice since then. It was a branch of **Bethel St Florence** and had 40 members in 1873

Manorbeer -Report on Education in Wales 1837.

PARISH OF MANORBEER.—Village School.

On the 22nd of December I visited the above school—it was held in a school-room near the **Church**. The room was very substantially built. The money was raised in part at a bazaar, and in part from the Vicar and landowners in the parish. The room is lighted by three glazed windows. The furniture consisted of desks round the room on the national system—one desk for the master, and one large one in the middle of the room, with benches, all in very good repair. The building was lofty, ceiled, and well ventilated. There was a comfortable fire in the room. The master was an intelligent man. He had been a tailor, but from ill health had been obliged to change his occupation. I heard the children read the second chapter of **St. Matthew's** Gospel—five of the class (which was composed chiefly of girls) read very well, and four others not at all ill. They answered my questions in Scripture history readily, and the answers in mental arithmetic, by one boy in particular, were very good; three could repeat their Catechism pretty well, but did not seem to understand what they were repeating. One of them said that his neighbour" as his father and mother. Could not tell what two things were to be learnt from the Ten Commandments. There were six learning to Read and spell from Vyse's and Mavor's spelling-books, and three more in letters and monosyllables, which, with the eleven who read to me in the Testament, constituted the number present at the time of my visit. Labourers' wages in this parish averaged 7s. per week on their own finding; they were in general a sober and industrious class of men. There were two Dissenting Chapels in the parish, one a Primitive-**Methodist** at **Jameston** and an **Independent** at **Manorbeer-Newton**, but no Sunday-school held in either.

David Lewis,

Jameston School—on the 22nd of December I visited the above school. It was held in a room, part of a dwelling-house and lighted by one small glazed window about 10 inches square The furniture consisted of three small tables eight chairs, and two low benches. There was a culm fire in the room, and the steam arising from it when I entered was almost intolerable I examined some copy-books, and the writing, for children so young and with so few advantages was very Fair. Five children read the 2nd chapter of Deuteronomy. One (a little girl) read pretty well; but all the boys very ill. The children were excessively ignorant rude, and ill-behaved. I could scarcely get a question answered. Knew who made the world - Did not know who **Jesus Christ** was. Had never heard of the **Virgin Mary** . Did not know how many Apostles there were. Had never heard of our Saviour coming on earth. The master here remarked that "it is something like remarkable that you reads, and hears sermons, and don't recollect nothing that you sees or hears".

David Lewis, Assistant.

Historical Records

1146?

Giraldus Cambrensis birthplace **Manorbier**

Acc/to **J Conway Davies Journal of the Historical Society of Wales Vol 2 1950 p54.**

Son of **William de Barri** and the lovely **Angharad** daughter of **Nest** wife of **Gerald de Windsor**,
Daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr** prince of South Wales

Manorbier was "alarmed" during his boyhood, probably when **Tenby** was taken by the **Welsh** in 1153. He is reputed to have taken refuge in the **Church**. He was the youngest of four brothers; two of which took part in the Anglo Norman conquest of Ireland. He began his studies under guidance of his Uncle **David FitzGerald Bishop** of **St Davids**, then **St Peters** Abbey, Gloucester and finally Paris.

The locations in **Pembrokeshire** mentioned by **Giraldus** in his various works are:

Castles:-

Carew

Manorbier

Pembroke

Tenby

Monasteries: -

Pembroke, Priory of **St Nicholas**, a cell of **St Martin** of Seez, Benedictine.

Churches: -

Angle

Burton

Carew

Lamphey

Llanstadwell

Manorbier

Pembroke

Stackpole

Tenby

Upton.

Inventory of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR E 154/1/48

MAYNORBUR (**Manorbier**, Pembs.)

1 stack of wheat estimated at 30 cribs worth 105s. at 3s. 6d. per crib.

6 cribs of beans and peas worth 16s. 6d. at 2s. 9d. per crib.

45 cribs of barley worth £6. 3s 9d

8 cribs of oats worth 32s. at 4s. per crib.

1307

Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died 1307 September 20.

Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)

Lands etc of **Joan de Valencia**, Countess of **Pembroke**.

m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after **St Luke**, 1 **Edward**

Manyrnerbir, 17s; payable at the aforesaid two terms; Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 August 20 **Pembroke**

C Edward II File 85

Aymer had in the county of **Pembroch** 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

Maynerbir, 5 knights' fees held by **John de Barri**, worth yearly 100m.

1331 **m49 Originalia Roll 3 Edward III m 49 County of Pembroke in South Wales.**

The township (villata) of **Newton** for the chattels of **David Calder**, clerk, convicted, £4

The township of **Newton** for the chattels of **John Knight**, fugitive, 3s 9d

The township of **Jameston** for the chattels of **John Craddok**, of **Jameston**, fugitive, 23s 6d The same township for the chattels of **David**, son of **Roger**, fugitive, 25s 10d

Of the township (villata) of **Pennali** and **Manerbyr** for the chattels of **Richard de Barry**, fugitive, £107 17s 4d

Of the township of **Jameston** for the chattels of **John**, son of **David le Wayte**, fugitive 13s 4d

Of the same township for the chattels of **David Hamund**, fugitive, 6s 4d

Of the same for the chattels of **William Craddok**, fugitive, 23s 6d

Of the same for the chattels of **William Gerald**, fugitive, 20s

Of the same for the chattels of **Richard Gerald**, fugitive, 13s 2d

1334 Dec 2 8 **Edward III**

Execution to levy the above debts was made by writ directed to the Justice of South Wales as contained in the memoranda for Michaelmas, *1335 9 Edward III*

1331 Oct 14 **Westminster**

Closed Roll 5 Edward III pt 1 m 2 (Cal p270).

To **Richard Simond**, steward of the county of **Pembroke**. Order not to intermeddle further with the manor of **Maynerbir** and its members of **Seint Jameston** and **Neweton**, as the **King** learns by inquisition, taken by **William de Rupe** and **William de Casse** in the steward's presence, that **Roger de Mortuo Mari**, when he had the custody of the county by reason of the minority of **Laurence**, son and heir of **John de Hastyng'**, tenant in chief of the late **King**, on Monday after Michaelmas, in the first year of the **King's** reign caused to be seized into the **King's** hands the lands of **David de Barry**, to wit the manor and members aforesaid because **David** entered the manor of Penam whereof **Richard de Barry** had unjustly disseised him, upon the possession of the said **Richard** of the said manor contrary to the inhibition and prohibition of the said **Roger**, and for no other cause, and the manor of **Maynerbir** and the members are still detained in the **King's** hands, and that **David** has not remitted his right therein to any one, and has not changed his estate therein in any way, and that the manor and members are held of the aforesaid heir by the service of three Knights' fees, and are worth yearly in all issues £100.

1331 Dec 3 **Clarendon**

Close Roll 5 Edward III pt 2 m 9d (Cal pp405 6).

To the steward of the county of **Pembroke** in Wales. Whereas the **King** lately appointed **Gilbert Talbot**, his justice of South Wales, **John Giffard**, **William de Rupe**, **John de Stonford**, and **William Casse** his Justices to make inquisition by the oath of men of that county what evildoers had carried away the goods and chattels of **David de Barry** at **Maynerbir** to the value of £500 and had slain **Edmund Barry** his servant there, etc. and at whose procuration the slaying was done, and who afterwards harboured the evildoers.

1331 Dec 8 **Clarendon**

Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 3 m IId, (Cal p 236).

Commissions to **Gilbert Talbot**, **Thomas de Chadesworth** and **Richard Simon**; on information that certain persons have carried away from the **Castle of Manerbire**, **Penaly** and **Carru** the goods of **Richard Barri**, **Thomas de Carru** and **William de Carru**, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the **King's** hands by the steward of the county of **Pembroke** on account of their outlawry for non-appearance before **John Giffard**, **William de la Roche**, **John de Stouford** and **William Casse**, justices of oyer and terminer, to answer touching the death of **Edmund de Barry** and the robbery of goods of **David de Barry**, at **Manerbire**, co **Pembroke**; to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the *posse comitatus* if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the **King**, and to return inquisition of their proceedings herein.

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22 **Edward** III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward** III.

Maynerbir 4 1/4 fees held by **Oweyn ap Owen** and **Avice**, his wife worth yearly 84m(arks).

1358 May 10

Writ 10 May 32 **Edward** III, to **Henry de Prestewode**, escheater in co. **Hereford** and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of **Pembroke**, the said earl was seized, and who has occupied the same since his death.(**Laurence de Hastings** died 30 Aug 1348).

Inquisition made at **Pembroke**, Thursday the feast of **St Petronilla**, 32 **Edward** III (31 May 1358).

Manerbyr. The suit of **Owen ap Oweyn** for the lordship of **Manerbyr** and all the other liberties forenamed, as pertaining to the said county.

1376 20 November

I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105.

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 **Edward** III. **Edward de Brigg**. Extent. 49 **Edward** III.

4 1/2 knight's fees in **Maynorbury**, held by **Owen ap Owen** and **Amicia**, his wife, worth in gross £22 yearly.

1386 May 15 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 9 Richard II pt 2 m 12 (Cal p 146).

Grant to **Alice de Wyndesore** of all the fines and reliefs belonging to the **King** from the **Castle** of Maynorbyre, co. **Pembroke**, which county is in the **King**'s hands by reason of the minority of the heir of **John de Hastynges**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief.

1399 24 March

The **Bishop** granted to **Sir Nigel Hornyngton**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Manerbyr**, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year, attending on the service of the noble **Lord! Lord William Scrope**, earl of **Wiltshire**, for the same time. And he had letters in the usual form.

1400 19 Jan **Patent Roll**, 1**Henry** IV, pt. 4, m.30 (Cal.,p. 233).

Grant to **John Wyndesore** and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennaly, co. **Pembroke**, with all rents and services of tenants late of **David de Barry**, 'chevalier', in **Begeley** .

1400 Feb 26 London

Also on 26 February , in the same year and place,

The **Bishop** granted to **Sir Nigel Hornyngton**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Maynerbyr**, of his diocese, a license of non-residence f or one year, he applying himself for the same time to general

study. And he had letters in the usual form.

Guy etc. to our beloved son in Christ, **Sir Nigel** rector of the parish **Church** of **Maynerbir**, of our diocese, greeting, etc.

Commending thy laudable purpose in wishing, as thou dost assert, to practice the study of letters that thou mayest bear seasonable fruit in the **Church** of God, we by the tenour of these presents (to be of no force after the lapse of the year) grant thee special licence to be absent for one year continuously from thy said **Church** and take and hale the fruits, rents and profits of the same, applying thyself in the meantime to the study of letters in the university of Cambridge, provided nevertheless that thou leave a sufficient **Proctor** in the said **Church** to bear the charges incumbent an thee and thy **Church** and the repair of the chancel and manse, and duly answer in thy stead to us and the rest of our ministers and others on account of thy **Church** aforesaid, provided also that in thy absence a fit portion out of the goods of thy same **Church** be ministered truly to thy poor parishioners and that the same **Church** be not defrauded in divine services in the meantime. Dated under our seal at London, 8 February , I401.

1402 Feb 18 **Patent Roll**, 3 **Henry IV**, pt. 1, m11 (Cal., p. 44).

Exemplification at the request of **Elizabeth**, countess of Huntyngdon and the **King's** knight **John de Cornewaill**, who has married her, of the tenour of the enrolment on the rolls of Chancery of a writing of **John Stevenes**, esquire, dated 22 January, 3 **Henry IV**, granting to her for life the **Castle**, manor, and lordship of **Manerbeer**, and the manor and lordship of **Penale** with all members, liberties, profits, commodities, rents, services, reversions and appurtenances in the county of **Pembroke**, with remainder to **John**, son of the said countess, and **John de Shetland**, late **earl of Huntyndon**, and his heirs.

1406 March 22nd

Also on the 22nd day of the same month, the same Rev. father granted to **Philip Rosse**, rector of the parish **Church** of Maynorberys licence of non-residence in his said **Church** for one year. And he had letters in the usual form.

1408 21 March

On 21 March in the year above said at **Haverford** by force of a commission of the Rev. etc., **Richard Bishop** of London, directed to him on this behalf and his own ordinary authority, the same vicar (Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David**) set forward the underwritten exchange in form following; **Sir Philip Rosse**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Manorbier** of the diocese of **St David's** and **Sir John Hayward**, rector of the parish **Church** of **St Martin Pomeroy**, of the city and diocese of London, resigned their benefices aforesaid for an exchange, to be made with one another etc.,

1484 20 December **Patent Rolls**, 2 **Richard II** , pt. 2, m. /9 (Cal., p. 501).

Grant to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams** and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the **Castle**, manor or lordship of **Manerbere** and **Pennalee** with its members co. **Pembroke** of the yearly value of £100. To hold with knight's fees and all its appurtenances by knight service and a rent of £7 10s. yearly.

1488 12 February

Henry etc. to **H. Bishop of St Davids**, greeting:

we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,

of the **Church of Manorbier** 40s.;

of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to **Sir Edward IV** late **King** of England by the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of **St Davids**.

And have there then this writ. Witness **W. Hody**, knight, at **Westminster**, 12 February in the third year of our reign.

By the Great Roll of the first year of **Richard III**, in **Hereford**, and by the Barons.

1489 5 January

On 5 January in the year above, at **Lamphey** by the Rev. father aforesaid, **Sir John Dier** chaplain, was admitted to the vacant **Church of Manorbier**.

1490 10 July

On 10 July in the year and place above said (**Lamphey**) he admitted one **Sir Phillip ap Ieuan** chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church of St Martin Manorbier** and instituted him in the same etc. then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Dyer** last vicar there.

1603 – 25

John Marychurch of **Manorbier** was cited in the Star Chamber along with his Uncle **Sir William Wogan** of **Wiston** and his brothers in law **Nicholas** and **Thomas Adams** as defendants in a case of forcible imprisonment of **John Master** gentleman at **Tenby**.

1620's **John Gwyther** of **Manorbier** was said to have harboured a Catholic Priest.

1631 **William Richards** was the cleric at **Manorbier** -- he died there in 1675. The income of the Vicar was £8 per annum and he was regarded as comfortably off compared with many.

1678 The parsonage at **Manorbier** was regarded as being out of repair.

1721 **Thomas Athoe** was mayor of **Tenby** and was later hanged for murdering his nephew.

"Journeying home to **Manorbier** one night from a troublesome day at the Market in **Tenby** he murdered his nephew".

There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel. His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in **Pembroke** and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in **Westminster** and a New Act of Parliament ordaining "that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be triable in any county in England" to finally bring him to justice.

1762 a yeoman from **Manorbier** parish appeared before the Great Sessions of **Pembrokeshire** for stealing from the sloop "Two Partners" wrecked in **Lydstep Bay**, the property of **Llewelin Evan**, mariner, of **Newport** parish.

1804 April - 47 ankers of Brandy were seized at **Manorbier** by the Tide-surveyor of **Tenby** and his crew.

1811 July **Rev Sir Thomas Gery Cullum Bart** in his diary, records - "of late years the **Castle** (of **Manorbier**) has been appropriated to smuggling, on a most daring Scale. The person concerned having hired the **Castle** of the farmer, and having built a house contiguous, used to fill the subterranean apartments and towers with spirits. A number of casks were soon discovered floating in the reservoir. At last, after several seizures, this illicit trade was put a stop to by **Lord Cawdor**, who was nearly killed in the attempt."

Names Connected with the Three parishes

Manorbier Clergy

Richard Master	1251	Manorbier rector
de Barry John	1301 Mar 1	Manorbier
de Gloucestre Thomas	1340 Oct 6	Manorbier rector
Roger John	1381 Dec 31	Manorbier rector
Abraham John	1381	Manorbier rector
de Bentele John	1382 Dec 24	Manorbier rector
Aleyn John	1383 Jun 15	Manorbier rector
de Pikton Thomas	1383 Dec 1	Manorbier rector
Sampson John	1384 Dec 10	Manorbier rector
Ikelmynghon John	1397 Sep 5	Manorbier rector

de Hornington Nigel	1399 Jan7	Manorbier rector
Rosse Philip	1406	Manorbier rector
Hayward John	1408 Mar 21	Manorbier rector
Cork John	1419	Manorbier rector
Ormond David (priest)	1419 Feb	Manorbier
Mannyng Thomas	1445 Aug 3	Manorbier rector
Wylkok Thomas	1446	Manorbier rector
Pole Owen	1489	Manorbier rector
Dier John	1489 Jan 5	Manorbier vicar
ap Jevan John	1490 Jul 23	Manorbier vicar
Cardigan John	1535-6	Manorbier vicar
Cavoll David	1558 Mar 28	Manorbier vicar
ap John Maurice	1565 Aug 30	Manorbier – vicar
Reilly John	1591	Manorbier vicar
Williams Thomas	1624 Apr 26	Manorbier vicar
Prichard William	1631 May 28	Manorbier vicar

Newton Richard 1675 Oct 22 **Manorbier** vicar

Evans Reginald 1691 Sep 20 **Manorbier** vicar

Eynon Thomas 1717 Nov 19 **Manorbier** vicar

Hicks Philemon 1761 Aug 24 **Manorbier** vicar

Leach Richard 1794 Jul 11 **Manorbier** vicar

Hughes Henry 1844 Aug 21 **Manorbier** vicar

Crockford Francis Rolf 1858 Jun 4 **Manorbier** vicar

Lamb Henry James 1864 Apr 7 **Manorbier** vicar

Wratislaw Albert Henry 1879 Mar11 **Manorbier** vicar

Moore John Leach Mitchell 1888 Jan1 **Manorbier** vicar

Bromley William 1891 Nov 20 **Manorbier** vicar

Jones Edward Kinloch 1903 Jan 20 **Manorbier** vicar

Heaver Herbert 1908 Mar 21 **Manorbier** vicar

Manorbier Land Tax 1791

PARISH AND Property	SURNAME FORENAMES
Manorbier	Cooch Lawrence (owner)
Manorbier	Evans William (owner)
Manorbier	Jermain Mary (tenant)
Manorbier	Jermin Martin (tenant)
Manorbier	Lewis Ann (owner)
Manorbier	Lewis Ann (tenant)
Manorbier	Lewis John (tenant)
Manorbier	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier	Morice John (tenant)
Manorbier	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier	Smith David (owner)
Manorbier	Thomas Elizabeth (tenant)
Manorbier Beer	Evans William (owner)
Manorbier Beer	Phillips Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Carew	Perry John (owner)
Manorbier Glebe	Jones Rev George (owner)
Manorbier Glebe land	Williams Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Gumferston	Williams James (owner)
Manorbier Hill	LLewhelling Nathaniel (owner)
Manorbier Holloway	Williams Arthur (tenant)
Manorbier Holylake	Cadwallader Thomas (owner)
Manorbier Holylake	Davies William (tenant)
Manorbier Jameston	Bevan Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Jameston	Davies Mary (owner)
Manorbier Jameston	Jermain William (owner)
Manorbier Jameston	Savel Abra (tenant)
Manorbier Lamphey	Tenant John (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Adams John (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	LLewhelling James (tenant)
Manorbier Lidstep	Milford Lord (owner)

Manorbier Lidstep	Teague Elizabeth (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Teague Elizabeth (tenant)
Manorbier Middle Hill	Lloyd Francis (owner)
Manorbier MudMoor	Herbert Georg (tenant)
Manorbier MudMoor	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Wade John (tenant)
Manorbier Norchard	Meyrick John (owner)
Manorbier Norchard	Roach Nicholas (tenant)
Manorbier Norton	Cole Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Norton	Pembroke Town (owner)
Manorbier Norton	Williams John (owner)
Manorbier Park	Gwyther John (owner)
Manorbier Park	Gwyther John (tenant)
Manorbier Park	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Park	Roach Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Penaly	Llewheling George (owner)
Manorbier Ridgeway	Davies Lucy (owner)
Manorbier Robins Cross	Cook Lawrence (owner)
Manorbier Robins Cross	Morice John (tenant)
Manorbier Rock	Boston Margaret (owner)
Manorbier Rock	Davies William (tenant)
Manorbier Skrinkell	Jermain William (tenant)
Manorbier Skrinkell	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Slade	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Sogar	Hay George (owner)
Manorbier Tarr	Athoe William (owner)
Manorbier Thorn	Hitching Hendry (tenant)
Manorbier Thorn	Price Widdow (owner)
Manorbier Trevane	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Trevane	Price John (tenant)

Manorbier Windhill	Raymond Charles (tenant)
Manorbier mill& land	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier mill& land	Phelp John (tenant)
Manorbier the Buras	Meyrick John (owner)
Manorbier the Buras	Williams John (tenant)
Manorbier Tenements	Hicks Rev Philomon (owner)
Manorbier tythe	Williams Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Colby Mrs (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Davies Absolam (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Davies Stephen (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Griffiths Dorothy (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Jones David (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Leach Abraham (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Leach Elizabeth (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Lewis Stephen (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Lewis Stephen (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Parry Stephen (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Phillips John (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Wade George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Wade John (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Cleegers	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier Newton Cleegers	Row Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Hodgeston	Hill Rogers Elinor (owner)
Manorbier Newton Holylake	Bevans William (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Holylake	Jones John (owner)
Manorbier Newton Lake	Hall James (owner)

Manorbier Newton Porclew	Parry John (owner)
Manorbier Newton Ridgeway	Cosher Edward (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Ridgeway	Williams John (owner)

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Fitz-Gerald David 1147 -- **FitzGerald David** son of **Neste** Princess of Wales and **Gerald de Windsor** Uncle of **Giraldus Cambrensis** --appointed **Bishop** in 1147 died 1176 and **Giraldus** had hoped to succeed him Had a daughter who married **Walter** son of **Wizo** the **Fleming** of **Wiston** soon after 1148

Bowen James of **Trefloyne** 1603 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lort Sampson of **East Meare** 1649 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Williams William of **Ivy Tower St Florence** 1766 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Ieuan Phillip 1490,10 July On 10 July in the year and place abovesaid (**Llamphey**) he admitted one **Sir ap Ieuan Phillip** chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church of St Martin Manorbier** and instituted him in the same etc, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Dyer John** last vicar there, on the presentation of Master **Pole Owen** rector of the same **Church** And **Sir Philip** had Letters thereof etc *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Jevan John 1490 Jul 23 **Manorbier** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p 286,

ap John Maurice 1565 Aug 30 **Manorbier** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p286,

ap Oweyn Owen Mane 31 May 1358 **Manorbyr**

Abraham John 1381 **Manorbie** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 p284,

Abraham John 1375 April 21 *Patent Roll49 pt 1 m6 (Cal p 124) Westminster*

Abraham John 1376 August 24 clerk *Close Roll49 m 23d (Cal p 248) Blatherwick*

Ace John 1391 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p291,

Adams John 1791/2 (owner) **Manorbier Lidstep** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Adams Richard 1670 **St Florence** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Adams Thomas 1603 Brother in Law of **John Marychurch** of **Manorbier** 1608 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Addo William Alias **William Atho** 1760 **Manorbier** Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods, a plank from a shipwreck The Two Partners wrecked in Hillstop Bay No indictment **Manorbier** ? Date 1760 *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Afftenthwayt Thomas 1400, January 19 Grant to **Wyndesore John** and his heirs of the manors of **Maynerbier** and **Pennaly**, co **Pembroke**, with all rents and services of tenants late of **de Barry David**, 'chivaler', in **Begeley** in Wales and all lands, Knights' fees and advowsons which 1690

he and **Holburst, Thomas ;Duket, John** and **Afftenthwayt Thomas** had of the grant of the said **David** in the county of **Pembroke**, and the manor of **Esthanney** called **Filberdescourt**, in the **King's** hands by reason of the forfeiture of, late **earl of Huntingdon**, with all fees, advowsons, franchises and liberties *Patent Roll 1Henry IV, pt 4, m30 (Cal, p 233)*

Alexander Morgans May 6th 1814 **Church Warden St Florence Church**

Aleyn John 1383 Jun 15 **Manorbier Rector** *WWHR* Vol2 p 284,

Andrew John 1737 Aug2 **Carew Vicar** , 1737 Aug2 **Redbert Vicar** *WWHR* Vol3 p 255, *WWHR* Vol1 p264

Angel Robert 1677 **St Florence** "Clerk licensed to keep a school **Robert Angel** was the son of **Luke Angel**, who, described as **Lewis Angell**, was bishops vicar of **St, Davids** Cathedral in 1611, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Angell Robert 1676 Sep 25 **St Florence** Vicar , 1685 Oct 24 **Penally** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 241, *WWHR* Vol3 p 293

Armstrong John 1691 Feb 12 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292,

Athoe Thomas 1721 **Thomas Athoe** was mayor of **Tenby** and was later hanged for murdering his nephew"Journeying home to **Manorbier** one night from a troublesome day at the Market in **Tenby** he murdered his nephew" There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in **Pembroke** and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in **Westminster** and a *New Act of Parliament* ordaining "that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be triable in any county in England" to finally bring him to justice

Barret John 1409 Feb 1 **St Florence** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 293,

Barrey John 1409, 1 February At **St David's** the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Sir John Barrey**, chaplain, to the vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Florence** of the diocese of **St David's** , vacant and pertaining to the presentation of Master **Kermerdyn John**, rector of the same, true patron etc and instituted him etc *WWHR* Vol3 p 293

Barri of **Manorbier**

Barri Odo de was the first of the family to come to **Pembrokeshire** He was given the estate of **Manorbier** which included the manors of **Jameston** and **Manorbier Newton**, as well as the manors of **Begelly** and **Penally** He had a son **William** who died before 1166

Barri William de pre 1166 He was married twice By his first wife he had a son **Barri Walter** de who was killed in Wales By his second wife **Angharad**, daughter of **Gerald de Windsor** by the **Princess Nesta**, daughter of the **Lord Rhys** he had three sons, **Walter** by first marriage **Robert**, **Philip** and **Gerald** He is reputed to have rebuilt **Manorbier Castle** in stone

Barri Robert de 1185 son of **William de Barri** and **Angharad** accompanied **Fitz-Stephen Robert**, his uncle, to Ireland, took part in the siege of Wexford and was killed at the battle of Lismore

Barri Philip de 1177 son of **William de Barri** and **Angharad**. **Philip de Barri**, the son and successor of **William**, for his services in an expedition was granted by his uncle, **Fitz Stephen Robert** (a son of **Nesta** by **Stephen**, Constable of **Cardigan**), lands in County **Cork** and elsewhere, he returned to Ireland in 1185 to assist his uncle **Robert Fitz-Stephen**, and his first cousin **Fitz-William -Fitz-Gerald Raymond** (also known as **Raymond Le Gros**), in their efforts to recover Killede, Olethan and Muscarydonegan that had been expropriated by another (half) first cousin,

Fitz-Stephen Ralph (died 1182), the grandson of **Nesta** by **Stephen**, Constable of **Cardigan Robert Fitz-Stephen** eventually ceded these territories to

Barry Philip de 24 February 1206 his half-nephew **King John** of England confirmed **William de Barry**, **Philip's** son, in the possession of these territories and, by Letters patent conferred on him the Lordships of Castletyons, Buttevant and Barry's Court in East **Cork Philip** was a witness to **Fitz Elidor Robert's** grant of Trefduaw (St Edien's) to **St David's** He married a daughter of **Fitz Tancred Richard**, seneschal of **Haverfordwest**, and left three sons **William** his heir, **Robert**, who also warred in Ireland, and **Philip**, who succeeded his famous uncle as Archdeacon of Brecon

Barri William de 1207 son and heir of **Philip de Barri** About 1219, he granted certain lands in **Gower** to the monks of Neath, and in 1207 obtained a confirmation from the **King** of the grant from **Robert Fitz Stephen** to his father, and in 1213 was one of the **King's** Commissioners appointed to assess the damage done to the Clergy of the diocese of **St David's**, during the interdict which had lasted from 1208 until that year

Barri Robert de the younger, son of **Philip de Barri**

Barri Philip de who followed his Uncle **Gerald** and became Archdeacon of Brecon

Barri Gerald de born 1147 (see **Giraldus Cambrensis**)

Barri David de 1247 a witness to Earl **Walter** Marshal's charter to **Gilbert de Valle** (1243-5) appear to have held **Manorbier** and 4 Knights fee's in **Pembroke** It is probable that he had a son also called **David**

Barri David de (son) Judiciary of Ireland had a son **John** held **Manorbier** He died between 1273 and 1299

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of **Penally** to Acornbury Priory," an **Austin** nunnery in **Herefordshire**, and that of **Manorbier** to the Priory of **Monkton** 1324 **John de Barri** was seised of five Knight's fees at **Manorbier** of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this **John** that there is the effigy in **Manorbier Church**, he was a witness to the **Angle** charter of 1298 Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **David**, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of **Manorbier** against **Richard Simond** who had married the daughter of **Nicholas de Carew**. The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that

Barri Ann de 1301 daughter of **John** was prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory in He also had 2 sons

Barri David de died before his father **John** and left a son also called

Barri David de

Barri Richard de also left a son also called

Barri David de

Barri William de 1299 was witness to grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Simond Richard** at **Pembroke**

Richard Simond , A grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Richard Simond** at **Pembroke** in 1299 **John de Barri** afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate **Sir Richard Simond** in 1329 granted the manor to **St David's** on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of **St Thomas** , the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife **Eleanor**, while they lived, and for their souls **Richard Simond** was a witness to the Countess **Joanna's** charter to **Monkton** in 1299, and to **Earl Aymer's** charter to the same in 1302, and to that **Earl's confirmation to Slebech** in 1323 In the next year he held at Kingsdown (Kingston ?) of the Earl land and there was a fine between him and **Beneger William**, of **Pembroke**, for a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston (Alleston)" In 1325 he was appointed seneschal of **Pembroke**, removed by **de Mortimer Roger** and restored on his fall **Richard** and **Eleanor** were still holding the land at Alleston for life **Richard** remained in possession of **Manorbier** until his death in 1335 ,He was succeeded by his daughter **Simond Avice** married **ap Owen Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of **Manorbier**(**Jameston** and **Newton** were members of **Manorbier**) and **Penally** (of the value of £30) held of the Earldom, and of **Begelly** (of the value of £10) held of the barony of **Carew** The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri**

Barri David de 1358 grand nephew of **John de Barri** resided wholly in Ireland and in about 1377 granted **Manorbier** and all his **Pembrokeshire** lordships to **de Carew John** This grant was confirmed by **Henry IV**

Barri John 1342 had son **Phillip** transfer land and tenements, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Barri Phillip 1342 , son of **John Barri** ,transfer land and tenements ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Barri Richard 1331 Dec 8 outlaw ***Clarendon Patent Roll5 pt 3 m IId (Cal p 236)***

Bartlet Richard 1670 **Manorbier** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Barton Ralph 1489, 17 January The same day, in **Carmarthen** priory, one Master **Ralph Barton** admitted at another time to the parish **Church** of **St Florence** and instituted in the same by **Robert**, **Bishop** of Worcester, by authority of a commission to him in that behalf of **Bishop Hugh** before said to examine and discuss of and upon the cause of an exchange to be made

between Master **Hasley** late rector of the said **Church** of **St Florence** and the said Master **Barton** with the **Church** of **Marteley** of the diocese of Worcester, had a man to the archdeacon of **St David's** , to induct the same **Master Barton** into real and corporal possession of the said **Church** of **St Florence** with all its rights etc

Barton Ralph	1490 Jan 17	St Florence Rector	<i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 292,
Bevan Richard	1791/2	(tenant) Manorbier Jameston	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bevans John	1791/2	(tenant) Jameston Court	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bevans John	30 November 1789	Manorbier , Yeoman	Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by Mary Saville, Manorbier , spinster Manorbier , Prosecutor Lord Milford
			<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Bevans William	1791/2	(tenant) Manorbier Newton Holylake	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Beynon Margret	1670	Manorbier H Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Beynon Thomas	1670	Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bishop Thomas	1670	St Florence H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bishop Thomas	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bishop William	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bisshopp Thomas	1526 8 November	St Fflorence	—Hundred Court
Boston John	1791/2	(owner) Jameston New House	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Boston Margaret	1791/2	(owner) Manorbier Rock	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowen Charles		Trefloyne. Gwyther John	a Penally farmer, prosecuted Bowen Charles of Trefloyne in the Court of Exchequer, declaring that the latter intended to depopulate the manors of Beere (Manorbeir) and Penally by expelling and rooting out all the ancient tenants and their posterity and converting the whole into sheep and cattle pasture <i>Cal Ex Proc Equity James I, p307</i>
Bowen s,		of Trefloyne bought Manorbier Castle	who sold to Sir Erasmus Phillips of Picton Castle from whom present owner descends ---- Lady Dunsany lived here for a number of years
[But Acc to <i>Fenton</i> Queen Elizabeth granted Manorbier to Thomas , ap Owen of Trellwyn (Trefloyne), his descendant, Thomas , Bowen , married a daughter of Sir Erasmus Philipps of Picton , and dying without issue, it went through her to the House of Picton]			
Bowen David	1670	Manorbier H Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen George	1670	Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bromley William	1891 Nov 20	Manorbier Vicar	<i>WWHR</i> Vol2 p 286,
<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>			

Browning James	1670	St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Bunning Joseph	1791/2	(tenant) St Florence borough	CRO Land Tax Records
Brytten Thomas	1535	St Florence Rector	est rector St Florence Church 1534
Valor Ecc WWHR Vol3 p 292,			
Burnell Richard	1670	Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Burns C J B A	The Church and Parish of St Florence		
Cadwallader Elizabeth	7 Oct 1807	born Manorbier, Pembrokeshire	Died 24 May 1881
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Departure, Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 Mormon Records			
Cadwallader Thomas	1791/2	(owner) Jameston New House	CRO Land Tax Records
Cadwallader Thomas	1791/2	(owner) Manorbier Holylake	CRO Land Tax Records
Cardigan Johannes	1543	est vicarious Manorbier Church	Valor Eccl
Cavoll David	1558 Mar 28	Manorbier vicar	Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR
Vol2 p286,			
Cheere Joane	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Coale Margret	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Coate Thomas	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Colby Mrs	1791/2	(owner) Manorbier Newton	CRO Land Tax Records
Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton			
Colins Thomas	1543	Redbert Churchwarden	PRO 223/423 ,
Coock Lawrence	1791/2	(owner) Manorbier	CRO Land Tax Records
Cook Lawrence	1791/2	(owner) Manorbier Robins Cross	CRO Land Tax
Records			
Cosher Edward	1791/2	(tenant) Manorbier Newton Ridgeway	CRO Land Tax
Records			
Craddok John	1331	of Jameston	fugitive m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49
Pembroke,			
Crockford Francis Rolf	1858 Jun 4	Manorbier vicar	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Cutburne Edward	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Jane	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
David Laurence	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Davies Absolam	1791/2	owner Manorbier Newton	CRO Land Tax Records
Davies Lucy	1791/2	owner Manorbier Ridgeway	CRO Land Tax Records
Davies Mary	1791/2	owner Manorbier Jameston	CRO Land Tax Records

Davies William 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Holylake *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies William 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Rock *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davis Frances 24 Apr 1844 born **Manorbier Pembroke** Dyfed Died 8 Jan 1913
Riverton Salt Lake County Utah Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1861 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in
New York on 21 May 1861 Married to **Clark William Bell** on 11 Aug 1866 at Salt Lake City Salt
Lake Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Hugh 1670 **Manorbier** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis William George 24 Nov 1841 born **Manorbier Pembroke** died 28 Oct 1900 Lehi
Maricopa Arizona Left Liverpool on 28 Mar 1857 aboard the George Washington Arrived in Boston
on 20 Apr 1857 Married to **Harrison Esther** on 7 Jul 1866 at Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah
Married to **Nix Emily Althera** on 11 Dec 1871 at Salt Lake City Utah *Mormon Records for
Pembrokeshire*

Day Thomas 1670 **Manorbier** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Barri David 1243-5 a witness to Earl **Walter Marshal's** charter to de **Valle
Gilbert** appear to have held **Manorbier** and 4 Knights fee's in **Pembroke** 1247 It is probable that
he had a son also called **David**

de Barri David 1267 son Judiciary of Ireland had a son

de Barri John 1273 and 1299 held **Manorbier** He died between 1273 and 1299
Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri David 1358 grand nephew of **John de Barri** resided wholly in Ireland and
in about 1377 granted **Manorbier** and all his **Pembrokeshire** lordships to **John de Carew** This
grant was confirmed by **Henry IV** *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

de Barri Gerald 1200?? **Angle** Rector *WWHR* Vol 1 p236 **Geraldus
Cambresis** Gerald of Wales **Giraldus** legate *Gir Camb De Rebus R S Vol I p 24*
1175 **de Barri Gerald** born 1147 see **Giraldus Cambrensis** *Old Pembrokeshire Families H
Owen*

de Barri John 1301 granted the advowson of **Penally** to Acornbury Priory" an
Austin nunnery in **Herefordshire** and that of **Manorbier** to the Priory of **Monkton** also **William
de Barri** was witness to grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Richard Simond** at
Pembroke in 1299 **John de Barri's** wife's name was **Beatrice** and he had two sons **David** and
Richard of whom the former died before him leaving a son also called **David** 1324 **John de Barri**
was seised of five Knight's fees at **Manorbier** of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this **John**
that there is the effigy in **Manorbier Church** he was a witness to the **Angle** charter of 1298 Shortly
before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **de Barri David** who upon his
uncle's death claimed the lordship of **Manorbier** against **Richard Simond** who had married **de
Carew Beatrice** daughter of **de Carew Nicholas** The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by
the fact that **Ann de Barri**, his daughter, was prioress of that nunnery

de Barri Ann 1301 daughter of **John de Barri** prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory in 1324 Aug 20 **Maynerbir Manorbier I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**
Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri John August 20 1324 **Maynerbir Manorbier** held 5 Knights' fees held by and worth yearly 100 marks **Inquisition before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke**

de Barri Odo was the first of the family to come to **Pembrokeshire** He was given the estate of **Manorbier** which included the manors of **Jameston** and **Manorbier Newton** as well as the manors of **Begelly** and **Penally**. He had a son **William** who died in 1166 **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri Philip 1177 son of **William de Barri** and **Angharad** --**Philip de Barri** the son and successor of **William** for his services in an expedition in 1177 was granted by his uncle **Fitz Stephen Robert** a son of **Nesta** by **Stephen** Constable of **Cardigan** lands in County **Cork** and elsewhere; he returned to Ireland in 1185 to assist his uncle **Robert Fitz-Stephen** and his first cousin **Raymond Fitz-William -Fitz-Gerald** also known as **Raymond Le Gros** in their efforts to recover Killede Olethan and Muscarydonegan that had been expropriated by another half first cousin **Ralph Fitz-Stephen** (died 1182) the grandson of **Nesta** by **Stephen** Constable of **Cardigan**. **Robert Fitz-Stephen** eventually ceded these territories to **Philip de Barry** his half-nephew On 24 February 1206 **King John** of England confirmed **William de Barry**, **Philip's** son, in the possession of these territories and by Letters patent conferred on him the Lordships of Castlelyons, Buttevant and Barry's Court in East **Cork**. **Philip** was a witness to **Robert Fitz Elidor's** grant of Trefduaw St Edien's to **St David's** He married a daughter of **Richard Fitz Tancred** seneschal of **Haverfordwest** and left three sons **de Barri William** his heir, **de Barri Robert** who also warred in Ireland and **de Barri Philip** who succeeded his famous uncle as Archdeacon of Brecon **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri Robert 1185 son of **William de Barri** and **Angharad** accompanied **Robert Fitz-Stephen** his uncle to Ireland took part in the siege of WexFord and was killed at the battle of Lismore in 1185 **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri Robert the younger son of **Philip de Barri** **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri Walter 1166 was killed in Wales eldest son of **William de Barri** who died before 1166 **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri William pre 1166 died before 1166 He was married twice By his first wife he had a son **Walter** who was killed in Wales By his second wife **de Windsor Angharad** daughter of **Gerald de Windsor** by the **Princess Nesta** daughter of the **Lord Rhys** he had three sons **Robert**; **Philip** and **Gerald** He is reputed to have rebuilt **Manorbier Castle** in stone **Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

de Barri William 1207 son and heir of **Philip de Barri** About 1219 he granted certain lands in **Gower** to the monks of Neath and in 1207 obtained a confirmation from the **King** of the grant from **Robert Fitz Stephen** to his father and in 1213 was one of the **King's**

Commissioners appointed to assess the damage done to the Clergy of the diocese of **St David's** during the interdict which had lasted from 1208 until that year *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

de Barry David pre 1301 **Manorbier** had a son **John** *WWHR Vol 3 p 240*

de Barry David 1331 Dec 3 *Clarendon Close Roll 5 pt 2 m 9d Cal pp405 6*
1331 July 20 Lincoln Patent Roll 5 pt 2 m 30d Cal p 199 Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No
1186 Suthwell 24 July 5 428 1331 July 24 Suthwell Close Roll 5 pt 2 m 9d Cal pp405 6 1331
Dec 3 Clarendon pre 1301 robbed Patent Roll 5 pt 2 m 30d Cal p 199 1331 July 20 Lincoln
Of **Manorbier** had son and heir **John de Barry** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Barry David 1400 January 19 Grant to **Wyndesore John** and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennaly co **Pembroke** with all rents and services of tenants late of **David de Barry** 'chivaler' in **Begeley** in Wales and all lands Knights' fees and advowsons which he and **Holbur St Thomas** , **Duket John** and **Afftentwayt Thomas** had of the grant of the said **David** in the county of **Pembroke** and the manor of Esthanney called Filberdescourt in the **King's** hands by reason of the forfeiture of late earl of Huntingdon with all fees advowsons franchises and liberties *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 4 m30 Cal p 233*

de Barry John 1301 Mar 1 **Manorbier** *WWHR Vol3 p 240* son and heir of **David de Barry** 1301 Mar 1 **Manorbier** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Barry Richard fugitive 1331 *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

de Barrye David 1366 *Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3*

de Bary John 1301 January 6 Juror *Inq A O D file 34 No 12 Northampton*

de Bary John 1298 **Sir Manorbier** Witness *Sloane charter XXXII 14 British Museum*

de Bary Willelmo 1332/1333 **Haverfordwest** *Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879*

de Bentele John 1382 Dec 24 **Manorbier** rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Hornington Nigel 1399 Jan7 **Manorbier** rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 285*

de Shetland John 1402 Feb 18 **Manerbeer** *Patent Roll 3 Henry IV pt 1 m11 Cal p 44*

de Wyndesore William 1400 June 6 Commission to **William de Beauchamp** 'chivaler' **Ralph Vernon** 'chivaler' **Thomas Bede**; **William Gwyn** and **David Perot** esquire sheriff of **Pembroke** to enquire into the petition of **Matilda** late the wife of **David Barr** 'chivaler' that dower may be assigned to her from the **Castle** and lordship of **Maynerber** and the manor of **Pennalee** in Wales in the said county of which her **Husband** was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower as he alienated the same to **William de Wyndesore** and **Alice de Perers** and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to **John** late **duke of Exeter** so that the said **duke** and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent*

Roll 1 Henry IV pt 7 m10d Cal p315

Devonald George	1829 Feb 12	Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 255
Duncan Henry	1802	Capt R N Vault in St Florence Churchyard
Dunn Thomas	1791/2	owner St Florence Dunns Land CRO Land Tax Records
Eavans Widdow	1791/2	tenant St Florence New Inn CRO Land Tax Records
Edwards Jane	1791/2	owner St Florence Park gett CRO Land Tax Records
<p>Eliot David 1347 West Eavaghan, where David Eliot, a Burgess of St Florence held of the earl one-tenth part of a fee formerly held by Heriz William This David was, in 1347, the bailiff of de Saint Paul, Maria the widow of de Valence Aymer" The pedigree of the Eliots of Earwere Amroth Castle and Narberth is given in Lewys Dwnn" and in the Golden Grove Book. The above mentioned David was the founder of the family of Eliot of Earwere, which remained there until late in the 18th century</p>		
Elliot David	1670	Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Evans William	1791/2	owner Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records
Fender the late Arthur	1791/2	owner St Florence CRO Land Tax Records
Fender John	1670	St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Fender Margret	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Fender William	1670	St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Fenwick G E	1791/2	tenant Jameston Sunny Hill CRO Land Tax Records
Ferrar Elizabeth	<p>Wife of Bishop Robert Ferrar Letters from William Williams (St Florence) to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858</p>	
Ferrar Griffin	<p>Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858</p>	
Ferrar Robert	1548 Sep 9	St David's Bishop Ancestor of William Williams of Ivy Tower St Florence – burned at the stake 1555 Mar 30 Queen Mary's reign. Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858
Ferrar Salvage	<p>Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife – surviving Child and heiress-- married Rev Lewis Williams Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858</p>	
Ferrar Samual	<p>Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858</p>	
Ferrier Deverux	1670	St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Ferrier Deverux	1670	St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Fitz Martin William	1202 July August	Gir Camb De Jure R S Vol III p 227

Frampton	Thomas	1770 Apr 7	St Florence	Rector	<i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 292
Fromton	Thomas	1791/2	owner St Florence	Parsonage	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Gibbon	Hugh Harries	1878 Mar 15	Redberth	Vicar	<i>WWHR</i> Vol3 P 255
Gibbon	William	1670	St Florence	H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Giraldus Cambrensis Gerald de Barri

generally called **Cambrensis**, was descended from an illustrious lineage, being the fourth son of **de Barri William**, by **Angharad** daughter of **Nest** daughter of **Rhys ab Tewdwr**, prince of South Wales. He was born in the year 1146, at the **Castle of Maenor Pyr**, in **Pembrokeshire**, and at an early age he showed such indications of literary talent and religious feeling, that his father determined to educate him for the **Church**, and his uncle, **David FitzGerald**, then **Bishop of St David's** undertook the charge. He continued under his care until his twentieth year, when he went to Paris, and remained there for three years, giving lectures on rhetoric and the belles lettres, and being pointed out by the doctors of the university as a pattern to the young men of his age. On returning to England about 1172, he entered holy orders, and soon obtained preferment, being appointed a **Canon of Hereford**, and rector of Chesterton, in **Oxfordshire** but his love for his native country induced him to settle in Wales, where he distinguished himself by his zeal for the **Church**, and detected several abuses which prevailed in the diocese of **St David's**. Having stated his complaints to the *archbishop of Canterbury*, he was by him appointed his legate in Wales for the purpose of rectifying abuses. The archdeacon of Brecon having been deprived for his immorality, **Giraldus** was appointed to that archdeaconry, and on the death of his uncle, the **Canons of St David's** elected **Giraldus** to succeed him, which the **King** objected to with this high encomium, "that it was neither expedient nor necessary to elect too upright or active a man to the vacant see of **St David's**, as such a choice might prove detrimental to the cathedral **Church** of Canterbury, or even to the crown of England." **Giraldus** then returned to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his eloquent declamation in the schools, and was offered the professorship of **Canon Law** in that university. After a residence of some duration he returned to Wales, and found the diocese of **St David's** in great confusion, and the **Bishop, Peter de Leia**, compelled to leave his episcopal residence, owing to disputes which had arisen between him and the Welsh, upon this he was appointed administrator of the diocese. In 1185, he was selected by **King Henry** to be the preceptor of his son **John**, whom he accompanied to Ireland as secretary, and he was offered the bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, which he refused, as he did the archbishopric of Cashel, at a subsequent period. During his residence in Ireland, he was diligent in collecting materials for his two works, the *Topography and Conquest of Ireland*, which he completed after his return to Wales. In 1187, he accompanied Baldwin, in the celebrated tour through Wales, for the preaching of the Crusade, the most interesting result of which is to be found in his *Itinerary*, describing the country he traversed, and containing much interesting information respecting the manners of the Welsh, in that age. In 1189, **Giraldus** attended **Henry** to France, and on his return to England after the death of that **Monarch**, he was deputed to regulate matters in Wales, where some disturbances had occurred, and **King Richard** appointed him coadjutor to **William de Longchamp**, in the regency of the Kingdom, on his departure to the holy land **Giraldus** was next offered the bishoprics of Bangor and Llandaff, both of which he declined.

He next resided at Lincoln for six years, where he devoted himself to the study of theology, and here wrote several of his works. In 1198, on the death of **Peter de Leia**, he was again elected by the chapter of **St David's** but the jealousy of the archbishop of Canterbury prevented his obtaining the favourite aim of his whole life. Not willing to yield without a struggle, he went to Rome, and for five years he withstood the encroachment of the archbishop, failing however of success, he passed the remainder of his life in revising his numerous works, and when the bishopric was offered to him on dishonourable terms in 1215, he refused it, and he ended his distinguished career in 1220, at the age of 74, and was buried in the cathedral. In whatever point of view we examine the character of this extraordinary man, whether as a scholar, a patriot, or a divine, he may justly be considered as one of the brightest luminaries of the twelfth century. A catalogue of his works has been preserved, as drawn up by himself, but it is not complete, it contains nineteen different works

- 1, Chronographia et Cosmographia Metrica
- 2, Topo-graphia Hibernica
- 3, Expugnatio Hiberniae
- 4 De Legendis Sanctorum
- 5, Vita Sti **Davidis**
- 6, Vita Sti Caradoci
- 7, Vita Sti Ethelberti
- 8, Vita Sti Remigii
- 9, Vita Sti Hugonis
- 10, Liber de Omotionibus et Persecutionibus Gaufredi, Ebor Abpi
- 11 Symbo- lum Electorum
- 12, Liber Invectionum
- 10, Speculum Duorum Commonitorium et Consolatorium
- 14, Gemma Ecclesiastica
- 15, Itinerarium Cambriae
- 16, Cambriae Topographia
- 17, De Fidei Fructu, &c
- 18, De Principis Instructione
- 19, De Gestis Giraldi laboriosis

In addition to these, it appears that he wrote also the

Life of **Henry II**

Acts of **King John**,

an English Chronicle,

the Praises of Wales,

and a metrical Epitome of his **Cambrian** Topography, besides several others of inferior interest His works relating to Ireland were published by **Camden**, at Frankfort, in 1602, and those having reference to Wales by Dr **Powell**, in 1585, and by **WHarton**, in his "Anglia Sacra," where may likewise be found his book "De Gestis Giraldi" The most valuable edition is that by **Sir Richard Hoare**, London, 1806, who also published a translation with notes in two splendid volumes in the same year This contains also a full memoir of his life, and an ample account of his works and the places where the different manuscripts are deposited **Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852**

Geraldus Summery

Cambrensis Geraldus birthplace was **Manorbier** c1146 Son of **de Barri William** and the lovely **Angharad** She was the daughter of **Nest** who was the wife of **de Windsor Gerald Nest** was daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr** was the of prince of South Wales

Manorbier was "alarmed" during his boyhood, probably when **Tenby** was taken by the Welsh, in 1153 He is reputed to have taken refuge in the **Church** He was the youngest of four brothers, two of whom took part in the Anglo Norman conquest of Ireland

Began his studies under guidance of his Uncle **FitzGerald David Bishop** of **St Davids** then at **St Peter's** Abbey, Gloucester and then Paris

1172 Returned to Dyfed and successfully executed a minor mission for **Archbishop Richard**

1175 Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at **Mathry, Llanwnda** and **Tenby**

1176 Hoped to succeed his Uncle as **Bishop** of **St David's** but was disappointed. For next few years moved from place to place

1183 Administrator of the See of **St Davids** visited Ireland Cleric at Court

1183 Another visit to Ireland Published "**The Topography of Ireland**"

1185 Spent 2 years in Ireland

1188 Tour of Wales with **Archbishop Baldwin**

1191 Published his "**Itinerary** through **Wales**"

1194 Published his "**Description of Wales**"

1196 Left **King's** service to study Theology at Lincoln

1198 Began his great fight for the independence of **St David's** IN VAIN

Resigned the Office of Archdeacon devoted his remaining years to study

1223 Died

Gerald of Wales, The Journey through **Wales** 1188 AD

Extracts

The Description of Wales

His first stay in France seems to have lasted till 1174, he then returned to Britain and was immediately given livings in England and Wales According to **W L Williams** he held the livings of **Llanwnda**, **Tenby** and **Angle** and afterwards the prebend of **Mathry**, the living of Chesterton in Oxfordshire, was also prebendary of **Hereford**, **Canon of St David's** and in 1175, when only 28 years old became **Archdeacon of Brecon**.

"We crossed the River Tywi in a boat and travelled to **Carmarthen**, leaving **Llanstephan** and **Laugharne** on the rocks by the seashore on our left These were the two castles which **Rhys ap Gruffydd** took by assault after the death of **Henry II**, the garrisons being forced to capitulate **Rhys** then ravaged the provinces of **Pembroke** and **Rhos** with fire and sword, completely devastating the whole neighbourhood and besieged **Carmarthen**, but failed to take it" Immediately after the death of **Henry II** in July 1189, **Rhys ap Gruffydd** attacked and captured the two castles of **Laugharne** and **Llanstephan**, ravaged **Pembroke** and **Rhos** and besieged **Carmarthen**, **Gerald** had been sent home from Normandy by **Richard I** to promote peace in Wales According to him he had some success.

Roman Carmarthen

Carmarthen is the site of a Hill fort of the Demetae known by the latinised Celtic name of Maridunum

Under the Romans it was an important centre where many roads met [In **Gerald's** day part of the

Roman walls was still standing]

p140

"When we were travelling from **Carmarthen** to the Cistercian Monastery called **Whitland** **Whitland Abbey** had been moved from **Little Trefgarn** near **Haverfordwest** C1151 the Archbishop was told by messengers of how a young Welsh, man, who was coming to meet him in all devotion , had been murdered on the way by his enemies He turned aside from the road, ordered the bloody corpse to be wrapped in his almoners cloak and with pious supplication commended the soul of the murdered youth to heaven The next day twelve archers from the nearby **Castle of St Clears**, who had killed the young man, were signed with the Cross in **Whitland** as a punishment for their crime"

p141

"The folk who live in the neighbourhood came from Flanders, for they had been sent there by **Henry I** to colonize the district" [The **Flemings** seem to have come at various times, in 1105, 1107 and 1111] "They are a brave and robust people but very hostile to the Welsh, and in a perpetual state of conflict with them They are highly skilled in the wool trade, ready to work hard and face danger by land or sea in the pursuit of gain, and, as time and opportunity offer, prompt to turn their hand to the sword or the ploughshare"

p145

"A strange habit of these **Flemings** is that they boil the right shoulder blades of rams, but not roast

them, strip off all the meat and, by examining them, foretell the future and reveal the secret of events Long past"

p147

"The province of **Pembroke** comes next after **Rhos**, lying towards the south and by the sea, indeed, a branch of the sea divides the two Its main town, also called **Pembroke**, is the capital of **Dyved** It is built high up on an oblong plateau of rock, and it extends along the north and the south of an inlet of the sea which runs down from **Milford Haven**. Hence it's name **Pembroke**, which means the head of the estuary"

"de Montgomery Arnulf was the first to build a fortification here, from wooden stakes and turf, in the days of **Henry I, King of the English**" **Arnulf de Montgomery**, younger son of **Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury**, built his first fortress at **Pembroke** c1091, in the reign of **William Rufus** It was not very strong and it offered little resistance When he went back to England, **Arnulf** left the fortress and a small garrison in the charge of **de Windsor Gerald**, a stalwart cunning man, who was his constable and lieutenant. Grandfather of **Gerald of Wales**

"without more ado the inhabitants of South Wales began to lay siege to the place" This was the uprising of 1096 The Welsh, leaders of the attack on **Pembroke** were ab **Edwin Uchtryd** and **ap GronwHywel** They had just lost their prince, **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, a warlike leader, who had been betrayed by his own troops in Brecknockshire, and they were left with his son **Gruffydd**, who was still a boy; **ap Tewdwr Rhys** was killed near Brecon in April 1093

Under cover of darkness 15 Knights deserted the fortress in desperation, clambered into a boat and tried to escape over the water The very next morning **Gerald** transferred their estates to 15 of their own men-at-arms, dubbing them there and then as Knights The siege lasted a Long time, and those inside were greatly reduced and near the end of their tether When they had hardly any provisions left, **Gerald**, who, as I have said was a cunning man created the impression that they were still well supplied and expecting reinforcements at any moment For he took four hogs, which were all that they had, cut them into sections and hurled them over the palisade at the besiegers The following day he thought of an even more ingenious stratagem He signed a letter with his own seal and had it placed just outside the lodging of Wilfred, **Bishop of St David's** who chanced to be in the neighbourhood This was at **Llamphey**, two miles away **Wilfred** seems to have been **Bishop of St David's** from c1083 onwards There it would be picked up almost immediately, and the finder would imagine that it had been dropped accidentally by one of **Gerald's** messengers The purport of the letter was that the constable would have no need of reinforcements from Arnulf for a good four months When this dispatch was read, to the Welsh, , they immediately abandoned the siege and went off home"

The next thing **Gerald** did was to marry **Nest** the sister of **Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales**, with the object of giving himself and his troops a firmer foothold in the country he married her c1100, [she was the maternal grandmother of **Gerald of Wales**]. In the process of time she bore **Gerald de Windsor** a large number of children, both boys and girls. With the help of this family the sea coast of South Wales was held secure by the English and Ireland too, was stormed, as is narrated in my "*Vaticinal History*" *The Conquest of Ireland*"

p150

"Only about 3 miles from **Pembroke Castle** is the fortified mansion known as **Manorbier**, that is the house of one Pyrrus The same man also owned **Caldy** Island, called by the Welsh, **Ynys Byr**, which means the Island of Pyrrus There the house stands, visible from afar because of its turrets and crenellations, on the top of a **Hill** which is quite near the sea and which on the western side reaches as far as the harbour To the north and north-west, just beneath the walls there is an excellent fish pond, well constructed and remarkable for its deep waters On the same side there is a most attractive orchard, shut in between the fish pond and a grove oftrees, with a great crag of rock and Hazel nut trees which grow to a great height At the east end of the fortified promontary, between the **Castle**, if I may call it such, and the **Church**, a stream of water which never fails winds its way along a valley, which is strewn with sand by the strong sea winds It runs from a large lake, and there is a water mill on its bank To the west it is washed by a winding inlet of the Severn Sea which forms a bay quite near the **Castle** and yet looks out toward the Irish Sea If only the rocky headland to the south bent round northwards a little farther, it would make a harbour most convenient for shipping Boats on their way to Ireland from almost any part of Britain scud by before the east wind, and from this vantage point you can see them brave the ever changing violence of the winds and the blind fury of the waters This is a region rich in wheat, with fish from the sea and plenty of wine for sale What is more important than all the rest is that, from its nearness to Ireland, heaven's breath smells so wooingly there

Of all the different parts of Wales, Dyved, with its seven cantrefs, is at once the most beautiful and the most productive

Of all Dyved, the province of **Pembroke** is the most attractive, and in all **Pembroke** the spot which I have just described is most assuredly withoutits equal It follows that in all the broad lands of Wales **Manorbier** is the most pleasant place by far You will not be surprised to hear me lavish such praise upon it, when I tell you that this is where my own family came from, This is where I myself was born I can only ask you to forgive me "

p156

Henry II arrived in **Pembroke** on 21st September 1171 on his way to Ireland. He was delayed by contrary winds for nearly a month

p167

The **King Henry II** had left the following garrisons behind him in Ireland, in Dublin,

de Lacy Hugh assassinated in 1186 to whom he had given Meath in fee, with twenty Knights to support him, **FitzStephen Robert** — **Robert FitzStephen** was the son of the **Princess Nest** by **Stephen**, constable of **Cardigan**, and thus an uncle of **Gerald** and **FitzGerald Maurice** — **Maurice FitzGerald** was the son of the **Princess Nest** by her Husband, **Gerald** of Windsor and thus both a half brother of **Robert FitzStephen** and an uncle of **Gerald** together with twenty more Knights

p189

"Two great noblemen were sent to the island **Anglesey** by the **King Henry II** They were my own

uncles,

Henry, son of **Henry I** and Uncle of **Henry II**, the child of **Nest**, the noble born daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, **Prince of Dyved** in South Wales, and **Henry** behaved far too rashly and, with no support from his troops, fell in the first line of battle, pierced by a number of spears, to the great grief of his soldiers and

FitzStephen Robert, **Henry's** brother, but by a different father **Robert** was a man who, in our own time, led where others followed, for it was he who soon afterwards invaded Ireland I have recorded his deeds in my "**Vaticinal History**" **Robert** was badly wounded and escaped with great difficulty to his ships, abandoning all hope of defence "

p253

" Long before the fall of Britain, the Welsh, were instructed and confirmed in the Christian Faith by **Faganus** and **Duvainus** who at the request of **King Lucius**, were sent to the island by **Pope Eleutherius**

Later on, **Germanus of Auxerre** and **Lupus of Troyes** were sent over because of the corruption which had gradually resulted from the invasion of the pagan Saxons and more especially to put an end to the Pelagian heresy, but they found nothing heretical or contrary to the articles of true Faith" **Gerald's** references are **Bede** "Historia Ecclesiastica" 14, I17 and **Geffrey of Monmouth**, "The History of the Kings of England" IV19, VI13

"Welsh, religious practices which Germanius and Lupus taught them"

p253

Welsh, Bishops meeting with Augustine at Aust p164

How the Welsh, people live p251

c1174 **Gerald** as personal legate of Archbishop **Richard of Canterbury** to insist on the payment of tithes of cheese and wool in the diocese of **St David's** * excommunicated **William** Carquit, Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** and Constable of **Pembroke Castle**, for removing eight yoke of Oxen from **Pembroke Priory**

The **Flemings** established by **Henry I** in **Rhos** had been granted immunity from the tithes of cheese and wool, but **Gerald** made sure that their fellow nationals outside **Rhos** should pay

.....

Griffith Morrice 1670 **St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Owen 1670 **St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Griffith, Susannah 2 February 1801 **Carew** Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of food belonging to **Whitta Solomon** and wearing apparel belonging to **Whitta Ann** Prisoner aged 26 **Redberth**, Prosecutor **Whitta William, Redberth**, Yeoman Guilty Punishment Imprisoned and fined 1/- **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Griffith Thomas 1670 **Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Dorothy 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier Newton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gryffyt John 1398 1 May Licence of non-residence On 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the **Bishop** granted licence of non-residence for one year to **Sirs Hornygton Nigel**, rector of the parish **Church** of Maynerbyr, **Gryffyt, John** rector of the parish **Church** of Appulby, **Rychard William**, rector of the parish **Church** of Llandeveau, and **Hykdon John**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble **Lord, Lord Scrope William**, earl of Wyltischire, for the same time. And they had Letters in the usual form etc

Gwther Peter 1791/2 owner **Jameston East Moor** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyn William 1386 **St Florence, Tenby** *Kings exchequer Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386*

Gwyn William 1400, June 6 Commission to **William de Beauchamp**, 'chivaler', **Ralph Vernon**, 'chivaler', **Thomas 'Bede, William Gwyn** and **David Perot**, esquire, sheriff of **Pembroke**, to enquire into the petition of **Matilda**, late the wife of **David Barr**, 'chivaler', that dower may be assigned to her from the **Castle** and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county, of which her Husband, was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower, as he alienated the same to **William de Wyndesore** and **Alice de Perers** and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to **John**, late **duke of Exeter**, so that the said duke and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV, pt 7, m10d Cal p315*

Gwyther Jennett 1670 **Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Gwyther John - **John Gwyther** a **Penally** farmer, prosecuted **Bowen Charles** of **Trefloyne** in the Court of Exchequer, declaring that the latter intended to depopulate the manors of **Beere Manorbeir** and **Penally** by expelling and rooting out all the ancient tenants and their posterity and converting the whole into sheep and cattle pasture *Cal Ex Proc Equity James I, p307*

Gwyther John 1791/2 owner **Manorbier Park** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther John 1620s of **Manorbier** harboured a Catholic Priest

Gwyther Peter 1791/2 tenant **Jameston East Moor** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Thomas 1670 **Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Hancock T 1791/2 Revd Vicar of **St Florence** £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794 owner **Nash** west Ashwell, tenant **Cosheston Mayeston** *CRO Land Tax Records, Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209*

Handcock Thomas 1785 Jun 18 **Redberth** Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 255*

Harries George	1791/2	owner	St Florence	late Ferrier	Land	CRO Land Tax Records
Harries George	1791/2	tenant	St Florence	wall Park		CRO Land Tax Records
Heaver Herbert Vol2 p 286	1908 Mar 21	Manorbier	vicar			Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR
Hed Peter	1557 Feb 9		St Florence	Rector		WWHR Vol3 p 292
Herd ?	May 6th 1814		Mr St Florence	Church		
Hick Philemon	1761 Aug 24	Manorbier	Vicar	1761 Jul 21	St Florence	Vicar d 1794 Memorial in St Florence Churchyard – owner Nash Colliers Croft CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2 WWHR Vol2 p 286
Hicks ?	1791/2	Rev Mr	owner	St Florence	Vicarage	CRO Land Tax Records
Hill Humphrey	1670	Manorbier	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hilling Mathew	1670	St Florence	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hitching Hendry	1791/2	tenant	Manorbier	Thorn		CRO Land Tax Records
Hitching John	1670	Manorbier	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hitching William	1670	junior	Manorbier	H	Castlemartin	Hundred Hearth Tax
Hitching William	1670	senior	Manorbier	H 2	Castlemartin	Hundred Hearth Tax
Hitchins John	1670	Manorbier	H	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax

Hornyngton Nigel 1398 Licence of non-residence On 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the **Bishop** granted licence of non-residence for one year to **Sirs Nigel Hornyngton**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Maynerbyr**, **John Gryffyt**, rector of the parish **Church** of Appulby, **William Rychard**, rector of the parish **Church** of Llandeueroure, and **John Hykdon**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Freystrop**, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble **Lord**, **Lord William Scrope**, earl of Wyltshire, for the same time And they had Letters in the usual form etc---- **Hornyngton,Nigel** 1399 March 24. The **Bishop** granted to **Sir Nigel Hornyngton**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Manerbyr**, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year, attending on the service of the noble **Lord William Scrope**, earl of Wiltshire, for the same time And he had Letters in the usual form

1400 Feb 26 London **Hornyngton Nigel** licence of absence to the study of Letters in the university of Cambridge

rector of the parish **Church** of **Maynerbir** London 8 February 1401

Howell Griffith	1670	Manorbier	P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell James Antony	1910 Nov 28	Redberth	Vicar			WWHR Vol3 p 255
Howell Lewis	8-1-1655	of St Florence	Parish	married	Elizabeth Prout	Married

by **Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register**

Howell Lewis	1670	St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Patricke	1670	St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hughes Henry	1844 Aug 21	Manorbier vicar	1851 Feb 18 Hodgeston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 205
Hutching John	1670	St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
James Bittle ?	1851	was Chapel Steward Primitive	Methodists Manorbier
James Cook ?	1851	was Manager Penuel	Baptist Manorbier
James Esther	Good Friday 1919	Wafer Box	St Florence Rectory
James John	1912 Jan 31	St Florence	Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292
James John	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
James Richard	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jenkins David	5 April 1823	Manorbier Labourer	Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and personal goods - a book, Prisoner aged 17, Manorbier Prosecutor Gwyther, James Manorbier Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Jermain Mary	1791/2	tenant Manorbier	CRO Land Tax Records
Jermain William	1791/2	owner Manorbier J ameston, tenant Manorbier Skrinkell	CRO Land Tax Records
Jermin Martin	1791/2	tenant Manorbier	CRO Land Tax Records
Jermin Reynold	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Jones David	1791/2	owner Manorbier Newton	CRO Land Tax Records
Jones Edward Kinloch	1903 Jan 20	Manorbier Vicar	WWHR Vol2 P 286
Jones George	1791/2	Rev owner Manorbier Glebe	CRO Land Tax Records
Kempson F R	1913	restored	Redberth Church
Kething Joane	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lamb Henry James	1864 Apr 7	Manorbier Vicar	WWHR Vol2 p 286
Lawlis ?	1791/2	Widdow owner St Florence Lawlis Land	CRO Land Tax Records,
Leach Elizabeth	1791/2	owner Manorbier Newton	CRO Land Tax Records
Leach George	1791/2	owner Jameston East Moor	CRO Land Tax Records,
Leach Richard	1794 Jul 11	Manorbier vicar	Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 P286

Leach Roger	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lermit Gerald Thomson	1885 Apr 8	St Florence Rector	WWHR Vol3 p 292
Lewis Ann	1791/2	owner Manorbier	CRO Land Tax Records
Lewis Anne	1670	Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis David	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Edward	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Edward	1670	St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Henry	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis John	1670	Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis John	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis John	1791/2	tenant Manorbier	CRO Land Tax Records,
Lewis Rice	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Thomas	1791/2	owner Jameston Beavers Hill	CRO Land Tax Records
Lewis William	1670	Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Llewelina Alexander	1760	Manorbier	Offence Theft of marine goods, a main hatch, a hammer, a foresail, boards, etc from the shipwreck of The Two Partners, wrecked in Hillstop Bay No indictment Manorbier ? Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Llewelina John	1543	ChurchWarden Redbert	PRO 223/423
Llewhelina Jane	1670	Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Llewhelina Jane	1670	Manorbier H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Llewhelina George	1791/2	owner Manorbier Penaly	CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling James	1791/2	tenant Manorbier Lidstep	CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling Nathaniel	1791/2	owner Manorbier Hill	CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd Francis	1791/2	owner Manorbier Middle Hill	CRO Land Tax Records
Lock ?	1791/2	Widdow owner St Florence Cross House	CRO Land Tax Records
Long John	1791/2	tenant St Florence Parkyett	CRO Land Tax Records
Long Thomas	1670	St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lort of East Moor			

East Moor was the home of the **Lorts** in the 17th century near it is another farmstead called **West Moor**

Lort Samual 1648 July 12 **East Moor** Brother of **Roger** -Signed letter ordering the destruction of **Haverfordwest Castle** *Arch Camb* 1876 Page 56

Lort Sampson second son of **Henry Lort** of **Stackpole** Court, established himself at **East Moor** Like his father he served on both sides during the Civil War His first wife **Philipps Olive** was a daughter of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton** She died in 1637, and four years later **Sampson** married **Lettice**, daughter of **Thomas , ap Rhys** of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** He was High Sheriff in 1650, and died in 1667 His only son,

Lort Thomas succeeded to **East Moor** he married **White Elizabeth** of **Henllan**, but died without issue A few references have been found to **East Moor** In 1670 **Thomas , Lort** was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence

[The Land Tax of 1786 **East Moor**, **Sir Hugh Owen**, owner, **Peter Gwyther** tenant, assessed at £318 0s]

Lort Lettice 1641 **East Moor Manorbier** daughter of **Thomas , ap Rhys** of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** married **Sampson**

Lort Olive died 1637 **East Moor Manorbier** wife of **Sampson** daughter of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton**

Lort Sampson 1649 of **East Meare High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Lort Sampson 5 October 1652 **Erasmus Phillips, Sampson Lort** and **William Phillips, Pembroke** Town to the Committee for regulation of Markets, the Inner Exchequer Chamber, **Westminster**

Having received their order of 15th **June** 1652 concerning the regulating of Markets, enclosed in a letter from **Mr Blackgrave**, the writers caused it to be published at the public sessions holden for **Pembroke** at the town Hall of **Pembroke** on 5 October They made known such fit places within the county where Markets may be directed, viz , **Mounton** in the hundred of **Castlemartyn** on Tuesday, **Fishguard** in **Kemes** on Wednesday, Lawhadden in **Dungledy** on Thursday, **St Florence** in **CasteMartyn** on Thursday, and **Narberth** in the hundred of **Narberth** on Wednesday The reason of their certificate herein is that there is no Market in the county but in the corporate towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** and the county town of **Haverfordwest** *Calender of the Records of the borough of Haverfordwest 1539 – 1660*

Lort Thomas 1641 **East Moor Manorbier** 1641 son of **Sampson** married **Elizabeth White** of **Henllan** – no children – 1687 Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire* **Brian** and **John Howells** 1980

Lort Thomas **June** 16 1686 of **East Moor Manorbier** land purchase

Lucy Richard 1663 Oct 8 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Mannyng David 1386 **Inquisitions Miscellaneous** **Chancery File 237** Old ref **IPM 10 Richard II no 131** *St Florence*

Mannyng Thomas 1445 Aug 3 **Manorbier** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 p 285

Mant Thomas 1670 **Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Marchant George 1791/2 owner **Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records**

Marichurch Francis 1670 **Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Marichurch John 1609 **Manorbier** the compact farm of Norchard was held in free socage by **John Marichurch**

Marichurch John 1615 **Treasurer of the Poor** *Bromwydd MS399*

Marichurch Maude 1670 **Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Marichurch William 1670 **Manorbier H 7 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Marychurch of Norchard **Manorbier**

Just south of The **Ridgeway**, and north of **Lydstep** Formerly a commodious residence of an ancient landowning family, built over a continuous vault It is now a farmhouse The earliest residence of which we have any record was that of Looney, also spelled as Lymy and Lang

Looney Thomas , left no sons and Norchard passed to his daughter and heiress

Looney Isabel who married

Marychurch Lawrence 1400 who settled at his wife's home Between 1400 and 1600, eleven generations of his descendants lived at Norchard The origin of the family is unknown, and the name was often rendered as **St Marychurch** by **Dwnn** Five of the name served as Mayors of **Tenby** in the period 1501-1526. When **Dwnn** recorded the pedigree and arms on 10 November 1591,

Marychurch John 10 November 1591 signed, and gave five shillings to the herald for his travail

The family remained at Norchard until the latter half of the 19th century. In 1670

Marychurch William 1670 was assessed at seven hearths for Norchard, and

Marychurch Maud 1670 one hearth

Marychurch Francis 1670 one hearth apiece The male line seems to have failed shortly afterwards, and when

Marychurch Mary 1673 ,married **Williams John** of **Gumfreston**, and **Pant Howel** Carms, who then settled at Norchard which passed to **Mary's** descendants **Williams Mary** nee **Marychurch** had two daughters who married two brothers –

Williams Mary to **Meyrick John** d 1732, and

Williams Alice who married **Meyrick Francis** d 1741

In 1786 Norchard was owned by **Meyrick John** esq. of **Bush**, with **Nicholas Roch** as tenant

Marychurch John 1603 of **Manorbier**
Maydenhed Edward 1670 **Manorbier P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Mende Henry 1670 **St Florence H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Meyrick John 1791/2 owner **Manorbier Norchard** *CRO Land Tax Records*
Milliard Thomas 1791/2 owner **St Florence Peppor** *CRO Land Tax Records*
Moore John 1670 **Manorbier H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Moore John Leach Mitchell 1888 Jan1 **Manorbier Vicar** *WWHR* Vol2 p 286
Morgan Evan 1670 **Manorbier P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Morgan John Popkin 1884 May 9 **Redberth Vicar** *WWHR* Vol3 P 255 1884 Mar 15
Carew Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 P 264
Morgan ? 1871 Lieut Col Old **Castle Manorbier**
Morgan William 1670 **Manorbier P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Morris Thomas 1791/2 owner **St Florence Wormston** *CRO Land Tax Records*
Nash William 14 June 1827 **Manorbier** Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money and a razor, and wearing apparel belonging to **John Thomas Manorbier** Prosecutor **Skyrme Charles** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*
Needham Peter 1714 Sep 17 **St Florence Rector** *WWHR* Vol3 p 292
Needham Peter Rev. Dr the rector Patron **St Florence Church** 1717
Onekar Paull 1670 **St Florence H 2 Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Ormond David 1419 Feb priest **Manorbier** *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol2 P 286
Owen George 1594 **St Florence** rectory free **Church** without cure of souls Rector **Begelly** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*
Owen William 1526 8 November *St Fflorencia —Hundred Court*
Parry John 1791/2 owner **St Florence Castle** *CRO Land Tax Records*
Parry Stephen 1791/2 owner **Manorbier Newton** *CRO Land Tax Records*
Phillipps Precilla 1634, May 11 **Precilla Phillipps** of **East Moore**, parish of **Mannerbeere**, and **John Barloe** of **Slevidge**, esq., **Susan** Woolrich of the parish of **St Andrews** in **Holborne**, co **Middlesex**, spinster Bond for the payment of £328s *Slebech Estate and Family Record*
Pope Nicholas circa 1291 *Ecclesia de Sancto Florencio*

Price Elizabeth 1843 12 4 **Pennar St Florence Church Records** she died age 56

Price George 1804 Nov **Pennar St Florence Church Records**

Price James 1839 July **Pennar St Florence Church Records**

Price John 1803 Feb **Pennar** wife's name was **Ann** he was 102 when he died she outlived him **St Florence Church Records**

Price John 1826 Oct **Pennar St Florence Church Records**

Price John 1791/2 owner **Jameston Trevane CRO Land Tax Records**

Price Margaret 1772 Jan 24 **Pennar St Florence Church Records**

Price Walter 1670 **St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Price ? 1791/2 Widdow owner **Manorbier Thorn CRO Land Tax Records**

Prichard Peter 1791/2 owner **Jameston Crickaboran CRO Land Tax Records**

Prichard Richard 1670 **St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Prichard William 1631 May 28 **Manorbier** vicar income £8 per Annum, 1639 Dec 8 Rector **Hubberston Pembrokeshire ParsonsWWHR Vol2 P 286**

Prout George 21 December 1778 **St Florence Yeoman** Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas** , **LampeterVelfrey**, servant **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **William Thomas** , **Narberth**, gent, Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Prout George 21 December 1778 **St Florence Butcher** Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Thomas Mary** , alias **David, LampeterVelfrey**, spinster **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas, William Narberth**, gent Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Prout George 1791/2 owner **St Florence House and Garden CRO Land Tax Records**

Raymond Charles 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier Windhill CRO Land Tax Records**

Reed Sarah 1791/2 owner **St Florence Black Hill CRO Land Tax Records**

Reede Richard 1670 **Manorbier H3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Rees Thomas May 6th 1814 **St Florence Church**

Reilly John 1591 **Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p286**

Reymond John 1670 **Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Reynold David 1670 **St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Reynold Thomas & David 1791/2 owners **St Florence late Marchant George land CRO Land Tax Records**

Reynold William 1670 **St Florence P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynolds Thomas & David 1791/2 owners **St Florence** Cherry Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Richard ? 1251 master **Manorbier** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 p284

Richard ? 1251 Rector of **Manorbier** was Prior of **Monkton**

Roach Nicholas 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Norchard *CRO Land Tax Records*

Roach Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Roberts William 1554 ? **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Robeston Elizabeth 1791/2 **Jameston** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Roger John 1381 Dec 31 **Manorbier** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 p 284

Rogers Thomas 1791/2 owner **St Florence** west **Hill** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers William 1791/2 tenant **St Florence** Flayton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rosse Philip 1406, March 22 Also on the 22nd day of the same month, the same Rev. father granted to **Philip Rosse**, rector of the parish **Church** of Maynorberys licence of non-residence in his said **Church** for one year And he had Letters in the usual form-----

Rosse Philip 1408, 21 March

On 21 March in the year abovesaid at **Haverford** by force of a commission of the Rev. etc, **Richard Bishop** of London, directed to him on this behalf and his own ordinary authority, the same vicar Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** set forward the underwritten exchange in form following **Sir Philip Rosse**, rector of the parish **Church** of **Manorbier** of the diocese of **St David's** and **Sir John Hayward**, rector of the parish **Church** of **St Martin** Pomeroy, of the city and diocese of London, resigned their benefices aforesaid for an exchange, to be made with one another etc, and the vicar admitted the said **Philip** to the latter **Church** on the presentation of the prior and convent of the priory of **St Bartholomew**, Smethfield, true patrons of the **Church** and instituted him rector and admitted the said **Sir John Heyward** to the **Church** of **Manorbier** on the presentation of the **King** patron for the turn by reason of the alien priory of **Pembroke** being in his hands on account of the war between him and his French adversaries and instituted him as Rector

Row Richard 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Newton Clegers *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rudd Eric John Sutherland 1878 Apr 26 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Rudd Robert 1613 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Rudd Robert October 1648 a sinecure Rector of **St Florence** died Memorial in the **Church**

Salwey Thomas 1829 Feb 12 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Sampson John 1384 Dec 10 **Manorbier** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 p 285

Sheares William 1670 **St Florence** H 5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sheere Anne 1670 **St Florence** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Shipman John 1670 **Manorbier** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Shipman Margaret 1607-8 Jan 10 Will d 1607-8 Jan 10 **Margaret** Shipman alias **Elliott** of the parish of **St Florence**, widow **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**

Siddwell Roger 1670 **Manorbier** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Simond Avice 1358 married **Owen ap Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of **Manorbier Jameston** and **Newton . Manorbier** and **Penally** of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of **Begelly** of the value of £10 held of the barony of **Carew** The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri** *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Simond Richard 1239 married **Beatrice**, daughter of **Nicholas de Carew** A grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Richard Simond** at **Pembroke** in 1299 **John de Barri** afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate **Sir Richard Simond** in 1329 granted the manor to **St David's** on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of **StThomas** the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife **Eleanor**, while they lived, and for their souls **Richard Simond** was a witness to the Countess **Joanna's** charter to **Monkton** in 1299, and to Earl Aymer's charter to the same in 1302, and to that Earl's confirmation to **Slebech** in 1323 In the next year he held at Kingsdown Kingston ? of the Earl land and there was a fine between him and **William Beneger**, of **Pembroke**, for a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston Alleston" In 1325 he was appointed seneschal of **Pembroke**, removed by **Roger de Mortimer** and restored on his fall **Richard** and **Eleanor** were still holding the land at Alleston for life **Richard** remained in possession of **Manorbier** until his death in 1335 He was succeeded by his daughter Avice *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen keeper of the County of Pembroke 1330 Pipe Roll 8 m 40 steward C Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 StratFord 27 April 5 1331 April 27 StratFord*

Smith David 1791/2 owner **Manorbier** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Smith Joshua 1804 Apr 6 **St Florence** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Smith Paul 1670 **St Florence** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Robert 1670 **St Florence** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Robert 1670 **St Florence** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith William 1791/2 owner **St Florence** Parkyett *CRO Land Tax Records*

Stedwell Roger 1670 **Manorbier** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stephen John 1670 **St Florence** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stevenes John 1402, February 18

Exemplification at the request of **Elizabeth, countess of Huntyngdon** and the **King's Knight John de Cornewail**, who has married her, of the tenour of the enrolment on the rolls of Chancery of a writing of **John Stevenes**, esquire, d 22 January, 3 **Henry IV**, granting to her for life the **Castle**, manor, and lordship of Manerbeer, and the manor and lordship of Penale with all members, liberties, profits, commodities, rents, services, reversions and appurtenances in the county of **Pembroke**, with remainder to **John**, son of the said countess, and **John de Shetland**, late earl of Huntyndon, and his heirs *Patent Roll 3 Henry IV, pt 1, m11 Cal, p 44*

Tank	Margarett	1791/2	owner	St Florence Lime Kiln	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Tarre	David	1670		St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tasker	Anne	1670		St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tayler	John	1670		Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tayler	Phillip	1670		Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tayler	William	1670		St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Teague	Elizabeth	1791/2	owner	Manorbier Lidstep	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Teague	Peirce	1670		Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tenant	John	1791/2	owner	Manorbier Lamphey	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Thomas	?	1543	Churchwarden	Redbert	<i>PRO 223/423</i>
Thomas	Dorothy	1670		St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Elizabeth	1791/2	tenant	Manorbier	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Thomas	George	1670		Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Isac	1791/2	tenant	Jameston Beavers Hill	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Thomas	James	1670		Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	Jnr	Manerbyre Pembrokeshire	hearth h1 <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	junior	Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	senior	Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Lewis	1791/2	tenant	St Florence House and Garden	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Thomas	Mary	1670		Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Thomas	1670		Manorbier H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	?	1791/2	Widdow tenant	St Florence Jordaston Mountain	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>

Thomas William	1662? July 20	St Florence	Clk M A Rector of St Florence (12 Chas II p1 No 384)	<i>Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886</i>
Toye Griffith	1577	St Florence	Rector 1583 Rector Llangwn Toy Griffith	Rector of St Florence d 1601 memorial in the Church WWHR Vol3 p 292
Treawent Henry	1670	St Florence	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan John	1670	Manorbier	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan John	1670	St Florence	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Voyle Thomas	1670	Manorbier	H Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wade Edward	1791/2	owner	St Florence Sink Hole and Borrowy	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Wade George	1791/2	tenant	Manorbier Newton	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Wade John	1791/2	tenant	Manorbier Newton	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Walter Adam	1649 Jan 20	St Florence	Rector	<i>WWHR Vol3 P 292</i>
Watching William	1791/2	tenant	Jameston New House	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Webb James	1791/2	tenant	St Florence west Fordeston	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Webbe Anne	1670	St Florence	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webbe Thomas	1670	Manorbier	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welch Nicholas	1670	Manorbier	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welsh Thomas	14 August 1798	Manorbier	Labourer Offence Assault with intent to ravish Mary Reymond, Hodgston , spinster, prosecutor's daughter Indicted twice for the fact, the other - no 33 in this file - for a rape Hodgston Prosecutor Reymond John, Hodgston , labourer Verdict Guilty	<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
White Henry	1670	Manorbier	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Whith Richard	1526 8 November	St Fflorence	—Hundred Court	
Whitting Roger	1534	St Florence	Vicar	<i>WWHR Vol3 p 293,</i>
Whitting Rogerus	1534	clericus est vicarius	St Florence Church	<i>Valor Eccl</i>
Whyte William	1386	Inquisitions Miscellaneous	Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131	<i>St Florence</i>
William David	1670	Manorbier	P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Arthur	1791/2	owner	St Florence Wormston Park	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>

Williams George 1670 in two houses **Manorbier** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred
Hearth Tax

Williams Henry 1791/2 owner **St Florence** Causeway *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams James 1791/2 owner **Manorbier** Gumferston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams John 1791/2 owner **Manorbier** Norton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Margaret born 31 Oct 1806 **Manorbier Pembrokeshire** died 15 May 1888
Samaria Oneida Idaho Married to **Powell, Daniel** on 2 Jun 1827 at Bedwellty, Monmouthshire,
England Married to **Price, John Evan** on 15 Dec 1873 --Sealed record for time only *Mormon
Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Robert **St Florence** son of **William Williams** and **Jane Stafford**
had an eldest son and heir **William** Letters from **William Williams** to **Theophilus Jones**
of Brecon 1810 *Arch Camb* 1858

Williams Robert 1655 **St Florence** son of **Rev Lewis Williams** and **Salvage**
Ferrar-- friend of **Sir John Perrot**- married Miss **Whitchurch** niece and probably heiress of
Archdeacon Rudd of **St Florence** --Has a son **William** Letters from **William Williams** to
Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 *Arch Camb* 1858

Williams Thomas 1624 Apr 26 **Manorbier** vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR*
Vol2 p 286,

Williams Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Glebe land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Thomas June 16 1686 of **St Florence** land purchase

Williams Thomas 1670 **Manorbier** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams ? 1670 Widdowe **Manorbier** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth
Tax*

Williams William 1670 gent of Ivy Towers **St Florence** H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred
Hearth Tax

Williams William of Ivy Tower 1736 - 1813 Memorial in **St Florence Church**

Williams William 1670 **St Florence** H · **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams William owner **St Florence** Middle Hall *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2

Wonnager Paul 1650 **St Florence** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 293,

Wratislaw Albert Henry 1879 Mar11 **Manorbier** Vicar *WWHR* Vol2 p 286,

Wylkok Thomas 1446 **Manorbier** Rector *WWHR* Vol2 P 285,

Yalden ? May 6th 1814 **Mr St Florence Church**,

Yardley Edward 1732 Mar 4 **St Florence** Rector, rector Patron **St Florence**
Church 1761, *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Sites of Interest

Mining Manorbier Manorbier Iron Mine

Iron workings in and around **Jameston** village and alongside road to **Lydstep** Point south of **Lydstep** village. First opened up 1864-5; reworked 1908-9. Shafts all now filled, nothing visible at surface.

Cromlech Acc/to **Rev Gilbert N Smith**

Climbing the rock on the left hand side away from the **Castle** about high water Mark, a narrow path conducts us to a cromlech situated near the verge of the cliff. This memorial of as distant era has three supports, from one of which it has slipped, and now inclines to the south. The supported stone is about nineteen feet **Long** and sixteen broad.

1865 Acc to **Arch Camb**

On the south eastern side of the little cove at **Manorbeer**, opposite to the **Castle**, and about half a mile southwest from the **Church**, is to be seen the cromlech which has already been noticed in our Journal, but is now more accurately delineated. It is curious from its position, because instead of lying on an elevated or bare piece of ground, it is just under a ridge of rocks, as if placed there for greater concealment. In this respect it resembles the cromlech near **Llanwnda**, on Pen Caer. The cause in each of these cases has, no doubt, been the convenience of using large slabs from the adjoining, or rather overhanging, cliffs by sliding and propelling them downwards instead of transporting them to a distance. The interment of the chieftan, in each instance was probably so far influenced by the nature of the locality; and it may be imagined that each of these cromlechs was raised for receiving the remains of someone who had fallen, in a foray of raid, very near to the spot itself. Perhaps some leader of predatory bands landing from vessels to sack and destroy; perhaps some native chief killed while resisting an incursion of this kind, may here have been laid to rest. Both at **Manorbeer** and **Llanwnda** the cap stone has evidently been removed only a short distance from its original site, particularly in the former instance; where its present position might be deemed accidental, were it not for the supporters being placed transversely, evidencing the intervention of manual force. Enveloping carneddau can hardly be said to have existed in either case; because, first of all, there is no trace of any carnedd properly so called; nor can we well conceive the stones, if there had been one, to have been removed for any building purposes, when all around the whole region constitutes a quarry of stony fragments of every size and shape. The sepulchral chamber was no doubt, made secure in some way of other; and each of these cromlechs deserves special attention to verify this point.

The singular beauty and romantic wildness of the little bay at **Manorbeer** is another distinguishing “accidental” of this cromlech; while not far above it, in the **Hill**, opens one of those yawning chasms going right down through the vertical strata to the sea beneath, which are some of the most remarkable features of the district

RCAM The King's Quoit.

This cromlech stands on the extreme verge of **Manorbier** Bay about half a mile southwest of the medieval **Castle**. The Capstone has an overall length of 15 ft breadth of 9 ft and thickness varying from 1 1/2 ft to 2 ft; it originally rested upon three short supports but one has fallen beneath it. Adjoining and above the capstone is a ledge of limestone similar to it; to which in all probability the capstone once belonged.

King's Quoit, Burial Chamber

Neolithic -An earthfast capstone, 4.0m by 2.5m and 0.5m thick, is supported by upright slabs to the N and W, another, to the E, having fallen. The capstone is thought to have been derived from a neighbouring outcrop of upright slabs.

RCAHMW AP95510/55 **J.Wiles** 29.05.02

1923 **RCAM**

Norchard Beacon

This is a tumulus which is placed at b.m. 337 on the summit line of the high ground called the **Ridgeway**, which runs diagonally across the **Tenby-Castlemartin** peninsula. It was opened in 1851 (*Arch. Camb., II, ii, 291, ill.*), but nothing was discovered to mark the mound as sepulchral. Since that date it has been much altered. There is, however, no record of any further systematic examination of it having been attempted. It has a present height of about 5 feet.—visited, 31st May, 1922.

Old Castle.

This earthwork has suffered much and not least from the military activities of the recent war. It was visited in 1871 by **Lieut. Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., SF.S.A.**, a retired Royal Commissioner, whose description of it is as follows:-

"A natural hollow running from sea to sea cuts off a small promontory from the main line, which is been turned into a fortress by a series of fortifications on the southern slopes of the hollow. The eastern end of the promontory ridge is cut off from the remainder by a small natural ravine at right Angles to the hollow, which has been utilised as a roadway. The eastern side of the ravine, flanking the roadway, has been scarped, this scarping - 12 feet high - turns at right Angles along the side of the **Hill** for 90 yards, after which it descends the slope as a bank and ditch for 60 yards and terminates in a small inlet at the eastern end of the hollow. Thirty feet in front is a second bank and ditch with a small counterscarp bank beyond. There are signs of scarping of the hillside in front of the scarping mentioned above, but they are very indistinct. The western side of the ravine is taken up by a rectangular-shaped enclosure, which is divided from the western portion of the Promontory ridge by a second and smaller ravine.

This work was necessary on account of the high ground on the edge of the cliff. The western portion

of the ridge is taken up by a possible out-work, with two banks on the side of the **Hill**, but it is doubtful if they can be considered as fortifications. The hut circles are numerous and perfect.

Skomer Camp.

Lydstep

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.; lat. 51° 38' 35", **Long.** 4° 46' 2").

A promontory camp, situated half a mile due south of the village of **Lydstep**, not shown on the Ord. sheets. The earthwork is defended on three sides by steep and perpendicular cliffs, and on the land side by a massive rampart and ditch which have partially disappeared. The bank has suffered from exposure this bleak spot; it is at its best on the west, where it rises 10 feet and falls 80 feet a 9 feet ditch; it has a present length of about 100 feet. The entrance the enclosure was at the north-eastern angle. The interior is rocky and barren.

East Moor.

(To the west of **Manorbier** village, near the coast, above Swanlake Bay).

East Moor was the home of the **Lorts** in the 17th century near it is another farmstead called **West Moor**. **Sampson Lort**, second son of **Henry Lort** of **Stackpole** Court, established himself at **East Moor**. Like his father he served on both sides during the Civil War. His first wife **Olive** was a daughter of **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton**. She died in 1637, and four years later **Sampson** married **Lettice**, daughter of **Thomas ap Rhys** of **Rickeston (Brawdy)** and **Scotsborough**. He was **High Sheriff** in 1650, and died in 1667. His only son, **Thomas Lort** succeeded to **East Moor**; he married **Elizabeth White** of **Henllan**, but died without issue. A few references have been found to **East Moor**. In 1670 **Thomas Lort** was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence.

An inventory of the possessions of **Thomas**, compiled in 1687 mentions the following rooms in **East Moor - Hall** the little room within the Hall the little parlour, chamber over the outward kitchen, 'another little room', closet, little room over the entry, chamber over the kitchen, closet within the said chamber, buttery, kitchen, outer kitchen, larder, dairy, and outhouses.

Over a hundred years later, **Fenton** wrote in 1811 - 'Turn to the left to see **Moor**, one of the chief mansions of this district about two hundred years ago, of a very irregular form with many ruinous and extensive out-buildings, once entered by a gateway now stopped up, leading to a porter's lodge. With very few exceptions, this may serve as a model of the style of building their houses among the great of that era in this country which invariably appears to have been surrounded by a high court-wall having a large arched gateway, and essentially differing from the form of the principal houses of the same date, in the upper part of the country.

Commissioners of Ancient Monuments who visited the site in 1923 state that in the farmyard to the west of the modern house were the ruins of a small E-shaped two-storied dwelling house 'of no architectural importance'; in its original state it may have consisted of a **Hall** with North and South wings, and central porch, but most of the features had disappeared leaving only the Hall which had been altered almost out of recognition.

After the departure of the **Lorts** the house changed ownership several times.

The Land Tax of 1786 names four messuages, each called **East Moor**, as follows:

- (1) **Sir Hugh Owen**, owner, **Peter Gwyther** tenant, assessed at £3.18. 0.
- (2) **Peter Gwyther**, owner-occupier, assessed at 7s.5d.
- (3) **Thomas Voyle**, owner, **Peter Gwyther** tenant, assessed at 14s
- (4) **George Leach**, owner, **Peter Gwyther**, tenant, assessed at 14s 6d.

From this it seems that the dwelling of the **Lorts** was (1).

The **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey** (1896-1907) states that in the farmyard of **East Moor** is an ancient house now used for farm buildings, probably the dwelling of **Sampson Lort**.

Norchard. **Manorbier**.

Just south of The **Ridgeway**, and north of **Lydstep**. Formerly a commodious residence of an ancient landowning family, built over a continuous vault. It is now a farmhouse. The earliest residence of which we have any record was that of **Looney**, also spelled as Lymy and Lang. **Thomas Looney** left no sons and Norchard passed to his daughter and heiress **Isabel** who married **Lawrence Marychurch** who settled at his wife's home. Between 1400 and 1600, eleven generations of his descendants lived at Norchard. The origin of the family is unknown, and the name was often rendered as **St. Marychurch** by **Dwnn**. Five of the name served as Mayors of **Tenby** in the period 1501-1526. When **Dwnn** recorded the pedigree and arms on 10 November 1591, **John Marychurch** signed, and gave five shillings to the herald for his travail.

The family remained at Norchard until the latter half of the 19th century. In 1670 **William Marychurch** was assessed at seven hearths for Norchard, and **Maud Marychurch** and **Francis Marychurch** were each assessed at one hearth apiece. The male line seems to have failed shortly afterwards, and when **Mary Marychurch** married on 1673, **John Williams** of **Gumfreston**, and Pant **Howel** (Carms), who then settled at Norchard which passed to **Mary's** descendants.

Mrs. Mary Williams had two daughters who married two brothers - **Mary** to **John Meyrick** (d. 1732), and **Alice** who married **Francis Meyrick** (d. 1741) In 1786 Norchard was owned by **John Meyrick** esq.. (of **Bush**), with **Nicholas Roch** as tenant. Thereafter Norchard was farmed by tenants.

NOTE: A family of **Marychurch** lived in **Haverfordwest** from the 17th century, where they were successful tradesmen, mercers and glovers. **William Marychurch**, a Royalist, was elected Mayor of the town in 1653, but was fined and ousted from the post at a suite in Haberdashers **Hall** London. In 1694 **William Marychurch** was Sheriff of **Haverfordwest**, and Mayor in 1694; in 1829 **Joseph Marychurch** was town sheriff, and in 1865, Mayor of the town. The family also owned property at **LLawhaden**

Norchard House

A winged 17th century house, incorporating earlier fabric on the E. Two storeys with attics, roofed with thin slate. recessed sashes, "H" strap hinges and stone stairs. The interior contains massive

chamfered beams and exposed joists and has a barrel vault in each wing.

J.Wiles 29.05.02 **RCAHMW**

Norchard Farm Mill, **Manorbier**

The mill dates from at least 1699, and is depicted on a plan of 1772. It is built into the bank of the large millpond which also served a waterwheel attached to the barn in the north ranmge of the farm buildings . The mill has two storeys, the upper floor accessed from the top of the dam; there are no internal stairs. The waterwheel is missing, though its axle remains in situ; inside the mill machinery survives but in very poor condition. The tailrace is culverted under the farm track to the south

---Information from **Cadw Listed Buildings database**.

W J Crompton, **RCAHMW**, 27 February 2014.

Bier Hill or Whitehill Mounds

About 300 yards west of Norchard Beacon is a group of three tumuli now about 5 feet in height and 180 feet in diameter at the level. The middle mound was examined on the same occasion as Orchard Beacon. A stone grave 9 feet Long was disclosed, and within it a skeleton at full length. The body had been laid east and west, the head being to the west. At a later period another of these mounds was opened, when a plain urn, 6 inches in height, now in the **Tenby** Museum, was discovered. Two other urns were also found, but their present location is unknown (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). There is also in the **Tenby** Museum a rubber or pounder stone from the Ridgway but whether from any of these tumuli is not stated. — visited, 14th April, 1915.

Bier **Hill**; **White Hill**; Sun **Hill**, Barrow 1; Norchard Beacon

One of four barrows upon Bier **Hill** (see Nprn305115), 27m in diameter and 1.6m high. Pottery and flint chips were recovered in the 1850's. There are no indications that the mound has been used as a beacon. **RCAHMW J.Wiles 29.04.02**

Bier **Hill**; **White Hill**; Sun **Hill**, Barrow 11

The smallest of four barrows upon Bier **Hill**, 18m in diameter and 0.4m high, a 'food vessel' was recovered from the mound in 1851. **RCAHMWJ.Wiles 29.04.02**

Bier **Hill**; **White Hill**; Sun **Hill**, Barrow 111

Barrow III is one of four barrows upon Bier **Hill** (see Nprn305115), it measures 26m in diameter and 1.6m high. In 1851 gunpowder was used to open a cist within the barrow, smashing a skeleton lying beneath the capstone. **RCAHMW J.Wiles 29.04.02**

Bier **Hill**;Whitehill;Sun **Hill**, Barrow IV

One of four barrows upon Bier **Hill** excavated 1851-1859 35m in diameter and 1.4m high, in which were found human bone, ashes and sherds of a cinerary urn. **RCAHMWJ.Wiles** 29.04.02

Hodgeston Hill, Barrow

A barrow, 27m in diameter by 0.7m high, that upon being opened in 1826, produced a skeleton. **J.Wiles** 30.04.02 **RCAHMW**

Newton Congregational Chapel, Manorbier **Newton**

Newton Congregational Chapel was built in 1822 in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan. This Chapel was restored twice but by 1993 stood disused and by 2010 had been converted for residential use.**RCAHMW**, November 2010

Ruin, **East Moor**, **Manorbier**

Ruins of small E-shaped two-storey house, probably residence of **Samson Lort**, **High Sheriff** in 1649, and M.P. in 1658.

Manorbier Airfield

Of the wartime buildings, a Bellman hangar is still in use. The catapults installed to launch the Queen Bee drones (radio controlled De Havilland Tiger Moth planes) are still visible, as is the base of the **Pickett-Hamilton** retractable pillbox.

Event and Historical Information:

This airfield comprised an army camp with a small grass field runway which was initially used as an anti-aircraft training school and was established in the mid 1930s. The first unit to be based here was B Flight of 1 Anti-Aircraft Command Unit in 1937. Most of the early accommodation and workshop space was formed from canvas tents. By the 1939, the Pilotless Aircraft Unit was based permanently at **Manorbier** and brick buildings had begun to replace canvas. The runway was enlarged in 1940 and also acquired catapults to launch Queen Bees from the clifftops so that gunnery practice could be continued when the grass runways were too wet and flooded. Airfield defences included a **Pickett-Hamilton** retractable pillbox which could be fitted with different calibre guns and could be raised and lowered hydraulically. A tender was used to retrieve the drones from the sea and return them to **Tenby** harbour. The drones would then be returned by road to the base. The Pilotless Aircraft Unit continued to use the airfield after the war. The airfield continues in use by the army today, primarily for helicopters.-- **RCAHMW**, **June** 2008.

Jameston - Parish of Manorbier

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR E154/1/48.

Apud SCTU JACOBUS (St. James-Jameston, Pembs.)

There are in the Grange 27 cribs of wheat worth £4.14. 6. at 3s 6d per crib.

6 cribs of beans and peas worth 9s at 3s per crib.

25 cribs of barley worth it s. 9d. at 2s 9d. per crib.

6 cribs of oats worth 27s at 4s per crib.

Total £9.19.3.

Nonconformist

Jameston Anglican Mission Church, Jameston

Jameston Anglican Mission Chapel was built c.1880 in the Vernacular/Simple Gothic style, with segmental head windows, brick bellcote and a long-wall entry plan. *RCAHMW*, May 2011

Jameston Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Jameston

Jameston Methodist Chapel was built in 1828 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type. By the mid twentieth century this Chapel had been converted for residential use and barely recognisable as a Chapel.--*RCAHMW*, November 2010

Jameston Friends' Meeting (Religious Society Of Friends; Quakers), Jameston

Jameston Friends' Meeting House was built in 1698. This Chapel closed in 1801 and by 1830 had been damaged/demolished. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Penuel English Baptist Chapel, Jameston,

Penuel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1850 and renovated/rebuilt in 1883. The present Chapel, dated 1883, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the able entry type. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

1791 Jameston Land Tax

Parish And property Surname Forenames

Jameston **Milford Lord** (owner)

Jameston **Robeston Elizabeth**

Jameston Beavers Hill	Lewis Thomas (owner)
Jameston Beavers Hill	Thomas Isac (tenant)
Jameston Court	Bevans Hester (owner)
Jameston Court	Bevans John (tenant)
Jameston Crickaboran	Prichard Peter (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (tenant)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (tenant)
Jameston East Moor	Leach George (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Milford Lord (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Voyle Elizabeth (owner)
Jameston Green Grove	Mear Griffith (owner)
Jameston Green Grove	Webb (widow) Jane (tenant)
Jameston Manorbeer	Barlow Mrs (owner)
Jameston Manorbee	Williams John (tenant)
Jameston New House	Boston John (owner)
Jameston New House	Cadwallader Thomas (owner)
Jameston New	House Watching William (tenant)
Jameston Rock	Davies William (tenant)
Jameston Rock	Lort John (owner)
Jameston Rock	Thomas Edward (owner)
Jameston Sunny Hill	Byam Martha (owner)
Jameston Sunny Hill	Fenwick G.E. (tenant)
Jameston Trevane	Price John (owner)
Jameston Warren	Phelps William (owner)
Jameston WestMoor	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Jameston WestMoor	Williams Sarah (owner)
Jameston westMoor	Williams Sarah (tenant)

Jameston Population:

1563 60 households.

1670 92 hearths.

1801 97 families.

Lydstep.

Unusual, in that the village was largely built by the first Viscount **St Davids**, who also built a large house for himself in **Lydstep Haven**. Nowadays the land along the shore is a large and beautifully landscaped caravan site. In the village are the ruins of the mysterious medieval Palace of Arms, an early first floor house above two vaulted cellars of undercrofts badly neglected

Lydstep House

Lydstep House belonged in early 19th century to the **Adams** family of **Holyland, Pembroke**. It was remodelled and extended in 1894 with a new wing and Arts and Crafts interiors. The house is pebble-dashed, with a slate roof and red brick chimneys. There is a **Long**, low 2-storey central block with gabled cross wings. Now in use as a club house for Caravan park. Reference: **Cadw listed buildings database. RCAHMW, 2009**

The Palace, or the Palace of Arms.

Lydstep

In the village of **Lydstep**, a little way from the north side of the **Tenby** to **Manorbier** high-road, stand the ruins (long used as a quarry) of a house known locally as the Palace, or the Palace of Arms. Whilst many of its features existed and were identifiable, it was described and illustrated in **Arch. Camb., 1867, III, xiii, 336** where it is stated to have been sometimes called a hunting-seat of **Bishop Gower** of **St David's**, but no authority for the statement is given. As shown by the then existing foundations and walls, the building had a frontage of about 22 yards. The lower part contained several vaulted rooms, most of which were without windows or fireplaces and probably were cellars.-- visited 19th May, 1922.

(5 July 2013 being put up for sale by **Pembrokeshire County Council** – grade 1 listed building)

On the opposite side of the road was a second, and in some respects a similar house, or possibly two distinct houses, of which no traces now remain. - visited 19th May, 1922.

Arch. Camb., 1881, IV, xii, 159.

Laws said that he was told by his nurse, a native of **Lydstep** that according to traditional usage the house on the north side of the road was "The Palace" and that on the south side "The Place of Arms".

There is also the legend that Aircol Llawhir a 4c **King** had his palace at **Lydstep**.

Lydstep Palace, Lydstep

Medieval house traditionally known as the 'Place of Arms', perhaps becoming mutated to 'palace'. Probably the place where the manorial court of **Manorbier** and **Penally** was held. An elongated building containing first-floor Hall and possible parlour, and vaulted undercroft in two unequal sections. Limestone masonry with slate roof. (Source **CADW listed buildings database**) **J Hill** 23.09.2003

The headland is National Trust property with a car park and nature trail.
Lydstep Caverns can be explored at low tide.

Lydstep Haven Cavern *RCAHMW*

A vertical natural cave/shaft has been half-sectioned by the (now disused) quarry. Though there is no obvious evidence of human occupation the cave is filled with cave soil and other deposits which have **Archaeological** and palaeo environmental potential. Because of its location the cave is difficult to approach and therefore a thorough inspection was not carried out. **KM 1996**,

Peat Deposit, **Lydstep Haven**

Bronze Age

An extensive peat deposit which was uncovered by exceptionally high tides during the Winter of 2009-10. In the surface of the deposit a number of footprints were visible, both of human and animal form. Many of the footprints were quite confused, suggesting that people were milling around on the edge of what would have been a wetland area bordering a lake or lagoon in the Bronze Age. Some distinct sets of tracks of human and animal origin were also determined. in particular, foot prints appearing to be of red deer were clearly recorded.

On 24th **June** 2010 the *RCAHMW* laser scanned the surface of the deposit in conjunction with **Deri Jones** and Associates, allowing a complete and objective recording of the extent of the deposit and footprints to be made.

Landing Place, Swan Lake, Freshwater East

A track shown on OS 1st edition 25in mapping leading to the former Swan Lake cottage and connecting to East Moor Farm suggests a landing place. Modern aerial photography shows pathways still providing access to the beach. The landing place may have some considerable longevity of use, as evidenced by the finding of worked flint and the remains of burnt mounds by A. L. **Leach** in 1913 (*Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER Ref 4190*)

RCAHMW, March 2012.

Skomar Camp, **Lydstep**

IRON AGE An angular bank and ditch define the NW and N sides of a cliff-top enclosure, currently c.52m by 40m. The plan of the ramparts may suggest a similarity with Old **Castle** Camp **J.Wiles** 29.05.02

nature trail. **Lydstep** Caverns can be explored at low tide.

Manordeifi,

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1838 - Manordeifi

A parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (S. E.) from **Cardigan**, and 6 (W. N. W.) from **Newcastle-Emlyn**; containing 963 inhabitants.

This parish is bounded on the east by **Kenarth**, south by **Llanvihangel-Penbedw**, west by **Kilgerran**, and north by the river Teivy, being situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Cardiganshire and **Carmarthenshire**. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is finely undulated, and the scenery, which is enriched with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the course of the river, is generally pleasing, and in many parts picturesque. The Teivy abounds with Salmon, in taking which many persons are employed; and trout, sewin, and other fresh-water fish, are also to be found in it. Some tin-works were formerly established here, and a canal connected them with the Teivy below Llêchrhŷd bridge, to which place that river is navigable for small craft; some excellent quarries, also, for flag-stones, have been opened, principally on the glebe land, but they are not now worked.

This vicinity is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats; the adjoining country is richly wooded, and affords some fine s of the Vales of Teivy and Cych, which here unite, abounding with features of romantic beauty.

Pentre, formerly the seat of the family of **Saunders**, is now, by marriage of the heiress of that family with the father of the present owner, the property of D. **Saunders Davies**, esq.. It is a handsome and substantial modern edifice, erected on the site of the old mansion, and embosomed in flourishing plantations; the grounds, notwithstanding that they retain to a considerable degree the ancient style, are finely laid out, and from their elevated situation command some extensive prospects, embracing part of the **Valle** of Teivy, the town of **Cardigan**, and the Irish Sea in the distance.

Fynnonau was once the property of the **Morgans** of Blaenbylan, who sold it to Captain **Stephen Colby**, R.N., uncle of the present proprietor, **John Colby**, esq.. It is an elegant modern house, erected from a design by **Mr. Nash**, and beautifully situated in groves and plantations; the grounds comprehend some romantic scenery.

Clyn is also a handsome residence pleasingly situated, and embellished with scenery of interesting character.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes of the whole parish have been commuted for £345, of which a sum of £265 is payable to the rector, who has also a glebe of forty acres, valued at £50 per annum; and the remaining £80 to Miss **Jones**. The **Church**, called **St Davids**, is a small edifice, situated near the river, and not remarkable for any architectural features; it has been partly rebuilt of late: the churchyard has been thickly planted with trees, principally by **T. Lewis**, esq..

There was a Chapel of ease at Cîlvawr; but it has been in ruins for many years: the great and small tithes of this part of the parish belonged formerly to **W. O. Brigstocke**, esq., of Blaenpant, but are now the property of Miss **Jones**, having been purchased by her late brother, **Morgan Jones**, esq., of the former gentleman. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**; a day school in connexion with the **Church**, supported by the neighbouring landowners; and three Sunday schools, connected with the dissenters. The room in which the day school is held is licensed as a Chapel of ease. Dr. **Erasmus Saunders**, rector of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and author of "*Short Illustrations of the Bible*," and an excellent tract on the duties of families, was born at Pentre, in the parish.

Survey of South Wales Chantries 1546 by Evan D Jones.

The parishes of **Manordyvy** and **Llanhilnell** in the said county of **Pembroke**

1] The ij freChapelles of **Kyllebourne** and **Llangolman**

2] Founded to Fynde one Prest for euer And he to haue for his Salary by yere serteyn tithes and oblacions going out of xiiij Tenenentes scituate & being nigh the said ij Chappelles which oblacions doth Amounte to the somme of iiij.li

3] be no Parishe churches the freChapell of **Killebourne** is distant half a myle from the said Parishe **Church** of **Manordyvy**, & yt. ther is ij.c howseling people in the same parishe. And the freChapell of **Llangolman** is distant half a myle from the said parish **Church** of **Llanhilnell** And that ther is abowt a hundred howseling People to the same Paryshe.

Pembrokeshire Parsons. Cilfowyr (Free Chapel)

This Chapel would appear to have been from 1394 to 1501 united with **Llangolman** (which was probably the old name for **Capel Colman**), as all the presentations are to the two benefices. The presentation of 2 May, 1394 was made by the **King**; but all the subsequent incumbents were presented by a number of patrons, who were presumably freeholders of the district. In 1594 the Chapel was in the queen's hands. **Owen Pem.**

Cilfowyr Chapel

has now entirely disappeared, not a stone of the edifice being left to Mark the site.

The field whereon it stood has been ploughed for years, but the position is known. The Chapel was about 400 yard; from the new parish **Church** of **Manordeifi**, which was built in 1895. The present impropiator of the title of the Chapelry of **Cilfowyr**, commuted at £60, is **Mr. Arthur P. Saunders**

Davies, of Pentre. The Chapel was probable abandoned about the year 1591 — **Owen's Pem.**, Pt. II., p. 297.

Cilvowyr Chapel

The turf covered wall footings set upon a platform upon gently sloping ground, represent a Chapel mentioned in 1546. A bank defines the limits of the platform, hinting at a formal enclosure, or burial ground. (source Os495card; SN24SW4) J.**Wiles** 01.03.2002 **RCAHMS**

Libere Capelle de Kyleveweir.—Libere capelle ibidem ex donacione diversorum patronorum ibidem existentium hoc anno in manibus domini Regis percipiend' primos fructus ratione vacacionis ejusdem tamen valet dare communibus annis iiij'i. Et quod **David Howell** clericus asserit se fore rectorem ejusdem. £4 Inde decima 8s. - **Valor Eccl.**

Lost Churches In Wales. Oct. 30, 1863.

To The Editor Of The Arch. Camb.

Sir,—For the information of an " Old Member," I herewith send you a list of several lost churches. In the parish of **Clydey, Pembrokeshire**, celebrated for its inscribed stones of an early **Christian** date, there exists on the farm of Plas yr bendy an oblong-square mound, the site of a lost Chapel called " Cappel Mair" (**St. Mary's** Chapel). The ruins are covered with turf, but easily traced. The mother **Church** of **Clydey** contains a very ancient monument to the memory of a family living at Cappel Mair, probably at Plas yr **Hendy**.

In the adjoining parish of **Manordify** are the ruins of another Chapel, called " Cilvowyr," the tithes of which now belong to a lay impropiator.

There is a large **Baptist** Chapel below the ruins.

The **Church** of Castellau, near **Clydey**, is also in ruins, and has been so for more than a century : the tithes are impropriate. There is a large **Baptist** Chapel at Blaenfos, within a short distance of the ruins of this parish **Church**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was at an early date in the patronage of the **Earl of Pembroke**, and afterwards came into the hands of the Crown.

Under the name of Ecclesia de **Manordaun**, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. for tenths to the **King**. - **Taxatio**.

Manerdeyby.—Ecclesia ibidem es presentacione dicte Regine at Eupra [i.e., Marchionisse Pembr'] unde Willelmus **Clement** est rector valet communibus axis £9. Jade decima 18s — **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading 'Livings remaining in Charge':- **Manerdivy** alias Maenor Deifi R. (**St David**). The Prince of Wales. **King's Books**, £9, £90. Yearly tenths, 18s. — **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

The old **Church** of **Manordeifi** is situated on low ground in the valleys of the Teifi, near the river and at the foot of the bank under the present rectory. Occasional services are still held there, but

being in the least populous corner of the parish, a new parish **Church** was built in 1895, about a mile from the rectory and near the cross-load on the way to Boncath. This **Church** was opened in 1896.

In 1905 the **Rev. D, Ambrose Jones**, the present rector, restored the falling roof and walls of the old parish **Church**, and in the course of the restoration two windows of Early English type, which had been plastered over and filled up with rough stones and clay, were discovered.

One of these windows – a small narrow one - was restored, but the other one - a fine double window - was not interfered with for special reasons.

Abercych In 1897 an iron Church was erected at, a village in this parish.
RCAM -

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St David**. (The “old **Church**”)

This building known locally as the “old **Church**” is but occasionally used for service, a new and more conveniently situated parish **Church** having been erected in 1899. The old **Church** appears to date from about the period 1250>1300. It was restored early in the 18th century. In the course of a recent renovation two Early English windows were uncovered. One of these lights 21in by 17in splayed to 40in by 44in on the south side of the chancel was restored, but the other, described as a “fine double window” was not interfered with”for special reasons” (*Trans West Wales Society p288*). The building consists of a chancel 27 ½ ft by 16 ¾ ft and nave 38 ¾ ft by 20 ¾ ft, with a west porch and single Bell cote. All the windows, except the last noted have wooden frames. In the north and south walls of the nave are two open fireplaces. The chancel and nave are rudely flagged. The font has a square bowl ornamented with quatrefoils. The basin chamfers off to a circular shaft having roll fillets, on a square base; it is probably coeval with the **Church** –visited 7th July 1915.

The old **Church** of **Manordeifi** was taken on by the *Friends of Friendless Churches* in 2000, following its closure. It is listed Grade II* and survives as a rare example of an unaltered 'pre-ecclesiology' interior. The chancel and nave date from the 13th or 14th century, the west porch being slightly later. The building was modified in the 18th century, and retains fittings from that time including a full set of box pews, the easternmost with fireplaces to warm their occupants, the westernmost slightly raised and decorated with fluted columns.

The font is 13th century, and the Bell, which was recently restored, dates from the late 15th century. **Manordeifi** also boasts several fine monuments - including one to **Charles Colby** who had the unfortunate distinction of having been killed by a tiger in India in 1852.

When in use the **Church** would often be cut off by the overflowing Teifi river, and a coracle has been kept in the west porch to assist stranded worshippers.

Roof repaired 2011

St David's Church, Manordeifi is a stone-built medieval **Church** on an ancient site dedicated to **St David**. It consists of a chancel and nave, with a stone gable-bellcote and porch at the west end and a later vestry on the north side of chancel. There are some 14th century Early-English mullioned windows in the chancel south wall and an early square-bowl font ornamented with quatrefoils. By 1899 a new **Church** had been consecrated, built on a Hill nearby clear of the flood

plain, and the old **Church** declined until its recent restoration in 1905 and again 1948-73. The box-pews remain; two which are taller with fluted columns at angles and plainer box-pews of various dates in between and then two larger pews fitted with fireplaces.

Sources: *CADW listed buildings database*; *T.J. Hughes, Wales's Best One Hundred Churches, 2006*.

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter 1994.**

A modern recess in the outside of the 13c west tower contains a monument to the **Lewis** family. The nave and chancel are also 13c, but the one surviving old window is 15c. The north wall was rebuilt in the 19c.

Manordeifi New Church 1898

by **Middleton**, Prothero & Phillot of Cheltenham, paid for largely by the **Colbys** of Ffynone, and **Saunders-Davies** of Pentre. The pulpit and font moved from the private Chapel at Pentre. *RCAHMW*, 13 November 2007.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate *J E Evans 1905*

Manordeifi (S. David). — A very beautiful **Elizabethan** Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the maker's Mark only, The Chalice is larger than the **Amroth** specimen and almost as ornate as the **Lawrenny** cup. The dimensions are as follows : — height, 7 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 13 oz. 7 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is formed of interlaced and decorated strap-work enclosing the usual foliation, sprays being carried above and below each of the three limits of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed " POCVLVM » ECCLESIE » DE » MANERDEVI ". The knop which has a fillet above and below equally divides the stem and is covered with intermittent lines. There are three bands of vertical line moulding, the first immediately beneath the bowl, the second and third on the base. The Paten cover is quite plain, measuring 4 in. in diameter, 1 in. high, and weighing 3 oz. 7 dwts.

The handle or foot has been well mended.

There is also a modern Paten of plated metal, 4 in. in diameter, and a glass Cruet with plated top.

St John Mission Church, Abercych

A cast-iron **Church**, presented by [local?] gentry. Status (1993): disused.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Cilfowyr, in Cilfowyr [**Baptists**, 1716] Cilfowyr **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1716, enlarged in 1795, rebuilt in 1879 and a vestry added in 1897. The present Chapel, dated 1879, is built in the Sub- Classical style of the gable entry type.*RCAHMW*, November 2010

Ramoth, Main St, Aberyoch [**Baptists**, 1827]. Ramoth **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1868 in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan.*RCAHMW*, November 2010

Capel Newydd **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1763, rebuilt in 1848 and a vestry added during the early twentieth century. The present Chapel, dated 1848, was built in the Simple round Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. Capel newydd is now Grade 2 Listed for its unaltered interior of 1848. *RCAHMW*, November 2010.- still open in 2006

Bryn Seion **Independent** Chapel, Pontseli, **Abercych** Built 1831, renovated 1870 & enlarged 1889

Still open 1998

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Manordievi

An agricultural area in which the labourers receive 7s per week on their own finding. There is a resident Clergyman and resident land proprietor as well one farmer pays of over £100 per year. . £34 is annually subscribed for education. The majority of the parishioners could not read or write.--

Rev W Lloyd Manordivey Rectory.

Parish of Manordivey – Village School

I visited this school on the 3rd of February in company with the Rector. The room is licensed as a Chapel of ease, and contains a pulbit and gallery. It is rather small for the number of scholars, especially as the gallery is not made use of; but on the whole is not a bad schoolroom.

This school , like that at **Kilgerran** is maintained by the neighbouring landowners, and the children of the poor are educated in it gratis. The master and mistress receive 10s per annum for each scholar, and a guarantee that their income shall not be less than £34 per annum. I found present 29 boys and 30 girls.

Nine read a portion of the 2nd chapter of Genesis, all with tolerable ease. They were able to give **Welsh** translations of various English words proposed to them from the chapter. The master understands no Welsh.

Nine girls read the seventh chapter of St Mark; did not know the meaning of “reject” [the Rector told me that their ordinary **Welsh** vocabulary would furnish no equivalent term]

Ten boys read the same chapter [it was the custom for them to read the second lesson of the following Sunday]

One child gave basic arithmetic answers with reference to money very readily. The girls were taught sewing.

NewChapel School

This is a day school held in a Chapel of the **Calvanistic Methodists** which is not in a good state of repair. The roof and several parts of the floor were very bad. The school is unsectarian. Some of the subscribers to the Manordivey day school occasionally subscribe for one or two children at this school. The furniture comprised a table, and seventeen benches, many of which are used by the scholars as desks, writing on their knees. The master has had long experience as teacher, and spoke English tolerably well.

Farmer's mechanics and labourers children were the scholars. They were not present to be examined, the master being unwell. – visited 25th January 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Names connected with the Parish

Clergy CCED

Yonge, Thomas	1553	Rector
Glyn, William	1553	Rector
ap Howell, David	1553	Rector
ap John, Thomas Lloide	1560	Rector
Constantyne, William	1564	Rector
not given,	1571	Vac (Death)Rector
Bowen , Thomas	1571	Rector

Bowen , Jenkins	1623	Rector
Lloyd , Richard	1661	Rector
Philips, David	1680	Rector
Philipps, David	1680	(Institution) Rector
Phillipps, David	1680	(Institution) Rector
Lloyd , Johannes	1694	Curate
Philipps, David	1714	Rector
Lloyd , Johannes	1714	Curate
Lloyd , Johannes	1717	Curate
Jenkins, Johannes	1717	Rector
Lloyd , Johannes	1720	Curate
Tucker, Johannes	1721	(Institution) Rector
Jenkins, Johannes	1721	Vac (resignation) Rector
Tucker, Johannes	1728	(Resignation) Rector
Rice, Audoenus	1729	(Institution) Rector
Rice, James	1734	(Institution) Rector
Rice, Owen	1734	Vac (Death) Rector
Laugharn, William	1744	(Institution) Rector
Price, James	1744	Vac (Death) Rector
Laugharne, William	1757	Vac (Death) Rector
Harries, William	1757	(Institution) Rector
Jones , David	1773	Stipendiary Curate
Holcombe , William	1788	Rector
Bowen , Evan	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Turnor , David	1797	(Institution) Rector
Bird Allen , David	1800	(Institution) Rector
Bowen , Evan	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , Evan	1804	Curate
Bird Allen , David	1804	Rector
Jenkins , John	1806	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1813	Stipendiary Curate

Allen , David Bird	1814	Rector
Jones , James	1816	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , James	1821	Stipendiary Curate
Brigstocke , Augustus	1824	Stipendiary Curate
Bird Allen , David	1832	Vac (natural death) Rector
Blackwell , John	1832	(Institution) Rector

Ambrose Jones D Rev - rector **Manordeifi Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Clement Willelmus 1534 rector **Manordeifi Valor Eccl**

Howell David 1534 clericus Cilfowyr **Manordeifi Valor Eccl**

Hughes Hester 22 June 1829 **Manordeifi** Singlewoman Offence Concealing the birth of a female bastard child, **Manordeifi Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jacob David **Manordeifi** Offence Aiding and abetting others to destroy a weir or dam on the Teifi, the ?prosecutor's property, No indictment,, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Saunders Davies Arthur P of Pentre Cilfowyr **Manordeifi Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Manerdivy Parish *Hearth Tax*

Powell John David	Manerdivy	h1
Morice David	Manerdivy	h4
William John	Manerdivy	h1
Lloyd Thomas	Manerdivy	h2
William Gwenllyan	Manerdivy	h1
James Abell	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan John	Manerdivy	h1
Phillip John	Manerdivy	h1
Jenkins John David	Manerdivy	h1
Lloyd Jennett	Manerdivy	h1
Thomas Llewhelin	Manerdivy	h2
David Katherine	Manerdivy	h1
Beavan James	Manerdivy	h1

John Thomas	Manerdivy	h1
Phillip John	Manerdivy	h2
Richard David	Manerdivy	h1
Jenkin Reynald esq.	Manerdivy	h1
Beavan Robert	Manerdivy	h1
Vaughan Dorothy	Manerdivy	h1
William David	Manerdivy	h1
Burt Wenffrid	Manerdivy	h3
Llewhelin David	Manerdivy	h1
Rece John	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan John	Manerdivy	h1
Parry Thomas	Manerdivy	h3
Lloyd Richard	Manerdivy	h4
David George	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan Edward	Manerdivy	h1
Howell Gwenllean	Manerdivy	h1
Richard Thomas	Manerdivy	h1
Phillipps Hector esq.	Manerdivy	h3
Thomas Griffith	Manerdivy	h1
David Anne	Manerdivy	h2
James Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Evan Rees Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Morgan David John	Manerdivy	p
David Evan	Manerdivy	p
John Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Lewis Katherine	Manerdivy	p
Evan Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Lloyd Griffith	Manerdivy	p
David Richard weaver	Manerdivy	p
Thomas John	Manerdivy	p
Thomas Morice	Manerdivy	p

John George	Manerdivy	p
Thomas John Thomas	Manerdivy	p
David John	Manerdivy	p
Beavan Evan ap	Manerdivy	p
Griffith Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Owen Rees ap	Manerdivy	p
John Rees ap	Manerdivy	p
Rees Morgan	Manerdivy	p
William Lewis	Manerdivy	p
John Vincent	Manerdivy	p
Thomas Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Morice Elizabeth	Manerdivy	p

Finds

Bronze Celt

In 1922, when ploughing a field on the farm of Penrallt Coch, a looped and socketed bronze celt in good preservation was discovered. It is 3 ½ in long, is ornamented on either side with three parallel raised ridges, and has a rich lustrous patina. Now in the museum of the **Carmarthen antiquarian Society** – seen 6th **June** 1923. **RCAM**

Sites of Interest

Manordeifi, Manordeifi

Built in mid 19th century as rectory. Late Georgian 2-storey colourwashed rubble elevations with plinth and stringcourse. A slated hipped roof with red brick stacks. 3-window front elevation with small paned sash windows. Main entrance has a 4-panel door with overlight.

CADW.

Ffynonau Mansion; Ffynone, NewChapel

Ffynonau Mansion was built c.1790, and designed by **John Nash**. It is 2 storey with a **Welsh** slate

roof. Alterations include a Doric Portico built c.1830 and new wings built 1904. The **Nash** interior is unspoiled. There is an attached stable with clock tower, cupola and weathercock.

The house is square plan of five-bays. The basic window spacings and 12-pane sashes remain. Alterations were made to layout of ground floor interior, but **Nash's** design survives on the upper floor. There is fine Gothic plaster to the c.1830 entry and a fine cantilvered stone stair. The Edwardian plastered ceilings are in c.1700 style. The building is listed as one of **Nash's** early works, and one of the finest Edwardian works in Wales. Source **CADW listed buildings database J Hill 22.10.2003**

Ffynone, Garden, New Chapel

1. Private house and gardens, terracing fountains and woodland under active conservation and planting. Lodge, walled garden under separate occupation. Across an unclassified public road is woodland ride to waterfall, wooded valley and lake, kennels etc believed to be in separate ownership. Attributed to **John Nash** c 1792-4

2. This is a well-preserved mainly nineteenth century estate which include a fountain garden. It accompanies an important villa designed by **John Nash** during the 1790s. There are exceptionally fine terraced gardens and a long terrace and Italianate garden loggia, all designed by **Inigo Thomas** about 1904. The walled kitchen garden may be of the 1790s.

Park/gardens, shown OS County series (**Pembroke**. VII.11 1889), associated with house/villa a former plantation at High Park, 1.7km to the south , may be associated, as an 'eye-catcher', with the landscape setting for the house & grounds. **J.Wiles** 23.11.2004

3. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** VII, sheet 11 (1906). Its main elements on that map include conservatory, pond, woodland with vista paths, woodland, walled garden, waterfall, well, kennels, pheasantry, saw-mill, parkland, lodge, heated wall, greenhouse, gazebo, covert and summerhouse. **C.S.Briggs** 17.10.2005

RCAHMW

Pentre Farmhouse And Cottage, NewChapel, Boncath

i] 2 storey building with a 5-window front elevation, hipped slate roof and brick stacks. Tetrastyle portico to the main entrance.

PE/Domestic/SN24SW.

CHN 25/02/2005 **RCAHMW**

ii] Estate farmhouse, situated to the west of Pentre Mansion, dating to the early 19th century. Both farmhouse and cottage were built of rubble stone, with hipped roofs and brick ridge stacks.

The farmhouse, which faces south, has a six-bay front, with stone voussoirs. The cottage, which faces west, is double-fronted.

Source: **Cadw Listed Buildings Database, No. 15140 L. Moore, RCAHMW, 30th May 2012**

A range of farm buildings, remodelled in the late 19th century for the **Saunders-Davies** family. Situated to the west of Pentre Mansion, the buildings range around all four sides of a farm-court. The site also includes a central farmyard building.

The buildings are all listed: see **Cadw Listed Buildings Database**, No's. 15141, 15142, 15143, 15144, and 15145 for details.

L. **Moore**, *RCAHMW*, 30th May 2012

Pentre Mansion House

It is claimed that Pentre Mansion House dates from the 1500s, although the present property dates to the Georgian and Victorian periods. Constructed of solid dressed stone, under a slated roof, with moulded plasterwork and a stained glass window bearing family mottos, the house stands in 6.5 acres of landscaped gardens and grounds.

Originally owned by the **Saunders-Davies** family; the house has more recently been used as a school, and a country-house hotel. Source: Sale catalogues, catalogued in the 'Additional Information' collection. L. **Moore**, *RCAHMW*, 30th May 2012

Pentre Mansion Garden

Elaborate estate with wide range of features due W of **Abercych**. Unusual features include Chapel attached to house, extensive terracing and possible Ha Ha. GH 1997

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Cardiganshire XLIV, sheet 3 (1906). Its main elements on that map include Chapel, woodland, walled garden, saw-pit, pump, woodland with vista paths, conservatory, pond, parkland, lodge, haw haw, carriage drive, covert and terrace. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005 *RCAHMW*

Abercych

Abercych Mill; Forge-Cych Corn Mill; Fforch-Cych Corn Mill; Forge-Cych Mill; Fforch-Cych Mill,

Former water powered corn mill, supplied by a 730m long leat from a weir across the Afon Cych. A subsidiary leat, 110m long, may have provided water to the adjacent Woollen Factory

B.A.Malaws, 14 **June** 2004. *RCAHMW*

Earthworks at Castel Maelgwyn

About half a mile east of **Castle** Maelgwyn House are faint traces of an earthwork of oval form, but the site has been extensively disturbed by quarrying as to permit of no further description – visited 7th July 1915.

Castell Malgwyn *Fenton, Tours* 1810

“The house of **Castle** Maelgwn is an elegant modern building, affording a suite of handsome apartments and most commodious offices, and is pleasingly situated on a beautiful projecting slope, lying between the navigable river Teivy on the one side, and a retired pastoral stream that murmurs through a most romantic valley diversified with rock and wood on the other. The intermediate space as well as the whole of this valley, forms a pleasure ground in design and arrangement of which, the greatest taste is displayed. Below the house, between the Teivy, stood very extensive iron and tin works, that the present proprietor had taken down; by the removal of which, the banks of this beautiful river have reasserted their original character”.

Castell Malgwyn Bridge

was built by **Sir Benjamin Hammet** in 1799 to carry the **Llechryd-Boncarth** road over a newly built (1772) canal which supplied power to the **Castell Malgwyn Tinsplate Works**. It is a shallow-arched rubble stone bridge with a cut stone arch. On either side are cast iron keystones with **Sir Benjamin's** crest (**Castle** and crossed cannons motif), with on the east side 'Castle Malgwyn Bridge 1799' and on the west 'Sir Benjn Hammet 1799'

Castell Malgwyn Tinsplate Works

1. "An extensive manufactory of tin plates, which was formerly carried on, has for some years been entirely discontinued, and the buildings have been demolished."

Source: **Samuel Lewis**, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, 1833. B.A.Malaws, *RCAHMS*, 19 June 2006.

2. The exact date of the establishment of the Tinsplate Works at **Castell Malgwyn** is unclear with the most reliable source noting that they were first established in 1771 by the Penygored Company (**Walter Davies**). In 1791 the works were purchased by **Sir Benjamin Hammet** who set about creating an estate which overlooked the works and was centred upon a house surrounding which were gardens and pleasure grounds . By the time of *Fenton's* visit to **Castell Malgwyn** in 1810 the works had been 'taken down'; however in the short time that it operated they were noted as being one of the largest in the 'Kingdom', second only to the works at **MelinGriffith** in **Glamorgan**.

The main reason for establishing the works here appears to have been due to the plentiful supply of charcoal. Another crucial factor would also have been the River Teifi which was used to both power the works and to transport products to and from the major seaport at **Cardigan** at the mouth of the river.

Very little survives of the **Castell Malgwyn** works, the complex has been comprehensively demolished with the site landscaped and in-part, built over. The core of the complex was situated adjacent to the River Teifi to the west of **Castell Malgwyn House** , now a hotel. It covered an area roughly 150m north-south by 40m east west, with a 4m high slab- built retaining wall and near vertical rock face defining much of the eastern boundary of the complex.

RCAHMW carried out a detailed survey and interpretation of the tinplate works in March 2006 and has written a report documenting its history and detailing all surviving structures as well as surmising the likely layout of the works.

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 11 July 2006

Castell Malgwyn Garden;

This is an intricate and highly picturesque landscape dating mainly to about 1795-1811. Some work was carried out on the grounds by one of the few **Welsh** professional landscapers of the period, **Charles Price** of **Llechryd**. Its setting is one of extreme beauty and picturesque quality, with the contrasting valleys of the Teifi and Morgenau included in the grounds. The walks laid out in these valleys are a rare survival and can be compared with Piercefield, and Hafod. This site has other landscaping features of interest, including the remains of a detached ornamental garden with a large fountain. There is a D-shaped walled kitchen garden. CSB

It is noteworthy that the riverside paths are still in use. Only the footbridge marked on the First Edition 25 inch plan of 1888 was lost between then and 1906. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005 **RCAHMW**

Castell Malgwyn Farm Garden,

Elaborate ovoid gardens with ponds and fountains. Associated with **Castle Malgwyn**. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Cardiganshire XXXVIII, sheet 14 (1906). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, fountain, isolated geometric copses, orchard, parkland, parterres, a possible sundial, walled garden and a heated wall.

This is the home farm and kitchen garden nucleus of the **Castle Malgwyn** estate. It had an unusual shaped kitchen garden with rounded top end and with a smaller frames yard of similar design.

C.S.Briggs 17.10. 2005 **RCAHMW**

Clynfiew Garden;Clynfyw

Not CADW listed.

19th century mansion in pleasure gardens the outlines of which survive with a walled kitchen garden at some distance on the south-facing slopes of a wooded valley. Terracing and glasshouses in succession from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century.

16C - 17C **Lloyd** family

1684 Purchased by **David Llewelyn** of Penalltgych, **Clydey**.

1712 Mansion pulled down and new one built. **Llewellyn Davies**

Owen Davies (Official of **Westminster Abbey**)

1744

1750 Valuation. "mansion well built of stone - slate roof - good orchards and springs near thereunto".

1753 Purchased by **Thomas Lewis** of Llwyngravis, Cardiganshire. The **Lewis** family were iron workers originally from the **Narberth** area successively at **Blackpool Mill, Coedmore** and **Abercych**.

1850 New mansion 100 yards further south on a more open site, the western single story wing was later built up to match the rest.

The **Lewis** family later took the **Bowen** surname in order to receive an inheritance.

1872 (*County Families - Nicholas*) Mjr **Henry Lewis**

1923 (*Kelly's*) **Thomas Edward Lewis Bowen** JP

The low wing has since been built up to match the main part.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** VII, sheet 7. Its main elements on that map include include carriage drive, parkland, saw-pit, pond, lawns, quadrangular enclosure, greenhouse, walk, walled garden, orchard. **C.S.Briggs** 17.10.2005

Manorowen

Fenton 1811 Tours P3

After feasting on this charming view, I cross a small one arched bridge over a brook, abounding with trout, that takes its rise about three miles to the eastward, and here discharges itself into the sea, separating **Cemaes** from Pedidiawg, and my eye involuntarily turning to the left insinuates itself through a small valley, in my memory richly wooded, with meloncholy pleasure to the old mansion of Manarnawan, once the residence of my great grandfather, **John Lewis** esq.. An antiquary of no mean note in his day a friend of **Bishop** Gibson and **Edward Lhwyd**; but his principal claim on notice is as a magistrate and county gentleman, .. he discharged the office of **Justice of the Peace** during the whole of **James** the seconds reign with inflexible integrity and firmness.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

MANERowen, or **MANERAWEN** (**MAENOR-Owain**), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from **Fishguard**; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very limited extent, is situated in the northern part of the county. It is intersected by the road leading from **Fishguard** to **St Davids**, and watered by a rivulet that runs into **Fishguard** bay. The lands, with the exception of a small common, are in a good state of cultivation; and the soil, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of barley, is in general fertile and productive: the surface is varied; and the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking features, is of a pleasing character. The ancient seat and residence of **John Lewis**, esq., a magistrate of the county in the reign of **James II.**, and equally distinguished for his learning and impartial administration of the law, is now deserted and in ruins: the estate is the property of his descendant, **Richard Bowen** , esq., who has erected a handsome mansion a little higher up the **Hill**, which forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. **John Lewis**, esq., was the intimate friend of **Bishop Gibson**, whom he materially assisted in editing *Camden's "Britannia,"* more especially those parts of it that related to the principality, of which he was a native, and in the history and antiquities of which he was profoundly skilled. Slate of very good quality has been found in the parish, but the working of it has been discontinued: a small carding-mill, still in operation, affords employment to a few of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, the Subchanter and Vicars- choral of **St Davids**, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is not remarkable for its architecture.

RCAM Parish Church dedicated to **St Mary**

The present structure is modern. It consists of nave and chancel; a Bell-cote crowns the west gable . The Font has been painted; its age is altogether uncertain – visited 24th **June** 1915.

NB On the south wall of the nave is a memorial tablet to **Richard Fenton, K.C., F.S A.**, “*Historian of Pembrokeshire*” died 1821 at the age of 80, also **Susanna** his wife who died in 1828.

St Mary s Church **RCAHMW** 2005

marked on the 1837 Tithe Map and substantially rebuilt in 1872 to the plans of **Foster and Wood** of 1746

Bristol.

Constructed of rubble stone with grey stone dressings. Comprises of a nave, chancel, north porch, south vestry and a west bellcote. It has a slate roof with crested ridge tiles and cross finials, with a brick chimney to the southeast corner of the nave. The nave has three 2-light windows on south side and two similar on the north side together with one single light window. These windows have odd brick trilobe decorative arches in two colour brick with infill of yellow brick crosses. there is one lancet in the north wall of the chancel. The east wall has 3 light window with similar brick head and a memorial to **Ursula Painter** c1670 under. The gabled south vestry has a 2 light S window. Bellcote pedimented with cross finial., with a small lancet under the bellcote. The stone porch dates to c1925 and has a slate roof and inner pointed doorway with brick decoration similar to main windows. The oldest gravestone dates to c1791.

Internally the walls are plastered with pointed arched reveals. The nave has two tie beam and **King** post trusses, and the nave and chancel have rafter roof with scissor bracing. the east window and the two larger north windows are First World War stained glass memorials by **Powell**. there is a coffin shaped slab to **Richard Fenton**, historian, on the south wall of the nave. Plain pine pews and pulpit. Pointed plastered chancel arch. Tthe chancel has boarded roof and Victorian tessellated pavement in sanctuary (c1892). Oak altar rail with brass supports of same date.

(Source; *Cadw listing database*) **S Fielding RCAHMW** 15/07/2005

Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice belonged to the **Bishop** of **St Davids**, and was by **Bishop Henry Gower**, on 17 Feb.,

1335, granted to the Subchanter and Vicars of **St Davids Cathedral Stat. Menev.**

There is no valuation of this benefice in the **Valor Eccl.**, the only reference to it in that authority being that the **College** of **St. Mary** near the Cathedral **Church** [of **St Davids**] received from the **Church** of Manorawen 50s. a year.

Under the heading 'Not in Charge': - Maner Nawen Cur. (**St. Mary**). Vicars Choral. £4 certified value. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Manorowen (S. **Mary** — earlier S. Gnawan)— An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover. The only Mark found on both pieces is ^^^. The cup measures 6 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 2in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. The bowl has two bands, the upper being formed of interlaced strap-work which encloses the usual foliation, whilst within the lower is the following inscription " POCVLVM * ECLESIE » DE * MANERNAWAN ".

The knop dividing the stem is covered with hyphen ornamentation, whilst the band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt . The Paten cover is 3in. in diam., 1in. high, and weighs 1oz. 15 dwts. On its foot or handle is inscribed the date " 1575"

There is also a pewter Plate measuring 8in. in diameter and carrying the following marks — a feur-de-lys ; a stag ; crown ; and lion rampant.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s to 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Names Connected with Manorowen -ManernOwen

Clergy CCED

Jones, David	1688	Curate	
Rice, Griffinus	1714	Curate	
Price, Gulielmus	1717	Curate	
Roberts, Richardus	1719	Curate	
Lloyd , Meredith	1741	Vac (Death)	Curate
Davids, John	1741	Curate	
Davids , John	1769	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1769	Curate	
Bowen , David	1788	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1799	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Williams , Thomas	1799	Perpetual Curate	
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar	
Bowen , David	1804	Curate	
Bowen , John	1814	Stipendiary Curate	
Bowen , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate	
Propet Williams , James	1830	Vac(resignation)	Perpetual Curate
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (resignation)	Perpetual Curate
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1830	Perpetual Curate	
Bowen , John	1835	Stipendiary Curate	

Parry Thomas esq. of **Manorowen** 1718 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Griffith Moses 1872 **Manorowen Fishguard** County Magistrates of **Pembrokeshire**

Bowen Daniel 4 February 1801 **Manorowen**, Innkeeper Offence Assault on **Lewis, Evan Llewellyn James** and **Morgan, William** bailiffs, and rescue of **Evans, James** **Manorowen**, Yeoman from their custody **Manorowen**, Prosecutor **Watts Anne** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edwards Ann abt 1811 born **Manorowen Pembrokeshire** Married to **Lewis, William** Abt 1847 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Evans James **Manorowen** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Lewis Evan, Llewellyn James** and **Morgan William**, 4 February 1801 bailiffs, and rescue of himself from their custody, on his arrest for the nonpayment of a debt to the prosecutor **Manorowen** Prosecutor **Watts Anne** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Fenton Richard 1746-1821 the author, was born at **St David's Pembrokeshire**, and received his early education at the Cathedral School He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales During his stay in the Metropolis he met **Dr Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick** He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his "*Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*," London, 1810, a work of high character, containing much interesting information He also wrote "*A Tour in quest of Genealogy*," 1811, 8vo and the "*Memoirs of an Old Wig*," both of which were published Anonymously He also wrote a very caustic reply to the strictures of Dr Burgess, **Bishop** of **St David's** on his "Historical Tour" An "Index to the Historical Tour," compiled by **Henry Owen**, was published in 1894. He is described by one who knew him as "a man of indefatigable industry, of a fine poetical fancy, of a very cheerful disposition, of particularly gentlemanly and fascinating manner, and a person of the best information, almost on every subject, he ever knew" He married the daughter of **Fillet David**, a Swiss military officer, the personal friend of the second duke of Marlborough, who brought him over, and induced him to settle in this country By her he had a family who survived him He died at the age of seventy- five, in November, 1821, and was buried at **Manorowen** near **Fishguard** -- **Eminent Welshmen** --R Williams 1852

Gower Henry Aug 1339 **Bishop** a perpetual vicar be to the **Church** of **St Issells** **Saundersfoot** 1330 Bishops Palace **Lamphey** 1328 1347 **Hodgeston Church** **Manorowen** **Church** 17 Feb 1335 **Bishop** of **St Davids** 1339 Aug Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes James 4 February 1801 **Manorowen** Mariner Offence Assault on **Evan Lewis, James Llewellyn** and **William Morgan**, bailiffs, and rescue of **James Evans**, **Manorowen**, Yeoman from their custody **Manorowen** Prosecutor **Anne Watts** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes Martha 21 May 1784 **Manorowen** Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing a sugar loaf, money, Scales and brass spoons **Manorowen**
Prosecutor **Bowen Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis William 27 Apr 1807 **Manorowen Pembrokeshire** died 27 Sep 1875 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 26 Feb 1849 aboard the Buena Vista Arrived in New Orleans on 19 Apr 1849 Married to **Evans, Ann** on 9 Aug 1852 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Married to **Edwards, Ann** on Abt 1847 Married to **Arms, Charity** on 1850 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Morris John Stephen born 7 Nov 1838 **Manorowen** Mill nr **Fishguard Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jan 1928 Deathplace, Portage, Box Elder County, Utah Marriages, Married to **Williams, Esther** on 20 Jan 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Scourfield William Henry 1812 first wife, Goat **Maria** the daughter of Lieut Col Goat of Bent Ely **Hall** Suffolk Died 1835 married second **Bowen Louisa** the daughter of **Richard Bowen Manorowen** Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1812, and MP for **Haverfordwest** in 1818 and 1835 He died in 1843 and the direct line of the **New moat** family of **Scourfield** ended with his death

David	Jenkin	1670	Manernawen H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David	Rice	1670	Manernawen P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Evans	John	1670	Manernawen , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry	John	1670	Manernawen , H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hugh	Thomas	1670	Manernawen , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David	1670	Manernawen , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	John	1670	Manernawen , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	John	1670	Manernawen , H5 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd	Griffith	1670	Manernawen , H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morris	Thomas	1670	Manernawen , H 2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Griffith	1670	Manernawen , P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Sites of Interest

Brwynant Stones

On the first and second fields north east of Brwynant farm house, and known respectively as Tir Carreg ucha and Parc tir Carreg issa, are two erect stones which have every appearance of being

ancient monuments. They have a height above ground of 57in and 63in, are of irregular form and have slightly irregular tops. They have no local names or tradition – visited 19th May 1921

Penmeiddyn Alignment

On a narrow strip of waterlogged Moor 500yds south of Penmeiddyn farmhouse are the remains of what appears to have been an alignment of stones having a N.E.-S.W. direction. The line begins with four erect stones on the open bog at its south western end; all stand about 3ft above the bog and are slightly pointed. The intervals are from no1 to 2, 36ft ;no2 to 3, 30ft; No 3 to 4, 18ft. At a distance of 40ft from No 4 starts a row of some 50 stones , which are placed in direct contact with each other. This line continues a north easterly course for 135ft. The stones are all low; of most of them only the heads appear above the surface, whilst a few have a height of 12 to 18 in. In places they seem to run in a closely parallel double line; in others they stand in a single file, in which case the companion stones may have sunk into the morass. The alignment is on the boundary line between the parishes of **Maenorowen** and **St Nicholas**. The only reference to this monument appears to be in *Pem. Arch. Survey*, which has the entry “Penmeiddyn Standing Stones. Four upright stones standing in a line 3ft above the ground. They call to mind the lower galleries' in Brittany, but they may have been placed in position in modern times”. The stones are probably intended to Mark the boundary between the two aforementioned parishes, or between two manorial Properties – visited 19th May 1921.

Maenorowen Hill

A low and roughly circular Hill, 360ft above Ord Datum, in the west of the parish. It is known as 'tump' and the field immediately north east as 'Parc y Dymyn' . Both names are apparently derived from the natural form of the Hill rather than from any artificial mound upon it, of which there is no appearance. --visited 19th May 1921.

Castell

This mound castle stands on a field known as Parc **Castell** appurtenant to the farm of **Castell** Fartin, in the parish of **Fishguard** North. It has the present height of 10-12 ft; the summit has been considerably disturbed by the growth of trees. The surrounding ditch is fairly perfect towards the east, where it has a breadth of 10ft and a depth of 4ft. There is no trace of a **Bailey** court. Until the site was cleared of its timber during the war the mound was hidden in “Old **Castle** Plantation” and had thus escaped notice –visited 31st May 1921.

NB This was doubtless the llys or caput of the **Welsh** Maenor and Norman Manor

Martletwy, Martletewi, Marteltwy

Raymond son of Martin c1195--- **Martletwy** the **Church** of **Martheltwi** with all its appurtenance and liberties (the right of advowson was held by **William de Caumville** who released it) to the **Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation** They still held all this land at the dissolution in 1535.

The parish **Church** of **Martletwy** may be a pre-conquest ecclesiastical foundation. The grant included a large portion of land in the north of the parish.

The south part of the manor comprised one knight's fee in 1362 when it was held of the barony.

Mines - Martletwy

Possible working --Exact location unknown; lease of lead and copper granted along with coal at Ewton in 1798, probably only latter worked.

Coal pit Moor & Black wells

Extensive area of crop- & soil-Mark features indicative of old coal mining activity, supported by given placenames.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Coal and culm are worked to a great extent upon the estate of **Sir John Owen**, Bart.; and the produce of the collieries, which employ more than 100 persons, is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called Land-shipping, on the Eastern Cleddy, where an excellent **Quay** has been constructed for the purpose.

The area partly lies in the **Pembrokeshire** coalfield and waterborne activity increased with the rise of the local mining industry. Mining began in the late medieval period, but was a low-key affair and probably only worked on a seasonal basis by farmers and farm labourers up to the end of the 18th century. along the shore where the remains of **Quays** and industrial buildings at **Landshipping** Ferry and **Landshipping Quay** testify to the former importance of these locations for the export of coal.

Martletwy Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839

Martletwy, a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, 6 miles (S.E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 846 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Eastern Cleddy, at its junction with the western Cleddy, and at the termination of the noble harbour of **Milford** which is formed by the union of those two rivers. **Martletwy** is bounded on the north and west by the Eastern Cleddy river, east by the parishes of **Mynwere** and **Yerbeston**, and south by those of **Coedcanlais** and **Lawrenny**; and contains about 2580 acres, of which 635 are arable, 1905 pasture, and 40 woodland, the prevailing timber being oak. The surface has rather a barren appearance, and the soil is cold and wet, and for the most part poor; the chief agricultural produce consists of oats, barley, and potatoes. Here was the ancient seat of the **Owens**, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of **Wyrriot**. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. Capt. **Greville**, who is also owner of the great tithes: the tithes have been commuted for £180, of which £100 are payable to the impropriator, and £80 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £5 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to St. Marcellus, is a plain old edifice, containing between 700 and 800 sittings, more than half free. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**, in each of which a Sunday school is also held.

The Parish **Church** of **St** Marcellus?

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris**

Martletwy The dedication of the parish **Church** is said to be to **St.** Marcellus, but should more probably to **St. Martin**. The festal period of Martinmas is frequently called Martelmas.

Grade II listed medieval parish **Church** of **St** Marcellus and two 19th century Chapels, including the recently restored 19th century Chapel at Burnett's **Hill**. **RCAHMW**

RCAM

The **Church** consists of a chancel 17 ½ ft by 16ft, nave 46ft by 13 ½ ft, single Bell cote above the west gable and south porch. On the south side of the chancel is a blocked up low side window outside 18in by 5in, splayed out on the interior to 36in by 52in beneath it is a stone seat 20 in high. The chancel arch is roundheaded with plain imposts. The arcade consists of three bays, one of which connects with the chancel and the others are in the nave. At the east end is a square recess or aumbry. The timbering Throughout is modern. The font bowl has no distinctive feature, but is probably late Norman. Under the modern communion table is placed the original black marble altar slab 44 in by 18in. During the last restoration a fragment of a coffin lid bearing in high relief the upper part of a figure of a tonsured priest with head resting on a cushion, was found blocking up the lower side window. The hands are raised in benediction. The inscription reads + Sir PHILIPRE(s) I DVO DESEMO DIE S... in very faint letters of the early 15th century. The slab is now affixed to the west wall of the chancel

visited 2nd July 1920

The **Church** was appropriated to the **Hospitallers Church of Slebech**.

The **Church** of **Martletwy**

Mediaeval although heavily restored, but also retains an interesting early font and a fine early monumental effigy. It is first mentioned in 1231, in a confirmation of the grant to the **Knights Hospitallers of Slebech** by **John**, son of **Raymond** by **Bishop** Anselm. The first recorded Vicar of **Martletwy** was **Peter Filiol** in 1317.

During the 1840s it appears the roof was renewed. In the 1850s interior repairs were carried out and the seating improved. Work on the chancel was carried out in 1879, during which the tomb effigy of **Sir Philip**, an early fifteenth century priest, was discovered.

The main restoration of the **Church**, was completed in 1894 in the time of the **Rev. F. O. Thomas** . The work was to the designs of the architect **Ernest V Collier** of **Carmarthen**, at a cost of £805 toward which the ICBS granted £25. The windows were entirely restored and the roofs, floor and interior surfaces renewed to an extent which has left almost no historic detail intact.

The masonry is local uncoursed sandstone rubble throughout, flush or ribbon pointed. The walls are not battered except for a small part at the NW corner of the nave. The roof is slate with red ridge tiles, coped gables to all parts except the porch, and carved crosses at all apexes. The doors and most of the windows are the work of the late nineteenth century restoration. Both the porch inner door and the door to the vestry have pointed arches. The windows of the nineteenth century restoration generally are pairs of lights with a top quatrefoil, in plate tracery. The restored bellcote for a single Bell at the west end of the aisle is in similar masonry, but the arch over the Bell is in brickwork.

Source:- **RCAHMW listed buildings**,

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter 1994**

The chancel south windows and round chancel arch are of c1200. The north aisle with a two bay arcade is 13c. The north Chapel and porch are late medieval

1291 the **Church** was assessed at £9 6s 8d [*Taxatio*]

The **Church** of **Martletwy** was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of **St John of Jerusalem** by **John** the Son of **Raymond** { *Anselm confirms charter* }

This grant was confirmed by **Bishop David Martin** on 20 Sep 1301 and by *Letters Patent* of **Edward III** on 8th Feb 1330

On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** the living came into the hands of the Crown and was sold to **John Barlow** son of **Roger Barlow** who had purchased the **Slebech** property.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The **Church** of **Martletwy** was granted to the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem* by **John, the son of Raymond**.—*Anselm's Confirm charter*. This grant was confirmed by **Bishop David Martin** on 20 September., 1301 (which was confirmed by letters patent of **Edward III**. on 8 Feb., 1330.—*Pat. Rolls*), who, with the consent of the Chapter, authorized the appropriation of the **Church** of **Martletwy** to the master and brethren of **St. John of Jerusalem** at **Slebech**; the master to present to the **Bishop**, on any voidance, a fit clerk to be instituted vicar, who should have his portion without ordinary or extraordinary burdens, namely. a house, garden, and three acres of land, with tithes of wool and other things pertaining to the altar; tithes of corn; hay, and other things pertaining to the altar being reserved to the master and brethren. On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** the living came into hands of the Crown, by whom it was sold to **John Barlow**, the son of **Roger Barlow**, who purchased the **Slebech** property

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £9 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King** the amount payable being 18s. 8d.—*Taxatio*.

Martelltwy Vicaria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione preceptorie de **Slebeche** unde **Richaldus Davy** est vi- ? Darius valet per annum in sua porcione iiij0. Inde sol' nihil quia exempt', &c., £4. Inde decima 8s.—*Valor -Eccl.*

Under the beading ' Livings Discharged ':—**Martletwy** alias Martelwy alias **Martletwy V.** (**St. Marcellus**). Val- 0 per **Ann.** in port. Prapceptor **Slebech** Propr.; **John, Barlow**, esq., 1718; The **Bishop** by lapse, 1771; **Sir William Hamilton**. Clear yearly value, £16. Books, £4.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 4th April, 1896, a faculty was obtained for restoration of this **Church**.

Non Conformist Chapels

Martletwy Baptist Chapel was built in 1828, rebuilt in 1864 and again in 1880. The present Chapel, dated 1880, is built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and small pane flat-headed windows.

Horeb **Congregational** Chapel

was first built before 1830 and later rebuilt in 1844, in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan and tall Gothic windows. Still open 1993

Burnett's **Hill** Chapel (Presbyterian And **Calvinistic Methodist**), Burnett's **Hill**, **Martletwy**
The former **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel of Burnetts **Hill** was built in 1812 and opened in January 1813 by the Rev. **Theophilus Jones**. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1862 and renovated in 1890. The present Chapel, dated 1862, was built in the Vernacular style of the gable-entry type and served the local mining community. The Chapel originally had a level floor and a gallery, and its north entrance (probably with double doors) was at the present position of the left window facing the road. There is a later vestry or schoolroom at the east end and a later hip-roofed porch at the west end. In 2008 this Chapel underwent sensitive restoration and is now Grade 2 Listed, for its early character and unusual interior layout.

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847

– No resident clergyman. Main employment Mining wages 1s 6d per day The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

Village School

On the 8th of January I visited this school. It was held in a small room, a greater part of which was taken up by a bed and a large coffer. There were only three children present at the time of my visit. One read the Testament with ease; another was reading in the spelling book; the third was learning monosyllables. The master had been a Mason but from ill health was obliged to give up his trade and (to procure a livelihood) take to school teaching. He and his wife receive 4s a week relief from the parish. The children were exceedingly ignorant and could not answer the simplest question.

David Lewis Assistant

Burnt-house (alias Burness) **Hill** School

On the 8th of January I visited the above school. It was usually kept in a room, part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of a few chairs and a table, all for household use. There was no school furniture of any description there. The children were not present at the time of my visit. The schoolmistress appeared to be a shrewd and intelligent woman.

David Lewis Assistant

Names Connected with Martletwy Parish

Clergy CCED

Vicars

Filliol Peter 1317

Philip John 1488 Apr 20

Davy Rice	1535	6
James Lawrence	?	
Maddocke William	1564	Aug 19
Prichard , Humf	1633	Vicar
Arnold, Richard	1661	
Griffith, Abelem	1668	Vicar
Nash, Thomas	1688	Curate
Nash, Thomas	1692	Curate
Bowen , Henricus	1714	Curate
Williams, blank	1717	Curate
Williams, Johannes	1718	Perpetual Vicar
Williams, Johannes	1718	Vicar
Bowen , Henricus	1718	Perpetual Vicar
Williams, Johannes	1720	Vicar
Rowe , John	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Rowe ,John	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1771	Vicar
Gibbon , Richard	1771	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , John	1771	(natural death)Vicar
Edwards , William	1788	SubscCurate
Edwards , William	1788	(Licensing)Curate
Gibbon , Benjamin	1789	(Licensing)Stipendiary Curate
Gibbons , Benjamin	1789	SubscCurate
Hooper , James	1791	(Licensing)Curate
Hooper , James	1791	SubscCurate
Hooper , James	1802	SubscStipendiary Curate

Gibbon , Richard	1804	Vicar
Hooper , Joseph	1804	Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1808	(natural death)Vicar
Davies , Daniel	1808	SubscVicar
Hooper , James	1809	SubscStipendiary Curate
Hunter Humphreys , John	1819	(Licensing)Stipendiary Curate
Hunter Humphreys , John	1820	Stipendiary Curate
Malet James Hudson LLD	1846	Apr 1
Rees Moses Arthur	1879	Aug 25
Thomas Fredrick Owen MA	1891	June 2
Richards Morgan BA	1903	Feb 21
Weale Edward Alexander BA	1906	Mar 1

Babe Mathias 223/423	1543	Mertilltweye	(Martletwy)	Lay subsidies PRO
Churchwarden				

Smith Robert 223/423	1543	Mertilltweye	(Martletwy)	Lay Subsidies PRO
Churchwarden				

Hearth Tax 1670.

Morgan William	Martletwy	H
Owen Sir Hugh	of Orielton	Martletwy H20
Owen Sir Hugh	at Coedcanlas	Martletwy H10
Mathews Evan.	Martletwy	H
Rymond Hugh	Martletwy	H5
Jones David	Martletwy	H
Gerrett John	Martletwy	H
Smith Mary	Martletwy	H
Griffith Abell, clerk	Martletwy	H

Barlow John,	esq.. of Slebech	Martletwy	H7
Canton John	Martletwy	H	Martletwy H2
Taylor John	Martletwy	H	
Andreston George	Martletwy	H	
Edmond George	Martletwy	H	
Proute Oliver	Martletwy	P	
Lloyd Nicholas	Martletwy	P	
Hyett Hary	Martletwy	P	
Evan Morgan	Martletwy	P	
Webb John	Martletwy	P	
David Howell	Martletwy	P	
Sutne John	Martletwy	P	
Clercke John	Martletwy	P	
Lewis Howell	Martletwy	P	
Morgan Evan	Martletwy	P	
Smith John	Martletwy	P	
Beavan Sible	Martletwy	P	
Row Thomas	Martletwy	P	
Jones Thomas	Martletwy	P	
Thomas Owen	Martletwy	P	
Watkin Richard	Martletwy	P	
Owens John	Martletwy	P	
Elizabeth Dunett	Martletwy	P	
Richard Thomas	Martletwy	P	
Lewis Evan	Martletwy	P	
Germin Francis	Martletwy	P	

Vaughan John	Martletwy	P
David Reece	Martletwy	P
Lloyd Evan	Martletwy	P
Watkin Thomas	Martletwy	P
Evan John	Martletwy	P
Powell Richard	Martletwy	P
Thomas Jenkin	Martletwy	P
Beerce Clemy	Martletwy	P
Phillippes Thomas	Martletwy	P
Sanders William	Martletwy	P
Cole George	Martletwy	P
William John, junior	Martletwy	P
William John, senior	Martletwy	P
Richard David	Martletwy	P
Phillipp William	Martletwy	P
Oriell Francis	Martletwy	P
Hary Thomas	Martletwy	P
Garrett John	Martletwy	P
Evan John, senior	Martletwy	P
Evan John, junior	Martletwy	P
Grange James	Martletwy	P
Jones Nicholas	Martletwy	P
Butler Mary	Martletwy	P
Taylor Lettice	Martletwy	P
Owens Sible	Martletwy	P
Sutne Reece	Martletwy	P

Phillipps Thomas	Martletwy	P
Cadogan Hugh	Martletwy	P
Webb Phillipp	Martletwy	P
David Griffith	Martletwy	P
Francis John	Martletwy	P
Edmond George	Martletwy	P
Beavan David	Martletwy	P
Roach Abigell	Martletwy	P
Ophilus Robin	Martletwy	P
Wills Hugh	Martletwy	P
Phillipp Marke	Martletwy	P
Prichard Andrew	Martletwy	P
Webb Phillipp	Martletwy	P
Clement Dorothy	Martletwy	P

Other *Sites of Interest*

RCAM Parish of **Marteltwy** Upper **Castle**

On a field called Upper **Castle** some 300 yards north west of the Parish **Church** are two low circular mounds. That to the south has a circumference of 120ft and a height of 4 ft; it does not appear have been disturbed. The second about 25yds to the north is 150fy in circumference and about 2ft high. It has been slightly dug into from the summit. Both are grass covered and are probably sepulchral. visited 2nd July 1920

RCAM Hallwalls

Small building foundations with walls up to 1 metre high. Possibly ruins of 16th or 17th century manor house.

RCAHMW Whitlow House

'A' type house with **Pembrokeshire** gable. Massive square stack with drip stones. Large lateral oven in wall thickness's.

RCAHMW **Martletwy** house –medieval House

Mathry,

(The Martyrs village ???) (has this any connection with the tale of the lanes around Croesgoch running red with Martyrs blood). On a Hill overlooking the North coast.

Massive squat **Church** on prehistoric circle. Dedicated to the Holy Martyrs rebuilt 1867. **Church** tower was blown down in a gale.

Iron age settlement. An early Christian site and an important medieval village. Old 7-9c ring cross slabs in churchyard wall and an Ogham stone in **Church** porch.

Giraldus Cambrensis held prebendal.

17th c plague of locusts.

Fenton Tours 1811

Hence ,proceeded to **Marthry** or **Merthyr**, the **Church** of the Martyrs [in a letter from **H Goff** , dated **St Davids** Dec 2 1720 to **Brown Willis**, he says “At **Mathry** the corpses of the martyrs have been interred in coffins of stone, to be seen in several places near the **Church-yard**”,] One of the numerous benefices engrossed by **Giraldus**; the village and the great tithes of this immense parish are the valuable endowment of the golden prebend of **St Davids** and are now held by **Sir Hugh Owen**, under a lease from that predendary. The village crowning the summit of a very high Hill of gradual ascent, and well cultivated, most likely was larger than it now appears, as there was a patent obtained, *Temp. Edward III* for a Market and Fair there. The Market has been abolished, but the Fair is still continued on Michaelmas day, at which all the servants of the country are hired. The **Church** was formerly dignified by a steeple serving for a landmark to mariners, from its situation on this conspicuous eminence, an exposure that proved the means of its destruction, it being blown down in a storm.

[Slate Quarries 1839]

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Mathrey (Merthyr), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Fishguard**; containing 1012 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by **St. George's** Channel, and intersected by the turnpike road leading from **Fishguard** to **St Davids**. In the northern part, bordering on the coast, which is for the most part bold and abrupt, the depth of water varying from seven to fourteen fathoms. Near the shore, are some considerable slate-quarries, affording employment to a portion of the population. The village, which is situated on the summit of a Hill, was anciently a place of more importance than it is at present, and had a weekly Market and an annual Fair, granted by letters patent in the reign of **Edward III.**; the former has been long since discontinued, but the latter is still held on October 10th, and is numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, for the purpose of hiring servants. Another Fair takes place on November 22nd at Nevin, a village on the coast.

The living is a discharged vicarage, united, with that of **St. Nicholas**, to the discharged vicarage of **Granston**; it is rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 7. 6., and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the rectory is rated in the books at £25. 14. 4½. The vicarial tithes of **Mathrey** have been commuted for £190, and the rectorial for £323. 3.; the vicarial glebe comprises ninety acres, valued at £50 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, and situated in the middle of the village, is an

ancient structure, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for **Independents**, in which a Sunday school is also held. Tithes of the annual value of £4. 15. are stated to have been given by an unknown donor, for decayed farmers' widows of the parish; but nothing is now known of this charity. A perfect cromlech, consisting of a table stone seventeen feet in length, apparently resting upon six upright columns, but in fact only supported by four, is still preserved at long House, in the village of Trêvin, or Trêvdyn, a manor belonging to the **Bishop of St Davids**, where was once an episcopal palace, said to have been erected by **Bishop Martin**, to which long House was the Grange. There is another cromlech at Glandwr. The ancient mansion of the **Harries** family, of Priskilly Forest, is now the property and residence of **John Hill Harries, esq.** The whole coast exhibits vestiges of earthworks, evidently thrown up by the early piratical invaders who infested this part of the principality. **Mr. Edward Llwyd** communicated to the **Royal Society of London** an interesting account of an extraordinary swarm of locusts that visited this place in 1693, and of which the particulars are fully detailed in the second volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

South Wales - H. L. V. Fletcher 1956.

Mathry - There is a story that it was here that **St Teilo** rescued seven children "born at a birth" whom their father was going to throw in the river as he was unable to support them as he already had a large family. All seven, if the legend is true, became saints.

The village is perched on a Hill summit, enjoying wide views over the north coast and Pen Caer. The **Church** (on a prehistoric circular site) is very unusual - massive and squat. A good centre for holidaymakers, with a wood-turners's workshop, an antique shop, and farmhouse teas.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

A Hill top village with wide views over the surrounding countryside. Its circular churchyard may well have taken its shape from a pre-historic site. The **Church** is dedicated to the Seven Saints, septuplets saved from being drowned by their impecunious father when **St Teilo** came upon scene and baptised them instead. An inscribed stone in the **Church** porch commemorates Maccudicl the son of Caticus, who lived in the 6thC and there are two stones inscribed with crosses in the churchyard walls.

1925 RCAM & RCAHMW: Mathry - Church of the Holy Martyrs

`The present **Church** was erected in 1869 and restored in 1902. Though built upon ancient foundations, it does not seem to have incorporated any of the features of its predecessor. **Fenton** (Tour, p. 29) says that the **Church** of his day was `formerly dignified with a steeple, serving for a landmark to mariners, from its situation on this conspicuous eminence, an exposure that proved the means of its destruction, it being thrown down in a storm'. The table in the vestry has a highly polished marble 52in by 30in which is said to be the altar slab of the earlier structure

Incised Stones

Two early cross-inscribed stones have been moved to the churchyard from elsewhere in the parish. The first, originally from **Rhoslanog**, has a double ring, cf. the double circle on the back of the inscribed stone from this site. The site is also associated with the legend of the `seven sainted men of **Mathry**' to whom the **Church** is dedicated.

Grade II listed building

Situated in centre of hilltop village, within rectangular burial ground.

Exterior: 1865-8 Anglican parish **Church** by **R K Penson**, in grey snecked rubble stone with grey stone dressings. Slate roofs and crested ridge tiles. Early English style. Nave, S aisle with SW porch tower (incomplete), transeptal gable, and chancel with canted apse and N vestry. Simple lancets without mouldings, three to W front and to S transept gable, otherwise single. Nave gables are coped with cross finials, and NW angle is buttressed from N, while SW tower has single lancet to W, two-step buttresses to NW and SW, the SW buttress set diagonally, and SE octagonal stair tower with S buttress. Pointed arched S door. An overhanging slate pyramid roof caps SW tower that was intended to rise higher (to a recessed Bell-stage under a tall broached slate spire). S aisle has single lancet to right of transept gable, which has modern coping, replacing original eaves. Chancel has lancets over moulded sill band, no buttresses, and N vestry with fine battered square chimney. Pointed vestry door.

Interior:

whitewashed with three-bay nave roof, originally open, boarded in 1905; two-bay S arcade with round pillars and two-chamfer pointed arches. Chancel arch on corbelled short half-columns. Panelled chancel roof with plaster between raised ribs. Roll moulded sill-band around and splayed rear arches to chancel windows. Octagonal C19 font on foiled pier. No original pews or pulpit but original sanctuary rails, timber with iron inserts. One stained glass window of c1921 signed ?**H G Hiller**. In **Church** porch is early Christian lettered memorial stone.

Reference: *Lambeth Palace ICBS Records 6416*.

Church was designed by **Penson & Ritchie** in C14 Transitional style, the S aisle to have **Organ** chamber under gable, and a lithograph was published showing the proposed spire. The **Church** was opened in 1868.

National Library of Wales: St David's Records contains 1903 faculty for matchboarding the nave roof, **E V Collier** architect, and 1921 faculty for stained glass.

RCAM Pembrokeshire 1925, 221-4.

2015 North Dewisland Benefice Mathry - Church of the Holy Martyrs

Set on a Hill commanding panoramic views of North **Pembrokeshire**, **Mathry** has claims to be one of the oldest settlements in **Pembrokeshire**. The **Church** of the Holy Martyrs is located in the centre of the village and the present building of 1869 was intended to have a spire, but funds ran out, leaving it with an interesting shape. The interior is spacious and light, with wooden chairs.

A stone inscribed with a wheel cross is now one of two built in to the west wall of the churchyard, to the right of the gate as you face it. They are from 9th century. A stone in the **Church** porch belongs to an earlier period, probably 5th or 6th century. The inscription is cut in Ogham script and reads: 'Mac Cudicel son of Caticus lies here'. The 'Mac' is now missing. Near the altar lies another carved

stone - the cross is carved in relief and the letters alpha and omega are inscribed above the arms, and beneath them the letters IHC.

The derivation of the name **Mathry** and the dedication of the **Church** are not entirely clear, but a lovely account from the 12th century Book of **Llandaff** describes how **St Teilo**, walking beside the river Taf at Llanddowror rescued seven baby boys, whose father was too poor to provide for them. The saint baptised them and every day they received fish to eat from the river. Eventually they were sent to **Mathry** where for the rest of their lives they were known as the seven saints. In the 17th and 18th centuries a number of cist burials were discovered near the churchyard and these were instantly called the coffins of the martyrs.

Mathry was an important benefice of the diocese in medieval times, granted a Market and hiring Fair by **King Edward III**.

Temporary **Church** Closure

Unfortunately, **Mathry Church** is now temporarily closed due to the dangerous state of the ceiling, until the necessary repair work is undertaken. It probably will not be in use again until Summer 2015.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This vicarage has been from the earliest date in the patronage of the **Bishop of St Davids**, and the stipend of the vicar was provided by the prebendary of the Golden Prebend, as the prebend of **Mathry** was called only account of its excellent Corpus.

Described as Ecclesia de Martre, this **Church** was assessed at £26 13s. 4d. for tenths to the **King** in 1291, the sum payable being £2 13s. 4d. —*Taxatio*.

Marthre Vicana.—**Resus Owen**, cleticus vicarius pes-petues ejusdem prebende de Marthre habet in caseo rnelle piscibus OVtS lineo et similibus Ser ams

2Ctjs iitjd per annum de reddltibus mansionis et terrars sm ad vicariam ibidem spectan iil OE Inde in visitacion archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus. Et remanet clare £4 6s. 7d. Inde decirna 8s. 8d. —*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—**Merthis** alias **Marthtey** alias **Mathery** V- (Holy Martyr). Syn. quolibet anto, ss. gd Annexed to **Granstone** alias Garldeston **Bishop of St Davids**, 1741- Prebendaly thereof, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £12- **King's** Books, £4 7s. 6d —*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 27 July, 1564, a lease of the parsonage and prebend of **Mathry** with a cursal prebend was granted by **Thomas Barlow**, **Parson** and prebendary of **Mathry**, to **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., for 21 years, at a rent of £24, the lessee to allow the vicar of **Mathry** to 'occupy one draught of toothe' within his said parish, commonly called 'Danndre', which draught **Sir William Davie** late had as an augmentation for his living; or to pay the vicar 40s. at the election of the vicar, the lessee also to pay yearly, during the said term, 20s. towards the stipend of 'a schoolmaster to be kept in **St Davids**.'

On 6 Nov., 1567, a new lease was granted to the same lessee for 40 years, on the same terms; presumably on a surrender of the previous lease.

On 27 Nov., 1903, a faculty was granted, confirming the work of match-boarding the roof of

Mathry Church.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Mathry (The Holy Martyrs).' — Here is a remarkable little Chalice of the time of **Charles II**. It measures 5 in. in height, the bowl being a simple beaker 4 inches deep and resting on a low trumpet-shaped stem and base. Underneath the bowl is a simple band of cable moulding. The diam. of the mouth is 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 10dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1671 with maker's Mark R P above a mullet or fleur-de-lys. Close up to the lip of the bowl is a stippled inscription which is almost illegible

" Poculum ecclesie de **Mathrey** [?] Hergest • Churchwarden ". Beneath the foot is engraved twice the date " 1684 ".

A Paten or Salver, 9 in. in diameter, with shaped and moulded rim, resting on three feet; weight, 14oz. For some inexplicable reason the date letter on this piece has been deliberately defaced but the maker's Mark, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned, still remain. The maker's Mark which was entered at Goldsmiths Hall in 1748 is in a fourlobed stamp for **Ellas Cachart**. The piece carries the following inscription " The Gift of **Anne Tucker** of **Sealyham** To the Parish **Church** of **Mathry** 1765 ".

There is also an ewer-shaped Flagon, weighing 1702.; Hall Mark 1898 ; maker's Mark jf in a plain shield. The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross ; inscription " Presented to the **Church** of the Holy Martyrs **Mathry** [engraver's error] by **James Davies** Penyfeidir 1899 ".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Nebo **Baptist** Chapel, **Mathry** Sunday School built 1893 Still open 1993

Rehoboth [**Independents**, 1840] still open Dec 2006

Trefin Methodist Chapel - built in 1786, rebuilt in 1834 and restored in 1936. The present Chapel, dated 1834, was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. **Trefin** is now Grade 2 Listed.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 6d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but not resident land proprietor.

Rehoboth Day School

On the 19th of January I visited the above school. It was held in the **Independent** Chapel. The children had not been in attendance for the last 5 weeks on account of the severe weather. There was no school furniture in the Chapel. The master told me that the boys were in the habit of writing on the seats of the pews. The master who was also the minister of Rehoboth **Independent** Chapel, was far from being conversant with the English Language **David Lewis** Assistant

Names connected with Mathry

Clergy - Granston with Mathry and St Nicholas CCED

Price, Robert	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardus	1672	Curate	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Selby, Thomas	1714	Vicar	
Shelby, Thomas	1717	Vicar	
Selby, Thomas	1719	Vac(natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Jenkins, ?	1732	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Allen, David	1732	Vicar	
Probert, William	1733	Curate	
Allen, David	1742	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Griffiths, James	1742	Vicar	
Griffiths, James	1758	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Probert, William	1758	Vicar	
Probert , William	1780	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Holcombe , William	1780	Vicar	
James , William	1788	Curate	
James , William	1797	Vicar	
Holcombe , William	1797	Vac(natural death)	Vicar

James , William	1797	Vicar	
Evans , John	1806	Curate	
Phillip , William	1813	Curate	
James , William	1822	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Grey Hughes ,William	1822	Vicar	
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
Grey Hughes ,William	1824	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
James , David	1826	Stipendiary Curate	

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Thomas Theophius Evan 1872 Trehale **Mathry County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

ap Walter Robin for the carriage of three cart-loads of fire-wood from Porstyly* Priskilly in **Mathry** parish 4 December -**St David's** Cathedral weekly accounts 1384-5 **Pembrokeshire in By gone Days By Francis Green.**

Barlow Thomas 27 July 1564 **Parson** and prebendary of **Mathry Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman **Lord** and **Angharad** daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a **Castle** at nearby **Carew**) and the beautiful and notorious Welsh, **Princess Nest** born **Manorbier** c 1146. held living of **Angle** 1215 ? .Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus 1175.held living of **Llanwnda**, held prebenal **Mathry.**

Davie William 27 July 1564 late vicar **Mathry** Acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Davies John 31 March 1755 **Llanrheithan** Yeoman Offence Assault **Mathry** Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

John Charles Henry 21 Apr 1843 born Guiliaden **Mathry Pembrokeshire** died 12 Aug 1909 Mancos, Montezuma, Colorado Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrival , Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **Williams, Elizabeth** on 11 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to **Williams, Agnes** on Abt. 1874 at Salt Lake City Married to **Williams, Edith** on 11 Oct 1880 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

John James 10 Nov 1846 **Mathry, Pembrokeshire**,died 23 Dec 1927Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **James , Mary** on 9 May 1865 at Utah ,Married to **Abbott, Hannah Sophronia**

on 9 May 1865 at Wellsville, Utah Married to **Thirkell Maughn Emily Alice** on 10 Apr 1914
Mormon Records for Pembroke

John Letitia 6 Apr 1853 born Castleredding **Mathry Pembroke** died 1 Jun 1914 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrival , Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **Gibbs, William Henry** on 5 Feb 1872 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

John Levi 4 Feb 1849 born Castleredding **Mathry Pembroke** died 17 Nov 1920 **Logan** Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **Hall Mary Ann** on 28 Oct 1872 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

John Mary Jane 18 Nov 1855 born Guiliaden **Mathry Pembroke** died 24 Apr 1934 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah 24 Married to **Hawkley, Joseph Brigham** on 13 Nov 1871 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

John William 7 Nov 1841 born Killjaden **Mathry Pembroke** died 27 Dec 1916 Thatcher **Graham** Arizona Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to **Ashton, Sarah Ann** on 10 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to **Sinclair, Janet** on 2 Oct 1879 at Salt Lake City Married to **Landon, Mary Maria** on 6 May 1884 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

Maccudicl the son of **Caticus** stone **Mathry Church**.6th C ?

Thirkell Maughn Emily Alice born abt 1848 **Mathry Pembroke** Married to **John, James** on 10 Apr 1914 **Mormon Records for Pembroke** (She would have been 62 at date of marriage)

Thomas ? 1797 Feb 22 **Mathry** visited his relatives house at Penrhew which was occupied by the French who relieved him of his valubles but then let him go **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb**

Mathrey Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Owens John, gent of Priskilly **Mathrey** H4

William Catherin, widow **Mathrey** H

Thomas Watkin **Mathrey** H

Griffith Morris **Mathrey** H

Morris Reynold **Mathrey** H

Foulke Llewhelin **Mathrey** H

Owen Rowland **Mathrey** H

David Griffith **Mathrey** H

Phillipp Rees	Mathrey	H
John Thomas	Mathrey	H
Mathias John, gent.	Mathrey	H3
Richard John	Mathrey	H
Frauncis William	Mathrey	H
Whitbie John	Mathrey	H
Wilkin Llewelin	Mathrey	H
Thomas John	Mathrey	H
James William	Mathrey	H2
Hargest John	Mathrey	H
Owen Harry.	Mathrey	H2
Tucker Thomas	Mathrey	H
Rees David	Mathrey	H2
Price William.	Mathrey	H
James Evan	Mathrey	H2
Charles Thomas	Mathrey	H
Lewis David	Mathrey	H
Phillipp Owen	Mathrey	H
William Howell	Mathrey	H
Bateman Henry.	Mathrey	H
Phillipp John	Mathrey	H2
Edward Lewis	Mathrey	H
Rice John	Mathrey	H
Phillipp Johan	Mathrey	H
John Richard	Mathrey	H
Perkin William	Mathrey	H

Evan Thomas	Mathrey	H
Vaughan William	Mathrey	H
Morgan Elizabeth	Mathrey	H
Propert David	Mathrey	H
Lloyd Rice	Mathrey	H
Edward Evan	Mathrey	H
David Phillipp.	Mathrey	H
John Owen Thomas	Mathrey	H
Mathias Hugh	Mathrey	H
David Lewis	Mathrey	H
Jenkin David	Mathrey	H
Griffith Phillipp	Mathrey	H
Owen John	Mathrey	H
James Thomas	Mathrey	H
Rees Lawrence Phillipp	Mathrey	H
Joyner John	Mathrey	H2
Robert Mathias	Mathrey	H
Thomas David	Mathrey	H
Bowen Margerett	Mathrey	P
Hugh Anne	Mathrey	P
Frauncis William	Mathrey	P
Williams Thomas	Mathrey	P
Jervice Henry	Mathrey	P
Charles David	Mathrey	P
Lewis Anne	Mathrey	P
Hugh Thomas	Mathrey	P

Morris David	Mathrey	P
Hugh William	Mathrey	P
Jenkin John	Mathrey	P
Morris John	Mathrey	P

Sites of Interest

RCAM Pub 1923

Ty Newydd grug Tumulus

On a field belonging to Ty newydd grug farm are the remains of a tumulus, and close by is a standing stone which probably had some connection with it. The mound was opened about the year 1890 by a former tenant of Ty newydd grug who used the stones "from the middle" in the erection of the present farm buildings. His daughter, the present tenant, remembers seeing "two pots" which were found in the mound; A large one with stripes round it, and a small one; both were broken up" When perfect the tumulus had a base circumference of about 90ft. At a distance of 30yds due south of this mound is an erect maenhir which gives the name of Parc y garreg to the field. This imposing looking stone rises to a height of 8ft 9in from the level visited 17th May 1921.

Carreg **Samson** or Long House Cromlech

A well known cromlech standing on a field called Parc maen **Llwyd** at the head of cwm **RAdau**, a little inlet on the south side of **Aber Castell** creek, and about 500yds south west of Ynys y **Castell** on which is the mound known as "**Samsons** Finger". The irregular shaped structure consists of a chamber and capstone, the latter 15ft by 9ft and a thickness which varies from 2 ½ ft to 5 ½ ft. Of the six stones which form the chamber only three bear the weight of the capstone. These supports are from 4 ½ ft to 6ft high. Although much disturbed, it is possible to trace in the stones lying about many that contributed to form the mound, while others, some in situ would appear to have been used in the foundations. The packing stones which have converted the cromlech into a shelter for sheep have been placed in position since 1901, in which year our Inspecting Officer first visited it.

RCAM

Unnoticed by any previous writer, and not marked on the 6in Ord Sheet, is an erect maenhir about 150yds west of the cromlech, which may have been a pointer stone. This has a height of 5 ½ ft above the soil; its top is somewhat pointed.

The earliest extant photograph of the cromlech is probably one taken about the year 1868, now in the collection of the **Carmarthen Antiquarian Society**. This shows that it was then carefully protected by a well made wooden fence. -visited 30th April 1920.

Glandwr Cromlech.

The remains of this cromlech stands in a field 200yds east of Glandwr Farm, nearly a mile west of the village of **Mathry**. The chamber is formed of four stones; those on the east and west sides have

a length of 9ft and a height of 3ft respectively; that on the north is 4ft high and its fellow on the south is 3ft above the surface. The capstone has disappeared. The grave lies due north and south – visited
30th April 1920.

Cromlech at Pen lan Mabws ucha

About 600yds east of the farmhouse of Pen Lan mabws ucha, adjoining a field known locally as Y gromlech is a single monolith, 50 in high and 70in wide, being all that remains of the “Cromlech” so marked on the 6in Ord Sheet- which tradition asserts to have stood here. The field has **Long** been under cultivation doubtless accounting for the absence of all traces of foundations of the mound. The **Pem Arch Survey** notes the monument as the remains of a cromlech. A few stones and the tradition, is all that remains. – visited 17th May 1921.

Tre **Walter Llwyd** Cromlech

About 300yds north east of the farmhouse of Tre **Walter Llwyd** in a field known as Parc y Garn and close to its northern hedge which has been carried over a portion of the site , is a ruined cromlech which, when perfect, must have been a fine monument. The capstone measures 11ft by 10ft, and had a thickness of 3ft.; a part of it has apparently been broken off. The uprights have fallen are under the capstone. In **Arch Camb** for 1872 p 139 this monument is described as “the remains of a large chamber ,consisting of a capstone, 13ft **Long** by 8ft broad, resting on one low supporter, the whole partially buried in a hedge. This apparently is the one mentioned by **Fenton**.. He speaks also of a cistvaen at one end, which had lost one side and its cover” – visited 30th April 1920.

Castell Coch Pen Morfa

On Pen Morfa peninsula in the extreme north of the parish are the remains of an earthwork consisting of a broken bank from 6ft to 8ft high and about 50ft in length drawn across a tiny isthmus. The entrance which was at the west end of the bank, has been destroyed by landslides –visited 12 May 1920 (caution should be exercised in visiting this remote spot)

Castell llain Madws

In the south east of the parish, on a hillock in a field known as Parc yr hen gastell, about 400 yds east of the farmhouse of mabws fawr, are the scanty remains of a circular earthwork. The defence consisted of a single enclosing bank, best seen to the south, where it rises about 3ft from the ground, to fall about 4ft to a ditch, now practically levelled by cultivation. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 100ft. The entrance is to the east. The 6in Ord Surv. Sheet shows this work as oval in form but so far as the remains are now discernible, the shape is distinctly circular. The **Pem Arch Survey** notes this as the “Remains of a so called **Castell**; probably a cattle enclosure:” the name yr hen gastell, “the old Castel” however denotes a military rather than an Agricultural purpose – visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Ty newydd grug

On the second field east of the farmhouse of Ty newydd grug and overlooking the western Cleddau (at this point the boundary between the parishes of **Mathry** and **Llanymchaer**) is an hitherto unnoticed earthwork. Its discovery is due to the preservation of the name of Parc **Castell** in the ***Tithe Schedule*** . Running from north east to south west is a roughly curved earthen bank, both ends of which terminate at the end of the slope to the river. The enclosed area has a depth of 140ft and a width of 60ft. The bank rises to a height of 3ft and at its northern end falls 5ft to the exterior level. Cultivation has obliterated any ditch; the bank itself is much overgrown in several places, and in others is destroyed, the interior of the enclosure having long been under cultivation. The entrance was probably at the south western end of the rampart.--visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Pen u feidr.

On the field of Parc **Castell** some 300yds east of the farmhouse of pen y feidre, is the outline of an earthwork of which only the faint trace of a bank to the northwest remains. visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Rhedyn

The farmhouse of **Castell** Rhedyn, about one mile south west of **Mathry** village, derives its name from an earthwork which stood on the third field south of the house , and is still known as **Castell** Rhedyn. Nothing is marked on the 6in sheet which would suggest a earthwork on this field but close observation of its ploughed surface reveals traces of a possible circular enclosure, there being at that spot indicated more stones than on any other part of the field. The field next west is known as parc **Castell** – visited 17th May 1921.

RCAHMW

Carnachen-Wen, **Mathry**,

A two-storey, stone-built farmhouse which appears to have been a 16th century, 3-unit house, consisting of a kitchen at the lower end with large fireplace (as existing), Hall and then parlour at the upper end. There is evidence for a cross-passage, on the line of the present stair in the kitchen. There is a porch to south. The Hall may once have had a lateral chimney . It was probably rebuilt in the 18th century, perhaps when the 1776 wing was added at the upper end. At this time the fireplace opening in the wall backing on to the cross-passage could have been inserted. The fireplace has since been blocked and the stack removed.

Within the house, two trusses of oak appear to have been re-used and of medieval origin.

There are a number of small traditional farm building, some with mid-18th century datestones, and the remains of an 17/18th century garden with gazebo, raised-walk, ponds and a dingle with stream.

RCAHMW archive. visited, Geoff Ward, 09/03/2005.

Pont-Y-Deon, **Mathry**

Small bridge over the western Cleddau, possibly originally erected in late Middle Ages

Carreg **Samson** Burial Chamber

A burial chamber consisting of a capstone, 4.7m by 2.7m and 1.0m thick, resting on 3 of 6 stones,

1.1m-2.2m high, defining a chamber. Excavation in 1968, revealed four additional stone-holes, one having supported a further chamber stone, the others indicating a possible passage leading off to the NW. Scant traces of a covering cairn were found to the S and it was shown that the monument had been raised over an amorphous pit, at least 5.25m by 8.0m and 0.8m deep, filled with clay and stones. Finds included a small quantity of burnt bone, probably human, Pottery and flints, the last of which may have been residual or curated. **J.Wiles** 14.05.2002

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 recorded cropmarks of a large circular enclosure or large ring-ditch approx. 500m south of Carreg **Sampson** burial chamber.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 25th July 2014 revealed a pit cluster some 260m south-west of the chamber tomb at Longhouse

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 29th July 2014

Marlos, Marloes,

a quiet and self-contained village; nowadays alive with visitors during the summer months en route for **Marloes sands** and Skomer Island. There are some pretty cottages in the village, but the main features of interest are the strange clock tower and the little **Church**.

Marloes sands are magnificent, although no vehicle can approach the beach. Musselwick Sands also somewhat difficult of access, are becoming popular nowadays. **Martin's Haven**, which has only a stony beach, is the departure point for the Skomer Island boats.

Strange clock tower.

Marloes sands has fascinating rock formations, some fossils can be found.

Albion Sands named after a Paddle steamer (first in the area) which foundered on her maiden voyage in c1840 part still visible.]

Acc/to The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

The most westerly village in **South Pembrokeshire**. Has a clock-tower built in 1904 in memory of the 4th **Lord Kensington**, and a double Bell-cote **Church** which has a Norman font and a baptistry sunk in the floor.

Marloes Mere was once famous for its leeches which were much in demand in Harley Street.

In the past the local smugglers the "**Marloes Gulls**" were notorious and formed one of the main occupations of the area but until the draining of the marshes a local industry (other than smuggling) was the gathering of leeches used by the Doctors of the time for blood letting.

An early 18c a **Haverfordwest** doctor records that the people of **Marloes** had used a primitive form of inoculation against smallpox for longer than anyone could remember.

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names** - **P Valentine Harris**.

Marloes . Although the Tax. Eccl. spells it **Malros**; this may be an error, for **Owen** gives **Marlasse** and Speed's map **Marlas**. Marl was once dug here.

Philbeach [Filbatch]. (Farm-house near Marloes). Here stood the home of **Will ffibatch**, who married **Sarah**, daughter of **Robert de Valle** , owner of **Dale**, and chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** , in 1485.

1811 *Fenton* **Marlos**

After experiencing the most hospitable reception from my friend, and a night of such refreshments as the antiquarian traveller can but seldom command, with an able Cicerone in my host I set out, and first touch at **Marlos**, a long straggling, poor looking village, still poorer in appearance on account of the cottages being all ill thatched with straw; yet in this place I presume once resided **Sir William de Marlos**, in great military state among his retainers; a noble foreigner, who makes a great figure in our pedigrees, though no remains of an ancient **Castle** or castellated mansion exists to fortify the presumption unless it might have occupied the site of some of the more modern mansions in the neighbourhood.

In the village there is a small **Church** of too unimposing character to tempt me to enter it, especially as I understood from my companion that it contained nothing worthy remark, that its inside corresponded with its exterior. The living is a vicarage of small value, the rectorial tithes belong to my friend **Mr Laugharne** as lay impropriator, but the manor is **Lord Kensington's** in right of his late purchase of **Pearson**, though **Mr Laugharne** contends to have a mean **Lord-ship** in

the single tenement of **Little Marlos** only, where he claims a jurisdiction exclusive of the **Lord** paramount.

The inhabitants of this village live chiefly by fishing, catching lobsters and crabs, and drive a considerable trade in leeches, with which **Marlos** mere, a little farther on to the west of the village abounds. This is common nearly all overflown in Winter, but having in summer the greater part dry for pasture, and in a very dry season nearly the whole, about sixty or seventy acres, affording support during the hot months to the cattle of the villagers, who with their desires bounded by habit, have all the little comforts of life within themselves, each his cow and his garden. Nothing can be more primitive than their manners for the seldom go far from home or vary their mode of life. They are industrious like their original ancestry the **Flemings**, and spin a great deal of coarse hemp for nets of every kind, and make lobster pots, not only for their own use but for sale.

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

Marloes Day School

I visited this school on the 14th January.

The village is a most wretched one; the road through it is broken and uneven, the houses are generally straggling and dilapidated, often partially unthatched; several are wholly in ruins and deserted. The great tithes have been purchased by three proprietors who cannot agree about repairing the chancel, which is much decayed. The people are said to be very ill-conditioned, not averse to wrecking, and spiteful when crossed or thwarted. There are several fishermen among them, though the place is not immediately on the sea.

The day school (which used to be held in private homes) is now held in an old **Independent** Chapel no longer used for religious purposes and rented by the master. There was a raised hearth of brick in the room with a grate on top but no chimney. There was a fire of culm burning on it; the heat and vapour made the room almost insufferable to one coming from fresh air. In one corner was a heap of culm, in another a bench or two piled against the wall and various litter; at the bottom of the room lay a gravestone on which the master had been chalking the letters which the village Mason was to cut as an inscription; on the table lay a jug and a pipe.

The master had a good address and seemed a superior man.

The school was hardly reunited after the interruption of Christmas. The master expected 40 or 50 scholars if his old pupils returned and **Mrs Bevan's** school just opened at **Dale** did not interfere with him. They were mostly farmers' children; they ciphered in the proportion of a day and a half to half a day for reading, writing and spelling. The children came to school too irregularly to admit of its being opened with a hymn or prayer. No reason was given why it could not be so closed. The endowment was not very regularly paid; some change had taken place in the investment, and this had led to difficulty. I heard 17 read **St Mark**; 15 read with ease. The writing was very good. Mental arithmetic questions answered without the use of slates and two complicated arithmetic problems were correctly answered on slates (£275 19s 4 ¾ d X 35 and The interest of £600 at 3% for nine months. (£ 9658 18s 10 1/4d & £13 10s)

The rate of terms must put the school beyond the reach of labouring men's children. The Master is a Dissenter; all scholars however in the school, private no free school

1849 **Marlais Marloes)** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

MARLAIS (MARLOES), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 11 miles (west South west.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 486 inhabitants. This place is situated on the southern shore of Muggleswick bay, a portion of **St. Bride's Bay**; the western extremity of it forms a little promontory, and on the east the parish is partly bounded by a pill, or creek, of **Milford Haven**. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village is principally inhabited by fishermen, who obtain a livelihood in the lobster and crab fisheries that are carried on here, and by the sale of leeches, which are found in great numbers in a sheet of water covering from sixty to seventy acres, called **Marlais Mere**, which, during the summer months, when it is dry, affords excellent pasturage for cattle. More than one-half of the parish is encompassed by the sea, and the shore is in general bold and bordered with cliffs; the depth of water, within a short distance, varies from four to fourteen fathoms. There are a few unimportant islands, among which are **Midland** and **Gateholm**, situated close to the coast; the larger one of **Skomer** is attached to **St. Martin's** parish, **Pembroke**. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**; present net income, £80. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Peter**, is a small edifice, not possessing any architectural details of importance. A former structure in honour of **St. Mary**, situated near the beach, was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, that also laid waste the glebe land originally belonging to the living. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**, with a Sunday school held in it; and a **Church** day school here is endowed with £5 per annum, bequeathed by **Margaret Allen**, of the parish, in 1772.

1895 Marloes --*Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

A glance at the map suggests a short detour to obtain a peep at Marloes. The sandy lane, meandering beside a streamlet, lands us right abreast of the **Church** at the entrance to the village. The little edifice makes a pleasant picture, with a handful of low thatched cottages grouped around. Inside we find the small pointed chancel arch with projecting wings, characteristic of the churches in this locality.

There are some curious features here, notably an old bronze sanctus Bell, and a modern baptistery sunk in a corner of the floor, to meet the predilections of the **Welsh** churchman, who does not apparently consider the ceremony of baptism complete unless he can 'goo throw the watter.' Dwelling apart from the busier haunts of men, the good folk of this remote parish have kept pretty much to themselves, and have acquired the reputation of being a simple-minded, superstitious race — '**Marloes gulls**,' as the saying is. In order to save the Long Saturday's tramp to **Haverford** Market, a **Marloes** man hit upon the ingenious device of walking half the distance on Friday, then returning home he would complete the rest of the walk the next day !

In the 'good old times,' if tales be true, these Marloes people were notorious wreckers. On dark tempestuous nights they would hitch a lanthorn to a horse's tail, and drive the animal around the seaward cliffs ; then woe betide the hapless mariner who should set his course by this **Fata Morgana** ! There is a story of the **Parson** who, when the news of a wreck got abroad in **Church** one Sunday morning, broke off his discourse and exclaimed, 'Wait a moment, my brethren, and give your pastor a fair start !'

Another mile of crooked, crankling lanes takes us to the brow of the sea cliffs, whence we obtain a Bird's-eye panorama of the broad sweep of **Marloes sands**. Ruddy sandstone rocks pitched at a steep angle encompass the bay, and peep grimly out from beneath the smooth, firm sands. Gateholm rises close in shore, an island at low tide only ; the broad mass of Skokholm stretches out to sea, while the horizon line is broken by the lonely islet of Grassholm, a favourite haunt of sea birds, and scene of a notorious ' massacre of the innocents ' by a party of yachts men, some few years ago.

The frequent recurrence of these holms and other place-names of Scandinavian origin, points unmistakeably to the presence of those old sea rovers around the **Pembrokeshire** coast, in the days of ' auld langsyne.'

The little **Church** of **St Peter's** stands on a mound. The 13c chancel slightly skewed. There is a Norman font. It was renovated 1874. Baptistery for total immersion built.

1856 16 September *Glynne, Welsh Churches Arch Camb* 1886

This **Church** in general arrangements is not unlike **St Ismael's** but has not had the same advantages of repair and improvement. The plan comprehends a nave with north Chapel, a north and south transept, and a chancel, with a belfry over the west end, which has two arched recesses, but only one Bell. There are no windows on the south of the nave and those on the north have been modernised. There is no pavement in the western part of the nave , only the bare earth; the other parts have pavement of the rudest kind. The **Church** is of some length, and the north Chapel and transept range as an aisle outwardly. There is a rude misshapen arch opening from the nave to the north Chapel, but no arch to the south transept. The chancel arch is most rude, but pointed, with stone blocks against each side of it upon a plinth; and a square aperture into the nave, on the north side. The chancel has a plain stone vault, with stone seats on each side of it. There are rude segments of arches opening north and south of the chancel, and communicating with the transepts by odd passages which cut off the angles, and form very large coarse hagioscope. There is a piscina south of the altar. The east window is Decorated of two lights. The roofs are open and out of repair. The font is an octagonal block, very plain. There is a stone seat along the west end of the nave. The external walls are whitewashed.

This **Church** offers an interesting specimen of the rude local peculiarities , and it might be wished that it was more cared for. [In 1874 it was carefully repaired and restored, mainly by members of the family to which the present condition of the neighbouring **Church** of **St Bride's** is due]

1920 **RCAM Church** dedicated to **St Peter**.

The plan comprehends a nave with north Chapel, a north and south transept, and a chancel, with a belfry over the west end, which has two recesses but one Bell. The **Church** is some length, and the north Chapel and transept range as an aisle outwards. The chancel arch is most rude but pointed, with stone blocks against each side of it, upon a plinth; and a square aperture into the nave on the north side. There are rude segments of arches opening north and south of the chancel communicating with the transepts by odd passages which cut off the Angles and form very large hagioscopes. There is a stone seat continued along the south hagioscope. There is also a stone seat along the west end of the nave. The external walls are White-washed.

On plan the **Church** comprises nave 39 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, chancel; 27ft by 13 ½ ft, north transept 14 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft , south transept 14 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft and double Bell-cote on the west gable.

In 1874 the upper portion of the walls was rebuilt, and a baptistery sunk at the west end; modern windows were inserted and the walls cemented. Both transepts have squints to the chancel, each

lighted by a small opening. In the south chancel wall a plain piscina, and between it and the south east angle is a rude corbel. The chancel is slightly deflected to the south; it has a barrel vault. The font bowl is square with chamfered corners diameter 28in externally and 21in internally, with a depth of 8in and of the usual cushion style; the shaft and base are modern. In the north transept is a slab of the year 1638

The fittings include a plain bronze hand-Bell with a broken clapper and rudely shaped wooden grip formerly used in the village to summon the fishermen and other parishioners to meetings and burials. It has a total height of 9 ½ in a mouth diameter of 6 ½ in and a height of 4 ½ ins. There is no inscription —**Visited** 14th September 1920 **RCAM**

1947 Screens Lofts and Stalls - **Crossley** and **Ridgeway**.

1994 Acc/to **The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales** by **Mike Salter**.

The nave containing a Norman font, the vaulted chancel, and the transepts with squints are all 13c but the east wall and the external openings are renewed.

Marloes **The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire**. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

Marloes. —This **Church** was restored some thirty years ago mainly through the efforts of a much loved incumbent, the **Rev. William John Lyte Skynner Stradling** who afterwards became Rector of **Herbrandston**.

The present Chalice is an egg-shaped cup, 5 in. in height, resting on a circular base, on the rim of which is a band of beaded moulding with Hall Mark for 1785 and maker's Mark C H as at **Fishguard**; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of base, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz.; inscription "

Marlos Church Cup 1785 ". Its Paten cover carries no Hall marks; diam., 3 in.; height,

A Paten of plated metal, 4 in. in diameter with a cross flory engraved in the centre.

A pewter Plate, 8½ in. in diam.

There is also a glass Cruet with plated top and a handsome Font Ewer of brass.

According to **Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

The **Church** of Malros with other churches was originally acquired by **Bishop Thomas Wallensis** from laymen, and together with the churches of **Haroldston** and **Nevern** in **Pembrokeshire** and of **Llangunnor** and **St. Ishmanel** in **Carmarthenshire** was appropriated by that **Bishop** on 11 Mar. 1380 to the chantry or **College** of **St. Mary** of **St Davids**. — **Stat. Menev**.

On 20 Feb., 1389, letters patent were granted licensing the appropriation of **Marloes** and **Haroldston**.—**Pat. Rolls**.

On the dissolution of the **College**, **Marloes Church** came into the hands of the Crown.

Under the name of Ecclesia de Malros, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £16 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 12s **Taxatio**.

Marlos.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione collegii dive hlade prope ecclesiam Cathedralem Menevensensem unde **David Moris** clericus est. vicarius et habet ibidem parvam mansionem sine terra.

Et valet fructus hujus ec.clesie ad partem vicarii communibus annis cvj8 Viljd. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tereio armo 1d. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et

procuracioni-bus quolibet anno vsixa. Et remanet Clare 100s. 1d. Inde decima 10s. 0d.—**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—**Marlos V. (St. Peter)**. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 10d.

Archi-diac. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. Colleg. **St Davids** olim Propr...prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £20, £30 **King's Books**, £5. — **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Non Conformist

Moriah Chapel [**Baptists**, 1817] 1851 **Thomas Davies**, Minister, **St Ishmaels**

Moriah **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1821, rebuilt in 1882 and rebuilt again in 1892. The present Chapel, dated 1892, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan.

Marloes Weslian **Methodists** 1851 Erected about 1767, enlarged in 1837 "In stating the number of sittings (282) I have stated the number that it will comfortably seat. Reckoning 14 inches for each person it would seat 300" **William Spriggs**, Local Preacher

A rare early and unaltered Chapel built c.1767 and enlarged in 1837. The 1837 Chapel is built in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type.

Disused by 1905 and remained disused in 1993.

Names connected with Marloes

Clergy CCED Marloes

Lord,	Mathew	1661	Vicar
Lord,	Matheum	1666	(Institution)Vicar
Griffith,	Moganus	1682	(Institution)Vicar
Williams,	Willimus (Gulielmus)	1687	(Institution)Vicar
Williams,	William	1723	Vac (natural death)Perpetual Vicar
Rice,	Theophilus	1723	(Institution)Perpetual Vicar
Rice,	Theophilus	1727	Vac(resignation)Perpetual Vicar
Phillips,	Georgius	1727	(Institution)Perpetual Vicar
Jones,	Gulielmus	1728	Chaplain
Phillips ,	George	1773	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Murrow ,	Thomas	1773	(Institution)Vicar

1780

Murrow ,	Thomas	1780	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Harris ,	James	1780	(<i>Institution</i>)Vicar
Bowen ,	Hector	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Lewis ,	Thomas	1803	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1804	Stipendiary Curate
Jullian ,	Peter	1809	Stipendiary Curate
Jones ,	Thomas	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Harries ,	James	1812	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Williams ,	John	1812	(<i>Institution</i>)Vicar

1851 Marloes Parish **Church St. Peter - William Bowen Harris**, Minister

1929 **St Bridget (St Brides & St Peter (Marloes) Incumbent and Curates; J M Price**

.....

Codd Elizabeth 25 Nov 1801 born Marloes, **Pembrokeshire** Died 11 Jun 1885 Marloes, **Pembrokeshire** Married to **Ormond,, John** on 19 Nov 1819 at **St Ishmaels** parish, **Pembrokeshire** Married to **Phillips, Thomas** , on 19 Feb 1853 at **Marloes, Pembrokeshire** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire* Wales Sources, *Ancestral File Resources, Ormond,, John & Elizabeth Codd*

Coke John 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at **Llamphey Sir John Coke** chaplain was admitted by the Rev. etc, to the vicarage of **Marloes** and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Ewen Thomas** , last vicar there, on the presentation of the master and fellows of the **College of St David's** patrons of the said vicarage --**Coke John** 1490, 21 October On 21 October he collated to **Sir Makeram John** chaplain, the vicarage of Overam and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Coke** last vicar there and in his collation

Collins John 13 October 1815 Marloes, fisherman Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutors hedge, **Marloes**, Prosecutor **Thomas , Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas Haverfordwest** tailor at **Lambston** on 13 11 1786 then married **Thomas John Marloes** farmer at **Llangwm Llangwm** 11 September 1798 Prosecutor **Thomas William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Valle Sarah daughter of **Robert de Valle** Lord of **Dale** married ffibatch Will of Philbeach Farm house near **Marloes** chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** *South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris*

Devereux Francis 13 October 1815 **Marloes** Yeoman Offence Riot pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge **Marloes** Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edwards William 1 December 1818 **Marloes** Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods - wool, **St Brides** Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ewen Thomas 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at **Llamphey Coke Sir John** chaplain was admitted by the Rev. etc, to the vicarage of **Marloes** and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Thomas** , **Ewen** last vicar there, on the presentation of the master and fellows of the **College of St David's** patrons of the said vicarage

ffibatch Will 1485 of Philbeach Filbatch Farm house near **Marloes** married **de Valle Sarah** daughter of **de Valle Robert** owner of **Dale** --- was chief bard to **ap Thomas** , **Sir Rhys** *South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris*

Fordham Elijah 1835 born abt **Marloes Pembrokeshire** Married to **Hughes, Elizabeth** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hawgood John 1851 age 10m born **Marloes 1851 Census Pembrokeshire**

Hughes Francis 7 Jun 1841 born **Marloes Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes James 23 Sep 1807 born **Marloes Pembrokeshire** died May 1855?? **St Louis** Missouri Left Liverpool on 22 Apr 1855 aboard the **S Curling** Arrived in New York on 22 May 1855 Married to **Picton, Ann** on 15 Nov 1833 at **Marloes, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes James 10 Dec 1838 born **Marloes Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 22 Apr 1855 aboard the **S Curling** Arrived in New York on 22 May 1855 Married to **Burgess, Camelia Mariah** on 19 Feb 1860 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Martha Ann 27 Apr 1843 born **Marloes Pembrokeshire** died 18 May 1907 Nevada Left Liverpool on 30 Jun 1868 aboard the **Minnesota** Arrived in New York on 12 Jul 1868 Married to **Levitt Sr, Dudley** on 30 Nov 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Mary 2 Apr 1836 born **Marloes Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones William **Marloes** Yeoman Offence Forcible entry and ejectment **Talbenny** 1 July 1784 Prosecutor **Walter John, Talbenny** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris John 28 August 1817 **Marloes** Labourer Offence Rescue of a horse from custody of prosecutor who had been distraining the same on behalf of the **Rt Hon, William, Lord Kensington**, **Marloes** Prosecutor **Hughes James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris Thomas 13 October 1815 **Marloes** blacksmith Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, **Marloes** Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** ,
Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830

Morris William 28 August 1817 **Marloes** blacksmith Offence Rescue of a horse from custody of prosecutor who had been distraining the same on behalf of the Rt Hon, **William, Lord Kensington**, **Marloes** Prosecutor **Hughes James** *Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ormond Dorothy born 24 May 1825 **Marloes Pembroke-shire** died 6 Sep 1851 Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the **Hartley** Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 **Ormond Dorothy** died 6 September 1851 before she could cross the plains *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Ormond Elinor born 12 Oct 1845 **Marloes Pembroke-shire** died 8 May 1849 steamboat "Mameluke", Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the **Hartley** Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 **Elinor Ormond** died 8 May 1849 on the steamboat "Mameluke" five days from New Orleans on the way to **St Louis** Her fourteen-year-old sister **Letitia** died the same day *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Ormond Elizabeth born 22 Jun 1839 **Marloes Pembroke-shire** died 6 Sep 1922 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the **Hartley** Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Tall, George** on 3 Jul 1856 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Ormond John born 10 Jan 1797 **Marloes Pembroke-shire** died 10 Apr 1883 Kanosh **Millard**, County Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the **Hartley** Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Codd, Elizabeth** on 19 Nov 1819 at **St Ishmael's** Parish, **Pembroke-shire** married to **Drayson, Elizabeth** on 12 Aug 1853 at Utah married to **Watson, Mary Ann** *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Ormond John born 3 Feb 1832 **Marloes Pembroke-shire** died 17 Sep 1913 LoganCache Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the **Hartley** Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Jenkins, Martha** on 4 Oct 1853 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah married to **Jones, Jane Lloyd** on 28 Aug 1852 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Owens William 13 October 1815 **Marloes** Labourer Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, **Marloes** Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilcock Thomas 13 October 1815 **Marloes** fisherman Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, **Marloes** Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830*,

Marlos Parish *Hearth Tax 1670.*

Wogan Lewis, esq.. of **Boulston** **Marlos H 10**

Loughar Thomas .	Marlos	H 6
Coskar Phillip.	Marlos	H
More Francis .	Marlos	H
Runaway Richard	Marlos	H.
Rees John .	Marlos	H
Laugharne Rowland.	Marlos	H
Bowen Henry .	Marlos	H 2
ScourLocke Sisly;	Marlos	H
Saunders John.	Marlos	H
Nicholas William.	Marlos	H.
revel William	Marlos	H.
Hore Thomas .	Marlos	H 2
Begg, Henry senior	Marlos	H
Holland Adam	Marlos	H
Begg David .	Marlos	H
Begg Henry .	Marlos	H
Nicholas William.	Marlos	H
Doven John	Marlos	H
John Henry. .	Marlos	H
Cosher Richard .	Marlos	H.
Cosher Richard. for a forge	Marlos	H.
Webbe Henry	Marlos	H .
Strong David. .	Marlos	H.
Thorne Alice .	Marlos	H
Saunders Elizabeth	Marlos	H.
Stephens Phillip	Marlos	H.

Roch Marke.	Marlos	H 2
Allen . George.	Marlos	P .
Webbe . Rice.	Marlos	P
Loughor Rice.	Marlos	P.
Allen . Phillip.	Marlos	P
Allen John	Marlos	P
Stafford Lettice.	Marlos	P.

RCAM

Gatholm Island

It is only at low tide that this little island ,measuring about 600yds by 150 yds is accessible from the main portion of the parish, and on the day of our Inspecting Officers visit, nothing could be done but survey it from the Horse Neck. The description given in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* seems to be quite accurate – “On the island of Gatholm we counted more than one hundred hut foundations; these differed in several particulars from the so-called Cytiau'r Gwyddelod found Throughout Wales. The Gatholm foundations varied greatly in size and shape: one measured 30ft by 12ft. None of them was faced with stone. In addition to the hut foundations there were eight enclosures, the largest measuring perhaps the eight of an acre. There were a considerable number of flint chips on the island but no water.”

Roman Pottery and coin

Mr T C Cantrill of the **Geological Survey** reported in 1910(*Arch Camb* p271) the finding of worked flints, **Roman** Pottery and a coin of **Carausius** among the remains of a hut settlement – visited 14th September 1920.

Marloes or Gatholm Sound Rath

A well preserved earthwork somewhat difficult of access, and far more so prior to the draining of Marloes Mere. The work overlooks Gatholm Island, the field on which it stands being known as Rath. The promontory 120ft north to south by 200ft east to west is defended on three sides by almost perpendicular cliffs; on the north by a triple line of banks and ditches. The innermost rampart rises from the level of the enclosed area some 8ft and has a fall of 12-14ft to a ditch. Its length is about 200ft; the bank is slightly curved. Beyond the ditch on the east is a platform overlooking a steep slope to the sea, and showing traces of a low protecting bank. The second rampart rises some 4 ft and drops 3ft to its ditch which at the west end also becomes a platform. The outermost line of defence is 7ft high; the ditch is now much filled in. At the eastern end this bank unites with the second line, thus doubly protecting the roadway leading to the entrance into the camp which is placed at the eastern end of the ramparts. There is another entrance on the western side ; both have been much altered by landfalls. When viewed from the sands below, an exit from

the camp can plainly traced down the cliffs on the south side of the work; though partly destroyed by erosion, it is clearly discernable. According to *Pem Arch Survey*, flint chips have been found within the enclosure ---visited 14th September 1920

Philbeach

Nearly a mile south east of Marloes village stands the modern successor to the old home of “**Will ffilbatch** who warried **Sarah** , daughter to **Robert de Valle** owner of **Dale**, and chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** in 1485” (*Pem Arch Survey*) One of the round chimneys peculiar to the county survives from an earlier house. visited 13th September 1920

Church Park

The name probably signifies that the land was part of the original glebe, or marks a point from which the **Church** came into view from the west – visited 14th September 1920

Tump Park; **Hook** Tump.

In the adjoining corners of two fields to the south of East **Hook** farm house is an irregular mound somewhat circular in contour. This was probably the caput of a small manor whose **Independent** existence came to a speedy end. The manor known as “**Hook**” was represented by the present farmsteads of East and west **Hook**. The existance of a deer park is thus accounted for – visited 14th September 1920

Tower Point Rath *RCAM*

Triple banks with intermediate ditches, having a central causewayed entrance, define a cliff-top promontory, roughly 96m by 80m: excavation, 1971 (**Wainwright** 1972), revealed two phases of dry-stone revetting within the ramparts and an internal, oval structure, 11m by 9.5m: a small assemblage; a flint arrowhead, bronze fragment & ring, possibly come from this site.

WainWright 1972 (AC 120 1971), 84-90.

RCAHMW

Marloes clock tower

1912, square two storey, stone rubble tower, slate pyramidal roof.

East **Hook** Farm,

situated some 180m south of the cliff-edge, formed part of the East **Hook** estate. The rear of the house is thought to derive from a Longhouse. In 1624 the farm was referred to as Nesshooke. At that time there was also a Nesshooke Mill, but its location is unknown. In 1773 the farm was referred to as Nesthook. The house is mainly Georgian in appearance, and its front section dates to 1760. In 1786-1790, the farm was in the ownership of **John Lort** esquire. In 1840 the farm covered some 240 acres. The house has a Chinese Chippendale staircase dating to the late nineteenth century, reputed to be one of only five in Wales.

Cropmarks

of possible prehistoric settlement situated about 850 metres NE of Philbeach Farm Recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 23rd July 2010

Marloes Enclosure (Iron Age ?)

The mutilated remains of a sub-circular enclosure, c.40m in diameter, defined by scarps and traces of a ditch, the S and W sides of which are destroyed.

(source Os495card; SM70NE18)

J.Wiles 22.05.02

Marloes sound rath Watery Bay Rath

A cliff-top enclosure, defined by a series of three banks and ditches to the north and north-east; traces of a 1.0m wide rubble wall have been noted on the crest of the inner bank, thought also to have been revetted internally; there is a causewayed entrance at the south-eastern end of the defences: the internal area is at present only 40m by 62m.

(source Os495card; SM70NE1)

Field visit by **T. Driver** and **L. Barker** on 22nd Oct 2009 confirmed survival of an earthwork bank along the inner edge of the cliff slope suggesting that we are seeing the original form and limits of the interior; coastal erosion appears slowed or negligible due to the lie of the bedding planes of rock. The stream on the south-east side of the fort also appears to have been enclosed within the defences of the fort with the addition of a free-standing length of bank and ditch beyond the stream to the south-east.

Wrecks

1888 15th November

The **Zelinda** was a 78ft wooden schooner built at New Richmond, Canada, in 1835. At time of loss 15 November 1888, the vessel was owned by J Atherton & Sons, Liverpool. It was carrying a cargo of iron and hawsers/rope from Honfleur to Liverpool under the command of master **D Curan**, when it ran ashore on **Marloes sands** (winds being southwesterly force 5).

RCAHMW

Meline

1839 Topographical Dictionry of Wales

Meliney, or **Melinau**, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Cardigan**; containing 492 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, close to the road leading from **Cardigan** to **Fishguard**, and is intersected by the great road between the former place and **Haverfordwest**. It comprises 4056 acres. Rather more than half is inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder consists of barren heath and stony common, forming part of the Percelly mountain; the soil in that portion which is inclosed is tolerably fertile. The scenery, though not greatly diversified, is enriched with some branches of the river **NeVERN**, which flow through the parish; and the adjoining country is not destitute of interest. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £10, and in the patronage of the **Rev. D. Protheroe**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160; and there is a glebe of six acres, worth £10. 12. per annum. The **Independents** have a place of worship here, and conduct a Sunday school. There are some ancient mansions in the parish, within the limits of which also are the remains of a circular encampment, called Pen-yBenglog, defended by a single rampart.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **Meline**:

Meline, a parish in the district of **Cardigan** and county of **Pembroke**; on the river **NeVERN**, under Precelly mountain, 6¼ miles SW by S of **Cardigan** r. station. Post town, **Cardigan**. Acres, 4,523. Real property., £1,858. Pop., 414. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. An ancient camp is at Pennybenglog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £140. Patron, the **Rev. D. Protheroe**. The **Church** was rebuilt in 1865; is in the decorated English style, of local stone with Bath stone dressings; and consists of nave and apsidal chancel, with W Bell-gable.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Dogmael** – **RCAM**

The **Church**, erected in 1865, consists of a small single chamber terminating in an apse. It retains a portion of the north wall of an earlier structure, in which is a pointed doorway, now closed, having two rudely carved human heads on either side, and a fragment of a third above. The octagonal font and stem are from the earlier **Church**; they are probably of pre Reformation date. – At the rebuilding there was removed to Pen y beglog a well carved pew back bearing the following legend : SED: MATHILD; UX ; GEO; PER; PENE BENGLOG; GE 1626. (The pew of **Matilda** wife of **George Per(rott)** of Penybenglog, gentleman 1626) –visited 17th **June** 1920.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Meline Rectory was appendant to the barony of **Kemes**, the **Lord** of **Kemes** and the free tenants, the

freeholders, of the parish having the right of alternate presentation to the living.—*Owen's Pems.*

Mylene.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentatione domini de Awdeley unde **Christoferus Taylor** est rector valet dare cum gleba £10. Inde decima 20s.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the headings 'Livings Discharged' :-—Meleney alias Mylen alias Melillau alias **Meline R. (St. Dogmael)**. **Thomas Lloyd**, esq., 1704, as **Lord** of Kemys; the Free-holders of the parish, 1735;

Thomas Lloys esq., and **Anne, his wife**, 1759; the Freeholders, 1783. Clear yearly value, £34. **King's Books**, £10.—*Baron's Liber Regis.*

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Meline. (S. Dogfael). —Here there is in present use an electro-plated service.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Pontcynon, in Pontcynon [**Independents**, 1839]. Built 1839, rebuilt 1882-3 1851 **Evan Lewis**, Minister, Brynberian, **Eglwysrwrw** Still open 1998

Names Connected with Meline

Clergy CCED

Myles , Will	1605	Rector
Lewis, Daniell	1682	Rector
Lewis, Daniel	1682	Rector
Lewis, Daniel	1692	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1704	Rector
Morris, David	1714	Curate
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1720	Rector
Lewis, Watkin	1735	Rector
Williams, James	1735	Vac (Death) Rector
Bowen , James	1759	Rector
Bowen , James	1783	Vac (cession) Rector
Bowen , Thomas	1783	Rector

Rice , John	1785	Curate
Lloyd , Hugh	1795	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1804	Curate
Bowen , James	1809	Vac (natural death) Rector
Harris , David	1809	Rector
Harries , David	1809	Rector
Davies , David	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , David	1822	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , William	1834	Stipendiary Curate

1851 : **Meline Parish Church** "The Sunday School has been discontinued in consequence of my not being able to attend in person since last summer. I serve another parish besides."**David Davies**, Rector

Parish entry for **Eglwyswrw** and **Meline** The **Welsh Church** Year Book, 1929 **St Cristiolus & St Dogmael (Meline)** Incumbent and Curates; **O Davies**

Meline Hearth Tax 1670

Mathias David -	Meline-	H2
Owen Edward & forge -	Meline-	H&H
Deverox John -	Meline-	H2
Morgan William -	Meline-	H2
Bowen James -	Pontgynon Meline- -	H4
Phillipps Thomas clerk -	Meline-rector-	H3
James Margaret -	Meline-	H
Bowen William -	Meline-	H
Phillip widow -	Meline-	H
Phillip Richard -	Meline-	H
James David -	Meline-	H
Howell William -	Meline-	H2

Morgan Mathias -	Meline-	H
David James -	Meline-	H
David Thomas Smith -	Meline-	H&H
Thomas Thomas ap -	Meline-	H
Thomas James -	Meline-	H
John Ellinor -	Meline-	H
Bowen William -	Meline-	H2
Martin Hugh -	Meline-	H
Price Thomas -	Meline-	H2
Pryddero Mary -	Meline-	H
Bowen John -	Meline-	H
Phillip John -	Meline-	H
Lewis Jenkin Miller -	Meline-	H
Griffith William -	Penybenglog Meline-	-H6
Rees Llewelin -	Meline-	P
Harry Thomas -	Meline-	P
Rudder Thomas -	Meline-	P
Lewis George -	Meline-	P
Evan Margaret -	Meline-	P
David Katherine -	Meline-	P
Bowen George -	Meline-	P
Owen George -	Meline-	P
Lewis Jonathan -	Meline-	P
Lewis William -	Meline-	P
Phillip Anne -	Meline-	P
Philp Katherine -	Meline-	P

Richard Evan -	Meline-	P
Rees John William -	Meline-	P
Fabian Morice -	Meline-	P
Phillip John -	Meline-	P
Anthony Ellinor -	Meline-	P
Edward George ap -	Meline-	P
Luke Owen -	Meline-	P
John David -	Meline-	P
David Thomas Taylor -	Meline-	P
Will John -	Meline-	P
William Thomas -	Meline-	P
Jenkin John -	Meline-	P
William Edward -	Meline-	P
William John -	Meline-	P
Lloyd Anne -	Meline-	P
William John -	Meline-	P
Rees Morgan -	Meline-	P
Martin Hugh -	Meline-	P
Beynon Richard -	Meline-	P
Evan Thomas ap -	Meline-	P
David Evan -	Meline-	P
Rees Luke-	Meline-	P

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is a resident Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There are three resident land proprietors and ten farmers paying over £100 per annum but no day school

provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population cannot read and write.

Parish of **Meline** Pontgynnon Day School On the 29th of January I visited the above school . It was held in a room which formerly had been a cottage , but had lately been converted into an **Independent** Chapel. It contained no manner of school furniture. The children when they wrote, were obliged to kneel and write on the benches. At one end of the room was a large heap of turf. I heard 14 read the 1st chapter of **St Marks** Gospel to the master. The children made several false pronunciations, which the master left unnoticed. There was problems with general knowledge questions but most simple arithmetic questions were answered correctly. **David Lewis** Assistant

Sites of Interest

RCAM

Bedd yr Afanc

An oval grass grown mound 70ft by 27ft and 2ft high, placed on the northern slope of Prescelly, half a mile south east of Brynberian. The mound lies due east and west, and just visible in the turf upon it are some 25to 30 stones, forming an oval slightly less in size than the mound itself. There is little doubt that it is sepulchral in origin and purpose. The surface is much disturbed –visited 24th September1914.

Castell Llwyd

A tongue shaped enclosure on the spur of a Hill above the right bank of the river **NeVERN**, which at this point forms the parish boundary between **Meline** and **NeVERN**. On the south and west the steep slopes to the river constitutes the defences, and on the north two lines of markedly convex banks and ditches, which have been much disturbed. The inner rampart has a length of 150ft height of 6ft, and a fall of 15ft to the bottom of a ditch; the outer line of much the same length is not of equal strength. The entrance was probably at the east end of the banks. The enclosed area has a length of 250 ft from north to south. The surface of the camp is irregular, and two or three low leaps of stones may Mark the sites of hut circles. The point of the enclosure shows signs of scarping. The adjoining field to the south east is called **Castell** Bach, where are the remains of a small subsidiary earthwork of the same character as that just described – visited 7th August 1914.

Pen y benglog Camp

A promontory fort of triangular shape, distance about half a mile south east from **Castell Llwyd**. The spur of land known as Allt y **Castell** is defended by very steep slopes, that to the south being practically unScaleable. The defence to the north consists of a couble line of ramparts, each with a ditch now much silted up. The banks in places are almost 10ft high; both have been largely destroyed at the west, and much lower elsewhere. The enclosed area had a length of some 150ft and a width of 100 ft –visited 22nd **June** 1920.

Castell Mawr

This earthwork is one of the largest in the county, the enclosed area being four acres. It stands on the sumitt of a Hill 450ft above sea level, about half a mile south of the parish **Church**, 500 yds east of **Castell Llwyd**, and a similar distance north of Pen y bnenglog. The defence consists of a circular

rampart and ditch. The bank rises to a height of 8ft and falls 15ft to an almost obliterated ditch; it is built of dry stone walling largely hidden under fern growth. There are east and west entrances opposite each other. They have a width of about 30ft, and, so far as the growth permits of observation, do not appear to have been much altered. The interior, 100feet in diameter, is divided diagonally by a bank which probably is part of the original plan. At neither end does it join the main rampart, a space of 20ft being left between them. The inner bank has a height of about 8ft and is of similar construction to the outer. The enclosure is known as Parc **Castell**, and the field immediately north west as Parc Gerreg **Llwyd**, the field of the grey stone. An iron spearhead, with a sharp spike fitting into a socket in the shaft, was ploughed up in the field south of the camp (**Pem Arch Survey**). Enquiries as to the whereabouts of this object have met with no success – visited 7th August 1914.

St Dogmael's Well.

Immediately outside the churchyard fence is a well which is known as Ffynnon **Dogmael**. The water for the **Church** font was formerly taken from it, but no traditions of healing are attributed to the spring, and the well space precludes total immersion – visited 17th **June** 1920.

Ancient Trackway.

In the sheet of the Survey of the county the editor, referring to the early trackway on Prescelly, observes: “ Nowhere in the county of **Pembroke** can this old roadway be followed to better advantage-- it is known by various names – **Via Julia**, **Via Flandrica**, and the Pilgrim's way – and consists herabouts of a raised bank about 10ft wide, with indications of a ditch on either side.. it will be observed that the map maker has marked at intervals 'hole' 'picket and pile of stones'. The conclusion we arrived at respecting these was that the holes were of comparative recent construction and made for the purpose of cutting turf to drive off along the old track, but that they had been kept open and enlarged by the mountain sheep getting in to scratch themselves and shelter from sun and wind. With regard to the piles of stones and 'pickets' it seems as if the earthen bank which formed the track had at some period been repaired with stone in considerable quantities, and that then the bank had again given way and exposed the heaps of stones which had been used to mend it”

Garn Wen

A cottage 300yds east of Parc y **Rhos** House, and half a mile east of Brynberian Chapel. There is now no cairn, nor the tradition of one but the presence of much White quartz on the surface of the small enclosure probably marks the site of an early burial – visited 24th September 1914.

Parc y garn

The third field east of Glan Duad Fach House. Ploughing has from time to time revealed much stone about its centre where it is locally said formerly stood a small mound, but of this there is now no sign on the surface. visited 17th **June** 1920.

Rhos dywyrch Inscribed stone

The residence near which the antiquary **Lewis Morris** mentions the presence in 1746 of an inscribed stone. His note runs “in a loose stone 4ft long in the parish of **Melin**, near **Rhos Dowyrch**, the seat of **John Howells** gent. Near a Hill called Pen y Benglog, where there are old

entrenchments, **Mr David Lewis** [of Pant y benne] found the following inscription 1746 (see *Arch Camb* 1896 p132)

Carn Breded, Carn Goediog, Carn Bica –

Natural outcrops on Prescelly – visited 22 September 1914.

Urn

In the course of quarrying at Dyffryn in February 1925, an urn of somewhat unusual character was discovered. It was found inverted, and broken, but has been admirably restored at the **National Museum of Wales**, and is now in the **Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society**. The urn is black in colour; 5 in high; diameter of mouth 4in of base 1 ¾ in The workmanship is good. It appears to be of the cordon type, and probably dates from the later Bronze age.

Finds

Spear Head –

In a field to the south of **Castle Mawr** was ploughed up “an iron spear head, with sharp spike to fit into the socket in the shaft. Perhaps the weapon of a High Sheriff's javelin Man” (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Spindle whorl.

In 1914 a very perfect spindle whorl was dug up near Carn Alw on Prescelly; its flattened side was marked by two circular double lines, joined by cross lines. It came into the possession of a late vicar of **Eglwysrwrw**, and was seen on the 18th **June** 1914, by our **Assistant Inspecting Officer**. Its present location is not known.

RCAHMW

Castell Mawr, Meline

Castell Mawr is generally considered to be a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure, possibly of two phases, although it has been suggested that it is an earlier ritual or ceremonial henge enclosure reused in the Iron Age. The site was subject to partial geophysical survey in 1988.

The monument occupies the gently rounded summit of a Hill. It consists of a 1.3ha oval enclosure defined by: a slight inner bank; a broad and shallow ditch; a prominent outer bank, preserved as a hedgerow and apparently ditched. There entrances on the north-west and east. The interior is subdivided by a curving west-facing rampart and ditch cutting off the 0.7ha eastern part of the enclosure. No entrance between the two divisions has been identified.

The character of the main enclosure, with a strong outer bank overshadowing the weaker inner bank, has prompted the suggestion that it represents a Neolithic henge. In support of this flints have been found within the enclosure. However, the prominence of the outer bank may be a product of its reuse as a hedgebank and flints continued to be used into the historic period.

A tanged iron spearhead was found in the field to the south.

Sources: Mytum and Webster '*Geophysical Surveys at Defended Enclosures ...*' (2003) - *unpublished report*

Driver '**Pembrokeshire: *Historic Landscapes from the Air***' (2007), fig 69
John Wiles 20.02.08

Survey, geophysical prospection and excavation at the site in 2012 by **Prof. Mike Parker-Pearson** was linked to the possible Neolithic origins of the hillfort/henge and ongoing work at Craig Rhosyfelin quarry **.T. Driver, RCAHMW**

Castell-Llwyd, Meline

A 60m sweep of double bank & ditch, possibly fronted by a counterscarp bank, cuts off a promontory about 90m deep, there is a probable entrance at the east of the northern circuit: the interior has been disturbed by quarrying and possibly agriculture. **J.Wiles** 08.12.04 **RCAHMW**

Milford Haven (the Haven)

Milford origin of the name

Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P Valentine Harris.**

Milford Haven. c1190, Gir. Camb. Milverdicus portus.

1291 - 31- **Milford.** The '**Ford**' is undoubtedly N. fiord,' (Cf. Waterford) and the first part may be O.Sc. melf sandbank,' not OE. myln, 'mill.'

The Milford Haven (The Haven)

This name is derived from the ancient Norse 'Mille Fiord' (the **Haven** of the Thousand Fiords), and it is aptly so named, for the bays and creeks and indentations spread out on every side, and the main channel wanders like a river, branching high up into two channels, where it formerly bore the name of **AberDaugleddau**, the **Haven** of the Two Swords: Gledheu being the old British word for a sword: the little river whose two branches feed the **Haven** being called the Cleddau, from the same source.

Milford Haven Waterway is a natural harbour, a drowned valley flooded at the end of the last Ice Age. As one of the deepest natural harbours in the world, it is a busy shipping channel, trafficked by ferries to Ireland, and oil/gas Tankers.

Nelson, visiting the harbour with the *Hamiltons* in 1801, described it as the next best natural harbour to Trincomalee and "the finest port in Christendom"

By the late 18th century, the two creeks which would delimit the future town of **Milford's** boundaries to the east and west, namely **Hakin** and **Castle Pill**, were being used as harbours for ships to load and unload coal, corn and limestone. A ferry service to Ireland operated from **Hakin** around the start of the 19th century, although this ceased in the early 19th century.

1854 **Milford Haven Cambrian Journal** – Shakespeare's and Drayton's description of it.

SHAKESPEARE makes **Milford Haven** partly the scene of his play of "*Cymbeline*," where Imogen, hearing that Posthumous is there, inquires,

" How far it is

To this blessed **Milford** ? and, by the way, Tell me how Wales was made so happy as to inherit such a **Haven**."

In this same play Shakespeare makes **Milford** the rendezvous of foreign invaders, and there embarks and lands ambassadors.

Nor is he the only English poet who has signalized the merits of **Milford**. It is well described and lauded by **Drayton**, who flourished in the reign of **James I.**, in his *Polyolbion*, of which this extract may suffice :

" So highly **Milford** is in every mouth renown'd
Noe **Haven** hath ought good, in her that is not found :
Whereas the swelling surge, that with his fomie head,
The gentler looking land with furie menaced ;
With his encount'ring wave no longer there contends ;
But sitting mildly downe like perfect ancient friends

Unmov'd of any wind, which way so e'er it blow,
And rather seem to smile than knit an angry brow.
The ships with shattred ribs, scarce creeping from the seas
On her sleeke bosom ride with such deliberate ease,
As all her passed stormes shee holds but cheap and base
So shee may reach at last this most delightful place
By nature with proud cleeves invironed round,
To crown the goodlie road."

Milford Haven Its maritime capacities. Its peculiar features as a Haven

Milford is a phenomenon in English enterprise and civilization. It is the attribute of these elements to improve natural resources to their use, as they themselves grow in maturity and development, With **Milford** the exact reverse has happened, it has fallen into disuse as the means, skill and requirements which rendered its qualities more desirable and more available, have increased. With the exception of the dockyard at **Pater**, almost its entire utility for the purposes of navigation or war live in the history of the past.

Four centuries ago **Henry VII.** entered **Milford** on his way to the throne; our chief poets record its activity in subsequent centuries; and Cromwell not only embarked there for Ireland with 15,000 men, but made it his chief war station and channel of communication with Ireland and France.

At the beginning of this century **Nelson** pointed out its peculiar advantages as a great naval depot, and the fact that during winds favourable for the egress of ships from Brest and Rochefort, it was the only harbour from which a fleet could sail to meet them from the south-western coast of England. Yet of so little avail was his advice, that since then **Milford** and its vast capacities have been gradually neglected and disused, and six or seven years ago even the mail packets between Waterford and **Milford** stopped running, and all communication between South Wales and Ireland entirely ceased ! Although it is no unusual thing for hundreds of vessels of all kinds of tonnage to put in to **Milford** in stress of weather, and there to lie at anchor in perfect safety till storms subside, scarcely a single cargo is ever landed, so utterly barren is the **Haven** of docks, **Quays**, means of transit, and the ordinary appurtenances of a sea-port. As regards its military defences, so grossly have these been neglected that, until lately a foreign fleet might have entered and sailed up the **Haven**, set fire to **Pater** dockyard, and landed any number of troops with scarcely any possibility of molestation from the existing means of resistance.

Of the peculiar mercantile and military capacities of **Milford Haven** it may be said, without fear of contradiction from any person competent to judge of either, that no such harbours exist, nor do any approach their merits, in the old world. Rio and **St. Francisco** may rival, but do not surpass it; **Cork** and Naples are no more to be compared to it than the Wye with the Thames, as a navigable river.

I will very briefly describe the peculiar features which constitute the superiority of **Milford**. The entrance is nearly due south. From the mouth of the **Haven**, lying between **St. Ann's Head** on the west, to **Sheep Island** on the east, the width is two miles and a **Furlong**, which decreases to one mile and three **FurLongs** at the narrowest part, between the east and west blockhouses.

To stand at the eastern point of the blockhouse is to enjoy one of those magnificent scenes of which we carry the image through life. The blockhouse is built on the bluff summit of a rocky cliff. Immediately before you lies the splendid mouth of this gigantic harbour, with the bold promontory of **Dale** and **St. Ann's** lighthouses immediately opposite. To the right the view extends over the whole area facing the entrance of the **Haven** before it turns eastward, and comprises an extent of some fourteen or fifteen square miles. Immediately on the right hand, and just within the entrance,

stands Thorn Island, a towering and isolated rock, now being for the first time fortified. To the left is Sheep Island, which forms a bold feature at the eastern extremity of the same rock-bound coast. Seaward looms the Atlantic, and the broad expanse of ocean in the foreground of the landscape formed by the confluence of **St. George's** and the Bristol Channels.

Few sea views ever impressed me more intensely with depth, magnitude, beauty, and repose. May its last at-tribute soon pass away, and the fleets of the civilized world give life and animation to this stupendous work of nature!

Over three-fourths of the entrance, (with the exception of a few rocks easily blasted or buoyed), there is water enough to float the largest vessel at the lowest point of spring tides, varying in depth from fifteen fathoms at the west to seven fathoms at the east side ; and the depth of the main channel, and of the greater part of the entire width from shore to shore, continues up the whole course of the **Haven**, ranging from sixteen to nine fathoms up to Weare Point, where it shallows to five fathoms, thus affording an area of no less than eight miles in length, and ranging from one mile and a half to two and a half in breadth, deep enough and large enough to contain nearly all the fleets in the world, with a good bottom for anchorage throughout.

Within a mile of the opening of the inner **Haven**, on its southern side, and sheltered from every wind that blows, there is a spacious bay called **Nangle**, left dry at low water, but with sufficient depth at high water to float large vessels, over the whole extent of which there is a soft bottom. Into this bay ships which have lost their anchors are accustomed to run and take the ground with perfect safety, an advantage of no slight moment on a rock-bound coast like that of **Pembrokeshire**. The **Haven** at this point turns to the north-east, so that not only **Nangle** Bay, but up the whole length of the **Haven**, the shelter is perfect from winds at all points of the compass.

This immense advantage is enhanced by the nature of the shores, which rise sufficiently high on all sides to protect the loftiest ships, while the **Haven** is peculiarly free from gullies and eddies, which could destroy the lake-like calm which reigns perpetually on its deep and placid water.

" A pamphlet conteyning the definition of Milford Haven wherein is particularlie sett forth all or most of the roades Creeks Points HarboRowes Riding Places daungers and other matters of worth within and neere unto the said Haven searving chiefly for the ex- plaining and right understanding of a Mapp made of the said Haven of Milford by George Owen of the Countie of Pembroke esq.re. A.D. 1595."

" It is," he says, " a lardg and spatious harborough entering into the main land by estimation sixteen miles **Long** or more having all that space sufficient water to receive shippes of 60 or 600 Tons and in many places thereof the greatest vessell of whatever burthen that it on the seas may safely ride and harborow itself. The **Haven** after the entrance bendeth diverse waies making good land suckers over every roade of the same and shooteth forth on everie side divers large and spatious creeks making diverse landing places and safe harborowes from all winds and is of itself calm and gentle having within the same many good roades and cages &c. and for form it may be likened to the picture of some greate crooked and forked Tree having many boughs and branches some greate some little growing even up from the Butt to the Topp and the same branches being lopped and cutt off some nere and some **Fair** from the bodie of the tree &c.

" Depth of water. Att the entrance of the harborowe or the **Haven's** mouth and soe up very farr there is 16 fathom water and more at low ebb and at the ferry it is 8 or 10 fathom deepe att low water and as far up as Llangorne it is alwaies 6 fathom and good riding all along the channel.

"The water within **Milford Haven** riseth att full sea in a springe tide fflower fathome high and at ebb tide two fathome and between both according to the date."

He points out three places for fortification, viz., Ratt (Thorn) Island, the Stack, and **Dale Point**. The first is being constructed ; the Stack has been recently accomplished, (It is at present garrisoned with two men ! December, 1853) and **Dale Point** is about to be begun. **Mr. Owen** gives the dimensions of each of these islands, and recommends that the high ground in the centre of each should be hewn down. This has been done. Thorn Island, which he erroneously calls also Ratt Island, measured 18 perches in length, and 12 in breadth. It is about half a mile from the blockhouse on the east side of the **Haven**, farther in. A fort here, and at **Dale Point** opposite, he rightly says, would, " if not utterly de-fend it, yet would greatly annoy any shipp that should offer to enter the **Haven**, and also the fort would annoy and defend both the rodes of **St. Mary** well and **Dale** being the two cheafest rodes of **Milford** so that no shippes of the ennemies's should ride there without annoyance."

He describes the Stack Rock as a low ridge of stones running east and west. He makes it at the foundation 43 perches or 693 feet in length from east to west, and 12 wide, or 198 feet. " It was," he says, " so much covered at high water that only the ' Mount ' and a few points remain dry, the Mount being 48 feet by 24. This," he adds, " may be hewn so as to be three score square feet for a fort above high water. It is of a red sandstone easily hewn. There is a passage right through the rock. There was then plenty of water," he says, " for ships to pass between the Stack Rock and the shore."

The **Dale Point**. " This," **Mr. Owen** says, " was the terminus of an old mound, probably Danish, which with little labour would be repaired and made a stronghold and it is thought that if ennemies should land thereabouts that it weare one of the likeliest places they would first fortifie." It was 51 perches west and east Longitude, and 21 broad north and south, the trench was 18 perches over.

" **Nangle** blockhouse, East" he says, " never was finished and was begun in temp. **Henry VIII.** for to ympeach the entrance into the **Haven** but for no good purpose for that stood too high." It is now a small ruin.

" **St. Mary** well roade" he terms " the chieftest roade of **Milford** and safest upon most winds large and good anker hold and is about 16 fathoms."

It is well worthy of note that **Mr. Owen** gives a greater depth to the **Haven** in some parts than that of the recent soundings in the Admiralty chart, but an old map, published subsequently to **Mr. Owen's**, makes them much the same, showing that the water is not decreasing.

" **Pennar** Mouth is the creek that cometh upp to Pem- broke towne. This is the largest and greatest creek of all **Milford**. It passeth up into the land 3 miles and more and at the upper end it parteth itself into 2 branches and compasseth about the Towne and **Castle** of **Pembroke** serving the said Towne for a moate or strong ditch on every side thereof; a bark of 40 or 50 tons may enter this creek at low water and ride at anker att Crow Poole but noe further without helpe of the tyde. The Crow is a shallow or shelf a pretty way within the entrance of **Pennar** and is neere right against the very entrance and it is an oyster bedd, on the **Crowe** groweth the best oysters of **Milford**." He mentions that the poor people gathered them there without dredging. "It is a bigg and sweete oyster."

Of **Milford** itself **Mr. Owen** little dreamt when he thus dispatched its site, " **Hubberston** Point is the point next by west of Priory Pill the description whereof serveth to small use."

" **St. Anne's** Chapel," he says, "forms after Precelly the only landmark to steer for as there appears to be no **Haven** to all appearance at sea owing to the turn to the east which the **Haven** takes and which hides it from sight till it be entered." He recommends as a good policy that " if the enemy were on a sudden known to be at sea it would be a good plan to deface this landmark and erect it somewhere else to cause their shipwreck ! "

Dangers. He mentions a strong current between Stokholme, **Caldey** and the mainland beyond the mouth of the **Haven**.

" **Dangers in Milford there are none, Save the Crowe & the Carre & the Castlestone.**"
Old Adage in 1595

In answer to the absurd objections sometimes raised by interested parties, that **Milford** has a rock-bound coast, and a bank six miles distant, it may be simply stated that shoals of vessels make the **Haven** often in violent storms, and frequently without pilots, in perfect safety, and have done so for ages past. A shipwreck there is a rare event. It may also be stated that, with the exception of six points of the compass only, ships can weigh anchor and sail out of the **Haven** in any wind without towing ; and as a glance at the map shows, they are then in the open sea, and are quickly in the Atlantic, if out- ward bound, without encountering any of the perils which beset the voyage either westward to Liverpool, or east- ward to London. In fact, it is only when vessels are past **Milford** on their way to Liverpool, that danger begins.

Captain John Laws answers to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1853

Captain **John Laws** who knows the capacities of the south-western coast, and was examined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1853, on the **Milford Haven Docks Bill**, gave the following important evidence on these points:-

Question. Do you know **Pennar Pill**?

Answer. Yes.

Q. In your judgment is that situation suitable for the construction of commercial docks?

A. I think for about £400,000 you might make a floating dock at **Pennar Pill** that would answer every purpose better than that at Liverpool does, upon which six millions of money have been spent.

Q. You may effect for £400,000 what it has cost Liverpool as many millions to effect?

A. It has cost between five and six millions, and must cost a good deal more, and then they will have nothing like so efficient a floating dock as may be formed at **Milford Haven** for £300,000 or £400,000.

Q. As to the nature of the estuary or creek itself and the neighbouring land it enables that to be done?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the rise of the tides ?

A. The ordinary tides are from 22 to 23 feet.

Q. Is there any harbour in South Wales to which any of the very large steamers could come with security ?

A. No ; there is not a harbour in South Wales that a ship of 200 feet in length would get into safely.

Q. That is excepting **Milford Haven** ?

A. Of course any fleet could get into **Milford Haven**, but the other ports are all tidal ports with the exception of Bute Dock a vessel of great burthen could not get in safely.

Q. At **Milford Haven** they can be got in at all times of the tide?

A. Yes; a fleet can get in.

Q. Is it not the fact that the commercial steamers and the commercial ships are being made of much larger dimensions than formerly ?

A. Yes ; I have two or three friends who told me that if they could send their ships to take their coal in screw steamers to South Wales, they would send them just coal enough to London, then take in their cargo and on the coast of South Wales take in their coal and go on to China, Australia, and Long ocean voyages ; but they cannot do it now because there is no harbour.

Q. I understand you to say that the construction of docks where they are proposed to be made would, in the cases you mention, save the voyage?

A. It would not only save the voyage but more than that : take the case of corn. The clipper ships now going out have all small auxiliary steam power in them, besides their sailing requisites ; these vessels would go into any harbour on the coast of South Wales, if there were a harbour that could take them they would take in probably 2000 tons of coal that would be the very best freight they could take to Calcutta, Canton, or Australia it would be the best cargo they could take, if it was only to take them there and back ; coals fit for ocean steamers cannot be bought at any of those distant parts under £5 a ton.

Q. Let me distinctly understand you : at present there are no ports in South Wales which would admit vessels of this kind ?

A. There are not.

Q. You cannot take in coal there ?

A. No.

Q. How do they get their coal now?

A. The Liverpool steamers and all the American and New York steamers get their coal in this way. I am connected myself with a railway. It takes coal from the coal pit not more than 12 miles from Liverpool, which is of first-rate quality for all general purposes, but these ocean steamers ; although they can put them on board at from 6s. to 7s. a ton, they send round to Cardiff and Newport for the coal which costs them 22s. and 23s. a ton before they are on board. The only coals now fit for ocean steamers are those of **Glamorganshire** and **Carmarthenshire**.

Q. Not the anthracite?

A. Not anthracite, it is semi-anthracite.

Q. Is it not the fact that the same kind of coal is sent for as well to London for steam vessels ?

A. There is not a little vessel in this river but would give 35s. a ton to avoid the smoke and dirt of the ordinary Newcastle coal.

Q. Have you any doubt whatever that if proper docks were made at **Milford Haven** they would be of great public importance?

A. I have no doubt whatever in a national point of view ; for the supply of the fleet there can be no better place than the coast of South Wales. In the ordinary contingency of supplying the fleet with coals, it would become one of the most important arms of defence for the country. It takes almost double the quantity of Newcastle and Lancashire coal to produce the same amount of steam.

Opposite to the Weare Point, where the channel be-comes narrower, there exists a natural dock, entered by a narrow neck of water, called **Pennar Mouth**, which seems specially intended for the purpose to which it is at length happily about to be put, **Milford** being far less well placed for such an object, and, owing to the nature of the marginal bank, is a less convenient place for the formation even of landing docks.

Pennar Bay is entered by a narrow mouth, through which the little tributary river from **Pembroke** flows. It is scarcely a **Furlong** in width, immediately expanding on either side into a capacious creek. The entrance is two fathoms deep at the lowest water, and it is capable of being greatly deepened. It appears as if designed expressly for the construction of dry and floating docks of any requisite size. With reference to this gigantic basin, the docks now about to be constructed there, and the traffic in coal likely to be exported thence, we must again have recourse to Captain Laws' evidence.

Question. Is it not a fact that the south-west wind prevails a good deal on that coast?

Answer. It does Throughout the island.

Q. Is that a wind that offers any obstacles to vessels coming to Cardiff?

A. The whole Bristol Channel is a lee shore with a south-west wind.

Q. Is that an obstacle that does not apply to **Milford Haven** ?

A. No; it does not. I have come out of **Milford Haven** in a frigate when a heavy gale of wind has been blowing from the south-west, carrying away our fore-yard when we were about half channel over, and clawed off the shore notwithstanding.

Q. Is not a part of the steam fleet in the Mediterranean ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that supplied with the same kind of coal ?

A. With **Welsh** coal.

Q. This would be the port from which the coal would come, if it could be brought ?

A. I have no doubt that, with the aid of the railway, coals may be shipped at this dock to a greater extent than any in England, notwithstanding that we hear that on the Tees and the Tyne they are shipping ten million tons of coal in the year. I think some of the young men in the room will live to see as much shipped in that dock, if it is made, as ever was shipped at the Tees or the Tyne.

Nearly opposite to **Pater**, where the navy yard is situated, is a point called **Neyland**, where there are great natural capacities and sufficient depth of water along the shore for landing **Quays**, and where lines of packet ships will doubtless shortly run. It will be the terminus of the South Wales Railway, until the other spur line is made from **Carmarthen** to **Pennar Dock**.

One word as to the topographical position of **Milford Haven**. It is more than a day's sail, even in ordinary winds, nearer to **America** and most of our colonies than Liverpool, with which it is impossible to avoid comparing it. Without exaggerating the difficulties of the navigation up **St.**

George's Channel, and round Anglesey, and up the Mersey, it will not be denied that they are formidable, both as regards time, cost, and actual danger.

There are, moreover, peculiarities in the bed and channel of the Mersey, which, under the influence of a certain concurrence of wind and tides, may at any time render the navigation of that river, for vessels of heavy draught, no longer possible.

As regards internal transit, **Milford** is but about 15 miles further from London than Liverpool, and it is for all England incomparably the best starting point for the entire western hemisphere. In February last storms from the west caused several disastrous wrecks of vessels leaving and entering the Mersey ; whilst not the slightest danger attended the entry into **Milford Haven**, or departure from it.

Such are among the chief claims and capacities of **Milford Haven**. There is not a little, paltry, muddy inlet on the shores of the three kingdoms, with any pretence to be called a port, on which more money and labour have not been expended than on this matchless **Haven**, whose vast advantages have stared us in the face for centuries of neglect, until its very name has sounded strange in our ears, and its position and qualities are a profound secret to three-fourths of the population; whilst the Commissioners appointed in 1845, to report, at the public expense (and of course for national objects), on tidal harbours, do not once even mention **Milford** in their report ! From its **Long** and dead repose, the time is come when **Milford** will pass into mercantile and naval life. Its quiescence is just over, its activity about to begin. From what has been said, it is evident that **Milford** has been hitherto locked up from two causes, want of docks, and want of inland transit. Both are about to be supplied. A company is already formed, and the Act obtained, for turning **Pennar Bay** into spacious and splendid docks. The **South Wales Railway** will, in a short time, carry a branch to **Pembroke**, and round the new dock. The dock will be actually completed (so great is the natural capacity of the place) for a sum little exceeding that which has been recently given for one neighbouring estate !

Let us now glance at the probable future which this prospect opens to South Wales and this district. The Atlantic navigation which will pour into **Milford** is scarcely a matter of doubt ; and the first course it will probably take will be the creation of an entirely new traffic direct to London. The journey and voyage to the United States will be so much shortened that this is almost a certainty. I am inclined to think that the existing South Wales line could not, even if it were a direct line, accommodate this extra traffic, together with the increase inevitably arising in the intermediate traffic between adjacent towns on that line. A glance at the enormous increase in the recent traffic of that railway already arising, will not only corroborate this view, but will also help to illustrate the immense wealth and industrial capacities of the district which the **South Wales Railway** skirts on its southern border.

Comparing the second with the first half of the year 1852, the total receipts of this line increased from £45,653, to £65,290, the mileage in both periods being 99. In the first half of 1853, the receipts increased to £95,548, the mileage open being 131 ; and it is worthy of remark that of this amount the merchandise traffic alone increased from £15,544, to £26,941, in the last half year, owing, I believe, chiefly to the dispatch of coal to Basingstoke for the Southampton steamers.

I have said enough to show that, even if not a single bale of cotton for the manufacturing Market ever finds its way through **Milford Haven**, there are the germs of a vast commerce and traffic flowing eastward from this noble harbour, and giving an equal outlet to the produce of our western counties, and the vast mineral wealth through which this traffic must necessarily pass.

Let me briefly call attention to the lines which new railways for effecting this communication would probably take, and, in pointing to these, I beg to be understood as regarding the matter purely with a view to broad and national interests. If Parliament had **Long** ago legislated for railway lines

on the same principle, and checked the atrocious absurdities which local interests have perpetrated, the country at large might have reaped double the present accommodation its railways afford, and at half their cost.

A new line from **Milford** to London, avoiding the sinuosities of the South Wales line, will probably form the northern border of the great mineral basin, of which the South Wales Railway forms the southern border, and keeping nearly to the line of the level coach road, through **Carmarthen**, Brecon, and Abergavenny, cross the Severn, either at Gloucester, or the Lock Crib, two miles below Newnham.

From the latter place it might join the Great western at the Standish Junction, near Stonehouse, and so proceed, via Swindon, to London: the traffic thus feeding the Oxford, Basingstoke, Newbury, and South-Eastern lines on its way. Or, another and more **Independent** line would be that of a new railway the whole way through Gloucester and Oxford, and thence direct through Wycombe to London. along either line powerful local interests, as well as great national ones, would be served. A still more direct line (one nearly straight) might possibly be formed to **Merthyr**, across the Severn at the Aust Ferry (if **Mr. Brunel** has still the enterprise and pluck to undertake it), to a few miles below Swindon, and thence, using the Great western, or making an **Independent** line, via Farringdon. This would be the shortest line, and would, save at the Aust Ferry, be attended by few formidable engineering difficulties.

Such considerations and future requirements may be well postponed until a nearer approach to the time when they shall arise and force themselves on public attention. Even when they do, the South Wales line, connecting as it does most important towns and debouchures of several prolific mineral valleys, has nothing to fear from a rival, and would benefit by such an ally. It could not possibly carry the whole traffic of the Atlantic to London through **Milford**.

One great object in bringing these various features of the industrial position of South Wales into notice, is to direct immediate attention to the certain revolution about to take place in the present topographical distribution of our maritime traffic.

So far from exhausting the materials of the topic, I have simply endeavoured to show where they lie, together with the great germs of our future commercial greatness.

The enormous mass of coal which every bale of cotton landed at **Milford Haven** must cross on the very outset of its Long journey to the Lancashire factories, suggests the possibility that another fifty years may see a **Pembrokeshire** Manchester, as well as a successor to Liverpool, on this doubly gifted coast. The transition of a specific branch of industry is not a matter of very protracted or difficult accomplishment where several natural elements of its success exist in the new field. In this district four are combined :

1. Accessibility for the raw material, &c., and the re- shipment or transit of the manufactured article.
2. Abundance and cheapness of fuel for its manufacture.
3. Cheapness of labour.
4. An atmosphere peculiarly suited to this special manufacture prevails in this part of **Pembrokeshire**. It is well known that the highest numbers (that is, the finest qualities) of cotton yarn can only be spun in peculiar temperatures, and that many of the finer fabrics cannot be woven or even manipulated in cold and exposed places. So mild is the climate of **South Pembrokeshire** that in some parts, as for instance in the enclosed grounds at **Stackpole Court**, there is almost a

tropical vegetation, and plants thrive in the open air which would require the protection of a greenhouse in most other parts of England.

1860 Handbook for Travellers --

As a harbour **Milford Haven** has not its equal in the whole world.; for its is capable of anchoring in safety the entire fleet of England. There is a handsome **Church** erected in the town by **Mr Grenville** on a spot which was designed to be the centre. It contains a vase of red Egyptian Porphyry, brought into this country by **Dr Pococke**, and inscribed to the memory of **Nelson**; it was intended to serve as a font but was pronounced too heathenish. There is also the twisted vane of the mainmast of the French admirals ship L'Orient blown up at the battle of the Nile.

The estuary of **Milford Haven** stretches for ten miles inland varying in breadth from 1 to 2 miles , having 5 bays 10 creeks and 13 roadsteads affording anchorage to the largest first rate. The tide passing up through its ramifications into the very heart of the county washes the towns of **Pembroke** and **Haverfordwest** situated at the extremities of two of its forks. It is well sheltered from the storms by undulating hills around but very destitute of trees and only scantily clad with vegetation, they present a desolate rather than picturesque aspect. A vessel may safely run in without anchor or cable as there are from 15 to 19 fathoms of water in most parts. Its importance was appreciated at an early period, and is attested by historical events which have occurred here. From **Milford Haven** the fleet of **Henry II** set out to conquer Ireland and here the French invading army 12000 strong sent over to co-operate with **Owen Glendower** against **Henry IV** affected their landing. Here **Henry Earl of Richmond**, afterwards **Henry VII** disembarked with a scanty retinue of followers from Brittany; but being received with open arms by **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** and a chosen body of **Welsh** troops under his command, set forth to win a crown at Bosworth. Fortifications have recently been added by the Government at **Popton Point**, **South Hook Point**, **Blockhouse Point**, **Dale Point**, **Stack Rock** and **Thorn Island**.

Pembrokeshire sea trade before 1900 B J George

Milford Haven from early times was the base of much of **Pembrokeshire's** trade. In 1566 **Dale** and **Angle** were the largest villages. **Dale** being as big as **Fishguard** and owning three 8-9 ton ships. Its 18c exports included beer to Bristol but the village pier was in ruins by 1748. By 1800 trade had fallen away and the village ruinous and deserted (*Fenton* 1811).

Coalfield

The River Cleddau bisects the **South Pembrokeshire coal field** and was extensively used by coal boats. In some places vessels could be loaded alongside the banks but small **Quays** were built at **Black Hill**, **Little Milford Hook**, **Lower Hook**, **Sprinkle**, **Landshipping**, **Landshipping Ferry** and at **Creswell**. Sizeable cargoes went up the **Eastern Cleddau** to **Blackpool**. When ships outgrew the **Quays**, barges took the coal downstream to **Llangwn** pool or **Lawrenny** to be reloaded into sea-going vessels. Limestone from **West Williamston** was also transshipped at **Lawrenny**.

In 1774 the little harbour of "Harbaston Haikin" was generally full of ships loading and unloading corn, coal and limestone; **Castle Pill** was busy in the same way.

Trade deserted these villages and creeks and **Quays** when the towns were built.

Milford Haven was started in the 1790's and its docks were built in the 1880's ; **Pembroke Dock** grew in 1814 round the naval dockyard and in 1856 **Neyland** at the end of the railway line.

The shipyards around **Milford Haven** increased in importance after 1830 and some of the largest sailing ships ever built in the county were launched from **Milford** and **Pembroke Dock**. The important shipyards in **Hubberston** Pill had to close during the 1870's to make way for new docks and **Castle** Pill then became **Milford's** main yard. **J and W. Frances** built schooners and ketches in **Castle Pill** until 1909 when they launched the "Democrat" for owners in Braunton.

An early description

[I have left the following in the old English:-]

Description of MylFord Haven for fortifications :George Owen, writing in 1595

"I conceive three places chiefflie fit to be fortified that is Ratt Iland (also called Thorne Iland) the Stack and Dale Poynt." He everywhere speaks of 'The Nangle, 'not Nangle. As to the 'Iland,' he makes an error. Thorn Island, more commonly called Thorney (Ey, island), is distinct from Rat Island, which is a mere rock, nearer the **Haven's** mouth. Of Thorney, calling it Rat Island, he says, 'The said Iland Iyeth verie neere levell but not fullie of the faire rode of St. Mary well, soe that I crossinge over in a boate from the stack to the Nangle bay I lost the sight of Rat Iland a good space before I came neere the land whereby I guessed that if a forte were builded upon Rat Iland it could not annoy ships riding in St. Mary Well roade, but to that the Maryners that carried us over being Nangle men, and expert in the harborowe, answered that noe great shypinge could ryde soe neare the shore there by reasons of the shallowes but that they must made within viewe of Rat Iland.' - Further: 'The Stack is a rock or rydge of Stone, further up within the **Haven** and standeth between Iadie Chapped (St. Marylodge) and Southhooke pointe, but somewhat more west and lower downe than Southhooke poynte".

Further: 'It is thought that St. Mary Well rode is within Culveringe Shotte of the Stacke.'

Further: 'Few ships are seene to passe on the North side of the Stacke . . . but the Masters of the Harborowe tell us that they may well passe . . . for there is water sufficient and noe danger.'

Further: 'Shippe Iland is semperinsula, yt is an Island at full sea but not at lowe water . . . between yt and the mayne there is another peece of grounde and a greate ditch or trench betwixt yt and the mayne land verie hard to come to where there standeth the remnant of a towre built upon the entrance thereof as it seemeth, serving for a forte or defence of the same, and from the same peece of grounde you may goe into Shippe Iland dry foote at half ebbe but not without a ladder for the hard ascending of the same, but at every full sea the same is compassed about by the sea; the neighbours here reporte that the same was a place of retrete for the Countrey people in olde time to save them and their cattell from the Welshman that then often assaulted them.... On the North side of this Shippe Iland . . . aloft on the toppe of the Cliffe . . . is seated the Easter blockhouse, commonly called Nangle blockhouses overlookinge all the entrance or havon's Mouth, being a rounde turrett never yet finished made in K. Hen. ye 8th his tyme for to impeach the entrance into that havon, but in most men's judgment to noe good purpose for that it stode soe highe above the full sea marke . . .

West Pille roade is a little roade on the west parte of **Nangle** towne and standeth neere Ratte Iland, between yt and the South blockhouse, yt is a little Creeke or Pille full of Rockes turnynge into the land, but neere the same there is a place for Shippes to ride upon necessitie, but few shypinge useth to staye there, for that it is in the havon's mouth in effecte . .

St. Mary Well roade is the chieftest roade in MylFord and safest upon most VVindes large and good Ancker hould and about XVI fathoms water alwaies it recheth from Rat Iland to the entrance of the Nangle Baye which is XII. Fur**Longes** and more. . .

The Stack standing neere against the middle thereof so yt a forte upon the Stacke were able to comande that rode. ;. .

The Oyster Stones is a danger at the entrance of the Mowth of Nangle Baye and it is three stones Iyeing in the waye somewhat nearer to the Nangle pointe than to the other side, they first appeare at three quarters ebbe and are lockt at a quarter flood, the maesters of that havon are driven to come in by speciall markes for feare of this danger, but by reason that there cometh noe great shippinge nor any strangers to that Creeke, but onely smale boates of the harborowe there is no great accompt made of this danger. . . .

Popten pointe is the Easter pointe of the Mowth of Nangle havon soe called of a little village neere the same called wester Popton upon this pointe there is an ould trench or sconce of earth . . .

The havon of Nangle is noe harborowe but a drye baye at every ebbe, soe that there is not rode or riding for any ships but verie good landing all along the Creeke from half flud to full sea but before half fud it is all owse and slime saving neere the towne, where is good landing at all tymes of the tyde; there are noe such smale Creekes to be seen within the baye

as Mr. Saxon in his Mappe hath noted downe....

'Crosward is a pointe on the wester side of Martyn's havon, yt is a rode for smale barkes and not for greate shippinge....

Martin's havon is a little Creeke that cometh up to Pwllcrochan **Church**, it is but a smalle landing place....

Pennar Mowth is the Creeke that cometh up to Pembroke towne this is the greatest and largest Creeke in all **Milford** it passeth up into the land three myles and more, at the upper end it parteth into two branches and compasseth the towne and caster of Pembroke serving the said towne for a Mote or strong ditch off every side thereof. A barke of XL or Lt tunne may enter this Creeke at lowe water and ryde at Ancker at **Crowe** Poole, but noe further without helpe of the tyde....

'The **Crowe** is a hollowe or shelve a pretty way within the entrance of Pennar Mowth . . . and it is an oyster bed, and on the **Crowe** groweth one of the best oysters of all **Milford** being a bigg and a sweet oyster, the poore people thereabouts are greatly relieved by the oysters there, for upon lowe water the bed is drye, and the people gather the oysters there without any dredge or otherhelpe of boate.. ..

'The Carne is a rocke or ridge of stones on Pembroke side above Patrchurch a flight shoote in the Channell within the full sea marke. It is a danger, and the greatest in **Milford**; it is locked at half flood, but ells open.... The Carne Pointe is the pointe beneathe the ferry house, and Denveen yt ane the ferry (**Pembroke Burton Ferry**) there is a Creeke (**Cosheston** creek) entering eastward and is lowe land and good landing there.

Goode landinge Slibberigl Cave. Goode on the east side of the bight beneth Hubberston called Con Jooke.

Indifferente the east and west side of Gelly's weeke.

Badd, **South Hooke** pointe.

'The Earle of Pembroke, when he was President of Wales, sought to have this Harborough fortified, soe did Sir **Jn.** Perrott; they had licence, and should have had meenes to doe yt from Queen Eliz.: but that the death of the one and the downfall of the other did disappoint it.'

(Slibbeng' = 'slippery'; 'Jooke' = 'yoke,' both **Flemish**, The cave was two hundred yards west of Cunjeck beach, now filled up.

[The confounding of the names of Rat and Thorn Islands is very curious, and he persists in it throughout; perhaps the 'Maryners of the Nangle ' misled him on this point. St. Mary's Well and Chapel are close to the site of the present Chapel Bay Fort; the well still exists, and traces of the masonry of the Chapel, now built upon, could be seen a few years ago.

The new fort of **East blockhouse** stands immediately behind the old unfinished one of Henry VIII.'s time whose walls still remain standing, the mortar in them is of extraordinary hardness. The 'towre' on the approach to Sheep Island is gone, but rough stone walls and earthworks of the ancient refuge can still be seen.

Popton Fort now occupies the site of the 'ould trench or sconce of earth,' and **Nangle** bay is as it was, save that there is no longer any landing 'neere the towne' except at actual high water. In several other paragraphs besides the one quoted he differs from '**Mr. Saxon** and his Mappe, of whom he does not appear to hold a high opinion! The Carne (or Carrs) Rocks have now been joined to the Dock-yard by a jetty built out upon them and are no longer a danger to shipping.

The old Chapel of **St. Anne**, on the western point of the **Haven's** mouth (which **Owen** curiously does not mention, nor does he allude to **Dale**), was demolished in Queen **Anne's** time to make room for the first light- houses. These were rebuilt in 1800.)]

The Viking Chieftain **Hubba** the creek and village of **Hubberston** gets its name wintered in the **Haven** with 23 ships.

1405,
the French landed in force having left Brest in July with more than twenty-eight hundred knights and men-at-arms led by **Jean II de Rieux**, the Marshal of France, to support **Owain Glyndŵr's** rebellion.

1485

In a letter dated August 11, 1485, from **Richard III** to **Henry Vernon**, a squire of his body, he says "Our rebelles and traitoures departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at **Nangle** besides **MylCord Haven** on Soneday last passed as we be credibly enfourmed."

Haven Fortifications and the manning

The remains of pre Norman times earthwork fortifications can be found in many places on the cliffs lining the **Haven**.

The Normans built castles and churches with defensible towers but these though they could resist

invasions they could not prevent the invaders landing and there are many places in the **Haven** as **George Owen** points out suitable for invaders to land.

13c Dale Castle

Dale Castle is a 13th-century **Castle** located close to the village of **Dale** in **Pembrokeshire**, Wales.

Built after the English invasion of South Wales, the **Castle** was originally built by the **de Vales**, descendants of a knight who had accompanied **Robert Fitz Martin** on his invasion of north **Pembrokeshire**. The male line died out, meaning that subsequent owners have rotated through the female bloodline. The **Walter** family of **Roch Castle** took ownership, from whom **Lucy Walter**, mistress of **King Charles II** and mother of the Duke of **Monmouth** was descended. It was then owned by the families of the **Paynters**, **Allens** and **Lloyd s**.

The modern house and farm at **Dale Castle** was re-modelled and re-built in 1910, incorporating parts of the original medieval **Castle**. The south wing of the current structure was the central block of the medieval **Castle**, 19.5 metres (64 ft) east-north-east to west-south-west by 17 metres (56 ft), with walls 2.4 metres (7 ft10in) thick.

Owned now by the **Lloyd Philipps** family and their trusts, they have sold much of the remaining non-core estate land holdings, including the island of Stockholm. The **Castle** is not open to the public.

Naturally for the **Tudor's** they realised how vulnerable the **Haven** was to invasion from Ireland or Spain as it was in the **Haven** that **Henry Tudor** landed with his uncle, **Jasper Tudor** disembarked in 1485 before his March towards Lincolnshire, ending in the Battle of Bosworth

1539

Thomas Cromwell proposed the fortification of the **Haven** and two blockhouses were started at **Angle** and **Dale** but not completed.

1590

Two forts to defend the entrance to the harbour were started on either side of the entrance to the **Haven** – at **Angle** and **Dale** – but some authorities doubt whether either finished

1595

George Owen prepared a plan for the fortification of the **Haven** but it was not carried out

1643 Civil War Pill Fort

Richard Steele, a royalist engineer constructed **Pill Fort** near **Milford Haven** This was, according to the remains, an earthwork defence with only small remnants of masonry. The aim of this fort was to prevent the reinforcement of the Garrison of **Pembroke Castle** from the garrison of **Haverfordwest**.

Laugharne led an operation against this Royalist fort at **Pill** He had a small army of 250 foot, half seamen and half landmen, sixty horse, and a number of guns was ferried across to the north shore on 22 February 1644. **Laugharne** deployed horse and musketeers to cover the road from

Haverfordwest installing 25 musketeers in the tower of **St Peter's Church Steynton** and set up his guns to bombard the fort by land while **Swanley's** ships bombarded it from the **Haven**. The next day, a Royalist counter-attack was beaten off and the Parliamentarians occupied the village of Pill. The Royalists called for a truce and surrendered on 24 February on promise of quarter. The Parliamentarians took 300 prisoners, eighteen **Cannon**, two Royalist ships sheltering near the fort and a good supply of weapons and gunpowder. Among those taken prisoner was **John Barlow** of **Slebech** whose estates were confiscated and who eventually went to France taking with him **Lucy Walter's** who used the name **Barlow** and had children by **Charles II**.

According to **Fenton** 1811

The last time it was used as a military post was during the civil wars in 1644, when it was considered one of the strongest posts the royalists had in those parts. The parliamentary forces in their attack on this fort were led on by **Captain Willoughby**, assisted by their little fleet under Admiral Swanley, and as the prints of the have it “animated with the presence of a good hearty old gentleman, **Mr John Laugharne**, Col **Laugharne's** father” With a wretched mixture of various sorts of artillery, as one demi culverin, a sacre, and five small field pieces and only two hundred and fifty foot, half seamen, such was the judicious position they took , so as to command the accessible sides of the fort and act in concert with the other troops stationed at **Stainton** under the command of **Col Laugharne**, that the garrison called by the victors in their narrative of their proceedings by way of derision “invincible” soon surrendered on quarter; where there were taken prisoners **Mr John Barlow** , master of the ordinance, as they term him a **Church** papist, with five captains and their inferior officers, eighteen great ordinances, six excellent field carriages, three hundred common soldiers with their arms and the Bristol ships which **Lord** Carbery had just procured to protect **Milford** and furnish ammunition, wherein were twelve pieces of ordinance and several barrels of gunpowder here at that time to use the sarcastical expression used by the parliamentary writers, “impounded” in shelter of the fort. Of the great importance this post we may judge by the effect the news of its surrender produced , which was no sooner brought to **Haverfordwest** than the royalists there under the command of **Sir Henry Vaughan** precipitately vacated that garrison.

Acc to **Edwards, Emily Hewlett** *Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire* **Tenby** 1909

Pill Castle The Fort overlooking Pill **Haven** (**Welsh** pwll a bay) was built by Royalists for a place of defence during the Civil Wars. A certain amount of walling and masonry exists. The fort was surrendered by **John Barlow** to Parliament forces in 1644; it was considered a strong place, and contained many guns. **John Barlow** was the relative of the famous beauty **Lucy Walters**, who lived at **Rhosmarket**, near by. After the break-up of Royal power **Barlow** took **Lucy** to the Hague, where she became “acquainted” with **Charles II**.

Pill Fort: The construction of Pill Fort began during the autumn of 1643. The **King's** forces in Wales were anxious to prevent re-enforcements from reaching the Parliamentary garrison of **Pembroke Castle** and, more importantly, wanted to provide a safe landing place for royalist troops who were expected to arrive from Ireland. This was regarded as

so vital that **King Charles** granted £400 towards the cost of raising men and building the fort. A **Captain Steele**, described as ‘a great talker who pretended much to be an engineer’, arrived to supervise its construction. A site was chosen on the west bank of **Castle Pill**, then known as Prix Pill, where a headland reared up at the junction of the pill and the waterway. This steep-sided bluff, known in later centuries as ‘The Gunkle’, may originally have been an Iron Age fortification. The new defences seem to have consisted of stout earth banks, probably strengthened with timber or even masonry. An **Archaeological** survey of the site carried out in the early 20th century mentions that some stonework was still visible. As the Winter wore on, two Royalist ships, the *Globe* and the *Providence*, arrived from Bristol carrying guns and ammunition. Two culverins, two demi-culverins, two sacres and two minions were placed within the fort, as well as some of the ordnance from the ships themselves. Scarcely had the fort been completed than it met its first challenge. On 23rd January 1644, five Parliamentary warships, under the command of Captain Swanley, arrived in the **Haven**. A few days later three other vessels joined this little fleet. The *Globe* and the *Providence* took shelter in Prix Pill, under the protection of the guns in the fort, which over the following week exchanged occasional shots with the Parliamentary fleet. During one of these cannonades, a **Cannon** ball smashed into the empty bed of one of the Parliamentary captains. On 24th January, a conference took place on board Swanley’s flagship, attended by **Major-General Rowland Laugharne** and **Colonel John Poyer**, the leaders of the garrison at **Pembroke**, during which Swanley promised his help in driving the royalists from the county. As a result, with a mixed force of foot soldiers, sailors and artillery, **Laugharne** was able to take the enemy strongholds of **Stackpole House** and **Trefloyne House**.

The turn of Pill Fort came next. Early on the morning of 23rd February, **Laugharne** crossed the waterway with a force of 250 foot, half of them seamen, sixty horsemen, a demi-culverin, a sacre and five smaller guns. The *Crescent* frigate guarded their passage and they probably came ashore in the vicinity of **Newton Noyes**. A troop of musketeers was placed in the tower of **Steynton Church** to prevent an attack by the royalist garrison of **Haverfordwest**, whilst a body of horse scoured the countryside. The larger guns were placed on the high ground on the eastern shore of the pill, a number of local people assisting the troops to drag them into position. A bombardment of the fort began, in which four of the parliamentary ships took part, as well as a gun placed on the south side of the **Haven** opposite the fort. Nightfall put an end to the cannonade. The soldiers were forced to sleep in the fields around their guns, it being a bitterly cold night. Early next morning the main

attack commenced. **Laugharne**'s force made its way around the head of the pill and after attacking and scattering an ambush awaiting them near **Steynton**, they swiftly occupied the village of Pill and the nearby ruined Chapel of **St Thomas Beckett**. The royalists were now under concentrated fire from several directions. Two of their garrison had been killed and it was not long before an offer of surrender was made. **Laugharne**'s men quickly entered the fort, taking prisoner three hundred men and eight officers, one of whom was **John Barlow**, master of ordnance, a member of the **Barlow** family of **Slebech**. Eighteen great guns and six field carriages were captured, as well as the two ships sheltering in the pill.

There are few reminders to be seen today of the action at Pill Fort. The overgrown ramparts existed until recently on the Gunkle, but were bulldozed flat in the early 1990s; bungalows were built upon the site. **St Thomas** ' Chapel was restored in the 1930s and can still be seen behind the houses on the Rath.

Civil War Pwllcrochan

During the Civil War ,two companies of Royalists landed at **Pwllcrochan**, and took up their quarters in the **Church** until more suitable quarters could be provided for them. The next day they were surprised by a party of Parliamentarians under **Poyer**, but they resisted stoutly until allowed to March away and embark for Cardiff, after giving an undertaking not to land again in **Milford Haven**

1649

Milford Haven - Oliver Cromwell embarked for Ireland from the **Haven** on his way to invade Ireland

1689

The Privy Council discussed the problem of the defence of the **Haven** and an engineer was sent to survey the area but no further action was taken

1748

Lewis Morris carried out a survey of shipwrecks and navigation in the **Haven** and suggested that a small fort be built on Stack Rock -- nothing was done

1757

Lt Col Bastide (*Director of Engineers*) was sent to survey the area and advise on suitable sites for forts and batteries.

He suggested -- **Dale point, Great Castle Head, west Angle, Popton Point, Paterchurch and Neyland** and a floating battery anchored 500yds north of Chapel Bay. --- The effective range of the **Cannon** was about 500yds so there were areas not covered.

An alternative plan provided for a fort at **Paterchurch** point, one at **Llanion Point** and one at **Neyland**. The Ordnance department was put in charge of construction and land purchased. Only one the **Paterchurch fort** was started but it was not completed. The **Paterchurch** fort that was started stretched from the Carr Rocks to the foot of **St. Patrick's Hill** and the walls were built in the form of a zigzag with a total area of 10 acres. When the remains of this fort were demolished in

1836 during an expansion of the yard, the masonry of parts was so hard that it to be blown up to remove it.

1758 According to the *Map of 1758* The **Dale point** battery was to have 20 guns, **Paterchurch** 24 guns, **Neyland** 12 guns, **West Angle** 10 guns **Popton** point 16 guns, **Piston Point** 22 guns

1800's Fortifications Milford Haven

1801 to 1803

Batteries of guns were sited at **Milford Haven** to defend the dockyard there one at **Hakin Point** and one on the site of **St. Katherine's Church**. It is not recorded what guns were actually sited there. (see *Fenton* below)

According to *Fenton* 1811 (*Tours*)

Nor has the defence of the place been overlooked, as two batteries have been erected one on side of the new town mounting seven guns , and another on the opposite side mounting seven guns.”

(The one of the side of the new town was near **St Katharine's Church** and the old Chapel was used as a magazine. And the other on the opposite side mounting seven guns – did *Fenton* mean the opposite side of the town or the opposite side of the **Haven**.(**Popton**?)

1852 Gordon of Khartoum

He was commissioned in 1852 as a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, completing his training at Chatham

1854 promoted to full lieutenant and his first assignment was concerned with the construct fortifications at **Milford Haven**; these plans were eventually implemented.

1859

Concerns raised by Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom about the potential threat posed by the French Navy which had achieved numerical equality with the British fleet, prompted the construction of a number of Forts at various strategically important coastal sites, including **Milford Haven**. **Mgr William Jervois RE** was appointed to oversee the designs As **Lord Palmerston**, then Prime Minister, had appointed the committee The forts became known as Palmerston Forts or Follies

Some of the fortifications in the **Haven** were actually built before this Commission but are miss-refered to as Palmerston Forts.

Most of the forts are now disused.

1858 west block House

The original west blockhouse was a fortified tower dating from about 1580. The present west blockhouse was built in the 1850s to guard the entrance to the **Haven**. Solidly constructed out of limestone and granite, the fort had accommodation for 41 men and one officer and a battery of six 68-pounder cannons.

Behind the battery is the barracks consisting of two floors and the roof where there is a loopholed parapet and the remains of the positions where the two 3pdr quick fire guns were mounted. The entrance to the barracks is over a drawbridge that spans the moat and levels out to form the

terreplein for the gun battery.

In 1872 it was decided that the proposed guns at West blockhouse and Thorne Island should be 80pr rifled mussel loaders. In 1893 the battery was reduced to practice status until disarmed in 1900. A short time later, between 1904-05, gun emplacements were built on the cliff top above the old fort; these gun emplacements can be seen behind the fort. In the First World War West blockhouse was manned by the Royal Artillery, and it was brought into service again in the Second World War when it was again garrisoned by the Royal Artillery and was the 'Examination Battery'. The Gann, Dale responsible for ensuring ships neither entered nor left the port without authority. Beyond the fort, in Warwick Bay, is the small Quay where all the fort's supplies would have been landed. West blockhouse has been restored by the LandMark Trust and visitors are able to stay there

1887 West block House Battery

Dale In 1887 it was proposed that a new battery be for 4 x 9inch rifled muzzle loaders guns be constructed near West blockhouse Fort for defence of the entrance to the channel, however the Committee decided that: despite the advantages of the site, it is inadvisable to place heavy guns in so isolated a position which would necessitate a self-defensible work with a considerable garrison. The battery was not constructed. The Battery at west blockhouse was eventually built on the recommendation of the *Montgomery Report* to command the entrance to the **Haven** and cross fire with east blockhouse Battery opposite. The five guns were in position by the time of the *Owen Report* which declared that the three six inch guns were not required; these guns were not dismantled immediately but remained in place as a practice battery for battle practice. In the First World War the three 6-inch guns were withdrawn at an unspecified date as was a 9.2-inch gun in 1917. At a time after the war two 6-inch guns, probably from **South Hook** Fort, were mounted in the 6-inch battery followed by a 9.2-inch gun in 1933. An armament return of 1937 shows the 6-inch battery as the examination one and the 9.2-inch battery as mounted in reserve; just prior to the outbreak of World War II the 9.2-inch guns were withdrawn. The 6-inch guns probably remained in position until the dissolution of coast artillery in 1956 when they too were withdrawn. The battery lies some 150 yards to the west of west blockhouse Fort and at a higher level with a good view seawards and of the entrance to the **Haven**. The positions for the five guns can easily be made out with their concrete aprons, the 9.2 inch positions have been partially filled in as has one of the 6-inch positions. The underground parts containing the shelters magazines and stores have been buried. The two BC Posts appear to have been buried and are covered in vegetation. The hutted camp and other buildings that lay behind the battery have all been removed. A practice PF cell and a spigot mortar position survive at the site.

1850/1858 Dale Fort

Dale Fort Dale Point was fortified in Napoleonic times, with a battery of cannons protected by an earth bank

A work (battery) was recommended for Dale Point in 1829 but nothing was done until General **Sir John Burgoyne** reiterated the need for such a work in 1850. During the 1850s the battery was constructed, no definite dates can be given as official records are silent but it had been completed by 1858. The Fort is situated at the end of the **Dale** peninsula and is cut off from it by a ditch that reaches down to the shoreline on either side of the peninsula. The ditch is covered by a tiered

loophole wall which at its highest point forms a plateau where a battery shaped like a **Tudor** bulwark, with embrasures for three guns projects out into the ditch covering it on both sides. Inside the Fort are separate soldiers and officers barracks stores and magazine; the gun battery is at the eastern end of the site, and is tiered in that the first four guns are at a slightly lower level than the last three, all fired en Barbette; originally there was a small magazine behind the four gun battery but this has gone. Alterations over the years have been made, notably an accommodation block has been built on top of the main magazine. The Dynamite gun position survives outside the dining area together with the underground chamber. Its garrison of 60 had charge of one 80lb Millar's Pattern shell gun, seven 68lb guns plus two 32lb guns for landward defences. The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the **Haven**. In 1858 the main battery was criticised as being too close to the rock face behind it rendering it potentially untenable during a bombardment; **Dale** Fort was one of the last built in Great Britain to counter wooden-walled, sail-driven warships and by 1871 it was considered obsolete. The fort was reoccupied in 1892 and was altered to allow the installation of a Zalinski dynamite gun, a new pneumatic coastal defence weapon which could fire a 15" shell weighing 966lb over 4,500 yards using compressed air. A paddle-steamer called the Harpy was used as a target and the trials proved to be highly successful, but in the meantime a bore-safe high explosive called Lyddite had been invented, rendering the elaborate compressed air system unnecessary.

The War Office sold the Fort in 1902 to **Lieutenant-Colonel Owen-Evans (RE)** who converted it into a private residence for himself and his family.

It was used as a signal station in the First World War, and was also one end of the **Haven's** boom defence (the other end was at Thorn Island). The fort was again pressed into service in WW2 when it was used as a Degaussing Range to measure the magnetic signatures of ships to ensure they were not capable of setting off magnetic mines laid by the Luftwaffe. If the signature was too great the ships would be ordered into **Milford Docks** to be 'degaussed'. The fort is now a **Field Studies Centre** and public access is limited.

1858 South Hook Fortifications

The Fort sometimes referred to as a battery, was the result of the proposals of the 1858 Committee. It was some 80 to 100 feet above high water and was secured at the rear by a defensible barracks capable of mounting guns on its roof and connected to the batteries by a parapet and ditch on each side. The western battery mounted fifteen and the Eastern one five guns linked by a covered way. The barracks is a two storey building with a bomb proof roof; the outer wall some four feet thick forms a scarp 35 feet in height. Its outline is an arc culminating in two demi-bastions at the rear with two small caponiers covering the scarp wall. Just outside the rear of the barracks is an underground tunnel leading to the main magazine. The Fort was the cornerstone of the **Haven's** defences until batteries were built at East and west blockhouse; it was manned by regulars and militia and in 1886 was used during the **Milford Haven** Experiment, an exercise to assess the effectiveness of the minefield, searchlights and guns to defend a commercial port. The western fifteen gun battery was demolished in 1889 and replaced by batteries for two 10 inch breech loader however only one gun was mounted. These batteries were replaced between 1900 and 1904 by ones for three 6-inch and a 9.2 inch breech loaders. At the western end of the covered way a battery was built for three 6pdr quick fire between 1897 and 1898 but these guns were never mounted,

instead the battery was adapted to take two 12pdr quick fire. The Fort was used in 1890 to evaluate a 10 inch breech loader gun on a Royal Carriage Department mounting. The **Owen** Report declared the 9.2 inch gun superfluous so in 1907 it was dismantled and sent to west blockhouse to replace a gun there that had developed choke.

During the First World War a 6-inch gun was removed from the Fort and a 12pdr quick fire was withdrawn; sometime between 1919 and 1928 the two remaining 6-inch guns were dismantled and sent to west blockhouse. Finally in July 1935 the two 12pdr quick fire guns were dismantled and sent to East blockhouse to form a practice battery.

In 1914 there was an examination battery at the Fort during the war. The Fort was sold in 1936 however it was requisitioned at the beginning of the Second World War and became HMS Skirmisher operated by WRENS controlling all Naval movements in the **Haven**. In the late 1950's the Esso Petroleum Company purchased the Fort and built an oil refinery however the future of the site remains uncertain as the refinery has been demolished. In October 2005 the fort was empty, but secure.

1850/1860 Stack Rock Fortifications

A work on Stack Rock went back to the initial proposals for the defence of the **Haven** made by **Colonel Bryce** in 1817. **General Burgoyne** reiterated the need for a work there and in the mid-eighteen fifties a three gun tower was built; it is not generally appreciated that this tower still remains, as it was enveloped by the casemated work that was built in the eighteen sixties. The tower had a basement for stores and the magazine, at ground floor level was the main gun battery. Above it was the first floor with accommodation for a garrison of an officer and thirty men; above the first floor was the roof which may have had an earthen bomb proof covering that was removed at a later date. After the casemated work had been built the tower was adapted for other uses though the first floor remained as accommodation for officers. The second Fort was originally to be a circular casemated one for 45 guns, with two tiers of casemated guns and a third tier on the roof firing through embrasures men.; there was to be barrack accommodation for 250 men. The second fort completely enclosed the older gun tower. The ground floor had the entrance and the casemated battery covering the **Haven** where sixteen 10inch rifled muzzle loaders guns were mounted behind armoured shields. In the gorge at the rear at the entrance were three 9-inch rifled muzzle loaders guns; underneath the casemated battery were the magazines and stores. Above the gun casemates at first floor level were the casemated barracks for 5 officers and 175 men that faced inwards, again in the gorge was a casemated battery for four 9-inch rifled muzzle loader's. There were to be, on the roof of the casemates, three turrets mounting two 25 ton guns in each, but like the Solent Forts at Portsmouth, these were never built. With the improvement in range and accuracy of artillery by the eighteen eighties the Fort was considered weak and the magazines insecure; it was proposed to remove eleven of the 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders and all the 9inch rifled muzzle loaders so that the Fort could be strengthened. By 1895 only five 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders remained in the casemated battery although the 9-inch rifled muzzle loaders remained in the gorge; also by this date the fort had acquired two 6pdr quick fire guns to cover a nearby minefield. In the basement most of the old magazines were filled with concrete and those that were not were adapted for other uses. A number of the armoured shields were removed from unused casemates and sent to the casemated battery at **Hubberston** Fort. Three 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders barrels remain on the fort but all

are partially dismantled.

In 1902 positions for four 12pdr quick fire guns in two groups were built on the roof of the casemates with positions for four maxim guns. In the meantime all the 9-inch rifled muzzle loader's had been withdrawn and two of the 10-inch rifled muzzle loader's, these latter ones were replaced by two searchlights. The remaining three 10-inch guns were retained as 'run past' guns until 1907/8. During the First World War two of the 12pdr quick fire were withdrawn; by 1929 the searchlights and the remaining two 12pdr quick fire were removed and the Fort was sold in 1932 for £60. In many ways the Fort is the most interesting of the **Haven's** defences though sadly the most inaccessible; The fort was put on the Market in **June** 2005 for £150,000.

1860 Fort Hubberston

Fort **Hubberston** was approved by the Royal Commission of 1860 as part of the defences of **Milford Haven**. It was completed in that year as a nine gun installation and housed about 250 men in D-shaped, bomb-proof barracks which were defended at the landward side by a ditch protected by a counter-scarp gallery. The casemated battery was situated further down the headland and originally comprised 28 guns. In the 1870s, eight of the guns on top of the casemates were removed and replaced by Moncrieff guns. These guns were set on carriages and operated on a counterweight system so that they remained hidden in special concrete pits until the time came to fire them, when they would be hoisted into position; although partially infilled with concrete for a 12-pdr quick fire practice battery these concrete pits are still visible. In 1884 the infantry garrison was removed. In 1885 the three remaining Moncrieff guns were removed. In 1908 its sole armament was one 12pr. quick fire gun in a practice battery. It was never upgraded with modern weapons and shortly after World War One it was abandoned. The casemates were bricked up early in the 20th century. In WW2 it was pressed into action as a communal air-raid shelter and as an American army camp, but it has since fallen into disrepair and has been so badly vandalised that visiting the fort is not advised. A small brick structure built over the east magazine and visible from the road is a WW2 mine-watching post.

1861 Fort Scoverston

This fort was originally intended to be the central work of the Northern line defences of **Milford Haven**, consisting of six works covering the northern land approach. When the plans were examined by the Government the entire line was struck out, but after some deliberation, Scoverston was reinstated to cover likely approaches to **Neyland** and **Milford Haven**. It was commenced under contract in 1861 and continued under two more in November 1862 and April 1864. In 1880 it was described as an excellent work, in good order, only requiring minor modification of parapets for the reception of the standing portion of the armament. In 1883 it was proposed to store the movable armament for the land defences in Scoverston. The Secretary of State for War did not approve this. They do not appear as mounted on any lists. A hexagonal work with sides 130 yards in length, it is surrounded by a dry ditch 36 feet wide at the bottom with an escarp of masonry 22 feet high. The counterscarp is cut from natural rock. It is flanked with one double and four single caponiers on two storeys with access over a rolling bridge and tunnel through the gorge. The work is enclosed by a rampart with chemin des rondes, covered way and glacis. It was planned to mount 32 guns on the ramparts and had accommodation for 128 men in bomb proof barrack rooms, together with a main

magazine and stores. The rear faces are protected from reverse fire by a parapet and a traverse thrown across the interior parade. One source states that it was never armed and no armament is shown on the 1886 RA and RE Works Committee armament return.

For most of its life it served as barrack accommodation or stood empty under a caretaker. During WWI the fort became the main camp for troops manning extensive trenches and fieldworks between Weare point and Port Lion. A large number of hutments were constructed within and outside the fort to serve a training and transit camp. It was abandoned after WWI and was sold to the local farmer in October 1932 for £1,400. During WWII it saw active service once more as an AA gun battery was fitted and was used by the locals as an unofficial air raid shelter. It was used to store large quantities of ammunition during the build up to the Normandy landings. After WWII it was abandoned once more and is now empty, derelict and much overgrown. The caponiers are intact and relatively dry. Their intended armament appears to have been machine guns. The terreplein is devoid of gun emplacements but the expense magazines were constructed. The main magazine survives and shows signs of having been fitted with racking for ammunition.

1891 Chapel Bay Fort

The battery at Chapel Bay overlooking **Milford Haven** was built in 1891 and had three ten-inch rifled muzzle loading guns that were replaced in 1900 by three six-inch Breech Loading Mk VII guns on CPII mountings. The fort is privately owned and is in the process of being completely renovated.

1858 Fort Popton –

“**Popton** pointe is the Easter pointe of the Mowth of **Nangle** havon soe called of a little village neere the same called **wester Popton** upon this pointe there is an ould trench or sconce of earth”
Owen 1595

Popton Fort now occupies the site of the 'ould trench or sconce of earth,”

Popton Fort Built on a commanding headland overlooking **Angle Bay** and **Milford Haven**, **Popton** Fort was completed in August 1865 at a cost of just over £76,700. It had accommodation for ten officers (including one Field Officer), five Staff Sergeants, 158 NCO s and Privates in the barracks, 86 NCO s and Privates in the casemates and six married men

Sometimes referred to as **Popton Point Battery**, the Fort was built as part of the recommendations of the 1858 Committee and consists of an irregular hexagonal barrack block constructed of limestone ashlar and brick, the outer walls form a scarp 22 feet high flanked by six musketry bastionettes protected by a glacis. Connected to the barracks by a wall and ditch is the casemated battery for 11 guns, this battery was always intended to receive armoured shields but never did. On the roof of the casemates a battery for seven guns was built however it was considered weak and was remodelled to take six guns on Moncrieff carriages. At the same level as the Moncrieff battery was the open battery facing north over the **Haven** that was initially to mount 13 guns but was built for only 10, though only 7 were actually mounted. In the event only two guns were mounted in the Moncrieff battery and were removed in 1885. . In 1885 the two 7inch guns, together with three from

Hubberston, were to be redeployed as armament for salients of works at Portsmouth.

In 1886 it was reported “The casemates are without shields and the bastions are weak. The Moncrieff Battery on top has been dismantled. Alternate casemates should be disarmed and the bastions strengthened. The guns in the open battery are too crowded. this battery should be armed with 2 x 10inch rifled muzzle loaders and 2 x 9inch rifled muzzle loaders. The main magazine is conspicuous from the sea.”

The next year the casemated battery was to be reduced to 5 guns and the open battery covering the **Haven** was to be remodelled for four guns; it seems little or nothing was done to reduce the number of guns at the Fort which retained its rifled muzzle loaders armament of one 10-inch and twelve 9-inch until it was disarmed in 1905.

The casemated battery survives with its open embrasures for eleven guns and on top are the pits for the six Moncrieff mountings; immediately behind the casemated battery is the sally port with the positions for the two rifled breech loaders guns that covered it. The open battery survives very overgrown though there are plans to cut back the vegetation. The barracks remains with its six bastionettes, the buildings inside were restored by British Petroleum after a period of dereliction but the roofs on them are modern. In 1912 the Fort was given to the Admiralty and finally sold in 1932 for £300 to a private owner. In the Second World War the **RAF** operated a flare path for flying boats from the redan. British Petroleum purchased the Fort in 1957 as part of their **Angle Bay Ocean** oil terminal and a set of pumps for a large oil pipeline to the Llandarey Oil Refinery were built in the casemented battery. The main magazine was demolished and five oil storage Tanks were built behind the casemented battery. The terminal closed in 1986 and the five storage Tanks were dismantled. The Fort is a Grade II Listed building.

1861 Chapel **Bay Battery**

1861 the **Defence Committee** considered a design by **Colonel Jervois** for a battery at Chapel Bay. The design was for a battery to mount six heavy rifled guns on Moncrieff mountings with a barrack for 3 officers and 60 men in the rear so disposed as to form a keep.

The Committee approved the design except for the Moncrieff mountings as the parapet was 122 feet above sea level and it was decided to mount guns en barbette. The whole work to be surrounded by a ditch and wall flanked by caponiers. Although Chapel bay was to be the site of a battery it was not until 1891 that the Battery was built for three 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders guns, it was square shaped surrounded by a dry ditch that on the western and eastern sides stretched down to the shoreline; in the ditch were two concrete caponiers, one in the south-east corner and the other on the western side reached by underground tunnels from the battery. Two guns faced north over the **Haven** the third faced west. Underground shelters were provided in a horizontal traverse, there were two underground magazines serving the three guns and the DRF position was provided on a higher traverse; caretaker's quarters were built immediately inside the entrance to the Battery.

Between May 1898 and March 1899 a battery of three 12 pdr quick fire guns was built outside the Battery on its eastern flank, from June 1900 to August 1901 the Battery was reconstructed to take three 6 inch guns, extra shelters enlarged magazines, living and office accommodation together with

a number of other facilities., The three 6-inch guns replaced the two north-facing rifled muzzle loaders, the west facing rifled muzzle loaders position survives. There were a number of changes in the armament during the First World War that culminated in the last two 6-inch guns being dismounted and sent to East blockhouse Battery and mounted there. The last guns left the Battery in 1920 when the remaining two 12pdr quick fire were dismounted and the site was sold in 1932. The battery has recently been purchased by a retired army officer, **Major George Gear** who now lives in it. He is actively restoring it and hopes to open it on selected occasions as a museum.

The Battery was used as an adjunct to a farm until it was purchased for conversion into a private residence. The 12pdr battery was used in the Second World War when a Mining observation post was built on the eastern gun position; the battery survives though very overgrown.

Tudor East block-house:

On the cliff overlooking Rat Island, about three-quarters of a mile west North Studdock farm-house, are the poor ruins of a block House which, according to **George Owen**, was erected temp. **Henry VIII**. The term East distinguish it from a somewhat similar building (now destroyed) which was known as the west block House, in **Dale** parish. It is described in the *Pem. Arch. Survey* (p. 88) "24 feet from north to south by 13 feet from east to west. It was divided into two unequal chambers, each lighted by two windows looking east and west. The walls seem originally to have been about 15 feet high, but much has fallen, some recently. There seems to have been an enclosure on the north side, and a second building little distance off to the south-east, which was 22 feet by 9."

East blockhouse Battery

Built at much the same time as west blockhouse Battery on the opposite side of the **Haven** when it was decided to concentrate the defences at the entrance to the **Haven** to prevent hostile vessels actually entering the **Haven** before being engaged by the defences. During the First World War both 6-inch guns were withdrawn in December 1914 to be followed by a 9.2-inch gun in 1917. After a review of the defences two 6-inch guns from Chapel Bay Battery were mounted in the 6-inch battery in August 1918. In 1929 a 9.2-inch gun was mounted in the emplacement vacated in 1917.

A practice battery was built in the left flank of the 9.2-inch battery for quick fire guns and in 1935 two 12pdrs from **South Hook** Fort were mounted there and remained until dismounted in 1938. During the Second World War the two 6-inch guns were dismounted in June 1941 and sent to Lavernock Battery in the Bristol Channel defences. Two 12pdrs arrived early in 1941 and were mounted in the practice battery; the day after the two 12pdrs had gone another one arrived and was put in the practice battery. One twin 6pdr (possibly two) came to the battery and was to be mounted to the south of the 9.2-inch battery. The emplacement was not completed and the gun was withdrawn the following year. The guns were for training and practice only and did not form part of the approved armament. Finally in 1944 the battery was disarmed with the withdrawal of the 9.2-inch guns, the ammunition did not leave the site until 1947. In a gentle arc are the concrete positions for the 9.2-inch and 6-inch guns; the 9.2-inch battery can clearly be seen, the 6-inch positions have been filled in and masked by vegetation. The underground stores magazines and shelters have all been buried, also buried by vegetation are the engine room and BC Post. All the buildings associated with the site have gone with the exception of the caretaker's quarters. The battery remains the property of the Ministry of Defence although the coastal path skirts the gun positions.

More recent military installations nearby include gun and searchlight emplacements built in 1904 and during the Second World War and a disused LORAN wireless navigation station.

In front of the 9.2-inch battery is a small piece of stone wall, all that remains of the **Tudor** defences.

1852 Thorn Island Fort.

A Fort on Thorne Island was originally conceived by **Colonel Bryce** in 1817 as a six gun battery with a barracks in rear for 1 officer and 40 men. **General Sir John Burgoyne** recommended a Fort for the island mounting between 12 and 18 guns.

Some time between 1852 and 1858 the existing Fort was built, one source suggests that building commenced in 1854 and that is the date shown above the entrance to the fort. The Fort was built with a seaward facing battery for nine guns all firing en barbette with a single storey barracks in the rear at a lower level around a small parade ground; most of the barrack accommodation was for soldiers, the officers' accommodation was on the left flank. At roof level on the barracks there was a loopholed wall facing the mainland. The magazine was on the left flank just below the gun battery.

One of the last forts in Britain built specifically to combat wooden sailing vessels, it had a barbette battery of nine 68-pdr smooth bore muzzle loading guns and held a garrison of over 100 men. The defences were never put to the test and the fort had become obsolete by the end of the 19th century.

The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the **Haven**. In 1872 it was decided that the proposed guns at west blockhouse and Thorne Island should be 80pr rifled muzzle loaders. In 1874, referring to the proposal to mount guns at Thorne Island it was decided 'Owing to the salient position and the wide lateral range required to bear on the channel from Stack Rock on the right, of East blockhouse Point on the left, these guns cannot be mounted in casemates. They should be mounted so as to obtain this great lateral range, and their number should be increased to four. Also considering the width of the channel opposite the island, the extensive range of these guns have seaward, and the increasing thickness of ship's armour, 11inch guns of 25tons should be provided instead of those hitherto proposed. Accordingly the Committee recommend that Thorne Island be remodelled for an armament of 4 x 11inch guns. Bearing in mind however the large number of guns already provided for **Milford Haven** they are of the opinion that the supply of the guns to Thorne Island may be postponed until more oppressing requirements at other places have been complied with.'

In 1886 it was decided that: no heavy defence is required in advance of Stack Rock and west blockhouse and Thorne Island should be disarmed.

In the early years of the twentieth century a searchlight position was built below the battery with a directing station above it on the parapet of the battery, These remain today. After the Fort was sold in 1932 it subsequently became an hotel and has been on the Market a number of times in recent years - in 1997 with an asking price of £250,000 and again in 2011 for £750,000. Thorn Island is privately owned, but the fort, which is now an hotel, may be easily viewed from the coast path.

Pembroke Dock Fortifications

1814 Royal Naval Dockyard Pembroke Dock

1822

Protected by high walls and gun towers, the Naval Dockyard occupied an 80-acre site. Work on building the dockyard began in 1814 and by 1890 some 2,000 men were employed constructing ships for the Royal Navy. The Naval Dockyard closed in 1926, and remaining traces include the grey-stone buildings of The Terrace and the recently restored Avenue and Dockyard Chapel. The western end of the dockyard was until recently still occupied by the Royal Navy (I worked there as a shipwright) and here can be found a former oakum store, the pickling pond and a couple of slipways. The deep water Carr Jetty was built in 1898 and superseded **Hobbs Point** as the Quay for fitting out warships. The 12 foot high dockyard wall is still more or less complete, except for breaches to allow a railway line and, more recently, a new road to the **Irish Ferry** terminal. Inside the original dock gates is a mural depicting the badges of all the regiments which garrisoned the town for a century and a half.

It was originally intended that the Market Hall would be within the dockyard wall. When this plan was changed the wall had to be diverted around the Market, creating a blind spot which was not covered by the artillery in the two gun towers. Consequently this section of wall was fitted with musketry loopholes which are still visible. Outside the Dockyard, in Fort road, are the remains of the Admiralty gasworks dating from 1855. The nearby **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** was built as a Naval Hospital in 1902 and was extended by the **RAF** in World War II.

1813/ 1830 Pater Fort

1830 With the Dockyard moving to **Pater** in consideration was given to fortifying the area and in 1830 work was carried out at **Pater** Fort. It was garrisoned in 1831 but in 1836 it was dismantled. No record is available as to what armament was installed.

1840 Paterchurch Battery

Only a few pieces of the outer wall remain of the first battery and these are within the Dockyard walls

Paterchurch Battery was built by the Admiralty in 1840 - 42 on the western side of **Pembroke Dockyard**, on the site of a fort built during the Seven Years War. In 1856 the battery was taken over by the ordnance department and renovated from plans prepared by **Lieutenant Charles Gordon** (1833 - 1885), later General **Gordon** of Khartoum. This famous military figure was stationed in **Pembroke Dock** with the Royal Engineers in 1851, and sailed from the town that year for the War in the Crimea. Until 1855 it was only entered through a gateway via the Dockyard and in charge of a Naval Gunner. The last one was a **Mr Turner**.

It was used by the Royal Dockyard Battalion from 1847 to 1857 and in that year, on its being taken over by the Ordinance Department a gateway was made so as to allow entry to the Battery from outside the Dockyard wall.

In 1864 the **Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers** used it for gun drill and firing practise. The battery, which mounted 23 guns, was much used by the **Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers** for practice and drill. This volunteer movement was first started in the town in 1859 and the men wore a grey uniform. In 1860 its name was changed to the **2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers**, but two years later this name was altered to the **Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery**. The commanding officer was **Captain Edgecumbe Chevalier** who was eventually succeeded by **Captain J Richardson**. He held command for some years. The post of surgeon at that time was filled by a **Dr Reynolds**, and the sergeant majors were **W H Lloyd** and **George Sloggett**.

On July 10, 1861, a ceremonial silver bugle was presented to the Volunteers who also received a set of Colours - the imaginative and skilful work of some **Pembroke Dock** ladies. These Colours were

later given to the Vicar of **St Mary's Church, Pembroke**, presumably after the regiment was disbanded outside the old **Pater Battery** in 1884.

In 1904 a new volunteer company, known as **C Company, the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regiment**, was formed in **Pembroke Dock**, and some time later the silver bugle presented to the town's volunteer artillery back in 1861, was passed to the new company during an official parade.

The Battery was finally dismantled in 1902 when some of the stone was used for the erection of a new fitter's workshop and some for **St Teilo's Church Llanion**.

Traces of the defensive walls of the original fort can still be seen on the seaward side and the Resident Naval Officer's Office is the former soldiers' quarters.

Pater Battery Findley 1875

is situated at the north west extremity of the dockyard, which it adjoins and protects. It mounts twenty-three guns-among them being one breech loading Armstrong 112-pounder. It is a very neat and compact fortification, and is much used by Artillery Volunteers for gun-practice. It is occupied by the Royal Artillery

When the **Pembroke Dockyard** was built in 1813 the Royal Navy also built a gun battery in the north-western corner facing down the estuary; in the eighteen twenties the battery was transferred to the Board of Ordnance who consolidated the structure and closed the gorge with a wall and a defensible guardhouse. A bombproof magazine was built that could contain 272 barrels of powder. A report of 1844 noted that there were twenty-two 24 pdrs mounted but went to state that the guardhouse was uninhabitable due to a faulty roof and that the wall on the right flank had bulged and needed to be taken down and rebuilt.

In 1886 it was decided by the Defence Committee that the 4 x 32pr smooth bore guns should be removed and the 64pr rifled mussel loaders be retained for practice.

The battery was superseded when the other forts and batteries were built along the shores of the **Milford Haven** estuary; the armament steadily decreased until only eight guns remained for drill and practice. All the guns were withdrawn in 1901 and the next year the battery was dismantled and transferred to the Royal Navy who demolished most of it to construct a jetty.

Only a few pieces of the outer wall remain of the first battery of the **Milford Haven** defences today and these are within a secured area.

1850 Martello Towers

The Martello towers were built in 1850-1851; the contractors were '**Messrs. Joseph and Charles Rigby**, London; chief-foreman, **Mr. Stovall**; under-foreman **Mr. Noakes**, father of **Mr. Noakes**, High Street. They were intended as a coast defence. One is situated off the Hard, Front Street, and the other opposite the Fort road. One to the South west, was designed to accommodate 1 x 32pounder + 4 x 12 pdr. brass howitzers and the other, by Front street 3 x 32 pdrs. These towers were formerly occupied by sergeants of the artillery and their families, but are now unoccupied and obsolete for military purposes.

1848 west "Martello" Tower

(The two were commonly called a Martello Towers but do not fit the general description which states that a Martello Tower – (stand up to 40 feet (12m) high (with two floors) and typically had a garrison of one officer and 15–25 men. Their round structure and thick walls of solid masonry made them resistant to **Cannon** fire, while their height made them an ideal platform for a single heavy

piece, mounted on the flat roof and able to traverse, and hence fire over, a complete 360° circle.
Wikipedia))

A tower was proposed for the site by **Colonel Bryce** in 1817 so that it could cover the southern wall of the dockyard and protect the flank of **Pater Battery**. It was not until 1848 that construction started and it was well into the eighteen fifties before the Tower was armed. The Tower remained a defence work until 1881 when the Defence Committee decided that, as with the modern advanced works for the defence of the **Haven** they are no longer required.. and not calculated to resist the effects of modern artillery. Even before it was dismantled it was being used as married quarters and this no doubt continued until after World War I when it would have become unsuitable due to public health and sanitation requirements. Thereafter, the Tower was used as a store and navigation aid. The local Council purchased the Tower in 1974, did little or next to nothing with it then sold it in June 2000 to a private individual ostensibly for restoration. The Tower is situated on the foreshore at the western end of the south dockyard wall so that it can fire down the whole southern face of the wall; it can also cover the southern flank of **Pater Battery** and assist with fire down the estuary. The Tower is octagonal in shape with three sides facing down the **Haven**, and is four stories in height. In the basement is the magazine, stores area and a water Tank holding 4,550 gallons. The entrance is at first floor level with embrasures for five guns and accommodation for six men, immediately inside the entrance is the spiral staircase that leads to the basement, the second floor and the roof. The second floor has embrasures for five guns and accommodation for six men whilst on the roof there was a position for a 32pdr on a traversing carriage; at a lower level there was a loopholed parapet covering the entrance and the foreshore to the south.

The gun tower's main armament was a 32lb smooth bore **Cannon** mounted on a cast iron platform on the roof. Internally there were four bronze 12lb howitzers two on each floor - and also on each floor was a rack for 16 rifles. The fort was cleverly situated so that it not only guarded the **Milford Haven** approach to the dockyard, but on the landward side it commanded a field of fire along the entire length of the southern dockyard wall, from the sea to the Market Hall. With the Front Street gun tower commanding the eastern wall along **Commercial Row**, any enemy force attempting to attack the dockyard from the landward side would be raked with gunfire from the two forts. Both were obsolete for military purposes by the end of the 19th century, although in WWII, two **Lewis** light anti-aircraft machine guns were positioned on top of the tower.

1848 East "Martello" Tower

A tower defending the eastern end of the dockyard and able to cover the water in front of it, was proposed by **Colonel Bryce in 1817**; like its counterpart, the South west Tower, nothing was done until 1848 when construction work started and when it was completed in 1851 a number of years elapsed before it was armed. Its life as a defence work ceased in 1881 when it was dismantled for the same reasons as the South west Tower - obsolescence. The Tower continued in use as married accommodation, this probably ceased after the First World War because of increasing health housing and sanitation requirements. After use as a store the local Council purchased the Tower in 1974 eventually restored it and it is now the **Gun Tower Museum** operated by the **Pembroke Dock Museum Trust**. The Museum is well worth visiting as the whole of the Tower can be explored, the main floor is the actual museum with a wealth of information on the locality and on the defences of the **Haven**. On the roof a 32pdr has been mounted in one of the gun positions on a traversing

carriage and slide.

From the seaward side the Tower appears to be three towers joined together, at the rear the entrance is recessed into a large alcove and covered by loopholes on either side and from above. The Tower is three stories in height with a basement containing stores, a magazine for 198 barrels of powder and a water Tank for 12,500 gallons. The ground floor (or upper floor) contains the main internal gun battery for the nine howitzers, divided into two rooms for the 17 man garrison, a room for the officer and the kitchen; immediately inside the entrance are two spiral staircases to the basement and the roof. On the roof are the three gun positions for the 32pdrs on traversing carriages firing en barbette whilst at the top of the spiral staircase is a covered loopholed musketry gallery protecting the entrance. In WWII, three **Lewis** light anti-aircraft machine guns were positioned on top of the tower to deal with low-flying enemy aircraft. The Gun Tower is now a museum and visitor centre, housing displays on the history of **Pembroke Dockyard** and on the fortifications of **Milford Haven**. On the roof is an 18-pounder smooth bore **Cannon**, cast in about 1812-16, which came from **Popton** Fort. It is still capable of being fired.

From the gun tower a sentry post can be seen on the dockyard wall. This sentry post was originally part of **Paterchurch Fort** and was probably moved to its present site in the 1840s.

1848 Defensible Barracks

The **Pembroke Dockyard** was founded in 1813 and was slowly provided with defences; to the south of the dockyard was a ridge that overlooked it and to guard against an attack from the south the ridge was to be occupied by a redoubt which became the Defensible Barracks. Construction took five years and subsequently it received its armament. In 1887 it was decided that the barracks may be disarmed. For most of its military existence it served as a barracks, a depot and a headquarters. When the forts and batteries protecting **Milford Haven** estuary were completed the defensive role of the barracks ceased and it was scheduled to be disarmed in 1886; thereafter such armament as was mounted there was for drill, practice and saluting, although in 1911 the Barracks is shown as having two machine guns on field carriages for the defence of the dockyard.

Superbly built in limestone to a classic, if outdated diamond-shaped design, the barracks came complete with a dry moat guarded by corner bastions. A drawbridge led over the moat and through an entrance arch in the gate-house. Inside the fort, the barrack square is flanked by four, two-storey terraces; it has been described as 'the finest Georgian style square in Wales'

From 1908 the Barracks became a drill centre for the local Territorial Forces, whilst in the First World War it was a Siege Training School for the Royal Artillerymen. The training role continued into the period in between the World Wars and into the Second World War. In 1942 17 servicemen killed on April 28, in an explosion at the Defensible Barracks during a mine disposal course. It was also the headquarters of the **Milford Haven** coastal batteries and this role continued until 1956 when the coast defences were abolished.

The Ministry of Defence sold the Barracks after 1956 to the **South Pembrokeshire District Council** who used it as a store and leased part of it to a local golf club that used it as a clubhouse. In 1987 it was sold to a developer, ostensibly for conversion into an hotel; by 2003 the Barracks were empty and derelict but appeared secure. In 2004 a feasibility study by the **Prince's Regeneration**

Trust offered several sustainable solutions to bring regenerative uses to this **Grade II* Scheduled Ancient Monument**. In 2006 the Barracks was owned by **The Defensible Barracks 1844 Limited** who have so far not agreed with the **Pembrokeshire County Team** a way to rescue and repair the structure which is deemed to be "At Risk".

The Barracks is a regular four sided work with a bastion at each corner, set within a deep dry ditch. Much of the enceinte is loopholed for musketry and the gun embrasures are concentrated at the salient of each bastion except for two embrasures on the eastern curtain. The entrance is over a drawbridge, through a loopholed gatehouse and onto the parade ground, around which are the barracks.

There is a basement where there were two powder magazines, above this there are two floors, the outer faces of which were loopholed for musketry to cover the rampart; on each face there is a turret that could provide flanking fire along each face. There is access from the parade ground to each of the bastions. Over the years various extra buildings had been built against the outer faces of the barracks or into the bastions.

This and the odd bullets, cap badges and tunic buttons, which are still occasionally washed to the surface by the Winter rains that lash the Barracks Hill, are all that remain to remind the golfer and stroller of a proud and distinguished past when practically every major regiment of the line was garrisoned at **Pembroke Dock** and the only thing I have ever seen in the moat was a goat keeping the brambles down.

1844 For the army garrison the Defensible Barracks was erected above the town work commenced in 1844 and the army took possession on 25th November 1848. This barracks was not designed to mount artillery but a Gun was fired daily at noon and at 9.30 pm from it. This needed, according to the original plans, a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks and the War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west, to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis **Hill** (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north. Farmer Whites house and all the farm buildings were the first to be cleared as their lease had expired. All the other buildings were held on leases with unexpired portions and the tenants were asked to sell. It would appear that pressure was brought to bear on many of the tenants especially those who were working for the Admiralty and the houses were demolished. All the houses on the west side of Tregennis **Hill**, much of Cross Park including all those on the North side, and all Wesley Row including the **Ebenezer** Chapel.

The Defensible Barracks Findley

standing on the summit of a **Hill** overlooking the town, are always most conspicuous and striking objects. They are visible at a distance of, several miles. From their elevated position, they command the town- a large portion of which lies at the foot of the **Hill**, the harbour, and the country in all directions: they would in case of actual necessity be well adapted for purposes of defence. ,

They are strong and well-constructed buildings, occupying an area of 6,000 square yards." The outworks are strengthened by ramparts, loopholes, for small arms, and an entrenchment thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep. The outer boundary of the entrenchment was formerly unenclosed, which made it very unsafe for persons approaching it after night had set in; and during the first occupation of the defences by detachments of the **Royal Marines-Plymouth Division**-some

twenty-eight or thirty years ago, several unfortunate members of that corps lost their lives through falling into it, as the grave-stones erected to their memory in the Old Burial Ground only too truly testify.

The barracks, occupying the centre of the works enclose a large quadrangular area and are reached by a drawbridge. The Royal Artillery has for many years occupied them. The armament at present consists of twenty four pounders(used only for firing salutes), likely shortly to be replaced by much heavier ordinance. From here a gun is fired morning and evening -- sunrise and sunset-daily Throughout the year, as is usual in most garrison towns."

1899 Quarters for married artillerymen were built on the east side of the Barracks on the site of some very old cottages.

1875 Pennar Torpedo Stores and Magazine near Pennar Point.

1875 *A description by Findley in 1875* reads--Near the shore at **Pennar Point** (or **Pennar Gut**) are torpedo stores and magazines. Submarine Mining experiments have been carried on in connection with this station, and all appliances are kept there for Mining the **Haven** in case of need. At present these submarine Mining works belong to the War Department, and Royal Engineers are established there. But in the near future it is thought that the Admiralty will take over from the War Department all these works. These arrangements are understood to be part of a new scheme for the defence of **Milford Haven**, and will probably be developed on lines suggested in a recent Parliamentary statement made by the **Right Hon., Arnold-Forster**, Secretary of State for War. If this transfer should take place, it may eventually happen that a torpedo depot will be established in the neighbour **Hood** of **Pennar Gut**. This has, it is believed, been under consideration, and a part of the **Pembroke** river already been surveyed for this purpose. Much money has been expended on the various buildings in connection with this establishment at **Pennar**, the total cost approximately being £17,000.

Pennar Barracks

Royal Engineers Barracks were built here in 1903 in connection with a submarine Mining establishment at **Pennar** Point which had been in existence since about 1875.

The barracks complex comprised workshops, offices, mine stores, Quays, married quarters, barracks, a raised water Tank, ablutions blocks and various ancillary buildings.

Today the site accommodates a large housing development and only a small Quay and a Row of military fence posts remain to remind of its military and naval past. During WWII it was again used as a barracks and also housed RN coastal forces.

1850's The Hut Encampment Pembroke Dock

situated upon a acclivity on the north-east side of the town. It was formed about the time of the Crimean War. It consists of a large number of huts, built chiefly of wood, arranged in parallel lines - those of the officers standing separately from those of the non-commissioned officers and men and those devoted to hospital purposes from both.

A large stone-built residence for the doctor-formerly used as a hospital, a fine brick canteen, and a splendid gymnasium; besides schools, ball-court, etc. There is also a capital parade ground, with

plenty of space for field, exercises, and a most capacious magazine for the storage of the War material necessary for the troops in this district.

Haven Garrison

1875 Findlay records

The Garrison comprises Artillery infantry of the line and forms part of the **24th Brigade depot**'. The total number of men of all ranks, including those in charge of the forts down the **Haven**, is about 1,500, the larger portion of which occupies the Hut Encampment and the Defensible Barracks.

The need to garrison regular troops on a permanent basis did not arise until the establishment of the Admiralty dockyard at **Pembroke** in 1814. Originally the Yard was under the care of caretakers, then a small force under a naval lieutenant was formed.

Royal Marines

Eventually it was decided to protect the yard with a force of 500 Royal Marines. These men were to be accommodated in HMS Dragon, a hulk deliberately run ashore near the developing dockyard. This accommodation was used until the Defensible Barracks were opened. Work on Defensible, which overlooked the dockyard, had commenced in 1844 and possession was taken at 3 pm. on 25 November 1848. This was signalled to the spectators by the hoisting of the Union flag; meanwhile, the workmen who had been employed in the construction enjoyed a substantial dinner. When the barracks were ready for occupation the Marines, drawn from the Plymouth, Portsmouth and Woolwich Divisions gratefully moved in.

The Royal Dockyard Battalion

1847 Was a force of volunteers formed from the Dockyard employee's. It is believed that every man who was fit in the Yard, except for one, volunteered. It was raised in 1847 and consisted of eight companies of artillery and infantry combined and one company entitled the boat brigade. The salaried Yard Officers formed the Officers of the battalion and the instructors were professional soldiers, target practice and once a year a field exercise was held to which the general public were admitted. blank ammunition was used for these field exercises but there was the one occasion when a ramrod was fired off by mistake narrowly missing the Commanding Officer. There were comments that the man who fired should have been court-martialed for missing the target. Target practice by the infantry was much encouraged by setting apart certain afternoons during the summer months for the purpose. The place selected for the firing was Llanreath Point, just a little to the west of **Mr. David Price's** house. The target was fixed along the beach to the south. A good deal of rivalry existed between the companies which was fostered by the officers in giving prizes, and it was a remarkable fact that the company possessing the greatest number of shipwrights was the premier shooting company. The leaden bullet used at that time was five-eighth's of an inch in diameter.

1857 it was decided that the Royal Dockyard Battalions were no longer required, and with the exception of Malta, they were removed from the Army List.

After the **Pembroke Dock** Battalion were disbanded the **Pater Volunteer Artillery Corps** were reformed, and they continued to serve until 1861.

The Royal Dockyard battalions were never intended to be used as front line troops, their primary task was to defend the Dockyards, but in the event of invasion they were expected to assist the Coastal Defence Units. The Yard Officers appointed the non-commissioned Officers from among the volunteers. The uniform consisted of a blue frock coat and trousers, red facings, brass buttons and a spiked helmet. They drilled for two hours, twice a week and were paid sixpence an hour.

Regiments of the Line pre Crimea war

1850 the **Royal Marines**, who had formed the **Pembroke Dock** garrison since the first houses were built around the dockyard thirty-five years previously, were replaced by regiments of the line.

General Gordon, destined to die at Khartoum many years later, was a young Royal Engineer Lieutenant stationed at **Pembroke Dock** at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War. It is said that when he received his posting to the Crimea, **Gordon** exclaimed: 'I have received my death warrant!' The **21st East Surrey Regiment** was at **Pembroke Dock** when it, too, received orders to embark for the Crimea. Their departure was impressive; on a bitterly cold morning the East Surreys, led by their Commanding Officer, **Colonel Slater**, marched from the Barracks **Hill** to the dockyard steps. From there they were ferried out to the troopship Imperadore. After the soldiers had gone, collections were made in the town and dockyard in aid of the wives and children left behind. The **Royal Monmouth Militia** replaced them

Militiamen formed the **Pembroke Dock** Garrison for most of the time of the Crimea War, and from all accounts they were an ill disciplined lot. Many were billeted on the townspeople, who were pleased, when the war ended and the militiamen departed. The Royal **Monmouth** Militia had to March from **Haverfordwest** in a blizzard to **Pembroke Dock** and moved into the Defensible Barracks the same day that the East Surrey's left.

Regiments of the Line post Crimea war

1856 to 1861, regiments stationed at **Pembroke Dock** included the **Monmouthshire Light Infantry** and the **Green-uniformed Montgomery Rifles**.

1861 batteries of the **15th Brigade**, considered to be an elite corps, arrived, to be followed by the

1865 **62nd Wiltshire Regiment**. This regiment had its own band; it played at the unveiling of the memorial to the Prince Consort on **Castle Hill, Tenby**, by **HRH Prince Arthur**, later Duke of Connaught.

1866 The **Royal Warwickshire Regiment** whose soldiers rendered valuable assistance when the original **Bush** House at **Pembroke**, seat of the **Meyrick** family, caught fire in 1866 succeeded the Wiltshires. Despite their heroism and that of others, the stately building was destroyed although much of the contents were saved.

1871 The **103rd Foot**, also known as the **Bombay Fusiliers**, occupied part of Defensible in 1871

1873 The 1st Battalion of the **Royal Welsh Fusiliers** whose Commanding Officer was a **Colonel Prevost**. Even in a town used to the pomp and splendour of the Victorian military, this regiment attracted considerable attention, not least because of the handsome goat that invariably led ceremonial parades.

The '**Holy Boys**' of the **9th east Norfolk Regiment** followed the Fusiliers. Their fine band under its dashing Italian Bandmaster, **Signor Bonicoli**, a member of the Regiment, created a big impression.

95th Derbyshire,

54th Dorsetshire and

41st Welch Regiments, the last-named commanded by **Sir Hugh Rowland, VC** It, too, had a goat as its mascot.

1877 The **36th Worcester Regiment** was in residence at Defensible from 1877 to 1879. Its soldiers were the last in **Pembroke Dock** to have a **Green** facing on their uniforms and to wear the old shako-style headdress. The Regiment was also the last to attend services in the Royal Dockyard Chapel. For some unknown reason **Dr Ring**, the Dockyard Chaplain had objected to the presence of troops in the Chapel. The military took offence and ever thereafter attended Divine Service in the Parish **Church of St. John**.

1880 a hutted encampment was created to lodge an overflow of men from Defensible. This was on land overlooking the present Pier road at **Pembroke Dock**, just below the future site of Llanion Barracks whose building was due to begin in 1889. One of the encampment's first occupants was the **2nd Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers**, whose Commanding Officer was **Colonel Luke O'Connor, V.C.**

While the Fusiliers were at **Pembroke Dock**, a detachment of the **Royal Marine Artillery** was also stationed there, quartered in the hospital ship Nankin. This was the time of the Fenian scare and the Marines were brought in from Portsmouth to add weight to the police protection of the dockyard, taking sentinel duty on the yard's boundary walls.

Throughout the Boer Campaign **Pembroke Dock** was overflowing with troops for, in addition to the **Royal Northern Reserve Regiment**, stationed there, the town also accommodated **Number 1 Company** of the **Royal Garrison Artillery**, the **35th Royal Engineers**, and a section of the **Royal Pembrokehire Militia**. They all did garrison duty until the New Year of 1903. Many of the men in the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment were time-expired veterans who had fought Throughout the Empire in Queen Victoria's 'Little Wars'; they wore a string of campaign medals with great pride.

1903 One of the most famous regiments in the British Army, the **King's Shropshire Light Infantry**, commanded by **Colonel Bulman, DSO**, arrived in March 1903 from Poonah, India, and there were mixed fortunes for the men in respect of accommodation. Some were lucky enough to move into a block of the half-completed Llanion Barracks, but the majority was quartered in the old hut encampment. (There is a war memorial to the men of the KSLIs killed during WW1 in **St Johns Church** Lady Chapel **Pembroke Dock**)

1899 Llanion Barracks

Although condemned some nine years earlier by the **Duke of Cambridge**, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the huts had remained in use and the decision was made to extend their life until the new barracks, able to accommodate two battalions, was ready. Building commenced in 1899 and was completed in 1906. There were a number of innovations, not least a commodious mess Hall for the soldiers. At Defensible and the hut encampment, they had slept and eaten in the same barrack-room, a practice that had been common Throughout the British Army until the modernisation of barracks and the construction of new ones like Llanion. The new messing arrangements, therefore, were warmly welcomed. Each barrack-block had a veranda so that the men could sit and chat in the open air, and the large gymnasium could also be used for concerts, balls and other entertainments. Houses were built for married personnel who wished to bring their families to **Pembroke Dock**.

The opening of Llanion Barracks signalled the gradual demise of the sixty-year-old fort at Defensible. It had served its purpose well, quartering Throughout Victoria's reign many thousands of troops in defence of the Royal Dockyard. It would never again be the principal source of accommodation for regiments garrisoned at **Pembroke Dock**, although right up to the early 1950s it continued to be occupied from time to time by various small units of the regular army, and local territorial's.

Wrecks in the Haven

1543 February UNIDENTIFIED Spanish Sailing Ship In the **Haven** Carrying Gold. Taken as prize by French, but forced into the **Haven** by Gale.

1629 UNIDENTIFIED Small Spanish Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven** Cargo of wheat plundered by **Sir John Perrott**.

1629 UNIDENTIFIED Small Spanish Sailing Ship **Milford Haven** Cargo of wheat and wine. Salvaged and sold.

1629 February UNIDENTIFIED Sailing Ship **Milford Haven**.

1660 March 24th UNIDENTIFIED Sailing Ship **Milford Haven**

1703 November 27th **Pembroke** Ketch **Milford Haven**.

1751 **June** 14th **SEA NYMPH** Sailing Ship Near **Milford Haven**

December 29th **VAINIVER** Sailing Ship Near **Milford**

1755 January 21st **HAPPY RETURN** Sailing Ship Near **Milford Haven**.

August 29th **PRINCESS AUGUSTE** Sailing Ship Near **Milford Haven**.

1757 September 2nd **LA MUETTE. (FRENCH)**. Sailing Ship Stranded near **Dale**. Forced to shelter but broke-up. Total wreck Bordeaux to Canada laden with wine, baled goods and small arms.

1758 December. **Anne**. Small Sailing Ship Lost near **Milford Haven**. **Cork** to Bristol.

1771 October 25th **NEPTUNE**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

November 5 TheL. ??? Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

December 17th **NANCY** Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

1772 September 25th **Rose** Sailing Ship Off **Milford Haven**.

1774 April 19th **Robert**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**. .

1776 March 19th **Prince William** sailing ship. Off **Milford Haven**.

1789 January 13th **William**. Sailing Ship Lost near **Milford Haven**. Cadiz to Bristol.

1794 November 28th **Marie Elizabeth** Sailing Ship. Near **Milford Haven** Portsmouth to Bristol.

1795 February 3rd **Chesterfield** PACKET Sailing Ship. Near **Milford Haven**. WaterFord to **Milford**.

December 1st **Anna Maria** Sailing Ship Near **Milford**. London to Barmouth.

December 29th **Elizabeth** and **Sarah**. Sailing Ship. **Milford**.

1796 April 1st **John** and **Henry**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**. Ipswich to Liverpool.

December 26th **Mary** Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**. Martinique to London.

1806 **June** 9th. **Swallow**

1809 August 11th. SLOOP. Sloop Yacht. Near **Milford**.

December 16th **Flora** Smack. **Milford Haven**. **Milford Haven**.

1828 February 11th **Elizabeth** and **Mary** . Sloop. Near **Milford**.

August 14th. **Fame**. Sloop. **St. Ann's Head**.

1829 **Flora**. Sailing Ship. Off **Milford**.

1831 late. **Royal Oak**. Sloop. Near **Milford**.

1832 May 19th. **Sophia**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

1833 February 22nd **Caroline** Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

1834 March **Valentine** Sailing Ship. **Sandy Haven**, **Milford Haven**.

1838 February . **Mary** **Ann**. Sailing Ship. **Dale** roads.

1841 May 27th. **Fanny Anne**. Sloop. Off **Milford**.

1842 **Morning Star**. Schooner. **Milford**.

1844 August 4th **Richard**. Brig **Tenby**. Wrecked..

1846 **Tantivy**. Schooner Near **Milford Haven**.

November 20th. **Victoria**. Schooner. Off **Solva**. Driven onto **Green** Scar Rock in SW gale.

1847 February 2nd **Eliza** Sailing Ship. **Caldey** Island

1853 April 1st **Liberator** Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

1854 January **Mary** . Sailing Ship **Milford Haven**.

1856 ?? **Ann Jones**. (**Cardigan**). Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**. Ran down by another vessel.

1860 **Speculation**. Near **Milford**.

April 4/5th. **Surprise**. (**Cardigan**). Smack. **Milford Haven**/Stack Rocks. Beating up **Haven** in strong winds run down by Dublin Schooner, **Isabella**.

1861 October 5th **New Hope**. Sloop Off **Milford**.

1862 January 22nd. **Coronet**. Brig. Near **Milford Haven**.Severe gale end of January....

January 24th **Swan**. Barque. **Milford Haven**.

January 25th **Mayflower** Brig. 200 tons. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Other vessels lost in Jan Storm.
Bucket found after storm 1862 . Ships Bell found 1970's.

November. **Defence**. Trow. **Milford Haven**.

March 24th. **Montezuma**. Barque. Off **Milford**.

November 9/10th **Eglantine**. (FRANCE). Schooner. Mill Bay

November 9/10th **Eliza** AND **Mary** . Sailing Ship. Mill Bay.

November 10th. **Alfred Eliza**. (TROUVILLE,FRANCE). Smack. Mill Bay. Carrying coal.

November 9/10th **Commodore**. (RYE). Barque. Mill Bay. Swansea to London with Coal.

November 9/10th **Eliza** AND **Jane** Smack. Mill Bay.

November 9/10th **Isabella**. (**Isobel**). (TRURO). Schooner. Mill Bay. Neath to Plymouth laden with coal.

November 9/10th Hope. (**Poole**). Schooner Mill Bay. **Poole** to Swansea. Cargo of coal.

November 9/10th **King Of The Forest**. Brigantine. Mill Bay. Cardiff to Liverpool laden with iron rails.

1867 January 9th. **Triumph** Schooner. **Milford** Harbour.
Handy. (**Milford**). Sloop. **Milford Haven**.

Henoy. (**Milford**). Sloop. **Milford Haven**.

1868 November 9th **Favourite**. (Aberystwyth). Schooner. Off **Milford**.

1869 July 30th. **Marvel**. Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

1870 January 30th **Kelpie** Brig. **Milford Haven**.

1871 September 12th **Daring** Smack. **Milford Haven**. (Partial loss.).

September 12th **Osprey** Smack. Off **Milford**.

1872 November 9th **Heroine** Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

1874 July 23rd. **Mary** . Sloop. **St. Ann's Head**.

August 3rd. **William**. (**Milford**). Smack. **St. Ann's Head**

September 23rd **Mary** . Sailing Ship. **St. Ann's Head**.

November 3rd. **Cadwgan**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

Pembroke. Barge. Neyland.

1878 October 9th **George Brown**. Schooner. **Angle, Milford Haven**.

1880 March 23rd **Alice** Smack. **Milford Haven**/Little **Haven**. Loaded with limestone, close hauled, travelling down. Body found at **Angle**.

August 10th **Frederick Stonard**. Schooner Stack Rock, **Milford**.

1881 April 2nd. **British King**. Steam Tug. 50 tons. Ramsey Sound. Out of Liverpool, working in **Milford** Area.

June Comet Sailing Ship South **Bishop** Comet freed herself, crew boarded, succeeding in making **Milford** with bad leak.

September 10th **Clarovine**. (Aberystwyth). Barque. 245 tons. 3 masted. Close to **Pennar** Mouth. Carrying Baltic timber. vessel catches fire. Towed to **Pwllcrochan** Flats. vessel total loss.

October 22nd **Elizabeth**. Bideford). Ketch. **Dale** blockhouse Fort. Ran Ashore.

October 26th. **Lass O'Gowrie**. (**Milford**). Sloop. (Bt E.Jarrow,Durham).**Marloes sands**.

November 22nd **Barbara** Barque. Freshwater Bay.

1882.

April 3rd. **Jane Morell**. (**Cork**). Schooner. Chapel Bay, **Angle**. Collided with steamer whilst at anchor. Vessel was departing the **Haven**.

July. **Ann**. Smack. **Milford Haven**

1883 March 1st. **St. Helen**. CAERNARFON). Brigantine. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Holed off Bishops returned to **Milford**. Outward bound for Hamburg laden with Portmadoc Slates.

September 26th **Slaney** Schooner. **Dale** roads, **Milford Haven**. Dragged her anchors in **Dale** roads. Driven onto rocks and broke up.

December 25th **Shamrock**. Steamship. Near **St. Ann's Head**.

1885 **Loyalty**. Schooner. **Milford**.

1886 December 8th **John Hall**. Sailing Ship. **Milford**.

December 8th **Portland**. Schooner. **Milford**.

December 8th **Queen**. Ketch. **Milford Haven**.

1887 January 10th. **Pioneer**. Sailing Ship. 124 tons. 1/2 mile out from **St. Ann's Head**. **Newport** to **Cork** laden with coal.

1888 January.25th **Ottone Padre** Barque. Near or On **St. Ann's Head**.

1888 to 1892. ?? **Rasona**. Steamship. **Dale** Point.

1889 May 21st. **Star O'tay**. (Scarborough). Steam Paddle Trawler. 17 tons. Wood. Lyndsway Rocks,**St.Ishmaels**,**Milford Haven**. Leaving **Haven** vessel sprang a leak.

November 7th **Princess Louise**. Sloop. **Angle**.

1894 January 30th **Loch Shiel**. (GLASGOW).(BT GLASGOW 1877). Fully rigged ship. 1277 tons. 3 masted. Wood & Iron. 225' x 36'x 21ft. S.Side of Thorne Island.25.M.out. Height: 2-4 metres State: Broken up Sea Bed: Rock & Kelp Glasgow to Adelaide (Australia) with 7000 cases spirit and general cargo. Including bottles. Ribs still standing. Thorn Island Hotel believed owners.

April 8th **Ogmore** Steamship. Near **Milford**.

1895 January 30th **Paulsilippo**. Sailing Ship. **Milford**.

1896 January 2nd. **Caroline**. Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

February 18th **Triad**. Barge. **Milford Haven**.

1897 March 12th. **Hannah**. Sailing Ship. Near **Milford Haven**.

1900 December 29th **Borg**. Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

July 10th **Lord Roberts**. Sailing Ship. **Milford Haven**.

1902 November 14th **Cymro**. Ketch. **Milford Haven**.

November 29th **Mudman**. Barge. **Angle Point**.

1903 January 17th **Rubens**. Barque. 1 mile S.W. of **St. Ann's Head**.

1905 December 31st **Commodore** Smack. **St. Ann's Head**.

December 29th **Camelia. (Guernsey)**. Schooner. Chapel Bay, **Milford Haven**. Whilst lying at anchor in Chapel Bay was in collision with unknown trawler.

1910 **Glyndwr Dale**.

December 8th **Atlas**. **St Ann's Head**.

1912 December 12th **Eagle**. Sloop. **Milford Haven**. (18th.??).

1915 December 14th **Susanna**. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Foundered in gales.

December 27th **Ferndale**. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. **St. Ann's Head**. Turned into **Haven**. One person washed overboard. Foundered in gale. Struck rocks below **St. Ann's Head** and sank.

December 27th **Ladysmith**. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. Off **St. Ann's Head** Foundered in gale.

September 23rd **Faith** Sailing Ship. **St. Ann's Head**.

September 26th **H.M.S. Loch Shiel**. Minesweeper. (ex Aberdeen Trawler). Off **St. Ann's Head**. blew up and sank off **Milford Haven**.

December 26th **Agnes**. Sailing Ship. 15 miles S.W. by W. of **St Ann's**. Sunk by enemy U Boat.

1917 February 12th **Pinna**. Tanker. Beached **Milford Haven**. Torpedoed twice. Torpedoed by enemy U Boat.

February 26th **Hannah Croasdell**. Steamship. 4 miles W.3/4.N. of **St. Ann's**. Struck an enemy mine and sank.

March 1st **Dunnet Head**. Steamship. **Milford Haven**.

March 25th **Evangel**. Minesweeping Trawler. Off **St. Ann's Head**. (24th.??). Sunk after hitting mine off the port.

March 29th. **Glenfeadon**. Schooner. 8 miles S.W. **St. Ann's Head**.

August 12th **Eleazer**. Fishing vessel. 25 miles S.W. by W. of **St. Ann's Head**. Shelled by enemy U-

Boat.

September 15th **Saint Jacques**. (FRANCE). Steamship. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Believed mined by U-Boat UC-51.

October 3rd **Hurst. (Glasgow)**. Steamship. Armed merchantman. Off Skokholm Island/Off **Milford Haven**. Torpedoed 2 miles off Skokholm Island.

October 15th **Active 111**. Admiralty Patrol Drifter. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Believed mined by enemy U-Boat. UC-51.

December 28th **Lord Derby** Steamship. Collier. 3767 tons. 7 miles S.W. by S. of **St. Ann's**. (SWS/SW). Possible enemy action. Torpedoed or mined. Lies seaward side of the turbot bank.

1918 January 2nd **Boston City** Steamship. ????. 11 miles of **St. Ann's** Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

Diegrene. Steamship. Outside **Milford Haven**.

February 24th **Renfrew**. Formerly **Galavale**). Steamship. 3830 tons. 8 miles S.W. of **St. Ann's Head**. Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

March 14th. **Margaret AND Ann**. Sloop **St. Ann's Head**.

May 9th. **Wileysike**. Steamship. 2501 tons. Collier. 8 miles S.W. of **St. Ann's Head**. Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

1920 March 14th. **Margaret AND Ann**. Sloop. **St. Ann's Head**.

Tamura. Trawler. On the rocks between Castlebeach and **St. Ann's Head**.

September 13th **E.39. Submarine**. Watwick Bay, **Milford Haven**. (south side of bay, off and below steps.). Built by **Palmer** 9.11.16. Sold to S.Wales Salvage Co; foundered whilst in tow. Was blasted and scrap removed, part still remains. In 8-10 metres. Sand bottom.

1925 January 25th **Terrier**. Schooner. **St. Ann's Head**.

1925 January 26th **Olive Branch**. Schooner. **Dale Point**.

1928 February 10th. **Arravale**. Smack. **Milford Haven**.

1928 February 27th **Alice Williams**. Schooner. 2 masted topsail. 132 tons. 88'feet **Long**. (Bt Llanelli 1854). Skokholm Island With cargo of Coal struck rock near **Milford Haven**. Fully set, she was abandoned by crew. Sailed into Skokholm. WRECKED.

1929 November 25th **Lucy**. Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

1931 November. **Mavals**. Trawler. **Milford Haven**.

1933 October 18th **Foxhound**. Motor Ferry vessel. Mill Bay, **Milford Haven**.

1934 August 1st. **Kumaki**. Motor vessel. **Tenby**.

1936 January 5th **Sea Breeze**. – **Shore Breeze???**). (Lowestoft). Motor Fishing vessel. Trawler/Drifter. Under cliffs at **St. Ann's Head**, during 90 mph gale.

1936 January 6th **Ethel May**. (Chester). Topsail Schooner. **Dale roads**. Lost in Easterly Gale.

1936 February . **Freda Fleming**. Topsail Schooner. 3 masted. Lost off **South Pembrokeshire**. On passage from **Lydney** to Youghal. Wreckage found off **Milford Haven**.

1936 **June** 10th **Reclaim**. Steamship. west **Angle** (stranded).

1939 January 17th **The Glantine**. Schooner. **Milford Haven**.

1940 January 27th **Adamantios J Pithis**. (Pithos) (Greece). Steamship. 4537 tons.(Bt Glasgow 1908). (ex Baron Minto). 385'x 51'x 26'ft. On side of **St Ann's Head**.. From Rosario to Sharpness loaded with grain. Rocky seabed. Broken up. Owned by **Hart & Davey**.

1940 November 3rd **Van De Weyden**. Motor vessel. **Milford Haven**.

1940 November 21st **Dakotian**. (Liverpool). (Bt Glasgow 1922). **Merchant Ship**. 6426 tons. 400'x 52' x 35ft. **Dale** roads. . Sunk by German parachute mine. Anchored laden with tinplate and general cargo.

1940 November 22nd **Pikepool**. Ropner Steamship. 3683 tons. 23 miles E.S.E. Smalls. Off **Linney Head**. Sunk by mine.

1940 November 24th **Behar**. Coastal Steamship. 6100 tons. Beached **Milford Haven**./South of Great **Castle Head**.. Holed by mine and beached. Part raised for scrap. blasted. WAR GRAVE.

1940 November 24th **Preserver** Motor Salvage vessel. 630 tons. South side of **Milford Haven**. Sunk by mine.

1940 December 6th **Helene**. (Belgian) Motor Coaster. **St. Ann's Head**.

1941 February 3rd **M.G.B. 12**. **Motor Gun Boat**. Royal Navy. **Milford Haven**. Mined in **Haven**.

1941 March 26/27th **Faraday**. (London). (Bt 1874). Steam cable ship. 2934 tons. 360'x 52'x 35'ft. Hoopers Point. South of **marloes sands**. Falmouth to **Milford** laden with 3870 tons of submarine cable. Bombed. Salvaged 90 miles of submarine cable.

1941 April 28th. **Johanna Caroline**. (**Caroline**??). (Dutch). Steam Trawler. 253 tons. Temporary Minesweeper. **Milford Haven**.. . Whilst sweeping in 70'ft of water, exploded mine under vessel. vessel sank.

1941 **June** 7th. **Examination** vessel No 10. Motor vessel. 280 tons. Off **St. Ann's Head**./**Milford Haven**. Mined off port entrance.

1941 June 31st **Minicoy**. Motor Ferry vessel. **St. Ann's Head**.

1941 July 24th. **Matronna** Steamship. **Milford Haven**.

1941 July 25th. **Pilot No 10**. Motor vessel. **Dale Point**.

1942 January 27th **H.M.S. Eveline**. (Dutch). Trawler Mine-sweeper. Off **St. Ann's Head**./**Milford Haven**. Collision off the port.

1942 April 5th **Empire Beacon**. Motor vessel. 6 miles off **St. Ann's Head**.

1943 March 13th **Moray**. (Bt 1981). Trawler.Used as Victualling store ship. Off **St. Ann's Head**. Foundered. Early '40's hired to Admiralty as danlayer.

1943 April 25th **L.C.G. 15** Motor vessel (Landing Craft.). Off **St. Ann's Head**./Sheep Island. [and Fresh'west]. Belfast to Falmouth. Forced in by gales. 2 x 4.7"guns + twin Oerlikons. WAR GRAVE.

1943 April 26th. **L.C.G. 16**. Motor vessel (Landing Craft.). Off **St. Ann's Head**./Sheep Island. Belfast to Falmouth. Forced in by gales. WAR GRAVE.

1943 December 18th **Thor**. (Dutch). Motor Coaster. Off **St. Ann's Head**./**Milford Haven**. Running for shelter in SW.gale. Overwhelmed by following sea. Sank.

1944 **June 8th. Artemus Ward**. Steamship. **Angle Bay**.

1944 December 3rd **Collier P.L.M. 21**. Steamship. Admiralty **Hire**. Off **St. Ann's Head**./**Milford Haven**.

1949 October 21st. **Cydonia**. (London). Steamer. Beached East **Angle Bay**. Hit mine 30 miles North of Strumble.

1954 July 28th. **Progress**. (Bideford). (HULK). Ketch. Beached East **Angle Bay**. Regularly sailed to Newfoundland. towed in for repairs 1954 enroute for Canary's.

1954 November 30th **Ability**. Coaster. Scotch Bay, **Milford Haven**. blown onto rocks.

1957 September 6th **Pauline Elizabeth**. Barge. Thorne Point.

1958 September 10th **Concha**. Motor vessel. ?? miles off **St. Ann's Head**.

1960 July 9th. **Esso Portsmouth** Tanker. **Milford Haven**.

1961 **June 25th. Etrog**. (Israeli). Cargo Ship. Beached **Dale**. Damaged by fire 13 miles off Smalls. At **Dale** hole cut in hull to fight fire in the hold.

1964 March 14/20th **H.M.S. Barking**. Steamship. Boom defence vessel. Mill Bay. North side of bay. Broken up/part removed 1974. Being towed to Thos Ward breakers yard Briton Ferry. Broke away and drifted on SE wind into Mill Bay.

1967 October 10th **Pembroke Mallard**. Barge. **Neyland**.

1973 August 5th. **Dona Marika**. (Liberian). Tanker. 11000 tons. **Milford Haven** Grounded near **St. Ishmaels**. Major damage to starboard side. Refloated on November tide.

1974 October. **Jadestar Gypsy** Trawler. **Milford Haven**.

Bertha Grace. (HULK). Sailing trader Beached **Pembroke Dock**.

Sela. (HULK). Brigantine. (Bt Prince **Edward** Island 1859). **Neyland Beach**.

Rosie. (Bt Appledore 1885). (HULK). Schooner. Ended her days at **Milford Haven**. Refitted as an auxiliary Ketch in 1912.

Mary Jane Lewis. (Bt **Pembroke Dock**). (HULK). Schooner. Beached East **Angle Bay**.

Milford Haven Town

1790 **Sir William Hamilton**, a local landowner, whose first wife was a **Barlow**, obtained permission from Parliament to establish a Market and port close to the old settlements of **Hubberston** and **Pill**.

So **Milford** was born, built largely through the initiative of **Sir William's** agent **Charles Greville**. In the early days the commercial growth of the port was connected with the sperm-oil industry, run by a group of **Quaker** whalers from Nantucket.

There was also a **Naval Shipyard** here, but this moved to **Pembroke Dock** in 1814 and **Milford** never developed as a successful port in its own right. The docks were not completed till 1888, but during the early part of this century **Milford** was one of Britain's main fishing ports.

After years of stagnation the town received a great boost with the coming of the oil industry in the late 1950's and 1960's. With oil refineries dominate the skyline and jetties dominate the waterway. The town itself is pleasant and airy, carefully planned (as befits a "new town") with three parallel main **Streets** and with large housing areas across the pill in the **Hubberston-Hakin** area.

St. Katherine's Church (1808) is devoid of charm, but far more interesting is the little fisherman's Chapel accessible from The Rath - this may be one of the oldest religious buildings in **Pembrokeshire**.

In **Hakin** there is a ruined Observatory but the most interesting local building is **Hubberston** Fort (one of "Palmerston's Follies") next to the Conservancy Board HQ.

1811 *Fenton* Tour **Milford Haven**

[*Fenton, Tours* was published in 1811 but the dedication was written earlier so it is probable that he recorded his description of **Milford** about 1809 as he visited **Milford** at that time. He lived near **Fishguard** (approximately 20 miles away as the crow flies) and would therefore have known the people involved and been able to record and leave us a picture of the progress at the time]

‘The late **Sir William Hamilton**, (He died in 1803 and his **Welsh** estates were heavily mortgaged) his majesty's minister at the court of Naples, **Lord** of the manors of **Hubberston** and **Pill** and proprietor of several large farms adjoining the village of **Hubberston** in the year 1784 happened to be on the spot with his nephew the **Right Hon. Charles Greville**, as a mark of his early and uniform regard, and a pledge for his ultimate disposal of his property, gave the lands in the said manors exclusively to his direction, with powers to grant leases and make such other measures as might best contribute to making them productive and answer the purpose of any plan he might have in view, or his active talents might lead him to think them applicable to.

It was then agreed that an application should be made to Parliament to obtain the requisite objects for a commercial town and an occasional source of the royal navy. “An Act was passed accordingly in 1790, and the powers granted by it enabled **Sir William Hamilton**, his heirs and assigns, to set out legal Quays, establish Markets, make docks at the east and west limits of **Pill** farms in the parish of **Stainton**; to make roads and avenues to the same and to regulate the police of the said port and Markets, and thereby enable the mails to go regularly to Waterford from **Milford**”, for at that time

the post stopped at **Haverfordwest**, eight miles from the resort of shipping, and little or no commercial intercourse or means of trade between **Milford** and any other place existed.

The sole guardianship of the infant establishment was thus vested in **Mr Greville, Sir William Hamilton** only contributing what he thought fit towards its maintenance, without risk or speculation; and **Mr Greville** thus limited in means, employed them with system and economy for the advancement of his new town, by giving effect to its natural advantages, and providing artificial inducements for industry to exert itself in so favourable a spot.

A capital inn or large hotel suggested itself as the first thing necessary, and was immediately erected to accommodate the mail coaches and packets, whose passengers supplied it with customers. A town was then planned, and the ground laid out in regular allotments, which were eagerly applied for and built on, so that in a very few years such was its progressive enlargement, that something more than the skeletons of Streets met the eye where now some handsome public and private buildings occur, and the whole begins to assume an air of neatness and consequence; increasing population begot a Market and an accession of trade a custom house; nor was **Mr Greville** inattentive to anything that might conduce to the convenience, the protection of ornament of the new town of **Milford** or of the **Haven** in general.

The lessee and the **Trinity** house were induced to give safety to the coast and the entrance of **Milford** and empowered **Mr Greville** to execute **Captain Huddart's** plans and new position of the lights, so that **Milford Haven** can now be approached with perfect safety by day and by night, and the late instance of a frigate being lost there through absolute ignorance cannot be adduced as proof to the contrary, or in disparagement of that noble harbour.

To make docks here equal in are of water to the London docks requires only embankment and deepening, the present depth at the entrance to the Pill giving twenty feet and loaded lighters navigating in its present unimproved state to its upper extremity; but it cannot be expected that the heavy expense of competent warehouses and docks can be undertaken until **Milford** in addition to the ancient preference of being one of the warehousing ports enumerated in all former acts, is licensed to enjoy the benefit of the last act(in which it happens not to be mentioned) by having its name particularly inserted, so as to entitle it to the latest encouragements.

Lord Spencer's plan of a dockyard for constructing **King's** ships at **Milford** has tended greatly to aid the navigation of these seas, for till then no place even to repair coasting vessels was known there, and the nominal existence of agents, consuls, &c. only served to heighten the disappointment in this dockyard (*Tours 214/757*)

1839 **Milford** -*Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Milford a sea-port and Market-town, in the parish of **Steynton**, union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Pembroke**, 8 (S. S. W.) from **Haverfordwest**, and 256 (W.) from London; containing 1640 inhabitants, but, with **Old Milford** adjoining, in **Hubberston** parish, 2377. This place, which is celebrated for the magnificent **Haven** to which it gives name, is said to have derived its appellation from a stream that turned a mill anciently belonging to a priory, about a mile from the present town, and over which there was a Ford, previously to the erection of a bridge here. It was in the famous **Haven** of **Milford** that **Henry II.** embarked with the troops he had assembled for the conquest of Ireland; and here also he

landed on his return from that expedition. In the reign of **Henry IV.**, an army of 12,000 men, that had been sent from France to the assistance of **Owain Glyndwr** in his insurrection against the authority of that **Monarch**, landed at this place, from which they marched to the siege of **Haverfordwest**, and, subsequently, to that of **Carmarthen**. The **Earl of Richmond**, afterwards **Henry VII.**, attended with a small body of French retainers, ill-disciplined, and scantily provided for the great design he had undertaken, also landed in this **Haven**, where he was received by **Rhÿs ab Thomas**, with a numerous train of dependents and followers, whose warlike appearance encouraged him at once to proceed on his arduous enterprise. On this occasion it is said that **Rhÿs**, who had previously, in his assurances of loyalty to **Richard**, declared that any person ill-affected to the state, daring to land in those parts of Wales where he had any employment under the **King**, "must resolve to make his entrance and irruption over his belly," evasively laid himself on his back on the ground, that the earl, on landing, might pass over him: a tradition still popular in the neighbourhood states that **Rhÿs** remained under a small bridge, while the earl passed over it. Immediately after his landing, Richmond, having despatched orders to his partisans in other parts of the country, to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury, set forward upon his March, forming his small army into two divisions, one of which he commanded himself, taking his route through **Cardiganshire**, and the other he placed under the conduct of **Rhÿs**, who, passing through **Carmarthenshire**, was to collect his followers on his March, and to rejoin the earl at Shrewsbury.

In the time of **Henry VIII.**, although the present town of **Milford** was not then in existence, the port of Llanelly, in **Carmarthenshire**, was esteemed a creek to the harbour. In the reign of **Elizabeth**, when the country was threatened with the Spanish invasion, an engineer named **Ivy** was sent hither, to survey the **Haven**, and report on the means necessary to be adopted for its defence against the enemy; but his conduct gave so much dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of this part of the coast, that a spirited memorial was drawn up by the **Bishop of St Davids** and the principal gentry and magistrates of the county, and presented to the leading members of the **Privy Council**. This memorial set forth the great importance to "her Majesty and the realm," of properly and effectually fortifying the **Haven of Milford** and entreated that some engineer of experience should be sent down for that purpose. In consequence either of this remonstrance, or of **Ivy's** report of the means necessary for the defence of the place, orders were issued for the erection of two forts near the entrance of the **Haven**, which were begun in situations very ill chosen for the purpose, and were never finished. Their remains, called respectively the **Dale** and **Angle** blockhouses, are still visible. About the commencement of the American war, it was resolved by the government to form a dockyard at **Neyland**, in **Llanstadwell** parish, on the northern shore of the **Haven**, and a little to the east of the present town; and some land in the vicinity was purchased for the erection of forts and batteries for its defence; but, after two ships had been built there by contract, viz., the **Milford** frigate, and the *Prince of Wales* of seventy-four guns, and when one of the fortifications had been constructed to a considerable extent, the design was abandoned: nearly £20,000 had been expended. After the battle of the Nile, **Admiral Nelson** visited **Milford** in company with **Sir William Hamilton**, then proprietor of it: that great commander regarded the **Haven** as the finest harbour in the known world, capable of floating more than the whole navy of England within its limits in perfect safety. **George IV.**, on his return from Dublin in 1821, encountering a gale of wind near the Land's End, the royal squadron twice entered the **Haven**; and ultimately his Majesty landed at **Milford** and proceeded hence by land to London. In commemoration of this event, a tablet, about

six feet in height, ornamented in the centre with a large shell, and with wreaths of flowers down the sides, was placed at the end of a public building near **Milford Quay**; on which tablet is engraved a long inscription detailing the circumstances of the occurrence.

The Town is of very recent date, owing its rise and importance to the Hon. **Mr. Greville**, nephew of **Sir William Hamilton**, and, after the death of his uncle, proprietor of the estate. This gentleman, during the lifetime of **Sir William**, perceiving the advantages that might be derived from the situation of the property, procured an *Act of Parliament in 1790*, enabling **Sir William Hamilton**, his heirs and assigns, to make docks, construct Quays, establish Markets, with roads and avenues to the port, to regulate the police, and make the place a station for conveying the Waterford mails, which previously had been compelled to stop at **Haverfordwest**, eight miles distant from the place of shipping. To this arrangement may be attributed the origin of the town, which it was resolved to build opposite to the finest anchorage in that part of the **Haven** called the Man-of-war roads. The first building erected was a large and commodious inn, for the accommodation of the passengers by the mail coaches and packets; and a ground plan having been regularly laid out, the allotments were eagerly taken and built upon, and a flourishing town soon arose. The earliest settlers in the new town were some families from the island of Nantucket, on the coast of **North America**, of whom the **Starbucks** first, and subsequently the family of **Rotch**, came by invitation of government to establish the South Sea whale fishery here: this trade was carried on successfully for some years, but was afterwards entirely discontinued. The increased population soon caused the establishment of a Market, for which a good house has been built, and which is well and cheaply supplied for the inhabitants and the shipping, this having been formerly a station for men-of-war. In 1823 a custom-house was erected, to which that of **Pembroke** became subordinate.

A very great addition to the prosperity of the town was made by carrying into effect **Lord Spencer's** plan for establishing a royal dockyard, which occurred about the commencement of the present century, when a frigate of forty guns, and a sloop of thirty, were built here, proving to be the best ships of their respective classes in the service. In 1809, the **Milford** of seventy-four guns was launched; and in consequence of the design of government to fix the new dockyard and naval arsenal here, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, in 1813, for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the town, by building a bridge across one of the inlets of the **Haven** to the village of **Hakin**, to be constructed in such a manner as to convert the inlet into a floating-dock of sixty acres. Under these favourable circumstances the town, which had already become considerable in its extent and population, promised greatly to increase in importance; but its further progress was arrested by the removal of the royal yard and arsenal to **Paterchurch**, now **Pembroke Dock**, in 1814. It still, however, retained its distinction as the station for the post-office packets to Waterford; but this, also, it afterwards lost by the removal of the establishment to **Hobbs' Point**, near **Pembroke Dock**, where a handsome pier was built.

Milford occupies a beautiful situation, five or six miles from the mouth of the **Haven**, on a point of land sloping down to the water, by which it is almost surrounded. It is bounded on the east by **Prix Pill**, on the west by **Priory Pill**, and on the south by the main **Haven**, which here expands into a spacious reach, having the appearance of a large inland lake, enclosed by rocky shores presenting rich and highly varied scenery. The town is elevated upwards of sixty feet above the level of the sea,

and consists of three parallel **Streets**, intersected at right Angles by others leading down to the **Haven**: the lower street contains only one row of houses, overlooking the water, and having in front a fine terrace, at one extremity of which stands the principal hotel, a large pile of building. The houses, which are for the most part of stone procured on the spot, are regularly disposed, and many of them of very good design. Since the removal of the dockyard and packet-station, numbers of excellent houses have been untenanted. The approach to the town from the sea is defended by two batteries, mounting each seven guns, and erected on the opposite shores of the **Haven**; and between the adjacent villages of **Hakin** and **Hubberston** is an observatory, which, however, having never been finished, is now going to decay. The air is remarkably salubrious; the surrounding scenery abounds with variety, and in some places is highly picturesque.

Milford Haven is one of the most extensive and secure harbours in the world. It is formed by the junction of the rivers called the Eastern and western Cleddy, from the mouths of which it extends nearly ten miles in length, being from one to two miles in breadth, and having five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roadsteads; the whole affording good anchorage and shelter for ships of the greatest burthen, which, from the strength and depth of the tides, can put out to sea in any winds with more expedition than from any other large harbour on the coast of Britain. Its total navigable length, from its mouth, up the main **Haven** and the western Cleddy, to **Haverfordwest**, is twenty-one miles; from its mouth, ascending the **Haven** and the Eastern Cleddy, to **Canaston** bridge, about twenty miles. It has been stated, by a naval officer once resident at the place, to be capable of receiving, at one time, 1000 ships of the line, and the same number of fifty-gun ships, of frigates, of sloops of war, and of transports, without the least danger of their being in each other's way; and that 100 sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously against any ships, however numerous, that might attempt to enter the harbour.

The Trade of the town arises from its being a great resort of shipping, not only on account of the custom-house, but also of the quarantine establishment, and the convenience of its situation as a port for vessels in distress and under circumstances of peculiar destination. The principal business is shipbuilding, which, notwithstanding the removal of the royal dock-yard, is still carried on: there are several yards for repairing vessels, in which also vessels of upwards of 100 tons' burthen are built; likewise a dry-dock, 163 feet **Long** by 54 broad, formed by **Mr. Hogan**, ship-builder, and of which the foundation stone was laid in April 1844. American timber is imported for ship-building and domestic uses, and also various articles of Baltic produce, but upon a small Scale. The principal exports are, stone-coal (for drying malt), of which great quantities are shipped for London, and different ports on the Bristol and English Channels; and limestone and culm, sent coast wise. Steam communication is maintained with Bristol, Liverpool, and other places. A large oyster fishery is carried on for the supply of distant Markets, the oysters of this coast being esteemed unrivalled in quality. The jurisdiction of the port extends over the whole **Haven**, and along the coast from near **Laugharne**, in **Carmarthenshire**, to **St Davids** Head; the number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port, amounts to sixty-nine, with an aggregate burthen of 7337 tons. Some good Quays have been constructed; there are large warehouses for bonding stores, and two bonding-yards for timber. The custom-house is a neat and substantial building, commodiously situated, and well adapted to its purpose; and here is now the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," having been transferred of late years from **Solva**. A brewery is conducted upon an extensive scale; and a considerable trade is carried on in ship-chandlery and other articles necessary

for the supply of shipping. The Market days are Tuesday and Saturday, and the Markets, which are numerous attended, are held in a convenient and sheltered area.

By the **Act of Parliament** passed in 1832 for "*Amending the Representation*," **Milford** was made a contributory borough with **Pembroke, &c.**, in returning a member to parliament. The constituency consists entirely of the ten-pound householders, duly qualified and registered; and the number of houses of sufficient value to qualify their tenants is about 250, the limits marked out for the franchise not only including the whole area between Pilsen and Priory Pill, chiefly occupied by the town, but also the old village of **Hakin**, in **Hubberston** parish, on the opposite side of the latter inlet. The **Lord** of the manor holds courts leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. **Milford** forms a Chapelry, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the **Hon. Robert Fulke Greville**; income, £80. The Chapel, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the **Haven**; it was erected chiefly at the expense of the **Hon. Charles Francis Greville**, then **Lord** of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808. It is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. The roof is richly groined, and the windows are embellished with stained glass: the font, which is of very chaste design, is of Derbyshire marble, and opposite to it is a vase of red porphyry, brought from Egypt, and intended to be placed here; also the top-gallant mast of the French ship *L'Orient*, that was blown up in the battle of Aboukir. A little to the east of the present edifice are the remains of an ancient Chapel, which was also dedicated to **St. Catherine**, and, after having been desecrated for many years, was converted into a powder magazine. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a finely vaulted roof, which is still entire; the western end has fallen down, but the boundaries of the old cemetery may be distinctly traced. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyan Methodists**; and some schools. **Milford** gives the title of Baron to the **Philipps** family, **Sir R. B. Philipps, Bart.**, having been raised to the dignity in 1847: a former barony of **Milford** in the same family, became extinct in 1823.

1860 Handbook for Travellers

[Would not encourage visitors – Hotel In **Neyland** is described as “good” – **Lord Nelson** no recommendation]

Milford road Station from which **Milford** is 3 miles. A branch line is being constructed to it. (Hotel **Lord Nelson**). **Milford** is splendidly situated on the right side of the **Haven** about 6 miles its mouth between two small creeks opposite an anchorage called the Man of War road. It was entirely the creation of Hon. **C F Grenville** who inherited the property from his uncle **Sir William Hamilton**, the British Envoy at the court of Naples and the portion that is finished consists of 3 parallel **Streets** ranged along the hillside, commanding fine views of the harbour. It has been now for years a dull desolate place extinguished by the removal of the Royal Dockyard in 1811, followed by that of the Irish Post Office and packet establishment, by which trade was reduced to stagnation and many houses shut up.

A brighter future, however, is dawning upon it; the unequalled capabilities of the **Haven** are again being recognised.

A well appointed service of Irish as well as Brazilian steamers has been started from the terminus of the South Wales Railway, and a short time will see the great chain of railway communication completed between Manchester and the northern manufacturing districts, a few short links only being wanted.

1913 South Wales – Milford Haven acc. to Wade

Milford Haven, a town and fishing port in **Pembrokeshire** at the mouth of a small creek that runs inland on the North side of the **Haven** that gives the place its name.

Population 6,399.

The town is of comparatively recent origin, having been laid out about 1793, the neighbouring suburb of **Hakin**, on the other bank of the creek being older.

In the early part of the 19th century, it did a good deal of shipbuilding for the navy; but the naval dockyard was removed to **Pembroke** in 1814, and it now depends principally upon fishing. The industry is of considerable importance; nearly 100 steam trawlers belong to the port and numerous other craft make it their headquarters during the season. The docks are well furnished with all the necessary appliances for preserving, curing and distributing the fish taken.

The town commands a fine view of the **Haven** and the main street, which is open to the sea, is furnished with seats. At one end of the esplanade thus formed is the parish **Church**, a modern structure, which contains a memorial of **Nelson** in the shape of the truck of the French man of war "L Orient" which blew up at the Battle of the Nile. It was presented to the **Church** by **Lady Hamilton**. Near it is a porphyry urn got from Egypt and intended for a font. **Sir William Hamilton** owned considerable property in and around **Milford** and **Nelson** visited the place in his company in 1801.

In a field behind the **Church** are the remains of **St Catherine's** Chapel and at Pill (called by **Leyland** Pille Rose) about a mile from the town, is a solitary chancel arch – all that is left of what was once the **Church** of a Benedictine priory following the rule of **St Bernard** of Tiron, and founded by **Adam de Rupe**, the builder of **Roch Castle**.

Milford Haven Acc/to Pembrokeshire notes.

The author of the Life of **St Brynach** (12c) tells how the **Lord** God conveyed his saint the length of the British sea and landed him in the **Haven** of **Milford** in the region of Dyfed on the banks of the river Cleddy.

The facts are as follows. **Milford** is quite a modern town and has no **Welsh** name other than Milffwrt. as **Mr Laws** puts it (*History of Little England 1888 p 400*) "By very many persons it is supposed that **Milford Haven** takes its name from **Milford** town, but the great estuary was christened a thousand years ago while the town came into being during the last quarter of the 18c. He then tells the story of the marriage of **Miss Barlow** of **Colby** to **Sir William Hamilton** by which the latter obtained possession of the manors of **Pill** and **Hubberston**; how in 1784 **Hamilton** (two years after the death of his wife) visited **Pembrokeshire** with his nephew the Hon. **Charles Grenville**, who immediately saw "money" in **Milford Haven**. how **Hamilton** met "the lovely **Emma**" a domestic in **Greville's** house in Paddington Green, and became infatuated with her; how **Emma** was sold to him for £6000 by the honourable gentleman, who now took over and began to lay out his "new" town, that is **Milford**; and how in 1802 a queer quartet assembled at **Milford**; **Charles Grenville**, **Sir William Hamilton**, **Lord Nelson** and **Emma** by now **Lady Hamilton**. *Acc/to Western Telegraph Then & Now Wed July 10 1991.*

Nelson and the **Hamiltons** were at that time living in the famous "Ménage de Trios" at **Merton Place** near Wimbledon. **Nelson** and **Emma** were lovers something which **Sir William** seemed to accept. **Charles Francis Greville** **Sir William's** nephew and heir who had been **Emma's** lover

before he introduced her to **Sir William** was managing the **Hamilton Pembrokeshire** estates for his uncle.

Sir William had voiced concern over **Greville's** reported financial excesses in developing the new town of **Milford** and had been invited down by **Greville** to see for himself. The three left **Merton** on July 21st 1802 and arrived at **Milford** on July 31st **Nelson** was fêted all the way. They were greeted at **Milford** by **Greville** and a flag waving throng at the "New Inn". Front St renamed two days later the "**Lord Nelson**".

As the next day was the fourth anniversary of **Nelson's** victory at the Nile, **Greville** arranged a few days' celebrations including a sumptuous banquet at the New Inn attended by all the leaders of west Wales society. It was here that **Nelson** made his speech in praise of the **Milford Haven Waterway** and those involved with its development.

They then visited **Lord Milford** at **Picton** near the home of the **Barlow's** at **Slebech** where **Sir William's** first wife **Catherine Barlow** had been buried

Haverfordwest was the next stop where they stayed in Foley House with Captain **Foley** a naval colleague. He and **Nelson** were granted the freedom of the borough on the next day (Aug 7th). Aug 10th 1802 they visited **Lord Cawder** at **Stackpole** Court then **Tenby** before returning to **Merton** via Birmingham which they reached on September 5th 1802.

Sir William Hamilton died, in the arms of **Emma** on 19th April 1803 and is buried alongside his first wife **Catherine** in the old **Church** at **Slebech**.

Western Telegraph - 13 September 1996 Page 3.

Milford Haven - Mrs Mary Mirehouse.

Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples, grandson of the third **Duke of Hamilton**, married in 1758 **Catherine**, daughter of **John Barlow of Slebech** (she died 1782). through her he acquired property at **Milford Haven**, for which his nephew, the **Hon. Charles Greville**, son of the **Earl of Warwick**, acted as agent. **Charles Greville** had taken up a very lovely girl, **Emma Hart**, whom **Sir William** much admired, calling her 'the **Fair** tea-maker' when they met at **Greville's** house.

Greville

started great schemes at **Milford** planned docks, and built a large pier; he was soon overwhelmed with debt, and then made a shameful bargain with **Sir William**, the result of which was that **Emma** was enticed to Naples, on the pretext of **Masters** for her beautiful voice and there fell into **Sir William's** hands. After five years they returned to England, and were there married on September 6, 1791 **Milford** was transferred to **Greville**, with a settlement of £800 per annum on the bride.

In 1800 the Government rented the **Milford Shipbuilding Yard** for fourteen years, and **Greville**, **Sir William** and Lady **Hamilton**, and **Lord Nelson** all met at a banquet given at the **Lord Nelson** Hotel at **Milford** by **Greville**; apparently without any awkwardness being felt by anyone. **Charles Greville** died in 1809, leaving the **Milford** property to his brother **Robert**. In 1814 the Government lease ran out, and was not renewed, the money demanded being too extortionate. From that time the fortunes of **Milford** declined, and untold sums were sunk and lost in the effort to revive them, both by **Robert Greville** and his son, also **Robert**. The latter finally quitted the place, his only son having been thrown from his horse and killed in Hyde Park.

The Government in 1814 began to build the present dockyard on the site then known as **Pater-Church** (still spoken of by country people as **Pater**, pronounced Patter), the **Haven** Forts were afterwards built for its protection.

Emma Lady **Hamilton's** career with **Lord Nelson** is a matter of history; there is a beautiful portrait of her by **Romney** at **Stackpole Court**.

Pilla or Pille Priory

Acc/to The monastic Order in South Wales 1066 -1348 F G Cowley

Pille Priory was founded by Neva mother of **Robert Fitz Martin** between 1113 and 1115 and with

Caldy were attached to **St Dogmael's**

Near **Herbranston** in the parish of **Stainton** founded by **Adam de Rupe** or **de la Roche** endowed by him with considerable possessions in the territory of Roos.

Dedicated to **St Mary** and **St Budoc** at first established for the monks of the Order of Tyrone who later forsook the strict rule and became common Benedictines.

The assessed value given for Pill in 1291 was £24 4 11d but this raises the question of whether it was actually subordinate to **St Dogmael's**.

Although some authorities (**Speed and Reyner**) say it was subordinate to **St Dogmael's** this was unlikely as in **26th Henry VIII** it was credited with having distinct revenues of its own to the value of £67 15s 3d per annum total and £52 2s 5d clear.

Appropriated Churches belonging to Pille

Steynton £18 0 0d

Roch £13 6 8d

New moat £4 13 4d

Newcastle £8 0 0d

Fenton is incorrect on his statement about the disposal of the property at the dissolution.

Tanner records that **Pille & Haverfordwest priory** were granted in the **38th Henry VIII** to **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow**.

Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Penbroke MS Donat Mus Brit 6366 fol 272.

Rex xxvj die Junu concessit **Roger Barlowe** et **Thomas Barlowe** illud manerium sive praeceptor de Slebiche, ac rectorias 7c de **Slebeche Bulston** et **Martheltwy**, ac etiam manerium et rectoriam de **Mynwere** ac scit &c **prioral de Pyll & Monasterii de Haverfordwest**, et scit. nuper Domus Fractrum de **Haverford** habend eis, haered et assign suis imperpetuum ro ixij.

(**Thomas Barlow** is described as Clerk of Catfeld in the county of Norff. **Roger Barlow** gent. of Slebych).

1922 **The Benedictine Priory of Pill or Pull** *RCAM*

Within a few years of the foundation of the Benedictine Priory of **St Dogmael's** by **Nicholas de Turribus** which took place about the year 1100, that house had established two subordinate houses, one on the island of **Caldey** and the other on the banks of one of the small inlets of **Milford Haven** called **Hubberston** Pill. Modern rearrangements of early landmarks have removed the site of the Monastery from the parish of **Hubberston** (itself probably an early break-off from **Steynton**) and brought it within the limits of the civil parish of **Milford**.

Remains Pill Priory *RCAM* 1922

The founder of the **priory of pill** was **Adam de Rupe** and the house was dedicated to **St Budoc** and the blessed Virgin.

At the visitation of the rural deanery of Cemes in July 1504, the prior of Pill, as Rector was reported to have repaired the ruined chancel of Pill, and that it was in good order; and in the visitation of **Roose**, held in the chapter house of **pill** Priory on the 10th September following, Dom **David** says he has five monks all obedient to him, that the Monastery was not in debt, and that he had sufficient means to keep it up.

The priory, though quite insignificant in size, was planned after the regular monastic model; a quadrangle, with the various buildings ranged round its four sides; but it must have presented the appearance of a Monastery in miniature. The existing remains consist only of the walls of the **Church** at the crossing of the chancel and transepts – the east wall of the nave has fallen. The ground upon which the rest of the building stood is occupied by a number of cottages in which every feature of the monastic buildings has been lost. The single detail left is the well proportioned chancel arch and this is tottering to its fall. The illustration of a drawing by **Mr Charles Norris** shows the body of the **Church** had been completely removed prior to the commencement of the 19th century, but that the chancel and transepts were not then so ruinous as they have since become. The present interest of the ruins is, indeed, not so much architectural as historical.

Note – Though there can be no doubt of the relationship that existed between the house of **St Dogmael's** and the establishments of **Caldy** and **Pill** – that of mother and daughter **Monasteries** – there can also be no doubt that the bonds between them, so far at any rate as **Pill** is concerned, were confined solely to the payment of a small annual pension to the parent Monastery. **Pill** had its own **Independent** churches, issued its own charters and granted its own leases, and was regarded at the Dissolution as the direct possessor of its own revenues.

Priory Of St Budoc And The blessed Virgin

Priory of the Order of Tiron, dedicated to **St Budoc** and the blessed Virgin: thought to have been founded in the 12th century, possibly as early as about 1113, or as late as 1200; dissolved 1536. The remains of the Priory are set on generally level ground at the junction of two valleys , at the head of **Hubberston Pill**: recording & survey work, 1996 & 1999, have provided a reasonably clear outline of the Priory, which centred on a cruciform **Church**, at least 40m east to west overall, comprising an aisle less nave & chancel, north & south transepts & a central crossing tower, with claustral buildings on the south & burials recorded on the north: the visible remains comprise the chancel arch & broken north transept arch, with elements of the central crossing tower above: the modern residence & public house, 'the Steps' & Priory Inn incorporate parts of the eastern cloister range in their fabric, 'the Steps' being thought to be based on the Priory chapter house: a pond bay to the north has been associated with the medieval Priory.

Source: Ludlow 2002 (Medieval Archaeology 46), 41-80

1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire –Richard Fenton Pill Priory

“About a mile further , after resuming the main road, I leave a newly erected mansion to my left, built on the site of the old Chapel of **St Buddock** by **Mr Le Hunt**, a gentleman of Ireland who since the troubles in his country has resided in **Pembrokeshire**, where he possesses a valuable property inherited from an ancestor of his in the time of **Charles I** who married a heiress of this county, though none of it lies in the neighbourhood of his residence.”

“Descending into a little valley at the extremity of **Hubberston Pill** near a mile from the estuary , where you suddenly fall in the small remains of **Pill Priory**; there is little more standing than the east side of part of the tower wall, yet enough to inform us that the building was cruciform, the tower in

the centre forming the choir supported on arches, one of which remains entire , a little pointed but very plain and rude without the least trace of sculptured ornaments any where. Yet this principal fragment , together with the lesser ones scattered round the cottages among the ruins, and the mill backed by the prettily wooded **Hill** of Ledelmston , groups into not unpleasant landscape. This religious establishment owed its foundation to **Adam de Rupe** or **de la Roche** , who appeared at that time to have vast power and possessions in this part of the country particularly at that time, so he endows it with lands in different parts of the territory of Roos, and advowsons of all the churches within the pale of his new conquest that appears to have extended so far as to include the more distant churches of **New moat** and **Little New Castle** situated among the mountains of **Pembrokeshire**.”

“It was said to be subordinate to the abbey of **St Dogmael's** yet was found in the 26th of **Henry** the Eighth to have distinct revenues to the value of sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and three pence per annum”

“ A few years ago , in digging a garden adjoining the ruins of the priory **Church**, the workmen fell upon a spot that had been the burying place of the Monastery, and uncovered several grave-stones; one of which broken in two I have seen with an inscription round the rim in flowery characters in a gentleman's yard in the town of **Milford** and though I was presented with a fax simile when the letters were much more perfect than they now are , the stone in many places having ex-foliated by being exposed to the air after its subterraneous imprisonment, they were too much effaced to be correctly made out, yet there was enough left to prove it the grave stone of one of the early priors of the house”

“With an endowment of the best lands around the spot, a right of fishery not restricted, and various other privileges, in a retirement made more desirable as it was visited twice a day by the sea bringing fresh air and health with its tide; if monks were capable of happiness, surely those of Pill might have felt themselves so.”

Brother Walter - Prior of the Benedictine priory of Pill near **Milford**.

Little is known of this priory till the 14c-- It was founded by **Adam de Rupe** or **de Roche** and had the old parish **Church** of **Hubberston** as part of its endowment.

In the 14c tongues began to wag at the scandalous doings of the Prior, and the matter came to the ears of the **Bishop** of **St David's**. He conducted a visitation in 1405, as a result of which the Prior was sternly admonished to mend his ways. So hardened was the Prior that he appears to have taken not the slightest notice of his superior, who, a year and a half later was forced to write to him-

"We say it with grief that thou, brother **Walter**, prior aforesaid has not troubled to observe in your persons such injunctions.... but has lightly presumed daily and dost still presume to infringe and violate them... to the scandal of thy order".

Then followed a long catalogue of the Priors Misdeeds.

The **Bishop** pointed out that although it is written "maintain parents" it does not mean that the Prior should take them to live with him in the priory, and spend the income of the priory on them. Still less should he entertain quarrelsome friends there and "wickedly consume the goods of the said priory with **Joan Moris**, wife of **John Hicke** thy paramour, whom thou has held in adulterous embraces for some years".

So lavishly had the Prior converted the priory's income to his own use that it had become heavily in debt, and he "sorely oppressed" any of the monks who criticized him and allowed those who meekly acquiesced to go in or out just as they pleased without question.

3 June, 1405

Guy, etc., to the prior and convent of the blessed Virgin **Mary**, Pylle in Ros, of the order of **St. Benedict** of Tiron, of our diocese, greeting etc.

Whereas by Grace of observing the rule of our profession we are stirred up by salutary precepts and monitions that watchful for the flock entrusted to us we may with exact diligence purge out novelties and errors which have grown up in the past times especially amongst religious men, we on 23 April, 1405, and following days, made a visitation in very deed of your priory aforesaid by certain commissaries. In order therefore that the defects and exc**Esses** found in your priory aforesaid

in such our visitation canonically carried out by such our Commissaries may by the help of the Divine mercy be brought into a better state, **Master Robert Rawlyn, Canon** of our **Church** of **St. David's**., our vicar general in spiritualities (we being then for necessary causes engaged in distant parts) by our authority, canonically drew up for you the injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates written below and charged and commanded under the pains and censures contained in the same that these be observed by you and every one of you for your good, nevertheless it has several times come to our ears by the testimony of faithful men, by public report and by notoriety of fact (we say it with grief) that thou brother **Walter**, prior aforesaid, hast not troubled to observe in your person such injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, admitted in the first instance by receipt and both tacitly and expressly, but hast lightly presumed daily and dost still presume to infringe and violate them in many ways to the great peril of thy soul, a pernicious example to very many, the scandal of thy order, the diminution of public worship, and the grievous damage of the before said priory, prodigally consuming the goods and jewels of the same. Wherefore we have charged and enjoined on thee, over and above the former command, in virtue of holy obedience and under the pains and censures contained in the same injunctions, etc., that thou observe all and singular the things included in the same concerning and relating to your person, and especially that thou abstain altogether from all and all manner of alienation of the temporal goods of the said priory, that thou presume not to violate our said sequestration duly and lawfully imposed by the aforesaid **Master Robert Rawlyn**, vicar etc., on the goods of the said priory because thou didst before that notoriously

dissipate and waste these and there is every reason to fear that thou wilt so waste these in future and to be observed by thee, as is aforesaid, under the penalties in the constitution of the Holy Fathers in thast behalf duly published [and] that thou cause the relics, jewels, ship and other goods of the said priory which have been unduly alienated by thee, beyond and contrary to such injunctions, etc., to be at once restored to the priory.

And inasmuch as we have found the aforesaid **William Scheperd**, fellow-monk and cellarer of the said priory, **Walter Jordan**, **Sirs Thomas Heth** and **William Lyghtfot**, rectors of **Talbenny** and **Jonyston**, powerless to keep our said sequestration, without other help, on account of the might, rebellion and disobedience of the said prior, by the tenour of these presents we add to them the noble man **Sir John Wogan**, knight, and **Sir William Meylor**, vicar of **Steynton**, committing unto the same, in the **Lord**, the keeping of the said sequestration.

Wherefore to you **Sir John**, brother **William**, **Walter** and **Sirs Thomas**, **William** and **William**, firmly enjoining we commit and command that you solemnly publish at places and times most suitable for this that our said sequestration has been and s imposed so as is aforesaid, [and], that keep such goods, fruits, rents, tithes and ablations and profits, sequestered so as is aforesaid, under strait and safe sequestration, until you have other Command from us upon this ,as you will answer of and for the same at your peril when this shall be required of you on our behalf, provided nevertheless that in the meantime the said priory be

laudably served in divine offices and that the charges incumbent thereon be duly supported by the said brother **William** the cellarer, as is contained in the same injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, of the said Master **Robert**, our vicar general in spiritualities; inhibiting openly, publicly, and expressly, every one from lightly presuming to violate in any manner whatever such our sequestration, under the penalties in this behalf duly published in the constitutions of the Holy Fathers.

The tenours truly of the same injunctions, etc., follow under this form:—

Robert Raulyn, bachelor in decrees, etc., to the religious men brothers **Walter Robjoy**, of the priory of the blessed **Mary** etc., (as above) directly subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, **John Hygyn**, **William** Schepherd and **Henry** Wratkyn, fellow-monks of the same priory, and forming the convent in the same, sends greeting in the **Lord** and that ye firmly obey these presents. Whereas in a visitation, ordinary and fatherly, in your said priory now lately exercised judicially and in very deed

by certain commisionaries with sufficient authority of the said Rev. father been previous complaints, we have found some defects, negligences omissions, relaxations and excEesses needing necessary reform: and correction, by which if they be not met by a speedy remedy the said priory will incur perpetual ruin and hurt in ritual and temporal things (which be far from it) and loss for which cause we wishing to meet such perils and losses by authority of the said father whose powers we bear, send you our injunctions upon the premises written below, firmly enjoying on you and every one of you in virtue of the holy obedience in which you are bound to the said father and under penalty of the greater excommunication which (the canonical monition having been already given) we pass in these writings and publish, from now as from then and from then as from now, upon your persons if (which be far from you) you will not or trouble not to obey our monitions and injunctions written below, and upon the person of that one of you who among you will not or does not trouble to but neglects to obey, firmly enjoining that you receive humbly our injunctions written below so far as they concern you jointly or each one of you, and render obedience to and obey the same with effect.

First of all, because by the findings of the same visitation, we have found that thou brother **Walter**, prior beforesaid, Throughout the time and from the time of thy rule and appointment there, hast administered alone, laid out at the peculiar pleasure and decree of thy will, and expended as though they were thine own, all and singular the goods of the said priory spiritual and temporal which ought to be in common among you, and Throughout the time aforesaid and so for eight years and more thou hast rendered no account or reckoning of such thy stewardship and administration, above and contrary to the rules of religion and the canonical sanctions, and the said priory (we record it with sorrow) because of thy prodigality and other things which for the present we do not mention, is burdened with a huge debt, but what and how large this is, is entirely unknown on account of such omission of any reckoning of account and the default among you, the metropolitans.

Wherefore we wishing, as we are bound, to apply a seasonable remedy for such you perils enjoined on you , among other things , strictly charging you [in the name] of the said father, that in all time to come in your same priory one of you whom the prior and the greater and saner party of the monks shall see fit to elect among them shall be appointed yearly to be cellarer, who for his time shall receive all goods of the said priory pertaining to the office of the cellarer, within and without and expend and lay out these towards the sustenance of the prior and his monks, according to the estate and requirement of each one, and the common benefit of the house, and hospitality according to such discretion as is given to him; and the same cellarer, twice every year, namely, within eight days after the feasts of **St. Michael** and the Apostles **Philip** and **James**, or oftener if expedient, shall be bound, whatever be his estate or degree even though he be the prior, to render a faithful account and reckoning before the prior and his confreres, of his receipts, expenses and payments, under penalty of perpetual disability from advancement to any degree or estate, or dignity, in the same priory,

removal and deprivation from any degree or dignity already held, unless there be reasonable cause. And because in the appointment of such cellarer in times past, we have found that you the prior and monks have been negligent and remiss, and have tolerated the grave damage and injury to the priory by such sole administration without rendering of account, we, as we are bound in this behalf, supplying your defect, ordain and depute brother **William Scheperd**, your fellow-monk and confrere, especially discreet and prudent at the same time as we have learned by the report of very many, to be cellarer of your same priory and by these presents have appointed him cellarer, committing to him the administration of all goods of the said priory pertaining to the office of cellarer, within and without, by view nevertheless of the discreet men **Walter Jordan** and **Sir Thomas Heth**, **William Lyghtfot** rectors of **Talbenny** and **Jonyston**, in whose hands we have sequestrated and thought well to sequester by these presents all goods of the said priory for fear of dilapidation which we have good reason to fear from the doings of the past, and we strictly charge him to give account of his receipts and administration in manner and form aforesaid and under the penalties abovesaid.

And since we have found in the same visitation that your said priory, although greatly oppressed with debt, is overcharged with superfluous and useless men, we enjoin on you, charging you under the penalties abovesaid, to expel altogether from the same priory within fifteen days immediately following the receipt of these presents **Richard Wade**, **John Wade**, his son, and **Thomas Newport**, because they are talebearers and sowers of discord among you, the prior and monks, and who are entirely useless to the said priory and wasters of it, and also because the said **Thomas Newport** lightly laid violent hands on the beforesaid **Henry Watkyn** monk of the said priory, and **Sir Robert Martyn**, rector of the **Church** of Pontfayn, and your said prior's father and mother with their household, who are too burdensome and useless to the priory (although it is written "maintain parents' nevertheless it is forbidden to rob **Peter** and give to **Paul**, and a man shall leave father and mother and cleave unto the profit of his spouse'), with care, reverence and honour, not tolerating longer the ministering unto them or any other useless persons of the goods of the priory aforesaid, unless some charitable relief and this with the express consent of the convent, without the priory however, and [not] immoderately be bestowed on the priors parents by the hands of the almoner, in no wise to recede in time to come such an useless household for alongstay, under the penalties abovesaid.

Furthermore, charging thee under the penalties above said, we enjoin that thou brother **Walter**, prior beforesaid Within three months immediately following the date of these presents render a faithful account and reckoning to thy aforesaid confreres of the goods of the priory aforesaid, Throughout the time and from the time of thy rule in the same, and of thy receipts and administration leaving the rolls of the accounts of thee and of the cellarers for the time being in the archives of the house for an example to posterity.

Furthermore we enjoin under the penalties abovesaid, Strictly charging, that the cellarer so by us or by you elected be not removed from office, without the common consent of the convent and the greater part, at the suggestion or dissatisfaction of one of you, and that the said cellarer or prior shall not [jointly] or [singly] make any form or alienation of goods of the said priory to any person whatsoever, except by Common consent, as is aforesaid, after diligent discussion is had upon this in the chapter, and he of you who shall do the contrary in the premises let him be judged as an appropriator and heavily punished according to the regular observances, because that which will touch all should be approved by all.

And because we have found in the same visitation that you monks using fictitious privileges obtained defacto without the licence of your prior, in contempt of your prior and him who has the cure of your souls, confess your sins to others in cases not permitted of right, this thing we forbid to

be done henceforth, reserving your confession by these presents to your prior or in his absence to one specially deputed in his place.

And thou prior presume, after a lapse, to confess your sins whatsoever they be to one brother **William Stodon**, who is too simple and in the intervals of sickness has not discretion and does not know how to use the proper medicine for sins committed, and has no power in the premises because he has not been presented to or received by the ordinary, deceiving your own soul, because when the blind leads the blind both fall headlong into the ditch, this thing we forbid henceforth to him and thee, except in the moment of death, reserving by these presents thy confession in more trivial matters to one of the saner of thy brethren, but graver cases to our **Lord** the **Bishop** or his penanced unless thou shalt merit to obtain the more abundant Grace of having a confessor selected for thee by our **Lord** the **Bishop** or by us.

And since as in the same visitation we have found that you monks casting off the bridle of obedience do not fear to go out of the bounds of the priory without asking and obtaining the licence of your prior or his special deputy, and alone wandering amongst secular persons contrary to the regular observances, this thing in virtue of holy obedience we forbid henceforth to be one, adding by way of injunction that an accused person convicted in the premises shall be punished for a first offence heavily, for a second more heavily, and for a third shall be delivered to dreadful prisons, from this injunction however we have excepted the cellarer of the house, who as his office requires must be occupied daily within and without about the business of the house. We will, however, that your prior have his chamber by the house, his faculty, disposition and honour, as is meet.

Also we have found in the same visitation that thou, prior, on thy part, and you, monks, on yours, making division and party, cleaving unto seculars and secular power, prodigally consume the common goods of your priory, this thing we forbid to be done henceforth under the penalties abovesaid, having before our eyes the psalm Behold how good and joyful a thing it is brethren to dwell together in unity and that only in time of peace is the Author of Peace worshipped well. We will therefore and Command with injunctions, that our present injunctions be laid up in the archives of the house. We will however that a copy be supplied to each one of you that he may not be able to pretend ignorance And of what you do in the premises and in what manner in obeying what we have decreed to be done in this behalf, see that you certify the said Rev. father or us, in his absence, distinctly and openly, by the feast of **St. Barnabas** the Apostle by your letters patent containing the series of theses sealed with your common seal Dated in the **Castle** of Lawaden, 3 June, 1405.

1406. 21 November,

Robert Raulyn, bachelor in decrees, **Canon** of **St David's.**, vicar general in spiritualities of the Rev., etc., **Guy**, etc., now engaged in distant parts, to the religious man brother **Walter** Robjoy, prior, etc., sendeth greeting in the Son of the Glorious Virgin and that you firmly obey these presents.

Whereas in a visitation . . . and fatherly in the said priory now late in time judicially and in very deed carried out by certain commissaries, with sufficient authority of the said Rev. father, there having been previous complaints made, we have found clearly by legal documents plain evidence, strong presumptions, and notoriety of fact, which cannot be hid by any prevarication, that thou brother **Walter**, prior beforesaid, hast wickedly consumed the goods of the said priory with **Joan Moris**, wife of **John Hicke**, thy paramour, whom thou hast held in adulterous embraces for some years, to the great peril of thy soul, a pernicious example to many, the scandal of thy order, and the grave damage of thy said priory, and prodigally wasted these by gifts to thy pimps and fautors favouring thee and the said paramour in such crime of adultery and to several secular jurors in order that they should feloniously indict brother **John Baker** thy fellow-monk, in his lifetime, and maliciously oppress other of thy fellow-monks according to the ordering of thy will, to the grave

damage of them and thy priory and the scandal of the order, so that thy said priory in consequence of the premises and other excesses, not at present set out here on account of a feeling of reverence interceding for thee in this behalf, is burdened with an enormous debt.

In order therefore that by the help of the Divine mercy such defects may be reformed, we, by authority of the said father whose powers we bear, send specially to thee by these presents the injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates written within, in addition to other injunctions specially sent to thee and thy fellow monks jointly under this same date.

Seeing that we are to abstain not only from evil but from all appearance of evil we enjoin on thee on pain of deprivation and removal from the office of thy priory before said not to go in person to **Joan** herself or her house, openly or in secret, nor to have speech with her in anything likely to cause suspicion; and we inhibit thee under the penalties abovesaid from entering into any contract of purchase, sale, accommodation, or loan, in respect of goods of thy priory or doing anything in the way of charging thy priory, without the express consent of all thy fellow-monks or the greater part of the same we admonish thee also, once, twice, thrice, and peremptorily, that thou obey our said injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, and humbly observe these, on pain of the greater excommunication which, in view of the delay, the fault and the offence, which have gone before, we pass in these writings and publish, from now as from then and from then as from now, against thy person if thou obey not the same zenith effect. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our inn at London, 21 November, 1406, and the tenth year of our consecration.

Barlow's and Pill

1546 **Barlow (Barlowe) Thomas** brother of **William Barlow Bishop** of **St David's** bought **Slebeche** estate *Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt.* Clerk of Catfeld Pille Priory granted *38th Henry VI acc. to Tanner. Monasterii de Haverfordwest Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Penbroke.*

1568 **Barlowe John** , September. 13 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlowe** , esq., plaintiff, and **John Woogan of Wyston**, esq., and his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the **Great Pill** and sixteen messuages, etc., in **Steynton, Roche** , Sleabyche and Lamston to be the right of the plaintiff. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1577 **Barlow John** 1577 May 14 **Great Pill** Manor "of **Slebech** -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

1585 **Barlow Stephen** a lease of the rectory of Staynton and lands held formerly by Pill Priory (*PRO E 315 209 109b*).

1580 **Barloe John** 1580, Dec, 1 Letters Patent Granting a licence for the alienation by **John Barloe** esq., to **Morgan Phillips**, esq., of the Manor of Slebetche, the site of the manor of Slebetche, the manor of Mynevare otherwise Minore, the site of the late priory of Pille with lands and a mill in the tenure of **George Pynde**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1645 **Barlow John** 1645 son of **George Barlow** and **Anne Vernon** "**John Barlow**, esq.. of **Slebech**, known as " Colonel **Barlow** " from holding that commission in the royalist army during the great rebellion. Colonel **Barlow** marched at the head of his corps, chiefly composed of his own tenantry, to the relief of the Marquess of Worcester at **Ragland Castle**, but his followers having

been nearly cut to pieces, he was himself forced to flee when his estates were conferred upon Cromwell's

favourites, and his library, with a valuable collection of manuscripts, burnt at **Slebech** by **Colonel Horton** one of Cromwell's officers.

In 1645, **John Barlow** of **Slebech** was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near **Milford Haven**, by the Parliamentarians but escaped. Later, **John Barlow** accompanied the **Marquis of Worcester** to the Court of the exiled **Charles II.** in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, **Walter's Lucy** daughter of **Walter's Richard** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, who assumed, on arrival in Paris, the name of **Barlow**. She became the mistress (some say the wife) of **Charles II.**, she was then eighteen. **Evelyn** describes her as 'The brown, bold, beautiful creature.' After the death of **Charles I.** in 1649 on the scaffold, **Lucy** had a son, whom she called **James Crofts**, and afterwards a daughter. The pair then parted. In 1656, the year her father, **Richard Walter's**, was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**, **Lucy** came to London, where she was arrested and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin, the Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

At the Restoration in 1660, **King Charles II.** Restored **John Barlow** to the **Slebech** estates including Pill

John Barlow had six sons and three daughters,

1715, Nov. 18-19 **John Barlow** of Laurennny, esq., **John Laugharne** of Pontvane, esq., and **John Vaughan** of **Trecoone**, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of two messuages and lands called Llangwathen and Whittley, and Llangwathen Mill, parish of Lampiter Welfry, a messuage and lands in the parish of Harbrainston, and a messuage and lands at Pill, parish of **Stainton**, in trust until **John Barlow** of **Slebech** pays certain moneys, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Old Skeleton found.

Human remains believed to date from the 12c have been uncovered by workmen laying sewerage pipes at lower Priory **Milford Haven**. Fragments of an adult skeleton were found just outside the walls of a priory by contractors working for **Pembrokeshire County Council**. The site is believed to have been a burial ground. Work on the site has been stopped whilst the council awaits a pathologist report.

Western Telegraph Wed Oct 2 1996 by Beverley Mortimer.

Residents of Lower Priory **Milford Haven** are calling for the remains of sixteen bodies unearthed near to the 12th century priory to be re-interred in the grounds of the ruins.

The householders believe that the human skeletons - which include a women and a young child - belong in the ancient burial ground where they were unearthed rather than in a local cemetery.

Said **Mr Roger Richardson** who lives at The Steps in Lower Priory on which part of the monument is sited -

"I have spoken to nearly every resident and regardless of their religious orientation, they agree that the bones belong here. But we would need to get special permission to re-bury them outside a dedicated cemetery.

"I am quite prepared to see the Bones buried in my garden under the monument and have spoken to **MP Nick Ainger** about this - But **Cadw** would have to agree. What I do not want is some Official saying that we must put them in the cemetery because 'that is what it says in his little book'".

The first fragments of an adult skeleton- were unearthed just outside the walls of the priory by workmen laying sewage pipes under the road through the village four weeks ago . Work was halted while forensic tests were carried out and Home Office permission obtained to carry out exhumations at the site.

Since then, 15 further skeletons have been found about one metre below the surface and the **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** is hailing it as an important discovery.

Said **Mr. Richard Ramsey**, the site archaeologist: "Nine of the burials are complete and are east-west orientation which indicates a **Christian** burial. The skeletons are of young people with their hands laid across their chests. We believe the burials took place at different eras between the 11th and 14th centuries as the later graves were covered in broken slate and building debris as if re-building work took place at that time. There is no evidence of any coffins but it was obviously a very busy graveyard."

One of the most exciting discoveries is of the footings of the northern wall of the north transept of the priory which has revealed the full extent of the building. Other artefacts recovered include a fragment of medieval floor tile and a shard of Pottery.

The priory was founded in 1170 by **Adam de Rupe** or de **Roche** and its rights and privileges were confirmed and extended by later members of the family. It was subordinate of **St Dogmael's Abbey** and a sister priory to the **Caldey** Island abbey. The monks were reformed Benedictines of the order of Tiron.

Its end came with the dissolution of the **Monasteries** by **Henry VIII** during the reformation in the early 1500s. The last prior was **William Watt**.

It was also severely damaged by Cromwellian forces in during the Civil War of the early 1640s. The excavation work has been funded by **Welsh Water**.

Pille Priory—research 1996-1990 Extracts from report compiled by N D Ludlow, R S F Ramsey and D E Schlee.

1314 **John de Roche** was buried at the Priory in return provided for three chaplains to celebrate divine mass

1383 on the death of **Thomas de Roche** the manor of **Pill** and **Roch** reverted to the Crown
Pill priory then came under episcopal visitation

1536 **Pill Priory** dissolved under the suppression of monastic houses with value of less than £200 and became the property of the Crown. **Pill** was worth £67 15s 3d gross

1546 the Priory with all its holding after having been leased to various tenants was sold to **Roger Barlow** of **Slebech** and his brother **Thomas** for £705 6s 3d and included the rectories of **Boulston**, **Martletwy**, **Minwear** and **Slebech**. There are no records to show the Priory was used as a residence.

1758 **Catherine Barlow** heiress married **Sir William Hamilton** and brought to him large estates including the **Milford** area.

THE CEMETERY

The sewage pipe excavations, observed during the 1996-7 watching brief, revealed 31 human exhumations in an area north of the priory **Church**. They occupied a 55-m section for the pipe trench, which was machine-excavated, averaging 1.60 m in width and 3 m in depth, and ran along the lane towards the bridge over the eastern stream.

The normal planning procedure had been bypassed and the watching brief was undertaken as an emergency measure; most of the burials were cleaned for recording and left in situ. The circumstances did not allow for detailed analysis of the little human bone that was lifted, which was in any case fragmentary and generally unstratified

The **Church** appears to have been unaisled, cruciform around a three-storey central tower, and of moderate size. The surviving fragments appear to be of a single build, which is stylistically transitional and contemporary with the foundation date-range. The present assemblage of two-storey buildings south of the **Church** appear to incorporate the remains of vaulted, conventual buildings including an east range of vaulted chambers and a southern chamber, possibly a kitchen or warming

house, that may not have formed part of a proper south range. They cannot be closely dated, having been extensively rebuilt for 'lower gentry' domestic use after the Dissolution, when the **Church** appears to have been abandoned. Evidence for a west range is so far absent but a possible infirmary is suggested by geophysics. A broadly medieval date is suggested for the associated cemetery, in which 31 burials were densely distributed in the small area observed, space apparently being at a premium. The modest size of the community suggests that some of these represent lay burials, and so there may have been additional endowments to the one recorded bequest. There is no standing evidence for the extent of the precinct but a hard physical boundary may never have been present.

Old Castle Head, **RCAM**

This earthwork had been practically destroyed by modern structures which have collected on and around the site. When examined by **Lieut Col. Morgan RE** in the year 1870, it presented the appearance of an entrenchment 150yds in length, cutting off a triangular enclosure that projected into **Milford Haven**. The enclosure was to some extent protected on the east and west sides by cliffs, about 30 ft high, but by no means precipitous. The rampart, of which traces still remain, was 7ft high with a fall of 17ft to a ditch 6ft deep which has become a lane. The field immediately to the south is called "Encampment Field" in the ***Tithe Schedule*** visited 3rd August 1920

Finds **RCAM**

Coins – Roman

In **Lewis's Top Dict.** It is stated that a silver coin of the Emperor Domitian was dug up near the ruins of **St Catherine's Chapel** "about thirty years ago" (c 1810)

Silver Seal **RCAM**

A silver seal "found near **Milford Haven**" is illustrated in ***Proc. Soc. Antiq. ., xiv, 10.*** "The seal is oval in form and has a conical handle surmounted by a trefoil ... The device represents a clerk kneeling before a figure of Our Lady and **Child**, on the right of whom is engraved a large star ... The surrounding inscription is: **+Henrici Capelani.** The seal is of the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date."

1415. 11 August

Exchange of benefices. Institution of **Sir William Carpenter** to the **Church of Johnston** on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the blessed **Mary** of Pill and of **Sir William Lightfote** to the **Church of Treffgarne** on the presentation of **Hugh Burgh Lord** of the manor of **Treffgarne**. Given at Portchester.

Milford Haven Churches

Acc/to ***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*** by **Mike Salter 1994.**

St Thomas Becket

Hidden in a back street is a small restored medieval Chapel.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Catherine RCAM**

(The first stone of **St Katherine's Chapel** was laid in August 1801 by **Lord Nelson** (according to tablet on the stand in the **Church**))

A modern structure , consecrated in 1808 and enlarges in 1905. the foundation stone was laid by **Lord Nelson**, some relics of whom are preserved.

visited 27th July 1920.

St Katherine built 1808 became parish **Church** 1891, enlarged early 20c. contains relics of **Nelson**. This is a modern benefice to which a district out of the parish of **Steynton** was assigned by an order in Council dated Sep 26 1891.

A Note on the Memorial to **Lord Nelson**.

A visitor to **St. Katharine's Church** cannot fail to notice the memorial to **Lord Nelson** and may well

ask why it is there and that it has taken the particular form it has. The answer is a trifle complicated. **Milford** is a "new town". It was built on practically vacant site under a private Act of Parliament of 1790 which was procured by **Sir William Hamilton** to whom the property came through his first marriage with the **Pembrokeshire** heiress, **Catherine Barlow** of **Slebech**. **Sir William** was pointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Naples in 1764. Therefore entrusted the foundation and development of the town to his nephew **Charles Francis Greville**. In August 1802, together with his second wife (nee **Amy Lyon** and more generally known as **Emma Hart**) **Sir William** with **Lord**

Nelson visited **Milford** to see the progress of the work there. **Greville** was about to build a Chapel which he considered to be as he said he "essential appendage of a town". It was not completed and consecrated until 1808, three years after the death of **Nelson**.

Greville wished to commemorate **Nelson's** visit to **Milford** in some permanent form. He wrote to **Thomas Burgess**, **Bishop** of **St David's**., and suggested a porphyry vase and the truck of the mainmast of the French ship *L'Orient* which had been blown up at the battle of the Nile should be placed on a pedestal. The vase should be used as a font. The wording he proposed was "Let those who are baptised at this font be taught that because **Lord Nelson's** piety and loyalty were equal to his valour he never exclaimed in vain to his daring fleet England expects every man to do his duty." To this, the **Bishop** strongly objected. The vase was of some unknown heathen origin. The truck of the mainmast had been polluted by "a complication of blood and carnage". The inscription "was very unfit for the place it was intended". "The office of baptism" the **Bishop** pointed out "is one of the most sacred acts of the **Christian** Ministry and the celebration of it should be associated with no reflections but of a spiritual nature". He suggested that a place should be found in front of the Chapel or somewhere inside, and the urn and truck might be a cenotaph in honour of **Nelson**.

Greville was disappointed but had to acquiesce. A brass plate was prepared with the words:

HORATIO - VICE - COMITI - **Nelson**O

DUCI - DE - BRONTE

CENOTAPHIUM - POSUIT - C.F.G.

The porphyry vase has always remained in the **Church**; but the truck was removed and may now be seen in the Royal United Services Institute, WhiteHall, among the **Nelson** relics (exhibit 2199).

Legend has gathered round the vase. In the centenary number of the Parish Magazine (1908) it is definitely stated that Lady **Hamilton** presented it. This is repeated in Notes and queries 20

December 1952. Fortunately **Greville** gives the facts in a letter which he wrote to the **Bishop** in June

1807 "Chance enabled me to acquire a Red Porphyry Vase which **Bishop Pococke** brought from Egypt and gave to the **E. of Bessborough** and it was sold at his death and the British Museum was in treaty for it when I acquired it".

In a further letter to **Bishop** in defence of his idea about the use of the urn as a font he declares that it was of so ancient a date that it was coveted the Trustees of the British Museum as prior to idol worship.

That it is of Egyptian origin is undoubted. It is known that indefatigable traveller **Richard Pococke**

(1704-1765), afterwards **Bishop** of Meath, went up the Nile as far as Philae in 1737. The objection to its use as a font because it may have ministered profane rites was known to **Richard Fenton** (*A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, 1811*), though he does not ascribe it to the **Bishop**. What he describes as the 'objectionable porphyry' remains as part of **Greville's** wish to commemorate **Nelson**, in particular his visit to **Milford**.

J. F. Rees

24 July 1962. (*Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales Vol XIII*).

Non Conformist

Thornton **Baptist** Chapel Built 1867 Still open 1998

North road **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1828 and later rebuilt in 1878 to the design of the architect **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen**. A school room and Hall were added in 1926, by architect **John H Morgan**, again from **Carmarthen**. The present Chapel, dated 1878, is built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. North road is now Grade 2 Listed.

Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel was first built in 1808, though not on this site. This Chapel was built in 1909 in the Arts & Crafts style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of the **Haverfordwest** architects, **D. Edward Thomas & Son**. The Chapel is constructed of red brick and Bath stone and has extensive ancillary accommodation beneath the Chapel and in the rear south east wing. The Chapel house is situated in the rear south west wing. Tabernacle is now Grade 2 Listed.

Priory road **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1902 and replaced an earlier Chapel on the corner of **Robert** Street and Dartmouth Street (NPRN15). The Chapel built in 1902 was to a modification of plans drawn up by Derby architect. This Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan.

St Francis Roman Catholic Church, Milford Haven

Built in the Simple Gothic style, gable entry type.

Cemetery Chapel, Thornton Rd, **Steynton** Built 1902

St Katherine's Chapel of Ease, Town of **Milford** Consecrated and licensed in the year 1805, as an additional **Church** on the Petition of the Founder and Proprietor, **C Greville** esq. **Thomas Brigstock**, Incumbent Minister

Wesleyan Chapel, **Milford Haven** Erected in 1832 **Aaron Langley**, Minister, **Milford Haven**

The Chapel was built in 1831 (**Anthony Jones**) or 1832 (1851 R. Census) to the design of **David**

Adams, architect for about £600. By 1900 it was in disrepair and in 1902 was replaced by a new building in Priory road

Hakin Methodist Chapel was built in 1808 in the Vernacular style with a hipped box plan and small pane segmental-head windows.

Kingdom Hall Of Jehovah's Witnesses, **St Peter's** road, **Milford Haven**

This site is marked as a "**Church**" on the second edition OS map of 1908 and as a "Hall" on the third edition OS map of 1937. It was in use as Chapel in 1993, and was stone-built and slate-roofed, with painted render finish and pvc windows . GAW, 03/2009.

Rehoboth Chapel (ENGLISH Presbyterian And **Calvinistic Methodist**), **Hill** Street, **Hakin**, **Milford Haven**

Rehoboth **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1840, renovated in 1865, 1883 and again in 1901 and some further renovation work completed in 1906. The present Chapel, dated 1901, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type.

Friends' Meeting House;Religious Society Of Friends;Quakers, Priory road, **Milford Haven**
Quakers and **Milford**

Due to persecution after the Civil War, many Quakers left **Pembrokeshire** and settled in Pennsylvania but there was still a presence in **Haverfordwest** and near **Narberth**. Maybe at **Pembroke** as well with burials at **St Daniels** although whether they actually used the Chapel is just a speculation.

One of the places that Quakers settled in **America** was Nantucket Island purchased by **Edward Starbuck**, **Tristram Coffin**, **Peter Folger** and others in 1659 where they built up a whale fishery and sperm oil business trading sperm oil for the lighting in Great Britain.

During the war for Independence they were loyal supporters of **King George** but also non-combatants so their ships and farms were plundered by both sides.

Afterwards they were invited to transfer to Nova Scotia retaining their right to be British subjects. This they did built a town they called Dartmouth but it was not totally suitable so when **Greville** invited them to come to his proposed new town at **Milford** with the advantages for shipping of the **Haven** they agreed. **Samuel Starbuck** and **Timothy Folger** and their wives had been awarded pensions of £150 for losses sustained during the war and it was agreed that the value of their Dartmouth estates would be transferred to them on the commitment to build to an equal amount at **Milford** town.

In 1791 **Samuel Starbuck** and **Timothy Folger** with their families, twenty five other families and thirteen ships moved to **Milford**. Stone was quarried and timber obtained to build houses laid out in three **Long Streets**. Also the **Quay** and customs house . The Starbuck brothers established bakeries and stores

For Meetings they met in each others homes, or travelled to **Haverfordwest**.

The whaling industry did not survive long although the Americans contributed to the community in many other ways.

Mrs Samuel Starbuck senior died in 1801 and **Greville** was asked for land for a burial place and site for a meeting house. A plot was given at the top of the town and the plain meeting place was

built and opened in 1811 with the burial place markers, simple stones with date and initials round it.

Through the 19th century and early 20th century membership in the county was small.

Haverfordwest Meeting, formerly on the site of the Shire Hall closed around 1830, leaving **Milford** as the only meeting.

The Friends' Meeting House was built in 1811 to the design of architect **Griffith Watkins** of **Haverfordwest**. This Chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a projecting porch, flanking cambered arches to the sash windows and a short-wall entry plan.

Milford ----HMS Prize --- WW1

I came across a reference, while researching a totally different subject, to this ship and it's Commander.

Originally, at her launching in 1901, the three masted topsail schooner was named "Else" but after her capture on the 4th August 1914 by British destroyers and her subsequent sale, she was renamed "First Prize" by her new owners, the Marine and Navigation Company. In 1916 she was moored at Swansea and, after inspection, requisitioned by the Admiralty who were searching for suitable vessels to convert to Q-ships. In fact the ***Marine and Navigation Company*** lent her to the Admiralty at no charge.

The Schooner that the Admiralty took over was one of 200 tons, 122 feet 6 inch in length constructed of steel on iron frames with two auxiliary diesel engines. She had been built at the Smit and Zoon yard at Wester**Brock**.

After completion of the conversion which included the mounting of two concealed 12 pounder guns, one in the superstructure forward and one in the deck structure aft, she was based at **Milford Haven**. She also had at least one Lewis Gun but I could not find out whether this was the type with the 47 round circular magazine or the 97 round one. The firing rate was about 500 rounds per minute but it was normally fired in short bursts and had an effective range of about 700 yards.

On the 5 February 1917 **Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) William E Sanders** from New Zealand who had served in the **Merchant** navy with both steam and sailing vessels since 1899 and had been gazetted an acting Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval reserve in June 1915, took command of Q21 renamed HMS Prize with her twenty seven crew.

After his original commission in June 1915 he had attended a gunnery course then served on HMS Sabrina then HMS Idaho. On 6th September 1916 he was appointed second in command of HMS Helgoland Morley. His promotion to Lieutenant Commander was announced on 25th April 1917. On the 30th April 1917 the Prize was on a cruise in the Atlantic south of Ireland flying a Swedish flag in good weather when a submarine the UB 93 which was on the surface about 3 miles away, spotted her. It was growing dusk about 20.35 but the submarine immediately opened fire. **Saunders** ordered the Prize to be turned into the wind to give the "panic" party a chance to man the boat and get clear giving the impression that the crew of the Prize had abandoned ship. The rest of the Prize's crew took cover and hid themselves from the sight of the submarines crew. After a short break in the shelling from the submarine, while the "panic" boat drew clear, they resumed shelling the Prize. Every shell from the "U" boat was on target hitting the Prize again and again. The Commander of U93 **Captain - Lieutenant Baron Spiegel von-und-zu Peckelsheim** was suspicious of HMS Prize as there had been reports of "Q"ships towing submarines or accompanied by one who would wait till the "U-Boat was a sitting target then torpedo it. Nearly half an hour passed before the U93 came close to the Prize which by this time appeared to be sinking. When the U93 was broadside on and close to the port side of the Prize, Lieutenant Commander gave the order for the false bulkheads to be dropped and the 12 pounders to open fire. He also hoisted the white Ensign and lowered the

Swedish flag. Within seconds both guns had opened fire. The first shell from the fore gun of the Prize hit the fore gun of the U93 killing or injuring many of the gun crew. Von Spiegel ordered a full speed and the helm over hard to port so as to present a smaller target to the Prize and also give a better target for his stern gun. Hits from the shells from the Prize caused the U93's engines to cut out leaving her wallowing in the sea a ready target for the guns of the Prize. This advantage was taken and shells found targets on the deck, conning tower and hull. Gradually the U93 settled and

[The specifications for the U 93 say she had one gun mounted forward of 10.5 cm with 140 rounds of ammunition but the description of the conflict would suggest she had a second gun mounted aft either another 105mm gun or an 88 mm.]

seemed to sink. Von Spiegel and two other crew members were rescued by the "panic" boat of the Prize. The Prize had in four minutes fire 36 rounds of ammunition from the 12 pounders and the Lewis gun had seen action against the submarine gun crews and those in the conning tower. The Prize was however in a very bad state and near sinking. Water was pouring in from where the shells had exploded blowing holes in the steel hull. Despite the efforts of the crew in plugging the gaping holes with all available material including their hammocks when water pouring in could not be controlled by the pumps. Fortunately the majority of the damage was on the port side so the Prize was swung onto the port tack and every effort made to give a list to starboard raising the damaged port side of the hull higher out of the sea. This reduced the amount of water pouring in to the vessel and enabled more substantial repairs to be made. There were also problems with the auxiliary engines one of which had been very badly damaged and the other would not start. One of the Germans rescued with the U93 Captain was a diesel mechanic and he was soon able to get the one engine running although creating alarm because the engine caused a very smoky fire in the engine room. Lieutenant Von Spiegel recorded that the first time he saw Lieutenant **Saunders** was when he rushed past him carrying a fire extinguisher. His description Read "A tall slender chap in his

20's with a good looking English face, fine brown eyes, and blond hair which sprawled over his head".

HMS Prize was able to get underway and headed for its home port of **Milford Haven**. There were many wounded on board and it was essential to get medical treatment for them as soon as possible. They were met by HM Drifter Rival II which took them in tow and the next day reached **Milford Haven** safely

Captain - Lieutenant Baron Spiegel von-und-zu Peckelsheim was taken ashore as a prisoner of war. He returned to Germany after the war, wrote a book about submarines and died age 79 at Bremen on 15 May 1965.

Everyone on HMS Prize believed that the U93 had sunk but although very badly damaged she was able to escape as darkness and the smoke gave her cover. Her periscopes had been shot away, there were eight shell holes in the deck, five diving Tanks and two compressed air compartments ripped open as well as the oil Tanks leaking. **Lieutenant Zeigler** realised that there was no possibility of the submarine diving but despite the damage the submarine made its way back to Sylt 9 days later.

Lieutenant Commander **William Sanders** RNR, for sinking the U-boat was awarded the **Victoria Cross**

The repairs to HMS Prize took 6 weeks and then she sailed again. This time she attacked another submarine but again the damage was severe and Lieutenant Commander **Sanders** was wounded. For this action **Sanders** was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

On the 13 August 1917 HMS Prize after repairs was once again hunting but this time she was accompanied by a Royal Navy Submarine D9(?). Twice during the day the crew sighted the wake of a periscope but no sign of a submarine. In fact HMS Prize was being stalked by the German Submarine U48 which had been warned about HMS Prize and her tactics. through the day the U43

Captain checked HMS Prize's speed and course and at 1.30am on the 14th August 1917 launched a torpedo attack with two torpedoes. HMS Prize was totally destroyed and the no survivors were found.

In **June** 1918 Lieutenant Commander **William Sanders** RNR father was presented with his son's VC and DSO by the Governor General of New Zealand at Auckland Town Hall.

The original citation in the ***London Gazette of 22nd June 1917*** Read "In recognition of his conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness and skill in commend of His Majesty's ships in action"

This was enhanced after the war when the London Gazette published the following

"Admiralty. 20 November, 1918. With reference to the announcements of the award of the Victoria Cross to Naval Officers and men for services in action with enemy submarines, the following are the accounts of the actions for which these awards were made.

Action of HMS Prize on 30 April, 1917. HMS Prize a topsail schooner of 200 tons under the command of Lieutenant **William Edward Sanders** RNR, sighted an enemy submarine at three miles

range and approaching slowly astern.

The "panic party" in charge of **Skipper William Henry Brewer** RNR (Trawler Section), immediately abandoned ship.

The ship's head was put into the wind, and the gun crews concealed themselves lying face downwards on the deck. The enemy continued deliberately shelling the schooner, inflicting severe damage and wounding a number of men. For twenty minutes she continued to approach, firing as she came, but at length, apparently satisfied that no one remained on board she drew out of the schooner's quarter 70 yards away. The white Ensign was hoisted immediately, the screens dropped, and all guns opened fire. A shell struck the foremost gun of the submarine, blowing it to atoms and annihilating the crew.

Another shot demolished the conning tower, and at the same time a Lewis gun raked the survivors off the submarine's deck. She sank four minutes after the commencement of the action in clouds of smoke, the glare of an internal fire being visible through the rents in her hull. The captain of the submarine, a warrant officer and one man were picked up and brought on board the Prize, which was then herself sinking fast. Captors and prisoners however succeeded in plugging the shot holes and keeping the water under pumps. The Prize set sail for land, 120 miles distant. They were finally picked up two days later by a motor launch and towed the remaining five miles into harbour. The award of the Victoria Cross to Acting Lieutenant **William Edward Sanders** was announced in the London Gazette No. 30147 dated 22nd June, 1917."

NAMES Connected with Milford Haven

HMS Prize Crew List

Lost 0130 Hours 14 August 1917 in the North Atlantic, Irish Coast

"Ferguson, James" Deck Hand 1482SD "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize" From England
Killed in Action age 27 14/08/1917

"Bryant, Sydney Doggett" Deck Hand 10534DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Native of Cardiff Drowned Age 23 **"Husband of Elizabeth Mary** Bryant, of 247, Left Mynachdy Rd., Mynachdy, Cardiff. 14/08/1917

"Carpenter, David John" Deck Hand 2766DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." **Milford Haven**

Killed in Action Age 18 "Son of **Henry and Mary** Carpenter, of 5, **Hill St., Hakin, Milford Haven**. Attested 4/9/14. discharged 28/9/14. **King's** Regulations 393 (iii) Not likely to become an efficient soldier." 14/08/1917 Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

"Collins, Thomas " Deck Hand of **Fair Hill Rd., Galway.**" 2877SD Drowned 14/08/1917 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Age 21 "Son of **Peter and Delia Collins**,

"Henshall, Henry Thomas , D.S.M." Ordinary Telegraphist J/48097 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 18 "Son of **Henry and Elizabeth Sarah Henshall**, of 21, Glenthorn Grove, Sale, Cheshire." 14/08/1917

"Inch, John Lumsden" Skipper "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 36 "Son of **Annie** and the late **Robert Inch**, of Leith; **Husband of Susan Amelia Inch**, of 21, Ouse St., Weaste, Manchester." 14/08/1917

"King, Nicholas" Seaman 6829A "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 22 "Son of **Delia King**, of Claddagh Parade, Galway, and the late **Nicholas King**." 14/08/1917

"Lake, Frederick" Skipper "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned "Son of the late **Frederick and Susan Lake**, of Brixham, Devon; **Husband of Freda Lake**, of Great Yarmouth." 14/08/1917

"MacDonald, Kenneth Norman" Deck Hand 14514DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 19 "Son of **Kenneth and Catherine Macdonald**, of Yorke Cottage, Plockton, Rossshire. Student of Aberdeen University." 14/08/1917

"Manthorpe, Jonathan James" Deck Hand Drowned 2967DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? 14/08/1917

"Morgan, Benjamin Lewis" Trimmer Cook 1003TC." "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize Drowned Plymouth? 14/08/1917

"Ravey, Thomas " "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? Deck Hand 2513SD Drowned 14/08/1917

"Revell, Henry James" Deck Hand 8061DA Drowned "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? 14/08/1917

"Sanders, William Edward, V.C., D.S.O." Lieutenant Commander "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 34 "Son of **Edward Helman Cooke Sanders and Emma Jane Sanders**, of **Russell**, Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Held Extra Master's Certificate (Mercantile Marine). Born at Auckland, New Zealand." 14/08/1917

"Thacker, Tom" Deck Hand 8060DA Corner, Carlton Colville, Suffolk." . "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 19 "Son of **Mrs. J. Thacker**, of White Horse 14/08/1917

"**Vincent, William Herbert**" Deck Hand 681DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Killed in Action Age 21 "Son of **Alice Knight** (formerly **Vincent**), of Lower Drang, **Hakin, Milford Haven**.
"14/08/1917 Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

"**Watson, Harold Leslie**" Mechanician MB/1904 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 18 "Son of **John Henry** and **Annie Watson**, of **Broad Moor**, Crowthorne, Berks." 14/08/1917

"**Williamson, Alexander**" Deck Hand 4819DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 21 "Son of **Alexander** and **Susan Williamson**, of 154, Harmony **Row**, Govan, Glasgow."
14/08/1917

"**Wilson, Gilbert John**" Deck Hand 15235DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Killed in Action Age 25 "Son of **Gilbert John Wilson**, of Brixham, Devon; **Husband of Gertrude Wilson**, of 15, Albion St., **Milford Haven**. " Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic 14/08/1917

"**Stobart, Walter Percy**" Mechanician MB/1991 "Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 31 "Son of **Emily Stobart**, of 6, Minstead Rd., Gravelly **Hill**, Birmingham, and the late **T. C. Stobart**; **Husband of R. E. Stobart**, of Penns Lane, Erdington, Birmingham."
14/08/1917

"**Chudley, John Charles**, D.S.M. and Bar" Chief Steward 2nd Class L/1943 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 25 "**Husband of Florence Ellen Chudley**, of North East St., Northam, Devon."
14/08/1917

"**Clemo, Charles Reginald** " shipwright 2nd Class M/16543 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 22 "Son of **Charles** and **Elizabeth H. T. Clemo**, of Duke St. Inn, Duke St., Devonport. Native of **Hayles**, Cornwall." 14/08/1917

"**Fisher, Albert**" Able Seaman 232272 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 29 "Son of **Robert G. Fisher**, of Kents **Hill** Cottage, Thorpe-le-Soken, Clacton-on-Sea." 14/08/1917

"**Jarrett, George James**, D.S.M. and Bar" Royal Navy, H.M.S Prize." Petty Officer 222863 Drowned 14/08/1917

"**Miller, Albert Ernest**" Telegraphist J/25820 Drowned of 39, Ashton St., Brighton." .
"Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Age 34 Son of **Samuel Henry** and **Sarah** 14/08/1917

Portch, Henry Herbert". Lieutenant Drowned "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Age 19 "Son of **Harry** and **Catherine Elizabeth** 14/08/1917

"**Tarraway, Robert**" Petty Officer 153498 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 41 "Son of **Harry Tarraway**; **Husband of Lillie Tarraway**, of 31, Blight's **Row**, Redruth, Cornwall."
14/08/1917

.....
Clergy St Katherine CCED
Perpetual Curates.

1809 Jul 5

Henry Bevan

1825 Jan 18 **Thomas Brigstocke**

1874 Mar 10 **James Boaden**

1894 Jun 26 **Edmund John Howells**

Adams Thomas 17 January 1778 **Robeston** west Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Wilkin Charles** **Milford Haven** Date 17 January 1778 Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen William 7 July 1823 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - Bread , milk and butter, Prisoner aged 21, **Milford Haven** Date 7 July 1823 Prosecutor **Thomas Sarah**, Coalpit Park, **Steynton** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Aveston John 1 November 1820 **Dale** Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck **Charles Henry**, wrecked in **Milford Haven**, Prisoner aged 27, **Dale** Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet, Hubberston, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, Before the **Pembrokeshire** Courts 1730-1830

Barnes Derek 1953 Corporal **Milford Haven RAF Pembroke Dock** football team Captain

Barlow John 1645, of **Slebech** was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near **Milford Haven**, by the Parliamentarians but escaped

Barry RA 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding,

Biggins Mary 26 Nov 1825 born **Milford Haven, Pembroke** ----Liverpool, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Bray Ann 7 July 1807 **Milford Haven**, Widow Offence Theft of marine goods, a whale line and beef, belonging to persons unknown from a ship called the **Ann** belonging to the prosecutor, Indicted with a larceny and not theft from a ship, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Rotch Benjamin, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brett William Sir 1874 Jacobs Pill Sec **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 **Milford Haven**, Married Offence Murder of **Evans Margaret**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas , Ann Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas , Steynton/Milford** farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Bruton Henry 2 March 1806 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Attempted murder of **Phelps William** by stabbing him, **Milford Haven**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Carpenter David John 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 2766DA "Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize **Milford Haven** Killed in Action Age 18 "Son of **Henry** and **Mary** Carpenter, of 5, **Hill St, Hakin, Milford Haven** Attested 4/9/14 discharged 28/9/14 then aged **15 Kings Regulations 393 (iii) Not likely to become an efficient soldier** Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

Cohen Mr Apr 24 1923 of **Milford Haven** addressed the Scouts **St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock**

Cross John 12 September 1814 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding, **Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston**, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Axton Samuel, Steynton/Milford** mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Cross, John 10 September 1815 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing money from the bakehouse and shop, Prosecutor a Quaker? **Jeffreys, Robert Hubberston**, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Value £4 10s, 6d, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Starbuck, Samuel Baker?**, Verdict No prosecution ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Cross John 7 June 1815 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing household goods, food and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 35, **Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston**, fisherman, aged 41, implicated but not indicted, **Hubberston**, Prosecutor **Hill Archibald, Hubberston**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of theft from the dwelling house, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies James 14 January 1818 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese **Herbrandston** Prosecutor **Warlow Rev William** minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony not for burglary Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies Martha 10 January 1818 **Milford Haven** Singlewoman Offence Theft of a pig **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Davies William** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies Mary 31 January 1826 alias **Mary Howells Milford Haven** Singlewoman Offence Theft of cloth Prisoner aged 20 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth Steynton** Punishment 6 months imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 **Narberth** Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths Stephen Llangolman esq. Roch Nicholas Cosheston esq. and Phelps George Milford Haven esq.** had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land **Narberth** Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davis Sarah Ann 6 Dec 1857 born Coombs **Milford Haven** died 11 Jan 1924 Provo Utah Left Liverpool on 15 Sep 1875 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 27 Sep 1875

Marriages Married to **Freshwater William Henry** on 23 May 1877 at Provo Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Dawson Isaac 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Navigator Offence Theft of cloth decanters and glasses from the American ship **Helen** driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member almost certainly not from **Steynton/Milford** Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship Prisoner aged 21 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald William** ship master Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Emmerson J T 1874 JP Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Evans Hannah 3 February 1817 **Milford Haven** Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel belonging to **Evans,Elizabeth** Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 18, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Evans, John** **Milford Haven**, farmer Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -**Mary Brown** **Milford Haven** Married Charged with Murder of **Margaret Evans**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas** , **Ann Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford Brown, Mary** a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland **Evans Simon** **Milford Haven** Butcher Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Ann Thomas** , **Hubberston**, singlewoman The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth She died in the care of the principal, **Mary Brown**, aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford** Prisoner aged 23 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Walters,Thomas** , **Steynton/Milford** farmer Verdict No prosecution **Mary Brown** not apprehended **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Evans Simon 19 January 1803 **Milford Haven** Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Thomas** , **Ann, Hubberston**, singlewoman The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth She died in the care of the principal, **Brown Mary** , aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford** Prisoner aged 23 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Walters,Thomas** , Verdict No prosecution - principal not apprehended **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Farrow A June 1925 **Charles Street Milford Haven Baker** The Captain Superintendent of Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** ordered to inspect quality of Bread

Ferguson James 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 1482SD Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize **Milford Haven** Killed in Action Age 27

Franklin Harry 1557 **Milford Haven** ferryman **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Furlong Thomas 17 January 1778 **Robeston west** Labourer Offence Murder of **Wilkin Charles** by beating him with a stick **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

George John 18 March 1812 Llanstadwel, Yeoman Offence Theft of cut timber, Prisoner aged 27, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Powell William, Steynnton/Milford Mason** Verdict Guilty - to the value of 3/-? Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Gittins John 20 February 1819 **Milford Haven**, Servant Offence Embezzling---- prosecutor, his employer **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Jones, Thomas** , shopkeeper Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Grenville C F 1790 Hon. **Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey**

Grenville Charles F 1801 Nov 18 **NLW MS 1352b ff357 60**

founder of **Milford Haven** town, Pembs , second son of **Francis** , earl of Warwick , and his wife **Elizabeth Hamilton** He became the agent , and subsequently the heir, of his mother's brother, **Sir William Hamilton** 1730 - 1803 , who had succeeded to a considerable estate in **South Pembrokeshire** through his marriage with **Catherine Barlow** of **Colby** d 1782 In 1790 **Hamilton** obtained a private act of parliament which enabled him to develop his property in the manors of **Hubberston** and **Pill** , to build Quays, docks, piers, to establish a Market, provide roads, etc Since he was absent from the country as British minister at the court of Naples 1764-1800 he entrusted the carrying out of the scheme to **Greville** To this task **Greville** devoted himself with great energy He built a custom-house for the convenience of shipping and an inn for the accommodation of passengers to Ireland He invited several families of American Quakers , who had been engaged in South Sea whaling from Nantucket Island , Massachusetts , to settle at **Milford** The first of them arrived in 1793 and for some years they carried on trade in sperm oil which had been used as an illuminant in London He also induced the navy board to commission the building of frigates, the first contracts being signed in April 1797 In the town itself, which was laid out in three **Streets** parallel with one another, he had a **Church** built which was consecrated in 1808 and dedicated to **S Katherine** A Friends' meeting house was opened in 1811 in the enclosure where many members of the American immigrants are buried **Greville** also projected a school or **College** of navigation provided with an observatory , which was never completed He staged a first-class piece of publicity for his new town by inducing **Sir William** and **Lady Hamilton** , accompanied by **Lord Nelson** , to visit it in Aug 1802 The event, coinciding with the anniversary of the battle of the Nile , was celebrated by a cattle-show, sports, regatta, and a banquet at which **Nelson** made a speech in which he highly praised **Greville** 's achievements The presence of **Lady Hamilton** 1765 - 1815 , née **Amy Lyon** and more generally known as **Emma Hart** , naturally attracted much attention In her youth she had been a protégée of **Greville** It was he who introduced her to his friend **Romney** , whose portrait studies of her are so well known She subsequently went to Naples and in 1791 became the second wife of **Sir William Hamilton** After the death of **Greville** in April 1809 , the new town entered upon a period of depression **Greville** was succeeded by his younger brother

Greville Robert Fulke 1751 - 1824 sometime equerry to **King George III** He took but a tepid interest in his brother's projects When the Admiralty proposed to purchase the site of the dockyard, for which it had been paying a yearly rent, he refused to accept its valuation It was therefore decided to transfer the establishment to a site at **Paterchurch** , higher up the **Haven** and on the opposite side This transfer was effected in 1814 and thus was founded **Pembroke Dock** , which remained a royal dockyard for over a century The demand for sperm oil was struck a fatal blow by the growing use of coal gas as an illuminant. **Robert Fulke Greville** was succeeded by his son, also

Greville Robert 1800 - 1867 He stood for the county in the general election of 1831 against **Owen Sir John** of **Orielton** and was defeated by 109 votes Both candidates felt the heavy financial strain of the contest For the next twenty years **Greville** lived abroad He served with the rank of major in the British Auxiliary Legion during the Carlist rising in Spain Later he lived near Paris In 1853 he returned to his estate and attempted to retrieve the fortunes of **Milford** He took up his residence at the 18th cent country house, **Castle Hall** , to which he made extensive additions The South Wales railway reached **Haverfordwest** in 1854 and **Greville** made every effort to have it extended to **Milford** When the directors decided to make **Neyland** the terminus he sought powers to effect a junction with it at **Johnston** He also supported a project to construct a railway from **Milford** to Manchester through Mid Wales to secure for the port a share in the American trade At his own cost he had a wooden pier, pier-house, and hotel built for the Irish traffic He also had two bridges with road approaches constructed to facilitate lateral communication across the two inlets or pills between which the town lies Against much local opposition he succeeded in getting an **Improvement Act 1857** for the appointment of commissioners with power to levy a rate and raise capital to provide the town with gas-works, water-works, etc His many schemes exhausted his resources His estate was mortgaged far beyond its value and it passed to the most important creditor, the National Provident Institution **Greville** died on 12 September 1867 and was buried in **S Katherine's Church** where his memorial records that 'he sacrificed his Fortune in his endeavour to promote and develop the resources of this place'

Hamilton William Sir 1761? **Lawrenny** 1st wife **Catherine Barlow** of **Slebech** only daughter and heiress of **Hugh Barlow** **WWHR** 1915

Hamilton William 1790 obtained permission from Parliament to establish a Market and port **Milford** owner **St Florence** Flayton 1802 prop **Church of Martletwy** 2nd wife he is alleged to have paid £6000 pounds for her **Amy Lyon** alias **Emma Hart** became Lady **Hamilton** mistress of **Lord Nelson**-- died 19th April 1803 **CRO Land Tax Records** 1791/2, **Pembrokeshire Parsons, Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey of 1790**

Mr Laws puts it **History of Little England** 1888 p 400 "By very many persons it is supposed that **Milford Haven** takes its name from **Milford** town, but the great estuary was christened a thousand years ago while the town came into being during the last quarter of the 18c"

He then tells the story of the marriage of Miss **Barlow** of **Colby** to **Sir William Hamilton** by which the latter obtained possession of the manors of **Pill** and **Hubberston** how in 1784 **Hamilton** two years after the death of his wife visited **Pembrokeshire** with his nephew the Hon **Charles Grenville**, who immediately saw money in **Milford Haven** how **Hamilton** met the lovely **Emma** a domestic in **Grenville's** house in **Paddington Green**, and became infatuated with her how **Emma** was sold to him for £6000 by the honourable gentleman, who now took over and began to lay out his new town, that is **Milford** and how in 1802 a queer quartet assembled at **Milford Charles Grenville, Sir William Hamilton, Lord Nelson** and **Emma** by now Lady **Hamilton**

Acc/to western **Telegraph Then & Now** Wed July 10 1991

"**Nelson** and the **Hamiltons** were at that time living in the famous Ménage de Trios at **Merton**, Place near Wimbledon **Nelson** and **Emma** were lovers something which **Sir William** seemed to accept"

Charles Francis Grenville, **Sir William's** nephew and heir who had been **Emma's** lover before he introduced her to **Sir William** was managing the **Hamilton Pembrokeshire** estates for his uncle **Sir William** had voiced concern over **Grenville's** reported financial excEsses in developing the new town of **Milford** and had been invited down by **Grenville** to see for himself The three left **Merton**, on July 21st 1802 and arrived at **Milford** on July 31st **Nelson** was feted all the way They were

greeted at **Milford** by **Grenville** and a flag waving throng at the New Inn Front **St** renamed two days later the **Lord Nelson**

As the next day was the fourth anniversary of **Nelson's** Victory at the Nile, **Grenville** arranged a few days' celebrations including a sumptuous banquet at the New Inn attended by all the leaders of west Wales society It was here that **Nelson** made his speech in praise of the **Milford Haven** Waterway and those involved with its development

They then visited **Lord Milford** at **Picton** near the home of the **Barlows** at **Slebech** where **Sir William's** first wife **Catherine Barlow** had been buried

Haverfordwest was the next stop where they stayed in **Foley** House with **Captain Foley** a naval colleague He and **Nelson** were granted the freedom of the borough on the next day Aug 7th Aug 10th 1802 they visited **Lord Cawder** at **Stackpole** Court then **Tenby** before returning to **Merton**, via Birmingham which they reached on September 5th 1802

Sir William Hamilton died, in the arms of **Emma** on 19th April 1803 and is buried alongside his first wife **Catherine** in the old **Church** at **Slebech**

Milford Haven - Mrs Mary Mirehouse, **Sir William Hamilton**, Ambassador at Naples, grandson of the third Duke of **Hamilton**, married in 1758 **Catherine**, daughter of **John Barlow** of **Slebech** she died 1782 through her he acquired property at **Milford Haven**, for which his nephew, the Hon **Charles Greville**, son of the **Earl of Warwick**, acted as agent **Charles Greville** had taken up a very lovely girl, **Emma Hart**, whom **Sir William** much admired, calling her 'the **Fair** tea-maker' when they met at **Greville's** house **Greville** started great schemes at **Milford** planned docks, and built a large pier he was soon overwhelmed with debt, and then made a shameful bargain with **Sir William**, the result of which was that **Emma** was enticed to Naples, on the pretext of **Masters** for her beautiful voice and there fell into **Sir William's** hands After five years they returned to England, and were there married on September 6, 1791 **Milford** was transferred to **Greville**, with a settlement of £800 per annum on the bride

In 1800 the Government rented the **Milford** Shipbuilding Yard for fourteen years, and **Greville**, **Sir William** and Lady **Hamilton**, and **Lord Nelson** all met at a banquet given at the **Lord Nelson** Hotel at **Milford** by **Greville** apparently without any awkwardness being felt by anyone **Charles Grenville** died in 1809, leaving the **Milford** property to his brother **Robert** In 1814 the Government lease ran out, and was not renewed, the money demanded being too extortionate From that time the fortunes of **Milford** declined, and untold sums were sunk and lost in the effort to revive them, both by **Robert Greville** and his son, also **Robert** The latter finally quitted the place, his only son having been thrown from his horse and killed in Hyde Park The Government in 1814 began to build the present dockyard on the site then known as **Pater-Church**, the **Haven** Forts were afterwards built for its protection

David Lloyd of **Cilciffeth** married **Mary** daughter of **John Wogan** of **Wiston** **David Lloyd** was mayor of **Wiston** in 1628 and died on Oct 4th 1631 their fourth daughter married 3 times the first being **George Barlow** of **Minwear** and **Slebech** whose administration was granted her on 17th July 1662 Their eldest son **John Barlow**, on whom his mother had settled her estates in 1662 also inherited his fathers estate of **Slebech** and was created a baronet in 1677 He married **Katherine Middleton** and had 3 sons The eldest **George** succeeded to the Properties but by 1708 had accumulated debts to the tune of over £8000 and to resolve his difficulties he conveyed the estates to his brother **John** who lived at **Colby** in **Wiston** Parish and **Clarges St** London They had an only child according to her Mother a poor nervous creature delicate, pious, who played the harpsichord and enjoyed a rent roll of £5000 per annum In 1758 **Catherine Barlow**,

the sole heiress married **Sir William Hamilton** who became HM Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Naples She died without issue and her estates passed to her Husband In 1791 he married again to **Amy Lyon** „alias **Emma Hart Sir William** died in 1803 and is buried near his first wife in the **Barlow** vault at **Slebech Church** **Sir William** had a sister who married **Francis** 1st Earl of Warwick whose second son, **Charles Francis Greville**, acted as agent for his uncles **Pembrokeshire** estates he founded the town of **Milford** and it was to him **Sir William** left the estates

He died unmarried in 1809 and the property passed to his next brother, **Robert Fulke Greville** who died in 1824 leaving the property to his son and heir Colonel **Robert Fulke Murray Greville** In 1831 he unsuccessfully contested the county parliamentary seat against **Owen** of **Orielton** and ammassed enormous debts He left the area hurriedly and did not return for 20 years He died in 1867 at Pier House **Milford**

Griffiths John 15 June 1808 **Milford Haven**, Yeoman Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the **Haverfordwest** side to the other side, the prisoner and his accomplice , with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor, Prosecutor **Mannix, Sir Henry Tenby** Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Grimes James 17 February 1825 Alias **James Graham, Milford Haven** , Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from **Church**, Prisoner aged 27, **Walwyn's Castle**, Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Ca Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Hall J 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Hancock T G secretary **Pembroke Dock** and **Milford Haven** Chamber of Commerce

Harries George 1 May 1816 **Milford Haven** Mariner Offence Pickpocketing a watch in an inn, Prisoner aged 28, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Dally William, Johnstone**, labourer ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Harries James 15 July 1799 **Milford Haven** Mariner Offence Assault **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Parsell William** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harvey Levi 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decanters and glasses from the American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from **Seynton-Milford** Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald, William** ship master Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Henry John 1 October 1753 **Milford Haven** **Butcher** Offence Theft of sheep **Milford Haven** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Herberd Edward Christmas, 1576 **Sir John Perrot's** old servant, **Edward Herberd**, who had turned pirate, had brought into **Milford Haven** his ship the Elephant with, a cargo of Gascony Wines, which had quickly sold ***Arch Camb*** 1899

Hinde 1557 **Milford Haven** Captain a retainer of **Sir John Perrot**
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Holwell John Zephaniah , a surgeon employed by the English East India Company, and survivor of the Black Hole of Calcutta, who owned "Castle Hall" in the 1770s

Howell Edward January 1821 **Burton** Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that **Howell Howell** would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said **Howell Howell** was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Rees, Richard Steynton**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howells Thomas 17 February 1825 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from **Church**, Prisoner aged 22, **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Ca. Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hyson Daniel 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decanters and glasses from the American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo, prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from **Steynton/Milford** Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald, William** ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Isaac Phillip 27 July 1779 **Haverfordwest** Yeoman Offence Malicious false alarm by spreading a false report that an enemy's ship had arrived at **Milford Haven**
Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Jordan Barrett Bowen** , esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkin Thomas 26 November 1766 **Llanstadwel** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money including a **Johannes** Prisoner escaped from custody but reapprehended Value £22 6s 6d **Milford Haven** Verdict Guilty Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 Years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins David secretary **Pembroke Dock** and **Milford Haven** Chamber of Commerce

John Henry **Milford Haven** County **Pembroke** Status **Butcher** Offence - Theft of sheep. Location and date Parish **Milford Haven** County **Pembroke** Date 1 October 1753
Prosecutor **Thomas David**

John Mary 12 February 1800 **Milford Haven** Offence Obtaining goods by false pretences from **John Nugent**, **Haverfordwest**, assistant or journeyman to **John Thomas** **Haverfordwest**, shopkeeper No indictment **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Thomas John** , **Haverfordwest**, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Kift 1557 **Milford Haven** local sergeant of the Admiralty
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Lewis David 6 August 1825 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods from **James William**, Prisoner aged 17, **Burton** Prosecutor **John, James Carew** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis Hurbert William VC Private 11th Battalion the Welch Regiment On 22 October 1916 in Greece During the 2nd World War he was in the **Milford Haven Home Guard**.

Lloyd Charlotte 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Married Offence Receiving stolen goods, Prosecutor master of an American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald William**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Macomack Harriet 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Married Offence Receiving stolen goods - cloth and decanters, Indicted with her Husband, Prosecutor master of an American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Prisoner aged 17, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **William FitzGerald**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Macomack Thomas 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Mariner Offence Receiving stolen goods - cloth and decanters, Indicted with his wife, Prosecutor master of an American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Prisoner aged 22, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **William FitzGerald**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

McLean James 1860s **Milford Haven** bank in Commercial Row later the South Wales Bank then London and Provincial Bank **Pembroke Dock**

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Theft of Hay from a rick **Harries Dinah**, **Walwyn's Castle**, implicated but not indicted **Walton** west Prosecutor **Noot, Francis**, **Milford Haven** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Moses Isaac 16 January 1825 **Milford Haven** ? Offence Attempted rape, No indictment, Prisoner aged 47, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **James Mary**, **Milford Haven** Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Muncke Peter 1557 **Milford Haven** Ship owner – ship captured by **Edward Herberde** *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb* 1897

Newland John 3 December 1803 --- **Hugh Davies Herbrandston** Mariner Charged with Murder of **John Newland**, a mariner belonging to the **Gower** packet in the service of the General Post Office Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house **Hubberston** Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of **Milford Hubberston** Prosecutor **Jenkins, Peter** overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Noot, David 15 June 1808 Alias **David Newte** **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the **Haverfordwest** side to the side, the prisoner and his accomplice, with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor, **Burton** Prosecutor **Mannix Sir Henry Tenby** Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen John 1822 **Sir** Govenor of **Milford Haven** and Vice Admiral of **Pembrokeshire** sold land to Admiralty **Pembroke Dock**

Paget C 1874 Admiral **Lord Jacobs Pill** Chairman **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Parry William 30 July 1817 **St Ishmaels** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Painter William, Steynton**, farmer Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Parsell William 15 July 1799 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Anne Harries**, prosecutor's wife **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Harries James** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Peregrine William Midshipman served onboard HMS Tonnart at the Battle of Trafalgar. He was the son of a notary public of **Milford** and died age 16 the following year suspected from wounds recieved in the battle

Reed E 1874 J P **Sir K C B** MP Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Reed Martha born 8 Jun 1820 **Milford Haven** died 8 Aug 1904 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the **Clara** Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Twiggs, John** on 24 May 1845 at **Roch Pembrokeshire** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Reed Mary born 7 May 1813 **Little Castle Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** died 12 Jan 1855 Mormon Grove Kansas Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the **Clara** Wheeler Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Twiggs, William** on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, **Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Rees John born 14 Apr 1835 **Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** died 28 Jun 1891 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Holmes, Elizabeth Agnes** on 11 Nov 1886 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah Occupation blacksmith ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Rees Sir John Frederick (1883-1967): from **Milford Haven**: author, university lecturer, and Principal at Bangor University with many studies in **Welsh** history.

Richards Phoebe Eleanor born 13 Aug 1824 **Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** Married to **Maiben, John Bray** on 9 Apr 1855 at **St Giles Cripplgate, Landon, England** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Roch Elizabeth 17 January 1778 **Milford Haven** Spinster Offence Murder of **Wilkin Charles** by beating him with a paddle **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Roch Mary 17 January 1778 **Milford Haven** Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Sharp William 26 February 1810 **Milford Haven** Ship carpenter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Simlett**

William, Steynton/Milford Yeoman Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Starbuck Samual 1791 Quaker married **Abigail Barney** – He was one of the Quaker Whaler Captains who came to **Milford** had a son **Daniel**

Teasdale J H 1882 president 1882 to 1884 **Pembroke Dock** and **Milford Haven** Chamber of Commerce

Thomas Anne 3 February 1817 **Milford Haven** Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel belonging to **Elizabeth Evans**, Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 22, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Evans, John Milford Haven**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas David 23 January 1815 **Milford Haven** Mariner Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money and personal goods, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Price Charles, Milford** publican Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Rice 1557 **Milford Haven** *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire* **Rev James Phillips Arch Camb** 1897

Thomas Rowland 15 December 1800 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep Prisoner aged 51 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Harries John, Milford Haven** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas W B **Rev 1867** **Milford Haven** **Steynton Milford Haven** subscription list **Welsh Reformers Rev J Hughes**

Thomas W B 1870 **Steynton Milford** **Rev MA** Preb of **St David's Arch Camb** 1870

Thomas W B 1851 **Steynton Milford** **Rev Member** *Arch Camb* 1851

Tobin Sarah 7 July 1807 **Milford Haven** Spinster Offence Theft of marine goods, a whale line and beef, belonging to persons unknown from a ship called the **Ann** belonging to the prosecutor, Indicted with a larceny and not theft from a ship, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor Rotch **Benjamin, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Twigg Emma born 9 Mar 1856 **Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** died 22 Oct 1878 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Gabbott, John** on 2 May 1868 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twiggs William born 22 Jan 1804 **Roch Pembrokeshire** died 15 Jan 1854 **Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** Married to **Reed, Mary** on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, **Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan John 1557 **Milford Haven** Customer for pirated goods
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Vincent William Herbert 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 681DA Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize
Milford Haven Age 21 "Son of **Alice Knight** (formerly **Vincent**, of Lower Drang, **Hakin**,
Milford Haven "Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic"

Wilkin Charles 17 January 1778 **Elizabeth Roch Milford Haven** Spinster
Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin** by beating him with a paddle –
Furlong Thomas **Robeston west** Labourer Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin**
by beating him with a stick
Adams Thomas **Robeston west** Labourer Charged with Aiding and abetting the
murder of **Charles Wilkin** ---
Roch Mary **Milford Haven** Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of
Charles Wilkin Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830

Williams John 22 May 1819 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Recieving
stolen goods - sheep - from **Stephen Martell**, belonging to prosecutor and one **John Williams**
Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh John, Maenclochog**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, *Before*
the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Williams John 3 June 1807 **Milford Haven** Schoolmaster Offence Assault,
worked in a preparatory school, where the prosecutor, aged 11 years , was a pupil, When prosecutor
made a mistake in a lesson, he was beaten about the head with a fife, Prosecutor 'always very weak
and puny', **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Crymes Amos** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830,

Williams Cornelius 16 December 1809 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Theft of
wheat from prosecutor's barn, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Davies Benjamin** Junior/Senior?
Verdict No prosecution - insane, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilson Gilbert John 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 15235DA "Royal Naval Reserve,
HMS Prize" Age 25 Son of **Gilbert John Wilson** of Brixham, Devon **Husband of Gertrude**
Wilson of 15, Albion St, **Milford Haven** Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

.....

Milford RCAHMW,

Customs House; **Vaughan's Store; Milford Haven** Museum, Sybil Way, **Milford Haven**

The former Customs House is an eighteenth century rubble-stone building of two storeys under a
hipped slate roof, with a projecting central gabled wing of three storeys and attic. It currently houses
the **Milford Haven** Museum, where displays, prints, photographs, documents and paintings
illustrate the history and development of the port and town, including the modern oil terminal.
B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 30 September 2010.

Cleddau Bridge; **Milford Haven** Bridge

Cleddau Bridge spans the river Cleddau between **Neyland** and **Pembroke Dock**. It is a steel box-girder road bridge of 820 metres; built between 1967 and 1974. The bridge collapsed during construction on 2 **June** 1970, killing four men.

Castle Hall; St. Brides Abbey, Milford Haven

Castle Hall Milford Haven, was built c.1765 for **J. Z. Howell** former governor of Bengal (survivor of the Black Hole of Calcutta). In 1804, **Benjamin** Rotch, North American Quaker and owner of whaling ships, who settled at **Milford** bought the **Castle** Hall estate. In the mid-19th century the estate was purchased by **R.F Greville** who had the house rebuilt in 1855-7. He added towers and a vast portico in Italian Renaissance style. The tower to the north of the house was some 27 metres (90 feet) high, with four niches mid way up in which were set over life-size statues. Between 1910-1917 the building was occupied by Benedictine nuns and known as **St Brides** Abbey. It was demolished in 1935.

PE/Domestic/SM90NW from A.J. Parkinson

Old Castle Rath, Milford

A tear-drop shaped enclosure, about 54m by 96m, resting on steep natural slopes above **Milford Haven** to the south-west and south-east, and formerly delineated by a strong bank and ditch along the north: the site, which has been identified as a Civil War fortification, is now completely built over, a sunken road following the line of the ditch.

Priory Rath, Milford

A roughly oval defended enclosure, about 94m by 82m, set on ground falling to the west above a minor inlet off **Milford Haven**; the enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch on the south-east, facing rising ground, & elsewhere by scarps, having a possible entrance to the south. (source Os495card; SM90NW4)

Pill Rath

An oval enclosure above **Castle** Pill about one third of a mile east by north of the parish **Church**; it measures about 40ft by 50 ft. Only the southern half of the rampart 250ft in length remains and this has been much reduced by cultivation. It is best preserved to the south east where it rises 3ft to fall 8ft to a ditch which is elsewhere barely perceptible; to the north its outlines can be faintly traced. The entrance had disappeared. The remains are doubtless those of a small defensive post intended to provide cover for men watching the creek, but it is impossible to conjecture its original character of builders. **Lieut Col Morgan RE** considers it to be the work of Scandinavian raiders

27th July 1920 **RCAM**

Priory Farm, **Milford Haven**; Priory Inn

1. Vaulted house built inside ruins of **Milford** priory, incorporating parts of monastic buildings. Corbelled first floor chimney suggests 16th century date, undergoing alteration in 1976.
2. House, as above, based on two compartments at the south-east angle of the cloister of Pill Priory the east, vaulted chamber is thought to have formed the southern compartment of the under **Croft** to the dormitory range, the abutting west chamber being a kitchen, or warming house.

Source: *Ludlow 2002 (Medieval Archaeology 46), 41-80 [64-70]*.

Pill Priory Cottage, **Milford Haven**

1. 18th - 19th century cottage in ruins of Pill Priory. Demolished.
2. Cottage, as above, set in the area of the south transept of Pill Priory **Church** formerly abutting 'the Steps'

Barrallier House, 24 **Hamilton** Terrace, **Milford Haven**

3-storey, early-C19 house in **Hamilton** Terrace, thought to have been the home of **Louis** Barrallier, who set up the naval dockyard and acted as **Charles Greville**'s agent in laying out the town and in assigning leases.

A 3-storey house c.1800 and part of a terraced row: 3-window front elevation faced with rough cast and there are stuccoed quoins the right hand end. On the ground floor there are two 20th century plate-glass windows. The central cambered-headed doorway has an overhead and a 6-panel door. The 1st floor there are three 12-pane sash windows and on the 2nd floor, three 6-pane sash windows.

PE/Domestic/SM90NW O.M. Jenkins

Old **Castle** House, **Milford Haven**

Home to **Admiral Lord Cuthbert Collingwood**.

Company Offices **Milford** Docks

Late 19th century 1 storey, faced with red stone blocks, slate gabled roof, later 2 bays at South East.

Milford Docks Company was incorporated by **Act of Parliament** in 1874. Initially, the aim was to construct a Dockland area that would establish **Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire**, as a major port. In

1876, the Port Sanitary Authority (now known as the **Milford Haven** Port Authority) was created. The docks was opened in 1888, and in 1898, the Great western Railway extended its services into **Milford Haven** Docks. In the early part of the 20th century, **Milford Haven** was the base for a very large fishing industry and was the sixth largest port in Britain in 1906. The docks centred around the movement of oil from 1960 when Esso opened the first of a number of oil refineries in **Milford Haven**. A very large Marina now occupies a part of the dock basin.

Reference:

Pembrokeshire Record Office: Milford Docks Company Records and Correspondence (*catalogue description*).

Milford Haven Dockyard

Sir William Hamilton obtained an Act of Parliament in 1790 to establish the port at **Milford** on the land of **Hubberston** and Pill. **Charles Greville**, his agent, attracted Quaker whalers from Nantucket to settle in **Milford** in 1793 and also persuaded the Navy Board in 1797 to establish a dockyard to build warships. In 1802 **Milford Haven** was proclaimed by **Lord Nelson** as one of the finest harbours ever seen.

In 1810 the Quaker whalers returned to **America** and in 1814 the Navy Board transferred the dockyard to **Pembroke Dock**. During this period **Milford** languished. In 1874 the port was given a boost with the formation of the **Milford** Docks company (the docks were not completed for another 14 years, opening in 1886). The docks were adapted to the requirements of the fishing industry; ice factories, fish Market and smoke-houses were built, and **Milford** grew to be one of the chief fishing ports of Britain.

The development of the giant oil Tankers following the Suez crisis in the 1950's led to **Milford** being developed as a major oil port, because of its deep water channel. In 1960 the Esso oil refinery opened and by the 1970s **Milford** had become the leading oil port in Britain and the second largest in Europe. However, within 20 years of being opened, the Esso oil refinery was closed.

Reference: **Jon Gower, *Homeland*, 1996.**

Pill Priory, Lower Priory, **Milford Haven**; Formerly 'THE Steps'

The house, formerly known as 'The Steps', was formed by the conversion of conventional buildings, possibly in the seventeenth century. It is thought to incorporate elements of the eastern cloister range of Pill Priory , these being identified as the chapter house, with sacristy and library set between this and the south transept of the priory **Church** to the north .

Source: **Ludlow 2002 (*Medieval Archaeology* 46), 41-80 [62-3, 66-70].**
RCAHMW, February 2011

Castle Hall Garden, Milford Haven

Parkland & Gardens of Wales

House demolished

Castle Hall

This is an early nineteenth century garden incorporating some late eighteenth century features. They include two substantial terraces associated with the house (which is demolished). There are fine approach entrances, a grotto, lake, and further terracing with a range of glass and an enigmatic garden structure at one time referred to as a finery. CAB

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XIV, sheet 9 (1908). Its main elements on that map include terrace, bridge, walled garden, walk, parkland, orchard, lodge, heated wall, greenhouse, carriage drive, lawns, parkland, haw haw, shrubbery and rose garden.

Briggs 17.10.05

St Tollbooths, Milford Haven

An early 19th century classical style 3-storey mansion with a 5 window ashlar front, broad doric porch and a 2-storey wing to the left hand side. Decorative keystones and architraves to the windows which are all sash but have a varying numbers of small panes: ground floor has 18-panes, 1st floor has 12-panes and the 2nd floor has 6-panes.

PE/Domestic/SM80NE

CHN 03/09/2004

St Botolph's, Garden, Milford Haven

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XXXIII, sheet 9 (1908). Its main elements on that map include terrace, well, walled garden, reservoir, lodge and carriage drive.

C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Fort Hubberston, Milford Haven (See *The Milford Haven Fortifications*)

Fort **Hubberston** was built in the early 1860s on the north bank of the estuary opposite Fort **Popton**. It was used during the First and Second World Wars but was later abandoned.

RCAHMW, February 2011.

Amoco Oil Refinery, Milford Haven

The Amoco oil refinery, later operated by Elf and Murco, was commenced in 1971 and came on-stream in 1973. Major upgradings to the plant were made in 1981, 1992 and 1996, and the plant is currently (2008) capable of processing 118,000 barrels per day of crude oil. Transport of output is by road, rail and pipeline.

Pier, Pier road, Milford Haven

A pier measuring some 270m in length is shown on an historic chart. OS 1st edition 6in mapping shows The Pier Hotel and a Toll House to the west of the pier. These buildings appear to remain, although the pier has been removed.

RCAHMW, May 2012

Hakin Observatory

The Observatory was built in 1809 by **C F Grenville** and is a Grade II Listed Building. It is octagonal in plan, constructed of stone and brick and has vaulted top with slit openings for the telescope at 10m (30ft) high. There are single story buildings on three sides used for classrooms and accommodation. The observatory is marked on an historic chart and was used as a navigation aid by vessels using the **Haven**.

Thomas Ward's Ship Breaking Yard

The site of **Thomas Ward's** ship breaking yard from 1920-1934. vessels were kept afloat here as **Long** possibly whilst their engines and fittings were removed and then beached for the hull to be dismantled.

Event and Historical Information:

Formerly part of the **Milford Haven** estate developed by the **Greville** family from 1790s onwards, the railway and pier serving Irish passenger steamers was eventually sold off as something of a 'White elephant' in 1920 to **Sir Hugh James Protheroe**. The land was then sold to Messrs **Thomas W Ward** of Sheffield for ship breaking. **Thomas Ward** was born in 1853. He started as a coal **Merchant** and then became a scrap metal dealer in Sheffield opened his ship dismantling department in 1894. The company soon became the largest supplier of scrap metal to the growing steel industry. After the war, most naval vessels built pre-1910 were declared redundant. The vessels decommissioned from 1919 onwards included 22 Dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers totaling approximately 500,000 tons of shipping. **Thomas Ward** is believed to have had a total of 13 yards including **Newton Noyes** by the 1920's (e.g. InverKeithing from 1923, New **Holland** from 1920, and **Pembroke Dock** from 1926). The yard and its associated land were bought by the Admiralty in 1934 for a munitions depot and to facilitate small ship repairs. **Thomas Ward Ltd**

continued until taken over by Rio Tinto, a British-Australian multinational metals and Mining **Corporation**, in the early 1980s.

Sources include:

Records of the Milford Haven Estate, Pembroke Record Office, GB 0213 D/MHE

Maritime Officer, *RCAHMW*, May 2012

Milton,--see Carew

Minwear,

The Records of The Commandeer of the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Slebech show that much of the land in the area had been given to them before 1250

Robert Lodmer around 1150 gave "All his land of **Mynwere** together with all the land of Cadugan (**Canaston**) within the territory of **Mynwere** to the *Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880 Th*"

also "**Minwear** all his land with the **Church** of **Mynwere** and all their apparently and liberties to the *Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation*"

Marescal William Earl of Pembroke 1241 **Canaston** A free chase and **Warren** over the whole manor of **Mynwere** including the land of Cadugan with all the forest of the manor with its liberties and customs to the *Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880*

Mynwere (Minwear)*Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 Lewis

Mynwere (Minwear), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from **Narberth**; containing 149 inhabitants. This parish, from a mistaken etymology of its name, which was Read Mwyn Aur, signifying "a gold mine," was thought to contain gold-ore, and some fruitless attempts were in consequence made to discover it. The name is with greater probability supposed to be derived from a weir on the Eastern Cleddy, on the banks of which river the place is situated, and which was noted for the abundance of fish taken there during the season. The parish comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood, there being an extensive plantation on the north-eastern boundary; and the views of the adjacent country are not destitute of interest: **Picton Castle**, with its rich and well-wooded grounds, appears to much advantage on the other side of the Cleddy, together with **Slebech** Hall and its demesne. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income of the benefice, £50; patron and impropriator, the **Hon. Baron de Rutzen**, of **Slebech** Hall. The **Church** of **Mynwere** is dedicated to **St. Wonan**.

Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Womar** **RCAM**

The present **Church** comprises chancel 14ft by 12 ft nave 23 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft north aisle of transeptal Chapel 25 ½ ft by 7 1/2ft south mortuary Chapel 7 ¼ ft by 6 ¾ ft and western tower external 15 ¾ ft by 7 ft.

The **Church** and parish are delightfully situated on the left bank of the Cleddau a few miles from its fall into **Milford Haven**, and there can be no doubt that it was early seized upon by a Norse freebooter in search of an agreeable position for a permanent settlement. About the year 1150 the **Church** of **Mynwere**, with the tithes of the parish, were granted by **Robert**, son of Lomer or Lodomer to the preceptor y of the *Knights of St John of Jerusalem* at **Slebech**, on the bank of the Cleddau opposite to **Minwear**. If any vestiges of that **Church** still remain they are doubtless to be

found in the foundations of the present nave, and in the stones used up in subsequent rebuilding and restorations. The original font, the one object that is so often found to link the early churches of **Pembrokeshire** with the present has not survived at **Minwear**.

The pleasant surroundings and close proximity to the parent house combined with complete immunity from close surveillance provided by the dangerous river, doubtless rendered **Minwear** a favourite resort of the brethren of **Slebech**, and, as the parish appears to have been regarded much as the demesne farm of the preceptory it is probable that the parish **Church** was well cared for. Its original single chamber was enlarged by the structural addition of a separate chancel, and a north aisle which was made to align at the east end with the newly built chancel, and was carried about midway down the nave. A new **Church** door set opposite to the earlier south door, gave additional admittance to the **Church**. The eastern gable wall, which by these changes had become the division between nave and chancel was pierced, and a small arcade formed consisting of a central arch 4 ½ ft wide and 7ft high, with a smaller arch on either side; the piers of this arcade are of masonry, one is octagonal, the others square the arches are round headed, which has given rise to the mistaken idea that they are of the Norman period. To remove the appearance of bareness in the space above the arches two plain sharp pointed window – like orifices were made through the gable. The tomb recess on the south side was probably constructed at the same time. It is vaulted, but is otherwise quite undatable, though the whole of these improvements may be considered as falling within the latter half of the 14th century. The tower may also have been undertaken at this period; its lower storey is vaulted, but it differs considerably from the regular form of **Pembrokeshire Church** towers of an earlier date. All the windows are modern. The font bowl is an octagon on a modern pillar and base. The bowl is ornamented on each of the two opposite sides with two small human heads placed one above the other, probably intended to represent the four Evangelists, and a small cartouche beneath each head may have been intended to bear the respective names. It was for some years used as a trough on a neighbourhood farm and has suffered accordingly visited 6th July 1920.

(Lomer or Lodomer was a knight in the train of the great Earl Marshal.)

This Benefice was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of **St John** about the year 1150 **Anselm's confirm charter**. A grant of the land of **Mynwere** together with all the land within the territory of **Mynwere** made by **Lodomer** and his son **Robert** was confirmed by **Walter Mareseal (Marshall?) Earl of Pembroke** (1241 5) with the added right of a "free chase and **Warren** over the whole manor of **Mynwere**, including the lands of all the forest of the manor, with all its liberties and customs" [the land appears to have extended as far as **Canaston**]
On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** it came into the hands of the Crown and was afterwards sold to **John Barlow of Slebech**

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

The small nave and chancel and tiny transept are 13c. The north Chapel with a two bay arcade, the opening either side of the chancel arch, and the belfry raised above the thick west wall are of the 16 & 17c. The four heads on the font probably represent the Four Evangelist.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was granted to the **knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem** by **Robert**, son of Lomer (about . the year 1150) .—**Anselm's Confirm. charter**.

On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** it came into the hands of the Crown, and was afterwards sold to **[John] Barlow** of **Slebech**.

No detailed valuation in regard to **Minwear** is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, but the following entry occurs under the list of churches appropriated to the Preceptory of **Slebech**:—Ecclesie de Mynwer viij.

Under the heading ' Not in Charge ' ;—Minivear alias Winwear Ch. (E3t. Womar), £7 certified value. **William Knox, esq.**—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 10 Aug., 1870, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the old parish **Church** and for the addition of a piece of land, as a burial ground, to the old churchyard.

Names Connected with Minwer

Clergy CCED

Perpetual Curates

1739 Aug 9	George Bowen
1750 Aug 7	William Eynon B.A.
1781 Oct 11	William Williams
1786 Dec 27	Owen Lewis
1798 Nov 2	James Williams
1843 Mar 22	Whittington Henry Landon MA
1877 Aug 1	John Morris M.A.
1883 Dec 31	William Scott M.A.
1903 Jun 17	Iorwerth Grey Lloyd .

Smith William	1543	Mynwer	PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
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Minwer Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Belth Richard,	Miller Minwer	H 2
Webb Richard	Minwer	H3
Wills Edward.	Minwer	H4 .
Belth Ann, widow	Minwer	H
Childe George.	Minwer	H

Collins Francis	Minwer	H
Roach Thomas	Minwer	H
Griffith John, Smith	Minwer	H2
Childe John	Minwer	H
Bowen Richard, Miller .	Minwer	H2
Childe Thomas	Minwer	H
Barlow William, esq..	Minwer	H7
Beckley Reece	Minwer	H
Thomas William	Minwer	P
Reece Lewis	Minwer	P
Jenkin William	Minwer	P
David Francis	Minwer	P
Thomas John	Minwer	P
Thomas Morice	Minwer	P
Lewis John	Minwer	P
Childe George	Minwer	P
Hay David	Minwer	P
Collin Francis	Minwer	P
Beckley Mary	Minwer	P
Roach Widdow	Minwer	P
Roach William	Minwer	P
Daly George	Minwer	P
Prichard Thomas	Minwer	P
Walter Barnabas	Minwer	P
Preece John	Minwer	P
Elliot Widow	Minwer	P

Walter Jenet	Minwer	P
Steven William	Minwer	P
Childe Edward	Minwer	P
Sarre Edward	Minwer	P
Rotherough Margrett	Minwer	P
Woolcocke Joan	Minwer	P
Roach Henry	Minwer	P
Sarre Moris. .	Minwer	P

Medieval Buildings -

Sisters House **Minwear**

- small nucleus of miniature tower houses plus the shell of a great barn, a massive walled garden, the remains of a fish pond a well, a large barrel - vaulted cellar (perhaps the remains of the main domestic building, despite being known as the Chapel) and a ruined water mill on the tidal inlet to the west of the site – *published by Preseli District Council*

Sisters House **RCAM**

On the left (south) bank of the **Eastern Cleddau** immediately opposite the site of **Slebech Commandery of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem** are the extensive foundations and ruined walls of a building which is known locally as “Sister (or Sisters) houses” The ruins are not marked on the current Ordinance sheets

Fenton (Tour p297) describes the site as that of a “respectable Mansion once inhabited by a brother of the **Barlow** who resided at **Slebech**” – a remark which was correct for only the last stage in the existence of a building that was certainly not erected for a “respectable mansion”

The site had been practically lost in a dense thicket of trees and small shrubs until a partial clearance about the commencement of the present century enabled the visitors of the

Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey to report upon the place as follows :-

“Tithe barn which is not marked on the Ordinance map. The eastern entrance was originally through a porch, but a little building was added on each side, which contained three loops on the basement , and one loop in the upper chamber, which was a mere lodgement under the roof; the western entrance and unprotected barn door. The tithe barn was a gabled building, with a basement and two stories the second being in the roof. The basement had four loops at each end, twelve loops on the east side , thirteen on the west. The first storey seems to have been looped in the same fashion except that the loops alternate. The second storey on the north and south gables had three loops. The building seems to slope south to north, the loops in the basement being about 3ft above the floor in the north, but 5ft on the south where fragments of the flooring still remain; it is of lime and stone. In the building you will find neither fireplace, chimney, window nor stair. All the loops seem to have had a flag above them, but these have been removed. The basement seems to have been about 8ft high, the first gable a trifle less. But the chamber in the roof or second storey about 12ft at the point of the gable. The building, if, as the editor supposes, a tithe barn was constructed to store grain, not thrashed straw. The approaches to the upper chambers must have been by wooden ladders. There

are many small dilapidated cottages, and the most perfect of them consists of a barrel vaulted cellar about 6ft high, two stories above it; a western wall is gone. The lower of the two storeys is 14ft by 12 and about 8ft high. In the eastern wall a square headed recessed opening; another window of door blocked up. In the northern wall there is a window; in the southern a fireplace with an aumbrey by its side. In the upper chamber a window in the north side but no fireplace, and it seems approached by an outside stone staircase which is now broken away. The Chapel 18ft by 12 ft, with a barrel vaulted roof east wall not bonded; it was lighted by a narrow square headed window; the west wall is gone, where, presumably, was the entrance. Further west is a mill driven by the stream which falls into **Minwere pill**, on the side of which probably stood the corn stored in the tithe barn. There are several large areas enclosed by stone walls; in these peradventure the knights Commanders collected tithe cattle and sheep. There is a splendid spring here”

The present condition of the site has frustrated the intention of providing a plan of these interesting ruins, and it has been possible to do more little more than verify the account which has been already given, to add a few further details, and to correct some errors into which earlier visitors have fallen. The main building consists of a long rectangular chamber which appears to have measured 100ft in length and 24 ½ ft in width. This chamber so far as present indications permit us to judge, seems to have been undivided throughout its entire length by solid walling, though it is possible that it may have been partitioned off by wooden screens. The building was aligned north and south, and midway was placed two entrances which practically faced each other. On each side of the eastern doorway was a small building standing at right angles to the main chamber; both these outbuildings were probably of the same or very similar dimensions, that is, of a depth from the main chamber wall of 9 ½ ft and a width of 6 ½ ft; It is impossible to state positively that they communicated with the large chamber, but it may be considered certain that each had a doorway opening upon the short passage between them which lead up to the main entrance. The roofs of the building have completely disappeared but the description as regards the floors and the mode of lighting is doubtless accurate for the date when the survey was taken. The interest concentrates principally upon the small building to the north of the main doorway, the upper storey of which is known as “the Chapel” but no detail beyond its orientation exists to warrant the ascription.

It is, of course, possible that the building was originally constructed as a spacious tithe barn, which would store the chief stock of grain of the Hospitallers during a long period of scarcity; and a small house and Chapel would be the regular accompaniments of a medieval monastic **Grange**. There are however, several difficulties in the acceptance of this view. In the first place, the meagre records of **Slebech** do not show the existence of a Grange at **Minwere**; on the contrary, the Commandery's temporal possessions in the parish of **Minwere** at the dissolution were not of sufficient importance or extent to demand all the paraphernalia of home farm, though there is mention of **Minweir** and of a mill there. It is also not easy to imagine a tithe barn divided throughout its length into basement and two floors.

Considerable analogies between the building at **Minwear** and the ruins called Bishop's walls at Llanrhaiadr y Nghimmerch Denbigh support the suggestion that the real purpose of the structure was a shelter for the bands of pilgrims, female as well as male making their painful way to and from **St David's**. The building would be divided into cubicles separated from each other by wooden partitions, and each lighted by its small loop. **Minwear** Pill probably represented the farthest point to which small sloops or flat bottomed boats going from ports in the Bristol Channel could proceed and after a few nights rest and a brief devotional service at dawn the pilgrims would be ferried over the river and pass through the **Slebech** Commandery demesne on their short walk to **Haverford**, where they would find themselves on the well trodden road to the cathedral city..

Researches conducted at the **Public Record Office** since the above remarks were written have practically resolved one of the points that have been advanced, namely, that the buildings at **Minwere** were not originally constructed for a tithe barn, whilst it is, of course, not impossible though highly improbable that the structure may have been used temporarily for that purpose directly after it was taken into the hands of the Crown officials. The entry on the **Patent Roll** of the sale of part of the **Slebech Preceptory** property, and of the lands that had belonged to other

monastic houses in different parts of the country to **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow** enumerates briefly the different items of that property in **Minwere** and among these are included -omnes illas parcelas terrae nostras cum pertinentiis vocatur Systerne House, etc.

It is quite impossible to believe that the knights of **Slebech** would call a tithe barn by the name of Sisters' House, nor can we credit that there had existed at some time a branch of the **Slebech** house for females, which discretion and sense of propriety had placed on the other side of the Cleddau. The absence of the ordinary conveniences of settled life from the **Minwear** building is against the existence of a house of the Order for females. Until, therefore, it has been proved that the priory for knights of the Order of **St John** could have establishments for females affiliated to them, the suggestion that the ruins at **Minwere** are those of a hostel for female pilgrims to **St Davids** may be regarded as holding the field.

Nonconformist Chapels:
None found

Sites of Historical interest

Old walls **RCAM**

This is the name still given to a field about half a mile south east of the Parish **Church** , on which are traces of the foundations of a small clay built structure locally known as the "bath." No information respecting its use or appearance could be obtained----- visited 6th July 1920

Minwear RCAHMW

The sub-circular defended enclosure at **Minwear** Wood Nursery measures 40m in diameter. It is set upon a gradual SE facing slope, defined by a ditch and bank. **RCAHMW**

Minwear pill

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows four buildings centred on a **Quay**. **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** suggest that one is a mill was noted as one of the possessions of **Slebech Commandery** at **Minwear** in 1338 and was tenanted in 1841(Census) by **Sarah Harris Miller**. The mill building, wheel pit and small overshot wheel are reported to still be extant. There is some suggestion of the diversion of the pill into mill race centred on SN02841319 on historical mapping. There is a fifth dwelling within a rectangular enclosure close by and adjacent to the path leading eastward to **Minwear** Farm. **RCAHMW**

Nash Farm Enclosure

Bivallate, rectangular enclosure, discovered as a crop Mark during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 17th July 2002. The long sides are slightly concave, making it less likely that the site represents a possible **Roman** villa. It could be a prehistoric settlement, or a medieval enclosure. **RCAHMW**

Full list of Minwere Properties included in the grant to the Barlows

The house and manor of **Mynwere**, with the rectory and **Church** of the same and all houses namely The house now of lately occupied by **John Ap Richard** and all the lands etc. known as Hobbe's lands in the same occupation.

The land called Bramble land and Pittocks park etc. in the occupation of **Thomas Swayne**

The land called Whitmore park in the occupation of **Hugh Evans**. Mountain pasture called le Esthill alias **Patrick's Hill**

Land called Colkatthyll [beacon **Hill**] in the occupation of **Thomas Kethen**

The messuage called Foteland

The close called le westhyll alias Soweland

Land called Smethes parke lying to the east of westhyll,

1 ½ acres meadow land lying in South meade.

All those parcels of our land , with appurtenances called Systerne House and all the land called Beggars land and the island called le Ilande with its fishery

The water mill called **Smythes Mylne** and one other water mill called le gryse [grist] mill with all watercourses etc.

To hold to the said **Roger and Thomas Barlowe**, their heirs and assigns for ever (in perpetuum)' holding the came in capite for one-quarter of a knights fee .

Grenewyche 26th June 38 Hen VIII(1546) (Pub Records Office Patent Roll 798)

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Parish of Minwere

Mr John Thomas , farmer, informed me that there is no day school nor any Sunday school of any kind in this parish, which is a small one. The farmers have their children educated either at **Templeton, Narberth, Pembroke** or **Haverfordwest**, and the children of such few labourers as live there are growing up without any education at all. The wages of labourers are 8d a day with food and 1s to 1s 2d without provisions; carpenters and masons 1s 6d to 1s 8d with provisions and from 2s to 2s 6d without provisions. Farm servants £4 to £8 a year and female servants £3 to £4. The people are in general very steady, industrious and sober. The respectable farmers in the parish can Read and write, so as to manage their own accounts and parish affairs.

The parish **Church** is without a roof and there is no no divine service performed there. The incumbent resides in Crespy near **Picton Castle**.

December 14th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Un-named Mine .

Iron / manganese workings, reputed to be silver mine, immediately south of **Minwear Church**.

Early iron / manganese working; trial for silver in late 18th century. shallow trial adit driven north from stream to investigate shallow iron / manganese openworks, believed to by 'silver mine' (disturbed ground only)

Monkton,

Today most think of **Monkton** as a large council estate with a Gypsy encampment but it has been a very important habited site for over 3000 years

Priory Farm Cave Monkton

Evidence for the first presence of man in **Pembrokeshire** comes from the caves in the carboniferous limestone outcrops in the south. The caves around **Tenby** have produced limited series of flint impliments with the cold loving fauna of the upper Palaeolithic period; but the best group is that from the **Cat's Hole** at **Monkton** near **Pembroke** which demonstrates that the earliest hunting communities of **South West Wales** shared the Cresswellian culture which was characteristic of the cave people of most of southern Britain at this time

The prehistoric bones in the limestone caves in the south-east of **Pembrokeshire** have been beautifully preserved by the action of carbonate of lime. Caves at **Caldy Island**, at **Hoyle's Mouth** and **Little Hoyle** near **Tenby**, have yielded a rich store of animal bones: the collection covers the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, hippopotamus, brown and cave bears, wolf, fox, hyena, lion, Irish elk, red deer, reindeer, wild ox, bison, horse, as well as the first domestic animals goat, pig and dog. These caves were the lairs, larders dens and last resting places of the earliest Man. Flint is no longer found naturally in **Pembrokeshire** but nevertheless thousands of flints have been discovered in or near the caves on **Caldey**, which must therefore date from before the inundation; they are of both old and new (Neolithic) stone age and were doubtless carried down by the north ice; these and other **Pembrokeshire** limestone caves show traces of occupation by man right down to Romano British times.

Old Stone Age

Palaeolithic Period Sea level over 100 mts lower so little trace of inhabitants remain hunters lived in caves such as Priory Farm Cave at **Monkton**. The earliest definitely identifiable remains of human occupation are found in association with the bones of prehistoric animals. Finds have been made in the **Coygan Cave** near **Laugharne**, **Priory Cave** at **Monkton** and in the **Paviland Cave** in the **Gower** peninsular, **Hoyle's Mouth**, **Little Hoyle** near **Tenby** and **Nanna's Cave** on **Caldy**

Ossiferous caves are situated in the south-eastern portion of the county, near **Tenby**. Hoyle's Mouth was the first of them to which attention was drawn; then its "little" neighbour in Longbury Bank was partially examined; the quarrymen on **Caldy Island** opened others; and lastly, the operations at Black Rock have disclosed a new series. Isolated ones have been found under the town of **Tenby**, and doubtless many sea caves, which are scoured by the tide, were in Pleistocene times wild beast dens, for mammoth bones are not infrequently met with on the shore. Last, though not least, Comes the Coygan, near **Laugharne**; though as this cave is in **Carmarthenshire**, it scarcely falls within our limits The **Woogan**, under **Pembroke Castle**, has not been hunted for Pleistocene relics.

Priory Farm cave / Cats Hole Cave

Mr E W Dixon and **Dr A Hurrell Style** first excavated in this cave in 1908 when a number of finds were made. **Professor W F Grimes** in his **Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales (1939,)** describes them thus:-

"A small but fine series of flints comes from a cave in the limestone at Cat's Hole Quarry **Monkton, Pembroke**

The cave penetrates over 120 feet into the rock, at a height of about 50ft above the present level of the river. It was excavated in 1908 and found to contain deposits at least 4 feet thick consisting of cave earth in two layers, with near the entrance an underlying band of gravel. Beneath the surface earth in the cave mouth were found a bronze saw, a chisel, and a fragmentary palstave, while there were kitchen middens and fragments of medieval Pottery indicating even later occupation. At the same level as the bronzes was a human skull of the typical Neolithic type. The animal remains found in the cave were much mixed and there was no difference between the two levels. They included especially, however reindeer, hyena, horse and mammoth. The flints were found in the gravel. Apart from worked flakes they consist of some fine examples of the developed Gravette point, associated with man of the Neolithic period, other examples were found the Paviland caves. The **Monkton** implements however more closely resemble those of the **Cresswell** Craggs caves in Derbyshire which at present are the type site for the industry, and provide really definite evidence for the existence in South Wales of the characteristic Cressweillian industry. The **Monkton** cave is at present the most westerly known to have been occupied by man." The find suggests colonies of men who were familiar with the flake implement technique. They would probably have been few in number and in the absence of flint suitable for their large tools seem to have developed more dependence on small flake tools.

The bronze age chisel found was of the simpler form with a tang which would have been driven into a wooden handle. The palstave was of an early bronze age type whilst the saw is of a type very rare. It was presumably designed to be used like a cross cut and was fitted with a bronze loop at one end and the other was bent over to take a cord.

The artifacts were deposited in the National Museum of Wales

Bronze Age Remains

Dry Barrows Tumuli --**RCAM**

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 89 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 30'

Long. 4° 58' 0")

.According to earlier records there were an even larger group than at present

A group of at least six circular mounds, known as the **Orielton** Barrows (Burrows on the 6 in. Ord. sheet), about half a mile north-west of **Orielton** mansion; five are in one field, and one in the next field north of the high road. The largest has a base circumference of some 350 feet and a height of 10 feet; the remainder are slightly smaller. Five are grass-grown, and the sixth has been ploughed over, revealing a small quantity of **White** quartz stones.—visited, 23rd May, 1929.

—**Fenton's** account of this group is interesting He says:—" Dry Burrows, a furzy Moor covered with tumuli, the largest group I ever recollect to have seen in this county, as the spot never seems to have undergone cultivation Since those Sepulchral mounds were raised over the ashes of the heroes they cover. In a few of the fields near, which for ages have felt the influence of the plough, and are intersected by fences in different directions, several others, originally part of the same cluster before the land was enclosed and reclaimed, though now considerably lowered and softened down, are discoverable as if it had been the principal mausoleum of the early inhabitants of this country, it being very unusual in any other part of it to see so many together " (*Tour*, p. 392 1810).

A few months after the publication of *Fenton's Tour* containing the above extract the historian his son **John Fenton** wrote to his father an account of his excavation of the **Orielton** tumuli, of which the following is an extract:—

" 30th September, 1811. Opened one of the tumuli on Dry Barrows near **Orielton** discovered large and well-formed kist: cover stone 4 feet long. 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick depth 3 1/2 ft. human bones, partly burned - charcoal -

bits of coal

-- no weapon, urn, or any ornament found in this barrow. Field called Hangman field

1st October In another barrow no kist, but interment had been made in a most irregular manner Bones had been first burned on surface of natural soil, and afterwards collected in four different heaps -- immense quantities of charcoal , mixed with a much greater proportion of new and hard coal

5th October Opened the central tumulus --- urn reversed filled with bones and ashes deposited in a kist of clay not much larger than the urn

7th October Opened another tumulus ----- another reversed urn a little larger and more ornamental than former --- contained burned bones with some earth and charcoal -- Urn was 11 1/2 in. high 4in diameter at the base and 8 1/4 in at the top.

[Bronze Age --Coal found in Barrows]

Acc/to **Professor Grimes**

These barrows form the largest single concentration of Bronze Age burial mounds in the county in addition to the main group of seven there are several outliers in the neighbourhood. Several of them , not specified , were excavated in 1811 by **John Fenton** . An interesting feature is the mention of coal which is the first reference to coal in **Pembrokeshire** although it has been mentioned elsewhere. . The barrows lie beside the **Ridgeway** where it turns northwards to avoid broken country.

Corston Beacon

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 89 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 32", **Long.**

A prominent tumulus standing on a field called Beacon Park about half a mile north-east of **Corston** House. It has a circumference of 90 feet, and a height of 6 feet. Its disturbance in the 1920's for road metal disclosed a construction of earth and stones. It is locally reported that when the disturbers came within sight of what appeared to be a cist operations were dropped.—in 1928 a fine Bronze Age burial cist was opened and found to contain the remains of a man of about 1600 BC with a bronze dagger by his side.

Penny Bridge

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 43"; **Long.** 4° 57' 3P).

In the west corner of a triangular field, about 300 yards west of Penny Bridge farm-house, stood, until the early 1900's, a circle of stones not shown on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. 'the circle had been grubbed up when land-cleaning, before our **Assist. Inspecting Officer** heard of its existence. Upon his arrival at the site he found the twelve stones of which it was composed placed in a row against the hedge of the field. The tallest was 7 feet Long by 2 feet square; the rest were smaller. The circle ; had a diameter of some 30 feet, and occupied a slightly elevated position. So far as could be gathered no finds had been met with.—visited, 12th May, 1922.

Bowett Wood or Quoit's (?Cott's) Mill Camp

1895

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.; lat. 51° 40' 7"; **Long.** 4° 56' 5").

An earthwork situate in Bowett Wood immediately above Bowett Bridge, on the boundary between this parish and that of **Monkton**; not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The defence on three sides consists of precipitous descents to a stream which empties itself into Quoits Pill, and to a dingle through which runs the high road from **Monkton** to **Hundleton** village. To the south an earthen bank cuts off approach, thus marking off an area measuring 200 feet east to west and 180 feet north to south, now nearly covered with trees. This bank is fairer perfect, it rises 6 feet and falls 10 feet to a ditch 15 feet wide. The entrance was at the west end.—visited, 17th May, 1922.

The Church of St Nicholas and St John Monkton

In 1098 **Arnulph de Montgomery**, who had invaded the area in 1093 and erected a fortification on what is now the site of **Pembroke Castle**, made a gift of the **Church** of **St Nicholas** "within his **Castle**" to the Benedictine Abbey of Seez in Normandy while half the tithes of his churches in Wales were to be devoted to provide footwear for its Monks at Seez the rest to go towards the support of the new site at **Pembroke**. Soon after this the monks started to build the Monastery on which, some evidence suggests, was the site of an earlier pre Norman settlement. As it was subservient to a foriegn Monastery it was regarded as an alien priory and thus had a very unsettled existence

These alien priories were cells of the religious houses in England which belonged to foreign Monasteries;

When manors or tithes were given to foreign convents, the monks, in order to have faithful stewards of their revenues, built a small convent and constituted priors over them. Within these convents there was the same distinction as in those priories which were cells subordinate to some great abbey. Some of these were conventual, and having priors of their own choosing, thereby became entire societies within themselves, and receive the revenues belonging to their several houses for their own use and benefit, paying only an acknowledgement to the foreign household but others depended entirely on the foreign houses, who appointed and removed their priors at pleasure. These transmitted all their revenues to the foreign houses to which they appertained, and on this account their estates were frequently seized to supply the means of carrying on the wars between England and France, and restored to them again on the return of peace..

The whole number of these institutions is not exactly known as but it has been ascertained that it exceeded one hundred. The alien priories were first seized by **Edward I** 1285, on the breaking out of war between France and England; and it appears, from the roll, that **Edward II** also seized them In 1337 **Edward III** confiscated their estates, and let out the priories themselves, with all their lands and tenements, at his pleasure, for twenty three years; at the end of which term peace was concluded between France and England He restored their estates 1361. At other times, he granted their lands, or pensions out of them, to several of his nobles. Their condition was not improved by the accession of **Richard II** and it was not until **Henry IV** began his reign that these priories experienced any royal favour. He restored all the conventional ones, only reserving to himself, in time of war, what they paid, in time of peace, to foreign abbeys. Their prosperity, however was not of **Long** duration; for they were all dissolved by act of parliament, in the second year of the reign of **Henry V**, and their estates were vested in the crown.

According to an
Inventory of 1377 **Pembroke** Priory
had three appropriated Churches
Castlemartin value £26 13 4d,

Monkton value £ 26 13 4d,

Pembroke St Michael's value £10 0 0d,

assessed value for temporalities £19 6 3 1/2d - no figure given for spiritualities.

Attached to **St Michaels Pembroke** was , according to **Fenton**, a subordinate Chapel or hospitium dedicated to **St Mary Magdalen**, which was situated to the east of the **Church** outside the town walls. This hospital had an income of £1 6s 8d. There is also evidence that there was a leper house as land at Kingswood was let to the lepers in the inventory of 1326/7 (for the same pasture of the sheep of the lepers)

Accounts for **Pembroke** for the same year also show that there was a house of **St John** there on which no fees were paid

When the Alien priories were seized by the Crown in 1414, **Monkton** was granted to **Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester**, who returned it to the **Church** by giving it to **St Albans Abbey** to which it belonged until the dissolution of the Monasteries.

The last prior was **William Waren** in 1534 and at that time the number at the priory consisted of the prior and three monks. After the dissolution he was one of those permitted to hold a benefice and wear his habit under that of a secular clerk. There is records which also show that he held the land which had belonged to **St Daniel's Church**.

The property of the Priory was sold by the Crown to **John Vaughan and Katherine** his wife in 1546.

1670 At this time only the nave of the **Church** had a roof on

According to the records of the *Archdeaconry of St David's Episcopal Visitations* in 1678 due to the failure of the tithe holders to carry out the maintenance of the chancel it had become in a very poor state of repair.

From 1770 until an Order in Council was granted on 5th February 1872 the vicarage of **Monkton** was united with the vicarages of **St Michael's** and **St Mary's Pembroke**. The combined livings at the time were valued at £40 and "**Mouncton**" **Church** is described as "down".

Fenton in 1810 said " The priory **Church** taking in the unroofed old chancel, or Virgin 's Chapel , making nearly half of the building , was of great length , and is a mixture of the Saxon and pointed order. The nave is vaulted with stone. The pointed arch that led to the unroofed part must have been stopped for some centuries, as it incorporates a monumental recess neatly wrought, to which were formerly affixed brasses of figures and Coats of arms, but **Long** since stripped off, now forming the back of the communion table. The **Church** is paved partly with the glazed bricks, having arms, mottos, and flowers on them as at **St David's** and **Carew**. The modern font is placed on the fragment of a beautiful clustered column, such as does not occur anywhere in the present edifice, so that there is reason to suppose the ancient **Church**, which appears to have been enriched with ornaments now not existing, has undergone much change.

This **Church** has long been the mausoleum of the family of the **Owens**, and probably of the **Wyrriots** , of **Orielton**, before them, as well as of the **Meyricks** of **Bush**, as we see the monuments of the first of the former who settled in this country, as well as of the latter.

In the unroofed Chapel there are four handsome windows on the south side and one in the east end. On each side there is a canopied recess as for a recumbent figure, but now untenanted; and on the right hand of the altar stone stalls of neat workmanship for two officiating priests.. Parallel to this on the north side is a building of similar dimensions, separated by an open passage and though now detached , a considerable building called by the common people the Monkey-house, was formerly connected with the nave of the **Church**, as may be clearly traced.

The prior's mansion, a little to the west of the cemetery, now converted into a farm house, is of singular form, uniting the architecture of various fashions and ages. It is ascended by a flight of steps, at the foot of which on each side are the remains of very curious pillars. The basement is all vaulted; and the outbuildings together with the walls that enclose the whole, give us an idea of the priors great state. The monastic precinct, or rather prior's liberties, occupying a very large tract, formed a paddock well walled round, commanding a fine view of the estuary, **Castle** and town of **Pembroke**, and must have been a sumptuous and delightful residence. A dove-house of large dimensions, an inseparable appendage to houses of the first note in this county, still exists entire just without this paddock”

The livings of the three parishes of **St Mary** , **St Michael** and **St Nicholas** were recorded in 1834 as being consolidated into one discharged vicarage , rated in the **King's** books at £9 (£4 for **St Michael** and £5 for that of **Monkton**. **St Mary's** not being in charge.) and in the gift of **Sir John Owen Bart.**

Up to the year 1834, the inhabitants of what is know **Pembroke Dock** had the "right" of 'burial in **St Mary's** Churchyard, **Pembroke**, but that place being very limited **Monkton** Churchyard (with the exception of a few buried at **Bethany** Chapel) became the burial ground. **Monkton** Churchyard contains by far the greater number of the 'honoured "dead of the early dockyard. On the west side of the churchyard they were laid side by side from the Churchyard gate up to the **Church** door, alongside the pathway. **His Majesty King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra**, on the 23rd Aug, 1902 visited **Monkton Church** and scanned some of the headstones whilst passing along this path. It may be interesting to record some of' the inscriptions:

To the memory of **Mary** the wife of **Thomas Roberts**, 'master' shipwright of His Majesty's Yard; **Pembroke**, who departed this life, 24th January, 1824. Aged 52 years

Sacred to the memory of **William Calder**, esq., late of H.M.Dockyard, **Pembroke**, who departed this life, 4th May, 1826 aged 62.

To the memory .of **Elinor Burch**, daughter of **Thomas and Anne Burch**, of Plymouth who departed this life, April 3rd 1819

One who was buried there in 1829 was **Joseph King** He had served on the “ Boreas” the Agamemnon and the “Captain” as Boatswain under **Nelson** and was recommended by him and the **Earl of St Vincent** to the post of Boatswain to the Dockyard of Gibraltar from December 9th 1796 to 1808. He then came to the **Haven**, first as Boatswain to the Dockyard at **Milford** then on its transfer to the Dockyard at **Paterchurch** . He had a son **John Nesbit King** who married **Ann Gale**.

In 1851 the **Church** of **Monkton** or **St Nicholas** (this was what is now the nave of the present **Church**) had a seating capacity of 52 of which two were free seats. The patron and impropiator of the parish was **Sir John Owen Bart.** and the tithes amounted to £475 of which £300 belonged to **Sir John Owen** and £175 to the Vicar. The consolidated parish had, besides the Vicar, two curates. One of which had a stipend of £110 the other £50. Two services were held each Sunday. Congregations for the morning service averaged 80 while the numbers fell to 60 for evensong

The northern side of the nave of the present **Church** supported outside by buttresses is the original wall of the nave of the ancient **Church** of **St Nicholas**.

When the **Rev David Bowen** , an architect (**Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock**) was appointed Vicar in 1877 the **Church** was partly in ruins and had been for some time. At that time

the congregation worshipped in the nave, a drawing shows that the chancel and side Chapel were in ruins with no roof or windows and covered in vegetation. The first entry into the bank pass book for the Restoration fund was dated May 17th 1878 and the first faculty was granted in 1882 (2 Aug) for the restoration of the then **Church**.

During the restoration the floor level was lowered and levelled. This revealed that, like in many other churches, there had been numerous burials below the floor one of which, if the terms of his will of 1500 were carried out, was **Richard Newton**. The remains were collected and reinterred in a large grave by the north wall of the Churchyard. Two effigies were uncovered in the floor of the porch and these were later placed in recesses in the chancel and sanctuary. Whilst work was proceeding in the porch, the fine Norman arch was uncovered and a room above the porch was found and opened. This was found to contain the skeleton of a monk. The first part of the restored building was reopened on 8th December 1882 to a large congregation by the **Lord Bishop of St David's** who took as his text Coll III., 3-4. He was accompanied by Venerable Archdeacon **Lewis**. The collection of £21 14s 5d was given to the Restoration fund and after the service many paid 2s for lunch in the crypt of the Old Hall.(this would have been soon after its restoration by **Mr Cobb**). The **Bishop** also baptised the son **Walter Mark**, of **Captain Walter Hoare** and his wife **Edith Mary** .

Contributions for the lunch had been provided by **Mrs Bowen** , **Mrs Leach**, **Mrs George**, **Mrs Russel**, **Yerbeston**; **Mrs Hitchen**, **Iveston**; **Mrs Lloyd** , **Goldboro**; **Mrs Sweet**, **Mellaston**; **Miss Thomas** , **Moorston**; **Miss Evans**, **Castleton**;

The pulpit for the **Church** was donated by **Mrs Bowen** ; the font, **Mr and Mrs Hurlow**; reading desk, **Mr George Lewis**; lectern, **Anon** friend; book stand for the Holy Table, **W O Hum esq.**; bible, **Miss Bryages**; bible, **Mrs Hird**; two prayer books for the holy table, **Mrs Robert George**; prayer book for reading desk, **Mrs Ada George**; bible for the pulpit, **Master Howard Penney**; book markers, **Miss Peard**; gas standards, **Rev T G Cree**; cushion for the pulpit, **Mrs Williams**, Salutation; two offertory basins, **Miss Mary Hurlow**, font bucket (oak with brass mounts), **Miss Hester Hurlow**. The west window was installed at the expense of **M.A. Saurin** of **Orielton**. The cost of renovating the nave was £400 and the work was carried out by **Mr Mc Alpin** of **Pembroke Dock**. The **Organ** was built and erected by **Messrs Wade and Meggit, Tenby**.

Acc to **RCAM** (1922)

The present parish **Church** of **Monkton** was formerly the **Church** of **St Nicholas** originally founded by **Arnold de Montgomery** within his **Castle** of **Pembroke**, and annexed by him to the Norman abbey of Seez doubtless on the condition that the abbey should establish a subordinate house on or near the same site. Slight traces of Norman work incorporated within the present priory or found built into its walls point to its erection during the lifetime of **Arnold** or soon after his death; but, with the exception of the lines of the exterior walls, the existing building has suffered such extensive demolitions at, and since the dissolution of the lesser of the lesser Monasteries, and even more extensive restoration within the past half century, that it is difficult to be sure of the periods to which its component parts.

It was carefully examined and described by the late **Professor E A Freeman** a few years before its restoration (*Arch Camb* 1852 II iii 181). The professor refers to the "vast length of the nave , and the noble, though melancholy aspect of the ruined choir"

Like many Benedictine monastic churches, the nave was used , probably from the first, as the parish **Church** of **Pembroke**, whilst the chancel was walled off for the exclusive use by the monks; hence in 1535 the former part lived on uninjured whilst the latter portion was stripped of its roof and left to become a total ruin. It is now largely a modern **Church**.

At a meeting held after the Easter Vestry in 1883 it was agreed to level all the unmarked graves in the Churchyard.

A second faculty was granted in 1887 (21 April) for enlarging the **Church** The restoration work involved rebuilding the chancel and side Chapel, making the **Church** nearly half as long again, removing the dividing wall between the old nave and the ruined chancel. A new east window was installed to commemorate the Royal visit and new choir stalls with canopies, some of which were donated by Masonic lodges Throughout South Wales, were carved and erected by **Mr Edwin Thomas** of **St David's**.

The Masonic Lodges also gave the stain glass windows in the Chapel. Much of the stone carving was done by a local **Mason Mr Chas Henry Williams** of 4 Charlton Place **Pembroke Dock**. He also carved the pulpit in **St John's Pembroke Dock**, the South African War Memorial in **Carmarthen** and work in **St Patrick's Church Pennar**.

In this **Church** are the vaults of the **Meyricks'** or **Bush**; of the **Owen's'** of **Orielton**; and the **Corston** family. One under the tower arch is inscribed as that of **Thomas Meyrike, Knt..** and is of the time of **James 1st** on the side of it are a number of figures wearing trunk-hose

The monuments raised to the memory of the original family of **Owen's** of **Orielton** are numerous, and some era of a good age. They are placed in the north wall; the upper one cannot be deciphered with accuracy now as the letters were not cut in the stone but were painted in gold paint.

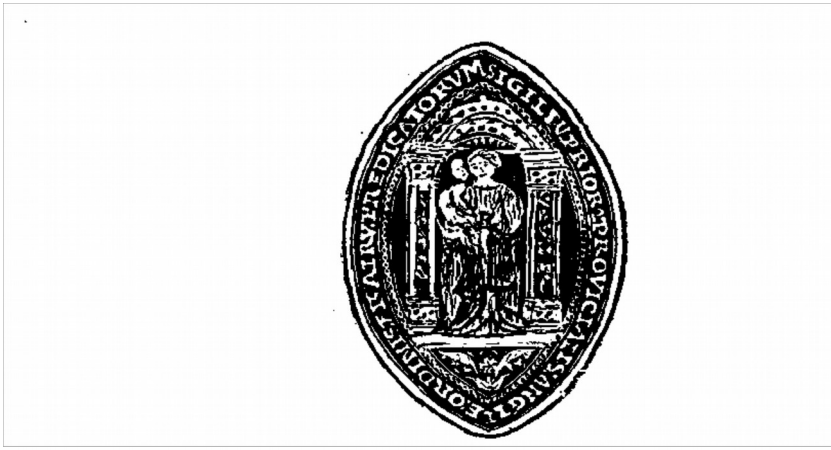
There is a nice tablet - to the memory of **Abraham Leach**, of **Corston**, esq... a magistrate and deputy Lordly Lieutenant of this county, who died March 29, 1843, aged 79 years," and one in memory of **John Frederick; Leach**, esq. a Barrister-at-Law, who died March 13th, 1843, aged 31.

The tower was restored in 1887 at a cost of £80 the work being carried out by **Mr John Phillips**, for **Mr McAplin** Builder **Pembroke Dock**

The **Church** was visited by **King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra** on Saturday 23rd 1902 but according to a local paper, for some reason it is believed the **Rev David Bowen** was absent that day and so did not meet the Royal party.

On September 17th 1909 a faculty was granted for the erection of a churchyard cross in the parish churchyard.

During the clearing away of some of the remains of **Monkton** Priory a metal seal was found The inscription reads " SIGILLU': PRIOR: PROVICALIS: ANGLIE: ORDINIS: FRATRU': PREDICATORUM; its date is about 1500 and it is in the **Tenby** Museum.



Also a stone vessel described as a domestic mortar of medieval date was found in ground adjoining the Priory **Church**. Height 10ins, outside dia. 18ins, interior dia,13ins; with a heavy lug at each of the four corners

The Parish records

of this ancient **Church**, which at times were combined with those of **St Mary's Pembroke**, go back to 1711 but fortunately some of the Bishops transcripts from as early as 1685 still survive.

There was once, according to legend, a passage from the priory to the **Castle**, but the sites entrance and exit have been lost. (In fact according to one very reliable history of the area the entrance site is where a large bush stands in the vicarage garden and the passage was last partly walked in the late 1800's by the **Davies brothers**, one of whom later helped with the exploration of the Priory Cave.)

The Monastery or Monks house which was known locally as the Monkey House has completely disappeared. It used to be where the Vicarage now stands. It had in it curious stone steps, a vaulted roof and at one time twelve stone statues of the apostles in niches in the walls. All these historical treasures were lost when it was taken down to build "the barn" attached to Priory farm.

When the Vicarage was built, there was deposited on **June** 14th 1893 in a cavity in the North East Foundation Stone a bottle containing a small piece of parchment with the following names written on it -- **Archbishop of Canturbury, Dr Benson; Bishop of St David's Dr Basil Jones; Vicar of Monkton, Rev David Bowen** . This bottle was sealed with an impression of the original seal of the Benedictine Prior.

Monkton Old Hall

Acc to **RCAM**

About 100yds south-east of the Benedictine Priory **Church** of **Monkton** is a building which, though some what drastically renovated in recent years, still preserves in its restored features many of the characteristics of a small residence of the 15th, or even as is claimed of the 14th century. By the latter half of the 19th century its internal arrangements had become a heap of ruins, so that the account given in 1868 bt the **Rev E L Barnwell** in **Arch Camb** III xiv 70 is incomplete, and the illustration of the exterior which he appends is far from presenting an adequate idea of its outward

appearance. Some years later (1879) when it was leased by **Mr J R Cobb F.S.A.** the slated roof, which had been probably replaced in 1819 as some of the timbers bore that date, had fallen in as had the vault of the porch and that of the north east wing. An elder tree 7 1/2 inches in diameter was growing in the chimney. According to his discription, after the rubble had been cleared, the building consisted of a **Long** low vaulted Hall of three bays the eastern bay having a vaulted porch This low vaulted Hall was, in his opinion, the oldest part of the building being cut into the limestone rock. Over the middle and western bay there is another Hall with an external staircase with a fireplace and a slender **Pembrokeshire** stack. The north east limb consisted of kitchen with plain barrel vault built on the eastern bay of the main building and having a large fireplace with another room above. There was also fragmentary remains of a north western limb built on to the western bay. **Cobb** compared the design of the building with that of the Hostelry of the Prior of St Pancras, Southwark described in "*Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages vol 1 Page 50*".

Priory Farm

was, according to **Fenton**, once the Prior's mansion, it has been very much restored but the corbels high on the front indicating parts are medieval.

Castleton

Acc/to **Mjr Francis Jones**

named after the **Castle** family -- a suggestion of a connection with **Phillip Castlemartin** in 1314 Acc/to **Fenton** in the 1300's **Mabel Castle** of Castleton sole heiress married **Sir Stephen Perrot** of **Eastington**

Phillip Knethell of Castleton **Monkton** was Bailiff of **Pembroke** in 1546 he died arround 1587 and his son **John** inherited.

In 1786 **Francis Meyrick** owned Upper Castleton and **Mrs Price** was the tenant.

In 1834 **Evan Evans** held a lease of the property.

Corston

(in the past also known as Causon, **Corston** House, Corsiton)

Acc to **Mjr Francis Jones**

Home of the **Meares** family from 1665 to 1770.

Francis Meares of **Corston** was High Sheriff in 1695 and an invatory of his possessions in 1720 gives a discription of the house

Ground Floor ---- **Hall** parlour, kitchen, pantry, and an inner cellar.

Upper Floor ---- Large Chamber, middle chamber, chamber over the kitchen, two lodging rooms, chamber of convenience,

Garrets --- a number of rooms, store rooms, maid's room.

Outbuildings -- outer store room, dairy, outer cellar, brew house, cooling house, stables, ox-house, cart house, and other out buildings.

1670 **Hearth Tax** assessed as 3 and 4 hearths

In the pre marriage settlement of 1726 between **Francis Meares Jnr** and **Anne Elliot** of **Pembroke** the capital messuage of **Corston** was settled to the uses of the marriage.

1770 **William Meares**, the last of the family sold **Corston** to **John Prout** described as a yeoman of **Moor**.

1780 on **John Prout's** death it was purchased by **Abraham Leach** of **Pembroke** and remained the seat of the **Leach** family till the death of **Brig Gen H E Burleigh Leach** in 1936 His widow

married **Captain Lionel Green** and went to live in **Herefordshire**. The House was requisitioned by the **RAF** and was later used as a Land Girl's Hostel. It was finally sold by **Mrs Green** in 1946. Members of the **Leach** family were High Sheriffs in 1797, 1852, 1855 and 1933.

Fleet

Home of the **Meyrick** family in the late 16c, there are records of **Sir Francis Meyrick** of Fleet House in Moncton in 1608

1786 Land Tax Records **John Francis Meyrick** is recorded as owner of Upper Fleet with **William Powell** as tenant and also of Lower Fleet with **Jason Bedford** as tenant

Other place names in the area

mentioned in *Early Records* according to **B.G.Charles** include :-

Back Lane 1751

Bridge End 1688

Cunnigar 1661

Mains 1661

Monkton Bridge 1552

Pigeon House 1662 this is probably the medieval dovecote lying to the west of the farm and mentioned by **Fenton** in 1810. It is similar to the one at **Manorbier** near the **Castle**. There was another in the area, at Beirspool **Pembroke Dock** associated with the manor of Kingswood but this has been pulled down

Windmill **Hill** 1613

St Nicholas Well

This is the name given to a large spring at the end of Watery Lane now enclosed within a modern conduit. It is said to have formerly supplied water to **Pembroke Castle** through pipes of earthenware and lead. One of the former was built into the boundary wall of **Monkton** Council school and one of the latter is preserved in **Tenby Museum**.

Acc/to *The Description of Pembrokeshire* by **George Owen** (1603) There was a small **Fair** at **Monkton** near **Pembroke** on both Holy Rood Days Later records suggest that fairs were held on May 4th and September 25th but gradually, probably because the Parish was consolidated with that of **Pembroke St Mary's** and **St Michael's**, these fell into disuse.

Monkton Independent Chapel

Ebenezer --- A Chapel was built in 1845 which was used for a Sunday School and for occasional services. In 1851 it is recorded that no services were held there but occasionally the Minister of Tabernacle or one of the members would conduct a service. It was a branch of Tabernacle **Pembroke** and any records would be linked to that Chapel.

Education 1847

Acc/to *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **Monkton**

Thomas Merryman , labourer informed me that a labourer's wages with food are from 8d to 9d a day, and without from 7s to 8s a week; farm servants from £6 to £10., and female servants from £2 to £6 per year. Labourers have not the means to get drunk otherwise some of them would. They suffer severely from the failure of the potato crop this year. The slight advance in wages is nothing to be compared to this loss. Most of the farmers are able to Read and write. Still many children and labourers are without education

Dec 22nd 1846

Mr William Thomas 's school - This school is kept upstairs in two rooms of the master's house which is in good repair except the windows. There is a door to each room from the landing at the top of the stairs, but the master cannot see all the scholars from one room while they are in the other. He generally sits with the elementary classes.

The furniture consists of one **Masters** desk, two **Long** desks and twelve benches., no maps, prints, nor cards of any description.

The master, who seemed to be well informed, had been for 10 years conducting the National school at **Tenby**. He devotes his whole time to his school ; his wife sells Bread.

The scholars are tradesmen's mechanics, and a few labourers children; but the inclement weather prevented many from attending.

Dec.15th 1846

At the time the parishes of **St Michael's St Mary's** and **St Nicholas** where united. The borough of **Pembroke** included all these parishes which covered the whole area of **Pater**. Apart from **Pater** where there was an excellent National school owing partly to the influence and proximity of the Dockyard , the only school of public institution for the poor was the National school . This was held in a house in the town, hired for the purpose, which is also used as a savings bank . Over 200 children of both sexes attend the school which is supported by subscription. There had been since 1690 endowment for a free grammar school founded then but at this time the sum amounted to £11 3s 4d a year, just a little above a farm servants wage.

It was estimated that upwards of 500 children were without even a nominal education. The Sunday schools were few and worse attended. This inferiority would particularly apply to that part of **Pembroke** and its vicinity which lies in **Monkton** parish to the south and west.

Monkton Mixed School.

acc to **Mason 1905**

This school was built as a British school in the year 1865,- and has been improved several times since that date. An infants school was built on part of the play-ground in 1875, but latterly has been abandoned for infant teaching, and fitted up for teaching ecology The school is situated on the corner of Monkton Terrace at the commencement of the road leading to Norgans **Hill**. [it will accommodate 186. The average attendance in 1904 was 201 This school has always been popular with the whole of **Pembroke**, and in years gone by, children from the east would pass their own school to attend this one, a circumstance which often created a difficulty for the School Board to secure a different arrangement The headmaster (of many years standing) is **Mr W James**. **Mr. R. Owell** is the assistant master, and **Miss C Treharne** is the assistant mistress.

In 1873 The **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** School Board took over **Monkton Pembroke** British school enforcing attendance at this elementary School.

Infants School **Monkton**.

This school is situated in a space on- the north side of the Main Street ,running through **Monkton**, westward. It was built in 1898 and will accomodate 350. The average attendance in 1904 totals 130. The headmistress is **Miss F. M. Logan**, and the **Misses C. L. Thomas , S. A. KenniFord** and **M. G. Norris** are the assistant mistresses

In 1883 as well as rebuilding work being carried out in connection with the **Church**, work was also undertaken on a school room This was completed by the extending of the boundary wall by 20 feet, lengthening the main Hall and erecting a dwarf wall with iron railings at the front. There was a thriving Sunday School and that year the Sunday School treat was held at **Orielton** on July 17th by kind permission of **M.A. Saurin esq.** who provided one of the conveyances to take the younger children. The elder ones had to walk lead by the school band. The event finished at 7.30 pm when the drummer sounded the “alarm” and as the children marched out of the field each was presented with two buns. The **Church** was reached about nine and after a few words from the Vicar and the singing of the National Anthem the children dispersed to their homes.

Historic Records relating to **Monkton**

1098 August 17

Notification that Arnulf of Montgomery, son of earl **Roger**, has given to the **Church of St Martin** of Seez, for the souls of his father **Roger** and his brother **Hugh** who was slain that year, the **Church of St Nicholas** at Pem**Roch**, ecclesiam santi **Nicholai** in eodem castro positam) a **Castle** of his in Wales and twenty carucates of land, together with all that his men had given or should give to the abbey. He promised that he would give other land of his lying in England, sufficient to provide footgear for the brethren of the abbey. This gift he made that he might retain nothing for himself of all the rents and dues of the land, giving even his woods for the needs of the monks, namely for building, and firing and pannage, Throughout his demesne.

(*Cal.Doc.France, ed* round *pp237-8 No666*)

1098 Notification that Arnulf de Montgomery, son of earl **Roger** has given to the **Church of St Martin** of Seez yearly ten pounds from England to be charged on the tithes of his churches and to be applied half to the footgear of the brethren at Seez and half to the brethren at **Pembroke** on their buildings.

Appended are the names of those who witnessed the kings confirmation:
The King, Anselm, archbishop, Wilfrid, Bishop, Arnulf, son of earl Roger, Robert Fitz Hamon.

(*Cal.Doc.France, ed* round *pp238 No668*)

1100c Memorandum of payments due to the abbey of **St Martin** of Seez and the brethren of **Pembroke....** from the **Castle Church**, twenty shillings.

(*Cal.Doc.France, ed* round *pp238 No667*)

1128-1135 not dated

Writ of protection by **Henry 1** for the abbey of **St Martin** of Seez addressed to Odo, sheriff of Pembroq, for all their things in churches, lands, tithes, alms, and all other things, well, in peace and justly, as they held them at the time of **Arnulph**, and **Vilfrid, Bishop**, and **Walter** of Gloucester. (MS. Fr 18953, f45)

1174-5 not dated **William Karquit**, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where **Gerald de Barri** was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the **Castle**. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, **Gerald** sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the **King's** constable in his own **Castle**. **Gerald** replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole Monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated. immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the Clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was customary, to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact. On the morrow, the robber came to the **Castle of Lanwadein**, before **David**, the diocesan **Bishop**, and **Gerald** and his colleague, Master **Michael**, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved'.
(*Gir Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol1 pp25-6*)

1200 approx

Gerald of Wales records a deposition of a prior of **Pembroke** for fornication and the Seez monk presumably from Lancaster Priory who brought a mistress with him to **Pembroke** Priory. *Gir Camb Opera iv pp34-55*

1204-1214 not dated Grant by **William Marshall** earl of **Pembroke**, for the souls of himself, **Isabella**, his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the **Church of St John** the **Evangelist** and **St Nicholas** the Confessor, of **Pembroch**, and the monks there of the tithes of his villis of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and **Castle Martin**, in free alms. Witnesses: **Geoffrey, Bishop of St David's Robert, son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel** (*From an inspeximus 5 Edward III, Cal Pat Rolls 1330-1334 p67 Dugdale, Mon., Vol IV p321*)

1284

Pecham deposed **Ralph the prior** "for the vice of incontinence- and **Ralph** was sent back to the mother house and not allowed to return for ten years

1291 In **Pope Nicholas Taxation** we have this item only concerning **Pembroke** priory
" Decima in archid. Menev Bona. Prioris Penbr. ad £19 6s 3d ob Decima £1 18s 8d

1328 **Edward III** in the first year of his reign seized this priory into his own hands in consequence of a war with France (it was an alien priory)

1348 Black Death

1377 February 16 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501)

Commission to **John Joce "chivaler", Henry Wogan " chivaler", Matthew Wogan, Peter Perrot, William Malenfaunt, Laurence Bronhull, Richard Huscard, John Scurlag, Richard Wyrot, Peter Jurdan, John Wydlok, Philip Sutton**, the mayor and commonalty of **Pembrok**, and **Tenby**, and the **King's** steward and ministers of **Pembroke**, on complaint by the men of the county of **Pembroke** in Wales that **William Wyriot** and other perpetrators of homicides, robberies and other misdeeds by his favour and maintenance , have often imposed such threats upon the **King's** ministers there that for a **Long** time they have not dared to do justice to complainants for damages and injuries inflicted on them in this respect, or govern the **King's** people there in their laws and customs, through fear of death to arrest **William**, bring him to **Pembroke Castle**, compel him to find sufficient mainpernors who will mainpern under penalty of £500 to have him before the **King** or elsewhere at the **King's** pleasure, and that he will not do or procure anything which could turn to the contempt or prejudice of the **King**, or the damage of his ministers and people, and keep him in prison in the said **Castle** until he be willing to find such security

1377 **Richard** II seized the priory a second time at which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II (I have checked this against the original in the Records Office B.H.J. Hughes)

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Castelmartyn ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc Item dicunt quod Ecclesia sancti **Nicholai** cum duabus capell ultra reprisas Val £x li

Item dicunt quod Ecclesia sancti Michaelis valet per annum ultra reprisas £xiij. vjs viiij

Summa Valoris ecclesiarum iiijxx. £vj. xiijs. iiijd.

[Payment]

Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Angulo redd. per annum xxiijs ad term. Pasch. et santi Michaelis.

Ecclesia de Porttraghan red. per annum ad eosdem term viijs Ecclesia de Tymbregh redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid Ecclesia de Tallagharn redd. per annum ad eosd. term xs Ecclesia de Sancti Cumano redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Ecclesia de Londchirch redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs Ecclesia de Villa Galdfrido redd per annum ad eosdem terminos

ijs

Ecclesia de sancto Ismael redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Ecclesia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

Summa Pensionum ixxjs

[Portion]

Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Wynnoci val per annum ixvjs viiij

Ecclesia sancti Petroci val per annum xxvjs viiij Ecclesia de Costynton val per annum xs

Ecclesia de Nassh val per annum xid Ecclesia de Carne val per annum xiijs Ecclesia de Pennaly val per annum xiijs iiij

Ecclesia de Sancti Florentii val per annum xijd

Summa Portionum £vj. xiijs. iiij

.....

1379 May 17 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 2 Richard II pt 2 m 15 (Cal p 344)

Pardon, at the supplication of **Guy de Bryene**, to **William Wyrriot** for the death of **John Chepman** of Penbrok, killed on Saturday the eve of **St Andrew's**, *50 Edward III*.

1380 April 20 **Westminster**

Patent Roll, 3 Richard II, pt 3 m 23d (Cal p 509)

Commission to **Guy de Briene**, **John Joce**, knight, **Walter Mille**, **Matthew Wogan**, **John Hoton**, **Henry Shirmyn**, **William Malenfaunt**, **Richard Huskard**, **Richard Wyrriot**, **Peter Jurdan**, **John Wydlok**, **Philip Sutton**, **John Laurence**, **Thomas Joffe**, **Richard Howell**, **John Howell**, **Griffin ap Eynon**, **Richard Gourda**, the mayor and commonalty of Kermendyn, to arrest and to bring to **Pembroke Castle** **William Wyrriot**, who maintains a band of malefactors, and to imprison him there unless he find mainpernors in £500

1380 May 3 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt 3 m 17d (Cal p511)

Commission to **Richard Tresilian** and **David Hannemere** to enquire touching a complaint by **William de Bello Campo**, who holds a farm the county of **Pembroke**, late of **John de Hastynge**, **Earl of Pembroke**, deceased, tenant in chief, in the **King's** hands by reason of the minority of the heir, that when **Walter Mille**, who supplies his place in the country, and is sheriff and judge there, was returning from London, whither he had been on business connected with the country to take advice of the **King's** justices, among other things, touching a suit brought by **Robert Corbet** against **William Wiryot**, concerning lands in the county, **Richard Howell**, kinsman of the said **William Wiryot**, **William Spykyng** and others lay in ambush and assaulted him and his servants at Egelton, co **Hereford**, and carried away goods, commissions, letters of presentation of **Henry del See**, one of the clerks in Chancery, directed to the **Bishop of St David's**, charters, writings and other muniments.

1399 approx. **Henry IV** restored the priory but it was seized again by the Crown

Henry IV issued a writ of protection to **Pembroke** Priory (*Episc Acts pp247,254,255*)

Henry by the **Grace** of God **King**. etc. to all whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know that we inwardly considering how some alien priories, houses and religious places being within our realm of England and Wales were laudably founded and built by our noble progenitors and other nobles and magnates of our realm to do and maintain divine offices and works of hospitality and alms and other works of piety and devotion, and that the same priories and religious places, as well by sudden and frequent removals and expulsions of the priors and occupiers of the places aforesaid as by divers secular and other farmers after they were that they were first taken into the hand of **Sir Edward**, late **King** of England, our grandfather (**Edward III**), by occasion of the war between us and those of France, are so above measure destroyed, dilapidated and wasted as well in houses as in things and possessions that the divine worship and regular observances therein are at an end, and hospitalities and alms and other works of charity besides, of old established and accustomed to be done there are withdrawn, and also the pious vows of the founders are in manifold ways defrauded and frustrated to no small offence and displeasure of Almighty God, as we believe. And it being our will therefore to the glory of God and holy **Church** to provide more graciously for the increase of divine worship and the renewal and continuance of the said works of charity and other works incumbent, we of our especial **Grace**, of our certain knowledge and with the assent of our council in our present parliament have granted and by the tenour of these presents have restored to the abbot and convent of **St Martin**, Sees of the power of France, the advowsons of all their conventual and other priories to which priors have been accustomed of ancient time to be admitted, instituted and inducted, in our realm of England and elsewhere within our lordship and power being, and taken and seized into our hand by occasion of the war aforesaid, and we remove our hand from the advowsons aforesaid; to have and to hold to them and their successors, so that the same abbot and his successors aforesaid shall henceforth present fit persons to the priories aforesaid in all avoidance

of the same, the seisin thereof aforesaid or any other seisin in our hand or the hand of our aforesaid grandfather or of **Richard**, late **King** of England, by the occasion of the war aforesaid, made before these times, or any ordinances published to the contrary, notwithstanding; saving nevertheless to us and our heirs and other chief lords the services due therefrom, and further saving the right of any other person whatsoever. In witness etc. we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at **Westminster**, 15th November in the first year of our reign (1399) By K.

1399 26 Nov

Guy¹ etc to our beloved son in Christ **Don Gervas le Brok**, monk of the order of **St Benedict**, priest expressly professed in the same order, greetings etc.

To the priory of **St Nicholas, Pembroke**, of our diocese, which is usually governed by a prior, immediatly annexed to the Monastery of **St Martin**, Seez of the same order, and a dependant of the same, now vacant, to which by the religious men the abbot and convent of Sees aforesaid, true patrons of that priory thou art presented to us, with licence for this first time asked and obtained from our most excellent prince and **Lord, Lord Henry** etc. illustrious **King** of England etc. all ordinances published to the contrary notwithstanding, we admit thee and we institute and invest thee as prior of the same priory of **St Nicholas** Dated at London 26th November 1399

(There is a note that the same Gervas rendered canonical obedience, first abjuring all schismatical pravity)

1433 8th July **Westminster**

Patent Roll 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299) On 3 September, in his first year, (1413) **Henry V** granted to the present **King's** Uncle, **Humphrey duke of Gloucester**, by the name of **Humphrey** de Lancastre, the alien priory of **Pembroke** in tail during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be earl of **Pembroke** and then duke of Gloucester for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of **Pembroke** by the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the **King** and **Charles, King** of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 **Henry V**, the said alien priory of **Pembroke**, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the **King's** hands. Now the said **Humphrey** has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel thereof because **Henry V** had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said **Humphrey** in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of **Castle** and lordship of **Pembroke**... with all franchises, regalities. liberties, fines ransoms, customs, knight's fees advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The **King** therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the comMonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of earl of **Pembroke** and duke of Gloucester, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, from the said 16 May 2 **Henry V** out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of **Pembroke**, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service

everyday in the said priory and paying to **Hortonk van Clux**, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by HenryIV, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May

By K and C in Parl.

(**Humphrey** , duke of Gloucester died without heir of his body and the acc/to *Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1 dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9 William de la Pole* earl of Suffolk and **Alice his wife** were given the titles of earl and countess of **Pembroke** and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see *Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum)* -

1454 there is conformation that the estates and title was given to **Jasper Tudor Rot Parl V pp260-1** -- confiscated 10 Aug 1461 *Patent Roll 1 Edward IV pt 3 m 26d (Cal p99)* [suspect there is was an earlier commission dated at York on 9th May 1461. - given to **Richard** duke of Gloucester 1462 *12 Aug Patent Roll 2 Edward iv pt 1 m5)*

1461 **Abbot Whethanstede** procured a confirmation of this grant from **King Edward IV** who again confirmed the gift in the 27th year of his reign

1467 15 March

Patent Roll 6 Edward IV pt 1 m 15

General pardon to **Richard Bennrayth** of **Pembroke** "gentilman" alias **Richard Hugh** of **Monkton** co **Pembroke** alias **Richard Benet** of all offences committed by him before *8 October 1 Edward IV.*

1480 - Acc/to the Wallingford Registry of **St Albans Monastery** Hertfordshire it appears that the Abbot of **St Albans** was at that date patron of the following Rectories and Vicarages in **Pembrokeshire**

Rectoria de **Tyneby**

Rectoria de **Angulo**

Rectoria de **Porterawharn**

Rectoria de **Cranwer**

Vicaria de **Monkton**

Vicaria de **Castre Martini**

Vicaria de **Sancti Michaeltis, Pembrochie**

The Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby** were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish **Church** of **Crownweare**, with the donation of the hermitage of **St David's** near **Pembroke** (Should that be **St Deniol's** near **Pembroke**)

1482 According to entries in the register of **Richard Martyn**, **Bishop** of **St David's** he visited the Priory in the autumn of that year.

1500 *Prerogative Register of Canterbury*

The will of 1500 of **Richard Newton**, a resident in the parish of **Monkton**, near **Pembroke**, in which he requests that his body be buried in the Chancel of the **Church** of **St Nicholas Monkton** and amongst the bequeaths

" to the Prior and Convent of **Monkton** and to their successors to the intent that it shall be kept in the said place of **Monkton** a basin and ewer of white silver with belonged to **Dame Elizabeth Newton** my mother. To the Chapel of **St George** the Martyr of **Nangle** four tenements in **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, which lands of late appertained to the Chapel of **St Anthony** in the **Nangle**, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the Chapel of **St Anthony**, that is to say...**Shelborn** and his ancestors and for me and

Elinor my late wife" He also directed that" the principal window in the Chapel of **St George** above the altar shall be renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of **St George** shall be pictured upon the glass"

He also left 20 shillings to the high altar of the **Church** of **Monkton** and among those who witnessed his will were **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of **Nangle**. **Sir William Harres**, rector of **Cosheston**

1534 - **William Waren** or **Warren** was the last prior of **Pembroke**
(*MS Col Vol xxvii fol 122b*)

Ecclesia Santi **Nicholai** de Monckton, Santi Michaelis Pembr. et abarum; videlicet.

Willmuss Waren prior cellae sive prioratus de Monckton st Pembs. et ratione ejusdem rector eccliarum poch subscriptarum, videlt, Sancti Nichoi. de Monckton, Sancti Michaels Pembr. divae **Mariae** Pembr. ,capellae de Crukemanan et eccliae parrachialis **de Castro** Martini, cum maneiis terris et tentis ac glebus dictus eccliis spectantibus infra Decanat. Pembr. asseriut se inde computatur coram comiss dni regis com. Hertf eo quod cella praedca sub Monasterio Snacti Albani existit. (*Return 26 Henry VIII First Fruits Office*)

The clear value of this priory in the 26th **Henry VIII** appears to have amounted to £57 9s 33/4d
Speede makes the gross revenue to have gone up to £113 2s 6 1/4d

Tanner says the Benet **College** manuscript makes the value £32 3s 4d per annum only

1546 The site of **Pembroke Priory** was granted in the 37th **Henry VIII** to **John Vaughan and Katherine his wife**.

Particulars for grants temp **Henry VIII** Augmentation Office.

Md that I **John Vaughan** doctor of lawe do requyre to purchase of the kings majestie by virtue of his **Grace's** commission of sale the manor and selle of Penbroke, otherwise called **Monkton** in South walles in the countie of Penbroke, wth their rights, members and appurtenance being of the clere yearly value of twelve pounds the tenth not being deducted. In wytnes wherof to this subscrybed with my hande T have sett my seale the nynth day of December in the 37th year of the reign of our most dreade sovereign **Lord Kynge Henry** th eight by the **Grace** of God Kynge of Inglonde, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and of the **Church** of Inglonde and also of Ireland on earth the supreme hedd

Jo **Vaughan**.

[the price was £216]

(In other manuscripts described as **Sir John Vaughan of Whitland**)

1548 During the time of **Bishop Ferrar** attempt to re-organise the Diocese of **St David's** he was opposed in this by **Thomas Young** the precentor and **Rowland Meyrick** (father of the 2nd **Earl of Essex's** household steward) Their allies were the **Devereux** and the **Barlows**, whom **Ferrar** had estranged, the **Barlows** by challenging their claims to the farm of the prebend of **Brawdy** and the lease of **Monkton** and accusing them of withholding tithes that ought to have come to the **Bishop** from **Carew** and the **Devereux** by seeking to recover **Lamphey**. The **Bishop** was accused by his chapter of numerous charges of abuse of authority, maintenance of superstition, covertousness etc. and remained in custody till his martyrdom in **Mary's** reign. **Meyrick** proceeded to the office of a commissioner and **Bishop** of Bangor.

Dec 1551 (*LateChantries*)

lessee: **William Warren**--Land granted or belonging to free Chapel of **St Daniell**, parish of **St Mary** , **Pembroke**

1595 November 8. **Carmarthen**

Frannces Meyrick was one of the signatories of a letter addressed to **Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper, Lord BurghLey, Lord Treasurer, The Earl of Essex, Lord Buckhurs and the Earl of Pembroke.** requesting ships of war and fortifications to defend the harbour of **Milford**

Bronwydd MS 3, fos.96-7.

1600 October 1

Francis Meyrick was one of the signatoris of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of **Haverfordwest** billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the **Haven**, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of **Havfordwest** until the wind changes. *Records of Haverfordwest*

1615

Johannes Meyrick genr. pro pauperbus was mentioned as one of the treasurers of the poor and mained soldiers within the county of **Pembroke** [the funds appear to have been misdirected £200 to a house of correction which was never made, £40 per year towards the relief of mained soldiers but only two paid in the county and they received £11 between them per annum, £12 yearly levy for the relief of poor persons --only £6 distributed. Money raised to repair **St Katherins Bridge** and other bridges and the money converted to their own use.]

Bronwydd MS 399

Tanner refers to a manuscript which was formally preserved in the Cottanian library at **Westminster** marked *Otho B IV intituled " Processus inductionis Manerii sive Prioratus de Penbroke metrice "* which disappeared after the fire of 1731.

1643 **Captain Thomas Evans** of Crickmarren (parish of **Monkton**) commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary forces.

1652 October 7th

Letter

Erasmus Phillips, Sampson Lort and William Phillips, Pembroke Town to the Committee for regulation of Markets, the Inner Exchequer Chamber, **Westminster**

Having received their order of 15th **June** 1652 concerning the regulating of Markets, enclosed in a letter from **Mr Blackgrave**, the writers caused it to be published at the public sessions holden for co. **Pembroke** at the town Hall of **Pembroke** on 5 October . They made known such [fit] places within the county where Markets may be directed, viz. , **Mounton** in the hundred of **Castlemartyn** on Tuesday, **Fishguard** in **Kemes** on Wednesday, Lawhadden in **Dungleddy** on Thursday, **St Florence** in Castemartyn on Thursday, and **Narberth** in the hundred of **Narberth** on Wednesday. The reason of their certificate herein is that there is no Market in the county but in the corporate towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** and the county town of **Haverfordwest**. (*Calender of the Records of the borough of Haverfordwest 1539 - 1660*)

On **June** 15th 1810 **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton** purchase the estate of **Monkton** from **Viscount Hereford** for £45,545 He also spent considerable money on the refurbishing and embellishing **Orielton**.

People associated with Monkton Parish

Clergy CCEDand Churchwardens

Knethell Richard	1543 Monkton PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
Roche John	1543 MonktonPRO 223/423 Churchwarden
de Gardino Philip vicar	1347 Oct MonktonWWHR Vol3 p 237
Roland Philip vicar	1349 Mar Monkton WWHR Vol3 p237
Corland William vicar	1349 Jul Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Griffith Walter vicar	1385 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Popton David vicar	1385 Jun 27 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Mylet Philip vicar	1395 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
David Philip vicar	1495 Feb Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Philip David vicar	1497 May 26 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Morgan John	1534 Monkton vicar WWHR Vol3 p 237
Carold David vicar	1554 Sep 21 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Jones John vicar	1562 Mar 17 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Owen Francis vicar	1621 MonktonWWHR Vol3 p 237

COMMONWEALTH

Mountford John vicar	1665 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Stokes Nicholas	1668 Monkton vicar WWHR Vol3 p 238
Jones Owen vicar	1690 Nov 22 MonktonWWHR Vol3 p 238
Poole Henry	1695 Monkton vicar WWHR Vol3 p 238
Jones Gilbert vicar	1722 Aug 16 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Courtney Peter vicar	1743 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Lewis David vicar	1743 Feb1 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Seall George vicar	1770 Feb 2 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Powell Thomas vicar	1790 Sep 2 MonktonWWHR Vol3 p 238

Hughes John vicar	1795 Jul 6 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Philipps Charles vicar	1809 Sep 27 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238
Douglas Charles vicar	1854 Apr 25 MonktonWWHR Vol3 p 238
Bowen David vicar	1877 Jul 11 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 238

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1648 **Peregrine Phillip** Vicar of **Monkton** during the Civil War.
 Acc/to **J T Rees " History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales"** (1861) the Oxford-educated **Phillips**, the son of a vicar of **Amroth**, was appointed to the **Llangwm** living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as **Sir Hugh Owen**, **Sir Roger Lort** and **Sir John Meyrick**, he was soon preferred first to **Monkton**, then to **Cosheston** and **Pembroke St Mary's**. When **Cromwell** placed a battery, in his garden with the aim of bombarding the **Castle Rev Phillips** hid his flour in the bolster of his bed to save it from the hungry **Roundheads** who were searching for food. He was invited to preach before **Oliver Cromwell** and his troops during the siege of **Pembroke** (1648) probably on Sunday July 16 1648 and he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate **Phillips** became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county , he preached in almost every **Church** English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at **Cardigan**, **Haverfordwest** and **Carmarthen**. He must have relinquished his **Pembroke** incumbency when the parishes of **Llangwm**, **Freystrop** and **Rosemarket** were united (July 1656). **Peregrine Phillips** continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public **Evangelist** until he fell foul of the **Act of Uniformity (1662)** which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the **Book of Common Prayer**.

Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector of **Llangwm**, **Cosheston** and vicar of **Monkton** and **St Mary's Pembroke** was buried near the pulpit at **Haroldston Church**.

Meyrick's & Monkton

Rowland Meyric 1505 -66 born at Bodorgan **Anglesey** --- son of **Meurig Lewis** of Bodorgan who was in the **King's** personal service and whose father had fought at Bosworth for **Henry Tudor** later **Henry VII**. **Rowland Meyrick** became chancellor of **St Davids** and prebendary of Treflodan -served as one of Queen **Elizabeth's** commisssoners authorised to carry out a visitation of the **Welsh** bishoprics and then consecrated **Bishop** of Bangor December 1559 to 1565. He married **Katherine daughter of Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick** she died in 1598 and they had four sons and two daughters - eldest was **Sir Gelly Meyrick, Knt** who was a lifeLong friend of the **Earl of Essex** - he shared the same fate and died on the scaffold in 1601.

1555 **Gelly Meyrick** eldest son of **Rowland** leased land from the **Bishop** of **St David's** in Llanwda for a term of fourty years these leases were renewed in 1626 for **John Meyrick** the term being 21 years and the land was leased by the family till the end of the 1700's

1595 **Francis Meyrick** son of **Rowland** was a deputy lieutenant of the of the **Earl of Pembroke** involved (with **George Owen**) in preparations to resist a threatened invasion by Spain - **Francis** was knighted by **Robert Devereux** 2nd **Earl of Essex** whilst serving with him in Ireland, he later acquired lands which had belonged to **Pembroke** Priory and lived at Fleet.

John Meyrick younger son of **Rowland** of was appointed clerk of the peace by the Earl

1596 **Anne Meyrick** leased a holding for three lives that originally had been the property of Pill Priory

1602 **Richard Bathoe** The complaint of **Richard Bathoe** to the Starr Chamber 1602, not **Long** after the execution of the **Earl of Essex. Bathoe** who claimed to be a preacher resident in Ireland, alleged that, having landed at **Milford** and made his way to **Pembroke** about his necessarie affaires and business he made some slighting reference in private conversation to the late earl and his treason and was subsequently set upon and severely beaten up by an armed gang led by **John Meyrick** of the Fleet, **Monkton** brother of **Essex's** steward **Sir Gelly**. With **Meyrick** were **Thomas Adams** 'a desparate young gentleman', **Hugh Powell**, **John Cheere**, **John Shakerlyne** **John Lynche** and others, supported by a number of women, amongst whom were **Meyrick's mother-in-law, Maud Wogan**, wife of **Morgan Powell**, a **Merchant-gentleman** of **Pembroke**, **Meyrick's wife, Lucy**, and her sister **Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Adams**, and **Jane Webb, the wife of George Powell** of **Pembroke**.

(NB There are some doubts about **Richard Bathoe** -- was he an agent prove-cur as when he died in 1627 he was described as a “**Parson of Llangwm**” and son of a previous **Parson of Llangwm**)

Sir John Meyrick - third son of **Sir Francis Meyrick** was one of the military officers of the third **Earl of Essex** and fought in the thirty years war. He was wounded in 1632 at Maastricht. In 1640 commanded a regiment in which his brother **Sir Gelly Meyrick** served as an ensign. Later he became an MP for **Newcastle -under-Lyme**. During the Civil war he was a military adviser to the **Earl of Essex** and president of the Earls council of war. He married **one of the daughters of Morgan and Maud Powell**.

1641 **Sir John Meyrick** of Fleet was on of the officers appointed by Parliament for service against the rebels in Ireland.

1642 - **Sir John Meyrick** of Fleet was a supporter of the Parliamentary cause

In 1660 **Francis Meyrick** (also refered to as **Captain Meyrick**) was tenant of Boughwood [Bowett farm near **Hundleton**] the property of **Leister, 6th Viscount Hereford** . This he held on an annual tenancy but was trying to obtain a lease of either three lives or one and twenty years. There was also at the same time a land dispute in progress between **William Holcombe** of **Brownslade** (who acted as local agent) and Captain **Meyrick** quoting threats alleged to have been made by **Mr Esix Meyrick**

In 1661 **Francis Meyrick** had financial problems, he was unable to pay his rent but hoped to be able to do so in the near future as he was owed £20 by his nephew

the **Hearth Tax** of 1670 records that **John Meyricke** of Mouncton paid tax on 2 hearths

In 1680 there are records relating to **Dorothy Meyrick as daughter / heir of John Meyrick** of Bowett

By 1696 **Meyrick references give the family home as Bush** when in that year **Essex Meyrick of Bush** was one of the gentlemen presented for refusing oaths of allegiance to **William III**

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Allen John 1670 **Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Barrett Katherine 1598 daughter of **Barrett Owen** of **Gellyswick** who had married **Meyrick Dr Rowland, Bishop of Bangor** left four sons and two daughters - eldest was **Meyrick Sir Gilly**, Knt who was a lifeLong friend of the **Earl of Essex** - he shared the same fate and died on the scaffold in 1601 - the **Meyrick's** of Fleet near **Monkton** were descended from him In 1828 **Thomas , Meyrick of Bush** married **Jane great granddaughter of Brown Willis** the antiquary - they had an only daughter **Jane Sophia** who married **St John Chinerton Charlton esq.**, of **Apley Castle** Salop Their second son **Thomas** , inherited **Bush** and **took the name Meyrick**, on his older brothers death he inherited **Apley** also - he was created Baronet in 1880

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of **Penally** to Acornbury Priory," an **Austin** nunnery in **Herefordshire**, and that of **Manorbier** to the Priory of **Monkton** 1324 **John de Barri** was seised of five Knight's fees at **Manorbier** of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this **John** that there is the effigy in **Manorbier Church**, he was a witness to the **Angle** charter of 1298 Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **David**, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of **Manorbier** against **Richard Simond** who had married the daughter of **Nicholas de Carew** The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that **Barri Ann de** 1301 daughter of **John**, was prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory He also had 2 sons

Bateman Evan 1670 **Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beavan Owen 1670 **Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bedford Margret 1670 **Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beede John 1670 **Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bishop Henry 1670 **Monkton H 5 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bowen David 1897 **Rev & others Monkton Water**

Bowen David Rev 1877 Jul 11 an architect Vicar **Monkton Priory Church Bowen David Rev** of **Monkton** Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales **Pembroke Dock** 1877 Jul 11 **Monkton** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 238, **Bowen Rev David** 1900 **Hamilton House, Pembroke Arch Camb** 1900

Bowen Mrs 8th December 1882 **Monkton Priory Church**

Brotherton Elizabeth 1670 **Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Browne Bithell 1670 **Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bryages Miss 8th December 1882 **Monkton Priory Church**

Brynne Jeffrey 1670 **Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Butler Richard 1670 **Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Butler William 1670 **Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Carold David 1554 Sep 21 **Monkton** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 237,

Carrow **Widdowe** 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Castro **Walter de** 1324 held of the Earl half a fee at Flemishton (Flimiston in **Castlemartin** parish), another half a fee at **Moriston** (Moreston in **Monkton**)

Chastel **Thomas** de 1339 was one of the guardians of **Monkton** Priory, which had been seized into the Kings hands as an alien priory,

Chatchmaide **George** 1670 **Monkton** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cobb **J R** 1880 - 83 **Pembroke Castle** restoration particularly the Gate and **Monkton** Old Hall

Cole **George** Lady Day 1897 Bowett **Monkton** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941,

Coole **David** 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coorse **Lewis** 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Corland **William** 1349 Jul 16 vicar **Monkton** *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Corral **Widdowe** 1670 **Monkton** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton **George** 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Courtenay **Peter** 1743 (Vicar) **Pembroke St Mary** s **Monkton** Vicar
Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 234, *WWHR* Vol3 p 232, *WWHR* Vol3 p 238,

Cozens **William** 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cree **T G** **Rev** 8th December 1882 **Monkton** Priory Church

David **George** 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David **Peter** 1482 10 October On 10 October at **Monkton** by **Pembroke** in the year as above **Martyn Richard** before said collated to one **Peter David** the perpetual vicarage of the Church of the blessed **Mary** Cairiw vacant and in his collation by lapse etc And he had Letters etc *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

David **Philip** 1495 Feb 26 **Monkton** Vicar On 26 February 1495 in **Carmarthen** priory **Thomas** the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **Philip David** to the perpetual vicarage of the parish Church of **St Nicholas** Monkton and instituted him according to the form etc in the same then vacant by the death of **Sir Mylet Philip** last vicar there and in the presentation of the venerable man **Thorton John** doctor in theology prior of **Pembroke** priory patron of the said vicarage And thereof he had etc *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

David **Thomas** 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Rachael 23 March 1791 **Monkton** Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing sundry articles No indictment **Jeffreston** Prosecutor
Lawrence Thomas Jeffreston labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Henry 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Gardino Philip 1347 Oct 4 vicar **Monkton** *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Demont Francis 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dixon E W 1939 Priory Farm cave **Monkton** *Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales*

Douglas Charles 1854 Apr 25 Vicar **Pembroke** St Michaels 1854 Apr 25 **St Mary's**
Pemb vicar 1854 Apr 25 **Monkton** *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 235

Dunn John 1713 **Pembroke** Mayor lived at Crickmarron **Monkton** had a daughter **Catherine** *WWHR* 1915

Dunne Stephen 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eston Rice 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Miss 8th December 1882 Castleton **Monkton** Priory Church

Fleming William 1246 held Earl half a fee at Flemishton **Flimston** in **Castlemartin** parish, another half a fee at **Moriston** (Moreston) in **Monkton** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Fortune Margret 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Ada Mrs 8th December 1882 **Monkton** Priory Church

George Robert 8th December 1882 **Mrs Monkton** Priory Church

Gilliad John **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Gough Frances 1670 widow **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith miles 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Walter 1385 **Monkton** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Grimes W F 1939 Professor Priory Farm cave **Monkton** *Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales*

Gwither George 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hall Lewis 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hancocke George 1670 **Monkton** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Samuel 25 March 1914 **Summerton, Monkton**

Hellier Thomas 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton Henry 1670 **Monkton** H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton Henry 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hird ? 8th December 1882 **Mrs Monkton** Priory Church

Hitchen ? 8th December 1882 **Mrs of Iveston Monkton** Priory Church

Hitching John 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hoare Walter 8th December 1882 Captain **Monkton** Priory Church

Hoare Edith Mary 8th December 1882 **Monkton** Priory Church

Hoare Walter Mark 8th December 1882 baptised **Monkton** Priory Church

Holcombe William 1698 of **Brownslade Monkton**, Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire* **Brian and John Howells** 1980

Holcombe William 1670 of **Brownslade Monkton** H8 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hopla John 14 Jul 1851 born **Monkton Pembrokeshire** died 24 Mar 1911 Spanish Fork Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hopla Lorenzo Edward 2 Dec 1855 born **Monkton Pembrokeshire** died 5 Sep 1916 Mapleton Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Stringer, Olivia Mayne** on 20 Dec 1889 at Provo, Utah, *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

House J 25 October 1912 Quoits Mill **Monkton**

Howell Catherine 23 May 1812 **Monkton** Married Offence Theft of a cow, Prisoner aged 23, *NLW MSS 206D* records that contrary to the belief of the Judge, one of the jury 'said it was believed they thought she was insane because she took it in the day time', **Monkton** Prosecutor **Evans, Margaret Rhoscrowther** , widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell John 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes John 1792 Aug 31 **Bosheston** Rector **Hughes** Revd **J Bosheston** £1 10 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy 1794 1795 Jul 6 Vicar **Pembroke St Mary's** 1795 Jul 6 **Monkton** Vicar 1795 Jul 6 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR* Vol3 P 234 *WWHR* Vol1 p 246 **Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209**

Hughes ? 1670 Widdowe **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hum W O 8th December 1882 esq. **Monkton** Priory Church

Humphrey duke of Gloucester 1442 **St Mary's** parish **Church** of **Tenby** was presented with the priory of **Monkton** by the **duke of Gloucester Humphrey Earl of Pembroke** to his friend the Abbot of **St Albans** who passed the **Church** on to his sisters in the Convent of **St Mary** de la Pre Founded by **King John** for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near **St Albans**

Hurler Austin 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurler Francis 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurlow Hester 8th December 1882 Miss **Monkton** Priory Church

Hurlow Stephen 6 August 1814 **Monkton** Gent, Offence Assault, **Monkton**
Prosecutor **Robert Davies** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hurlow Thomas 6 August 1814 **Monkton** Yeoman Offence Assault, **Monkton**
Prosecutor **Robert Davies** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hurlow Mary 8th December 1882 Miss **Monkton** Priory Church

Hurlow ? 8th December 1882 **Mr and Mrs** **Monkton** Priory Church

Hurrell Style A 1939 Dr Priory Farm cave **Monkton** *Guide to the Collection*
Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales

Jackeston Earnest 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins James 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jermin Griffith 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Sarah Alice 10 Aug 1805 born **St Lawrence Monkton Pembrokeshire** died
Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah , Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere
Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **James, Joseph** on 7 Oct 1834 at
Saint Lawrence ,**Hundleton Pembroke**, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones Daniel Lady Day 1897 Seveston **Monkton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Gilbert 1722 Aug 16 **Monkton** Vicar , 1722 Aug 16 **St Mary's** Pemb
Vicar, 1722 Aug 16 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR* Vol3

Jones Henry 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1562 Mar 17 **Monkton** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar **Pembroke St Mary's** 1690 Nov 21 Vicar
Pembroke St Michaels 1690 Nov 22 **Monkton** Vicar 1695 Jul 4 **Cosheston** Rector *WWHR*
Vol1 *WWHR*
Vol3

Jones Owen vicar 1690 Nov 22 **Monkton** *WWHR* Vol3 p 238

Jones Thomas Bowett **Monkton** *Orielton Rent Book* Lady Day 1897

King Joseph 10th **June** 1829 first Boatswain **Pater** Yard **Pembroke** died buried
Monkton Priory Cemetary

Lewis David 1743 Feb 1 **Monkton** Vicar **Pembroke** Vicar St Michaels
Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR* Vol3

Lewis George 25 October 1909 Quoits Mill **Monkton**

Lewis George 8th December 1882 **Monkton** Priory Church

Lewis Griffith 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd ? 8th December 1882 **Mrs** Goldboro **Monkton** Priory Church

Mason Robert 1670 **Monkton** H4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare Francis 1670 **Monkton** H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare Francis 1670 **Monkton** H4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mends Robert 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mericke John 1626 of **Monkton** Pems esq. lease of the tithes **Llanwnda**
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Merryman Thomas Dec 22nd 1846 labourer **Monkton** parish

Meyrick Francis 1595 son of **Rowland** was a deputy lieutenant of the of the **Earl of Pembroke** involved with **George Owen** in preparations to resist a threatened invasion by Spain - **Francis** was knighted by **Devereux Robert** 2nd **Earl of Essex** whilst serving with him in Ireland, he later acquired lands which had belonged to **Pembroke** Priory and lived at Fleet

Meyrick John 1590's? younger son of **Rowland** of was appointed clerk of the peace by the Earl

Meyrick Anne 1596 leased a holding for three lives that originally had been the property of Pill Priory

Meyrick John 1632 - **Sir** third son of **Sir Francis Meyrick** was one of the military officers of the third **Earl of Essex** and fought in the thirty years war He was wounded in 1632 at Maastricht In 1640 commanded a regiment in which his brother **Sir Gelly Meyrick** served as an ensign Later he became an MP for **Newcastle-under-Lyme** During the Civil War he was a military adviser to the **Earl of Essex** and president of the Earls council of war He married one of the daughters of **Powell Morgan** and **Maud** his wife

Meyrick John 1641 **Sir** of Fleet was on of the officers appointed by parliament for service against the rebels

Meyrick John 1642 - **Sir** of Fleet was a supporter of the parliamentary cause

Meyrick Francis 1660 also referred to as **Captain Meyrick** was tenant of BoughWood Bowett farm near **Hundleton** the property of Leister, 6th Viscount **Hereford** This he held on an annual tenancy but was trying to obtain a lease of either three lives or one and twenty years There was also at the same time a land dispute in progress between **William Holcombe** of **Brownslade** who acted as local agent and **Captain Meyrick** quoting threats alleged to have been made by **Meyrick Mr Esix** In 1661 **Francis Meyrick** had financial problems, he was unable to pay his rent but hoped to be able to do so in the near future as he was owed £20 by his nephew The **Hearth Tax** of 1670 records that

Meyricke John 1670 of Mouncton paid tax on 2 hearths
In 1680 there are records relating to

Meyrick Dorothy 1680 as daughter/heir of **John Meyrick** of Bowett

Mericke Gellie 28 July, 1565 of **South Hooke**, Pems, gent, a lease of the rectory of **Llanwnda** the vicarage excepted was granted for 4 years the term to commence at previous lease given to **Arnold, Butler**

Mericke John 1626 of **Monkton** Pems, esq., obtained a lease of the tithes of **Llanwnda** for 21 years, at a rent of £16 for which he paid a fine of £66 6s 8d, and in this instance the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Chapter

Meyrick Frannces 1595 November 8 **Carmarthen** was one of the signatories of a letter addressed to **Sir John Puckering**, Lord Keeper, **Lord Burghley**, Lord Treasurer, The **Earl of Essex**, **Lord Buckhurst** and the **Earl of Pembroke** requesting ships of war and fortifications to defend the harbour of **Milford Bronwydd MS 3, fos96-7**

Meyrick Francis 1600 October 1 was one of the signatories of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of **Haverfordwest** billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the **Haven**, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of **Haverfordwest** until the wind changes

Meyrick Johannes 1615 genr pro pauperbus was mentioned as one of the treasurers of the poor and maimed soldiers within the county of **Pembroke** the funds appear to have been misdirected £200 to a house of correction which was never made, £40 per year towards the relief of maimed soldiers but only two paid in the county and they received £11 between them per annum, £12 yearly levy for the relief of poor persons --only £6 distributed Money raised to repair **St Katherins Bridge** and other bridges and the money converted to their own use **Bronwydd MS 399**

Meyrick John died 1659 **Sir** married first **Alice** daughter of **Sir Edward Fitton** of Gawsworth, in the county of Chester, knt by whom he had a son named **Essex Meyrick**, and two daughters and secondly **Jane** relict of **Sir Peter Wyche**, knt ambassador at Constantinople, and daughter of **William Meredith** of Wrexham, Denbighshire, by whom he had no issue, and who survived him one year. Dying in 1659, he did not live to see the restoration His portrait in armour was still preserved at **Bush**, the seat of his descendants

Meyrick John 1732 chief justice of North Wales, was the eldest son of **Essex Meyrick**, whose name appears as one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, by **Jane** daughter

of **Robert Corbet**, of Ynysymaengwyn, in the county of Merioneth, esq. He married **Mary** daughter and coheir of **John Williams**, of Norchard in the county of Pembroke, by whom he had two sons, The chief justice died in 1732

Essex Marychurch Meyrick, who died without issue, and

Meyrick John, who married Miss **Adams**, the heiress of Patrickchurch, now known by the name of **Pater**, in the county of **Pembroke**, whose son sold to the government the ground since converted into one of the royal dockyards

Meyrick Francis Sir of the Fleet, **Monkton** recorded in the Port Books of **Milford** The **Elizabethan** Squirearchy in **Pembrokeshire** B **Howell**,s **Pembrokeshire** historian Vol 1 p 25

Meyrick John 1613 of Fleet at **Monkton** near **Pembroke** **Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales**

Meyricke John 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Morgan Isaac Lady Day 1897 **Monkton** **Orielton Rent Book**

Morgan John 1534 **Monkton** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 237

Morgan John 1534 **Monkton** vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 237

Mountford John 1665 **Monkton** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 237

Newton Richard 1500 *Prerogative Register of Canterbury*, the will of **Richard Newton**, a resident in the parish of **Monkton**, near **Pembroke**, in which he bequeaths " to the Chapel of **St George** the Martyr of **Nangle** four tenements in **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, which lands of late appertained to the Chapel of **St Anthony** in the **Nangle**, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the Chapel of **St Anthony**, that is to say Shelborn and his ancestors and for me and **Elinor** my late wife" He also directed that" the principal window in the Chapel of **St George** above the altar shallbe renewed and barred with Green bars, and that the history and life of **St George** shall be pictured upon the glass"

Owen Francis 1621 Apr 7 vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** 1621 **Monkton** **WWHR** Vol3 p 237 **WWHR** Vol3 p 234

Owen Hugh 1670 **Sir** of **Orielton Monkton** H 17**Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Owen John 1851 **Sir** Bart patron and impropiator **Monkton** parish

Peard ? 8th December 1882 Miss **Monkton** Priory Church

Penney Howard 8th December 1882 Master **Monkton** Priory Church

Perrot John who married **Jane**, the daughter but not the heiress, as **Lewys Dwnn** states of **John Joce** of **Prendergast**, and died on the 13th January 1349 held lands at **Pennar**, **Walwaynston** **Wallaston** in **Pwllcrochan**, **Osvameston** **Yerbeston** **Monkton**, and apparently at **Coedrath**

Poole Henry 1688 Dec 26 **Penally** Vicar 1689 Jan 2 **St Florence** Vicar 1695
Monkton Vicar 1695 Dec 13 **St Mary's** Pem Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 P 232 *WWHR* Vol3 p
 241 *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 293

Popton David 1385 Jun 27 **Monkton** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 Vicar **Pembroke** St Michaels **St Mary's** Pemb Vicar
Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 vicar **Pembroke** St Michaels vicar 1790 Sep 2
Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p 238

Powell William 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reymand Edward 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynolds Thomas Lady Day 1897 Quoits Mill **Monkton** *Orielton Rent Book*

Richard ? 1251 Rector of **Manorbier** was Prior of **Monkton**

Robbin Thomas 1670 **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Morris 1670 **Monkton** H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Hugh 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers T H 07 September 1914 **Monkton**

Roland Philip 1349 Mar 12 Vicar **Monkton** *WWHR* Vol3 p237

Russel ? 8th December 1882 **Mrs Yerbeston** **Monkton** Priory Church

Russell Rowland 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russell ? 1670 Widdowe **Monkton** H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen John 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Seall George 1770 Feb 2 **Monkton** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 vicar 1770 Feb
 2 **Pembroke** St Michaels 1770 Feb 2 **Pembroke** Vicar **St Mary's** *WWHR* Vol3 p 232

Seall ? 1770 **Mr** **Pembroke** St Mary's *Lucas MS 2862*

Slocombe Richard 7 February 1824 **Monkton** Labourer Offence Theft of household
 goods- cups and saucers, Prisoner aged 19,

Smith Owen 1670 **Monkton** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stephens Thomas Lady Day 1897 **Monkton** 25 March 1909 September 7 1914
Orielton Rent Book

Stoakes Nicholas	1670	clerk Vicar Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Stoakes ?	1670	Widdowe Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Stokes Nicholas Feb 13 Gumfreston Rector	1668 1688	Monkton Vicar 1668 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1686 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 P 232
Swaine Jennett	1670	Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sweet ? Mrs	8th December 1882	Mellaston Monkton Priory Church
Thomas Edwin	1887	of St Davids Wood carver Monkton Priory Church
Thomas Hugh	1670	Monkton H 4 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas ?	8th December 1882	Miss Moorston Monkton Priory Church
Tucker Thomas	1670	Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan John	1670	Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Watkins John	Lady Day 1897	Monkton <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Watts Hugh E	Lady Day 1897	Monkton <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Welsh Philip	1670	Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welsh Thomas	1670	Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Edward	1670	Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Edward	1670	Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams ?	8th December 1882	Salutation(corner?) Monkton Priory Church
Wogan William	1670	Monkton H 4 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wyrriot Hugh 1 Elizabeth 2 Lucy?	1613 14 Feb 8	Orielton BodOwen died buried Monkton spouse <i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton,</i>

Population

1563 ---There were 66 households in 1563

1801 ---154 households

1831 --- pop 1128

1841 --- pop 1462 -- There where 308 houses inhabited 13 uninhabited, 1 being built with 707 males and 755 females living in the parish

Industry apart from farming

In 1890 there was a ship built in the parish of 37 tons this is the only record I could find of Shipbuilding I believe it was built at Bentlass.

From about 1730 to about 1930's limestone quarried mainly for fertilizer

Monington

1839 **Monington** Lewis *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Monington, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Cardigan**; containing 127 inhabitants. This place was by the **Welsh** called Eglwys Wythwr, signifying literally "the **Church** of eight men," there being at the time of its foundation precisely that number of freeholders in the parish. It comprises but a moderate area, which is all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiar features, but the views from the higher grounds embrace some objects of interest. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to the living of **St. Dogmael's**: the tithes have been commuted for £80, of which £45 are payable to the impropiator, and £35 to the vicar. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is situated at the southwestern declivity of a lofty eminence.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Nicholas** *Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments*

The present building, consisting of chancel, small nave and single Bell-cote, contains nothing of antiquarian interest – visited 29th July 1914

The **Church Warden's** presentation of the year 1684 makes reference to the structure and fittings of the building which preceded the present one : “ The **Church** is in good repair, with cleanliness as becomes the house of God, saving yt the steeple is out of repair. A font with a good cover to it; a pulpit; but there is not a Bible of the last translation; we have a **Welsh** Testament, a Book of Common Prayer and a book of homily, both in Welsh. No vicarage , nor glebe lands”.

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter*

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Monington, St. Nicholas.

This benefice was originally a curacy belonging to the vicarage of **Llantood**, which vicarage was appropriated to the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**. — **Owen's Pem.**

The living is now a vicarage, and appears to have been united with **St. Dogmaels** and **Llantood** as far back as 1624. See under **Llantood** and also under **St. Dogmaels**.

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.*

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Mornington or Eglwts Wvthwr (S. **Nicholas**, Norman; S. Gwythwr). —A two-handled Chalice of plated metal.—A pewter Plate 9 in. in diameter by **James** Yates of Birmingham.

Moninton Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Rowland William	Moninton	H.2
Lloyd Elizabeth	Moninton	H 2
George Henry	Moninton	H
Phillip Lewis	Moninton	H

Sambrooke John	Moninton	H 2
Proth[ero]Griffith	Moninton	P
Richard Owen	Moninton	P
James Edward	Moninton	P
James Margaret	Moninton	P
Hugh Evan	Moninton	P
John Nickolas	Moninton	P
Owen Phillip	Moninton	P
Owen . John	Moninton	P
Phillip James	Moninton	P
David Morgan	Moninton	P
Rees Owen	Moninton	P

1851 **St. Nicholas** The Religious census of 1851 **Monington** Parish **Church** --return missing

1929 Parish entry for **St Dogmael's** with **Llantwyd** and **Monington** from *The Welsh Church Year Book, 1929* **St Thomas** & **St Illtyd** (Llantwd) & **St Nicholas (Monington)** Incumbent and Curates; **J G Hughes (L J Edwards)** **St Nicholas' Church, Monington**
St Nicholas' Church was built in 1860 to the designs of **R.J. Withers** of London. **S.L. Evans RCAHMW** 2009

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population cannot Read or write.

Sites of Interest – Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments

An almost circular work situated at the meeting point of the three parishes of **Monington**, **Moylgrove** and **St Dogmaels**. It occupies a strong natural position above the Trewyddel brook. The enclosed rampart is practically undisturbed, rising on the south to a height of 10ft, and falling 18ft to the bottom of a ditch which is much obscured by vegetation. The interior has a length of 300ft from North to south and a width of 160 ft. The entrance is to the north east, where the rampart falls gently to the level. Its width is 20ft. In the south of the enclosure, close to the rampart, is a

depression, which may be a hut circle or shelter. The field is known as **Castell. Caerau**, in the st **Dogmael's** parish is about half a mile distant to the north. --- visited 11th **June** 1914.

Parc y Gromlech

A field near Oen rhiw house half a mile north east of **Monington** parish **Church**. The name is in common local use, although no traces remain of the cromlech which must have given rise to the designation, the second field to the south is called Parc yr arian, for which no explanation is forthcoming –visited 24th July 1914.

Maen Saeson

This is the name of a farm in the north of the pariash. In 1899 the editor of the ***Pem Arch Survey*** could not find or hear of the maenhir to which the name applies; it was probably destroyed when the farm house was built about the middle of the last century visited July 1914

Parc **Castell**

A field about 500 yds south east of the parish **Church**, bounded on the south by Nan Ceibwr, the parish boundary. The cottage is known as **Castell** Trefgyn adjoins the field on the east. There are no traces of earthworks. --- visited 29th July 1914

Pantsaeson, Site Of Alleged Battle, **Monington**

The ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust*** records suggest that a battle took place at this location in the early medieval period . No further information. **B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW**, 31 October 2006.

Mounton,

"**Mounton**, or **Monkton**, a parish in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W.S.W.) from **Narberth**, containing 41 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and near the source of a small rivulet which flows into the eastern Cleddy, is but of small extent. The parish comprises a large portion of woodland, called **Canaston** wood, together with some good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated. The living is consolidated with the rectory of **Narberth**, to which the **Church** is now considered a Chapel of ease, and is in the arch deaconry and diocese of **St Davids**. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £8. 9." [From A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).]

RCAM 1914 Mounton Chapel

This small edifice consists of a chancel 15ft by 18 ft and a nave 25ft by 18ft, having originally no structural division, though a wall pierced by a plain pointed arch has been inserted at a later date; there are also a west porch and a single Bell-cote over the western gable. In the chancel is a small lancet window, now blocked; north of the altar is a recess having a pointed head and rude stone ledge; in the north wall is a plain square recess. A tie beam above the chancel arch is inscribed W.C. 1748 C.W., the year when the building was renovated and the division between the chancel and nave effected. A small west gallery was removed. The roof and windows are modern. There is no font. The altar table is a small square of grey marble on a wooden frame – visited 6th May 1914

This Chapel is not named in the *Valor Eccl* of 1533, but there is no doubt it was in existence before the Reformation. It was probably built to serve the upland portion of the original parish of **Narberth** lying in the south west of the **Castle** and vill of **Narberth** known as **Narberth** Mountain, the mountain pasture of the lordship; it was accounted for to the **Lord** by the proposition of Moleston foreign which was administered under the **Welsh** tenure. This sub manor formed part of the grant of **Pembrokeshire** Crown lands to **John Barlow** in *4th Charles I*

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by **Mike Salter** 1994.

The neglected single chamber of the 13c or 14c has a west porch. It was remodelled in the 18c, one chancel beam being dated 1743.

Of medieval origin; it became a Chapel of ease and was in use and repair until 1948. Built in the Vernacular and Simple Gothic style, gable entry type. Disused (redundant and in poor condition).
RCAHMW

Parish entry for **Narberth** with **Robeston** Walthen and **Mounton** from The **Welsh Church** Year Book, 1929

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease (**Robeston Wathen**) & Chapel of Ease (**Mounton**) Incumbent and Curates; **W Evans** (J R **Williams**) Rural Deanery of **Narberth** Acreage 3,468 & 1,425; Population 1,944

Church Records

1930

A small parish **Long** associated with **Narberth**. There are no **Bishop's** Transcripts for this parish

Nonconformist Chapels:Chapel [**Calvinistic Methodists**, cause began c 1740s but no separate location from **Mouneton Parish Church**]

Mouneton Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Williams James	Mouneton	H2
Hooke Thomas	Mouneton	H
Callen Thomas	Mouneton	H 2

Morfil- **Morvil**

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population cannot Read or write.

Now little **Church** and a farm but once, before the Normans, the head village of the cantref of **Kemes**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory of **Morvil** was appendant to the manor of **Maenclochog**; the patrons in 1594 being **Longville** and **James Lewis**. — **Owen's Pem.**

In 1291 this **Church**, described as Ecclesia de Morvin, was assessed at £4 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**. — *Taxatio*.

Morbylle.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domini **de Ferrers** unde **Johannes Nicoll** est rector valet com-munibus annis 40s. Inde decima 4s. - *Valor Eccl*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Morvill R. (**St. John Baptist**). Dom. **de Ferrers** olim Patr.;

Sir John Philips, Bart., 1715, 1730, 1745; **Lord Milford** 1781. Clear yearly value, £8 10s 0d. **King's**

Books, £2. — *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 18 Nov., 1903, a faculty was obtained for the removal of a cottage.

In a list of pilgrimage Chapels, most of which, it is stated, were in ruins, occurs the name of 'Capell Burnagh in Morvill.' — **Owens Pem. Vol. I.**

1397-8 January.

Morvil

licence on 4 January at Coventry in the year above said, nonresidence.

The **Bishop** granted to **Thomas Brenles**, rector of parish **Church** of **Moruile**, of the diocese of **St. Davids**, in the service of **Thomas Roche**, patron of the **Church**, licence of "non-residence" for one

year, and of letting his said **Church** at farm to fit persons for the same time.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St John** the **Baptist**.

The **Church** is modern, though possibly built upon the original foundations. Its only fitting with pretence to antiquity is the font bowl, which is 6 ½ in high and resembles a fragment of a circular column with the top hollowed out into a small orifice, 8in in diameter and 7 ½ in depth. There is no drain. It stands on a modern square base of brick. The date is uncertain, but it may safely be pronounced to be post Reformation, and it is probably a local production of the 18th century. visited 20th October 1914.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J.T. Evans

Morvil (**S. John** the **Baptist**). —This parish retains its **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten cover.

There are two bands round the bowl, the upper of which, close to the Lip, interlaces four times and encloses the usual woodbine foliation. Within the lower band is the following inscription "

POCVLVM ECLESIE DE MORVILL". Between each word is a graceful spray of foliage

ornamentation. The knop on the stem is decorated with intermittent lines. The usual band of

ornamental moulding beneath the bowl and on the base is absent. The Paten cover is quite void of

all embellishment but On its handle or foot is engraved the date " 1574". There are no Hall marks on the Chalice but on its cover appears the small black letter 'r' for 1574, the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, and the maker's mark A H in a plain oblong stamp. A Chalice and Paten cover by the same maker are found in Lympley Stoke, Wiltshire, dated 1577.

Cross Incised Stone

In the **Church** yard is an erect stone having on the east face a small plain cross within a circle 6 ½ in in diameter. The circle is rudely formed and the cross arms are plain lines drawn from the centre to the circumference. The lower perpendicular arm is continued down the stem for a distance of 3 ½ ins beyond the circle. The terminals are not expanded or ornamented. The stone itself has a height above ground of 34 in, with a width of 15 ins and a depth of 11 in. - It has been used as a gatepost.

Maen **Morvil**

In the churchyard is an erect stone ,which is known locally by the name maen **Morvil**. It presents the appearance of having been intended for a small wheel cross, but left unfinished. The stone stands 50in above the ground. From a width of 19in at the top it gradually widens to 28in, and again contracts to 15in at mid height from which it widens out to its base. It has an average thickness of 12 in – visited 20th October 1914.

1851 **Morvil Parish Church** "The Parish has been much neglected and the **Church** is not yet in proper repair" **Llewelyn Lloyd Thomas** , Rector, **Newport Rectory, Haverfordwest**

1929 Parish entry for **Morvil** with Pontfaen and Llanychllwydog from The **Welsh Church Year Book**,

St John Baptist & Parish Church (Pontfaen) & **St Benno**(Llanychllwydog) Incumbent and Curates; M H Jones

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

(The **Church** was rebuilt by a fairly well-known **Church**-restorer **E.H. Lingen Barker** of **Hereford** in 1885.)

2010 Early **Christian** Sculptured Stone in **Pembrokeshire** (**Sir Benfro**). Ruined Victorian **Church** on much older site - circular enclosure - definitely one - query two - early **Christian** sculptured stones in graveyard. Mentioned by **George Owen** 1604.

St John The Baptist's Church, Morvil

Church, Consisting Of A Nave & Chancel. Associated With: Inscribed Stones **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 11.0903

2008 Derelict **Church** at **Morfil/Morvil**

Despite being rebuilt in the late C19 this little **Church** is no longer in use, the windows boarded up and the graveyard overgrown. The gate carries the date 1922 and the last burial seems to have been in 1968. It is perched on a bank above the valley right beside **Morvil** farm in a remote location. According to **Fishguard Church Magazine Morvil Church** The **Church** has been redundant and privately owned since 1985, when the congregation for monthly services amounted to six.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Names Associated With Morvil

Clergy CCED

Rice, Theophilus	1671	Curate	
Edwards, FFranciscus	1692	Rector	
Rice, Edwardus	1707	Curate	
Philipps, Thomas	1714	Rector	
Rice, David	1714	Rector	
Philipps, Thomas	1715	Rector	
Philipps, Thomas	1720	Rector	
Phillips, Thomas	1722	Curate	
Phillips, Jeremia	1724	Curate	
Evans, David	1731	Rector	
Beynon, James	1746	Rector	
Evans, David	1746	Vac(Death)	Rector
Beynon , James	1781	Vac(natural death)	Rector
Ayleway , Charles	1781	Rector	
Foley , John	1788	Curate	
Evans , John	1790	Rector	
Higgon , William	1795	Curate	
Higgon , William	1801	Curate	
Evans , John	1804	Rector	
Higgon , William	1804	Curate	
Pugh , John	1814	Curate	
Evans , John	1815	Vac (resignation)	Rector

Thomas , Enoch	1815	Rector
Pugh , John	1816	Curate
Jenkins , Thomas	1824	Curate
Davies , David	1824	Curate
Griffiths , James Richard	1832	Curate
Richard Griffiths , James	1832	Curate
Hughes , John	1834	Curate

1397-8 January. **Morvil** licence on 4 January at Coventry in the year above said, nonresidence. The **Bishop** granted to **Thomas Brenles**, rector of parish **Church** of Moruile, of the diocese of **St. Davids**, in the service of **Thomas Roche** , patron of the **Church**, licence of "non-residence" for one year, and of letting his said **Church** at farm to fit persons for the same time.

1689 **Lloyd Thomas** died 1689 **Morvil** and **Grove Pembroke** son **Thomas Lloyd** of **Grove** m. **Francis(Abra)Phillip**

Morvil Hearth Tax 1670

Edward William	Morvil	H2
Llewhelin Jenkin	Morvil	H
Gwyther Owen	Morvil	H5
Young David	Morvil	H
John Thomas	Morvil	H2
Morice Richard	Morvil	H
John Gwenllian	Morvil	P
Edward Rees	Morvil	P
Daniell Walter	Morvil	P

.....

Sites of Interest

Mynydd **Morvil** Barrow Cemetery

What appears to be a barrow cemetery on Mynydd **Morvil**, noted through aerial survey.

2000.11.20/**RCAHMMW/DKL**

Castell RCAM

The Ord Survey maps indicate the site of an earthwork marked “**Castell**” on Mynydd **Morvil**, just above the pass known as Bwlch wyniad. No certain trace of this construction can now be made out, the mountain being heavily clothed with undergrowth. Above twenty years ago the **Pem Arch Survey** reported of the antiquity “So little of the earthwork now remains that its dimensions could not be traced. There appears to be the remains of a small cairn within the lines of the enclosure”. The word “**Castell**” is still used by the natives for this wild tract, and local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here. The site is probably the scene of a sharp skirmish between **Martin de Turribus** and the **Welsh** which took place at or near **Morvil** a few days after the landing of **Martin** at **Abergwaun** or **Fishguard**, when the natives were repulsed and pursued by the Normans at **Abergwaun** across the Prescelly hills – visited 20th October 1914 – **Fenton** Tour p522

Castell, Mynydd Morvil

At the site of an earthwork marked 'Castell (Site of)' by the Ordnance Survey on Mynydd **Morvil** at SN 03355 31505, there are no remains. However a 60m-diameter semi circular enclosure bank, with traces of a ditch is visible some 100m to the south. Remains of medieval settlement elements to the east have been linked to it, but this may be an Iron Age defended enclosure, possibly the one said to have held the remains of a small cairn in about 1900. Local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here

Sources: OS 495 card: SN03SW10; **RCAHMW Pembrokeshire** Inventory, 1925, no.715. **J.Wiles**, **RCAHMW**, 15.03.2002 & **B.A.Malaws**, **RCAHMW**, 31 October 2006.

Morvil Churchyard Pillar Stones

In **Morvil** churchyard two pillar stones bearing incised crosses, 0.9m & 1.4m high respectively. The higher stone is known as Maen **Morvil**. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 11.0.03

Mynydd Morvil Field System

Extensive field system, principally recorded by aerial photography, chiefly characterised by close-set ridge and furrow, which extends across most of Mynydd **Morvil**. At the grid reference of the record, are earlier curvilinear banks underlying the more regular Enclosure-act boundaries. The field systems may include prehistoric or Romano-British elements. **RCAHMW T Driver**

Mynydd Morvil, Site Of Battle

"The Ordnance Survey maps indicate the site of an earthwork marked 'Castell' [nprn 304369] on Mynydd **Morvil**, just above the pass known as Bwlch wyniad . . . local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here. The site is probably the scene of the sharp skirmish between **Martin de Turribus** and the **Welsh** which took place at or near **Morvil** a few days after the landing of **Martin** at **Abergwaun** or **Fishguard**, when the natives were repulsed and pursued by the Normans across the Prescelly hills. - visited, 20th October, 1914."

Source: **RCAHMW, Pembrokeshire** Inventory, 1925, ii, no.715.

B.A.Malaws, **RCAHMW**, 01 November 2006.

Mynydd Morvil Settlement

Upstanding remains of earthwork settlement, comprising circular hut footing, with the partly plough-denuded remains of polygonal fields alongside. The whole is crossed by historic ridge and furrow, but there are also cultivation ridges in the smaller field enclosure which may be contemporary.

Part of a wider landscape of well preserved defensive and agricultural earthworks which survive on Mynydd **Morvil** and which are not (2006) scheduled. **T. Driver**

Fagwyr **Goch**: “Redwalls” *RCAM*

This is a site on a farm of the same name at the foot of the spur of Prescelly known as Pen Palis.

George Owen ,who must have known it well,refers to it under its name as follows”At Rewalls a Markett on Mundayes.,a faire in vigilia festo et crastino Sti Edmondi Regis , wch. is 20Junij”

Moylegrove,

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is a resident Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is a resident land proprietor and one farmer paying over £100 per annum rent but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population cannot Read or write.

Parish of **Moylegrove** Village Day school On the 26th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a loft over a stable belonging to the **Independent** Chapel at Molygrove. The children were not examined. The room was a wretchedly low place, and the furniture in very bad repair. He took me to see the stable underneath which was in a most filthy condition. The master had been a gentlemans servant, but having met with an accident, had taken to schoolkeeping. He told me that a farmer in that neighbourhood gave him his board and lodging for educating his children **David Lewis** Assistant

1603 **George Owen** (original spelling)

Moelgrove in englishe but as I **guesse** more properlie called Malltes grove for I find yt in laten called grana Maltildis; and allthoughe now there be noe signe of wood yett do I finde that all the demesne landes wch belonged to the manor being CC(200) englishe acres was in auncient tymes all wood & aforest in some sort priviledged. In welshe yt is called Trewithell the Irishe mans towne. The Rectorie is an Impropriation percell of **St Dogmells** & is the kinges ma`ts Inheritance valued at £vi xiiis iiiid. The Cure is discharged by a vicar being of the King guift & is valued at xis but because for many yeres past the Cure of **Bayvill** a litle parishe adioyning hath ben cast upon that vicar, also the frutes being smale & both Cures troblesome the same is comitted by sequestracion by the ordynarie to some maister adioyning for that it is not worthe the travelling to London for a presentation. This inconvenience of Impropriations not onlie in this parishe but in many other parishes of this sheere to the starving of many soules where the farmers take the frutes and the people left to seeke the lorde as they may or list. They helde in old tyme St David for their holie patronn.

1839 **Moylegrove Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

Moylegrove, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (W. by S.) from **Cardigan**; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish, which by the **Welsh** is called "**Trê-Wyddel**," is situated on the coast, in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and cultivated. The scenery is not characterised by any peculiar features, and the s over the adjacent country are destitute of interest. In general the shore is abrupt and rugged, with a good depth of water. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the discharged vicarage of **Bayvill**, and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, stands about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the left bank of a stream which falls into the sea at no great distance: it is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for **Independents**, in which a Sunday school is also held. Near the sea, on Treriffith farm, is a well termed in **Welsh** "**Fynnon Alem**," and in English "**Alem's Well**;" the water is a strong chalybeate, and is considered efficacious in several diseases.

Remains of an iron age camp and a Bronze age burial mound.

Set deep in the valley which runs out to the coast at Ceibwr, the village is full of character. The

architecture is a mixture of ancient and modern. So many of the cottages are holiday homes that the village almost dies in the Winter. Celbwr is a pretty bay, but there is no sandy beach and very little parking.

Matilda, daughter of a **Welsh** Chieftain owned 230 acres of land, here she married **Robert Fitz Martin** of **Nevern**, and the village is said to be named after her.

Nearby Ceibwr Bay ships used to discharge cargoes of Lime and culm and contraband.

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**.

This village of a few cottages and two Chapels lies deep in a valley. Its name first appears as "grava Matildis", the grove of **Matilda**, who was the wife of **Robert Fitzmartin**, the Norman invader of Cemaes.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Moylgrove vicarage was in 1594 held with **Bayvil**, and was then in the patronage of the Crown, having formed part of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of **St. Dogmaels**.—**Owen's Pem**,

In 1291 this **Church**, described as Ecclesia de Guava **Matilda**, was assessed at £4 for tenths to the **King**.— *Taxatio*.

Moilegrove.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti abbatis [de **St. Dogmaele** unde **Thomas Lloid** est vicarius valet communibus annis dare 40s. Inde decima 4s. — *For extract from Bacon's Liber Regis, see under Bayvil*.

On 7 April, 1899, a faculty was obtained for the removal of the buildings on Mountbach on glebe lands belonging to this living, situate in the parish of Mount, Cards.

Moylgrove,

The Religious census of 1851 **Moylgrove Parish Church**, consolidated with the Parish **Church** of **Bayvil** **David Evan Morgan**, Vicar

The **Welsh Church** Year Book, 1929 **St Andrew** Incumbent and Curates; **J L Davies**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate **J T Evans**

Moylgrove — An **Elizabethan** Chalice identical in shape and ornamentation with that at **Amroth**. The only mark is the maker's Q . Height, 6 in, depth of bowl, 3 in.; weight, 10 oz. The second band on the bowl encloses the following inscription " POCVLVM • ECLESIE + DE+BAYVYL AND MOYLGROF". In 1879 the parish of **Bayvil** was separated from **Moylgrove** and joined to that of **Nevern**. In course of repairing, this cup has been artificially weighted by means of a plug of wood and a copper plate which have been inserted into the foot and stem. The cover is missing.

A Chalice, Credence Paten and Flagon of electro-plate, each piece having the sacred monogram engraved within a rayed circle and inscribed " From **Miss Phillipps** To **Moylgrove** 1883".

The parish also possesses an old pewter Plate and a pair of small pewter Candlesticks. The plate is stamped with the name french with a fleur-de-ljrs beneath. A London pewterer, **John French**, flourished about the year 1687, but a harp and not a fleur-de-lys is given as his Mark.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Tabernacl **Welsh Baptist** Chapel, **Moylegrove** village Built 1894 Still open 1998

Bethel , in **Moylegrove** village [**Independents**, cause began c 1690, date of original Chapel not known, rebuilt c 1850-75]. Built before 1800 possibly 1691, restored during the Victorian era still open Dec 2006

Names connected with Moylegrove

Clergy CCED Moylegrove Parish Church, with Bayvil

Powell, John	1549	Vicar	
Llewelyn, Roderick	1582	Vicar	
Miles, Henry	1661	Vicar	
Rees, Griffinus	1692	Curate	
Parry, David	1714	Curate	
Evans, David	1716	Curate	
Evans, David	1720	Curate	
Lewis, Richardus	1725	Curate	
Lewis, Richardus	1728	Curate	
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar	
Griffith, David	1748	Curate	
Thomas , Robert	1751	Curate	
Gwynne , Morgan	1783	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1783	Vicar	
Walters , Richard	1790	Curate	
Walters , Lewis	1804	Vicar	
Walters , James	1806	Curate	
Williams , Morgan	1809	Curate	
Walters , Lewis	1809	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar

Harries , David	1809	Curate
Davies , Daniel	1809	Vicar
Williams , Morgan	1814	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1816	Curate
Harries , David	1817	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1817	Curate
Harries , David	1817	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1817	Curate
Grey Hughes , William	1819	Curate
Evan Morgan , David	1822	Curate
Davies , David	1822	Curate
Morgan , David Evan	1822	Curate
Evan Morgan , David	1830	Curate

Moilgrove Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Richard William	Moilgrove	H
Lloyd Jenkin	Moilgrove	H 6
Gwynne Owen	Moilgrove	H 4
Griffith William, Miller	Moilgrove	H
Evans Thomas	Moilgrove	H
Bowen Elizabeth	Moilgrove	H
David Katherine	Moilgrove	H
Lewis Sage.	Moilgrove	H
Griffith Morice	Moilgrove	H 2
Griffith John	Moilgrove	H
Evan John	Moilgrove	H 2

James John.	Moilgrove	H
Thomas . Lewis	Moilgrove	H 2
Phillipps Lewis	Moilgrove	H
Griffith William	Moilgrove	H
Davenant James	Moilgrove	H 2
William Evan	Moilgrove	H
Francis James	Moilgrove	H
Tucker Anne	Moilgrove	H 2
Lloyd .Evan Bowen	Moilgrove	H
Beynon John	Moilgrove	H
Miless Henry clerk	Moilgrove	P
Robert Jane	Moilgrove	P
Lloyd Morgan	Moilgrove	P
Young Rees.	Moilgrove	P
Lloyd Katherine	Moilgrove	P
Richard Jane	Moilgrove	P
David Thomas	Moilgrove	P
Thomas Evan	Moilgrove	P
Richard William	Moilgrove	P
Morgan Owen	Moilgrove	P
Thomas Thomas	Moilgrove	P
Francis David	Moilgrove	P
Rees Jennett	Moilgrove	P

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Sites of Interest

Caerau, Moylgrove

Caerau is a multivallate - many walled - later Prehistoric type settlement enclosure occupying the brow of a prominent south-west facing **Hill** spur overlooking the **Moylgrove** valley. Several slab-

lined graves were discovered here in the nineteenth century and the site was subject to partial geophysical survey in 1989.

The enclosure is defined by three roughly concentric rings of greatly degraded ramparts, now mostly reduced to scarps, with 10-30m intervals. The inner encloses an area of 0.7ha and the outermost 2.3ha. There are some indications of a south-west facing entrance. The geophysical survey identified the ramparts as 5.0-5.5m wide bands with only slight indications of ditches. It seems likely that these were massive drystone walls.

The grave reported in 1864 lay between the second and third rampart on the east side. The earlier finds appear to have been made to the north, south and east of this spot. One grave contained a hammer and cutlass. Burials such as these are characteristic of the late **Roman** to early Medieval period. They might represent a re-use of an earlier settlement site or else have been contemporary with its use. Sources: *Vincent in Archaeologia Cambrensis 3rd series 10 (1864), 299-306*
Mytum & Webster 'Geophysical Surveys at Defended Enclosures ...' (2003) - unpublished report

John Wiles 20.02.08

Moylegrove Mining

Un-named mine. SN 115.449. Shaft in field on southwest side of Cwm Trewyddel, above sewage treatment works. No historical detail available. No surface features remain; filled 1940-45.

Un-named mine. SN 123.448. Three trial adits on south bank of Nant Ceibwr, 400 yards upstream from old Smithy. No historical detail available. Two of the adits have collapsed; one is open, driven as a crosscut through mineralised fault fissure and a short distance along fissure east and west.

Mynachlogddu.

In Preselly's surrounded by bleak Moorland, a pastoral community once belonging to **St Dogmaels**. A little hamlet in the heart of the Presely Hills, surrounded by bleak Moorlands, forestry plantations and stony barren hills. Above the hamlet are the rocky cracts of Carn Meini (the supposed source of the Stonehenge bluestones, and a little way to the west is the simple memorial to **Waldo Williams**, one of **Pembrokeshire**'s best known **Welsh** poets.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

We approach **Monachlogddu**, the landscape assumes a thoroughly **Welsh** appearance. A clear trout-stream, that comes rippling and dancing down the glen from the dark brown ridge of the Moorlands, is here put to turn the wheel of a little flannel-mill. In response to our request, the good man describes in broken English the simple processes of manufacture, and explains the movements of his archaic machinery. Then, after a glance at the lowly parish **Church**, dedicated to **St. Dogmael**, we bid adieu to the village of the Black Monastery, and take to the road.

1839 **Mynachlogdû** (**Monachlog-dû** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Mynachlogdû (**Monachlog-dû**), a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (N. by E. from **Narberth**; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern side of the county, bordering upon **Carmarthenshire**, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of **LlanvairNantgwyn**, **Whitechurch**, and **Meliney**; on the east by those of **Llanvyrnach** and **Llanglydwen**; on the south by **Llandissilio**; and on the west by **Llangolman**. It contains by computation an area of 4050 acres, of which 1850 are arable, 400 pasture, and 1800 mountainous and boggy, with little or no woodland. A great portion is occupied by part of the Percelly mountain; the remainder is inclosed, the soil being light, and producing crops of barley and oats, but no wheat. There are two slate-quarries, two mills, and a small woollen manufactory. The Eastern Cleddy river has its source here, and is joined at the extremity of the parish by two brooks named Glandy and Wern. The living is a curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; present net income, £180; patron, **Lord Milford** : the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £52. 10., payable to the curate. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Dogmael**, and situated at the extremity of the parish, was once connected with a Monastery, and is capable of containing 2000 persons, but without seats: it is not remarkable for any architectural details, and has been left in a very neglected state. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them by the **Baptists** in their meeting-house, and the other by the **Independents** in a farmhouse.

1291 *The monastic Order in South Wales 1066 -1348* F G CowLey

St Dogmael's priory was founded by **Robert Fitz Martin** 1113- 1115 it became an abbey.

1120 belonging to **St Dogmael's**---**Mynachlog-ddu Church** belonged to **St Dogmael's** priory and had a value of £2 13 4d in 1291

The **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** by **Dillwyn Miles**

The name means "the Black Monastery", so called because its manor was granted by **Robert Fitzmartin, Lord** of Cemais, to the Abbey of **St Dogmael's** and the inhabitants of a part of **St Dogmael's** had a right of summer grazing for their cattle here. There is no evidence that there was a monastic settlement in the vicinity if this bleak Moorland hamlet.

Thomas Rees otherwise **Twm Carnabwth**, leader of the first **Rebecca** Riot lies buried at **Bethel Chapel** graveyard.

1870-72, **John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales** described Mynachlog Ddu.

Monachlogddu, a parish in **Narberth** district, **Pembroke**; under Precelly mountain, at the head of East Cleddan river, 6½ miles N of **Narberth**-road r. station, and 9½ N of **Narberth**. Post town, **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 6,166. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 471. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is waste. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £129. Patron, **Lord Milford** .

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Dogmael. RCAM**

This **Church** was appropriated to the Benedictine priory of **St Dogmael**; hence its name of Mynachlog Ddu, the **Church** of the Monastery of Black Monks. In the taxatio of 1291 it is described as Capella de Nigra Grangea. It consists of nave 35ft by 14ft and north aisle 38ft by 12 ¾ ft; there is no structural division between nave and chancel.the roof, windows and much of the walls are modern on consequent upon a thorough restoration in the year 1889. The aisle is divided from the nave by an arcade of three bays, with plain masonry piers; the arches are plain pointed. In the north wall of the aisle is a low doorway 2 ½ ft wide, 4 ¾ ft to the spring of the arch and 5 ¾ ft to the crown. The doorway at the west end of the nave has a similarly pointed arch. On either side of the communion Table at a height of 2ft from the ground is a corbel or bracket probably of 14th century date to which the nave in its original state belonged , the north aisle being a century later. At the east end is a plain aumbry. The font measures 22 ½ in bt 19 ½ in externally and 17 in by 15 in internally; it is plain, and chamfers off to a modern base –visited 7th **June** 1915.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by **Mike Salter** 1994

St Dogmael's

This disused **Church** has a main body probably of the 13c with a 15c south aisle with a three bay arcade on octagonal piers

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Theis benefice originally a curacy belonging to the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**, and on the dissolution of that house came into the hands of the **King**, by whom it was leased on 12 May, 1537, to **Morgan Johnes** of Llaugadock, Carms.—**State Papers**.

In 1594 the advowson was bought by **Eliot.**—**Owen's Pem.**

Described as Capella de Nigra Grangea, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £2 13s. 4d. for tenths to the **King**. —**Taxatio.**

There is no separate valuation of this benefice in the **Valor Eccl.**, the only reference to it being the following entry in the list of property held by the abbey of **St. Dogmaels**:—Manoghloke Duy per annum eum proficuis libete capelle ibidem £viiij xvs vid.

Under the heading ' Not in Charge ':—**Monochlogddu** Cur. (**St. Dogmael**. Abb. **St. Dogmael** Propr.; **Lord Milford** .—**Bacon's Liber regis.**

On 3 Dec. 1888, a faculty was obtained for the removal of 2 cottages belonging to this living.

George Owen in his list of pilgrimage Chapels, most of which were in ruins, mentions the names of two, called respectively Capell **Cawey** and Capell **St. Silin**, in this parish.—**Owen's Pem 1603.**,

RCAM Old Churches 1914

George Owen in his list of churches – most of them in ruins – in connection with which the remembrance of pilgrimage survived in his day, mentions the name of two in this parish called respectively Capel **Cawey** and capel **St Silin** or Giles. The **Pem. Arc. Survey** visitors “could find no trace of the old Grange where there was a Chapel of **St Giles**. The only suggestion of antiquity was an old foundation at the back of a small cottage, now used as a store room close to the gate of the churchyard. This foundation may, however , have been merely that of an old hedge”. Our Inspector was equally unsuccessful.

1851 **Monachlogddu** Parish **Church David Thomas** , Curate,

1929 **St Dogmael & St Colman (Llangolman** Incumbent and Curates; **W Evans**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Mynachlogddu —A two-handled pewter Chalice, 8 in.in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in. Underneath is engraved "97 **James Dixon & Sons** 906".

A Plate, 9in. in diameter, bears the same maker's Mark.

There is also another pewter Plate, on the rim of which is inscribed "**Benj Derham** Churchwarden 1720". It bears the following marks,—"**John Shorey** "; London ; in a shaped punch, a **Bird** on a **Rose** Col. **John Shorey** was Upper Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1720. Beneath is also engraved the name " Beckford". It is evident that this plate has been unlawfully alienated from the Gloucestershire parish of that name.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel [**Baptists**, 1794].

Bethel Sunday School, **Mynachlog-ddu**

The Sunday School at **Mynachlog Ddu** was built as a Chapel in 1794 and rebuilt in 1821. The later Chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan. 1851 **Walter Davies, Baptist** Minister.

In 1875 it was replaced by a new Chapel built alongside and the old Chapel converted for use as a Sunday School. *RCAHMW*, May 2011

Bethel Welsh Baptist Church, Mynachlog-ddu

Bethel Baptist Chapel was first built in 1794, restored in 1821 and rebuilt in 1875. The earlier Chapel of 1794 was retained and converted to a Sunday School. This Chapel, dated 1875, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and tall round-headed windows. Still open 1998 *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Capel Bach (Capel **Cawey** ?, **Mynachlog-ddu** demolished by 1914 (no denomination shown)

Names connected with Mynachlog-ddu

Clergy CCED

Philipps, Thomas	1720	Curate
Prothero, James	1747	Curate
Philipps , Edward	1765	Curate
Phillips , Edward	1776	<i>Vac resignation</i> Curate
Griffiths , John	1788	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1793	Curate
Jenkins , John	1799	Curate
Jenkins , John	1802	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1804	Curate
Foley , John	1822	Curate
Evans , Stephen	1823	Curate
Evans , Stephen	1824	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1824	<i>Vac natural death</i> Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1824	Curate
Griffiths , Rees	1825	Curate

Monachlogddy *Hearth Tax*

Howell John	Monachlogddy	H
Morice Reynald	Monachlogddy	H2
Bowen Lewis	Monachlogddy	H
Morgan Phillip	Monachlogddy	H2
Lewis Lewhwlin	Monachlogddy	H2
David Griffith	Monachlogddy	H2
William Llewelin	Monachlogddy	H2
Morgan Howel	Monachlogddy	H
John Lewhelin	Monachlogddy	H
Hugh Richard	Monachlogddy	H
Thomas Griffith	Monachlogddy	H
Lewis Evan	Monachlogddy	H2
Thomas Owen	Monachlogddy	H2
Thomas William	Monachlogddy	H
Gibbin Richard	Monachlogddy	H
Lewis Katherine	Monachlogddy	H
Powell Rouland	Monachlogddy	H
Jenkin Ruddrok	Monachlogddy	H
Morice Richard	Monachlogddy	H2
Morice Richard	Monachlogddy	Egloserrow H
Phillip Phillip David	Monachlogddy	H
James Lewis	Monachlogddy	H
Thomas Maude	Monachlogddy	H2
Bevan David	Monachlogddy	H2
Hugh Richard	Monachlogddy	H

David Thomas	Monachlogddy	P
Beavan William	Monachlogddy	P
William Thomas	Monachlogddy	P
John Hugh	Monachlogddy	P
John Lawry	Monachlogddy	P
Pugh John,	Monachlogddy	P
David Gwynllian widow	Monachlogddy	P
Hugh Rees	Monachlogddy	P
Griffith Thomas	Monachlogddy	P
David James	Monachlogddy	P
John Mary widow	Monachlogddy	P
Evan Anne	Monachlogddy	P
Llewhwlin Landilo	Monachlogddy	P
John Jennet widow	Monachlogddy	P
Jenkin David	Monachlogddy	P
David Rees	Monachlogddy	P
Lewis David	Monachlogddy	P
John Morice	Monachlogddy	P
David James weaver	Monachlogddy	P
John Rees cobbler	Monachlogddy	P
Hugh Rees labourer	Monachlogddy	P
Lewis Margaret	Monachlogddy	P

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Education

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no

resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor . Many of the population cannot read or write.

Schools

There was a school in **Bethel** vestry before the village school was erected in 1903. This school was closed in 1995

Industry

Slate Quarry's

19c slate quarrying opened up. Cwarre'r Mynydd is said to have been one of the first, Tyrch Quarry in **Mynachlog-ddu** which survived until after the Great War

Tyrch Quarry **RCAHMW**

A main opencast, c.55m by 40m, set into a S-facing hillside, within an area of spoil dumps, c.180m NE-SW by 140m. Two linear quarries are also apparent, that to the South possibly being an earlier feature. At least 4 stone-built rectangular structures, c.4.5m by 3.0m appear in the area of spoil, with a larger struture, c.10m **Long**, set by the linear quarry to the S.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 09.09.03

Mills etc

Cwm-Isaf;Cwm Isaf Woollen Factory, Pont **Mynachlog-ddu RCAHMW**,

At Cwm-isaf is a former water-powered woollen factory. The two-storey stone building has an overshot waterwheel on its eastern gable, 3.658m (12ft) diameter and 1.118m (3ft 8in) wide over shrouds, marked "D. **Davies PENRALLT**". Although now devoid of any internal machinery, except for a short length of line shafting and some belt pulleys, the factory was apparently in use as recently as the 1950s. The water supply leat was some 170m long, taking water from the Afon Wern. Adjacent to the building on the east side was a sawmill, presumably powered by the waterwheel, now demolished except for the north wall. **B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW**, 19 April 2011.

Felin Dyrch, **Mynachlog-ddu RCAHMW**,

Felin Dyrch is a former corn mill, served by a leat some 540m **Long** from the Afon Cleddau Ddu. The single-storey stone building has a small, all-iron overshot waterwheel, 0.946m (3ft 1¼in) wide on the north gable. The internal pit wheel meshed with a bevelled stone nut which drove a single pair of millstones from below. The mill is shown as working on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey 25in maps but it is not known when it went out of use.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 19 April 2011.

Mining Mynachlogddu

Un-named Mine SN 171.340. Trial adit 250 yards south of Fron las uchaf farmhouse, probably for silver-lead. No historical detail. Adit appears to have collapsed; source of water for farm.

Un-named Mine SN 165.339. to 165.342. Four trial adits on east side of valley quarter mile west of Fron las isaf. No historical detail. All collapsed, although that at southern end appears to be used for water abstraction.

Sites of Interest

Carn Meini site of Blue stones

memorial to **Waldo Williams (Welsh Poet)**

Croes Mihangel Tumulus

All that remains of this tumulus is the base, which has itself been so much disturbed as to make it difficult to trace the outline of the mound in the growth under which it is hidden. The tumulus doubtless derives its appellation of the "Croes" from a wayward cross which may have stood on or near the spot, and the suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the parish boundary passes over the site –visited, 22nd September 1914

Crug yr Hwch

Faint traces remain of this mound, which stood on the summit of the mountain land still known as Crug yr hwch, just above the 1000ft contour line. The Parish boundary passes over the site – visited 9th June 1915

Crugiau Dwy

This is the name given to two cairns which are placed on an outlying southern spur of the Prescelly range, the highest point of which is known as Mynydd Crugain Dwy. The more southerly cairn is actually within the parish of **Llanfyrnach**, The border fence passes between the Mounds. Within recent years both of these monuments have been robbed of much of their contents for road metalling. Their circumference at the base measures about 300ft. They are composed of small sized mountain gathered stones, though larger boulders may have been carried away. – visited 9th **June** 1915.

Mountain Cromlech.

When perfect this cromlech must have been a fine example of its class. Five supports remain, four being prostrate and one leaning slightly over. The capstone is about 12ft in length; is partially concealed by a hedge which is carried over it. The remains stand in the centre of a low mound having a base circumference of some 270ft; but it is not clear whether the cromlech was wholly or partially covered or merely stood upon the mound. It is asserted that this object of antiquity, which is known locally as Mountain Cromlech from the farm of that name, was deliberately destroyed. --visited 22nd September 1914.

Carn **Arthur** Bedd **Arthur RCAM**

Both are natural outcrops of rock and of interest so **Le**y because of the name attached to the spot. Carn **Arthur** is also known as Coitan **Arthur** which is said to have been hurled by the **King** from Dyffryn, in **Henry's** moat parish, where is a circle. Bedd **Arthur** is on the southern edge of the ancient trackway along the summit of the Prescelly Hills which cross the north of this parish from east to west –visited 22nd September 1914.

The stones of the sons of **Arthur**

Two erect stones standing 30ft apart, about 150 yds south east of Ty newydd farm house in Cwm Cerwyn. They have a height above the ground of 75 and 80 in. – visited 24th September 1914.

Capel Bach

In Cwm Cerwyn are the grass grown foundations of a building 35ft long by 20ft broad, traditionally said to have been a Chapel. The site is orientated. A break in the lines of foundations probably marks a north doorway. Built into the wall of the neighbouring cottage called Capel Bach, is a fragment 30in by 11in of the head of a two lighted trefoil window, which was discovered some

years ago at the east end of the foundations –visited 24th September 1914 – This may have been the Chapel known to **George Owen** as Capel **Cawey** the latter word standing for Cerwyn.

Waun Lwyd Standing Stones.

Two erect stones 20ft apart, on the eastern boundary of Waun lwyd. They stand south-west and north-east and are 7ft and 9ft high respectively. On the same field Gwerglodd y maen are two other prostrate stones, in the line with those still standing; no remembrance or tradition exists that they have ever been erect. The position of the four stones suggests an alignment, but there are numerous mountain boulders in the vicinity. The next field to the south is known as Parc y maen – visited 9th **June** 1915.

Gors Fawr Circle

The following is extracted from a special survey of this monument made by **Lieut Col. Morgan R.E. F.S. A.**, an Ex commissioner:- This collection of standing stones consists of a circle and two outstanding meini hirion, which are planted on a dreary common at the foot of the Prescelly Hills, a short distance from the main **Haverfordwest- Cardigan** road. The diameter of the circle varies from 72 to 75 ft, and the number of the stones is 16, of which three are prostrate. The stones are ice borne boulders, of which a great number are scattered over the common. Two have apparently been split, but probably by the force of nature and not by man.

From the manner in which the prostrate stones have been covered by the growth of peat, it would appear that the standing stones must have been originally at least 1 ½ ft further out of the ground than they show at present

Towards the north east are two outlying standing stones. The largest, the western one 150yds from the centre of the circle. Has an azimuth 15E; the second, a little further east and 45ft distant azimuth 19E. The azimuth of the alignment is 59degrees 30 minutes. The western stone is 6ft 2in high 3ft long in the direction of the alignment and 2ft thick. It is a well shaped stone though undressed. The eastern stone is 6ft 2in out of the ground but the soil around it has been excavated 1ft probably on an attempt to remove the stone. It is 3ft wide in the direction of the alignment 18in deep on the eastern side tapering to a 6in point on the western side. These two stones are called an alignment, but it is very doubtful what they have been. They might have been part of a destroyed avenue, but the avenue delineated by **Mr Bushell** as running from the centre to these stones does not exist though there are so many stones lying about that short alignments and pointers can be seen in all directions.

The meini hirion are too far north to have reference to the sun, and nothing can be deduced from the orientation of the circle. – visited 24th September 1914.

Gors Fawr Standing Stones, **Mynachlog-ddu RCAHMW**,

Two erect monoliths, one 1.8m high, the other, 13.5m to the NE, 1.6m high.

A pair of standing stones sharing similar characteristics to other standing stone pairs along the southern reaches of Mynydd Preseli. These appear to frame the distant Carn Menyn outcrop when viewed from Gors Fawr stone circle (NPRN 300422) but the alignment may be entirely coincidental.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 23rd **June** 2009.

Gors Fawr Stone Circle **RCAHMW**

On the bleak fringes of Gors Fawr bog is this near-perfect circle of sixteen stones measuring about 22 metres in diameter. Eight of the stones are of spotted dolerite, the famous 'bluestone' sourced as being from the Carn Meini outcrops to the north. Recent geophysical survey by the SPACES project, searching for any buried structures which might lie hidden beneath the circle, revealed

nothing. The conclusion is that this monument probably looks much the same today as it did to its late Neolithic or Bronze Age builders. Nearby is a pair of standing stones which appears to frame the distant Carn Menyn outcrop when viewed from the south-west. In his **1963 *Shell Guide***, **Vyvyan Rees** was unimpressed; 'Gors Fawr, the only recognisable stone circle left in the county, is very small beer'. It is, in fact, a remarkable survivor and one of the best of its kind to be seen in Wales.

From **Driver, T.** 2006. **Pembrokeshire: *Historic Landscapes from the Air***. **RCAHMW**, p121

Pont Hywel **RCAHMW**

This is a road bridge over the **Eastern Cleddau** which here marks the border between **Carmarthenshire** and **Pembrokeshire**. This was a rubble stone structure with two semi-circular arches separated by pointed a pointed cutwater. Iron railings had replaced the parapets(?). Traditionally the site of a medieval bridge, a plaque commemorated rebuilding in 1747.

Source: **NMR Holdings John Wiles** 07.11.07

Foel-Drych Cairn **RCAHMW**

A ruined and mutilated cairn, c.18-21m in diameter, upon and out of which, a modern sheep shelter has arisen. **RCAHMW** AP965008/59-62 **J.Wiles** 09.09.03

Crug-Yr-Hwch; Mountain Burial Chamber **RCAHMW**

The much ruined burial chamber at Mynachlog Ddu has a hedge passing through it. The capstone is fallen, and other stones are described as half buried, or semi-recumbent. There are traces of a circular mound, up to 0.7m high, to the west. **J.Wiles** 26.02.02

2. 'A larger and impressive comlech, the capstone has slipped off the legs into a modern ditch...' (**PAS, Pemb 11SE no. 7**). A local writer in 1885 (quoted by **Lewis** 1969, 137) refers to this burial chamber as 'Llech y Gwyddon'.

Although mentioned by both **Grimes** (1936a, no 30) and **Daniel** (1950, PEM 6), the first published plan of the monument is that by **Frances Lynch** (1972, fig. 9, 81-2). 'The site... is so ruined that nothing can be said about it beyond remarking on the size of the fallen supporters. One of these is over 3m long and three others are more than 2m... such a size would be appropriate to a Portal Dolmen, but it is impossible to attempt any kind of reconstruction'. The remnants of the round mound, c.0.6m high and 7m wide, are best seen on the east side of the hedge bank.

Edited extract from **Barker, 1992, *The Chambered Tombs of South-west Wales*, Oxbow Monograph 14, p. 26**

Waun Lwyd Stones, Dolaumaen **RCAHMW**

The two Waun Lwyd standing stones are 8.2m apart, with their flat faces aligned. The south-western

stone stands 2.2m high, that to the NE 2.4m. There are hints of other stones in the vicinity extending the alignment, but these are problematic. **J.Wiles** 26.02.02

Rhos Fach, Monument; Carreg Waldo RCAHMW

Monolith visible on AP, identified as monument on OS 1:50,000, presumed recent.
RCAHW AP965009/41 **J.Wiles** 09.09.03

A commemorative stone erected to celebrate the life and work of the poet **Waldo Williams** (1904-1971); comprised of a bluestone monolith with a polished black granite plaque on its northern side.
Source: *Trysor Repot (TPA11/04)* **L. Moore, RCAHMW**, 18th September 2012

Bedd Arthur, Prehistoric Ritual Site RCAHMW

1. A subrectangular enclosure 18m by 7.0m, formed of earthfast stones (having an average height of 0.8m) backed by a low bank, surrounding a levelled interior. An explicitly ambiguous monument that has only been compared to the 'Churchyard' on Skomer Island. (source Os495card; SN13SW10)
J.Wiles 27.02.02

2. The site is located ESE of Carn Bica and just to the north of a path across the mountain. It is defined by a setting of upright and fallen stones set within a sub-rectangular enclosure.
D.K.Leighton 15 June 2007

3. Survey work by **Wainwright and Darvill** for the SPACES project has compared the oval stone setting at Bedd **Arthur** to the first oval setting of Bluestone orthostats built at Stonehenge. Oval stone settings are a recognised form of monument in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Britain, but remain rare. **T. Driver, RCAHMW**, 28 Feb 2008.

Carn Menyn Cairn RCAHMW

A much ruined cairn set below the westerly crags of Carn Menyn. The cairn is a roughly circular heap of stones, about 15m in diameter and 1.5m high. It is much ruined and a 3.0m by 2.5m capstone is exposed at the centre along with the stones of a collapsed chamber. This appears to be a Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary monument, although a later date cannot be ruled out. It was re-planned by **T. Driver** in 1993 for an undergraduate dissertation with Southampton University and the plan is in NMRW archive. An extract from **C. T. Barker** from 1992 states 'Also known as Coetan **Arthur**... this disturbed cairn is c.15m in diameter and c.1.5m high... its centre dominated by a large ?capstone 2.8m long, 2.5m maximum width, and 0.6m thick. Beneath the ?capstone are three fallen slabs of a size suitable for chamber orthostats.'

Source: **Barker, C.T. 1992, *The Chambered Tombs of South-west Wales, Oxbow Monograph 14, site No. 46.*** **T. Driver, RCAHMW**, 29 Feb 2008.

Carn Menyn 'BLUESTONE' Outcrops Of Spotted Dolerite; Carn Meini **RCAHMW**

. Carn Menyn (singular, for the central, main outcrop) or Carn Meini (plural, describing all the outcrops). A series of natural outcrops of spotted dolerite ('bluestone') which naturally fragments into pillars, blocks and screes. Noted as a geological source of the stonehenge 'bluestones' but debate is still active as to whether the stones reached Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire through glacial or human agency. There is however evidence for quarrying on this outcrop **Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 15th May 2006**

The Carn Meini outcrops on Mynydd Preseli have become famous in **Archaeological** literature as the geological source for the 'bluestones' used at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. The 1.5- to 1.8-metre (5- to 6-feet) tall, narrow pillars formed a circle between the more massive Sarsen 'trilithons', or arches, which made up the main outer circle and the innermost stone settings. In 1923 petrological examination confirmed the scattered outcrops of Carn Meini on the south-west of Mynydd Preseli as being the source of the distinctive blue-grey spotted dolerite with large white spots used in some of the earliest phases of the Stonehenge circles on Salisbury Plain. Indeed, a number of prehistoric monuments, including a ruinous cairn at Carn Menyn and Gors Fawr stone circle to the south, are also composed of this unusual rock. Early investigators concluded that the known superiority of this same spotted dolerite as a raw material for Neolithic stone axes could have sparked off the massive human effort necessary to move the stones. The suggested route would have seen the blocks sledged overland to the upper reaches of the **Eastern Cleddau**, thence by sea along the Bristol Channel to the River Avon, and finally upstream to Stonehenge itself.

Some geologists and archaeologists have challenged this traditional view, proposing instead that glaciation, not human effort, carried the bluestones to Salisbury Plain. They cite finds of spotted dolerite in glacial erratics on Flat Holm and Steep Holm in the Bristol Channel as evidence for this geological movement. In 2002 an ambitious new programme of survey was commenced for the prehistoric landscapes of Strumble and Preseli by **Geoffrey Wainwright and Timothy Darvill. The Strumble-Preseli Ancient Communities and Environment Study (SPACES)** increased the known number of prehistoric monuments on the ridge between Carn Siân and Foel Trigarn by 300 percent, and its new surveys of famous individual sites, like Gors Fawr, have helped to forge new understandings about prehistoric life in these hills and valleys . The SPACES project found an intense concentration of activity at Carn Menyn, including prehistoric burial monuments and axe-flaking sites. Worked bluestone pillars have been found broken and abandoned in transit down from the outcrops. Although these are of Stonehenge dimensions, they remain difficult to date, especially as the outcrops provided durable, conveniently-sized blocks in modern times for lintels and hearthstones and were quarried for building stone for at least two nearby Chapels. **T. Driver, RCAHMW, 7th Dec 2010.**

Possibly associated with excavations of Neolithic rhyolite outcrops at Craig Rhosyfelin to the north **T. Driver, RCAHMW**

There are a series of natural outcrops of spotted dolerite ('bluestone') which naturally fragments into pillars, blocks and screes. Noted as the geological source of the Stonehenge 'bluestones' but debate is still active as to whether the stones reached Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire through glacial or human agency.

Survey work by **Wainwright and Darvill** in 2003 and 2004 for the Strumble-Preseli Ancient Communities and Environments project (SPACES) has identified possible sites of quarrying, or hollows from which loose blocks have been extracted, undated evidence for Mining in the form of deep cuttings resembling adits (in the eastern part of the Carn) and a possible axe flaking floor at the south-east foot of the Carn where there are intrusive outcrops of a rhyolite beneath the dolerite outcrops. Most interesting has been the identification of three or four large orthostats which appear to have been abandoned on the southern slopes below the Carns during transportation. All show signs of quarrying along one side, with the other sides retaining the natural, weathered stone surface. Some are propped up on other stones; one is split in two. It would appear from this evidence that blocks of spotted dolerite were being worked free from the outcrops at some point in the past, and dragged south from the outcrops towards the lowlands. Initial field visit by members of **RCAHMW** Survey Branch on 21st April 2004.

Main reference: **Darvill, T and Wainwright, G**, 2002, *SPACES - exploring Neolithic landscapes in the Strumble-Preseli area of southwest Wales*, *Antiquity* 76, 623-4. **T Driver**, **RCAHMW**, 24 August 2004.

Narberth,

Narberth, Yn Arberth.

Originally a defended **Castle** town, this is now a thriving service centre for a large area of eastern **Pembrokeshire**.

The **Castle** dating from 1246 is in ruins and is not open to the public. There are some fine buildings in the town including the Town Hall and Magistrates Court.

The **Church** tower dates from the 1200s, but the rest was rebuilt in 1879. There are a some craft workshops in the town.

The town could be of either **Welsh** or English foundation.

Parish of **Narberth** ---*RCAM*

The present parishes of **Narberth** North and **Narberth** South are recent administrative sub divisions of the earlier civil and ecclesiastical parish of **Narberth** which may have also comprised the modern parishes of **Robeston (Robertston)** **Moleston** and **Mounton**.

Though not named as a separate district in the early lists of **Welsh** Chieftdoms it is fairly certain that **Narberth** had early attained to a place of dignity and importance in the group of small principalities which constituted the province of Demetia or Dyfed

The original form of the name was **Arberth**. The tribal holdings and villages were Yn Arberth, 'in Arberth' and this style on the lips of a strange race such as the Norsemen from Scandinavia and the later Northmen from Normandy, naturally became **Narberth**.

Note — The earliest drawing of the **Castle** seems to be that of the brothers **Buck** in 1740. So far as this exhibits its condition at that date, there were then standing bastions and curtain walls in which were set arched doors, windows and a gable end with chimney – the building was inhabited as a dwelling house as late as 1657 (*Fenton, Tours* p309) – and a well preserved gateway.

The original mound **Castle** of **Narberth** is unquestionably the earthen Motte known as **Sentence Castle**. The position appears to have been found too open to attack and was deserted for the stone **Castle**, probably after the destructive inroad of **Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd** in 1256, when several of the castles of Dyfed 'including Arberth' were demolished. **Sentence Castle** is doubtless the **Castle** which is stated by *Fenton* to have been constructed by **Sir Andrew Perrott**.

The visible remains of the single ward **Narberth Castle** are thought to date from the mid-thirteenth century and later. They include a rectangular enclosure approximately 40m north to south by 20m with the ruins of two quarter-engaged drum towers and traces of a curtain wall with two semi-circular bastions to the west of the enclosure. To the east is a vaulted cellar, the remains of a tower, and evidence of two garderobes.

The **Castle** is first mentioned in 1116 and was possibly occupied until the seventeenth century. It is described in a survey of 1539.

Edwards, Emily Hewlett *Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909*

This time-worn ruin crowns a slight rise on the skirts of the little town of **Narberth** anciently Arberth, meaning "above the wood"; we know, however, from an engraving by the brothers **Buck**, that in 1740 an imposing structure remained. Bastions and walls, arched doors and windows, a gable-end with chimneys and a complete gateway some distance from the central group, were then standing. At a remote date there were undoubtedly several strongholds in this vicinity, of which Mabinogion legend tells, but the existing ruin is all that remains of a **Castle** built on this site about 1246 by **Sir Andrew Perrot**, a knight of Norman extraction, who married the daughter of **Ralph Mortimer, Earl of March**. The fortress, continuing in the family of the "gentle **Mortimer**," favourite of **Queen Isabella**, passed to **Richard, Duke of York**, whence it fell into the hands of the Crown. **King Henry VIII.** gave it to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** "in recompense for his good services in the wars, as well in England and Wales as beyond seas done." **Sir Rhys** evidently put the **Castle** in good repair, for **Leland**, writing shortly after his death, calls it a "praty pile of old **Sir Rhees's**." On the attainder of **Rhys Griffith**, grandson to the above, the estate reverted to the Crown.

In 1677 the **Castle** was occupied by **Captain Richard Cassel**, a Parliamentary, and former Governor of **Tenby**; he founded **Narberth Market**, on which account he carried on a protracted law-suit with the **Tenby Corporation**.

In 1681 **John Barlow**, of **Slebech**, purchased **Narberth**, which then became part of the **Slebech** estate.

1914 RCAM Narberth Castle

The ruins of what was originally a small but imposing medieval **Castle** stands upon a knoll at the south end of the town, about 200yds from the parish **Church**. The existing remains show a pile, rectangular in plan, with three quarter engaged drum towers at the Angles. The residential portion of the **Castle** was placed on the side of the irregular quadrangle furthest from the entrance where a fragment of walling still shows a window and pointed door. The stair newels remain in several of the towers. The south tower has its exterior wall fairly perfect up to the third storey, and shows a few traces of round headed lights, but most of the buildings have been swept away altogether; those that remain are in such a ruinous condition that no detailed description of the place is possible.
--visited 8th May 1914

Narberth Castle Tony Roberts 1989.

Castle here was burnt by the **Welsh** in 1116, but the surviving remains today are probably from a successor **Castle** built by the Normans some time before 1250. The present remains were probably preceded by what is now called **Sentence Castle**, a few miles south near **Templeton**. There was also an attack on the **Castle** in 1257. **Narberth Castle** was a rough rectangular enclosure with four corner towers. The entire north side and the gatehouse have vanished. A great Hall lay between the two southern towers and was at right-Angles to a great chamber over a fine vaulted store-room, which still remains.

Readers of the Mabinogion; the famous collection of **Welsh** folk tales, will recall that **Pwyll**, prince of Dyfed, held his splendid court at Arberth, the **Welsh** name for **Narberth**, and from there he and his court went hunting in the valley of Cych, where many adventures took place.

The **Castle** had very little later history.

In 1516 it was given by **Henry VII** to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**, but when his grandson was executed in 1531, it reverted to the Crown and was allowed to decay.

The **Castle** is on private ground but can be viewed from the road.

Castle Owners

In 1102 **Arnulf de Montgomery** lost all the territories he had laid claim to and it can be presumed that **Narberth** were included in the estates seized by **Henry 1st**. According to the charter of **Pembroke** granted by **Henry I** the burgesses had the right to cut timber for house building from his forest of **Narberth**. Later Cwniwd Arberth was granted to **Henry Fitzroy** a bastard son of **Henry I** via his mistress **Princess Nest**, the daughter of **Rhys ap Tewder** and wife of **Gerald de Windsor**. **Henry Fitzroy** styled himself 'Lord of Arberth' He was killed in 1157 fighting in **Anglesey**. Later in 1176- 98 there was grant made by **William Herizon** of lands at **Amroth** to the **Knights of St John at Slebech** lands that **William Herizon** held by fee from **William of Narberth**. Was this a descendent of **Henry Fitzroy**?

Upon or soon after the death of **William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke** in 1231, and the division of his immense patrimony between the heiresses, The **Castle of Narberth** was taken into the hands of the Crown and, with a considerable area of land surrounding it, it became the crown lordship and **Castle of Narberth**. It was granted to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** by **Henry VIII** but on the attainder and execution of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** 's grandson and heir it again fell to the Crown. In 1609 there was notice of the intention of **Mr Barloe** -[**Slebech**] to purchase the property which was estimated by **Mr Edward Carne, Crown Receiver of South Wales** as being eight miles in length and 6 miles in breadth and included, **Villa Nerberth, Templeton, Moleston, Caneston, Newton, Robeston, Welfrey and Talghe**.

George Barlow seems to have obtained the grant of the lordship but troubles broke out between him and the tenants and a suit was commenced at the Court of Exchequer regarding the conditions of tenancy in the Lordship.

Henry IV had granted **Narberth Castle** for life to **Sir Thomas Carew** who lived there and maintained 10 men at arms there plus 20 bowmen. The wages 12d per day for each man-at-arms and 6d per day per bowman.

Narberth forest was south of **Narberth**. Once hunting ground of the Knights of **St John of Slebech**. In the reign of **James I** it was still stocked with red deer and provided large quantities of oak for the Navy. *Introducing west Wales.* - **Maxwell Frazer 1956**

Narberth Town history

The town of **Narberth** is built on rising ground just to the north of a small tributary of the Eastern Cleddau.

There is no direct evidence on the origins of settlement. Following the conquest of **Pembrokeshire** by the Normans under Arnulf de Montgomery, **Narberth** is said to have been granted to **Stephen Perrott**. It is unlikely, however, that he constructed any fortifications here, and the **Castle** near Arberth was probably **Sentence Castle at Templeton**. Although midway between **Narberth** and **Templeton** stands the remains of another stronghold on **Camp Hill** which has been attributed to **Perrott**. It may well be that there was no **Castle** at **Narberth** at that period but only at **Camp Hill** or **Sentence Castle**.

Certainly the visible masonry remains of **Narberth Castle** are no earlier than the late 13th or early 14th century.

Very little is known of **Narberth** during the medieval period beyond references to the **Castle**. The borough seems to have come into being along with the **Castle**, and by 1282 it had its own mill, and there was a yearly **Fair** on the feast of **St Andrews**.

The **Church**, dedicated to the same saint, also dates from the 13th Century - it appears in the **Taxatio** of 1291 and it gave its name to **Church Street**, one of the principal areas of the early town. In 1532 there were only 30 burgages here and **John Leland**, four years later, noted it only as a

poore village. The principal development, in fact, was post-medieval, associated with the granting of a Thursday Market in 1652, which was fostered by a certain **Richard Castle**. The Market expanded rapidly, mainly at the expense of that at **Tenby**, and as a result the **Tenby** burgesses applied to the **King** in 1671 for its suppression. This was granted in 1676, but by 1688 the Market had been re-established. The town continued to grow steadily with the development of some local industry, principally the manufacture of hats and limestone quarrying.

This developing 17th-century town centred on the Market Square which lies immediately north of the **Castle** gates. The population at this time has been estimated at about seven hundred, but in view of the small number of burgages recorded a century earlier before the granting of the Market it seems unlikely that there was much settlement along the High Street and **St James** Street during the medieval period. Indeed, the early town may not have been little more than a cluster of dwellings along **Church** Street, **Castle** Street, and **Picton** Place, with what was later to be the Market Square representing the northern limits of development.

1830 **Narberth**

Is a small Market-town, in the parish and hundred of its name, and county of **Pembroke**; 238 miles from London, 22 from **Carmarthen**, and 13 from **Pembroke**; situated on a branch of the **Milford** river, and is an ancient place, once noted for its **Castle**, now decayed, and a modern seat erected on its site.

Coal Mining

There are productive mines of stone-coal and culm in the neighbourhood, but they are not worked to the extent which their importance would seem to demand.

Upon the river, which is navigable to **Blackpool**, about three miles distant, is a very excellently constructed corn mill, recently erected. The town is governed by one of the high constables of the hundred, who is appointed annually, and must be a resident; assisted, by constables elected at the manorial court leet, of which the representatives of the late **Nathaniel Phillips** esquire, are lords. The places of worship are, one **Church**, and three Chapels for dissenters; the living of **Narberth** is a rectory, in the gift of the crown; the present incumbent is the **Rev. Wm. Lloyd**.

The Market is held on Thursday, and there are eight annual fairs for cattle. The parish contained, by the last returns, 2,295 inhabitants

1843 **Narberth** *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**

Narberth, a newly-created borough, a Market-town, the head of a union, and a parish comprising the North and South divisions, in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (E.) from **Haverfordwest**, 11 (N.) from **Tenby**, 14½ (N. E.) from **Pembroke**, and 254 (W.) from London; the parish containing 2620 inhabitants, of whom 1825 are in the North, and 795 in the South, division. This place, in ancient records "Arberth," and still called so by the Welsh, appears early to have been distinguished as the residence of some of the chieftains of the country; and mention occurs, in the more ancient periods of its history, of **Pwyll Pendevig**, of the royal house of Dyved, setting out from his palace of **Narberth** to **Hunt** in the **Valle** of Cych. On the conquest of **Pembrokeshire** by **Arnulph de Montgomery**, in the reign of **William Rufus**, the place became the head of a considerable lordship, which was allotted by **Arnulph** to **Stephen Perrot**, who had accompanied him in his expedition into this part of the principality, and who, for the security of his territories, is said to have erected a fortress on the summit of a **Hill** (still designated Camp **Hill**) between the village of **Templeton**, in the parish, and the present town. This spot was well adapted to the purposes of observation and defence, and was at that time covered with a thick forest: the remains of military works, which, according to the **Welsh** chronicles, were destroyed by **Gruydd ab Rhys**, may yet be traced.

Sir Andrew Perrot, grandson of the first knight, subsequently erected the **Castle**, of which the

remains form so prominent and picturesque a feature in the foreground of the town. For this purpose he selected a very eligible site, commanding the pass of the valley along which the high road

through the county passes; and having completed the building, he garrisoned it with a party of **Flemings**, whom **Henry I.** had settled in this part of Wales, and for whom and his dependents, under the immediate protection of the **Castle**, **Sir Andrew** built habitations, which formed the origin of the present town. Little is recorded of the history of the **Castle**. In 1256 it was taken, and the fortifications destroyed, by **Llewelyn ab Gruffydd**, Prince of North Wales; but it seems to have recovered from the injury received upon that occasion. The lordship and **Castle** were generally the property of the crown, or of some distinguished member of the English peerage, till the reign of **Henry VIII.**, who gave them to **Sir Rhys ab Thomas**, at which time the fortress was in a good state of repair, according to the testimony of **Leland**, who describes it as "a praty pile of old **Sir Rees**." The **Castle** suffered material injury during the usurpation of **Cromwell**; but it appears, notwithstanding, to have remained in a habitable state till the year 1657, when it formed part of the immense possessions of the **Barlows**, of **Slebech**, who, in the 4th of **James II.**, obtained permission to hold here a Market and **Fair**, and to receive the tolls and customs arising from them.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence above a narrow valley, two miles and a half eastward of the Eastern Cleddy river, and in the Northern division of the parish. It consists principally of three narrow **Streets** diverging obliquely from the Market-place, in the centre, and is partially paved: the houses are irregularly built, and of mean appearance. **Narberth** fails in realizing the expectations which the distant view of it excites. As seen from the adjacent heights, with its **Church**, and the remains of its ancient **Castle** mantled with ivy, it forms a prominent and highly interesting object; but on a nearer approach, its want of regularity in the order, and of beauty in the form, of its buildings, destroys the effect of its distant appearance. The surrounding scenery is richly varied and beautifully picturesque. The southern part of the parish produces abundance of excellent limestone, of which great quantities are burnt for the supply of the neighbourhood, and a considerable portion is quarried for building, some of which, from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is manufactured into mantel-pieces of great beauty. The town has lost much of its importance, and sustained a diminution of its inhabitants, owing to the diversion of the western road, which now runs four miles on the south of **Narberth** to **Hobbs' Point** near Her Majesty's dockyard. The **Pembroke-Dock** branch of the South Wales railway, if completed, will pass between this road and the town, and will probably tend to revive the trade. A new Market-house, considered to be one of the most commodious in South Wales, has been built at the sole expense of the **Baron de Rutzen**, of **Slebech Hall** the proprietor of the **Castle** and **Lord** of the manor, which he obtained by marriage with the heiress of the late **Nathaniel Phillips, esq.** The Market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, at an extremely moderate price. Fairs are held on March 21st, May 13th, **June** 2nd and 29th, August 10th, September 23rd, October 26th, and December 11th: they are all noted cattle-fairs, and are much resorted to by graziers and drovers from England. Hats are manufactured to a limited extent; and the shoe trade is considerable. By the act of 1832, for "**Amending the Representation of the People**," **Narberth** was created a borough, contributory, with **Fishguard**, to that of **Haverfordwest** in the return of a member to parliament: the number of registered voters within the limits of the borough is forty-five. It is also a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847 is fixed in the town, with powers extending over the registration-district of **Narberth**. The former lock-up house here, has been superseded by a new building, erected, with a house for the superintending constable of the hundred, by the county in 1844.

The living is a rectory, with that of **RobestonWathen**, rated in the **King's Books** at £25. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the benefice have been commuted for a rent-charge of

£550; and there is a glebe of sixty acres, valued at £60 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, and supposed to have been originally erected by **Sir Andrew Perrot**, the founder of the **Castle**, has been lately rebuilt, partly by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and Chapels; and partly by a rate upon the inhabitants, amounting to one-third of the whole expense. It is a very neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, and, in consideration of the gift from the society, contains 150 free sittings, in addition to fifty which were previously unappropriated. Prior to 1829 both the **Church** and parsonage-house were in a very dilapidated condition. A new rectory house and commodious out-buildings have been erected, at a cost of £913, raised by a mortgage on the living, under **Gilbert's Act**. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, **Wesleyans**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**. A free school for poor children was founded in 1832, by **George Devonald**, esq., of Sodston House, who endowed it by deed enrolled in chancery, with a rent-charge of £30, issuing out of the farm of Rush Acre, consisting of eighty acres; directing that the children to be admitted should not be less than six, nor remain after attaining twelve, years of age; and vesting the future selection of the master and mistress in the incumbent and churchwardens, with the proprietor of Sodston House, for the time being. An annual subscription amounting to £40 is raised in aid of the endowment, and there are 110 boys regularly taught in a lower room on the National system, with 70 girls in an upper room. Of five Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the **Church**, two with the **Independents**, and one each with the **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**. The poor-law union of which this town is the head, was formed January 6th, 1837, and comprises within its limits the following forty-eight parishes and townships; namely, **Amroath**, **Begelly**, **Bletherston**, **Clarbeston**, **Coedcanlais**, **Crinow**, **Cronwere**, **St. Issel's**, **Jeffreston**, **Lampeter-Velvrey**, **Lawhaden**, **LlandewiVelvrey**, **Llandilo**, part of **Llandissilio**, **Llangolman**, part of **Llanvalteg**, **Llanycefn**, **Llŷs-y-Vrân**, **Loveston**, **Ludchurch**, **Martletwy**, **St. Mary's** or **Maenclochog**, **Mounton**, **Mynachlogdû**, **Mynwere**, North and South **Narberth**, **Newtown**, **New Mote**, **Reynoldston**, **Robeston-Wathen**, **Slebech**, **East Williamston**, and **Yerbeston**, in the county of **Pembroke**; **CastelDauyran**, **Egremont**, **Eglwys-Cummin**, **Eglwys-Vairy-Chyrig**, **Hênllan-Amgoed**, **Kifig**, **Llanboidy**, part of **Llandissilio**, **Llanglydwen**, part of **Llanvalteg**, **Marros**, and **Pendine**, in the county of **Carmarthen**; and **Killymaenllwyd** and **Llangan**; in the counties of **Pembroke** and **Carmarthen**. It is under the superintendence of fifty guardians, and contains a population of 21,753. The union workhouse, capable of accommodating 150 paupers, stands on an elevated spot, midway between **Narberth** and **Templeton**, in the South division of the parish, and commands a most extensive view of the country from north-east to south-west. It cost £3700, including £240 paid to **Lord Milford** for three acres of land: of this amount £2200 were borrowed from the **Exchequer Loan Commissioners**, and £1000 from the **Economic Life-Assurance Society**; and five per cent. of the principal is to be paid annually, until the whole be redeemed. The remains of the ancient **Castle**, which appears to have been a structure of considerable size, consist principally of the grand gateway between two circular towers, partly clothed with ivy, and some small portions of the walls: though not remarkable for their extent, they possess a very pleasing and interesting character, and from their situation have a highly picturesque appearance. On the eastern verge of a wood, and within the limits of the parish, are vestiges of a fine old British intrenchment, nearly triangular in form, and comprising an area of about two acres and a half, with the **Longest** side towards the river Cleddy; it is defended on all sides, except on the east, where is a natural ravine, by a lofty rampart of great breadth, and has only one entrance, at the south-eastern angle. About a mile to the south of the town is the ancient village of **Templeton**, so called from its having been the resort of the Knights Templars of **Slebech**, who were accustomed to pursue the diversion of hunting at this place. The cottages in the village have an appearance of great age; and the remains of numerous ruined buildings, together with the tradition that there was once a **Church** or Chapel of ease here, on the site of which is a building, subsequently used by a congregation of Unitarian dissenters, but now in ruins, afford evidence of its having been a place of more importance than it is at present. A large cattle-Fair is held in the village on the 12th of November. Grove, in the parish, is chiefly remarkable as having been the patrimonial inheritance of **Colonel**

Poyer, who so gallantly assisted in defending **Pembroke Castle** during the parliamentary war, and who, together with Colonels **Laugharne** and **Powell**, was tried by Cromwell for high treason, and sentenced to suffer death. Cromwell being prevailed upon to spare the lives of two, three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third, which was blank, having fallen by lot to Colonel **Poyer**, he was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. From this circumstance the family motto, "Sors est contra me," was taken. A field on the estate commands a most extensive prospect over the counties of **Cardigan**, **Carmarthen**, **Glamorgan**, and **Pembroke**, in Wales, and over those of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, in England.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire*

Thence ensues the **Long**, steady ascent of Cock's **Hill**, which lands us eventually at a considerable altitude on the outskirts of **Narberth** ; a place that, with the exception of its ruined **Castle**, has little to commend it to wayfarers who, like ourselves, are ' in search of the picturesque.'

A town of some importance in bygone times, when its Markets were resorted to by half the countryside, **Narberth** appears of late to have fallen upon degenerate days: the mail-coaches having deserted its grass-grown **Streets** for ever, while the railway trains that have usurped their place give the unfortunate town the go-by, in favour of other and more enterprising communities.

Wending our way down the long, featureless High Street, we pass on our left the broad front of the **de Rutzen Arms**, a large wayside posting- house, around whose weed -grown courtyard hang memories of the old coaching days. Then, leaving the parish **Church** away to the right, and navigating some intricate lanes, we approach the outskirts of the town, and make the best of our way to the **Castle** ruins.

Crowning the southward slope of the Hill upon which the town is located, **Narberth Castle** occupies a position of considerable importance. The ruins of the fortress, though small, and devoid of striking features, are not without a certain picturesque appearance when seen from the **Tenby** road. It must, however, be confessed that ' distance lends enchantment to the view ;' for the existing remains are of a very fragmentary nature, consisting of a few broken bastions, with some odds and ends of more or less dilapidated masonry.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, **Narberth** fell to the share of **Sir Stephen Perrot**, a follower of the redoubtable **Arnulph de Montgomery**. Although there is record of a **Castle** here as **Long** ago as the eleventh century, the present structure is certainly not of earlier date than the days of **Sir Andrew Perrot**, or, say, about the middle of the thirteenth century; indeed, the character of the existing work seems to point to its erection at an even later period.

In the reign of **Edward III.**, **Narberth Castle** came into the possession of **Roger Mortimer**, the great Earl Marcher, and sometime favourite of queen **Isabella** ; passing subsequently under the direct control of the Crown. Eventually bluff **King Hal** presented the estate in his own freehanded way to our old acquaintance. **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** ; and so when **John Leland**, the famous antiquary, travelled into South Wales upon his '*Laborious Journey, and Search for England's Antiquities*,' he duly described **Narberth Castle** as a ' praty ile of old **Sir Rees**.'

To the south of the town lies a broken, hilly district called **Narberth Forest** ; whence were procured, in bygone days, large quantities of oak and other timber, for bulding the famous ' wooden walls ' of the British navy. In olden times, this locality formed a favourite hunting-ground of the Knights of **St. John of Jerusalem**, whose custom it was to ride out from their headquarters at **Slebech**, and chase the wild deer that frequented its woodland glades.

The village of **Templeton**, (which doubtless derives its name from that martial fraternity), is now a mere rambling, skeleton of a place, with a few dwelling-houses of the better sort amongst the cottages that flank the highway. Once upon a time, it is said, **Templeton** could boast its village-cross and ancient wayside Chapel ; but of these not a solitary vestige has survived to give colour to the story.

Places of Interest

Narberth Workhouse

A parliamentary report of 1777 recorded existing parish workhouses in operation at North **Narberth**

(for up to 10 inmates), **Begelly** (3), Jefferston (5), **Lampeter Velfrey** (6), and Mouncton (26) and until the construction and opening of the new purpose built facilities. These were still in use.

1837 Narberth Poor Law Union was formed with an elected board of governors consisting of 48 members although according to some of the **Slebech** correspondence there were disagreements and court cases

1839 The new workhouse opened provided rooms for the men, women, boys and girls with a special ward for inmates suffering from venereal diseases; a dining room, vagrants ward, ward for old women. In the courtyards which could be used for exercise there were washing facilities and latrines. The building could accommodate 150 inmates

1930 became **Narberth Lodge Hospital** and after the Second World War an old peoples home. Later it was sold and became holiday accommodation.

Rutzen Arms

Rutzen Arms -Later Georgian stepped 3-storey stucco main elevation with plinth, parapet and painted ground floor. 4-window front forward to the right with outer bays advanced and 3-window front set back to the left with central bay flanked by pilaster strips; both fronts are symmetrical. Slate roofs, brick and cement render chimney stacks. Small-pane sash glazing including one tripartite window to the centre of the 3-window section. Outer 1st floor windows to the right are set in semi-circular headed recesses over elliptical arched openings. Arched and gated coach entrance to the centre of the 3-window front with raised lettering above reading; "**Erected in the Year MDCCCXXXIII By Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen KM**"; flanking arched entrances below blind tablets, architrave and keystone to left with Masonic emblem. **CADW**

Plas Farmhouse

Close to **St Andrews Church** 18th century early 19th century frontage to an earlier building incorporating late medieval detailing in rear wall. 2 storeys, rubble frontage, slate pitched roof with end stacks. 4 window front (higher to left); sashes with glazing bars to one upper window only, one bipartite. 3 doors, two under corrugated **Hood**. Has one corbelled chimney on the south wall, the remains of another, together with a filled in stone mullion window on the east wall. Rear rubble elevation with parts of 3-light stone mullioned windows with drip moulds to left. **CADW**

Narberth, Earthworks Of Field System Or Shrunken Settlement

Extensive earthworks of rectilinear field enclosures on **Hill** to west of **Narberth Castle**. To the west of Plas Farm, there appear to be more substantial earthwork platforms surviving which could represent the remains of a shrunken settlement contemporary with the medieval town. Recorded during **RCAHMS** aerial reconnaissance.

Sodston Manor; Manor House, **Narberth**

Built for **Sir Alfred Ernle Montacute-Chatfield** in c1860; a small plain Italianate country house of square plan, 2 storey plus basement with incised coursing to colourwashed plaster on rubble with plinth. 3 window front elevation; cross windows with plain architraves and stone sills. Similar windows to ground floor flanking the central porch; round arched doorway with keystone, pilasters and sunk panels. The interior consists of finials, pendants, panelled doors and a mahogany staircase to the entrance Hall with barley twist balusters grouped to form newels.

Town Hall High Street, **Narberth**

Of 18th century origin but largely rebuilt early 19th century and 20th century; the clock tower and upper storey added c1912. The building is built of squared rubble laid to courses with dressed quoins. 3 storeys high with a 2 window gabled front bearing the clock tower. Slate pitched roof has a rectangular bellcote with pyramidal roof, twined louvres and splayed foot. External rendered stone staircase with sidewalls leads to first floor entrance. round arched doorway, blind fanlight, and broad modern panelled door.

CADW

Coach And Horses Inn, **Narberth**

Early 19th century, 2 storey, 2 window front of whitewashed Roughcast on rubble. Pitched slate roof with plain close eaves and rendered stack to the end wall. 12-pane sash windows set under the eaves, similar to the ground floor. Plain rectangular central doorway.

CADW

The Parish **Church**

—NB The dedication of the **Church** to **St Andrew's** is said by **Fenton** to perpetuate the name of **Sir Andrew Perrot** its builder. The 1609 survey of the lordship states that a yearly **Fair** was held upon the feast of **St Andrew** the Apostle. **St Andrews Church**

Church, rebuilt 1879 except for (?)14th C. tower: first mentioned 1291 it is thought that the **Church** may have been removed to its present location from an earlier site immediately N of the **Castle** where burials have been found, in the 13th C. It now contains nothing of **Archaeological** interest. The tower 17ft square is of three stages, with corbel table and restored battlements. An Angle turret carries the tower stairs. The lower storey is plain vaulted. It dates from the early half of the 13th century

The old Rectory **RCAM**

– The **Rev John Morris M.A.** rector of **Narberth** writing to the Commissioners in 1914 stated The old Rectory was built in 1827, in the centre of 56 acres of ancient glebe, and 1 ¼ miles from the **Church**. In the field adjoining the house a very old parishioner informed me thirty years ago that his parents informed him that there was an ancient building in which they remember weddings taking place. No vestige now, but when the rectory was built in 1827, three stone arched doorways were removed from the ruin in said field and used in the building of the Rectory as doorways for the drawing room, dining room and study. The Rectory was much enlarged in 1873, and these stone arches were then removed and placed in the two doorways of the garden and doorway of the back yard. Near where the ruins were standing there was and is now a beehive shaped well of splendid water. The Old Rectory was sold in 1902.

Church Records

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The Rectory of **Narberth** was evidently appendant to the lordship of **Narberth**, as all the patrons mentioned were lords of **Narberth**. In the extent of the possessions of **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, made in 1249, the **Church of Narberth in Pembrokeshire** was returned at 30 marks. - **Pat. Rolls**. Edw. III.

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £16 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 12s. - **Taxatio**.

Nerberch Rectoria cum Capella annexata vocata **Robertston**. Ecclesia cum capella ibidem ex presentacione domini Regis racione dominii sui de **Nerberth** predicti unde Willielmus Danger est rector habens ibidem rectoriam sive mansionem cum gleba. Et valet dicta rectoria cum omnibus emolumentis per annum xxvj. Inde sol archidiacono quolibet **Anne** pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vs ixd. Et quolibet tertio anno pro visitacione ordinaria iij s. iij d. Et remanet clare £25 10s. 11d. - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- **Narberth R. (St. Andrew)** with the Chapel of **Robeston Walthan**. Archidiaconus quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. visit. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno 3s. 4d. rex, latulit Dominii sui de Narberth, 1535; The Prince of Wales. Kings Books, £25 10s. 10d. £200. Yearly tenths, £2 11s. 1d. - **Bacons Liber Regis**.

1879

On 13 June, 1879, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of the Parish **Church of Narberth**. The Chapel of **Mounton**, which is situated on the confines of **Narberth** Parish, is in a parish of its own, but nothing is known as to its early history. In 1721 it was in ruins, and according to **Lewis Topographical Dictionary**, published in 1840, it was then consolidated with **Narberth**, to which rectory it was considered to be a Chapel of ease. The tithes of **Mounton** Parish, amounting to £21 0s. 4d. are owned by **Mr. Wilfred Lewis of Henllan**. The Chapel was rebuilt by the **Right Rev. Richard Lewis, late Bishop of Llandaff**.

1929

Parish entry for **Narberth** with **Robeston Walthen** and **Mounton**

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease Robeston Wathen Chapel of Ease Mounton

Parish registers; Christenings (1676-1703, 1762-1918), Marriages (1676-1703, 1754-1808, 1811-

1964) Banns (1811-42, 1896-1966), Burials (1676-1703, 1762-18 98)

Other Churches and Chapels

Tabernacle Ind Tabernacle Lane Erected in 1815 Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel was built in 1858 to replace the original Chapel built in 1815, which is still extant nearby Originally this Chapel was **Wesleyan Methodist** but by 1890 the Chapel had become **Congregationalist**, and later passed to the **United Reformed Church**. This 1858 Chapel is built in Classical style with a gable-entry plan and is now Grade 2 Listed.

Old Chapel, (**Wesleyan**), Tabernacle Lane, **Narberth** was built in 1817, in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan and Gothic windows. This was converted into a Sunday School when a replacement Chapel was opened in in 1858 By 1890 the replacement Chapel had become **Congregationalist (Tabernacle United Reformed Church)** and by the late twentieth century the Sunday School was in use as a public Hall. The Hall closed in 1991

Nebo CM possibly c 1750s Erected in 1843

Bethesda, High St, **Narberth** village [**Baptists**, 1808]. Built 1808, modified, altered or rebuilt 1826, 1837 and 1889 Still open 1998

Wesleyan Chapel, Greenway road Erected in 1811 and rebuilt in the 1880's and 1905. The present Chapel, dated 1905, is built in the Gothic style to the design of architect **James Preece** of **Tenby**. It has a **Long** wall entry plan. The tower and spire were demolished in 1988. In 1904 it was described as County Sessions Room; later a Public Library. By 1993 this Chapel was being used as a Masonic Hall.

Templeton, Chapel St, **Templeton** [**Independents**, 1819]. built 1819, rebuilt in 1839 & 1879 Still open 1993 as United Reform, **Templeton**,

Moleston P. **Baptists** Erected in 1763, rebuilt on the site in 1842

Pentecostal Chapel, Back Lane, **Narberth** A small Victorian Chapel ,late nineteenth century, with a lateral-entry, stone walls and a slate roof. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted for use as a private dwelling.

Church of the Immaculate Conception (**Roman Catholic**), **Narberth**

Narberth Records

1116

A **Castle** was burned here by the **Welsh** in 1116 or the one which stood on **Camp Hill**
1183 **Perrot, Sir Stephen**, 1183 **Narberth** married **Eleanor** ap Merchion of **Jestynton** and thus obtained estates in the **Castlemartin** Hundred **South Pembrokeshire**. Acc/to **South Pembrokeshire**. - Mrs Mary **Mirehouse**

1246

Stone **Castle** built 1246 attacked by the **Welsh** in 1257 held for a time by **Roger Mortimer**, favourite of **Isabella**, the consort of the unfortunate **Edward II** had 5 towers

1282

borough had its own mill yearly **Fair** on the feast of **St Andrew's Church**

1291

St Andrew's Church on *Taxatio* of 1291 Tower c1200', rest rebuilt 1879

1337

In an extent of the **Bishop** of **St Davids** manor of **Narberth** made in 1337, four grist mills and one fulling mill appear. The pandy does not appear in the Black book in 1326. (*Cal Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire II 80*).

1516

Given by **Henry VII** to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** but reverted to the Crown when his grandson was executed in 1531

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1532

only 32 burgages

1536

John Leland records "a poore village"

1644

Castle garrisoned for **Charles I** but was taken by Parliament. then disused

1652

granting of a Thursday Market fostered by **Richard Castle** suppressed at request of the **Tenby** burgesses in 1676 but re established by 1688 local industry manufacture of hats and limestone quarrying.

Narberth Education

1673 **Evans John Narberth** licensed to keep a school "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

1847 *Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book)*

Besides the town of **Narberth**, this parish includes a considerable hamlet called **Templeton**, about two miles to the south of the town, on the road to **Tenby**. There is no gratuitous education for the poor except such as is afforded by the **Devonald Charity**; nor is this charity in any degree supplemented by local subscription. Two schoolrooms have been raised in the parish, principally by the dissenters, with aid from Government , one at **Templeton** and another called the New

Schoolroom in Sheep Street. The latter was closed at the time of my visit. The master was not expected back for two months. There is no committee for the management of this school, except the trustees. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed to me at the school's being closed. The room was substantially built, but small and not well furnished.

At **Templeton**, a school committee had been formed, and subscriptions promised for a period of five years in aid of education. If with the aid of school pence £25 per annum could be raised it would exceed the expectations of some of the promoters with whom I spoke. The payment at the time of my visit was 2 ½ d per week. The object was to make the school in many instances gratuitous. **Templeton** adjoins that part of **Begelly** and **St Issell's** parishes in which Carn, and Molleston and Caterhook gate are situated; and it would be most desirable to establish a gratuitous or very cheap school of an efficient character, in that locality. The feeling in favour of and confidence in, the voluntary principle was by no means universal.

The **Rev T R Williams**, the **Independent** minister at **Templeton** keeps a school in his house for farmers' sons and had nine pupils at the time of my visit. He used formerly to keep the day school at **Templeton**. He considered that most of the people could Read but not write. He had married three couples a day of two before my visit, and only one man of the whole number could write. The second schoolroom at **Templeton** would accommodate 80 scholars ie nearly as many as (besides those already in school) were of an age to be under instruction in the neighbourhood. The only question was money.

The parish of **Narberth** is divided into North and south, and the town is a point at which the **Welsh** and English languages and (to some extent) dress and manners meet without intermixing. Almost in the same street (so sharply is the line drawn) one side will speak only **Welsh** and the other only English. The northern is the **Welsh** part.

The **Devonald** Charity Schools – The present schoolhouse was originally a poorhouse. When the union workhouse was built, the Rector took possession of the building vacant and converted it into a schoolhouse. The site was originally waste, and the parish poorhouse was built upon it without title. It is not very clear in whom the legal property is now vested. I was informed that the **Lord** of the manor had spoken of his having a claim.

Previously to 1832 there was no endowment for the education of the poor of **Narberth**. The rector at that time maintained an industrial school for girls twice a week and a Sunday school. In 1832 the **Devonald** trust was created. With this fund a cottage was rented for schoolroom in 1834 and in 1837 the school was removed to the old poorhouse, which was repaired and put in its present state by the Rector at a cost of £40.

The first class on the day of my visit contained 27. The classbook used among them was called '**The Faith and Duty of a Christian**'. They were in the habit of writing chapters of this out as dictation lessons and then learning them. But they had no connected reading book in use at the time of my visit, neither Bible nor any other. I heard the master examining them on the tenth chapter of this compilation. They answered well and Readily, giving not merely the words of the texts, but also the chapters and verses. The latter were in each case first demanded as if in examining upon Euclid, the examiner had stated the problem or theorem and then asked for the number of the proposition proving it. Chapter and verse were generally given.

I heard them repeating the tables in a class slowly and distinctly; but many were not really repeating.

I experienced great difficulty in knowing how to hear the first class Read as they had nothing but this

'**Faith and Duty of a Christian**' book with which most of them were probably more or less familiar, and sufficient number of Bibles and Testaments were not to be had. I accordingly took the four monitors and heard them Read from the fourth chapter of **St Mark**. They all Read fairly, three well. The copy books in this class were very dirty, but this was excused because they had been filled with dictation lessons and then taken home to be learned from.

The second class could in general answer very few questions

There was no blackboard in use. This school would be a good one if properly furnished with books and if part of the time now given to learning the words and references of a number of fragmentary text were expanded on a more extended course of secular instruction.

An attempt has been made since 1844 to make them pay 1d per week, but this has very generally failed. The common people of the place are wretchedly poor and cannot spare money, or even their children for school. They profess great anxiety about education, but this feeling does not influence their conduct – they utterly disregard all school regulations. A great number of them are shoemakers. The Rector told me there was not one in the place who could buy £20 worth of leather – they are at the mercy of the curriers, to whom they run in debt and live from hand to mouth. Hat making used to give considerable employment here as in **Carmarthen** this has been destroyed by the introduction of (what are called) **Jim** Crow hats. Coal and culm are to be had close at hand from **Begelly** and the neighbourhood. A ton of the latter at the pit's mouth is worth 4s 6d. The farmers in the northern quarter of the parish have larger holdings than those in the southern quarter (where there are not more than three who pay £100 a year rent) but all are poor, being heavily rented. The small farmers are much on a par with labourers.

East Gate Schoolhouse

I visited this school on the 8th of December. It is held in an airy and convenient room on the north extremity of the town. It is kept by the **Rev H Davies**, an **Independent**. There is considerable mystery respecting the ownership of the site and building. The **Rev William Lloyd**, Rector of **Narberth** showed me an indenture of bargain and sale (being the usual lease for a year) wherein on **Ann Pritchard** grants this site to certain trustees, upon trusts to be declared in the deed of release. The latter deed was not in **Mr Lloyd**'s possession; and **Mr Davies** said that none such existed; at any rate I could obtain no account of it on the spot. The indenture of bargain and sale bears the date 1812.

A schoolroom was built upon the site by subscription, at a cost (I was told) of “400. The subscription list was headed with a statement that the building was to be raised 'for the purpose of educating the poor'. Among the other subscribers – **Allen esq.** of **Cresselly** gave £10 and **Lord Milford** £20.

The first occupant was one **Lewis**, a man of considerable abilities who, however, at once kept a pay school, with the concurrence or connivance of the trustees.

There was an incumbrance upon the property, which the **Rev Thomas** a former Rector of **Begelly**, Rural Dean, paid off and acquired off and so acquired a lien upon it. The **Rev Evans** a former curate of the place contrived by means of a subscription under plea of restoring the school to its original use, to pay off **Mr Thomas**, and by him the building was devoted to the use of one of **Mrs Bevan**'s circulating schools, which was complained of by the subscribers as a breach of faith, because some of them at least considered that they were subscribing to establish an unsectarian school. The present Rector found the building occupied by **Mrs Bevan**'s school. One morning, however, without any notice, the door was locked and the schoolmaster excluded on the plea that the trust was not for establishing a charity school but for promoting a private school, to which the children of tradesmen and farmers might be sent.

The key was delivered to a **Mr Davies** who kept a pay school there for some time and was succeeded by **Mr Sallen**. The last trustee under **Mrs Pritchard**'s grant was **Mr Stephen George** of **Narberth**. To him and to **Mr Allen** the **Rev H Davies**, **Independent** minister, who now occupies the building, paid £20 and expended as much more on repairs. No new trustees have been appointed. **Mr Davies** seems to consider himself as owner of the building and site, at least to the extent of his outlay.

The terms of this school are £25 per annum for boarders and 10s 6d per quarter for day scholars. It is an ordinary grammar school – Two boys neither of them had learned latin and greek **Long** but constructed as if they were taught on a tolerably sound system. The elementary parts of mathematics were taught at this school – A good deal of attention appeared to be paid to English composition, orthography and grammar. They were mainly prepared for the ministry for which

some were ordained directly from the school. This is no otherwise a school for the poor than so far as it may possible be trust property and so far as **Mr Davies** educated from time to time one or two boys whose parents he knows gratuitously.

Union Work house school.

This school is held in a spacious airy and well lighted room, with a boarded floor, upstairs in the Union Workhouse. I found both room and its furniture in good repair and very clean. There was a comfortable fire burning in it, and a screen round the children on the side of the door. 15 children were present; I found the mistress sitting at the head of a **Long** table, which ran from the fireplace across the room; she was sewing. On her right sat three girls, also sewing; on her left five boys together, and one boy lower down by himself; six little children sat on a form apart, but within the screen and not far from the fire. Two of the girls and the five boys at the upper end of the table were reading the first chapter of Hebrews when I entered verse by verse. The two girls laid down their sewing when their turn came, had the place pointed out to them, Read the verse and then resumed their sewing. All the clothes used in the house are made in the school room. I stood for some time, but beyond occasional corrections I heard nothing said by the mistress. I then set them to Read the 12th chapter of **St Luke**. One could not find the place; two only could Read moderately well. There is no house chaplain. The children go to **Church** every Sunday weather permitting. The house is also visited by the **Rev H Davies**, **Independent** minister of **Narberth**, regularly once a month, and by other ministers occasionally.

No arithmetic is taught; the copies are written ill. Over the fireplace were four prints of natural history from the **Christian Knowledge Society**. The children had in use a little Chatachism of general information called the '**Mothers Catechism**' which seemed a good sort of book. Better books were being used here than either at the Union schools of Llandovery, **LLandilo** or **Carmarthen**; and in point of the children's comfort there was no comparison. The room used for a schoolroom at Llandovery corresponds to what is here a dayroom opening from the boy's yard. In point, however of instruction, the school hardly rises above a nursery. – The little children on the separate bench had nothing to occupy them.

Mrs Arundell' School, Island House. This school is kept by a saddler's wife in an underground kitchen, which I found extremely clean, and well lighted by a large window. **Mrs Arundell** states that her object in keeping it was not for gain, but for her own amusement and the benefit of poor children, some of whom she teaches gratuitously. The school furniture consists of one square table, one **Long** table and three benches, and the kitchen contains besides many articles for domestic use. **Mrs Arundell** is ignorant of Welsh, nor is it the mother tongue of her pupils, who are mostly very young. They Read imperfectly, but the best scholars were said to be absent, it being Market day, when they are wanted to help their parents. They could give few answers from what they Read, but appear to have been well taught in '**Dr Watt's Catechism of Scriptural history**.'

The samplers appeared to be worked very neatly and with great care. The copy books also were well written, and kept exceedingly clean

Dec 10th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**.

Mr Joseph Lewis's Day School, Sheep St ---The schoolroom is part of a dwelling house on the ground floor, and the smell arising from so many children being crammed in such a small room was quite overpowering. There was a large fire in the grate at the time. The window was a small one, and was kept closed. The floor, walls and room altogether were in bad repair. I observed, after the scholars went out at noon (for there was no seeing anything but children while they were in the room) 1 square table for the master, 2 **Long** tables for the writers and ciphers, 5 benches and one chair. The master is one of the most helpless creatures I have ever seen; a cold had fixed in his back when a child, and, having been neglected, had rendered him completely unable to walk. He crawled about the school like a toad, and when he goes to **Church** or Chapel or anywhere out of doors, he is obliged to be carried on somebody's back. He said to me 'I teaches them' and to the scholars 'I often

tells you'. Notwithstanding his helpless state, he manages to keep his scholars in very good order with a rod 6ft **Long** in his hand, which as he sat in the middle of a room only 10ft by 12 reached to every part of it, and maintained discipline without requiring locomotion.

With the exception of a few farmers and tradesmen's children, his scholars were labourers' children, some of whom could speak and Read **Welsh** as well as English. Several of them Read exceedingly well, and the copy books were not bad had they been kept clean. In arithmetic the scholars could work out calculations and knew their tables well.

The master said that had only just started on English grammar.

December 10th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Mrs Owen's School Sheep Street

I visited this school on 10th December 1846. It was conducted in a room, part of a dwelling house which is in tolerably good repair except the floor. The mistress is an intelligent woman and knows only English. The scholars are mostly tradesmen's labourers' and mechanics children, and generally very young. The 2nd chapter of Hebrews was Read tolerably well, and questions from that chapter were answered Readily. Arithmetic good

The copy books in this school were well written and kept exceedingly clean. **Wm Morris Assistant**

Miss Thomas 's School, Picton Terrace

This school is kept in a comfortable little room of a well built and neat cottage, in good repair, except the lath and plaster partition, which was demolished in some parts by the children at their leisure moments. The room is on the ground floor, and the furniture consists of one large square table, two chairs and three benches all in good repair. Some of the children were learning 'reading made Easy' and others, a little older, the Testament. They were tradesmen's and labourers' children from the town and unacquainted with the **Welsh** language. They Read the 8th chapter of **St Matthews** Gospel tolerably well and answered all the questions from the chapter correctly. They had learned basic arithmetic and only just commenced grammar. The copy books were tolerably well written

10th December 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Templeton Day School.

This schoolroom was erected on the **Independent** burying ground about ten years ago by the subscription of the members of the congregation and a grant of £30 from the Government. It is a good schoolroom but I found it very dirty. The congregation has another schoolroom close by, nearly twice as large as this, where it is intended that after Christmas to take the boys and to teach the girls in the one where the boys and girls are now taught together. There are said to be in the immediate locality about 150 children under 15 years of age and only 45 of them are on the books of this school and 24 on the books of **Mrs Gwyther**, who keeps a school in the lower part of the village.

This schoolroom contained two desks, one square table and eight benches, with culm in one corner and a quantity of mortar in another. There were no maps of any description in the school.

The master is an amiable and intelligent young man, and has a good control over his pupils. He has been unable to write with his right hand by a fever which he had when nine years of age. He writes well with his left hand.

With few exceptions all his scholars are labourers' children and many of them Read with great ease, and readily answered the questions put to them from the 8th chapter of **St Luke**

They also learned Arithmetic.

In English Grammar they merely said that it was the art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly. The master said they were only just commencing grammar.

Mrs Gwythers Dame School

The room in which this school is kept is a part of a dwelling house and in very bad repair. There are large holes in the floor, only three panes of glass whole in the window, the others being papered; the plastered partition was broken to pieces in several parts. It contained only three small broken benches, a broken old table two chairs and an old cupboard, with divers articles for domestic use.

Mrs Gwyther does not know **Welsh** and most of her scholars are English. They are labourers children and appear very poor. The eighth chapter of **St Matthew** was Read imperfectly, and the scholars could not answer any questions from it.

The copy books were very ill written and full of blots. Nothing beyond reading and writing is professed to be taught. There were no maps nor prints of any kind in the school.

December 8th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Sunday Schools

Eight Chapels are formed into a Sunday school union called the **Narberth Sunday School Union**.

The chief principles upon which this union is formed are the adoption of a similar method of instruction; comparison of accounts with respect to the attendance of teachers and scholars; and a system of mutual inspection. **Mr David Evans** of **Narberth** , is secretary to this union, as well as to the **Pembrokeshire Educational Committee**. I am indebted to him for much information concerning it. It is settled at certain periodical conferences what schools shall inspect each other. Two visitors are deputed from the visiting school for the purpose, who do not give notice of their coming, and having made their report transmit it to the secretary.

I saw some of these reports in the minute book. Making allowance for a good deal of general and commonplace reflection, they were able and honestly done, and not merely mutual laudations. Faults were pointed outeg the small proportion of children to adults; superannuated teachers set over the youngest classes etc.

Sunday schools in the Union

Tabernacle (**Narberth**), Carvan (**Lampeter Velfrey**), **Bethel (Llandewi Velfry)**, Bethesda (**Narberth**) **Llandissilio (Llandissilio)**, Nebo (**Cilymaenllwyd**), Ffynnonwen or Twlc (**Cilymaenllwyd**), **Henllan (Henllan Amgoed)**

Bethesda Sunday School

This school belongs to the **Baptists**, and is held in their Chapel. It is conducted in English, except one class of adults , which I found reading the New Testament in Welsh. There is a schoolroom under part of the Chapel but the school is always held in the Chapel in winter. It commenced this morning at 10am by the superintendent who Read 28th chapter of **St Matthew**; there was then a hymn and prayer. The teachers hold a meeting every Sunday to prepare the lesson for the following Sunday -at the close of school the superintendent questions the different classes on the lessons for the day. **Mr Williams** an **Independent** gave a short address to the school which was concluded with prayer.

December 6th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistants**

Tabernacle Sunday School – I visited this school in the afternoon; it is held by the **Independents** in their Chapel. There are altogether 23 classes most English but two adult classes in Welsh. At The end of school they sang and one of the teachers delivered a short prayer

December 6th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

1895-1924

Narberth County Intermediate School

The former National School in **Narberth** is now used as a **Roman Catholic Church**.

The former British School at **Narberth** was built in 1876, much extended it is now known as County Primary School.

Names connected with Narberth

Taverns & Public Houses

Angel,	David Smyth Nicholas Ball, James Phillips
Barley Mow,	Thomas Hughes
Boar's Head,	Benjamin Rogers
Bolt in Tun,	Evan Howell
Bush,	Thomas Thomas
Castle,	Lewis Watkins
Commercial Tavern,	John Thomas
Conduit,	William Peters
Eagle,	George Edwards
Globe,	Thomas Upton
King's Arms,	Henry Evans
New Inn,	John Parry
Old Swan,	Mary Jenkins
Rose & Crown,	William Humphrey Evans
Swan,	David Jenkins
Talbot,	Thomas Lewis
Unicorn,	William John
Union,	Rees Protheroe

Browne Richard Churchwarden 1543 **Narberth** *PRO223/423*.

Wellshe Ieuan Churchwarden 1543 **Narberth** *PRO 223/423*

Clergy CCED Narberth

Owen 1617

George Lloyd 1662 Rector

Philipps Scudamorus 1684 Curate

Owen, George 1688 Rector

Cunningham Hugo 1691 Rector

Davies, not stated 1692 Curate

Cuningham Robertus 1714 Rector Vac (Death)

Lewis, Stephanus 1714 Rector

Edwards Johannes 1718 Curate

Evans, Richardus 1720 Curate

Rice, Johannes 1720 Curate

Bowen , George 1739 Rector

Lewis, Stephen 1739 Rector Vac (Death)

Bowen , George 1751 Rector Vac (Death)

Bowling , John 1752 Rector

Bowling , John 1757 Rector Vac (Death)

Allen, Joshua 1757 Rector

Allen , Joshua 1765 Rector (natural death)

Phillips Jeremiah 1765 Rector

Phillips , Jeremiah 1778 Rector (resignation)

Symmons Charles 1778 Rector

Roch William 1783 Rector Vac (natural death)

1975

Rees James	1783	Rector
Evans John	1785	Curate
Lewis Owen	1785	Curate
Roach Peter	1790	Curate
Symmons Charles	1794	Rector
Morgan William	1804	Curate
Jones Thomas	1811	Curate
Evans John	1823	Curate
Symons Charles	1826	Rector(natural death)
Lloyd William	1826	Rector

Narberth Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Bateman Mallett	Narberth H5
Husband John	Narberth H3
Beynon John	Narberth H
Hawkins John	Narberth H
Elliott John, esq.	Narberth H6
Elliott Dorothy	Narberth H2
Elliot John	Narberth H
Castle Richard	Narberth H5
David Anne widdow	Narberth H5
Bevan Lawrence.	Narberth H
Lloyd Jennett, widdow	Narberth H
Rees Lewis	Narberth H
Griffiths	Narberth H

Owen George, clerk	Narberth H4
Howell Griffith	Narberth H
Browne John	Narberth H
Philpin Margaret	Narberth H
Prothero	Narberth H
William Griffith	Narberth H
Philpin Phillip	Narberth H
Jenkin Alice, widdow	Narberth H
James David Lewis	Narberth H
Roblin Henry	Narberth H
Phillip John	Narberth H
Bowen William	Narberth H
Owen William	Narberth H2
Poyer Henry	Narberth H
Jackson Henry	Narberth H
Husband Francis	Narberth H
Harry John	Narberth H
Griffith Morgan	Narberth H
Robin Michell	Narberth H
Hugh Phillip	Narberth H2
Garlick Henry	Narberth H6
Watts Emanuell	Narberth H2
Harry Thomas	Narberth H
Thomas Richard	Narberth H
Palmer Phillip	Narberth H
Gibb John	Narberth H

Adam Joan	Narberth H2
Gibbon William	Narberth H
William Robert	Narberth H
Howell Henry	Narberth H
Howell Robert	Narberth H2
Landry Lewis	Narberth H3
Adams Johan	Narberth H4
Row John	Narberth H
Griffith Jane	Narberth H
John David	Narberth H
Dauids Margarett	Narberth H
Watkin	Narberth H2
Jenkin Thomas	Narberth H
Jermin Roger	Narberth H
Gelly Stephen	Narberth H2
Adams George	Narberth H2
Dauids Thomas	Narberth H
Poyer Henry	Narberth H
Browne James	Narberth H
Jermin John	Narberth H
Howell Henry	Narberth H3
Davis Margarett	Narberth H2
Phillipps William	Narberth H
Jones Daniell	Narberth H
Meriman John	Narberth H
Proute Thomas	Narberth H

David Ellinor	Narberth H
Lewis Hugh	Narberth P
Saunders Joan	Narberth P
Poyer John	Narberth P
Thomas Richard	Narberth P
Howell Johan	Narberth P
Prickett Hugh	Narberth P
John David	Narberth P
Thomas William	Narberth P
David Evan	Narberth P
David Thomas	Narberth P
Watkin Elizabeth	Narberth P
Gelly John	Narberth P
David Richard	Narberth P
Max Evan	Narberth P
Thomas Rees	Narberth P
Lewis Llewhelin	Narberth P
David Eynon	Narberth P
Gely Oliver	Narberth P
Row Ellinor	Narberth P
Phillip Hector	Narberth P
William John	Narberth P
Phillip Thomas	Narberth P
Phillip Lewis	Narberth P
Evan Henry	Narberth P
Phillip David	Narberth P

Bowen John

Narberth P

Elliot John of **Narberth** married **Jane** daughter and Heiress of **John Vaughan** of **Narberth** son of **John Vaughan** of Pembrey and had issue ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** 1585

Elliott Owen of **Narberth** 1609 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

Lloyd Hugh of Ffoes helig **Cardigan** – for lands on **Clydey** and **Narberth** in right of his wife

Lewis Thomas of Grove **Narberth** 1700 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

Allen George Baugh 1872 Kilrhiwe **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Beynon John Pembrokeshire 1872 Trewern **Narberth** The younger **County Magistrates of**

Beynon John Thomas 1872 Trewern **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Davies Robert Pavin 1872 Ridgeway **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Jones Richard Bowen Pembrokeshire 1872 Kilmaenllwyd **Narberth Clerk County Magistrates of**

Lewis John Lennox Griffith Poyer 1872 Henllan **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Morgan Howard Spear 1872 Tegfynydd **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Owen William Herbert Gwynne 1872 **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Thomas Thomas Reese Pembrokeshire 1872 Lampeter Hall **Narberth County Magistrates of**

Williams Ben Thomas 1872 Merryvale **Narberth County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

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ap Aynon Thomas circa 1629 Abstract of the bill of complaint in the suit between **Sir Robert Heath**, knight, attorney general to His Majesty, plaintiff, and **John Elliott, John Phillips, Robert Philips, William Phillips, Richard Gronoe, Robert Llewellyn, William Jermin, Thomas Euan, Thomas ap Aynon, Henry Probert** and others, defendants, concerning the customs of the forest of **Narberth** and the spoliation of timber there, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

ap Howell John 1488, 4 January On 4 January 1488 at the priory of **Carmarthen**, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of **St John the Evangelist, Carmarthen** and master **Lewis Johannis**, then vicars general of the reverent father **Hugh** etc, he himself being then in distant parts, Master **Talley John** was admitted to the parish **Church of Narberth** then vacant by the death of Master **John ap Howell**, last rector there on the presentation of **ap Thomas** Res Knight found by inquisition to be then patron of the same **The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518**

ap Parre Maurice 1531-1532 receiver of the **King**, in the lordship of **Narberth** and its members, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

ap Rice Thomas 1601, Dec 8 **Thomas Phillips** of **Picton**, gent **Thomas ap Rice** of Rickarston, gent Assignment of a Lease for the life of the said **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs, swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and also the rents and forms of the tenure of **Moleston**, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth** and late parcel of the lands and possessions of the **Lady Kater- ine, Countess of Bridgewater** and late parcel of the possessions of **Rees Gruffith**, esq., attained for high treason, which pannage and lands the said **Thomas Phillips** held of the Queen by a Lease for the lives of **Owen Phillips, Alban Phillips** and the said **Thomas Phillips**- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

ap Robert Harry 1614, September 12 **Symon Holland** of Lawreny, gent **Harry ap Robert** of Tem- pleton, yeoman **John Rogers** of Redston, yeoman Covenant to suffer a recovery of two messuages, etc, in the village, fields, Englishry and Welshery in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

ap Robert Henry 1636, Dec 13 **Henry ap Robert** of **Narberth**, gent, and **Humphrey ap Robert** of the same, son and heir apparent of the said **Henry John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq. Bond for the Conveyance of two messuages, etc, in **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

ap Thomas Rees 1449 1525 1496 Aug 21 **Carew** Baron of **Carew Lord** of **Narberth** On 4 January 1488 at the priory of **Carmarthen**, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of **St John the Evangelist**, Car- marthen and master **Johanniss Lewis**, then vicars general of the reverent father **Hugh** etc, he him- self being then in distant parts, Master **Talley John** was admitted to the parish **Church of Narberth** then vacant by the death of Master **ap Howell, John** last rector there on the presentation of **ap Thomas** Res Knight found by inquisition to be then patron of the same **ap Thomas** Rees Knight Lord of **Narberth** *WWHR Vol1 P263 The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Barlow George 1750/1, March 8-9 **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq., **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq. Lease and Release of lands called **Castle** Lands in the parish of **Narberth**, **Parson Lewis's** Tenement and a messuage called **Minwear** in the parish of **Minwear**, the messuage and lands called **Molleston** in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow John 1688, Nov 17 Letters Patent Granting to **John Barlow**, knight and baronet, the right to hold a Market weekly and three fairs annually in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1684, Oct 31 **Francis Davids** of Greenway in the parish of **Narberth**, gent, **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart Release of **Narberth Mill** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1691, Nov 2 **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart, **Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of **Narberth**, mercer Lease of **Narberth Castle** with houses, gardens and closes *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1693, Aug 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway, gent, and **Joan** his wife, **Sir John Barlow** of **Mynweare**, bart Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called **Narberth mill**, parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Beddoe David 1801, Feb 12 of **Narberth**, **Miller**, **William Hitchings** of **Minwear Mill**, **Miller**, **Wil- liam Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq. **David Beddoe** of the town of **Narberth**, **Miller**, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner Surrender and Assignment of **Minwere Mill** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Blathwayt Margaret 1836, April 13-20 Suit between the **Baron de Rutzen**, plaintiff, and **Mar- garet Blathwayt**, defendant, concerning the rent of a cottage in **Narberth** occupied by the constable *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Boodle Edward 1805, September 30 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, **Nathaniel Phillips** Lease and Re- lease of the manor and **Castle** of **Narberth** and the manors of **Minwear** and **Martletwy** and other messuages and lands in co **Pembroke**, subject to a subsisting Mortgage thereon *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowen Thomas 1801, Nov 22 of **Narberth**, mercer **William Knox** of **Llansinan**, esq., **Thomas Bowen** of the parish of **Narberth**, mercer Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc, called the **Castle Inn** in the parish of **Narberth** lately in the tenure of **Edward Griffiths**, officer of excise *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1760, Oct 6 **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co **Cornwall**, esq., **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1760 , **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co Cornwall, esq.,**Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth** late in the possession of **Stephen Gwynn** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1788, Sept1 of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, The **Rev David Griffith** of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving child of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent, **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc, called Captain ?Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Brown Mary 17 February 1824 **Narberth**, Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money - promissory notes belonging to **Saer, David Thomas , Benjamin** and **Mathias, William** bankers, Prisoner aged 19, **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Thomas , Benjamin**, banker *Before the Pembroke- shire Courts 1730-1830,*

Browne Richard 1543 ChurchWarden **Narberth** *PRO223*

Butler Arnold 1579, April 6 gent **Thomas Wyllye** of Newe House, Husbandman, **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of **Newton**, Husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called New- house in the parish pf Narbart, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, **Joan**, be re-enforced at re- quest, with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Calvin Wyn MBE 1926 -full name **Joseph Wyndham Calvin Thomas** , was born in **Narberth** in 1926 and renown as a stage and broadcasting comedian as well as an after dinner speaker He is also known for his charity work, for which he was awarded the MBE The Grand Order of Water Rats, the show business fraternity and charity, elected him as **King Rat** in 1991 an especially great honour as he was the first Welsh, man ever to have been so elected During WW2 he entertained the troops serving in ENSA Wyn Calvin was a founder member of the **Noah's Ark** Appeal

de Carew Thomas 1367 died in 1431 his account for the custody of **Narberth Castle** is extant, shewing that he paid £90 10s 10d as wages to ten men at arms and fifty archers, from the 1st November 1402, to the 24th April 1404"

Castle Richard 1652 Thursday Market **Narberth**

Chandler Rev Henry Christian David 1837 of North Sodstone House **Narberth** -- Rector of **Narberth**

Child Jane 22 July 1802 **Narberth**, Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutors workshop **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Davies James** , **Narberth**, latter Verdict Guilty *Before the Pem- brokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Chubb James 10 October 1781 **Narberth**, Excise officer Offence Assault **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Evans John**, **Narberth**, Yeoman Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd George 14 March 1785 **Narberth**, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing cloth, soap, sugar and tobacco **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Evans, Esther Llanddewi Velfrey**, widow Verdict Guilty of felony only Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins James 12 July 1827 **Narberth**, Hatter Offence Riot in the **Streets** and destroying a wall, **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Smyth Nicholas David** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Crun Elizabeth 1851, May 30 will of **Elizabeth Crun**, widow, of the town and parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 of **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosec- utor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John LampeterVelfrey** clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

1730-1830----- There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of **Narberth** in the county of **Pembroke** by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at **Lampeter Velfrey** on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at **LampeterVelfrey -----David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the **Bowling Green Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains at Tavenaspit. His execution and Gibbeting cost **Pembrokeshire** £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest John Brown*

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he thought it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

David Thomas 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah **Thomas John** of **Narberth** shopkeeper **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer and **Evan**

Thomas of BlackMoor **Hill** parish of **Narberth** farmer **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall esq.
Bond for the performance of Covenants ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

David Thomas 1834 -1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and
Thomas David Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis, Daniel John and others concerning the tolls of
Narberth Market ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Dauids Francis 1684 Oct 31 **Francis Davids** of Greenway in the parish of **Narberth**
gent **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare** bart Release of **Narberth Mill** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Francis 1678 Aug 20 **Francis Davies** of Greenway in the parish of **Narberth**
gent **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden gent Mortgage of **Narberth Mill** and a Covenant to levy a
fine thereof with final concords attached ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Francis 1693 Aug 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway gent and **Joan** his wife
Sir John Barlow of Mynweare bart Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called **Narberth**
mill parish of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Francis 1693 March 27 **Sir John Barlow** bart **Francis Davies** of **Narberth**
gent Articles Of Agreement concerning **Narberth mill** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Francis deceased 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of
Francis Davies of Dudwell parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of
Haverfordwest sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest**
Merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies James 1851 Feb 20 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and his wife
James Davies of **Narberth** draper Lease for 60 years of a piece of land in the town of **Narberth**
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Davies Joan 1693 Aug 14-15 wife of **Francis, Francis Davies** of Greenway gent
and **Joan** his wife **Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare bart Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill
called **Narberth** mill parish of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1719 May 26 **Owen Davies** of **Nash** parish of **Minwear** gent **John**
Davies of the same gent his son and **Mary Beckley** of **Templeton** parish of **Narberth** spinster
Thomas Davies of Chapelhill parish of **Narberth** gent and **John Beckley** of **Templeton** aforesaid
yeoman **Lewis Hitching** of Rowsedowne parish of **StackPoole** gent and **George Devanalt** of the
parish of **Narberth** mercer Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and
Mary Beckley including a proposed Grant of a dwelling house called the West House and lands
named in the parish of **Minweare** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1795 Dec 1 of **Narberth** Leases for of a messuage and lands **William Knox** of Llan- stinan ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1833 Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the pro- secution of **John Davies of Narberth against John Thomas , Thomas Thomas , John Enright and Benjamin Rogers** for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** deceased ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies John 1896 March 31 **Baron de Rutzen John Davies** of the Barn Farm parish of **Narberth** South farmer Conveyance of Stoney Leys and Barn Farm and the 'Boars Head' public house parish of **Narberth** South ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Lewis 1785 July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of **Pembroke** gent and **Elizabeth** his wife **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker** both of **Pembroke** gentlemen Lease and release of a messuage etc called **White Horse** and **Golden Lyon** and other messuages and lands in or near the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Rachel 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest** sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest Merchant** Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 **Narberth** Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths Stephen Llangolman esq. Roch Nicholas Cosheston esq. and Phelps George Milford Haven esq.** had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land **Narberth** Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davis Lewis 23 Nov 1824 twin? born **Narberth Pembrokeshire** died 8 June 1898 Greenville Beaver Utah Left Liverpool England on 31 Jul 1872 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York New York on 13 Aug 1872 Married to **Bowen Mary** on 26 Oct 1845 at Cumbarchan Glamorgan Wales ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Davis Lewis John 23 Nov 1824 twin? born **Narberth Pembrokeshire** died 8 June 1898 Greenville Beaver Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Rogers Sarah** on 24 Feb 1850 on board the "Josiah Bradlee" Married to **Williams Mary E** on 1 Aug 1869 ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Davis Maria 2 Jan 1791 born **Narberth Pembrokeshire** died 1 Jun 1866 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Davis Thomas** Giles on 18 Dec 1807 at Wales Nickname "**Mariah**" ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

de Mortimer Roger 1240 held **Narberth** of the **King** by military service He was the son of **Henry de Mortimer** and the grandson of **Henry de Mortimer** The **Bishop** and Chapter of **St David's** granted to him lands in Lysprawst afterwards New-house and Red **Castle** in **Newton** North and Isheglyn" the Penglyn divides **Newton** North from **Minwere** and he was present at the **Stackpole** Crespyng fine in 1268 and a little later by a charter wherein he is described as **Sir Roger** de Mor- timer son of **Sir Henry de Mortimer** he granted to **de la Roche Thomas** lands at Pill Rodal" He was a witness not then being a Knight to **de Cantinton'William** s grant to **St Dogmael's** and to **Fitz Martin'Nicholas** confirmation thereof **Ralph** the son of **Gosselin** released to him six acres of land at Llandewi in the commot of Wilfrey Velfrey with the patronage of the **Church**

de Mortimer Maud 1268? released to **Roger** son of **Henry** all her lands in west Wales which she had in dower from her Husband

de Mortimer Roger of **Wigmore** father of **Roger of Chirk** and grandfather of **Roger Earl of March** This **Roger of Wigmore** died in in 1248 he had livery of the share of his wife who held jointly with **Eva** wife of **William de Cantilupe** and **Eleanor** wife of **Humfrey de Bohun** in inter alia the **Castle** and town of **Haverford**. **Maud** was the daughter of **William de Braose** and of **Eva Marshall** sister and co-heiress of the last **Marshall Earl of Pembroke**. **Llewelin** the son of **Roger de Mortimer of Chirk?** granted to **Roger de Mortimer Lord of Narberth** all his lands at Nouvelle Maison New House and elsewhere *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen 1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 Close Roll 9 Edward justice of Wales Order Close Roll 2 Edward ii m 12 Cal p 94 1309 March 12 Stratford III m 19 Cal pp 411 2 1335 June 8 York Fine Roll 4 m 15 Cal p 194 1330 Oct 23 Leicester*

de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian 1896 April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others **Baron de Rutzen**, **James Lewis Hamilton, Williams** of **Narberth** spirit Merchant. Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian 1896 May 26 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 **St George Square** co Middlesex esq. and **FW Oliver** solicitor **Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen Baron de Rutzen** **William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street **Narberth** Conveyance of the Masonic Hall **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1831 Jan 27 **Priscilla Williams** of **Templeton** parish of **Narberth** widow. The **Baron de Rutzen** Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands being part of **Templeton** Mountain parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1834 Oct 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Dame **Mary Dorothea Phillips** of Leamington co Warwick widow relict of **Nathaniel Phillips** and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** of a parcel of ground Market house Market and **Fair** and buildings including the **Lamb** and **Hog** in the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron and Baroness 1833 Michaelmas Term – 1834 April 30 Suit in the **King's Bench** between the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and **Paul Philipps** defendant concerning a debt in respect of dues and tolls at **Narberth Market** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baron and Baroness 1836 Summer Assizes **King's Bench** Suit between the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris of Haverfordwest** huxter defendant for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at **Narberth Market** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baron and the Baroness de Rutzen 1837 April 15 **Martha Evans** of the Rutzen Arms Inn in the town of **Narberth** widow and innkeeper **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Assignment of household goods and furniture in the Rutzen Arms Inn With inventory to secure arrears of rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baron 1834 Spring – 1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis, Daniel John** and others concerning the tolls of **Narberth Market** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baron 1878 July 4 The **Baron de Rutzen, John Lewis** of **Saundersfoot** hotel-keeper Lease for 21 years of the Rutzen Arms hotel **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baron 1896 April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others **Baron de Rutzen** , **James Lewis, Hamilton Williams**, of **Narberth** spirit Merchant Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Baroness 1834 Oct 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen Dame Mary Dorothea Phillips** of Leamington co Warwick widow relict of **Nathaniel Phillips** and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** of a parcel of ground Market house Market and **Fair** and buildings including the **Lamb** and **Hog** in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron 1837 title of **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** his wife to land in the parish of **Narberth** intended to be conveyed to the Guardians of the Poor of **Narberth** Union for the purpose of erecting a workhouse thereon ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen 1836 April 19 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall** The Rev. **William Lloyd** clerk rector of **Narberth** and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest** gent Declaration of trust in the **White Hart Inn Narberth** ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron 1830 Nov 27 – 1836 May 3 suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes 1836 between **William Rowlands** master builder of **Haverfordwest** plaintiff and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** defendant in an action of debt incurred in building a Market

place an inn and five houses in the town of **Narberth** in the years 1832 to 1834 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

de Wylteschir John 1361-1362 receiver constable and forester of **Philippa Countess of March** for **Narberth** a third part of Amgoyd and Penllinyniaug and **St Clare** from Michaelmas 35 **Edward III** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Dent Robert 1790 September 29 **William Knox** esq. **Robert Dent John Symmons Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest** gent Lease of Captain Style Ormonde Place and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Duckfield Benjamin 12 July 1827 **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Riot in the **Streets** and destroying a wall **Narberth** Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokehire Courts 1730-1830***

Elliott John 1629, September 19 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent, **John Elliott** of **Narberth**, gent, and **David Vaughan** of Llandovery, clerk, **John Barlowe** of Slebiech, esq. Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the Great Sessions in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe** ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

Elliott Owen 1624, April 18 **Owen Elliott** of Narberthe, esq., **Phillip Lewes Thomas** of Llanthewy Welfrey, gent. Assignment of a Lease from the Crown of meadow in Welfrey ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Elliott Owen 1624/5, March 4 **Owen Elliott** of Narberth, esq., **Owen Willy** Assignment of a Lease of a meadow in the parish of **Lampeter** Welfray ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Elliot Alexander 1753, Nov 16 **Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq., **John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Willams** of Tenby, esq. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Elliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St Issells**, **Amroth** and **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Elliott John 1584 court rolls of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Elliott Owen 1599 April 24 , **Owen Elliott** of Narberth, esq., **Hughe Lewes** of LanDewy Vaelfrey, carpenter-Lease for 20 years of a tenement and lands called Goughes landes in Velfrey in the tenure of **Thomas David Phillip** and held by the said **Owen Elliott** by Lease of the Queen, Rent 6s, 8d, annually, - ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Elliot John 1585 of **Narberth** married **Vaughan Jane** daughter and heiress of **Vaughan John** of **Narberth** son of **Vaughan John** of Pembrey had issue ---was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1585

Elliott Owen 1609 of **Narberth High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Elliott John 1631, September 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent, **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwy, gent, **Hughe Phillipps** of StackPoole Elider, gent, **Thomas Price** of Rickeston, gent, **Sir Thomas Cannon** of Haverfordwest, knight, **William Barlowe** of Creswell, esq., and **John Elliott** of **Narberth**, gent, **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Elliott John 1625, Aug 18 **Alban Phillipps** of Greate Nash, esq., **John Elliott** of **Narberth**, gent. Assignment for the life of the said **Alban Phillips** of a Lease d 7 Feb 1581/2 **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Enright John 1833 Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas** , **Thomas Thomas** , **John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers**, for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Evan John 17 May 1781 **Narberth** Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty had been summoned by the prosecutor to be warned that he had no licence to sell effects at a public auction called prosecutor ' a Black' **Narberth** Prosecutor **Chubb, James Narberth**, excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment and to find sureties for 1 year **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Evans Cecilia 1836, April 18-19 Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **William Evans** of the same, gent, and **Cecilia** his wife, **Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft** Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** late of **Haverfordwest** but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth Slebech Estate And Family Record**

Evans John 7 May 1789 **Narberth** Clergyman Offence Assault **Narberth** Prosecutor **Powell William** Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Evans John 13 May 1790 **Narberth** Clergyman Offence Assault **Narberth** Prosecutor **Thomas** , **Thomas** , Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Evans John
By,gone Days

1673 **Narberth** licensed to keep a school "**Pembrokeshire in**

Evans Martha 1837, April 15 **Martha Evans** of the Rutzen Arms Inn in the town of **Narberth**, widow and innkeeper,**Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Assignment of household goods and furniture in the Rutzen Arms Inn, With inventory to secure arrears of rent
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Evans William 1835, September 29 **Susanna Sloper** of **Narberth**, spinster,**William Evans** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Surrender of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evans William 1801, July 3 Lease for three lives of the **White Hart** Inn, in **Narberth**
Slebech Estate And Family Record

Ferrior Jenkin 1768, Nov 7 **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, esq., and **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, executrix of **John Foley**, gent, her late **Husband**, deceased,**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow of **William Trevannion** late of Carhais, co Cornwall, deceased Surrender of a Mortgage of the **Castle** of **Narberth** and the lands, etc, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Foley Sir Thomas GCB (1757 – 9 January 1833) was a British admiral and "Hero of the Battle of the Nile". He was the second son of **John Foley** of **Narberth, Pembrokeshire**, a landowner, and the nephew of Captain **Thomas Foley**, who accompanied **Thomas Anson** on his voyage around the world. He entered the Royal Navy in 1770, and, during his time as midshipman, saw a good deal of active service in the west Indies against American privateers. Promoted lieutenant in 1778, he served under **Admiral Keppel** (afterwards Viscount) and **Sir Charles Hardy** in the Channel, and with **Rodney's** squadron was present at the defeat of **De Langara** off Cape **St Vincent** in 1780, and at the relief of Gibraltar. Still under Rodney's command, he went out to the West Indies, and took his part in the operations which culminated in the victory of 12 April 1782.

In the French revolutionary War he was engaged from the first. As flag-captain to Admiral **John Gell**, and afterwards to **Sir Hyde Parker**, **Foley** took part in the siege of Toulon in 1793, the action of Golfe Jouan in 1794, and the two fights off Toulon on the 13th of April and the 13th of July 1795. At **St Vincent** he was flag-captain to the second in command on Britannia. After the battle he was transferred to the Goliath (74), in which he was sent out in the following year to reinforce **Nelson's** fleet in the Mediterranean.

The part played by the Goliath in the Battle of the Nile was brilliant. She led the squadron round the French van, and this manoeuvre contributed not a little to the result of the day. Whether this was done by **Foley's** own initiative, or intended by **Horatio Nelson**, has been a matter of controversy (see Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, 1885, p. 916).

His next important service was with **Nelson** in the Baltic. At the beginning of 1801, **Nelson** was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue and after a few months, he took part as the second in command in the Battle of Copenhagen. The Elephant carried **Nelson's** flag and **Foley** acted as his chief-of-staff. During the action **Nelson's** commander, **Sir Hyde Parker**, who believed that the Danish fire was too strong, signalled for him to break off the action. **Nelson** ordered that the signal be acknowledged but not repeated. Legend has it that **Nelson** turned to his flag captain and said:

"You know, **Foley**, I only have one eye - I have the right to be blind sometimes" and then holding his telescope to his blind eye said "I really do not see the signal!"

Nelsons' action was approved in retrospect.

Foley was one of **Nelson's** "Band of Brothers". **Nelson** himself was a sea-officer par excellence. Yet there were many who struggled, suffered and were wounded as often as he. This could not help but develop a close relationship among the men. **Nelson** himself was very aware of the brotherhood which had arisen. In his biography of **Nelson**, **David Howarth** makes this clear:

"...**Nelson's** famous phrase, "I had the happiness to command a band of brothers'...After his first great victory, **Nelson** called his captains 'my darling children', and none was the least embarrassed by that. Under **Jervis**, the captains of the Mediterranean fleet were becoming a brotherhood, bonded by skill, experience, mutual respect and a common cause. Maybe they had not thought of it in that way before; but from about this time they all did, and **Nelson** most of all. And the concept - so suitable to his nature - became an important, conscious element in his conduct of the war."

An amusing illustration of the affection **Nelson** inspired in his captains, and of the half maternal care they exercised over the fragile and stunted body of their famous leader, is supplied by a letter from **Nelson** himself to **Ball**, written from Kioge Bay in 1801. He was racked with the Baltic cold, and wroth, as was common with him, with the still chillier winds which blew from the Admiralty Board:

"But," he says, "all in the fleet are so truly kind to me that I should be a wretch not to cheer up. **Foley** has put me under a regimen of milk at four in the morning; **Murray** has given me lozenges; **Hardy** is as good as ever, and all have proved their desire to keep my mind easy." That picture of one sea veteran administering warm milk to his admiral at four o'clock in the morning is amusing enough; but it shows more effectively than graver things could do the feeling **Nelson** inspired in his captains.

Ill-health obliged **Foley** to decline **Nelson's** offer (made when on the point of starting for the Battle of Trafalgar) of the post of Captain of the Fleet. Therefore it was **Foley's** fellow "brother" **Thomas Hardy** who was present at **Nelson's** death.

From 1808 to 1815, **Foley** commanded in the Downs and at the peace was made KCB. **Sir Thomas Foley** rose to be full admiral and GCB. He died while serving as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth in 1833.

He was married on 31 Jul 1802 to **Lady Lucy Anne FitzGerald** (1771-1851). She was the youngest surviving daughter of **James FitzGerald**, 1st Duke of Leinster and Lady **Emily Lennox**. Her mother was the great-granddaughter of **Charles II, King** of England, Scotland and Ireland and his mistress **Louise de K  rouaille**, Duchess of Portsmouth.

Lucy was the favorite sister of **Lord Edward FitzGerald**, one of the ill-fated leaders of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was herself an active participant in the rebellion. She worked as a conduit, clandestinely transmitting letters between the revolutionary Committee in Dublin and their agents in Paris. A biographer of **Lord Edward** wrote of **Lucy** that she "most closely resembled him (Edward) in her strong sense of the ludicrous and her passionate love for justice." She wrote in 1798 of her hope for Irish liberation in an address to the Irish nation that wasn't published until many years later:

Irishmen, Countrymen, it is **Edward FitzGerald's** sister who addresses you: it is a woman but that woman is his sister: she would therefore die for you as he did...Yes, this is the moment, the precious moment which must either stamp with Infamy, the name of Irishmen and denote you forever

wretched, enslaved to the power of England, or raise the Paddies to the consequence which they deserve and which England shall no longer withhold, to happiness, freedom, glory...

The couple's main residence was Adm. **Foley**'s estate Abermarlais in **Carmarthenshire**, Wales, which he had purchased in 1795 with his share of the bounty resulting from the capture of a Spanish ship. After his death **Lucy** lived in Arundel until 1841, when she settled near Marseilles, France, where she spent the remainder of her life. They had no children.

Griffiths John 30 March 1784 **Prendergast/Narberth**, Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **Thomas David, Castlebythe**, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David** Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at **Narberth Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Haverfordwest**, Yeoman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffith Sarah 11 July 1787 **Narberth**, Married Offence Pickpocketing money Value £11 16s 6d **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Harries, Thomas Narberth**, gent ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffith Walter 4 March 1775 **Narberth**, Yeoman Offence Assault **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Tanton John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffiths Thomas 27 March 1800 **Narberth**, Labourer Offence Theft of a horse **Narberth**, Prosecutor **Bowen William Narberth, Miller**, Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Gwynn John 2 June 1755 **Crinow**, Gent Offence Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder of **Owen John, Narberth**, currier Name of **Pendry, Lewis Robeston Wathen, Butcher**, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment **Crinow**, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hancock Phillip 1546/7-1547/8 deputy of **John Webbe**, reeve of the town of Narbert ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

Harries Elizabeth 12 July 1827 **Narberth** Married Offence Riot in the **Streets** and destroying a wall, Indicted with her Husband , **Narberth** Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harries James 12 July 1827 **Narberth** Carpenter Offence Riot in the **Streets** and destroying a wall **Narberth** Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harries James 18 May 1753 the Younger **Narberth** Tailor Offence Theft of personal goods, a silver watch -excommunication from the **Church** for forty days **Haverfordwest** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Harry David 29 June 1756 **Narberth** Yeoman Offence Murder of **Philpin Bonnell** by shooting him He died at **Haverfordwest** on 18-7-1756 Inquest records murder by some person unknown **Narberth Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Harry Thomas 1 August 1786 **Narberth** Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by filling up a watercourse, causing it to overflow **Narberth** Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** clerk to the shire Punishment Fined 1/- **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Hassall Charles 1790, September 29 **William Knox** esq., **Robert Dent, John Symmons, Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of Captain Style, Ormonde Place, and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Hugh Rowland 21 March 1801 **Narberth** Labourer Offence Theft of butter belonging to **Perkins John** at **Blackpool** Prisoner aged 35 Food riot? **Newton** Prosecutor **Harry David, Narberth**, chief constable **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Hughes George 1847 **Thomas** Chapel Farmer rented farm from **Picton Castle** Estate died **Narberth** workhouse

Hughes John 1540 Letters Patent granting to **John Hughes** , LLD, the stewardship and receiver- ship of the **Castle**, lordship and manor of Narbart, etc **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Hughes John Gwynne b 1821 a **Congregational** minister, was born at **Narberth, Pembrokeshire** He received his early education there in a school conducted by its minister, the **Rev H Davies** and began to preach at the age of sixteen, and a year later was admitted into **AireDale College, BradFord** After a five years' course he settled at **Odiham, Hampshire**, in 1848, In 1857, he accepted a call to **Maldon, Essex**', and it was here, during a twenty-nine years' pastorate, that the great work of his life was done **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

James George 18 July 1803 Scrivener Offence Perjury regarding the instructions incorporated in the will of **Leach Nicholas**, prosecutor's brother **Narberth** Prosecutor **Leach Lettice** Verdict No prosecution **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

James James 2 June 1755 **Narberth** Clothier Offence Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **Owen, John Narberth**, currier **Crinow Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

James Lewis 2 June 1755 **Narberth** Clothier Offence Murder of **Owen John, Narberth**, currier, by wounding him with a sword **Crinow Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jenkins Benjamin 1810, September 1 **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq., **Benjamin Jenkins** of **Narberth**, cordwainer Lease for one life of the messuage, etc, in the occupation of the said **Benjamin Jenkins** in the town of **Narberth**, and also a small cottage lately erected by the said **Benjamin Jenkins** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jennyn Thomas Wels 9 February 1824 **Narberth** Farmer Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty, **Narberth** Prosecutor **Wilkin John** s, special constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jermin Thomas Walsh 1830, June 24 Will of **Thomas Walsh Jermin** of Chapel **Hill**, parish of **Narberth**, gent *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John Daniel 1834, Spring –1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** , plaintiff, and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis, Daniel John** and others, concerning the tolls of **Narberth** market *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

John David 21 March 1801 **St Issells** Collier Offence Theft of potatoes Prisoner aged 32 **Narberth** Prosecutor **David, William Narberth** Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John James 11 January 1780 **Narberth** Militiaman Offence Murder of **Rees John** , a private in the shire militia, by shooting him Deceased and the prisoner had been drinking together Outside an inn, the prisoner had wanted to shoot at the **Castle** and borrowed the deceased's musket The second shot penetrated the deceased's breast The examinants' reports refer to 'great intimacy' between the and the deceased Colonel **Colby** refers to the as 'one of the steadiest and most decent men in my company - remarkable for sobriety' **Narberth** Prosecutor **Rees Abraham** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Phillip 7 November 1790 **Narberth** blacksmith Offence Theft of a sheep **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Parry Thomas** , **Mason** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas 1813, Jan 27 **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq., **Thomas John** of **Narberth**, shopkeeper Lease of **Diffryn** and **Diffryn Mill**, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kellet Alexander 16 November 1819 **Narberth** esq., Offence Inciting prosecutor to fight a duel, **Narberth** Date Prosecutor **Howell John** esq., JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Knox William 1798, May 3 **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, co **Pembroke**, esq., **John Whittle** of the parish of **Narberth**, innkeeper Lease for 21 years of a garden and haggard behind the stables of the said **John Whittle**, parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lascelles AH 1864, April 13 Agreement between **AH Lascelles** of **Narberth**, gent, and the **Baron de Rutzen**, regarding the tenure of a shop in Market Street, **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Lewis David 20 August 1782 **Carew** Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale to attend a private sessions **Narberth** Prosecutor **Reynold S Lewis** Verdict Guilty Punishment Fined **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Lewis Jeremiah 24 August 1770 **Narberth** Currier Offence Pickpocketing money from prosecutor's person in his dwelling house **Narberth** Prosecutor **Charles, Mary Llangwm**, widow **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Lewis Johannis 1488 4 January vicars general parish **Church of Narberth**

Lloyd David 29 September 1805 **Narberth Butcher** Offence Breaking and entering the dwelling house of **Mrs Mary Bowen**, **Tenby**, widow, No indictment, **Tenby Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Lovell Henry 1632, Aug 3 **Henry Vaux** of High Holborne, co Middlesex, esq., and **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., **Henry Lovell** of Blechinsley, co Surrey, esq. Assignment of a Lease of the town, **Castle** and lordship of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Maurice Mathias 1684-1738, a **Congregational** minister and author, was born at **Narberth**, Pembrokeshire, of poor parents, and commenced life as a tailor Being anxious to enter the ministry, he obtained admission to **Carmarthen College**, and after serving for some time as assistant to the **Rev Lewis Thomas**, he settled as minister at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, afterwards removing to Rodwell, Northamptonshire, where he died. **Eminent Welshmen 1908**

Morgans Anne 1 February 1801 **David Dackfield Narberth** Cordwainer Charged with Murder of **Anne Morgans** infant aged 10, prosecutor's daughter, by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Morgans John, LampeterVelfrey**, clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830** see **Dackfield David**

Morgans Phillipp 1691, Nov 2 **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart, **Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of **Narberth**, mercer Lease of **Narberth Castle** with houses, gardens and closes **Slebech Estate And Family Record**

Morris David 1767, Aug 21 **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Morris Jane 7 June 1814 **Narberth** Spinster Offence Theft of wearing apparel, money and a watch from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner apprehended at **Carmarthen**, Information indicates a Breaking and entering , Prisoner aged 20 had already been confined for 10 weeks in gaol, which was in bad order, there being no House of Correction, Taken on as a servant by **Henry James** , a previous employer? **Narberth** Prosecutor **Davies William Narberth**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/-, Punishment Fined 1/-, imprisoned until the end of the Great Sessions, to be in farming service *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Thomas 1836 , Summer Assizes King's Bench Suit between the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris** of **Haverfordwest**, huxter, defendant, for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at **Narberth** Market *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Morse Sarah born 10 Mar 1808 **Narberth Pembrokeshire** died 14 May 1894 **Logan** Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Jun 1868 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 14 Jul 1868 Married to **Eynon, Richard** on 1 Jun 1831 at **Martletwy, Pembrokeshire**, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Owen George 1663?Jan 23 **Narbarth** Clk Rector of **Narbarth** co **Pembroke** vice **Evan Owen** STP Resigned (*13 Chas II p 47 No 24*) Ecclesiastical appointments *Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb* 1886

Owen John 2 June 1755 **Narberth**, currier **James James** of **Narberth** Clothier Charged with Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder --- **Gwynn John Crinow** Gent Charged with Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **John Owen, Narberth**, currier Name of **Lewis Pendry, Robeston Wathen, Butcher**, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment **James Lewis** of **Narberth** Clothier Charged with Murder of **John Owen, Narberth**, currier, by wounding him with a sword **Crinow 2 June Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Phillipps John 1531-1532 esq., deputy of **Maurice ap Parre**, receiver of the **King**, in the lordship of **Narberth** and its members, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Powell Sarag 4 December 1780 --- **George Williams Narberth** Collier Charged with Murder – Poisoning **Sarag Powell St Issells**, spinster, by mixing pounded glass and iron rust into a quantity of treacle According to '*Letters of Sir William Jones*', vol 2, Oxford, 1970 , the poisoning was intended to procure an abortion The deceased was pregnant by a married man the body was exhumed from **St Issells** churchyard **Narberth** Prosecutor **Powell John, St Issells**, collier *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price Richard 7 May 1789 **Narberth** Gent Offence Assault **Narberth** Prosecutor **Powell William** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pritchett Delabere 1714-1801 a clergyman, was born at **Narberth, Pembrokeshire**, where his father practised many years as a physician Being invited by Precentor **Hill** to settle at **St**

David's , Mr Prichett was appointed master of the Free School, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chanter He was soon afterwards collated to the small vicarage of **Carew** in his native county, this being his only preferment Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor of the very extensive parish of **St David's** who were sixteen miles away from the nearest doctor, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, which he afterwards practised with great success and without making any charge By reason of his integrity and fidelity as a clergyman, his ability as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence, he was held in the highest esteem {**Gent Maq, 1801, pt 2, p 1214 Eminent Welshmen 1908**

Prout George 21 December 1778 **St Florence** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas , Lampeter Velfrey**, servant **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **William Thomas , Narberth**, gent, Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Prout George 21 December 1778 **St Florence Butcher** Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Thomas Mary** , alias **David, Lampeter Velfrey**, spinster **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas ,William Narberth**, gent Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Prout Sarah 20 Jan 1823 born Sardia Mt **Pembrokeshire** died 27 Aug 1871 Union **St Pontlottyn Glamorgan** Married to **Callan, James** on 15 Apr 1843 at **Pembrokeshire**, Wales Married to **Davis, Thomas** , on 22 Aug 1849 at **Narberth, Pembrokeshire**, Wales **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Rees Isaac 23 August 1814 **Narberth** Mariner Offence Theft of household goods, a brass pan from prosecutor's dwelling house, Apprehended at White Lion inn, Llanwinio, Eglwys **Fair a Churig Carmarthen** Prosecutor **James David** , Eglwys **Fair a Churig**, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Rees John 1764, July 21 suit in the Court of Exchequer between **William Trevannion**, esq., plaintiff, and **James Rees** and **John Rees** defendants, who were charged with digging stones on **Narberth** Mountain **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Rees John 11 January 1780 -- **James John Narberth** Militiaman Charged with Murder of **John Rees** a private in the shire militia, by shooting him Deceased and the prisoner had been drinking to- gether Outside an inn, the prisoner had wanted to shoot at the **Castle** and borrowed the deceased's musket The second shot penetrated the deceased's breast The examinants' reports refer to 'great in- timacy' between the prisoner and the deceased Colonel **Colby** refers to the as 'one of the steadiest and most decent men in my company - remarkable for sobriety' **Narberth** Prosecutor **Rees Abra- ham** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Rees William 24 March 1752 **St Florence** blacksmith Offence Riotously Breaking into prosecutor's dwelling house by demolishing glass windows and carrying away two cartloads of hay **Narberth** Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Richards Richard 5 July 1820 **Narberth** Yeoman Offence Pickpocketing money - promissory notes, Prisoner aged 23, Value £146 1s, 6d, **Narberth** Prosecutor **Waters William, Penally**, farmer Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Roberts John , 1778, Aug 3-4 **John Roberts** of the town of **Narberth**, innkeeper, **John Gibby** of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**, farmer Lease and Release Mortgage of the White Hart Inn with the yard, malthouse, stables etc, in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Rogers Benjamin 1833 , Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers** for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Rogers Mary born 21 Feb 1840 **Narberth Amroth Pembrokeshire** died 22 Nov 1878 Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Fryer, Thomas Colton** on Abt 1857 at , **Davis**, Utah ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Scourfield John c1700 **Narberth**, Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania ***Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania***

Scourfield Maurice of **Narberth** bought 250 acres Pennsylvania died in 1682, Quaker, did not emigrate, , ***Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania***

Sheldon William **Narberth** Cordwainer Offence Riot in the **Streets** and destroying a wall, **Narberth** Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother **Morgan Phillip, St Issells**, labourer implicated, but not indicted **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother **Morgan Phillip, St Issells**, labourer implicated, but not indicted **LampeterVelfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 **Ludchurch** Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David, Lampeter Velfrey**, spinster **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William, Narberth**, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stepney John 1617/8, March 4 Sir Letter from **Thomas Howard** and other Commissioners to **Sir John Stepney**, knight and bart, deputy steward of His Highness's lordship of **Narberth**, concerning the receiving of rents from the tenants *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Talley John 1488, 4 January On 4 January 1488 at the priory of **Carmarthen**, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of **St John the Evangelist, Carmarthen** and master **Lewis Johannis**, then vicars general of the reverent father **Hugh** etc, he himself being then in distant parts, Master **John Talley** was admitted to the parish **Church of Narberth** then vacant by the death of Master **John ap Howell**, last rector there on the presentation of **Res ap Thomas** Knight found by inquisition to be then patron of the same

Tasker Hannah 1800 **Haverfordwest** Married Offence Uttering a forged half guinea coin No in- dictment Prosecutor **John, James Narberth**, shoemaker *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Dinah 21 December 1778 alias **Diana + Thomas John, + Harry Isaac ---- Phillip Morgan St Issells** Labourer Charged with Murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas Lampeter Velfrey**, servant, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of **Lampeter Velfrey**, Yeomen **Lampeter Velfrey** Prosecutor **Thomas William Narberth**, gent Verdict Guilty Punishment Death, body to be dissected and anatomised by surgeons *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas James 22 August 1821 **Tenby** Yeoman Offence Rescue of himself, arrested in a debt, **Narberth** Prosecutor **Allen David, Narberth**, constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas John 21 March 1801 **St Issells** Collier Offence Theft of potatoes Prisoner aged 36 **Narberth** Prosecutor **David William, Narberth** Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas Morris 15 March 1822 **Uzmaston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel whilst pro- secutor was travelling on foot from **Narberth** to **Haverfordwest**, Value £3 10s, 6d, Wymaston Pro- secutor **Jenkins David, Carew** labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vaughan John 1582 of **Narberth** In 1582 estimated the size and quality of the Wood at **Minwear** – he was probably acting as Steward of the **Slebech** estate

Vaughan John died 1581-2 Will **John Vaughan** of **Narberth**, gent 12 silver spoons and a silver ale cup, bequeathed to his grandson **John Nayshe**, **John Vaughan** died, leaving three daughters, namely, **Jane**, who married **John Elliott** of **Narberth**, **Mary**, who married **Richard Nash**, and whose daughter **Jonet** was the wife of **Alban Phillipps** the son of **Morgan Phillipps** of **Picton Castle** The third daughter married **John reveal** of **Kilgerran Pembrokeshire** in *By-gone Days*

Watkins Phillip 1602, **June 23** Petition circa 1602, **June 23** of **John Willy** and **Phillip Watkins**, freeholders of the lordship of **Narberth**, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the freeholders to **Lord** Buckhurst, **Lord** High Treasurer of England, requesting that the steward of the lordship be ordered to allow the freeholders to elect the foresters according to custom and to administer the oath to the foresters to safeguard the rights of the freeholders- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Watkins John 1558 reeve of the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Warren Thomas of **Narberth** publicly informed his parishioners that the Prayer Book was a packet of lies and the Invention of Man

Watts John 27 July 1784 **Narberth** Gent Offence Assault **Narberth** Prosecutor **Evans John**. Punishment. Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb William 30 March 1784 **Prendergast/Narberth** Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **David Thomas Castlebythe**, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David** Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at **Narberth**. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Williams Robert**, **Haverfordwest**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830*

Webbe John 1546/7-1547/8 reeve of the town of **Narbert** *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Wellshe Ieuan 1543 ChurchWarden **Narberth** *PRO 223/423* ,

White Griffith married 1st **Mary** daughter of **Perrot Sir Owen** and 2nd **Margaret** daughter and co- heiress of **Watkins Thomas** of **Narberth** and had a son

White John 1410, 5 September On the fifth day of the same month at **Haverford** the same vicar general admitted **Sir Rees** son of **Adam Gwyns** priest to the parish **Church** of **Henllan** Amgoed Of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir John White** last rector Of

the same and in the gift of **Sir Thomas Carrewe**, Knight, **Lord** of Narberth, **Howel ap Gruffuth ap Henry** and **Jeuan ap Philipp ap Res** And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc

Whitta William 20 August 1782 **Lawrenny** Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by re- fusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale to attend at private sessions **Narberth** Prosecutor **Reynolds Lewis** Verdict. Guilty. Punishment. Fined ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

William Stephen 11 December 1817 **Narberth** Labourer Offence Forgery of a Bank of England Note **Narberth** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 14 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Williams George 4 December 1780 **Narberth** Collier Offence Murder Poisoning **Sarag Powell, St Issells**, spinster, by mixing pounded glass and ironrust into a quantity of treacle. According to '***Letters of Sir William Jones***', vol 2, ***Oxford, 1970*** , the poisoning was intended to procure an abortion The deceased was pregnant by, a married man the body was exhumed from **St Issells** churchyard **Narberth** Prosecutor **Powell John, St Issells**, collier ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Williams James Lewis Hamilton 1896, April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others, **Baron de Rutzen** , **James Lewis, Hamilton Williams** of **Narberth**, spirit merchantConveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Williams Lewis **Rev** – Rector of **Narberth** – from **Herefordshire** – married **Salvage Ferrar** – had a son **Robert** ***Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb*** 1858

Williams Lewis c1555 Rector of **Narbeth**

Williams Richard 1484, 21 July Warrant to the Forester of **Narberth** to deliver to **Richard William** 's, constable of **Pembroke**, as much fuel and burning wood as shall be by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said **Castle**, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said wood from time to time ***HARL MS 433 f 184***

Williams Robert 30 October 1770 **Crunwear** Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep **Narberth** Prosecutor **Watts Priscilla**, widow ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Williams William 28 May 1785 **Narberth** Labourer Offence Theft of personal goods, a silver watch **Narberth** Prosecutor **Thomas Thomas Narberth**, glover Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembroke- shire Courts 1730-1830***

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Other places of **Archaeological** Interest

Canaston Wood Camp RCAM

This is a circular enclosure, the northern defence of which has disappeared for a distance of 200 ft. It is situated on the hillside on the north west of **Canaston** wood where the trees and undergrowth are particularly dense and much obscure the earthwork. The bank is about 500ft **Long** with an average height of 5ft and a fall of 15ft to a terrace about 10ft in width. On the east the defence is formed by a small stream. The original entrance was probably in the destroyed stretch of bank the present narrow entrance to the south being evidently a forest trackway passing through the enclosed area. About 100 yds south of the camp is a length of parallel banks about 4ft high, on either side of the main path. Whether these are portions of the original work is hard to determine. **Fenton (tour 303)** speaks of the camp as in form approaching an 'isosceles triangle with one of its angles very obtuse, that which faces the river' **Lieut Col W Ll Morgan** an ex Commissioner says:- 'This camp is difficult to classify. It approximates to the horse shoe but is unusually large for that class of work. It is of more importance than an ordinary circular enclosure, and again is decidedly on the Hill side. It has been an important work, but is more likely to have been made before than after the conquest'.

The Square stone **RCAM**

A dressed stone 20in by 20in by 24in now in the yard of Stone Ditch Farm to which it was removed a few years ago from its position in the north hedge of Stone Ditch Lane, about 50yds north of the farm house. It was embedded in the hedge, from which position it fell into the lane. Since its removal it has been whitewashed. While it was still in the hedge it was considered unlucky to pass the stone without touching it. 'It is said to be the stone from which Stone Ditch Lane takes its name. It may well have been part of the pedestal of a cross. There is no markings of any kind on it' (**Pem Arch Survey**) – visited 8th May 1914

Inscribed stone **RCAM**

In the British Museum **Ms., Stowe 1024**, is a sketch of a monolith, stated to have been 2ft 6in long and 17in broad which bore an inscription. Its location is given as Near **St Owen's** Well in Arberth parish **Pembrokeshire**,

It has not been found possible to locate this well of **St Owen**, and the name appears to have passed out of local recollection. If the name of the saint is correctly given by the original draftsman or his copyist, the entry brings forward a new **Pembrokeshire** saint. It is said that there are four dedications to **St Owen** in England.

Hoarstone Park **RCAM**

The fourth field east of Bloomfield, and a quarter of a mile north east of **Narberth**. Its name though now forgotten points to a former standing stone. Much stone has been removed from its surface in recent years visited 9th May 1914.

Parc Carreg **RCAM**

Two fields on North Sodston Farm. No explanation of the name is now forthcoming visited 7th May 1914

Carn Mountain Tumulus **RCAM**

The farm of North **Hill** (**Mr Thomas Harries** owner and occupier) is situated at almost the southern- most point of the parish of **Narberth** South, and a few yards within the boundary line which divided it from the adjoining parish of **Begelly**. The site is in the district as that which we consider to possess the best claim to be regarded as the locale of the battle of Mynydd Carn.

About 100yds north by west of the dwelling is a low spreading mound which is known to have been dug into for the stone with which the farmstead and buildings are constructed and it is probable that the mound had been the subject of previous attacks over a century ago. Speaking roughly, it is between 4ft and 5ft high and about 150ft in circumference. It was grown over with ragged gorse bushes and presented the appearance of a rough piece of slightly elevated ground which had been left in its pristine condition when the land was enclosed and the field bank formed and carried past it.

It was a matter of common knowledge that the mound already contributed many loads of stone for diverse purposes, but no objects of a different nature were known to have proceeded from it, nor was its real character suspected though the tradition that a battle had been fought in the immediate neighbourhood is current in the district.

In April 1921, **Mr Harries** who had recently entered in possession, proceeded to rifle the site for stone. Commencing operations on the western side of the mound where previous operations had evidently been undertake, he met with nothing beyond a quantity of rough stones of varying sizes, none heavier than a man could handle with ease. A little later it was decided to begin the stone quarrying on the east side of the mound. This led at once to the finding of a cist containing an urn; which by reason of the unexpected discovery was broken to pieces. Many of the fragments were rescued , and it is hoped that enough exists to admit of its partial reconstruction. A second cist was uncovered close to the first, and two urns were taken out of the cist in perfect condition. News of the discovery became bruited abroad ,and our **Assistant Inspecting Officer (Mr Eyre Evans)** who was in the neighbourhood proceeded next day to the scene of operations. He was just in time to assist at the disinterment of one of the largest urns that is known to have been discovered in Wales. The urn was inverted and placed upright upon a stone slab. Though somewhat near the surface and more towards the centre of the mound than the previous discoveries, it had unfortunately collapsed beneath the weight of the superincumbent earth, The rim and about 4ins of the neck had resisted the pressure and this upper portion of the vessel was got out entire. The fragments of the body had fallen within the unbroken rim and in the mixture of sherds, ash and soil was found a small urn of the incense cup type. The large urn had been partially filled with the burned ashes of bones, and among the powder and tiny particles was a piece of bone about 3 in long

At the time of writing these lines the entire find has passed into the safe keeping of the **National Museum of Wales** through the intervention of this Commission.

Tentatively, the mound and its contents may be set down as falling within the late Bronze age

Molleston Back Camp **RCAM**

This is a pear shaped enclosure standing 400ft above ordnance datum on a field known as **SKerry** Back, about 500yds west of MollestonBack farm house. It lies east and west, its main axis being 360ft; its greatest breadth is 180ft. The defence consists of a much decayed earth bank, a ditch on the south side, and two low banks which protect the eastern entrance. The enclosing bank is only 2ft high, its entire length is 1,150ft and its fall 6ft to a shallow ditch. The ditch on the south and southeast sides has an average width of 10ft; on the other sides all traces of it have gone. The

enclosed area is level. The entrance is 60ft wide, with long slopes to both banks. About 12ft outside the entrance are two oval mounds or platforms, that to the north being 4ft high and the other to the south 6ft high. The distance between them is 60ft —visited 6th May 1914.

Narberth Mountain Camp. RCAM

A crescent shaped earthwork 100yds south east of **Narberth** Union workhouse. The camp is formed of a rampart nearly 300ft long, with an exterior well defined ditch 6ft wide. It is difficult to conceive the purpose for which it was constructed; it could not have been intended for a defensive work visited 5th May 1914

Sentence Castle RCAM

A circular mound with no sign of **Bailey**, close to the village of **Templeton**. The mound rises some 350ft, the diameter of the summit 20ft; it has a sloping depression in the centre. The ditch was a width of 10ft and an outer drop of 5ft to the ground level. The whole work is thickly overgrown with vegetation. The fields to the north and west are known as the Castles – visited 5th May 1914.

NB 'Tradition runs that the Templars held a court on this camp, hence the name' (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Poyer's Arms RCAM

A two storey cottage which has been modernised. Until recently the Kitchen mantel beam bore the date of 1672. In the same room is a stone corbel which once supported the floor of the room above. The stone chimney stack is built outside the line of the front wall of the cottage. visited 5th May 1914

Cross Shaft RCAM

Until recently there stood in the yard of Stockwell House in **Templeton** village, a stone cross shaft 25in high. It has been removed to the adjoining burial ground of the modern **St John's Church** and there re-erected together with its plain octagonal base stone. The shaft is octagonal in form and has no ornaments – visited 5th May 1914

Site of Hospice RCAM

Before the erection of the modern **Church** of **St John**, in the village of **Templeton**, there stood on the site an old building which had long been used as a Unitarian meeting house . The Knights Templar appear to have possessed land here – hence the place name-- on which stood a small hostel or hospice – visited 5th May 1915

Chapel Hill Lane; Greater , Little, and upper Chapel Hill RCAM

Three farmhouses and their approaches about ¾ miles east of **Templeton** village. The origin of the names is not obvious, and no tradition of the presence of an ecclesiastical building in the near neighbourhood appears to exist. It is however, to be noted that a footpath leads from the east end of Chapel Hill land to two fields in **Ludchurch** parish known as Great and Little **Church** Park

Mining

Un-named Mine SN 103.136. Reputed silver mine at Eastwood Farm. No historical detail; fairly late, displays shot holes. Trial adit in quarry 200 yards north west of farmhouse (open). Hollow ground reportedly found during fencing operations in valley south east of **Peter's** Lake Bridge.

Nash

St Mary

This was originally a very ancient **Church** and it has been suggested that it dated back to the building of **Upton Castle**. **Fenton** gives a picture of it being very dilapidated in his day but I was unable to find any illustrations or description. I walked round looking many times, a joy in the early spring with its carpet of flowers. Only once though did I find any clues and then I could have been mistaken. Snow was on the ground and there was a line on the north side about two feet wide parallel from the present **Church** wall. It is suggested that the effigies in **Upton** Chapel and the font were originally in this **Church** which was the parish **Church** while the Chapel was just for the convenience of the **Castle**.

Nash RCAM

This is a modern **Church** possessing nothing of **Archaeological** interest. The 13 century recumbent effigy of a knight, which formerly lay in the churchyard, "neglected and overgrown with moss" (**Glynne** "Notes" *Arch Camb* 1888, V v 125) has been removed to **Upton** Chapel visited 11th May 1922

"This **Church** seems to have been wholly rebuilt, except that some portions of the original walls are partially slated. It is a plain, oblong building, with square headed windows and a modern Bell cot at the west end. In the Churchyard is a fine sepulchral effigy of a knight, neglected and overgrown with moss, with a helmet of 15c and his hand on his sword. There is also an old font with a square bowl"

"Archeologia Cambrensis 5786 Vol V 5th Series, August 4th 1871;"

I took many services at this **Church** and for me it was always an enjoyable occasion. The **Church** is situated way off the main road along a narrow lane leading to what I believe was once a manor house but is now a farmhouse belonging to the **Gibby** family where **Mrs Gibby** serves tea and biscuits to all the congregation after the service. The **Church** one side of the lane and the farm is the other but just over the graveyard wall is a large pond with the remains of a mill. In spring the graveyard is a carpet of flowers and I often sat there before a service and mentally rewrote my sermon.

The **Organ** (played for services when I took them by **Mrs Skelton** wife of **Canon Skelton** of **Upton Castle** who also chose the hymns and could always be counted on to pick ones that the congregation liked and could sing) is situated on a gallery at the west end and access is gained via very narrow stairs from the porch. The seating is rather unusual in that it consists of box pews, in two of which half of the occupants would be sitting with their backs to the altar. One of the double box pews was always occupied by **Mrs Gibby** but also sometimes as well by her grandchildren when they came to visit. In Winter she had a single bar electric fire in the double pew as sometimes the **Church** could be cold (In temperature maybe but there was always a warm friendly atmosphere there)

There is a two decker pulpit with narrow steps up.

The original **Church** dates back to at least 1291, and had some fine carving and effigies, one of a lady, and one of a Knight in mail armour but by the time of **Fenton's** visit in 1810 parts of the **Church** had deteriorated so badly that they had been pulled down. The effigy of the knight was removed to **Upton** Chapel after spending years lying in the churchyard overgrown with moss.

Fenton, Tours 1811

Fenton

“On the way from **Pembroke** to **Tenby** I visited the **Church** of **Nash**, to which **Upton** was a Chapel, where I have been informed there was an effigy of a Crusader. a great rarity here The **Church** of **Nash**, though certainly ancient as containing the remains of one of the earliest followers of the crusades, and founded, no doubt, by the first baronial possessor of **Upton Castle** , probably the Crusader himself, neither has, nor appears to have had, any steeple, or other ornament whatever, being the meanest religious structure I have seen in this Hundred.

We found the knight of the cross, disgracefully lying without the north **Church** wall under the dripping of the eaves, amidst the rubbish of an aisle that, being grown ruinous was taken down a few years ago by the patron of the living, and then Rector. The parts of the figure were of good sculpture and the minute wire armour particularly well executed. It was of purplish stone and of large size; the face was entirely broken off.

On examining the old man who had been employed to repair the **Church** and stop up the doorway leading to the Chapel, I was told that the Palestine warrior originally laid on a bench at the North end of the dilapidated aisle.

To the discovery of his name and rank, there was nothing to help us; but the tradition was that he died abroad and that his body was landed at **Coshaston** Pill, little below the **Church** and that he was an Admiral and a giant; the effigy giving some countenance to the latter part of the story, being represented much above the ordinary stature.

One thing I have always puzzled about. I took many Services and always robed in the little vestry. It always seemed out of keeping with the rest of the **Church** as if it was a lot older.

Historical Records

1291

Eccelesia de **Esse** [**Nash**] was assessed at £5 for tenths to the **King**, The sum payable being 10s

1307 September 20

Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p21a)

(one of the Jurors **John De Esse**)

Lands etc **Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke**

Rent of Costeyniston 8s

Opeton 4s

Esse 1d

1324 August 20 **Pembroke**

C Edward II File 85

Extent made before **John de Hamptona**, **King's** escheator, at **Pembroke** 20 August 1324 Jurors **Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.**

[as per **C Edward II** file 84 plus following]

Aymer had in the county of **Pembroch** £25 1/2 knights' fees and one

tenth knight's fee, held by **Walter Maleufaunt** worth yearly 10m. (He was succeeded by his son **William**)

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of **Pembroke**, made at **Pembroke** on Thursday in the feast of **St Michael** de Monte Tumba, 22 **Edward III**.

Jurors; **John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.**

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of **Pembroke** 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Esse half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by **William** son of **Thomas** of **Carreu, John Maleufant, John Perot**, worth yearly 13s 6d

1376 20 November

I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.

Jurors: **Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall, John Kawerose, Walter rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.**

half a knight's fee in **Esse**, which **W..** formerly held worth etc. 50s;

1513 **Nash** manor owned by the **Bowen** family of **Upton** descended from **Sir James ap Owen** of **Pentre Jevan[Evan]** in **Nevern** Parish

1513

Henry King of England etc.,. to **Edward** etc., **Bishop** of **St David's** greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and Clergy in the **Church** of the divine **Paul**, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English **Church** and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican **Church** and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the **Church** universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below, not otherwise not in any other manner, four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever, also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever, being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be Levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of **St Martin** in the Winter next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of **St Peter** ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles **Phillip** and **James** which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the **King** hanging on the file of the year 1513. The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been deminished, impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of **St David's** are excepted the churches here underwritten :-
Nash

Names Connected with Nash

Nash Clergy CCED and records

1518 **Walter Wickes** **Nash** Rector

1518 Apr 8 **Philip Eynon** **Nash** Rector

Acc/to the *Episcopal register of St David's* there was a presentation to the parish **Church** of **Nash** otherwise **Esse** by **Margaret ap Oweyn**, widow, relict of **Thomas ap Oweyn**, patroness by reason of the nonage of her son **Rhys ap Oweyn**, the heir, her ward by grant of the **King (Henry VII)** On 8th April 1518 in the aforesaid place he admitted one **Sir Philip Eynion** Chaplain of his diocese to the parish **Church** of **Nash** otherwise **Esse** vacant by the death in the course of nature of **Sir Walter Wicks** last and immediate rector.

1536 - 39 **Nash** Rectory taken by the Crown[**Henry VIII**] from Priory of **Pembroke**

1542 **Thomas Yonge** **Nash** Rector

1543 **William Foland** **Nasshe(Nash)** Churchwarden**PRO**
223/423

1543 ? **Resson** **Nasshe(Nash)** Churchwarden**PRO**
223/423

1554 Oct 24 **Phillipp Pyrry** **Nash** Rector

1570 **Nash Church** patron **Rice ap Owen** of **Upton** who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in the reign of **Elizabeth I**

1576 **David Philipps** **Nash** Rector

1594 **Nash Church** patron **Harry Bowen** of **Upton**

1600 approx -- tenant of **Nash** manor was **Henry Bowen**

1626 Aug 28 **William Wolfe** **Nash** Rector

1637 Jul 3 **Michael Barwicke** **Nash** Rector

1669 Jul 5 **Morgan Davies** **Nash** Rector

1695 Jun 24 **Howell Jones** **Nash** Rector

1700? **Charles Owen** son of **Sir Hugh Owen** and **Anne** Married **Dorothy Corbett** they had a son **Wyrriot**

1700? Owen	Dorothy Corbett daughter of Erasmus Corbett married Charles	
1701 Feb 7	David Howells	Nash Rector
1708 Sep 24	Andrew Evans	Nash Rector
1715	John Roch was born at Nash Farm	
1729, Mayor 1729, 40 53	Wyrriot Owen lived at Nash married Anne Barlow was Pembroke	
1729 Wyrriot Owen of Nash	Anne Barlow daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny married	
1742	Existing records of Baptisms and Burials start	
1744	Existing records of Marriages start	
1764	George Holcombe	Nash Rector
1762 Pems, he was Pembroke Mayor and was also Captain of the Militia	Erasmus Owen son of Charles Owen of Nash , lived at Southwood	
1764 Oct 11	Joseph Hughes	Nash Rector
1774 May 27	John Jordan	Nash Rector
1790 Jan 25	John Rees	Nash Rector
1796 Oct 5	Thomas Woods	Nash Rector
1801 Sep 8	Evan Thomas	Nash Rector
1827 Sep 18	James Robertson Holcombe	Nash Rector
1831 Dec 6	William Paynter Evans	Nash Rector
1853 Jul 21	Hugh Percy Thomas	Nash Rector
1882 Jan5	David Edwards	Nash Rector
1883 May 16	David Davies	Nash Rector

Nash Hearth Tax 1670

Browne	George	hearth h2
Davids	William	hearth h3

Gibbon	Elizabeth	hearth h2
Philip	Thomas	hearth h2
Powell	Henry	hearth h2
Young	Phillip	hearth h1

Nash Acc/to the Land Tax Records 1791

Nash Bank	Lewis	Rev Owen (owner)
Nash Bank	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Blackberry	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Nash Bush Park	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Cart House Croft	Bowen	Rev (owner)
Nash Cart House Croft	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Church Hills	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash Church Hills	King	Rev (owner)
Nash Colliers Croft	Gwyther	Thos (tenant)
Nash Colliers Croft	Hicks	Rev Philomon (owner)
Nash Common Lays	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Common Lays	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash Crafty Corner	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Crafty Corner	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash East Ashwell	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash East Croft	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash East Croft	Lewis	Rev (owner)
Nash Glebe & Tythe	Rees	Rev John (owner)
Nash Green Hill	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Green Hill	Jarmain ?	Thomas (tenant)

Nash Little Croft	Hicks	Rev James (owner)
Nash Little Croft	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Lodge	Gwyther	Henry (tenant)
Nash Lodge	Hicks	Hannah (owner)
Nash Lower Nash	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Lower Nash	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash Meadows	Davies	Mary (tenant)
Nash Meadows	Mears	Hugh (owner)
Nash Middle Farm	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Middle Farm	Lloyd	John (tenant)
Nash North Park	John	Ansolm (tenant)
Nash North Park	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Nash Old Park	George	Thomas (tenant)
Nash Old Park	Walters	Rev (owner)
Nash Petty Lands	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Rock	Roberts	Rev Nicholas (owner)
Nash Rock	Williams	William (tenant)
Nash South Pit	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash South Pit	Lewis	Henry (tenant)
Nash Stoops Lake	Hicks	Hannah (owner)
Nash Stoops Lake	John	David (tenant)
Nash Strawberry Hill	Hancock	Rev Thomas (owner)
Nash Tanzoy	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Two Hills	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Two Mountains	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Upper Nash	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)

Nash west Ashwell	Hancock	Rev Thomas (owner)
Nash west Croft	Davies	Rev (owner)
Nash west Croft	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash west Hill	Barger	Philip (tenant)
Nash west Hill	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Winters Hall	Evans	Rev William (owner)
Nash Winters Hall	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)

Nash *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis 1834

Nash, a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (N. E.) from **Pembroke**; containing 128 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and near a small inlet from **Milford Haven**, comprises a moderate portion of land, in a good state of cultivation. Its scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the adjacent country affords some interesting objects, and some views which are not destitute of beauty. The great turnpike-road leading from **Narberth** to **Pembroke** passes through the southern part of the parish. The living is a rectory, with the living of **Upton** annexed, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 12. 8½.; present net income, £130, with a glebe-house; patron, the **Rev. William P. Evans**: the tithes of the benefice have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80; and there is a glebe of about twenty-seven acres, valued at £55 per annum. The **Church** is a very ancient structure, remarkable for the rude simplicity of its architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the earliest proprietors of **Upton Castle**. A Sunday school is held in the **Church**.

1842 Acc/to a letter **PCRO HPR/15/17**

"This **Church** was repaired in the year 1842 by which means 59 additional sittings were obtained and in consequence of a Grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement of buildings and the repair of Churches and Chapels 63 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. The provision of **Church**-room previous to the alteration being to the extent of 28 appropriated sittings.

A plan showing the number and situation of the free seats is fixed up in the Vestry Room

W P Evans Minister

Robert White Churchwarden

(Plans of the seating in the **Church** show that they were of the box type in the main as they are today - extra seating was provided on the balcony and up by the pulpit in between it and the altar.) While this work was being carried out the register shows that services were held at **Upton**

1851 -- Census of Religious Buildings **Pembroke** (DISTRICT)

13 **Nash** Parish, with **Upton** Hamlet.

Area of **Nash**: 577 acres. Popn. 69 males, 63 females: total 132.

Area of **Upton**: 435 acres. Popn. 10 males, 13 females: total 26.

(24) **Nash PARISH Church.**

Endowed: tithe £80, glebe £60.

Space: free 63; other 70.

Present: morn. 70 + 8 scholars. Average: morn. 80.

W. P. Evans. Rector.

Lewis: rectory with **Upton** annexed, rated at ,£6. 12. 8d net income ,£130 with glebe-house: patron,

Rev. William Evans: tithes commuted for £80, glebe of 21 acres valued at ,£55 per annum.

1 service in English.

Incumbant legally not resident.

ICBS: grant of £70 in 1841.

Nash RCAM

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

The Parish **Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.). Ded: **St. Mary** .

Diocese and archdeaconry of **St Davids**; rural deanery of **Castle Martin**.

This is a modern **Church** possessing nothing of **Archaeological** interest. The 13-century recumbent effigy of a knight, which formerly lay in the churchyard, ,neglected and overgrown with moss " (*Glynne, ' Notes,' Arch. Camb., 1888, v 125, ill.*), has been removed to **Upton** Chapel (No. 1134, i

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

Church Hill~(6~in-. Qrd. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.; lat. 51° 41' 5 as long.

4° 52' 10

A field a little over half a mile south-east of the parish **Church**. It formerly-belonged to the rectory of **Yerbeston**, hence its name (*Tithe Schedule*, No. 102).

Nash Acc/to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Rectory of **Nash** or **Esse**, as it was called, was appendant to the manor of the same name, which was owned in 1518 by the **Bowen** family of **Upton**, Pems., descended from **Sir James ap Owen** of Pentre Jevan, in **Nevern** parish. the patron in 1570 was **Rice ap Owen** of **Upton**.—*Inq. P. . of Rice ap Owen, 13 Eliz.* In 1594 the patron was **Harry Bowen** .

Under the name, **Ecclesia de Esse**, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £5 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 10s **Taxtio**.

Nashe et Ucton Rectoria. -Egccclesia tbidem ex collacione domirLi de Ucton unde Philippus **Eynon** clericus est rector habens ibidem mansionem et valent fructus hujusmodi per annum vij. Unde sol' in ol-dinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno ijd ob'. Et iLL visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracioni-bus quolibet anno iijs isd. Et pro pensione prioris Pembr' per annum iijS iiijd Et remanet clare £6 12s. 8d. Inde decima 3s- 3d—**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—**Nash** R. with **Upton** Ch. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 2d. Archidiac quolibet anno 3s. 9d. Pens. Pri. Pembr., 3s. 4d. **John Bowen** , esq., 1708; **Morris Bowen** , esq., 1738; **Thomas Skyrme** and others, 1764, 1774. Clear yearly value, £30. Kings Books, £6 12s. 8d.—**Bacon's Liber Reg.**

The Chapelry of **Upton** was subordinate to **Nash**, and from the earliest recorded institution the incumbent of **Nash** has invariably held **Upton**.

NeVERN,

Nevin, or Nevy

Brynach, an early Christian married the local chief's daughter and founded a holy place by the stream. He buried his brother in law Maelgwyn the memorial stone is written in Latin and Ogam family therefore must have had Irish connections

burial memorial to a retired Roman Soldier

burial memorial to a retired **Roman** Soldier lies near plus a fragment of another Four more early **Christian** monuments lie either in the **Church** or churchyard.

Church has a squat Norman Tower 12c restored 1864 and 1952

Churchyard Cross of **St Brynach** 10cAD

bleeding yews in churchyard will bleed till Wales once again has a **Welsh** prince of Wales.

outside churchyard mounting block for Horsemen.

"Shiela na gig" fertility figurine

on pilgrim's route to **St David's** pilgrims cross cut in the rock on the route and a set of steps cut into the rock have has a small cross cut in them

1603 **George Owen** (Spelling as per)

Nevarne is the greatest and largest parishe in the Sheere & taketh name of the ryver Nevarne welh runneth well neer throw the myddest of the same ehose course is formerlie described in the first Bookee. In welshe it is called Inbyyver & in old yyme was dedicated to the bryttifhe Saint called Sainct Burnaghr whose festifalle day is yet dylie observed within this and dyverse other parishes with noe small solompnitie the seaventh of Aprill, on wch day yt is wth us said the Cocow first beginneth to tune her laye. I might well here omytt an old report freshe as yet of this odious Bird that in the old world the parishe priest would not beginne Masse in this parishe until this Bird (called the Citizens embassador) had first appeared & begann her note upon a stone called **St** Burnagh's stone being a stone curiouslie wrought with sondrie sortes of knottes standing upright in the Churcheyard of this parishe, and one yere stayeringe verely longue & the priest & people expecting her accustomed coming (for I accompt this byrd of the feminyne gender) cam at last & lighted upon the said stone her accustomed preaching place and being scarce able once to sounde the note upon the said stone presentlie fell downe dead. This religious tale althoughe ye Concerne in some sort Churche matters you may eyther beleave or not without perill of damnation.

The Rectorie of this parishe was some tymes an advowson apendant to the Lordshipp of **Kemes** & geaven or sould by **Sir Nisholas de Awdley** sometymes **Lord** of the said **Lord-ship** to **Adam Hotten Bushoppe** of **St Davides** per cartam in festo Sancte **Margaretae** virginis anno domini 1377 et primo **Richard** secundi who did Improprate the same to the new Colledg of Saint **Mary** e in Saint **Davides** wth appeareth bt the kinges Licens optayned for the Mortmayne with these words Reseruando semper prefato **Nicholao** et heredibus suis Ius patronatus ecclaesia preditae, so that of Right the patronage of the said Churche yet remayneth apendant to the said Lordshipp of **Kemes**. It is now the kinges Inheritaunce upon the Canscles suppression of the colledge & now payeth his Majestie of rent £xxxiii xiiis iiid. The Cure is descharged by a vicarr erected upon the on the Impropration wch the late prince **Queene Elizabeth** hath of late yeares presented De facto non de Iure and hath for his parte quatum partum fructuum & is valued in the bookes of first fruietes at £viii.

1839 **NeVERN** – *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

NeVERN, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from **Newport**, and 8 (S. W. by W.) from **Cardigan**, the post-town; containing 1625 inhabitants. The name is derived from the river **NeVERN**, so called from the **Welsh**

Niver, "a number," on account of its being formed by the union of numerous rivulets that intersect the parish, and flow together in one considerable stream into **St. George's** Channel.

Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, who, having attended **William the Conqueror**, was rewarded for his service by a grant of territory on the coast of Devonshire, embarked an expedition for the invasion of such parts of the principality as he might find most easily assailable, and landing his troops at **Fishguard**, made himself master of the lordship of **Kemmes**. For the protection of his newly acquired territory, which became one of the lordships marcher, he either erected a fortress at this place, or strengthened one previously built, which he made his residence, and which descended to his son **William**. The latter, however, having strengthened his interest by marrying the daughter of **Rhÿs ab Gruffydd**, abandoned this seat of his father's, called **Llanhyvor Castle**, of which there are some remains on a **Hill** above the **Church**, for one that he had built on a more magnificent scale at **Newport**.

The parish is very large, extending from the foot of the Percelly mountains to the shore of **Cardigan** bay. It lies in a beautifully diversified and fertile district, and comprehends some of the most romantic scenery in the county of **Pembroke**, being intersected by a deep wooded dingle, along which flows the **NeVERN**, whose banks are occasionally formed into rocks of fantastic character, while in the lower part, near **Newport** bay, stands the village: the prospects from the higher grounds are also pleasing and extensive. The road from **Newport** to **Cardigan** passes near **NeVERN**, and the greater portion of the parish is inclosed and cultivated: the total area is 14,522a. 13p. The coast is generally bold, and in some parts precipitous, with a good depth of water close to the shore. There were formerly several ancient mansions, inhabited by some of the most opulent families in the county; but nearly all of them have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are at present in the occupation of tenants. **Llwyngwair** is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated on the margin of the river **NeVERN**, and within about a mile of its mouth. Among the other seats are **Burry**, **Cwmgloyn**, and **HênllŷMoor** ; the last was once the residence of the ancient lords of **Kemmes**, and of that distinguished antiquary and scholar, **George Owen**, Lord of **Kemmes**, in the reigns of **Elizabeth** and **James I.**

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £8, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; present net income, £174, with a glebehouse: the impropriation belongs to **Mrs. Atwood**. The advowson, which was appendant to the lordship of **Kemmes**, was alienated by deed, bearing date 1347, to **Bishop Hoton**, who appropriated it to his new **College** of **St. Mary** at **St Davids**, from which, on the suppression of religious houses, it reverted to the crown. The **Church** is said to have been originally founded in the sixth century, by **St. Brynach**, or Byrnach, to whom it is dedicated, and to have been rebuilt by some of the Norman lords of **Kemmes**: the present is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture. In the churchyard, to the south of the porch, is an ancient British cross, elaborately wrought, and bearing two inscriptions: the shaft consists of a single stone, thirteen feet high, two feet four inches broad, and one foot seven inches thick; it is increased in height by a circular top, a separate piece of stone, marked with a cross, and is carved on all sides with ornaments and knots of various shapes. On the north side of the churchyard was another stone, six feet high, with the inscription "**Vitiani Emeriti**," but this has been for some time removed. In the Chapelry of **Kilgwyn**, in the parish, is a Chapel of ease, dedicated to **St. Mary** ; and there are places of worship in the parish for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**. Nine Sunday schools are held, two of them in connexion with the Established **Church**. **Mr. William Rogers**, of Kensington, bequeathed £800 in the three per cents. to the poor, the dividends arising from which, amounting to £24 per annum, are annually distributed according to the will, in barley and beef, on the 21st of December. Near **Pentre Evan**, in the parish, are the remains of one of the largest cromlechs in the principality; the table-stone is eighteen feet in length and nine feet wide, and is supported on two or three coarse upright stones, varying from seven to eight feet high. It is considered not to be surpassed in size by any other Druidical monument in Wales, except the cromlech at **Dyfryn**, in the parish of **St. Nicholas**, **Glamorganshire**. Several other Druidical remains are yet to be seen in and near **NeVERN**.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Nevern, or Nefern, a village and a parish in the district of **Cardigan** and county of **Pembroke**. The village stands on the rivulet **Nevern**, in a picturesque reach of deep wooded **Valle**, 2 miles E N E of **Newport**, and 8 S W of **Cardigan** r. station; and was once a borough, governed by a portreeve and burgesses. The parish is divided into the quarters of Cregie, Kilgwyn, Morva, and Trewern; and its post town is **Newport**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 14, 637; of which 115 are water or foreshore. Real property of Cregie, £1, 430; of Kilgwyn, £1, 346; of Morva, £3, 1 54; of Trewern, £1, 751. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 1, 642; in 1861, 1, 436. Houses, 315. The decrease of pop. was caused by the migration of agricultural labourers. The property is much subdivided. **Llanhyfer Castle** stood on an eminence above the village; is said to have been the chief palace of the princes of Dyfed; was probably the residence of **Martin de Tours**, before he married the daughter of **Rhys ap Gruffydd**; was a square structure, with a bastion at each angle; towered aloft, on one side, from the rim of a rocky ravine, and was defended, on the other sides, by a deep fosse excavated in the solid rock; and has left some traces. A mansion of the time of **Henry VII.** was the seat of **Sir James ap Owain**, passed to occupants of other families, and is now a farm-house. Llwyngwair and Henllys are present chief residences. A bridge, called Pont-Baldwyn, crosses the **Nevern** rivulet; and is said to have been the first or one of the earliest places at which **Archbishop Baldwin** and **Giraldus** preached the crusades. Pentre-Evan, about 1½ mile from the village, is a remarkably large cromlech; has a top-stone measuring 18 feet by 9; is so high that six persons on horse-back can be sheltered under it; and is surrounded by a rude Druidical circle. 150 feet in circumference. Another cromlech, with a furrow in the top-stone, is at Llech-y-Dribedd. The living is a vicarage, united with the Chapelry of Kilgwyn, in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £240.* Patron, the **Lord** Chancellor. The **Church** is Norman, in tolerable condition, with a tower; has an unpaved floor, which has been gradually raised fully 7 feet above the original level by frequent interments; and contains a coffin-lid, with an early Greek cross. The churchyard is planted with yew-trees; and contains a very fine cross of the 9th century, 2 feet broad, 1½ foot thick, 13 feet high, circular at the top, and carved on all sides with knot-work. Charities, £24.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* 1895 Timmins

Nevern stream rises far away on the slopes of Fryn-y-Fawr, whence, after pursuing a picturesque course below Pencelly forest, it finds its way by many a 'crankling nook' to **Nevern**, where it is spanned by a graceful old stone bridge, whose buttresses are shrouded in luxuriant ivy.

Over this same bridge we presently take our way, passing the lowly village school-house, whence the sing-song iteration of young voices salutes our ears through wide-open windows. In another minute we find ourselves at the churchyard wicket, where we pause awhile to look about us and take our bearings.

The village of **Nevern** is situated in the richly-wooded glen of the Duad, or **Nevern** Brook, and is surrounded by some of the most charming scenery in the county. The luxuriant groves of Llwyngwair afford shelter from the strong sea winds, while the purple shoulders of Precelly sweep upward in graceful folds to the lofty southern horizon. The picturesque peak of Carn Englyn forms a prominent feature in the landscape; and, separated from it by the deep, narrow **Valle** of the Clydach, rises Carnedd Meibion Owen, a rocky monticle that reminds one strongly of the Dartmoor Tors.

Time was, 'tis said, when this village of **Nevern** took precedence of its rival neighbour **Newport**. In those early days **Nevern** was a borough town, having its own portreeve with courts of government, and eighteen 'burgages' to manage its affairs. Above the townlet rose the protecting walls of

Llanhyvor **Castle**, a fortalice long regarded, so to speak, as a precious gem in the diadem of every South wallian prince. A steep grassy knoll alone marks the site where this important **Castle** stood.

But it is time to look at **Nevern Church**. Dedicated to **St. Byrnach**, this ancient structure presents, with its gray walls peeping amidst masses of dark foliage, a picturesque and venerable appearance. The western tower, though of no great height, is of vast breadth and substance, extending to the full width of the **Church**, and having a projecting stair-turret upon its northern side. In this tower hangs a peal of six very musical bells.

Approaching the south porch, we pass beneath a dense avenue of ancient yews, which even at noontide cast a gloomy shade around. Though lacking aisles, the **Church** has shallow transepts, that on the north being called the Glasdwr Chapel, while the south transept is appropriated to the use of Trewern, an old mansion in the vicinity.

This Trewern Chapel has a solidly groined stone ceiling and elegantly proportioned windows, with a projecting turret for the stairway, leading to an upper chamber,. Upon either side the chancel is a sort of shallow bay, lighted by a narrow pointed window, a characteristic feature of **Pembrokeshire** churches. The sacred edifice is provided with a pair of silver chalices dated respectively 1696 and 1733, the gifts of former parishioners.

Near the south-east angle of the Trewern Chapel rises the ancient Celtic cross .

This curious monument goes by the name of **St. Byrnach's Stone**. It stands upwards of 10 feet in height, and is overlaid with the interlacing ornament peculiar to these structures. So boldly and deeply are the patterns incised, as to be little the worse for ten centuries of wind and weather, the hoary lichens that cling to the rugged surface of the monolith serving but to enhance its venerable aspect.

Anent this ancient stone, there is a quaint tradition which tells how, in olden times, the cuckoo was wont to first sound his note in this locality on the day- of the patron saint, April 7.

' I might well here omit,' says **George Owen**, ' an old report as yet fresh of this odious **Bird**, that in the old world the parish priest of this **Church** would not begin Mass until the **Bird** — called the citizen's ambassador — had first appeared, and began her note on a stone called **St. Byrnach's Stone**, being curiously wrought with sundry- sort of knots, standing upright in the churchyard of this parish ; and one year staying very **Long**, and the priest and the people expecting her accustomed coming (for I account this **Bird** of the feminine gender), came at last, lighting on the said stone — her accustomed preaching-place — and being scarce able once to sound the note, presently fell dead.'

It is somewhat reassuring to be told by the same authority that ' this vulgar tale, although it concerns in some sort **Church** matters, you may either believe or not without peril of damnation.'

Quitting the pleasant precincts of the **Church**, we pursue a crooked lane that skirts the Green mounds of the '**Castell**,' and, turning thence past a solitary- thatched cottage, make our way along a hollow tree- shaded pathway. Keeping a sharp lookout upon every side, we presently espy the object of our search, the form of a cross, half obliterated by ivy sprays and tufts of rushy grass, being seen rudely graven upon the high sandstone bank by the lane side ; while a sort of hollow kneeling-place can be distinguished in the rock at the bottom of the cross.

For we are now upon the line of an ancient pilgrims' way, whose course is marked by well-worn tracks in the soft red sandy rock ; and this solitary cross calls up visions of the mediaeval wayfarer pausing upon his journey to **St Davids Shrine**, to invoke before Croes Byrnach the benediction of that influential saint.

Retracing our steps to **Nevern**, we call a halt at the Trewern Arms, a modest hostelry so near the stream that its waters play a pleasant accompaniment during the course of our homely meal. Then, with energies recruited, we plunge into a shadowy woodland path that leads to Pont-y-Baldwyn, a bridge that spans the rippling stream at a point where, according to tradition.

Archbishop Baldwin preached the crusade in company with **Giraldus Cambrensis**.

From Pont-y-Baldwyn we follow a farm road that leads us to Henllys, a place memorable in **Pembrokeshire** annals as the birthplace of that industrious chronicler and local antiquary, **George Owen** of Henllys. Of his curious and fascinating work entitled '*The Description of Pembrokeshire*,' we have largely availed ourselves Throughout these present pages. **George Owen** appears to have come of a stout old country stock. His father is said to have died a centenarian, after begetting a family of some twenty children. Both **George Owen** and his father before him held the ancient and honourable office of **Lord** of Kemaes.

Nevern . One of the prettiest hamlets in **Pembrokeshire**. There is an interesting motte and **Bailey Castle** on the river spur above the hamlet but the focus of interest lies in the beautiful grouping of **Church**, vicarage, old school, bridge inn (the "Trewern Arms") and cottages around the river; and fields, paddocks and wooded slopes are essential parts of the settlement. The **Church**, with its squat Norman tower, is full of interest. In the churchyard the massive **St. Brynach's** Cross (dating from the 10th century AD) is much photographed, while visitors also flock to see the famous bleeding yew trees which shade the path to the **Church** door. Outside the churchyard gate there is a mounting-block for horsemen, and halfway up the Hill to the west there is an ancient pilgrims cross engraved in the solid rock.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is a resident Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There are three resident land proprietor and 3 farmers paying over £100 per annum rent. Many of the population cannot read or write.

The parish of **Nevern** contains 14,522 acres, it is an agricultural district : population very poor; and there is no endowed school in the parish; and there is no one to contribute towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster **John Jones** M.A., Vicar of **Nevern**

Mrs Bevans Circulating School. On the 25th of January I visited the above school. The children were not present. The school was held in Cilgwyn Chapel, which is a Chapel of ease to **Nevern Church**. I examined some of the writing of the pupils, which was pretty Fair. The master seemed to me to be a quiet painstaking man **David Lewis** Assistant

Village School On the 25th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a wretched schoolroom near the **Church**; the room and furniture were in the worst possible state of repair. There were only 10 boys present at the time of my visit. I heard 8 read the 1st chapter of **St Johns** Gospel; not one of them read with anything approaching to ease; they were excessively ignorant; three only out of the 10 could repeat the Lords Prayer in **Welsh** correctly. Not one of them knew any one of the Ten Commandments. The schoolmaster was a complete cripple upon crutches, although quite a young man, and knew very little English. Three of them answered questions in the multiplication table and worked a few sums in addition correctly, but I could get no further answers. **David Lewis** Assitant

1859 Parish **Church** of **Nevern** (St Brynach) August 3rd *Glynne*

A large **Church** in a lovely situation in a richly wooded valley, through which runs the **Nevern** river. It comprises a nave with south aisle and a northern Chapel, a long chancel and a western tower. The form is rather irregular and the architecture rude, but it is a larger **Church** than most in the

neighbourhood. There are two arches between the nave and the south aisle(which does not reach quite to the west) of very plain pointed form , with a rude square pier, and there is also a transverse arch across the aisle.the chancel arch is also pointed. The chancel is of fine proportions,and has both on the north west and south west a projection opening to the interior by flat arches in the thickness of the wall. On the north of the chancel is a two light Middle Period window , and another similar one closed; also a Third Period one of two lights . Most of the other windows are debased and modernised with sashes . The tower is large but coarse, with a battlement and a square turret at the south east; also a rough corbel table under the parapet. Most of the openings are slits; the belfry window is square headed. Some of the tower is of slates, and there is a fine cross in the churchyard , which is most picturesque and lovely.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Brynach**-- **RCAM**

The **Church** is cruciform in plan, consisting of chancel 48ft by 18ft with a shallow tomb recesses on the north and south sides , nave 72ft by 24ft north transepy (capel Glastir), south transept (Henllys Chapel” with priest's chamber above , low western tower and south porch. The structure generally is late Perpendicular. The windows have been renewed or largely restored. In the chancel arch are an aumbrey and a piscina. The Henllys Chapel, which has a groined vault, is separated from the nave by an arcade to two bays with pointed arches. In the west wall is a low arched doorway giving access to the turret stairs leading to the chamber above the vaulting. This low room 27ft by 12ft is lighted by a circular quatrefoiled window in the east wall. The north transept contains a piscina. The nave opens to the tower by a pointed arch. The tower is corbelled and battlemented; it is of two storeys, with a turret in the south east angle containing sixty steps. The upper storey has four windows of two lights having stone louvres. The angles on the west side of the tower have stepped buttresses which reach to within a foot of the parapet, similar in character to those in the adjacent **Church** of **Newport**. In the west wall is a four light window. The font is modern. In the exterior south wall of the nave is a slightly defaced corbel with male mask. The burial ground contains a number of fine yew trees. In the exterior north wall of the nave is a small consecration cross –visited 1st July 1914.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by **Mike Salter** 1994

The long nave and chancel may be all of the 15c as no features are earlier than that. There are transcriptal Chapels on each side, that on the south being rib-vaulted in two bays. The pier and two arches are Victorian insertions below a wider, flatter original single arch. Two Chapel windows have an Ogham stone and another tomb-stone as sills. The west tower is 16c. Some restoration was carried out in 1863. South of the **Church** is a very fine Celtic Cross of c1000.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

1326 The vicarage of **Nevern** originally belonged to the Lord of **Kemes**. In 1326 the advowson, then of the annual value of 24 marks, formed part of the knights' fees assigned to **James de Audele**, kinsman and coheir of **William**, son of **William Martyn**, late **Lord** of **Kernes** deceased.—**Pat. Rolls**.

1377 28 Aug., 1377, **Nicholas** de Audele [son of the above mentioned **James** de Audele] obtained licence from the **King** to alienate in mortmain the advowson of the **Church** of **Nevern** in Wales to **Adam Houghton**, **Bishop** of **St Davids**, who, at the same time, was granted license to appropriate the **Church**.—**Pat. Rolls**.

1380, **Bishop Adam Houghton** united **Nevern** and other churches, and appropriated them to the chantry of **St. Mary** at **St Davids**, subject to the annual payment of £10 towards the fabric of the Cathedral. It appears that the **Bishop** did not obtain the necessary licence for this grant to the chantry, as on 28 Feb., 1389, the master and chaplain as of the chantry, at the intercession of

William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and on payment of 40 marks, obtained pardon for this breach of the law *Pat. Rolls*.

1596 On the dissolution of the chantry of **St. Mary** , the **Church of Nevern** came into the hands of the Crown from whom on 2 Dec., 1596, a lease of the rectory was obtained by **Thomas Birt**, **Robert Birt**, and **John Birt**, junior, for their lives at the annual rent of £33 13s. 4d. and a fine of £13 6s. 8d.—*State Papers*.

1291 this **Church** with its Chapel was assessed at £16 for tenths to the **King**.—*Taxatio*.

Neverne.—Vicaria ibidem ex callacione coLlegii Beate **Marie** prope Meneven' unde **Ovnus Davy** clericus est vicarius valet porcio ejusdem vicarii £8. Inde decima I65. —*Valor Eccl*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged ':—Nearne alias Newerne alias Nyfer alias **Nevern V. (St Brynach)**. **St Davids College** olim Propr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £3°. £5°. **King's Books**, £8.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

There are no fewer than eight pilgrimage Chapels in **Nevern** parish mentioned in **George Owen's** list, most of which were then in ruins. Their names were Capell St. Thomas , Capell St. Fredde, Capell Gwenfrdn, Capell Wenddith Capell Reall, Capell Sadric, Capell Kilgwin, and Capell St. George.

Capell Kilgwin, now called Cilgwyn, is dedicated to **St. Mary** , and is now annexed to the vicarage of **Nevern** to which living it appears to have been united as far back as 1291, as in the Vetus Valor [*Taxation* of Pope **Nicholas**] the valuation of ' Navam cum Capella ' is stated to be £16.

Extract for **Nevern Parish Church** The Religious census of 1851.

Nevern Church, dedicated to **St. Brynach**, a **Welsh Saint**, of the 6th century, and a contemporary of **St David**. The architecture was Norman originally. In 1809 a few of the Gothic were replaced by modern (or parlour) windows. In 1819 the entire of the remaining windows were replaced in like manner, the roof ceiled, etc. In the south wall is the following notice: "The Body of the **Church** rebuilt A.D. 1819. The **Rev. Dd. Griffiths** Vicar, **J. E. Evans**, esq., **E. W. Jones**, esq., **W. Symonds**, Gent., **Mr. Vaughan**, **Church-wardens**".

Nevern Village consists of only six small Cottages, Parsonage and the **Church**. N.B. Within the circuit of one quarter of a mile from the **Church** are Eleven cottages, one Mill and one Farm. The remaining Cottages and Farm house are distant from the **Church** from about one mile and upwards, as far, at least, as six miles. The parish is mountainous and the Population scattered, and their living at a great distance from the **Church** is the reason why there is only morning service on Sundays (every Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning), Christmas Day, Good Friday, etc. The Congregations in the **Church** are larger or smaller according to the state of the weather. In dry weather especially on Sacrament Sunday the congregation amounts to 300 on an average. The number of communicants is upwards of 100 monthly.

John Jones, M.A. Vicar.

NB. The Lay Impropriator, who does not reside in the Parish, contributes nothing towards the spiritual wants of the Parishioners, save and except a few Bottles of Wine at Easter, which he, as well as the Vicar, in conformity to an old custom, gives for the Table of the **Lord's Supper**.

The Parish of **Nevern** is divided into Four Quarters, or Districts, called Morfa Quarter, Crugiaiu Quarter, Trewern Quarter and Kilgwyn Quarter. In each of which Quarters there was formerly a **Church** or Chapel, belonging to private Families, but recognizing **Nevern** as being the mother or Parish **Church**. None of these Chapels now remain, save and except Kilgwyn, which has never

been endowed, and over which the **Bishop** of the Diocese has not, it is said, any jurisdiction, as over the mother or **Nevern Church**. The Registrar of the Diocese can find no account of Kilgwyn **Church** among the Papers in his Registry, and the Churchwardens of **Nevern** Parish maintain that they have no right to contribute from the **Church** Rates towards keeping Kilgwyn **Church** in repairs. There is at present no private Family, or Mansion, claiming possession of the **Church**. It would be a great blessing to Kilgwyn Quarter if the **Church** was endowed and a Clergyman appointed to it. The shell of the building is in good repairs, it having been lately repaired by public subscriptions; but the inside is destitute of Pews, Forms, etc. a few Benches only and a wretched Pulpit and a reading Desk are its present furniture.

John Jones, M.A.

Vicar of **Nevern**. 21st April 1851.

1929 **St Brynach & St Mary** (Cilgwyn) & Parish **Church (Bayvil)** Incumbent and Curates; **D Davies**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate **J T Evans.**

Nevern (St Brynach). —This most interesting and beautiful **Church**, situated in what is now the largest parish in the county, possesses a large Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the Hall marks of 1696 with maker's Mark R T attended by two stars and seven pellets probably for R. Timbrell. A frosted cup with baluster stem, now in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company supplied the author of " Old English Plate" with this maker's Mark

The bowl of the Nevem chalice is straight-sided with slight lip, and measures 5 in. in diam. and 4 in. in depth. The stem which stands on a plain moulded base carries a slight knob below the middle. Height, 8 in.; weight, 16 oz. 15 dwts. On the bowl is inscribed " Donum Annae Colbett viduae de parochia Henthis in usum perpetuum Ecclesiae parodiialis de Nevem in sacris: 1696 ". The stem has been strengthened by means of a wooden plug. The Paten cover measures 7 in. in diameter, weighs 7 oz. 15 dwts, and is 1 in. in height. The inscription is like that on the chalice but the word " perpetuum" is here " perpetuum".

Two Credence Patens identical in shape bearing the Hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719 with maker's Mark WI beneath two stars and above fleur-de-lys. It is the Mark of David Willaume in the Pall Mell and is given in O. E. P. at 1796. Height, 3 in.; diam., 9 in. Weight, 38 oz. 7 dwts and 39 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both patens are inscribed " The Gift of Mis. **Martha Griffith** daughter of **Mr. Edward Griffith** of Glaster To the Parish of **Nevern** in 1733 ". In the centre of each is engraved a shield of arms with mantling and crest. **Mr. Egerton Allen** writes "After the best search I am able to make I have failed to identify the family of **Griffith** of Glaster.

Chalice No. 3, is a Bell-shaped cup bearing the Hall Mark of 1784 with maker's Mark T. C in a plain oblong stamp ; height, 8 in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 13 oz. 1\$ dwts. The small knob which divides the stem is decorated with beaded moulding as also is the foot. On the bowl is the following inscription " Donum Easter **Bowen** , de Llwyngwair, in usum perpetuum Ecclesiae parochialis de Nevem, in sacris 1784 ".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Morva Room **Independents** or **Congregationalists** Rented in 1843 **Samuel Thomas** , 1851 **Independent** Minister

Gethsemane **Welsh** CM Erected in 1844 "The **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists** are on the Presbyterian system, and have no Stated Ministers, but supply their places of worship in rotation. **Mr S Lewis** of Hall supplied on the 30th March 1851 " **Thomas Jones**, Manager, Trefach, nr **Newport**

Penuel **Baptist** Erected in 1824 **John Gwynne**, 1851 Deacon, Grasyforwyn, **Cardigan**

Glanrhyd CM Erected about 1807 **Evan Morgan**, Elder, 1851 Waensegur, **St Dogmellsr** rebuilt as present Chapel 1860. still open 2006

Brynberian Ind Erected in 1693, last erected in 1843 **Evan Lewis**, 1851 Minister
Still open Dec 2006

Caersalem **Baptist** Erected in 1841 **David George**, 1851 Minister, Trewern restored in 1915 and 1948. Still open 1998

Inscribed Crosses

1859 The great cross in **Nevern** Churchyard --*Arch Camb* 1860 p 58 **J.O. Westwood**

The little village of **Nevern** in **Pembrokeshire** , possesses many points of interest both to the lover of nature and the antiquary. The charming situation of the village was admired by all who visited it during the recent meeting of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association**, whilst the beautiful workmanship and large size of the carved and inscribed cross, standing near the south side of the **Church**, attracted the especial attention of the members.

This cross is equalled only by two other crosses in Wales, namely, that at **Carew** in **Pembrokeshire**, and the Maen Achwynfan near NewMarket, in Flintshire,- all three exhibiting the same general form and features.

My first acquaintance with this cross is now of several years date, and extends back to the incumbency of the **Rev J Jones** (Tegid), my visit to whom recalled scenes of former Oxford days, and who subsequently furnished me with the following measurements of the cross :-- Height from the surface of the ground to the top of the shaft 10ft; from the top of the shaft to the cross 10in; height of cross 24 ½ in; breadth of the shaft at the base 27 in; in the middle 24in at the top 22 in; width of the cross 24 ½ in. The shaft is formed of a squared block of stone, the base having a slightly widened portion and the top narrowed obliquely on the west face; the north and south sides are not quite so wide as the east and west faces. It will be seen that each of the two principal faces, east and west, has a narrow space above the two lower ornamented compartments inscribed with letters, easily decipherable but not so easily intelligible. That on the east side has the letters
h anh
e

Whilst that on the west is inscribed
d n f

I must admit my inability to explain the meaning of these letters, which are represented not in **Roman** capitals nor in the minuscule form, but in that peculiar alphabet which is found in all the earliest Christian British inscriptions at Llantwit &c., and which agree with the letters of the Gospels of **St Chad**, **MacRegol**, **Lindisfarne**, and in the grandest Irish manuscripts, such as the Book of Kells. The inscriptions have also been given in **Bishop Gibsons and Goughs editions of Camdens Britannia**, without any attempt to explain them.

The ornamentation of the four sides of this cross is of the kind to which the tern Runic knots and circles has been perpetually misapplied. It is, however, not of Scandinavian but of Celtic origin, and is found in all the earliest Christian British and Irish monuments both of stone and metal, as well as on manuscripts. That it does occur, indeed , on some stone monuments with Runic inscriptions in the Isle of Man and elsewhere is true; but it nowhere occurs in Scandinavia nor in Teutonic countries; and therefore , as indeed historic records prove, its occurrence with Runic inscriptions is due to Scandinavian visitors adopting the ornamentation with the religion of the country they resort to. It will be seen from the engravings that the shaft of the cross consists on each side of a series of

compartments, each containing a different arranged interlaced ribbon or other characteristic pattern, thus resembling the ornamented shafts of some gigantic initial letters in the early MSS. Of the Gospels above alluded to, which may indeed be said almost truly to represent the shafts of these great crosses reduced to the size of a miniature, thus proving the identity of the workmanship, as well as of the workmen, by whom both classes of monuments were executed. Taking the representations of the **Nevern** cross as they occur it will be seen that, in addition to the endless variety of the interlaced ribbon patterns, (each ribbon having an incised line running along its centre) the south side has at its base a raised pattern of classical design, resembling the Grecian fret of which a larger specimen occurs at the top of the west side. Above this fret on the south side is a curious diagonal pattern, formed of narrow raised and angulated lines, the general effect produced being that of a **St Andrews** cross with the spaces between the arms filled in with four pairs of incised Ts placed obliquely, with the tops of each pair placed in opposition to each other. This is also the character of the bottom compartment on the east side, but here only one-fourth of the pattern is represented and consequently there is only one pair of Ts similarly placed with raised knobs in the open spaces. It will be seen that if the pattern on the south side were to be doubled or quadrupled the oblique Ts would form a series of xs giving somewhat of the character of the one in the compartment on the east side, above the inscription. These diagonal patterns have very much of a Chinese character about them, as is also especially the case with the compartment above the inscription on the west side, and that at the bottom of the north side, where four Ts are so arranged as to form a series of steps in the spaces between the letters. The pattern at the bottom of the west side is another modification of these diagonal designs, and is of common occurrence on the Llantwit and other early decorated stones.

The head of the cross is of elegant proportions, the four arms of equal size, short, widened at the ends, with the spaces below the arms sunk, the depressed parts with a raised boss in the centre of each, as is also the case with the centre of the cross itself, which is ornamented with an interlaced ribbon pattern, as is also the narrow space at the base of the cross.

With reference to the date of the cross it is difficult, in the absence of direct evidence, to arrive at anything like a precise idea. I have stated that both in its palaeographic and ornamental characters it agrees with the Llantwit stones, and MSS of the seventh and eighth centuries, but its general form agrees rather with that of the later Irish crosses; and as in such outlying districts as **Nevern** it is likely that little change was made until the Norman period led to the introduction of Gothic art, it is not impossible that this cross may be as recent as the tenth, eleventh, or early part of the twelfth century. I do not think a more modern date can be assigned to it than the latter of these periods, but would rather refer it to the eleventh.

The Cross was scheduled as an ancient monument in 1950.

RCAM 1923 St Brynach's Cross

The high standing cross known as **St Brynach's Cross** (the inscription upon it proves, however, to have been erected to the memory of a local saint or chieftain of the **Welsh** district of Maenor Mauen), stands near the south door of the **Church**. The shaft is 10ft above the level, the cross head is 24 ½ ins, the breadth of the shaft at its base is 27in, at the top 22 ins, the width is 24 ½ ins “the shaft of the cross consists on each side of a series of compartments, each containing a different arrangement of ribbon. The head of the cross is of elegant proportions, the four arms of equal size, widened at the ends with the spaces below the arms sunk, the depressed parts, with a raised boss in the centre of each. As is also the case with the centre of the cross itself, which is ornamented with an interlaced ribbon pattern, as is also the narrow space at the base of the cross” (*Westwood Lapid walliae, p 100*) It has been frequently described in *Arch Camb*. The editor **Mr Romilly Allen** noting it as “the most perfect example of its class now remaining in Wales”

The Vitaliani Stone **RCAM 1923**

This stone is now placed in the porch of the **Church**; it originally stood on the north side of the churchyard, It bears an inscription in Latin and Ogam. The Latin reads **VITALIANI EMERETO** (to the well earned honour of Vitalianus), the letters running across the face of the stone in two parallel lines. The Ogam characters Read **VITALIANI (the monument) of Vitalianus.**

Sir John Rhys regarded it as “probably one of the oldest of our bilingual monuments”

(**Pembrokeshire Antiquities 1897 p5;) Owen** Pemb I p 328 states that the stone is “supposes to be as early as the 5th century”

The Maglocvnus Stone **RCAM 1923**

This bilingual stone , now in the Henllys Chapel, was found built into the wall of the staircase leading to the priest's chamber by the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** when at **Nevern** in 1906. a little later it was carefully fixed in its present position. The stone measures 5ft 2 ½ in long and 13 ½ inches across its widest part. It is incomplete, a portion of the smaller end having been broken off , probably when it was placed in the staircase wall. The inscription in **Roman** Capitals runs **MAGLOCVNI FILI CLVTORI.** The Ogam reads **MAGLICUNAS MAGI CLUTAR.** The two inscriptions are evidently close renderings of each other, both meaning the monument of Maelog, son of Clydei.

Cross Stone

On the same occasion in 1906 this stone was found in the staircase wall adjoining the Maglocunus slab. It was subsequently removed to the sill of one of the windows in the Henllys Chapel. It was then found to bear an interlaced cross in slight relief, the design occupying the entire stone which is 62 in long by 12 in broad. There is no inscription. The stone also bears a ribbon ornament which is worked into a single knot in a manner unusual and altogether different from the character of the ornament commonly met with on Celtic crosses

Imperfect Inscribed Stone

In the exterior north wall of the **Church** is a faintly lettered fragment of red sandstone bearing a few **Roman** letters which Read

T

V

M

I M

Professor **Westwood** in 1860 described what without doubt is the same stone, which then bore a few more letters and in 1912 **Sir John Rhys** said of it “the interest attaching to the stone or stones in question is that they are evidence of the existance at one time at **Nevern** of traces of **Roman** remains, evidence carrying us back to the **Roman** occupation, and tending to show that the place was one of some importance prehaps before the Dessi occupied it and found it a convenient basis of communication with Ireland” (**Festchrift presented to Prof Kuno Meyer, pp230**). There are no grounds for connecting the stone directly with the Romans but it may date from the last years of the **Roman** occupation of Britain.

Missing stones

In **Arch Camb** 1860 p53 Prof. **Westwood** notes that “The interior of the **Church** at **Nevern** contains another early relic of British **Christianity**, in a large slab now used as part of the pavement on the north side of the chancel, inscribed with a Greek cross with a central boss, and with equal short limbs dilated at the ends inscribed within a circle, the two outer incised lines forming which are extended downward below the bottom arm, so as to form a long stem or shaft to the cross. The diameter of this cross is 28in and the width of the stem running down the middle of the slab is 10in.” This stone is not to be traced. It probably disappeared when the **Church** was restored in 1861. A dim recollection exists of its replacement beneath the chancel flooring.

In 1859 the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** when visiting the **Church**, failed to find a stone “said to have stood inside the **Church**, about 2ft high, and rounded at the top, and bearing certain

characters, not more like greek than **Roman**. The fate of this relic is unknown, and likely to be so, as active enquiries have been made without any success” It may be the same stone as the former.

Rock Cross **RCAM** 1923.

Cut in rough relief on the face of the naked rock, immediately behing Chwarel Cottage on the road to Frongoch and 100yds west of the parish **Church** is a equal armed cross of early type. The trees which had long shaded and concealed it were felled during the war, so that the relic and its kneeling place are again visible.

Up the **Hill** to the west of the **Church** a stile at the hair-pin bend leads to a path which passes below the Pilgrims' Cross, some 30 yards on. The cross is cut in relief in the living rock and below it is a kneeling recess with a small incised cross. It was probably a wayside shrine on the pilgrim's way from Holywell to **St Davids** and is now almost unique. In 1949 it was scheduled under the **Ancient Monuments Protection Act**

1603 **NeVERN Castle** George Owen

Nevarne **Castle** now utterle defaced yet doth the seat thereof shewe of what strength yt was in tymes past being seated on a heighe **Hill** unaccessable on the one parte & strengthened with a meightie dytche hewen out of the mayne Rocke of the other partea. This was the cheiffe howse of the lordes of **Kemes** in the tyme of the **Lord Rees** & this is the same **Castle** wherein the said valiant **Lord Rees ap Gruffith** prince of Wales was Imprysoned when he was taken prisoner by his sonnes; and this is the same **Castle** called **Castle** Lanbyuer the cheiffe **Castle** of **Kemes** for wch the said Lorde **Rees** brake his faithe & promyse with his sonne in Law **William Martyn** spoken of by the said **Giraldus** in he Jorney throwe **Kemes** wherein I cannot ever passe the mystaking of Maister Doctor **Powell** in his annotacions upon that place by **Giraldus** where he saieth that this **Castle** called by **Giraldus Cambrensis** In principali de **Kemes** Castro scilicet apud Landyuer saieth this wasin **Newport Castle** where in deed was then the **Castle** of Llanbiuer then standinge & see thence vzd by the said Sr **William Martyn** was the **Castle** & Towne fo **Newport** been built, wch **Castle** of **Castle** of llanhyuer being seethence utterlie defaced and rased ys knowen but of few & therefore by some that knew not the place enformed Mt **Powell** that the **Castle** of **Newporte** now being the cheiffe **Castle** of **Kemes** & standing also upon the Ryver of Navarne was that wherein the great **Lord Rees** was Imprisoned by his sonnes.

NeVERN Castle Owen 1603 Laws 1895

In the Northern part of **Pembrokeshire** there are several earthworks which contain a mound sometimes moated. This peculiarity of form will be found at **Castell** Pen-y-Allt near **Llantood**, Plas-y -**Merchant** near **NeVERN**, **Henllys**, **Eglwyswrw**, **Crymmych Arms**, **Castell Crychydd** (the Heron's **Castle** near **Clydey**), **Parc-y-marl**, and **Parc-Robert** near **New moat**. In these north country camps we find an indication of the Norman conquerors of the 11th century under **Martin of the Towers**. We have positive evidence from the Bayeux tapestry that the camps or mottes built by the Normans of that period were circular earthworks enclosing elevated mounds, crowned with wooden castellets.

By far the most perfect specimen of this **Castle** kind of stronghold is to be found in Llanhyver or **NeVERN Castle**, this is truly a reconstructed earthwork. Two-thirds of the circumference are protected with an unusually strong foss and vallum the latter forming a sort of curtain wall the other third is defended by a natural declivity artificially scarped. In the south-west of the camp stands an earthen motte or mound which takes the place of the later stone donjon in Norman and Early English work ; this **Castle** is invaluable as a date-giver, i.e., late eleventh century.

Its history is also very interesting, " when the prynces of Wales possessed the same country Castrum de Lanhever was the chief **Castle**," the Normans seized and modified the structure " after that **Martyn** had first wonne the same it was many times disturbed, but **Martyn** and his issue stucked to yt so close that in the ende they carried yt away from the prynces of Wales." (George Owen). Edward .Laws

1803 *Fenton* 1914 *RCAM Castell* Nanhyfer, **Nevern Castle**

Fenton (Tour p 540) thus describes the situation of this important earthwork: "Above the village [of **Nevern**] on a **Hill**, and yet sheltered to the north by a higher ridge, are seen the slight remains or, rather, the site of the **Castle**, which though almost entirely defaced, exhibits marks of great extent and strength."

The original work consisted of a rampart and ditch to the north and west and a steep natural declivity on the south and east. At a later period a mound was thrown up midway along the rampart, and the earlier ditch, which at intervals cuts through the natural rock, was apparently deepened and widened. The entrance to the original work would seem to be at the south west corner of the rampart and probably had a width of about 15ft. The later mound rises to a height of 25ft. Its summit bears traces of stone foundations, whether of a contemporary shell keep or of a medieval manor house it is impossible to determine without excavations. The original ditch in part covered by the mound has been reconstructed round its outer base ; there is no inner ditch between the mound and the Bailey court .

In 1859 the *Cambrian Archaeological Association* visited these earthworks and reported that "a considerable extent of walling, internal and external remains in the fosses,etc."

The parish **Church** is at the foot of the declivity – visited 1st July 1914

Castell Nanhyfer; **Nevern Castle**

Castell Nanhyfer, an inland promontory enclosure, some 100m east-west by 90m, resting on steep natural slopes and crags on the south-east, is delineated by up to three lines of banks and ditches on the north and west, with a circular mound, about 32m in diameter occupying its north-western angle. The outward banks are the most massive and the northern facade shows remains of a stone revetment. A circular tower, in the region of 6.5m across, has been identified upon the motte summit; the eastern tip of the promontory, rising above precipitous crags, is cut off by a rock-cut ditch, forming a court, about 30m north-south by 20m, defined by stone walls and containing traces of a rectangular structure, possibly a tower. The entrance to the **Castle** enclosure is thought to have led between the crags on the north, the massive north-facing ramparts, and the stone-walled citadel. Identified as a 12th-early 13th century **Castle**, possibly of several distinct constructions, thought to have been abandoned in the earlier 13th century. Sources: **King & Perks** 1951 (AC 101), 123-8;Turvey 1989 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 3), 57-66.*RCAHMW J.Wiles* 06.01.05

Nevern is dominated by the remains of **Castell** Nanhyfer. This fine motte-and-Bailey **Castle**, which began life as an Iron Age promontory fort, was built by the **Fitzmartins**, the Norman lords of Cemais, in 1191. It was seized by **Rhys ap Gruffudd**, who was later imprisoned by his sons in the tower which he built. He died there in 1195, bringing to an end **Welsh** rule in south-west Wales. **Castell** Nanhyfer is therefore a key but strangely neglected site in **Welsh** history (*RCAHMW*, 96-cs-0678).From: **Driver, T.** 2007. *Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air*, *RCAHMW*, 152.

3. The site has become the focus of new excavations directed by Chris Caple for Durham University, with funding from Cadw, which commenced in 2009. An article describing the new work was published in *British Archaeology*, Winter 2009.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 15th April 2010011 BBC Report Neven **Castle** Dig

BBC Report 2011 October 4th

RARE pieces of inscribed slate unearthed during a dig at one of the nation's oldest castles may provide valuable clues to life in medieval Wales, experts said yesterday.

Archaeologists involved in a recent excavation on the site of **Nevern Castle** in the **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** believe the markings, dating back more than 800 years, indicate some ritualistic methods of warding off evil.

The slates – complete with stars and other designs scratched on them – were found at the site's 12th century cut-stone entranceway.

Lead archaeologist Dr Chris Caple said: "These inscribed slates are really interesting. They were found in only one place in the **Castle** and were probably intended to ward off evil."

The recent excavation revealed 12 slates bearing incised designs.

Archaeologists said the scratched markings are interesting for several reasons, but mainly because of the rarity.

"Scratched images from the medieval world are rare, and we can confidently date these to the period 1170-1190 when the stone phase of **Nevern Castle** was built," added Dr Caple.

"These drawings connect us with the lives and beliefs of masons or labourers who built the **Castle**. We hardly ever recover evidence about the peasants of the medieval world, and never information about their beliefs and ideas, but these scratched designs are from the imagination of a serf, a farm labourer or a man at arms."

Headed by Dr Caple, of the University of Durham, and Pete Crane from the **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority**, the team of experts, students and volunteers descended on the site for three weeks in the summer.

It was the fourth year that the site has been excavated in a partnership project between Dr Caple, the **National Park Authority**, **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** and **Nevern Community Council** which owns the site.

Further research on the finds is now being carried out by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Durham.

Work at the site last summer uncovered a large group of buildings thought to date from the 12th century.

It helped provide new details on the history of a Norman fortress – one of the oldest stone castles in Wales – that was built in 1108 along with two towers and three Hall-like buildings that were unearthed.

Until that discovery little of **Nevern Castle** could be seen. The **Castle** was built by the Norman marcher **Lord Robert Fitz Martin** around 1108. The building was destroyed and rebuilt in the 12th century but after 1197 was abandoned.

It is hoped the new discoveries will be secured as part of the communities heritage.

Phil Bennett, the **National Park Authority's** head of **Archaeological** heritage, added: "One of the nicest things about these slate pieces is that we are hoping to be able to keep them in **Nevern** eventually, in the care of the **Nevern Community Council**."

Work is under way cleaning, revealing and recording the images scratched on the pieces of slate.

Dr Caple added: "In the late 12th century, **Nevern** would have been an impressive looking **Castle** and entrance, especially from the south side, and it was clearly visible to all passing along the road between **St Davids** and **Cardigan**."

"The work under way on the slates will no doubt provide more fascinating information about the beliefs and ideas of the people who built and lived in the **Castle** in the late 12th century."

The dig also unearthed information about the phased building of parts of the **Castle** and revealed that a round Tower thought to have imprisoned the **Lord Rhys** in 1194 was also the quarters of high status members of the **Castle** household

Names connected with Nevern

Clergy CCED

Atho , Henr	1614	Vicar	
Prichard , Thomas	1625	Vicar	
Thomas , Oliverum	1662	Vicar	-
Thomas , Oliveri	1663	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Tucker, Johannis	1663	Preacher	
Tucker, Johannem	1663	Vicar	
Jones, David	1692	Vicar	
Tucker, Johannes	1692	Vicar	
Jones, David	1714	Vicar	
Jones, David	1717	Vicar	
Davies, Rodericus	1717	Curate	-
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Perpetual Vicar	
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Vicar	-
Jones, David	1720	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Vicar	
Morgan, David	1722	Curate	-
Morgan, Sutton	1730	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Phillips, Jacobus	1730	Vicar	-
Owen , William	1773	Curate	
Owen , Charles	1773	Stipendiary Curate	
Griffiths , David	1783	Vicar	
Philipps , James	1783	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Griffiths , David	1804	Vicar	
Herbert Thackeray Griffies Williams , David	1834	Vicar	

Griffiths , David 1834 Vac(*natural death*) Vicar

Davies , William 1835 Stipendiary Curate

ap Jenkyn Thomas ap David **Nevern Church** Aug 1514

Bateman Richard 1604 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff " "sued **William Warren** of Trewern in the parish of **Nevern**, esq.,for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604"**Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

Batty John 1514 Vicar **Nevern Church. Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Birt John 2 Dec 1596 junior lease of the rectory the **Church of Nevern State Papers**

Birt Robert 2 Dec 1596 of Nevern **State Papers.**

Birt Thomas 2 Dec 1596 lease of the rectory the **Church of Nevern State Papers.**

Bowen David 1754 **Rudbaxton**, Offence Theft of poultry, game cocks, belonging to **Warren William**, esq., Trewern, **Nevern. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David John 30 April 1775 **Meline** Glover Offence Theft of oats **Nevern**
Prosecutor **Salmon Thomas** Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment To be whipped three times and imprisonment for 1 year **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David John 14 May 1775 **Meline** Glover Offence Theft of a horse **Nevern**
Prosecutor **Williams Griffith** **Nevern** labourer **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David William 1 2 **June** 1769 **Nevern** Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor and riding over him on his horse **Nevern** Prosecutor **Jenkins Alban** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

de Audele Nicholas 1376 July 4 lordship of **Newport Westminster** son of **James de Audele** advowson of the **Church of Nevern** 28Aug 1377 Pat Rolls

Ford Owen 1703/4, Jan. 20 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart.,**John Barlow** of Lawreny, the elder, esq., and **Owen Ford** of **Berry**, parish of **Nevern**, esq.,**John Barlow** of **Slebech** the younger, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**.Grant of a messuage and lands **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Francis William 7 **June** 1779 **Nevern** Overseer of the poor Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to pay prosecutor's wife, **Young Elizabeth**, and their three children, maintenance whilst prosecutor was a drummer in the **Royal Pembrokeshire Militia. Nevern** Prosecutor **Young, Richard** **Nevern**, soldier **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Griffiths Anna Letitia infant child of the **Rev Griffiths Nevern** Churchyard.

Griffiths D 1783-1834 **Rev** Vicar **Nevern** Churchyard.

Griffiths George

Nevern Churchyard. infant child of the **Rev Griffiths**

Hughes Joshua

1807-1889 **Bishop** of **St Asaph**, was born at **Nevern, Pembrokeshire**

When quite a boy he was sent to Ystradmeurig Grammar School, and afterwards proceeded to **Lampeter**, where he attained the very highest of honours, gaining the degree of BD After serving the curacy of Aberystwyth, he was, , preferred to the living of Abergwili He was for 24 years vicar in Llandovery, and in 1870, **Mr Gladstone** offered him the bishopric of **St Asaph**, which he accepted He was the first Welsh, man since 1727 who served as **Bishop** in his own country The appointment was criticised because **Hughes** was not a university man, **Eminent Welshmen**

Huntley Christopher

2 April 1747 **Nevern** Hatter Offence- Murder of **James Webb** by

stabbing him in the chest **Nevern** Guilty Punishment Death ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jenkin Alban

1 July 1771 **Nevern** Yeoman Offence Murder of **Lloyd Catherine**,

prosecutor's wife, by striking her. Recognizance refers to manslaughter. **Nevern** Prosecutor **Lloyd** ,**John Nevern**, farmer Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones John

1846 **Nevern** The only **Pembrokeshire** member for ***Arch Camb*** Vol

1-1846 **Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

Ladd John

30 January 1801 **Newport**, co. Pemb. Mayor Offence Promoting an

unlawful assembly on Market day with the intention of lowering the price of corn. The speech in Welsh. Prisoner led the unlawful assembly to Llwyngwair, **Nevern** where two justices lived. Ordered the gathering to reconvene at **Newport** on the next Market day where he would supply them with barley and oats from the storehouses. No indictment. Food riot. **Newport**, co. Pemb. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Lewis Owen

1823 Of Trewern **Nevern High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Lloyd Catherine

1 July 1771 - **Alban Jenkin Nevern** Yeoman Charged with Murder of

Catherine Lloyd wife of **John Lloyd** , **Nevern**, farmer , by striking her. Recognizance refers to manslaughter. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mathias Thomas

c. 1570-1617 of Glastir, **Nevern, Pembrokeshire**, married **Lloyd**

Jane, co-heiress of LlangWarren. The estate descended in the male line, passing to **Mathias Charles Delamotte** 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell, Mary** of Somerset.

Mathias Charles

of LlangWarren 1817 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***. **Charles**

Mathias purchased **Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire**, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823

Owen George

1591 **Kemes** Married as first wife **Elizabeth** daughter of **William**

Phillipps of **Picton Castle** whose sister married **Alban Stepneth** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** ***George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854***

Owen William

9th of March , 1574 was buried at **Nevern** the day after his death.'

George Owen's father, **William**, was directly descended in the male line from **Lucas de Hoda**. He married **Elizabeth Herbert**, who was descended from **William, Herbert Earl of Pembroke**, the first Welsh, man that was ennobled. **William Owen** was the first in his family to follow the English fashion of having surnames, and to assume the name of **Owen**. He lived to a ripe old age, dying, on the 9th of March , 1574, when he was 105 years old, and leaving behind him his son and heir,

George Owen, who thus writes on the matter" For experience whereof my dearest ancestor at his death was accounted to have lyved 105 years, and was at his latter dayes lustie of body and always in health, well able to travell and dayly used to walke a good swift pase, 4, 5, or 6 myles a morning for his pleasure and lesse then six yeares before his death, he, taking his journey from the towne of **Pembroke** towards his house in the country, began his journey a foote, willing his man to bring his horse after him, for that his horse was not then taken (and indeed was not that daye, he having began his journey a foote was forced soe to ende the same and come to his house by one of the clocke, being 20 Miles he carried all his teeth with him to the grave, and a fewee yeares before his death would eat a handfull of nuttes, shells and all he was the Yongest of his ancestours that died the last two descents before him. My mother, alsoe, yet living (God grant it **Long** (died in 1603.), and two other gentle-women of the same parish, all three in perfect memory, can reckon between them at least 260 yeares, soe helthful is the ayre and soyle.

Owen George of Henllys **Kemes** wrote *Description of Pembrokeshire*
Owen George 1552 born at Henllys, in the parish of **Nevern**, near **Newport**, **Pembrokeshire**, in 1552, and died there on 26th August, 1613. It was from **Meredydd** (who died 1188), **ap Gryffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr**, who lived at Henllys, that the property descended to **Nesta**, the spouse of **Philip**, son of **Richard de Hoda**, and so on in the direct male line to **George Owen**. Thus he could truly write of Henllys, as he did* It did not appear that any other family or person than my ancestors had ever lived there.* The **Owens**, continued to live at Henllys till the death of **William Owen**, the great grandson of **George Owen**, in 1721. Some time between this and the end of the century Henllys was pulled down, and there is now only part of the foundations, overgrown with grass, that can with difficulty be traced.

George Owen married, in 1573, **Elizabeth**, daughter and co-heiress of **William Phillips** of **Picton**, **Pembrokeshire**, by whom he had ten children, the eldest and only surviving son being **Owen Alban** 26th August, 1613 who succeeded him as **Lord of Cemaes**.

About his second married there is some confusion. **Fenton** states in his **Pembrokeshire** (p. 563), from a MS. alleged to have been written by **George Owen** himself, that his second spouse was **Ann**, "daughter of **John Gwillim**, a French gentleman of Norman descent."

But according to a pedigree signed by **Owen** himself, his second spouse was **Ancred**, daughter of **Obiled, William** of **Carmarthen**, gent." According to this pedigree, **Owen** had seven children by her, but **Owen** himself states that there were twelve children of his second married.

This married with **Ancred** is corroborated by the **Inquisition post mortem** of **George Owen**, in which the jurors further say that certain lands were granted by **George Owen** by deed d 18th August, 1613, to **John Owen** of **Trecwn** and **Henry Bowen** of **Cilgwyn** to the use of **George Owen** and **Ancred** his spouse and the survivor for life, with remainder to the use of their son **Thomas Owen** and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the use of their son **Rhys Owen**, his heirs and assigns." By **Ancred George Owen** had five sons **George**, the York Herald, **Evan**, Chancellor of **St David's**, **William**, **Thomas**, and **Rhys**. The jurors further state that **George Owen** died on the 26th day of August last (1613), and that **Alban Owen** was at the of that Inquisition of the age of thirty-three years. They also further state that **Ancred** is yet alive." **Alban** was the only son by the first spouse who lived to maturity there were also several daughters.

According to this **Inquisition post mortem** taken at the GuildHall, **Haverfordwest**, on the 4th day of May, 1614, **Alban Owen**, his son and heir apparent, was on the 24th September, 1596, betrothed to **Lettice**, daughter of **Johanna**, and her late Husband **William Mercer** deceased, and **George Owen** then covenanted to grant certain houses and lands, etc., to their use for either or both their lives and then to their sons successively in tail male with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of **George Owen**, before 'the Feast of All Saints then next'. . . . "The jurors find that this "married was duly solemnized and **George Owen** performed his covenant by a deed of feoffment d the 24th October, 1596, to "the effect that lands at the Bury, formerly the **Grange** of the " **Castle** of **Newport** in the occupation of various persons and "the manor house or dairy, called The Court, in the parish of **Eglwysrw**, with lands extending west of **Pencelly Forest**, by **Berllan** "to **Pencelly**

Fawr, thence by Blaen Palley Vychan to the Queen's "highway, leading from the **Church of St David**, at **Llantood**, to " Bwlch y Garreglwyd, thence by Gwaun y cyver to **George Owen's** " new hedge at Vroche s," were to be held for the use of **Alban Owen** and his spouse for life and to their sons successively in tail male, "the " **Castle** and Town of **Newport** and the Barony or Lordship of **Kemes**, "and the manors of **Eglwysrw**, **Newcastle**, **Redwalls**, **Bayvill** and " **Moylgrove**, parcel of the barony," devolving on **Alban** on the death of his father. The pedigree attached to the Baronia de **Kemes** states that **Alban** married in 1591 **Joan**, daughter of **William Bradshaw** of **St. Dogmaels** possibly **Joan** died early and **Lettice** may have been his second spouse . According to the same Post Mortem Inquisition before, among others, **William Bradshaw** of **St. Dogmaels**, esquire, the jurors present, " that **George Owen** was in his lifetime seised in his demesne. ' as of fee, of the Country, Barony or Lordship of **Kernes**, the Castleand Town of **Newport**, with a close called The Park, the manors of **Newcastle**, **Bayvill**, **Eglwysrw**, and **Moylgrove**, PenKelly Forest, certain lands called Henllys Ucha. Henllys Issa. and Henllys Vorganand four water grain Mills called **Jordan's Mill**, **Newport Mill**, **Moylgrove Mill**, and **Velindre Marchog Mill**, all parcel of the Barony."

Owen George 1573 Augusti 5 Henlis "being ye married was admitted to be of Barnards Inne in Holboren and fист came to dwell at Henlis with his wife on Tuesday 9th Febr 1573/4, his father and dwelling at Henlis. He was about 22 years old when his father died but his mother **Eliz** (daughter of **Sir Geo Herbert** of Swansea) lived till 1603. **George Owen's** MSS from yje muniments at Bronwydd **Arch Camb** 1867

Owen George 1613 of Henllys **Lord** Marcher of the Barony of Cemais **Elizabethan** historian and geologist Memorial Tablet **Nevern Church**

Owen William 1717 Captn born at **Nevern,Pembrokeshire** into a farming family of local repute and substance. He was a clever boy and his father had ambitions for him to be a Clergyman, but he ran off to sea in his teens. Noted Smuggler who was executed for the murder of **James Lilly** at **Carmarthen** on Saturday the 2nd May 1747

Rees Evan 20 August 1755 **Nevern** Offence Nuisance - by damming water in a pond thus flooding the road . No indictment. **Nevern** Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Rees Josiah 9 June 1782 **Nevern** Yeoman Offence Theft of barley. **Nevern** Prosecutor **Thomas David**, **Nevern**,farmer Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Smith Samuel 20 January 1786 **Nevern** Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **John Griffith** and stealing cloth belonging to him. **Nevern** Prosecutor **Griffith James** . **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Smith William 20 January 1786 **Nevern** Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **John Griffith** and stealing cloth belonging to him. **Nevern** Prosecutor **Griffith James** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Thomas Oliver 1663? Oct 4 **Neverne** Clk M A vicar of **Neverne** co **Pembroke** (**13 Chas II p47 No 144**) **Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886**

Warren Thomas 1638 of Trewern Part of **Nevern** of the line of **Gwrwared**, - son of **William** 1638 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Warren William 1674 of Trewern **Nevern High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Warren Mary 1725 Trewern **Nevern** married **Lawrence Colby** of **Bletherston**
WWHR 1915

Warren John 1712 of Trewern **Nevern High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire State**
Papers.

Warren William 1604 **Nevern**"of Trewern in the parish of **Nevern**, esq.,sued by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff, for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604" "**William Warren** was the son of **Mathias Warren** of Trewern, by **Elizabeth Catharne** his wife" **Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days**

Webb James 2 April 1747 murdered at **Nevern** stabbed in the chest by **Christopher Huntley** of **Nevern** Charged with Murder by stabbing in the chest. Guilty.
Punishment Death **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Williams Thomas 21 February 1818 **Nevern** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, **Nevern**
Prosecutor **Thomas Davies** esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Yong Grace 1645-6 Feb. 2 Will Dated . **Grace Yong** of Argoed, in the parish of **Nevern**,widow. **Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.**

Nevern Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Mends David –	Nevern	H
Bevan Thomas -	Nevern	H
Jerman John -	Nevern	H2
William Owen.	esq.. Of Henllys Nevern	H10
Lloyd John '	Nevern	H 5
Owen Capt- William -	Nevern	H 2
John James '	Nevern	H 2
John Jenkin'	Nevern	H
Lloyd Owen '	Nevern	H
Pugh Ellinor '	Nevern	H 5
Webbe Thomas -	Nevern	H 4
Walter Ellinor -	Nevern	H
Richard James -	Nevern	H

Young William	Nevern	H 4
Rees. Evan senior -	Nevern	H 2
Jenkins - Owen -	Nevern	H
Morgan - Thomas -	Nevern	H
Rouland Owen -	Nevern	H
William John -	Nevern	H
John . David.	Nevern	H
Rudd[erch] Evan	Nevern	H 2
Morgan James .	Nevern	H 2
John . Owen.	Nevern	H 2
Ieroth . William.	Nevern	H
John Ieroth.	Nevern	H
Lloyd George	Nevern	H 2
William . Griffith.	Nevern	H
Thomas David .	Nevern	H.
Bowen Perrott.	Nevern	H
Knowles' Thomas	Nevern	H 5
Thomas Evan	Nevern	H
Rudd[erch]Thomas	Nevern	H
James Thomas .	Nevern	H
David Evan	Nevern	H
Griffith John.	Nevern	H
Bull John.	Nevern	H 8
Tucker,John clerk'	Nevern	H 4
Vaughan Martha	Nevern	H
Price Thomas	Nevern	H 2

John David , glover .	Nevern	H
Bowen James , esq.. Of Llwyngwair.	Nevern	H 6
Hilier Thomas .	Nevern	H
Meyricke .Thomas .	Nevern	H
Francis Elizabeth	Nevern	H 2
Warren William .of Trewern	Nevern	H 5
Phillipps Thomas of Pentre Evan.	Nevern	H 4
Jones . Lettice .	Nevern	H 5
Lloyd Thomas	Nevern	H 5
Griffith Lewis .	Nevern	H
Griffith Morgan	Nevern	H 5
David, James Miller	Nevern	H
Lloyd Evan	Nevern	H
William George .	Nevern	H
William Evan .	Nevern	H
Lewis Morgan .	Nevern	H
John John Rees ap .	Nevern	H
Bowen John .	Nevern	H
Thomas Will . decd	Nevern	H
Bevan Lewis ap.	Nevern	H.
Shelby Thomas .	Nevern	H .
Hellier Richard .	Nevern	H.
James David .	Nevern	H.2
John Mathias Thomas .	Nevern	H.4
George Katherine	Nevern	H 2
James Maude .	Nevern	H 3

James George .	Nevern	H.
James . Thoma .	Nevern	H 2
Rosser David ..	Nevern	H.
Prees Henry.	Nevern	H
Richard Thomas .	Nevern	H 2
John . George.	Nevern	H
David William - -	Nevern	H -
John John Thomas .	Nevern	H .
Thomas . Thomas ap.	Nevern	H
David Bennett - - -	Nevern	H
Thomas Rowland -	Nevern	H 4
Parry - Griffith - - -	Nevern	H
Luke Rees, Miller .	Nevern	H
Warren Alban. .	Nevern	H
Yerwarth William.	Nevern	P
Harry Thomas Phillip .	Nevern	P.
Hugh Thomas .	Nevern	P
Griffith David .	Nevern	P.
James Robert.	Nevern	P
Thomas Rees .	Nevern	P
George . David Thomas .	Nevern	P
Lewis John .	Nevern	P
Thomas Mary .	Nevern	P.
Thomas Ellenor.	Nevern	P.
James Robert.	Nevern	P
George David Thomas.	Nevern	P

Hugh Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Phillip Thomas.	Nevern	P.
David Morice.	Nevern	P
William William ap .	Nevern	P.
Edward . John.	Nevern	P.
Rees . William.	Nevern	P.
Young Ellinor	Nevern	P
Evan Katherine.	Nevern	P
Thomas Mary .	Nevern	P
James Lewis .	Nevern	P
Bevan William .	Nevern	P
Vince William .	Nevern	P.
Lloyd Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Picton Duggy .	Nevern	P
William Richard, Taylor	Nevern	P
Watkin Jane .	Nevern	P.
Morice Jane.	Nevern	P
John . Evan.	Nevern	P
Phillipps Reynold.	Nevern	P
Lewis Hugh.	Nevern	P.
David Anne .	Nevern	P
Evan Licky.	Nevern	P
Jones Margaret .	Nevern	P
Richard Peter.	Nevern	P
Owen Evan .	Nevern	P
Thomas David .	Nevern	P

Thomas Lewis .	Nevern	P
Mathias Thomas .	Nevern	P
Mortimer .	Nevern	P
William . Morgan.	Nevern	P
Richard George .	Nevern	P
Evan Thomas ap	Nevern	P
Phillipps Thomas	Nevern	P
Owen . Morice.	Nevern	P
John Maude .	Nevern	P
Lloyd Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Lloyd . Morgan.	Nevern	P
Thomas David.	Nevern	P
Richard . Rees.	Nevern	P
Thomas Evan .	Nevern	P
Younge Edward.	Nevern	P
Andrew Richard.	Nevern	P
Morgan Katherine .	Nevern	P
William Mary .	Nevern	P
Howell John .	Nevern	P.
Griffith Evan .	Nevern	P
Lewis Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Mathias John .	Nevern	P.
Francis John .	Nevern	P
Lewis John .	Nevern	P
Owen Owen ap.	Nevern	P
George .William	Nevern	P

Griffith David.	Nevern	P
Roger George .	Nevern	P
Lewis Thomas .	Nevern	P
Thomas William	Nevern	P
William John .	Nevern	P
Bowen Thomas ap	Nevern	P
Younge' Rees - -	Nevern	P
Hugh John .	Nevern	P
Thomas .Jennett	Nevern	P
Richard William.	Nevern	P
David John.	Nevern	P
Edward Maude -	Nevern	P
Phillip John . -	Nevern	P
Powell William .	Nevern	P
Row Margaret .	Nevern	P
Jenkin David.	Nevern	P
Griffith Evan .	Nevern	P
Vaughan Morice .	Nevern	P
Morgan John .	Nevern	P
George David .	Nevern	P
William John.	Nevern	P
Evan George.	Nevern	P
Evan . Phillip.	Nevern	P
David Christopher	Nevern	P
John Thomas .	Nevern	P
Evan Phillip .	Nevern	P

Younge Evan .	Nevern	P
Owen John .	Nevern	P
John . Griffith.	Nevern	P
Rees Evan .	Nevern	P
David David ap .	Nevern	P
Margarett .	Nevern	P
John . Maude.	Nevern	P
Phillip .Morgan	Nevern	P
Jenkin William.	Nevern	P
James Margarett.	Nevern	P
William Margarett	Nevern	P
Thomas .Griffith	Nevern	P
Miles George .	Nevern	P
David John .	Nevern	P

Nevern Mining

Un-named mine SN 096.387. Three trial adits in river bank below wood north of main A487 road, 500 yards south west of Felindre Farchog.. No historical detail is available. Adits remain open although one is very wet. (**Oldham**)

Sites of Interest

RCAM 1914

Prescelly group **RCAM**

On the highest point of the Prescelly range 1760 ft above o.d. is a small group of Tumuli. Mounds occur over the entire length of the range and on both sides of it, some appearing to stand singly others so close together of two or three that their proximity must be intentional.

What seems to be the principle member of the group now in question was opened by **Fenton** in 1806. His account, which is valuable not only for his description of what he found but for the complacent story of his method of exploration, runs as follows :-

“In the autumn of that year, having had permission from **Lord Milford** to explore any part of the waste within his manors, for antiquities, and wishing to examine the contents of the most conspicuous barrow in the county, a day was appointed for the undertaking, and a party made up of all the beauty and fashion of the county to attend this solemn ceremony. Though I had ten miles to travel, such was my zeal for the business I was at my post on the mountain top by sunrise, with the

pioneers. The morning was remarkably clear and mild, the view most charming, and everything auspicious to our plans.

We were not long at work before we discovered that under the outer greensward there was a cist of pretty large stones. We removed those in the centre, and came to a large coarse stone that covered a circular cist regularly lined round with flags, and with a flag at bottom, on which an urn was placed with its mouth downwards; but in consequence of the side flags of the cist having in the lapse of time departed from their perpendicular, the incumbent stone thereby sinking, had crushed the urn that came out in several fragments, yet leaving sufficient of it together to enable the young draughtsman, my son, to form an accurate idea of its dimensions and shape. The Pottery was very rude and ill baked, but the model elegant, and the ornaments singular and more varied than usual. In one part there was a raised line encircling it.... the urn contained a large quantity of charcoal ashes and small pieces of bone, not perfectly calcined.

I then proceeded to make sections of two smaller tumuli, but as they were composed of spongy turf and heavy whitish clay, the work was tedious and could not go on with spirit –(tour 349)”

The rifled monument is again grass grown, but the marks of the operations of 1806 are still perceptible. The cairn is built of local stones and has a base circumference of 300ft with a height of 5ft. On its summit has been a modern construction for bonfires. Examination of the disturbed places shows much White quartz stone on the surface

Foelv Eeyr

A cairn on the summit of Waun Maes at an altitude of 1530ft. It is built of mountain strewn stones, most of which could be handled by two men; White quartz stones are found in the mass. The cairn has a base circumference of about 250ft and a height of 10ft. It is evidently sepulchral and has not been much disturbed. The prospect from it is extensive, embracing the greater part of the county. – visited 9th July 1914.

Moel Feddau Cairn

A mound crowning one of the summits of Prescelly, in the south east of the parish; most certainly sepulchral. Standing at an altitude of 1520 ft above the ordnance datum. It has a base circumference of about 300 ft and an average height of 8ft. It is constructed of mountain gathered stones and is overgrown with turf. It has been interfered with –visited 19th June 1914.

Mynydd du Cairn

This is a much disturbed cairn to the west of Syfynwy brook, which here divides the parishes of **Nevern** and **Maenclochog**. Its base circumference is about 150ft and height about 3 ft. In its construction some **White** quartz stone appears. – visited 9th July 1914.

Pentre Ifan Cromlech

This is probably the finest example of its class in Great Britain. It stands on a field called Corlan **Samson** about ¾ mile south east of Pentre Ifan farmhouse. The earliest known sketch and description of any British cromlech is that furnished of this structure by **George Owen** (1552 – 1613) of Henllys in this parish, in his “*Description of Pembrokeshire*” (**Owen's Pembrokeshire** 1892, I, 251). In an enumeration of the natural and artificial beauties of his county, that able and energetic local antiquary remarks:-

An other thing worth the noting is the massive stone called Maen y gromlegh upon Pentre Jevan lande; yt is a huge and massie stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iii other highe stones, pitched standing vpright in the grounde, yt farre passeth for biggnes and height **Arthur's** stone in the waye between **Hereford** and the **Haye**, or Legh yr ast neere Blaen Porth in Cardiganshire or any other that ever I sawe, saving some in Stonedge vpon Salisburie plaine called Chorea giganlum, beinge on the sheefe wonders of England; Th shones wheron this is layed are so highe that a man on horeback may well ride under it without stowpinge, the stone that is thus

mounted is xviii foote Longe and nyne foote broade, and three foote thicke at the on ende, but thinner at the other, and from it, as it is apparante since his placeinge there, ios broken a peece 5 foote broad and 10 foote Longe, lyeing yett in the place more than 20 oxen would not drawe, doubtles this stone was mounted Longe tyme seethence in memory of somer notable victorie or the buryall of some notable Parson, w'ch was the ancient rite , for that it hathe pitches stones standing on against the other rounde aboute, and close to the huge stone w'ch is mounted highe to be seene afarre off They call the Stone Cromlegh”

Fenton (Tour, p560) quoting from “Ms Geo **Owen**” after the words “Twenty Oxen” interjects a sentence which does not appear in the above 'Description '

“There are seven stones that doe stand circle e like a form of a new moon, under the south end of the great stone, and on either syde two upright stones confronting each other”.

Edward Lhuyd, at the time when he was engaged upon his additions to *Camden's Britannia* had not seen this monument , as he expressly tells us (**Gibson's edition col 636**) and contents himself with the above account of it which he obtained at second hand from a manuscript of **George Owen**. The **Rev John Jones** (Tegid), vicar of **Nevern** (1842-1852) writing in 1847 says that the cromlech was formerly in a circle of rude stones 150ft in circumference ... in an adjoining field about 100 or 150 ft north east from the above cromlech, is a huge recumbent stone evidently intended for an altar; but broken in the act of being lifted or hoisted up' (*Arch Camb* 1847 I ii,374).

The capstone measures 16ft 9in in length is 9ft 6in broad and has at its thickest (the southern) end a debth of 2ft 8in. The stone is light in weight and appearance ; the northern end is pointed. The two highest supporters are about 7ft 6in above the soil, the third a few inches shorter. In close proximity to the shortest of the pillars, are two fine monoliths standing in line which may have formed part of a gallery or passage, of which the recumbent stone s also formed a part. The two still erect are quite unconnected with the sipport of the capstone, and formed no part of the enclosing walls of the chamber beneath it.

The circle of stones mentioned by Camden (following **George Owen**), and stated by Tegid to be 150ft in circumference ,is not to be traced with any certitude. The area immediately about the cromlech is strewn with large and small boulders, very many of which bear signs of recent shifting and displacement. It has been impossible to locate **Jones's** “huge recumbent Stone.” A difficult point to settle is whether this famous cromlech was originally hidden beneath a mound of stones or of mixed earth and stones. In such case the cairn would have been of unusual proportions, though in view of the immense mound near NewMarket in Flintshire, Avebury in Wiltshire, and the innumerable Norman mottes, it is clear that the mere size of the mound would present no insuperable difficulties. Les easy to answer is the argument – if the cromlech was intended to be covered, why it should have been constructed on such a colossal Scale? It is of course possible that the structure represents onlu a partially finished whole; and if it was intended to cover the bones of a hero, or was commemorative of one who had been slain in a tribal or racial conflict, a rapidly moving host would not have sufficient time to erect so huge a carnedd as the cromlech would require.

The cromlech is scheduled under the *Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882* – visited 8th June 1914.

Pentre Van

At PENTRE Evan in this parish there is a megalithic tomb which is scheduled as a national monument as it is probably the finest example of its class in Great Britain. It is also interesting from its proximity to the Preseli Mountains, whence were taken the famous bluestones to form two of the inner circles at Stonehenge. How, or why, these stones were moved some 206 miles are matters of conjecture.

[*See paper Read to the Society of Antiquities of London on 19th of April, 1923, be Mr H. H. Thomas , D.Sc., Petrologist to the Geological Surrey, and Early Britain, by Jacquetta Hawkes, published 1945 (Collins).* The evidence can be studied in the museum at Salisbury.]

Cromlech Trelyffant

This cromlech stands about 500yds north west of Trelyffant farm house. The ground about it is slightly raised, being in all probability the remains of the mound which originally covered it; a few of the base stones can still be detected in the soil. The capstone measures 6ft 8in by 5ft 11in, with a thickness of 2ft 7in; it is an unshapely mass which has been forced sideways but sufficiently to dislodge it from the three pillars upon which it stands. The height above ground is 5ft 3in. When sketched by **Sir J Gardner Wilkinson** (*Collectanea Archaeologica 1871 Vol II part iii p230*) there was a small stone inserted between the square headed supporter and the capstone which has since been removed.

Adjoining the cromlech is a large stone and several small ones, suggesting the probability that this had originally been a double cromlech. The upper surfaces of both this stone and the capstone are pitted with a number of cup like depressions of varying dimensions, which appear to fall into three or four irregular groupings. In the corner of the adjoining field, about 300 yds south east of the cromlech, is an erect stone 4ft 6in high possibly a pointer to the cromlech. It is not marked on the 6in Ord. Sheet. The field upon which the cromlech stands bears the name of "Parc y llech" --visited 23 June 1914.

Trefael Burial Chamber

This Burial chamber, a **Scheduled Ancient Monument**, dates to the Neolithic and is thought to have been in use between 3,500 and 2,500 BCE. It is situated some 125m above AOD, and is located within a rectilinear field, some 15m from its southern boundary. The burial chamber is approximately 350m south of **St Andrew the Apostle's Church**. Modern aerial photographic coverage and Ordnance Survey mapping show a further stone located within or adjacent to this field boundary, directly south of the burial chamber. **Historic Ordnance Survey mapping** (1889-1907) depicts this stone approximately 80m further to the south-east.

A cup-marked stone, lying tilted on its side, is thought to have been the burial chamber's capstone. The stone is comprised of silicified sandstone and measures 2 x 2.3m. It appears to have been significantly damaged on one side, and a large stone flake measuring some 40cm x 35cm appears to have been sheared off. A programme of geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in 2010 by the **Welsh Rock-art Organisation**, followed by further excavation in 2011 and 2012. A total of five shale beads, thought to date to the Mesolithic, have been discovered to date. 2m north of the stone the remains of a Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pot and an intact human cremation burial were found. Overlying the supposed Neolithic ground surface, immediately south-west of the capstone, the remains of a possible Bronze Age stone burial cist were found. The cist was incorporated into a shale/earth mound, thought to have originally been circular in shape. This was found to contain a vertical cut, suggesting that the stone may have been subsequently erected upright within the cut, as a standing stone. A large amount of White quartz was found to be present around the southern part of the stone, possibly representing the remains of a pavement.

Sources include:

Nash, G, Stanford, A, Therriault, I, and Wellicome, T., 2011, 'Transcending ARTISTIC ritual boundaries, from dolmen to menhir: The excavation of the Trefael Stone, South-west Wales'

National Assembly of Wales, 2009, vertical AP

Ordnance Survey, 1889, First edition 25inch

Ordnance Survey, 1907, Second edition 25inch

www.Independent.co.uk, 10 April 2012

N Vousden, **RCAHMS**, May 2012

Nevern – Trefael 12th February 2014

Archaeologists make fascinating discovery at north **Pembrokeshire** Neolithic site

An ancient monument in a field near **Nevern** has been giving up its secrets to a team of archaeologists from the **Welsh** Rock Art Organisation.

Trefael was previously classified as a standing stone, probably of early Bronze Age, until an **Archaeological** team, led by Dr **George Nash** of the University of Bristol, undertook a geophysical survey in 2009.

The results led them to believe that the stone, which is decorated with over 75 cupmarks, is a capstone once supported by a series of upright stones to form a Neolithic burial chamber, probably a Portal Dolmen, one of western Britain's earliest burial monument types.

The team continued excavating the site for another two seasons, and in 2012 cremated bone was discovered in one of the trenches that stood close to the stone. It was accompanied by later prehistoric Pottery.

The cremation and the surrounding deposits were carefully excavated and lifted by **Welsh** archaeologist **Catarina Rees** and sent for dating and analysis. The burial was also radiocarbon dated to between 2,200 and 1,900 BC.

Dr **Nash** said: "The cremation burial, one of only a handful within this part of western Britain to be dated using modern chronometric dating techniques, clearly shows that Trefael was more than just a standing stone. Careful **Archaeological** excavation over three years has shown that the site has been utilised over at least a 5,000 year period."

Llech y tribedd

Llech y tribedd, "the tripod supported or triangular shaped stone", is 1 ¼ miles north east of the Trelyffant cromlech. It is 9ft 8in long by 9ft broad with a thickness of 3ft 11 in; it stands on three supporters the whole structure having a height of 9ft 6in. The capstone is a huge unshapely block of stone. A fourth stone lies prostrate. A correspondent described to **Edward Lhuyd** its appearance in the year 1693:-- "It is placed on four suppiorting stones pitched in the earth about ½ yd high, one whereof is sunk a little in the earth, so that it doth not touch the covering stone; This covering stone declines towards the north occasioned by the thiskness of the south end". The ground on which the cromlech stands is perfectly flat, and ther is no trace of an outer ring of stones . The field name of Parc y llech is still in use.

A short distance off there stood, formerly, a single stone which may have been connected with the cromlech. (**Fenton, Tours** p 534) states that " At the west end of the field in which the cromlech stands, towards the sea, I pass a stone called Maen y tri thivedd, of the stone of the three heirs, the possessions of three different men having met there " This stone is said to be buried beneath the hedge between the field and the lane about 50yds west of the cromlech – visited 23rd **June** 1914.

Cromlechau Meibion **Owen**

About 500 yds north west of Croesffordd dwr bach are the remains of two cromlechs, of which only one is shown on the 6in Ord sheet. The first has tree supporters two erect and one fallen. The erect stones are distanced 6ft from one another, and are respectively 95 and 90 in above ground. The prostrate stone is 12ft long and somewhat pointed. Of the capstone there is no trace, and no local tradition of it appears to exist. It was unknown to the late father of **Mr David Howells** (aged 69), of the adjacent farm of Cilgwyn Mawr, who was born here.

To the east of this cromlech and distant fro it 30yds are the remains of the second. This one has one supporter still in situ standing 90ins above the ground; it leans slightly towards the east. Another pillar lies flat, and is now partly covered by turf; At its side is a prostrate boulder which may have been the capstone. The field is called Parc cerrig hirion. In the next field is an unfailing spring called "Ffynnon cerrig hirion" – visited 30 **June** 1914

Blaen Meini Stone

On a field in the north west of the parish is an erect stone now somewhat hidden under bushes. It stands 3ft 6in above the ground, has a breadth of 3ft, and a thickness of 9in. It faces north. It is not marked on the 6in Ord sheet –visited 16th July 1914

Parc lan Stones

Two erect stones on Parc lan. One which is somewhat pointed is 57 in above ground; the other is more square and rises 45in from the surface. They are not marked on the 6in Ord sheet.--visited 30th **June** 1914.

Ty **Gwyn** Stones

In the hedge opposite Ty **Gwyn** vottages ,on the Morfa in the north west of the parish are two erect stones now doing duty as gate posts. The taller and more southerly stands 8ft 4in above the ground; The shorter , distance 8ft to the north has a height of 6ft 3in; both are square topped. A curious local tradition asserts that these stones were dropped on their present site while being taken to build the Trelyffant cromlech. They are not marked on the 6in Od sheet.--visited 16th July 1914.

Y Garreg Hir.

An erect monolith marked “standing stone” on the 6in Ord sheet, about 600 yds south west of Trefach farm house, on the western slope of Bank du. This is a well proportioned slightly pointed stone. It stands 9ft clear of the ground, faces west, and has a girth of slightly over 11ft. To the west of this stone, and at a distance of 15yds, are 5 large stones embedded in the turf, having the appearance of belonging to a ruined cromlech. Nothing more can be said without excavation of the site – visited 2nd July 1914.

Alignment.

Outside the garden of Troed y rhiw house, half a mile south west of Carnedd meibion **Owen**, is an alignment of unhewn stones running due east and west for a length of 40ft. The stones number 24; they are pitched on end and have an average height of 2ft. They are set so as to touch one another. A few yads from the west end is a rudely circular group of stones, probably 12 in number, some having almost disappeared beneath the turf. The alignment and the circle are doubtless part of the same work, the object of which is not clear. The stones are not marked on the 6in Ord sheet. The site calls for excavation. visited 30th **June** 1914.

Waun Mawn

Of this circle on Waun Mawn, one monolith – indicated on the 6in Ord sheet by the words “standing stone” - is erect, three lie prostrate on the surface of the common, and a fourth has apparently sunk, until its pointed top is barely visible. The standing stone, which is the most northerly of the five , is 65 in above the ground. Distance 30fy in a easterly direction from this stone , is a prostrate boulder 6 ½ ft in length; a depression in the ground at its base marks its original position. The third stone 30ft further on, has been fractured either by its fall or by frost; what remains is 43 in in length. Prostrate on the line of the circle to the west of the standing stone , and distance from it 70ft is the fourth stone, a monolith of 6 ½ ft in length. A slight depression in the turf marks the spot occupied by the stone when it stood erect. The fifth stone to the south, of which only the point is visible, is probably on the circumference of the circle, and this would give the circle a diameter of 150ft. The surface of the common is much broken up by turf cutting, which has evidently obliterated traces of further stones in the circle, though it is probable that a careful examination would reveal their positions. Two hundred yds to the south west are two erect stones, and a ¼ mile to the east is a third maen hir, all probably connected with the circle. -visited 18th **June** 1914.

Castell Cynon

The existence of this perfect example of one of the smaller promontory fortresses in the country is known from the ***Tithe Commutation schedule***, for although indicated on the 6in sheet, its character

as a historical monument is not suggested, nor is it recognised in the neighbourhood as an antiquity. The camp is placed in the north east corner of a field known as Parc **Castell** immediately north of Tre Gynon farm house. The defence consists of a semi circular rampart facing west, and a steep declivity to the river Gwaun on the east, at the point where the parishes of **Nevern**, **Llanychllwydog** and **Newport** meet. The existing bank at its southern end is 10ft high with a fall of 20ft to a fairly well preserved ditch 3 to 4ft wide. The entrance is at the south end of the rampart, the width of the opening being about 10ft. The northern end of the bank is brought close up to the fall to the river that flows below. The adjacent field is known as Roft y Gaer – visited 2nd July 1914.

Castell Henllys

This is a fine promontory camp situated some 300yds north east of **Meline Parish Church**. The earthwork stands on the bank of the river Duad, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of **Nevern**, **Meline** and **Eglwysrw**. The east and south slopes show distinct signs of scarping to a terrace 25ft wide, which has been utilised as a roadway to an entrance on the eastern side of the camp. The tongue of land is cut off by a formidable rampart drawn in an imposing crescent across the northern and western sides of the enclosure. The enclosed area is a little over one acre; it is known as Parc **Castell**. The northern side of the rampart rises 15ft from the level interior and falls about 40ft to a ditch 20ft in width; both have been largely destroyed to the west. The entrance to the east has been disturbed but the clubbed end of the rampart is still to be traced – visited 8th July 1914.

Castell Trefach

The 6 in Ord surv, sheet gives no indications of the existence of this earthwork, but the name of the field recorded in the **Tithe commutation Schedule** led to its discovery. About 150 yds south east of Trefach farmhouse, and half a mile north east of **Nevern parish Church**, is a field known as parc **Castell** the south of which terminates in a promontory defended on three sides by precipitous descents to the Camman stream on the east and a small unnamed tributary on the west, both streams uniting at the base of the promontory. The enclosed area measures slightly less than an acre. It is defended on the north by a well preserved rampart and ditch. The bank has a length of 180ft; it rises 10ft to a fall of 20ft to a ditch 10ft wide. It is best seen at its west end. The entrance 30ft wide is at the eastern end of the bank. The top of the rampart is of unusual breadth, being of an average of 6ft. The southern slope to the river has been scarped. The field to the west is called Parc y domen – visited 23rd **June** 1914.

Banc Llwydlos Hut Dwellings

The site marked “Hut Circles” on that part of the Prescelly range called Banc Llwydlos is now difficult to locate. The surface has been much disturbed within recent years by mountain torrents and by stone seekers. One hut dwelling can be traced having a diameter of 8ft within the walls, but its site is much hidden beneath rank vegetation. The **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey** notes “a stone circle which could scarcely have been intended for a wall. There are ten or twelve hut circles; these appear to be really the foundations of dwelling places and not spaces marked out for sepulchres of unknown purposes”

It is quite possible that a group of genuinely prehistoric hut dwellings stood here but the site has been so disturbed that it is impossible to trace any connection, much less communication, between the chaotic heaps of half hidden stones --- visited 19th **June** 1914.

Waun Mawn Hut Circles

About 200 yds north of the Waun Mawn ruined circle the 6in sheet marks a “Hut Circle” This is a slight oval enclosure about 12ft in diameter . The encircling wall stands about 1ft high and appears to be formed of mountain gathered stones . It is probably a sheep enclosure –visited 18th July 1914

Castlell

On a field called Parc **Castell** 600yds west of Blaen Meini farm house, are faint traces of an earthwork which without excavation, it is impossible to classify. The outline gives a rectangular enclosure about 100ft by 60ft, the bank having an average height of 2ft. There is no ditch, It is probably a medieval enclosure for agricultural purposes; but the name , if it is old, presents a difficulty. In the next field to the north stands the Blaen Meini standing stone – visited 16th July 1914

Castel y garn

A field of this name 1 ¾ north west of **Nevern**. On the second field east of the farmstead of Parc **Castell** are the traces of a small circular earthwork that is so much obliterated by cultivation as to admit no more than this brief notice of it. After a fall of snow it is said that the outline is plainly discernible – visited 23rd **June** 1914

Houses

Trewern

The patrimonial residence of the family of **Warren** about 1 ½ miles south-east of the parish **Church**; known to older inhabitants as Tre **Waryn**. **William Waring** (or **Warren**) appears in the **Dale Castle** MSS as sheriff of his county in 1674. He was the thirteenth in his line and in all probability to him or his father should the oldest parts of the present house be credited. It is of E plan having a Hall with two wings and a central porch. The stone seated porch leads to a massive oaken door, having fine wrought iron hinges and inside bar holes. This gives access to a spacious apartment, having a panelled ceiling, now used as a kitchen. This room opens on the **Hall** from which broad oak stairs lead to the oak panelled bedrooms. In the coach house is a loose stone found near the house, inscribed “Built by **John Warren** esq., 1710”. This in all probability, refers to a vanished summer house or out building –visited 15th July 1914.

Henllys

A modern farm house occupies the site of the home of **George Owen** (1552 – 1613) **Lord of Kemes**, the first of a line of local historians as author of a *History of Pembrokeshire*, which has been published in the *Hon. Cymmrodorion Society Record Series* by **Henry Owen D.C.L.**, another **Pembrokeshire** worthy.

Fenton (Tour, p 562) 1811 records **George Owen** description of his home :-

“chiefly of the age of **King Henry VII**, built of stone covered with tile, to which is belonging a stable of seven bays **Long**, and a barn of thirteen bays, besides all suitable outhouses, buildings, curtilages , gardens and orchards”. A fragment of walling east of the present house is stated to be a portion of the kitchen of the vanished mansion. through the wood and dingle south of the house , runs the overgrown lane by which it was approached from Pont Baldwin.

Llwyngwair

The present house is , in the main of modern date though some portion of its walls may belong to the structure erected by **Sir James Bowen** , an active supporter of **Henry Tudor** in 1485, who was living in 1517. Llwyngwair is mentioned by **George Owen** in his *History of Pembrokeshire* (1603) as one of the county residences which stood in the midst of surrounding plantations – visited 14th July 1914.

Pentre Evan

The earlier home of the **Bowen** family before a branch established itself at Llwyngwair. By **Fenton's** time (Tour p559) the mansion had become “a mere farmhouse, once the principal mansion, not only of this particular district , but of this county in the reign of HenryVII, when **Sir James ap Owen**, one of his strenuous adherents, occupied it in the true style of baronial magnificence”

The present house is without **Archaeological** interest. In the yard is a tiled building of two storeys, the remains of the stabling attached to the former dwelling. The upper floor is approached by outside stone stairs, and has numerous small openings for light.

Velindre farchog

The house known as “**College**” was built as a school by **George Owen**, who died before he could carry out his project. It bears the inscription renewed, “ Llysyd Arglwyddi Cemmes 1559-1620”. The little building has been modernised and given a new roof, ceiling, floor etc. the two windows facing the road retain their original stone mullions. As the above inscription implies, the room was also used for the court leets of the barony of **Kemmes**, and still continues to be so (**RCAM** 1923)

The **Grange**

On the site now occupied by the present house of this name stood the principal **Grange** of the **Lord-ship of Kemes**.

Eglwys **Fair RCAM**

The site of the little Chapel of **St Mary** is reputed to be the summit of Bane du, at the foot of which $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north is the present Chapel of **St Mary** . About 1900 the **Pem Arch Survey** reported upon few remains the visible. There has been quarrying in the area.

It is improbable that the building thus described was an early Chapel, for it is not likely that a religious edifice dedicated to **St Mary** would have been erected on such a site after the Norman intrusion. The Chapel of the Virgin was more probably on the site now occupied by the **Church** of Cilgwyn, where there are traditions of an earlier building than the 18th century **Church** which, in its turn, gave way in 1884 to the present structure, The Cilgwyn font has a square bowl, 27in each way which may be ancient Both visited 2nd and 9th July 1914

Site of Capel Cynon P265

According to **George Owen** (**Owen's Pem** 1 509) there are no fewer than eight Chapels in this parish to which pilgrimages were wont to be made. Most of them were then in ruins. Their names, as he gives them, are Capell Reall, Capell Padric, Capell St Thomas , Capell St Ffrede, Capell gwenfron, Capell wenddith, Cappell Kilgwin and Capel St George . To which of the eight belonged the faint outlines visible at Capel Cynon it seems impossible now to say. The site shows a depression 30ft in length, and 18ft in width. A few foundation stones are visible in the soil, and there is sufficient to prove that the little building lay east and west. The ruins stand on Roft y capel –visited 2nd July 1914.

Pont Baldwin (Bridge)

A bridge over the river Duad, at this point the boundary between the parishes of **Nevern** and **Meline**. Its name is commemorative of **Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury**, who in the year 1188 preached the crusade at this spot, but it is not to be assumed that the bridge was then in existence. The structure has recently been widened, giving new parapets , and generally modernised. From the bed of the stream can be seen a little of the old masonry in the crown of the arch –visited 8th July 1914.

Buarth Brynach (Well)

On the slopes of Prescelly, about 600yds south of Carnedd Meibion Owen is a spring dedicated to **St Brynach**, and situated within Buarth Brynach. It is referred to by **Fenton (Tour 355)** as follows “ Above that range of rocks called Varnedd Meibion Owen, on the side of the mountain by the highway, and is compassed around with a curtilage of stone wall called Buarth Brynach – Brynach 's Fold, the wall being 6ft thick”. --No trace of a stone wall exists today –visited 30th **June** 1914.

Finds

Bronze Dagger

In August 1922 a Bronze dagger was found during quarrying operations at Carreg y bont quarry 50 yds west of Pont Brynberian. Its length is 10 ¼ in, maximum breadth 3in weight 1lb. The haft has disappeared, but the holes by which it was secured are to be seen. The mid rib is rounded in section and well developed. Now in the Museum of the *Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society*.

RCAHMW,

Nevern Bridge, Nevern

Fine stone bridge. One large and one smaller arch. Buttressed. Thought to have been built after the c.17th century.**RCAHMW,**

Nevern, St Brynach's Churchyard, Nevern

Nevern, St Brynachs Churchyard PGW Dy 67 new site

This churchyard is Registered because of its magnificent and unusual avenue of yew trees, which, the Register suggests, though without presenting any evidence, could date from the medieval period. Besides its well-known Early medieval High Cross, the graveyard contains significant family graves dating from the eighteenth century, many fragmenting and in need of record and conservation.C.S.Briggs 20.10.05.

Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** VI, sheet 9 (1907). C.H. **Nicholas**, **RCAHMW**, 24th August 2006.

St Brynach's Cross; The High Cross, Nevern RCAHMW

St Brynach's Cross is a free-standing composite pillar-cross, with a separate, elaborately caved, quadrangular shaft and wheel-head. Ascribed to the late 10th-11th century.

Associated with: **Church J.Wiles** 19.03.02

Castell Trefach, Nevern

A generally oval earthwork enclosure, about 68m east-west by 46m, set on a promontory above a stream confluence, defined by natural scarps except on the north, where a rampart & ditch face rising ground. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 06.10.03

Pilgrim's Cross;Rock Cross, Nevern RCAHMW

An equal armed cross cut in rough relief in the living rock to the W of **Nevern** parish **Church**. This cross is associated with the medieval pilgrimage route to **St David's**, on which **Nevern** is said to have marked the last stage, however a monument such as this is not Readily susceptible to dating. **J.Wiles** 19.03.02

Vitaliani Stone, Nevern

Pillar stone, 1.8m high, with Ogam and Latin inscription, that had formerly served as a gatepost at Cwm Gloyne . Ascribed to the 5th - e.6th century. Associated with:**Church J.Wiles** 19.03.02

Chapel (CAPEL;RUIN), **Nevern**

Nevern Chapel was marked on the 1889 25" map but by 1993 stood just as a ruin.
RCAHMW, May 2011

St Brynach's Church, Nevern

St Brynach's Church, Nevern is a 15th century Anglican parish **Church** with a 12th century tower, much restored 1864 by **R.J. Withers**, architect of London. The tower is broad with a battered plinth, small two-light Bell-openings and corbelled embattled parapet. The nave has a 1864 blue lias ashlar porch. The south aisle is unusually two-storey, with a priest's chamber in the loft. There is a fine 1864 Bath stone font and pulpit. A curious cross-inscribed stone with unusual knotting is reused in south aisle window sill and there is another inscribed stone on the adjoining sill, both are in Latin and Ogham and were found in 1906 in the wall leading to priest's chamber.

Inscribed stones

St Brynach's churchyard

Pilgrim's Cross

St Brynach's Cross

Sources: CADW listed buildings database; **T.J. Hughes**, Wales's Best One Hundred Churches, 2006.

RCAHMW, 13 November 2007.

Pentre Ifan;Pentre **Evan**, **Nevern**

1. Site of earlier house of **Sir James Bowen** , adherent of **Henry VII**. In the yard are the remains of the stabling of the earlier house.

2. Late 18th-early 19th century 2-storey farmhouse consists of rubble walls, a purple slate pitched roof and rubble end chimney stacks. A 3-window front with horned sash windows and voussoirs to the ground floor. Modern gabled central porch. Projecting from the right hand front corner, but not bound in, is a lower 2-storey rubble range.

PE/Domestic/SN03NE from Cadw

Pentre **Evan**, Barn And Stables;Pentre Ivan, **Nevern**

Medieval, late 15th or early 16th century. 2 storeys. Original use is uncertain but appears to belong to a small category of buildings where main house was constructed as a gatehouse. Possibly a gatehouse/courthouse?

2-storey rubble masonry with quoins and dressed surrounds to the door and window openings. Probably originally had a thatched roof. A tall broad segmental arched opening with voussoirs, monolithic jambs and continuous chamfer. To the immediate left is a pedestrian doorway now

blocked by a hopper window; similar blocked opening towards the right end.
PE/Domestic/SN03NE from Cadw

Llwyn Goras, **Nevern**

1. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** VI, sheet 9 (1907). Its main elements on that map include bog, house, woodland, wild, tennis court, summerhouse, shrubbery, box hedges, reservoir, m, gate, possible formal garden, exotic trees and plants, lawns and a possible kitchen garden.

C.S.Briggs 27.09.05

2. **Elizabethan** gentry house- eventually descended to a tenanted farm which probably saved the levels in garden from alteration.

3. The present owners took over a largely derelict garden in 1963 and have been restoring it ever since. Apart from a few forest trees - *Quercus*, *Acer Pseudoplatanus* (sycamore) *Abies Nordmanniana* (the Caucasian or Nordmann Fir) and *Taxus baccata* and *Hibernica* and some remnants of box hedges the planting has all taken place since 1963, though *Ruscus*, *Lilium montyagna* and *tibrium* var *flaviflorum* were discovered in dark corners. The 1889 O.S. Pembs sheet VI.9 shows the whole of the farm.

Mrs Eileen Wheeler, (owner) spring 1997

WHGT with spelling corrections by WH and C.S.Briggs 2001

Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb, Near **Nevern**

Pentre Ifan is perhaps the finest surviving Neolithic tomb in Wales and forms one of a group of Portal Dolmens built around the tributaries of the **Nevern** valley approximately 6,000 years ago. Its chamber is formed by a capstone of around 16 tonnes upheld on three uprights about 2.5m high at one end of a cairn some 30 m long. The tomb was excavated by **W F Grimes in 1936-7**, who thought that it was heavily influenced by prehistoric contacts with Ireland. More recent research suggests the tomb was an indigenous creation by the local communities but may have been nonetheless influenced by Irish culture and contact during a later stage of its use, when the **Long** mound, long since eroded away, was extended. Finds from Pentre Ifan, as from other **Welsh** prehistoric tombs, were meagre, numbering a few sherds of Pottery from a shouldered bowl and a triangular flint arrowhead. Its present appearance, as a gaunt freestanding structure supporting a delicately balanced capstone, may never have been witnessed by the communities who later used it. Instead, it is thought that the whole structure was covered in a massive mound or cairn of stones with access to the chamber permitted only through the door or 'portal' at the south end.

It is a monument in the **Welsh Assembly Government's guardianship** and has public access.
T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28th October 2009.

Tyganol Fort;Tycanol Fort, **Nevern**

A promontory defined by steep natural slopes is cut off by a stone and earth wall and ditch, producing a rather oval enclosed area, c.72m N-S by 42m: the entrance is thought to have been on the E side, approached up the steep natural slopes, leaving the W-facing rampart blind: the interior is subdivided by rough stone walling. **J.Wiles** 08.09.04

Chapel, **Nevern**

Nevern Chapel was built during the early nineteenth century, converted into a school during the late nineteenth century and by 1993 had been converted again into a village Hall. *RCAHMW*, May 2011

Berry Hill Camp

A ploughed-down, sub-circular enclosure, about 90m by 75m, set on ground falling to the south-east, showing a possible north-east facing: survey & test-pitting, in 1985, indicated that this was a late prehistoric style settlement enclosure, within which a medieval building had been set, this possibly being a **Grange** : pre-medieval finds were limited to four pot sherds, assigned a generalised prehistoric date.

Source: Mytum & Webster 1993, 198-211.J.**Wiles** 08.03.05

Photographed as a soilmark by *RCAHMW* on 23rd **June** 2005.**T. Driver**.

Trellyffaint Burial Chamber

Six upright earth-fast stones, three of which support a capstone, whilst two others, to the north-west, may have formed part of a second chamber: a prostrate stone & the capstone are pitted with possible cup-marks: traces of a mound have been reported, but were not apparent by 1966.

Source: *RCAHMW* AP965054/70 **J.Wiles** 23.03.05

Gethsemane **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist**, Morfa

Gethsemane **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1844 in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. By 2010 this Chapel had been converted for other use. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Penuel **Welsh Baptist Church**, Rhyd-Y-Maen, **Cemaes**

Penuel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1824 and rebuilt as the present Chapel in 1860. The Chapel is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan. Penuel is now Grade 2 Listed.

RCAHMW, November 2010

Bethel Welsh Independent Chapel, Moylegrove

Bethel Independent Chapel was built in 1691, rebuilt/restored in 1837 and rebuilt/restored again in 1901. The present Chapel, dated 1901, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Castell Treruffydd; Castelltreuffydd – Roman Pot Sherd ?

A sweep of degraded rampart and ditch defines a roughly tear-drop shaped enclosure, about 68m north-east to south-west by 38m, resting on steep coastal slopes on the north-west: the enclosure circuit serves to isolate a promontory below the coastal slope, as well as Careg Yspar, immediately offshore:

It has been suggested that a pot sherd recovered from the enclosure is **Roman** (**Davies** 1980, 520).

Source: **Davies** 1980 '*Aspects of Native Settlement in Roman Wales*', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Wales.

RCAHMW AP965054/68

J.Wiles 08.03.05

Newcastle Emlyn,

Newcastle Emlyn Castle.

The New **Castle** in **Emlyn** was so called to distinguish it from **Cilgerran Castle**, a few miles away, not the earlier motte and **Bailey Castle** just across the river. The rocky promontory, surrounded on three sides by the River Teifi, was fortified about 1240 by **Maredudd ap Rhys Grug**.

In 1287, another Welshman, **Rhys ap Maredudd**, escaping from the siege of Dryslwyn **Castle**, again evaded the English forces here and turned the tables by capturing the leader of the English garrison. An enormous effort was put into a second siege, and eventually the **Castle** was taken. Five years later the royal garrison deserted but local officials held the **Castle** until **Rhys** was finally defeated and killed.

Newcastle was rebuilt soon afterward, and a new town was founded outside its walls. Only parts of the **Castle** gatehouse still remain standing, though its plan shows that the **Castle** must have resembled those in better condition at Carreg Cennen and **Laugharne**. In the inner ward, tapering to the point of the ridge, some foundations of the Hall and Chapel can be traced. We know that in 1340 the Hall had a shingled roof and wooden gutters; 200 years later the roofs were slate, and the gutters lined with lead.

The town was half destroyed by **Owain Glyndwr** in 1403, and the **Castle** was held by the Crown in 1531 (see **Carew Castle**). During the Civil Wars the local Royalists retreated to the **Castle** and inflicted a severe defeat on their opponents. But after the general surrender in these parts, the **Castle** was blown up to make it untenable should fighting have broken out again.

In care of the local authority.

Newgale,

Nowadays a favourite holiday resort, with caravanners, campers and day trippers flocking in to enjoy the two miles of firm, golden sand. The massive storm-beach, made of pebbles from far and wide, is more interesting than the beach, and at times of severe winter weather remnants of the ancient submerged forest may be stripped clear of their covering of sand. This high pebble storm bank covers remains of the old village that was washed away during a storm in 1895.

coal mining centre

Previously was a **coal mining centre** with 26 collieries in the 19c. In the cliffs around can be seen the remains of medieval coal shafts.

The valley running inland has marked the position of the Landsker line for many centuries.

Acc/to ***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*** - by ***Mike Salter*** 1994.

Just a faint hollow now marks the site of this small Chapel. In the early 19c **Richard Fenton** described it as long and narrow and built of beach pebbles and mortar.

This ruined Chapel was built on the place where St Caradoc's body was rested on its journey to **St David's** 1124.

The Cantrer Gwaelod drowned forest lies under the beach drowned 5500BC.

New moat [Y Mot]

New moat/ Y Mot, a village and a community, extends from the southern edges of Mynydd Preseli to the **Pembrokeshire-Carmarthenshire** border. Historically located in the hundred of **Dungledy**, the village takes its name from an ancient Motte and Bailey defence of which only the artificially built mound now survives. At the centre of the village is **St Nicholas's Church**, mainly rebuilt in the 17th century --altar tomb.

New moat was once the seat of the **Scourfield** family, who are reported to have resided at the area since the reign of **Edward I. L. Moore, RCAHMW**, 18th September 2012

New moat lies ten miles north-east of **Haverfordwest** and is now little more than a village with a scattering of houses around **St Nicholas Church** and traces of an old motte. During the 14th century, however, this was a manor of the **Bishops of St David's**, who were responsible for erecting the stronghold and fostering the development of a not insignificant borough.

The remains of the motte, now no more than 12 ft in height can be seen on the east side of the main road facing Beech Court. There are no signs of any masonry, and it is unlikely that the **Castle** was ever built in stone. The Bailey can be detected to the west and north and was formerly mistaken for the remains of a **Roman** camp, being so marked on the 1907 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

The name of **New moat**, however, does imply the existence of an earlier structure which has been variously identified as nearby **Henrys** moat or the camp of Rhyd y Brwyn. Equally this may be an allusion to The **Mote** which the 1907 map records south-west of the **Church** beyond Awel y Coed Farm. This is still partly visible and traces of the outer Bailey in the form of a shallow ditch and low outer bank cutting diagonally across the field can be seen running in a north-easterly direction towards the **Church**. These defences appear to have been earlier and distinct from those associated with the Episcopal borough of the 14th century, but, unfortunately, neither fortification has any recorded history.

It seems likely that the old motte gave protection to a small burgess community which was later expanded by the bishops of **St David's**.

Adam de Rupes foundation charter to **Pill Priory** c.1200 indicates that the **Church** was already standing, while he also granted inter alia in the township of **New moat** a burgage by the East Gate and one burgage on the north side. The reference to the East Gate is particularly interesting since it suggests that this early vill was defended, perhaps lying within the Bailey walls as at Dryslwyn. During the late 13th and early 14th centuries, associated with the buildings of the Bishops motte, new tenants were encouraged to take up burgages and the borough came into being. In 1291 a twice yearly **Fair** was granted at Michaelmas and on the feast of **St Nicholas** and by 1326 the burgesses

total had risen to 42 holding 89 plots. They were overwhelmingly English, and they held their lands by deed which suggests that the settlement was still comparatively recent.

There is little in the appearance of modern **New moat** to indicate the site of this borough, but it is unlikely to have corresponded with the village before 1200 and the old motte south of the **Church**.

Indeed, the construction of a new stronghold only 600yds further north suggests a new location, and the indications are to the area of what is now pasture immediately across the road. There are several earth works in this area together with what appear to be house platforms, while the field boundaries run parallel to the road, but set back, which suggests the perimeter of the settlement.

Nothing is known of the later history of **New moat** or of the circumstances which led to its decline and virtual disappearance.

Later the **Scourfield** Family became prominent. They were a local family who allegedly got their riches through the result of a whippet race and had one on their coat of arms. In vault under the **Church** lead coffins were found and at foot of one a skeleton of a whippet.

The **Church St Nicholas** was already standing in c1200 according to **Adam** de Rupes foundation charter to Pill Priory he also granted, inter alia in the township of **New moat** a Burgage by the East Gate and one on the north side indicating that the early vill was defended and appears to have had walls - **Bailey** walls.

But by the 14c the manor belonged to the Bishops of **St Davids**.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

New Mote, or **New moat**, a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (North East) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 377 inhabitants. The name is derived from an artificial mount, situated within a short distance of the **Church**, and entirely surrounded by a deep moat, that may be easily filled with water. It is supposed to have been originally constructed by the **Flemings** who, in the reign of **Henry II.**, settled in this district of the principality, obtaining by force the hundreds of **Castlemartin** and **Rhôs**, together with a part of that of **Dungledy**. The parish is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Cleddy, and comprises a considerable portion of meadow, arable, and pasture land, all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Its population is agricultural. The surrounding country is diversified, and displays some interesting features of mountain scenery. The ancient mansion of the **Scourfields**, who resided here from the reign of **Edward I.** till within the last eighty years, when they removed to **Robeston Hall** near **Milford** has been taken down, and the proprietor has erected a spacious and elegant mansion on a very eligible eminence, about 400 or 500 yards from the former. The house is surrounded with thriving plantations, and with groves of old trees; it is delightfully situated below the southern declivity of the Percelly range of mountains, and commands a fine view over the whole of the lower part of the county.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £2. 4. 7.; patron, **W. H. Scourfield**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The chancel, which appears to have been richly embellished at no very distant period, has of late been restored to its former state of elegance, and now presents a very pleasing appearance; it contains several handsome monuments to the **Scourfield** family, some of them of great antiquity. A Sunday school is held, in connexion with the Established **Church**.

very extensive Roman camp ???

Near the mount above noticed, in the lower part of the parish, and about a mile and a half south-east from the **Church**, are vestiges of a very extensive **Roman** camp, enclosing a quadrilateral area 300 yards in diameter, and situated on a gentle declivity towards the south. A considerable portion of the northern rampart has been dug up, but the remains are sufficient to mark out the four sides of the camp with tolerable accuracy. The road from **Narberth** to **Fishguard** passes through its centre.

New moat. RCAM

This monument of antiquity is described on the Ordinance map as a "Tumulus" and a fairly rectangular piece of ground on one side of it is termed a "**Roman Camp**" whereas the former is a good example of a Norman mound **Castle** and the latter represents the enclosure which accompanied the mottes of the Norman barons. The mound is now about 35ft high. There are no indications of a stone keep and it is probable that the defences consisted only of wood. The moat may originally have been dry, the present watercourse having formed (or perhaps, only deepened) by a recent owner. The Bailey is placed on the northern side of the mound, it is a fairly regular parallelogram

250ft by 120ft, and surrounded by a ditch. visited 30th September 1914

NB **New moat** is an excellent example of a Norman Mound **Castle** as well in its general lay-out as in its particular features. It is withdrawn a few yards from the village to which it gives its name and from the **Church** which may be contemporary with the manor of the proprietor . For or five roads radiated from it to various points of the manor. The Bailey lay nearest to the village and the residence of the Manorial **Lord** occupied a position of dignified seclusion.

New moat Castle

The earthworks of a motte and **Bailey Castle** can be seen at **New moat**. The motte is about 40m in diameter and 5.0m high, having a summit area 20m in diameter; a low mound, 7.0m in diameter, set at the centre of the motte summit, is thought unlikely to represent a building, or structure. The mound is ditched and counterscarped, some 54m overall diameter. OS County series (**Pembroke. XVII.16 1889**) depicts a water-filled moat. The motte is set astride the eastern side of a

subrectangular, round-angled **Bailey** enclosure, about 125m NNE-SSW by up to 80m, this being defined by banks, or scarps and showing indications of a ditch, or moat. Further earthworks have been noted, some 200m to the south-west, where OS County series shows 'the **Mote** (site of)' whilst a linear earthwork feature is apparent on aerial photographs leading north-east from the motte ; these features may relate to the medieval borough; burgesses, but no Market, being recorded at New moat in 1326 (Kissock 1997, 132).

Source: Kissock 1997 (in **Edwards** (ed.) 'Landscape & Settlement in Medieval Wales'), 125-37.J.**Wiles** 11.02.05 **RCAHMW**

Extent of the Lands of the Bishopric of **St Davids** 1327 -- Pro E 152 No 16.

NOVA MOTA (**New moat**, N.Pembs.)

Item, there is at the manor of Nova Mota a certain messuage worth none per annum because it is ruinous. One carucate of land worth 20s. per annum. There is a certain water mill farmed of old at 14s. paid at the Feasts of the Nativity of Our **Lord** and **St. John Baptist**, in equal portions. A certain meadow valued 5s annum. There are no woods nor several pastures. Rents of assize of freemen £4.

2s 0d. per annum, paid at the Feasts of the Nativity of Our **Lord** and **St. John Baptist**. Pleas and perquisites of court, worth 2s per annum.

The **Church St Nicholas**

The **Church St Nicholas** was already standing in c1200 according to **Adam de Rupes** foundation charter to Pill Priory

RCAM The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Nicholas**

The present structure is modern the **Church** having been practically rebuilt and (with the exception of the tower) recently restored on the original foundations; in addition it consists of chancel, nave and north aisle . The tower , 19ft by 16ft is 64 ft high. It has three floors , the highest lit by a two light window in each face ; the lowest storey is vaulted. An alter tomb to the memory of **William Scourfield** of **New moat** (died 1621) remains, but several handsome monuments of the same family said by **Lewis** to have stood in the chancel, have been removed. The font basin has been redressed and given a new base. On the floor of the aisle are three post Reformation bells, the oldest of the year 1631. in the churchyard is a plain cross shaft – visited 30th September 1914.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by **Mike Salter** 1994.

St Nicholas. The tower is old but the nave, north aisle, chancel, and north Chapel were rebuilt in the 19c. There is an altar tomb of **William Scourfield** d 1621.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The **Church** of **St. Nicholas** de Nova Mota [**New moat**] was granted by **Adam de Rupe** [**Roch**], with the consent of his wife **Blandina** and his heir, to the priory of Pull or Pulla, and on the dissolution of that house came into the hands of the Crown. The patronage was afterwards acquired by the **Scourfield** family of **New moat**. In 1622 it was owned by **William Scourfield** - P. M. Of **William Scourfield**, 20 Jac. I.

Described as Ecclesia de Nova Mota, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 8s 4d. – *Taxatio*.

Nova Mota.—Prior de Pulla rector ibidem tenet dictam ecclesiam sibi et successoribus suis appropriatam et habet ibidem unam mansionem cum certis terris eidem annexatis que valent per annum yjd Viijd. Et quandam mansionem vicarie ibidem cum certis terris eidem pertinentibus. Et valet fructus hujusmodi ecclesie clare communibus annis predicto priori et vicario ibidem curam gerente i iiijd. Inde sol annuatim in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vB ixd. Et remanet clare 44s. 7d. Inde decima 4s. 5d. - *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- **New Mote R. (St. Nicholas)**. Syn. and Prox. Archidiac., 5s. 8d. Prior de Pulla Rector appropriat. sibi et success. suis. **William Scourfield**, esq.. Kings Books, £2 4s.7d. Yearly tenths, 4s. 5d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 7 July, 1884, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

There are very few institutions to this **Church** to be found, and in several instances it is impossible to be certain as to whether certain of the persons mentioned were rectors or vicars. It seems clear that the priors of Pulla were rectors, and presumably the **King**, at the dissolution of the priory of Pulla, succeeded the prior as rector. Whether the **King** retained the rector-ship or merely the right of presentation to the rectory is difficult to decide; the fact, however, that the **King** (according to the *Liber Institute*.) presented in 1622 **Philip Bowen** to the vicarage of **New moat**, strongly suggests that the rector ship was retained by the **King**, especially when it is remembered that, except in the case of prebendaries a rector in **Pembrokeshire** almost invariably presented to the vicarage. The date when the vicarage of **New moat** was merged in the rectory is unknown, but it evidently must have occurred subsequently to 1633, and presumably before 1795.

New moat The **Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas** ,

New Mote .— An **Elizabethan** Chalice which varies in some detail from the usual **Pembrokeshire** examples. It bears no Hall marks and the Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared. Height. 8 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth (increased in repairing rim,), 4 in. The bowl is decorated with two belts, the upper of which is close to the mouth, enclosing the usual woodbine foliation but not intersecting. Within the lower is inscribed " POCVLVM ECLESIE DE NOWMOTE ". On the knop dividing the stem there are no hyphen marks. Beneath the bowl and also on the base is a band of vertical line ornamentation, and on the rim of the foot a band of egg and tongue moulding. This handsome Chalice has been badly used and as badly repaired; weight, 9 oz.

.—A Paten, 6 in. in diam., weighing 8 oz.15 dwts, ; it carries the Hall Mark of 1737 with maker's Mark RB for **Richard Bayley**. It is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. It was given by the present Lady **Scourfield** in 1899 by whom it was purchased from a dealer at Felixstowe. It is said to have originally belonged to some **Church** near London.

—Two Salvers each resting on three feet. The larger one measures 8 in. in diam., and weighs 14 ozs. ; Hall Mark 1758; maker's Mark DB in a plain oblong stamp. Beneath is roughly scratched "**New moat** 1751". The smaller one bears the Hall Mark of 1749 with maker's Mark H M in a shaped stamp for **Hugh Mills**; diam., 6in..—A Decanter-stand of Sheffield plate, 5 in. in diameter serves the purpose of an Alms-dish. The donor of these three last mentioned pieces was **Henry Scourfield**, esq., who was married in 1777; to the then **Bishop** of Bangor's daughter. The family is now represented by his great-grandson **Sir Owen Henry Philipps Scourfield**, and Baronet, of **Williamston, Neyland** and The **Mote, Haverfordwest** –

Nonconformist Chapels:

Gwastad **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1836 and modified in 1879. The present Chapel, dated 1836, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Pen-ffordd **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1861 and restored in 1913. The 1861 Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style, with a gable entry plan. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Carmel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1804, rebuilt in 1873 and rebuilt again in 1915. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Parish of **New moat** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847–

this is an agricultural parish differing in no material particular from its neighbours. Neither the Clergyman nor the landed proprietors are resident. It contains no day school.

Names connected with New moat

New moat Clergy CCED

Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Thomas , Thomas	1714	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1720	Curate	
Phillips , John	1792	Rector	
Fortune , Joseph	1795	Rector	
Phillips , John	1795	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Fortune , Joseph	1804	Rector	
Phillips , George	1815	Rector	
Fortune , Joseph	1815	Vac (natural death)	Rector
1851 Thomas Thomas ,		Rector, Clarbeston, Haverfordwest	

1929 Parish entry for **New moat** with **Clarbeston**

Parish **Church & St Martin** of Tours (**Clarbeston**) Incumbent and Curates; J O **Evans**

Scourfield Family
Scourfield

of **Mote (Francis Green)**

John of **Mote**, esq., married **Joce Joan** the daughter and coheir of **John Joce of Prendergast**, had a son

Scourfield named **John** of **Mote**, who married **Anne** had a son

Scourfield Jenkin who married **Maud** the daughter of **Jankin** and had a son.

Scourfield Piers of **Mote**, who married **Johns Jane** the daughter of **Richard Johns** of **Haverfordwest**. They had many children

1 **Scourfield Harry** of **Mote** – married twice **ap Owen Joan** the daughter of **Thomas ap Owen** of Trelloyn in the parish of **Penally**, they had two daughters **Joan** and **Jane**. His other wife was **Butler Ethedreda** the daughter and co-heiress of **Thomas Butler** grand-daughter of **John Butler** of Coedcenlas, .and they had many children – see below

2. **Scourfield John** son of **Piers Scourfield** of **Mote**

3. **Scourfield Thomas** 1565 ,, of LochMeiler, gent., who in sued for £11 due on bond by **John Lewys Perkyn** of Caerwen, **Llandeloy**

4 **Richard Scourfield**

5. A daughter who married **John Tasker**.

6. A daughter who married **John Rickart** of Posty.

7. A daughter who married **Jenkin ap Rhydderch** of **Kenarth**, co. **Carmarthen**.

8. **Elizabeth Scourfield** who married **Perceival**.

Children of **Scourfield Harry** of **Mote** and **Ethedreda Butler** the daughter and co-heiress of **Thomas Butler** grand-daughter of **John Butler** of Coedcenlas, .and they had many children –

see below

Scourfield John of **Mote**

Scourfield William 1572 of **Castle Villia** of **Brawdy**, parish who married **Morris Ann** daughter and heiress of **Richard Morris** and his wife **Katherine Wogan** -

Scourfield Ann died 1582

he and his brother **Richard** 1572 was involved in a law suit

William Scourfield of **Castle Ville** died in 1592

He and **Ann** had a son

Scourfield John died 1588 who had married **Lloid Jane** daughter of **Llewelin Lloid**, the son of **Morgan Lloid**, and had a daughter and heiress named **Anne** aged 8 when her father died who was kidnapped as she was an heiress

other children of **Harry** and **Ethedreda** where

Scourfield Lewis

Scourfield Richard

Scourfield James, who married **Lewis Elizabeth**, and had issue two sons named **Scourfield John** and **Scourfield Harry**.

Scourfield Thomas , who married and had also two sons, **Scourfield John** and **Scourfield Harry**

Scourfield Maud who married **Owen Tankard** of Dudwell in the parish of **Camrose**

Scourfield Jane, who married **Tucker Thomas** of **Sealyham** in the parish of **St. Dogwells**.

Ellen Scourfield of **St. Dogwells**.

Scourfield John died 16 Jan. 1593 eldest son of **Harry Scourfield** and **Ethedreda** his wife married **Katherine** the daughter of **Sir John Wogan** of **Wiston**, and his wife **Ann Phillip** of **StoneHall, Pembrokeshire** He, and his wife **Katherine** on 2 Aug. 1587. They had children

Scourfield, John died 1610 junior. married **Katherine** the daughter and heiress of **Richard ap Owen Ap Richard** of LochMeiler Sheriff for co. **Pembroke** in 1600, ,

Scourfield Harry, of **Bletherston,**

Scourfield James married Vawer **Margaret**, daughter of **Jenkin** Vawer of **Haverfordwest.** .

Scourfield Jane married **John Morgan, Lord** of Towin.

Scourfield Anne married **Griffiths William** of Tressissillt

Scourfield Elizabeth who married **Johns Harry** of Southfield **Camrose**

Scourfield Jane married ap **James Philip** .

Scourfield Elizabeth married **Eynon. John**

Scourfield Mary married **ap leuan ap Jenkin. Owen**

Scourfield Ellen married **Reiad. David**

The children of **John Scourfield**, junior, by his wife **Katherine Richard**, were —

Scourfield William 1617 eldest son. Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1617, married **Jane** the daughter of **Owen George, Lord** of **Kemes**, the Historian Died 1622. After the death of her Husband **William Scourfield**, his widow **Jane** married **Philipps John** of Ffynnongain,

Scourfield Thomas married **Ann** the daughter and heiress of **William** of Castle Velin.

Scourfield Harry

Scourfield John

Scourfield Margaret

Scourfield Dorothy, married **ap Owen George** of Llwyngvvrwr.

Scourfield Catherine

Scourfield Lettice who married **Richard Vaughan** of Bryn.

Scourfield Elizabeth

Anne Scourfield

The children of **William Scourfield** by his wife **Jane Owen**

Scourfield John 1607 . He married **Philipps Mary** the daughter of **Sir John**

Philipps of Picton Castle. John Scourfield was sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1635, and in that year he went to London to pay to the Privy Council £43 arrears of Ship Money from **Pembrokeshired**. While a ferry in Oxfordshire, he was drowned, and the Ship Money lost in the river. He was only about 28 years of age when he died. **Mary** re married **Owen Arthur** the son of **Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton**

Scourfield Ellen

Scourfield Katherine

Scourfield Margaret

Scourfield Jane

Scourfield William

The son of **John Scourfield** and his wife **Mary Philipps** he married **Owen Mary** the daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton** and was Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1663. She died in 1693 They had children

Scourfield William 1699 junior. Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** 1699 –Married **Hawkwell Katherine** daughter and co-heiress of **Griffith Hawkwell of Haverfordwest**,

Scourfield Mary will d 15 June, 1719 ,who died unmarried,

Scourfield Katharine who married **Meares George** of **Eastington Rhoscrowther**.

Scourfield Dorothy who married first Skryme **William** of **Longridge Bletherston**, second **Phillipps, Charles** of Haythog,

Children of **William Scourfield** junior and **Katherine**

Scourfield William Married **Philipps Ann** the daughter of **William Philipps**, the Recorder of Brecon

Scourfield Anne first Husband, **Lloyd Thomas** of Cwmgloyne her second Husband, **Gosnel Robert**.

Scourfield Katherine

Scourfield Judith

Scourfield Mary

William Scourfield who married **Ann Philipps** had children

Scourfield Henry 1781 Married **Ewer Elizabeth** the daughter of Dr. **John Ewer**, **Bishop** of Bangor, and **Canon** of Windsor. She died in 1790. **Henry Scourfield** was sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1781

They lived at Robeston Hall **Robeston west**

Scourfield Francis

Scourfield Mary .

Henry Scourfield and **Elizabeth Ewer** had children

Scourfield William Henry 1812 first wife, **Goat Maria** the daughter of Lieut. Col. **Goat** of Bent Ely **Hall** Suffolk. Died 1835 married second **Bowen Louisa** the daughter of **Richard Bowen Manorowen**. Sheriff for. **Pembrokeshire** in 1812, and M.P. for **Haverfordwest** in 1818 and 1835. He died in 1843 and the direct line of the **New moat** family of **Scourfield** ended with his death

Scourfield Mary 1799 married **Rowley Rev. Joshua** of East Bergholt, co. Suffolk, son of Admiral **Sir Joshua Rowley**, bart.

Scourfield Elizabeth Anne married **Phillips Owen** Col. the son of **Rev. John Phillips**, D.D., of **Williamston, Burton** parish

Scourfield John Henry 1868 of **Williamston**, MP for County of **Pembroke** 1868 previously MP for the borough of **Haverfordwest** 1852-1868 JP High Sheriff 1833 - name then **Phillips** son of **Owen Phillips** born 1808 married **Lort Phillips** Augusta second daughter of **Lort-Phillips John** of **Lawrenny** and **Haverfordwest**. in 1862 **Phillips John Henry**, nephew of **William Henry Scourfield** assumed the name and arms of **Scourfield** by royal licence. on inheriting under the will of his maternal uncle

Scourfield Owen H. P 1900 *Neyland Arch Camb* 1900

Scourfield John of **New moat** 1600 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Scourfield William of **New moat** married a daughter of **George Owen** of Henllys *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1617

Scourfield John of **New moat** 1634 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Scourfield William of **New moat** 1663 High Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire**--- but also **Owen Sir Hugh** for same year

Scourfield William of **New moat** 1699 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Owen Arthur 1654 **New moat Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Scourfield William Henry 1818 **New moat Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county .

Brown Philip 1326 Fynnon Gain (**New moat**) **Francis Jones –Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire.**

de Rupe Adam c1200 **Roch Little Newcastle Church** granted to Pille Priory **Church** of **St Kewit de Steynton** granted Monastery of Pill Pems — **New moat Church** foundation charter to Pill Priory *Acc to charter25 Edw I n 8*

Evans William 1792, September. 28-29 **John Gibby** of Clover **Hill**, parish of **New moat**, farmer, **John Roberts** of Tavernspite, parish of Kiffig, co. **Carmarthen**, innkeeper, **William Evans** of the town and parish of **Narberth**, gent. Lease and Release in fee of the **White Hart** Inn, in the town and parish of **Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Geffrey Richard 1489, 26 October On 26 October in the year abovesaid in the manor of **Lantfey** the aforesaid Rev. father admitted the resignation by Master **Richard Geffrey** of the perpetual vicarage of **New moat** then in fact made in his hands, and dec**Reed** the vicarage itself vacant from that time. in the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, in the presence of **Sir William**, prior of Pill, and Master **Guy ap Hoell. The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518**

Gibby John 1778, Aug. 3-4 .**John Roberts** of the town of **Narberth**, innkeeper, **John Gibby** of Clover **Hill**, parish of **New moat**, farmer. Lease and Release Mortgage of the **White Hart** Inn with the yard, malthouse, stables etc., in the town of **Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Gibby John 1792, September. 28-29 **John Gibby** of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**, farmer, **John Roberts** of **Tavernspite**, parish of **Kiffig**, co. **Carmarthen**, innkeeper, **William Evans** of the town and parish of **Narberth**, gent. Lease and Release in fee of the **White Hart Inn**, in the town and parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Harris John 11 May 1780 **New moat** Clergyman Offence Assault **New moat** Prosecutor **Phillips Price**, gent Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Martha 9 February 1802 **New moat** Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel. Prisoner aged 57. Remanded in prison. **Jeffreston** Prosecutor **Brace, Thomas Jeffreston**, Before the **Pembrokeshire Courts**

Laugharn John 1745, April 18 .**Catherine Scourfield**, spinster, and **Judith Scourfield**, spinster, both of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**, **William Owen** of **Landshipping**, esq., and **John Laugharn** of **Pontvane**, esq., **William Scourfield** of **New moat**, esq., brother of the said **Catherine** and **Judith Scourfield**. Release of a messuage and lands called Middle House otherwise Canol y dref in the hamlet of **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, and messuages and lands in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Purser W G 1873 Ffynnongain **New moat** Major **Francis Jones** –*Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire*.

Richard Geffrey of **New moat** 1489 26 October resigned vicarage

Roch Adam The first of the late 12c **Castle** family was **Adam**, who founded Pill Priory at the close of the 12th century. In the general words at the end of his charter he gives the churches of all the lands he had acquired he must have added considerably to the family acres, for he gives to **St. Mary** , **St. Budoc**, and the order of **Tiron**, the land on which the Priory was built, other lands in **Roose** and at **New moat**, and the churches of **St. Cewydd** now **St. Peter** at **Stainton**, **St. Mary** of **Roch St. David** now **St. Peter** of **Little Newcastle**, and **St. Nicholas** of **New moat**." We learn from the charter that his wife's name was **Blandina**

Scourfield Catherine & Judith Scourfield, 1745, April 18 .**Catherine Scourfield**, spinster, and **Judith Scourfield**, spinster, both of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**, **William Owen** of **Landshipping**, esq., and **John Laugharn** of **Pontvane**, esq., **William Scourfield** of **New moat**, esq., brother of the said **Catherine** and **Judith Scourfield** Release of a messuage and lands called Middle House otherwise Canol y dref in the hamlet of **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, and messuages and lands in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Scourfield Henry 1786 Ffynnongain **New moat** Acc to Major **Francis Jones** –*Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire*.

Scourfield John 1594 of **New moat** Patron **Llysyfran Church Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Scourfield William 1774 , Feb. 4.Probate of the will of **William Scourfield** of **New moat**, esq., will d 1772 May 23 .

Scourfield William 1745, April 18 .**Catherine Scourfield**, spinster, and **Judith Scourfield**, spinster, both of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**,**William Owen** of **Landshipping**, esq., and **John Laugharn** of **Pontvane**, esq.,**William Scourfield** of **New moat**, esq., brother of the said **Catherine** and **Judith Scourfield** Release of a messuage and lands called Middle House otherwise Canol y dref in the hamlet of **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, and messuages and lands in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Scourfield William 11 May 1780 **New moat** Yeoman Offence Assault. **New moat** Prosecutor **Phillips Price**, gent. Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Scurfeilde Willms 1620 of **New moat**. *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620.

New moat Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Scourfeild William , esq..	New moat	H 8
Bowen Griffith	New moat	H 2
Oradoc John	New moat	H
Lewis William	New moat	H 2
Griffith Evan	New moat	H
David Evan	New moat	H
John Evan	New moat	H 2
Griffith Lewis	New moat	H
Lloyd Evan	New moat	H 3
David Rice .	New moat	H
Bowen Richard	New moat	H
John Cadwalater	New moat	H
Owen Lewis ap	New moat	H
Lewis John	New moat	H
Llewhelin David	New moat	H

Scourfeild John	New moat	P
Peirce John	New moat	P
Rotheroe Jenkin	New moat	P
Scourfeild James.	New moat	P
Rice Phillip	New moat	P
David John, junior	New moat	P
Morris Lewis	New moat	P
David John, senior	New moat	P
John David	New moat	P
Scourfeild Mathew	New moat	P
Morris Solomon	New moat	P
Banner Thomas	New moat	P
Edward Griffith	New moat	P

Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire. Major Francis Jones -

Ffynnon Gain (**New moat**).

Now a farmstead to the south of **New moat** village, on a steep slope to the north of **Bletherston** village. In 1326 it was described as a Knights fee divisible according to **Welsh** tenure; it was held by **Philip Brown** who owned Fonnon Keyng and Castel **Kymer** being two carucates held of the fee of **New moat**. On **Rees** 14th century map it is marked as a **Welsh** knights fee.

It later passed to the **Philipps** family, a branch of Penty park. In 1638 **John Philipps** of Ffynnongain served as High Sheriff. He was inordinately attached to his money which he carried around in a red bag which earned him the nickname - **Shon bwtsh Goch** - (**John** of the red pouch). He also owned Haythog, and his son **William Philipps** of that place was High Sheriff in 1646. Ffynnongain was acquired by the Scourfields of **New moat**, and **Henry Scourfield** was owner in 1786. By 1873 the owner of Ffynnongain (132 acres) was **W. G. Purser**. Some 600 yards from the house was a holy well believed to possess healing qualities.. There are slight traces of foundations in the soil around it, but no tradition survives of any building of well house. visited 2nd October 1914

Sites of Interest

The Camp. or **Castell** Parc **Robert**

This is a small circular enclosure standing on a field known as Perc **Castell** about ½ mile north east of **New moat** village. A rampart from 2ft to 3ft high having a fall of 4ft to a shallow exterior ditch, encloses an area of about 70ft in diameter. The interior is one foot higher than the ground outside due to a rise of the **Hill**. The entrance, which is some 25ft feet broad is to the south west. The enclosure may have been a medieval cattle enclosure. visited 30th September 1914

Castell Cymmer or **Castell** Rhyd y brwyn

The confluence of two small streams at a place called Rhyd y brwyn “ the **Ford** of rushes” (unaccountably converted into Rhyd Brown on the Ordnance maps) forms a tributary of the river Syfynwy, and , crowning the summit of the rocky prominence which rises between the rivulets, is a fine camp which has been made by drawing strong earthen banks across the broad neck of the promontary. There are no less than four ramparts, each defended by its exterior ditch. The converging sides of the interior of the enclosure are undefended where the fall on either side to the streams is precipitous. The entrance is at the west side, a level terrace 35ft wide being left between the slope and the ends of the respective banks. That this terrace is intentional is plain from the fact that it ceases where the inner ramparts terminates immediately at the verge of the slope. A somewhat similar space is to be seen on the southern side of the entrance between the first and second ramparts. The ramparts are not clubbed nor connected with each other by loops. The enclosure is called **Castle** Park. visited 2nd October 1914

New Mill, **New moat**,

Three storey stone building under a slate roof, in a very derelict state. There is an iron overshot wheel with missing wooden buckets. The crown wheel and sack hoist are visible and other machinery may exist but the interior was not safe to enter. The mill was last used during the Second World War. The attached kiln was used for malting. Source: New Mill, brief descriptive notes compiled by **Pam Moore**, c.1991. **B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW**, 13 February 2013.

Tucking Mill, New Mill, **New moat**

The Tucking Mill or fulling mill stands immediately north-west of the farmhouse at New Mill; it is named 'Tucking Mill' on the 1st and 2nd editions of the 25-inch O. S. maps (1889 and 1907). It is probably of mid- to late-nineteenth century date. The rubblestone building has two storeys and a slate roof, with cambered brick heads to door and window openings. The waterwheel and all

internal machinery has been removed. Cadw Listed Buildings database.

W J Crompton, *RCAHMW*, 6 March 2014.

New moat Defended Enclosure

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 2nd April 2013 revealed soilmarks, under cultivation, of an oval defended enclosure on the hillslope to the north-west of **New moat** village. The soilmarks show denuded remains of an earthwork defended enclosure, oval in shape, measuring 107m NW-SE by 82m SW-NE, enclosing 0.7ha. Soilmarks show a single enclosing bank with evidence for an external ditch, and traces of a second inner curvilinear enclosure in the style of regional concentric enclosures. The enclosure is crossed by a modern field boundary. The site lies some 520m south-west of the Parc **Robert** defended enclosure **T. Driver**, *RCAHMW*, 2013.

Shrunken Village, **New moat**

Earthworks of a shrunken medieval settlement on the Northern edge of **New moat** village. A linear earthwork of a house platform is visible, just North of **New moat** farm, running N-S for a distance of approx. 122m.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by *RCAHMW* on 6th Nov 2007. L. Osborne, 26th Nov 2010

The **Mote**, Garden, **New moat**

Site of nineteenth century mansion, now ruined, with lodge, carriage drive, coach/stable yard, informal garden, parkland and large walled garden. The **Scourfield** family of **New moat (Mote)** was for several centuries one of the largest landowners in **Pembrokeshire**. (Possibly 18thC & 19thC the largest in the area). In the late 18th century an heiress had married Colonel **Owen Philipps** of **Williamston**. The **Mote** was abandoned - for various reasons it was thought more desirable to live further south. Their son, in order to inherit, changed his name to **Scourfield**.

A new mansion was built at **Mote**, completed 1830 but may never have been occupied by the family who remained at **Williamston** and **Robeston Hall**. The estate was sold in 1926 and the mansion dismantled. There remains a ruin south of the **Church**, at the lower end of the village of **New moat**, is the entrance. There is a 'visibility' display, modest gate jambs and a fairly modern gate. The lodge has been modernised and is occupied by a young family. The carriage drive immediately crosses a dam creating a fish pond to the left with a smaller (fish catching?) extension. A sluice controls the flow under the drive. The pond is fed by streams from the north. The motte has been used as a reservoir and a sluice controls the outflow.

Below ground level there is a circular stone built reservoir to the north of the mansion with metal work and metal pipes. Date? Was it fed from the motte or from the springs on the slope behind? The drive passes along the south side of the 'Pond Plantation' and curves through the 'Drive Plantation', past the stable yard to the left and the mansion to the right. There remains no trace of the drive which led to the mansion. On the north side of the drive immediately before the stable block is a substantial stone wall with a 'foot' gateway and well made jambs. The drive plantation contains mature beech, oak, ash, sycamore and laurels. There are clumps of rhododendrons identified (**I Stokes**) as *Rh. boddaertianum*. This is a *Rh. arboreum* hybrid probably developed from *Rh. ponticum album* in 1863. It has fairly long narrow leaves. The buds are pink developing into fine white trusses. On the driveway some red veined dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) which may be a herb garden escape. The stableblock: The north side has been demolished except for the back wall with remains of Hay feeders etc.. The south side, originally with a covered entrance, has been replaced with a stone wall and a wide gateway into the grassy court yard. The westerly stable has been converted into a modern bungalow and the easterly into a storage building. Each has a semi-circular arched niche (for statues?).

The mansion site is entered at the North west corner past existing and some ruined outbuildings against which are a *fuchsia* and a *Clematis montana rubra*. The outline of the mansion is quite clear. Some walls exceed 3m and the vaulted cellars are visible. Some mature trees close to the house include evergreen oak, to the east, and there are fairly recent plantings by the present owner who is making an informal garden of the area. Some trees appear to be about 50 years old - a turkey oak, a lime and some cherries. There is a tree/shrub whose base has fallen and rotting but with new vertical growth; thought to be a *Prunus padus*, the '**Bird** cherry'.

At the South East corner of the site is an *Abies* (fir). It is dying and has a rare lichen *Usnea articulatum* with sausage shaped stems'. (**J. Savidge**).

The field in front of the mansion slopes south to a plantation. It was, it is said, referred to as 'the lawn'. Some of the trees in this 'park' survive. There is a fine *Cedrus Libani* to the west and a group of three oak to the south west. There is a shelter belt 'frame' to each side. Travelling eastwards along the drive: to the north is a modern conifer plantation and a retaining wall. No sign of deciduous trees and path system remain. To the south is a stone wall much damaged in parts by the trees, mostly sycamore. **RCAHWW**

Pillar Stone, Velindre Farm

This pillar stone, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, measures some 1.3m high by 0.4m by 0.3m. It bears a roughly pick-out linear Latin cross, with ring & dot embellishments. The stone formerly served as a gatepost. Sources include: **Nash Williams** 1950 '*Early Christian Monuments in Wales*', **193 No.344.J. Wiles 04.01.05**

Newport

1839 **Newport** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Newport, a sea-port, Market-town, and parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 19½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Haverfordwest**, and 242 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1751 inhabitants. The ancient British name of this place, Trêvdraeth, signifying literally "the town on the sands," appears to have been derived from its situation on a sandy beach of considerable extent, which intervenes between it and the bay of **Newport**. The town is indebted for its origin and early importance to the descendants of **Martin de Tours**, the first **Lord** of **Kemmes**, which territory he had wrested from the **Welsh** by conquest, and erected into a lordship marcher. **William**, son of **Martin**, built a **Castle** at this place, which he made the head of his barony, and endowed with many privileges. He bestowed upon the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, vesting the government of the town in a mayor and burgesses, to whom he gave an extensive grant of lands, with liberty to hold a weekly Market, and several valuable immunities; all which were confirmed, in 1192, by his son **Nicholas**, who granted common pasture, and water from the fosse, and whose charter declares that the burgesses "ought to have a bailiff and common council." The lordship was entirely independent of the palatinate of **Pembroke**: the **Lord** held his courts in the **Castle** of this place; all writs were issued in his own name exclusively, and neither in that of the **Earl of Pembroke**, nor even of the **King** of England. In 1215 the **Castle** was taken by **Llewelyn ab Iorwerth**, but it soon afterwards reverted to its original proprietors, whose descendants continued to hold it, together with the lordship, in which they exercised jura regalia, till the time of **Henry VIII.**, when all such jurisdictions were abolished.

Under the protection of its ancient lords the town increased in extent and wealth, and enjoyed many additional privileges, some of which were granted to the barony in the 34th year of the reign of **Elizabeth**. It had become extremely populous, and carried on an extensive woollen manufacture, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, when a pestilential disease occasioned such mortality among its inhabitants, that its Market was transferred to **Fishguard**, the trade of the port ceased, and the town fell into decay. The Market has however been re-established, and some little addition to its trade has gradually taken place since that period; but the town has never recovered its former importance.

Newport stands on the high road from **Cardigan** to **Fishguard**, and is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river **Nevern**, which falls into **St. George's** Channel at **Newport** bay, and on ground ascending gradually to the Carn Ingle mountain, which shelters it from the south-easterly and south-westerly winds, and rises to a considerable height beyond the town. It consists of small **Streets** irregularly formed, and is neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are naturally well supplied with excellent water. The houses, with some few exceptions, are indifferently built, but, from the intermixture of numerous trees with the buildings, the town, at a small distance, has a pleasingly rural appearance; and the surrounding scenery, in which its venerable **Church** and the picturesque remains of its ancient **Castle** form prominent and interesting features, renders the more remote view of it strikingly beautiful.

The trade principally carried on is the working of some extensive quarries of slate, with which the neighbouring coast abounds, and of which great quantities are shipped to various places, the vessels being enabled to approach close to the quarries, and to receive the slates from the overhanging cliffs. In the burning of lime, also, for the supply of the adjacent districts, a considerable portion of the population is employed. A vein of alum shale is said to lie within a short distance of the town, but it has never been worked. There is a **Salmon**-fishery on the river **Nevern**, which in favourable seasons is carried on with advantage; and a herring-fishery also exists here, but the demand is so inconsiderable that it is not productive of much benefit to the persons engaged in it. The port is subject to the customhouse of **Cardigan**: the principal exports are corn and butter, and the produce of the quarries; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The harbour, which is small, has its

entrance partially obstructed by a sand-bank; but it affords good shelter to the coasting-vessels occupied in the trade, and to the boats connected with the fisheries. A compact and well-protected bay, on the south and east, stretches out before the town, from which it derives its name of **Newport** bay. The Market is on Friday; and fairs take place on June 27th and October 16th.

Newport retains the ancient form of government which it held under the charter granted by **William**, son of **Martin de Tours**, and afterwards confirmed by his son **Nicholas**. The control is vested in a mayor, bailiff, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses. The mayor, who acts as a sort of head constable, is appointed by the **Lord** of the borough from two burgesses presented by a jury; the bailiff, or pound-keeper, is chosen by the mayor; and the body of aldermen consists of those who have served the office of mayor. Courts leet and baron occur twice in the year; the petty-sessions for the hundred are held in the town on the first Friday in every month, and **Newport** is a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The freemen, who are appointed by presentment of the jury, at one of the courts leet, are entitled to common and pasture upon the waste lands, which are about three miles in circumference. The boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and are well ascertained, being duly perambulated at certain periods.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £16, and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £216, with a glebe-house; patron, **Thomas Lloyd**, esq., of Bronwydd, **Lord** of the manor. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and transepts, all of carved oak, are supported on ranges of plain pointed arches, and in the chancel are two stone canopies plainly wrought; over the nave is a richly wrought open spire for a Bell, and the windows exhibit tracery of considerable elegance. The building a short time since received an addition of 418 sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and Chapels contributed £200, in consideration of which grant 218 of the new sittings are free. On the west side of the porch are the ruins of a detached house, said to have been the record office of the town. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Calvinistic Methodists**. A school on the National system is supported here on the foundation of the late **Mrs. Bevan**, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; it is a permanent establishment, and the central school in which the teachers are prepared who superintend the several circulating branch institutions connected with the foundation. The school contains about 150 males and females; and the master has a salary of £40 per annum, together with a house and garden rent-free. This plan of "circulating" instruction was originally projected by the **Rev. Griffith Jones**, of Llandowror, in the county of **Carmarthen**, in the article on which parish an account of the charity is given. A British school is supported by subscription; and four Sunday schools are held, one of which is in connexion with the **Established Church**. On an elevated knoll rising abruptly at the extremity of the principal street in the town, are the remains of the ancient **Castle**, consisting principally of one of the circular bastions that defended the grand entrance, the other having of late years fallen down, and some portions of the dungeons, between which and the town was a subterraneous communication, discovered not many years ago. The bottom of this concealed way was flagged, and the sides and the roof were secured by smooth stones. The **Castle** was surrounded by a moat, and though the ruins bespeak it to have been originally occupied as a seat of baronial magnificence rather than as a fortress, it was no doubt well adapted to both purposes, and in its general construction it appears to have combined strength with elegance. **Newport** bay, bounded by the headlands of **Dinas** and **Ceibwr**, opens beautifully in front, rendering the situation peculiarly delightful. Beyond the site of the **Castle** rises the lofty rocky eminence of **Carn Ingle**, where **St. Brynach**, to whom many churches in Wales are dedicated, is said to have passed his life in religious seclusion, and to have conversed with angels, from which fabulous tradition the place has been termed also "Mons Angelorum." There are Druidical remains in the vicinity: about half a mile from **Newport**, in a field on the **Fishguard** road, and near a bridge, are some very curious antiquities of this kind, consisting of a small chamber formed of massive

stones; and close to the town, in a field on the road leading to **Berry Hill**, about 200 yards from the **Nevern** river, is a very fine cromlech. On a Hill connected with Carn Ingle is a large stone, named **Morris' Grave**. According to **Speed** there was anciently a house of Augustine friars at this place, but no particulars of its foundation or history have been preserved

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

Nestling beneath the **Castle**, on the outskirts of the town, stands the handsome parish **Church** of **St. Byrnach**. The original edifice is said to have been erected by the builder of **Newport Castle**, but the present Decorated structure has superseded a building of later date that was the very epitome of ugliness. Within the **Church** stands a very early font, probably the original one of Norman times. Of the finely wrought and gilded rood-screen it is said once to have possessed, not a vestige has been preserved.

St. Byrnach, the patron'saint of **Newport Church**, was an Irishman by birth, and a contemporary of **St David**. He appears to have been held in high esteem Throughout all this district, where many of the parish churches are dedicated to his name. This holy man is supposed to have led the life of a hermit, dividing his time between Buarth Byrnach, or Byrnach's Fold, on the singular mountain called Carnedd Meibion Owen, and the rocky recesses of Carn Englyn, the Angel's Peak, above **Newport** town, a **Hill** that derives its name from a tradition that **St. Byrnach** was nourished by angels during his lonely sojourn there.

Newport was anciently a borough town, having obtained its charter of incorporation as early as a.d. 1215. The town also received the grant of a Market from **Sir Nicholas FitzMartin**, **Lord** of Kemaes, in the year 1278. This ancient document is still extant. Henceforth **Newport** continued to grow and prosper, and in the sixteenth century carried on extensive woollen manufactures. Upon the outbreak of the 'sweating sickness,' the place suffered severely ; its Market was discontinued, and many of the inhabitants fled to the more salubrious air of **Fishguard**.

Though its privileges have been much curtailed in modern times, the town has still nominally a municipal body, though the latter has neither revenues to dispose of, nor functions to perform. Of recent years, however, **Newport** has shown signs of re-awakening prosperity; and when the long-talked-of railway line becomes a fait accompli, this pleasant little Market town will doubtless enter upon a new lease of life and activity.

At Parrog, where the **Nevern** stream embouches upon **Newport** Bay, we find a watering-place in its infancy. Parrog is an attractive spot in a quiet sort of way, and draws a **Fair** sprinkling of holiday-makers from up the country during the long days of summer. A few comfortable if unpretentious lodging-houses offer decent accommodation, and cater in a manner that leaves little to be desired where criticism is disarmed by lusty appetites, bred of long hours spent in the brine-laden air. The neighbourhood, too, is pleasantly diversified, and contains many secluded nooks affording charming rural rambles.

But to return to **Newport**. At the farther end of the town, after passing the Llwyngwair Arms, we turn down a lane in the direction of the river, and in a couple of hundred paces descry a cromlech standing amidst an adjacent meadow. Though smaller than many others in the county, this cromlech is in a good state of preservation, and, possesses an uncommonly massive capstone.

Lies on **Fishguard** to **Cardigan** road where the River **Nevern** flows into **Cardigan** Bay.

Once the chief centre of the barony of Cemais, this is a Norman town in the heart of the Welshry with a Norman **Castle** (much modified and now used as a private residence), the **Church** (with a solid Norman tower) and the old mills which used to depend upon water power. The town dates from the late 12th century and the regularity of its street-pattern confirms the documentary evidence that this was a planned borough created within the lordship of **Cemaes**.

It is not known if this new borough displaced an existing **Welsh** vill as was sometimes the case. The traditional **Welsh** name for **Newport** is Tref-draeth, which denotes a settlement on the sand, and it has been suggested that an earlier settlement existed by the shore at Parrog which has since been lost through sand encroachment.

The Normans had originally chosen nearby **Nevern** as this district's caput, but the **Castle** there was destroyed by the **Welsh** in 1191. **William de Tours** elected to build its successor on a new site half a mile inland, and within two years it was completed.

1215 The town was given a charter before 1215 by **William de Tours** who built the Anglo Norman borough and ancient traditions are still preserved. This charter was confirmed by his son **Nicholas** and gave the burgesses the right to appoint a Mayor in consultation with the Lady or **Lord** Marcher, an unique privilege which continues to this day.

The Court Leet meets regularly, and the Mayor has to perform various duties during the year. One of these is to ensure that the parish boundaries are in order, and the annual Beating of the Bounds ceremony takes place during August.

The **Newport** area is well blessed with prehistoric monuments and remains. Iron age camps, Flint working sites the remains of a drowned forest of 5000 BC and the cromlech called Carreg Coetan which is located in the town, incongruously fenced off at the edge of a small housing estate.

Parrog is a part of **Newport** tourist industry which is now of great importance to **Newport**, and the town is able to capitalise on its wonderful scenic resources - river estuary, Traeth Mawr (the finest sandy beach on the North Pembrokeshire coast), sand dunes, magnificent sea cliffs, wooded valleys, and the rocky eminence of Carningli as a backdrop.

Newport, ranked among the largest of the medieval **Welsh** towns functioning as the head of the **Independent** lordships of **Cemaes**. The lords exercised jura regalia rights within their own territory and their own gaol and gallows were located just beyond the town near Cnwcau Farm on the Penfeidr road.

Charter Of The Town Of Newport, A.D. 1215.

"LET THOSE, present and to come, know that I, **Nicholas**, son of **William** son of **Martin**, **Lord** of **Kemes**, have given and granted, and by this my charter have confirmed to my burgesses of Newburgh all the Liberties and Customs underwritten, which **William** son of **Martin**, my Father, to the same did grant and give, that is to say-That they shall have Common of Pasture in my Land and Common, in the Water from the Fosse which encloses the Town Eastwards to the Sea, and Easement of Wood for their Houses and Buildings, and for Firing, by view of the Forester.

Likewise, if a Burgess dies of what death soever, unless by Judgment for Felony he should lose his life, I will have nothing of his Chattels, but his relief, to wit, Twelve Pence. Likewise if a Burgess delivers up any of his Cattle (in charge) to any one, and the same is judged guilty of Felony or Robbery, or shall lose his Cattle, the Burgess, by good and lawful men may prove his Cattle, and have them. Likewise, if a Burgess hath hired Land of any Free Man, and that Free man infringe the compact, I ought to cause him to hold to the Agreement; in the same manner I ought to compel the debtors of burgesses of whom they hold bail and Witnesses, and make them render their Debts. Likewise, a Burgess accused of any Forfeiture may be repledged by his Neighbours. Likewise, they ought to have a Bailiff and a Common Council for me and them.

Likewise, no Foreign **Merchant** may buy or sell outside of my borough of Newburgh. Likewise, a Burgess accused of Felony, or Robbery, if he calls on me, I am to defend him, and take upon me to enable him to make a good defence. Likewise, the burgesses shall not be bound to go in the Army, except as the burgesses of **Pembroke** do. Likewise, with the aforesaid Liberties, I have granted to them all the Liberties and good Customs of **Pembroke**, all which said Liberties I have granted and confirmed to them and their Heirs to be holden and had of me, and of my Heirs, freely and entirely and peaceably; and that this my Donation and Grant and Confirmation may be firm and steadfast for ever, to this charter and Confirmation I have put my Seal. These being Witnesses-**John de Arundel; Jordan de Cantiton; Robert ap Owen; William ap Gwn**,;ared, then Constable; **David ap Owen; Henry Gait; William ap Howe!ab Evan Meredith**, Clerk; and many others."-(**Baronia de Kemeys**,)

Burgages and the town

1324 A borough rental of 1324 realised 46s., which, if the burgages were let at the standard 1s. each, meant only 46 plots but there are reasons for assuming that this was a serious undervaluation as one hundred years later an extent of 1434-8 gives a detailed list of the burgesses and their holdings and what street the plots were on. There were a total of 223 plots, 20 of the south side of west Street beginning near the stream called Warentrelak and running east towards the **Castle**; 20 off Bridge Street; 24 along Goat Street; and 11 along Vicus Mabudrud, Long Street 88, and **St Mary** St 59.

1275 The lords mill, mentioned in 1275, stands along the Afon Felin immediately below the **Castle**, while on the east side **St. Mary**'s churchyard was originally much smaller and burgages lined its northern edge. Adjoining was the old vicarage, known locally as The Court, which remained until 1800 although some vestiges were still visible 30 years later when **Lewis** visited the town. North-west of the **Church** at the junction of **Church** Street and Bridge Street stood the small Market-place, while immediately north on the west side of **Long** Street was the town **Hall** although the building had ceased to be used for administrative purposes by the late 16th century. Finally, at the end of west Street, near Warren tree Lake was an area set aside for use by the town **Potters**. Two kilns dating from the late 14th and early 15th centuries were discovered here in 1921 by workmen laying the foundations of the Memorial Hall.

1594 All but 50 of the 233 burgages recorded in 1434 had fallen into decay and stood untenanted, even the towns weekly Market had ceased to be held. The reasons behind this sudden decline are unclear, and the evidence conflicts with the traditional view of 16th-century **Newport** as the centre of an important woollen industry with its port. The development of **Fishguard** during this period is said to have resulted from the migration of many **Newport** inhabitants fleeing from plague, and although the story has been described as a myth there may well be much truth in it, particularly since another outbreak recorded in 1665 (see plague at **Haverfordwest** and **Dale** and the bodies found at the building of the Cleddau Bridge) was sufficiently severe to cause the removal of the revived Market to a village four miles away, where it was still being held in 1714.

RCAM –Newport Castle

Newport Castle

In the year 1195, following upon the foundation of the New Port in place of Castell Nanhyfer as the seat of the Norman lords of Cemes, a stone **Castle** was built within the newly founded borough by **William** grandson of **Martin de Turribus**, the founder of the Marcher Lordship of **Kemes** of which Nanhyfer (**NeVERN**) **Castle** had hitherto been the caput. In 1324 the **Castle** and Lordship passed

through an heiress to the baronial family of **Audley**, remaining in that family until the reign of **Henry VIII**. The barony of **Kemes** next passed into the family of **Owen** of Henllys until another heiress conveyed it to the **Lloyd** s of Bronwydd. The present owner **Sir Marteine Lloyd** bart., exercises the original **Lord** marcher privilege of nominating the mayor of **Newport** each year.

The **Castle** which stands on a circular mound, is surrounded for two thirds of its extent by a wet moat; the continuation of the moat is through higher ground, and is always dry. The dominate features of the original **Castle** that still remain are the gateway and its flanking tower. From a square base the tower takes a circular form and rises to a polygonal story of a later date

At the north east angle of the **Bailey** is a circular tower of two storeys containing a fine chamber known as the Hunters Hall in which are traces of an early English fireplace. The wall between the gateway and the tower is much ruined. This curtain is continued on both the east and west sides of the mound ceasing at the point where the wet moat commences. The eastern curtain terminates in a circular tower springing from a square base, but presenting a flat side to the court. It contained a wardrobe, and two large recesses, the object of which is not apparent. Adjacent to this tower on the north is a vaulted under **Croft** of the early Decorated period, having a central pier 4ft high from which eight ribs radiate to the Angles and sides of the chamber. It has two single lights splayed from 1 ¼ ft to 4 ½ ft. When this crypt was cleared out in 1858, two interesting 15th century vessels came to light. In the south west angle is the still perfect underground room called dungeon, with its curious herring bone ashlar lining. The cell measures 9ft by 6ft; it has a manhole in its vault, and a door 3 1/2ft above the floor level. This is without doubt alluded in the entry "the **Lord** has a goale for felons in his **Castle** at **Newport** and all felons taken in [the **Lord**-ship of]**Kemes** were to be brought there " (*Baronia de Kemeys p21*). Just north of the goal are vestiges of what would seem to have been a large oven. In 1859 the present residence was erected on the site of the great gateway, since which date the ruins have been admirably cared for and preserved – visited 14th July 1914.

1909 **Edwards, Emily Hewlett** Castles and strongholds of **Pembrokeshire** Tenby

About thirty years ago the late **Sir Thomas Lloyd** restored **Newport Castle**, which was then a mere shell ; the principal remains consisted of a great gateway with its western flanking tower. A Long chamber could be traced within, known as " The **Hunter's** Hall." Here were the scanty remains of a fireplace with relics of an Early English moulding. A wet moat defended the **Castle**; this was supplied by two streams. – **Edward Laws**

Newport Castle - **Tony Roberts** 1989.

The first Norman invader in north **Pembrokeshire** was **Robert Martin**, who, not content with his estates in Somerset and Devon, was greedy for land in Wales. Landing first at **Fishguard** near the mouth of the Gwaun valley, he later moved to **Nevern** and became the first Marcher **Lord** of **Kemes**.

His grandson **William** married the daughter of the **Lord Rhys** who in 1191 ejected him from **Nevern**.

William then built a **Castle** at a new place, Trefdraeth (**Newport**) along with a town and **Church**. Proximity to the sea, better than at **Nevern**, was probably a strong point in favour of the site.

The Marcher Lordship of **Kemes** passed to the **Audleys**, but twice in the 13th century the **Castle** at

Newport was destroyed by the Welsh. The present **Castle** was probably built after these destructions.

In 1543 the lordship was bought by a prosperous **Welsh** lawyer, the father of **George Owen** of Henllys, famous for his *Description of Pembrokeshire*. The **Owens** wanted the lordship rather than the **Castle**, which was described as an utter ruin in mid 16c, but eventually the **Castle** was restored and a residence made from the gatehouse by the **Lloyd's** of Bronwydd in 1859.

The **Castle** consists of a massive gatehouse flanked by two circular towers, the dungeon tower on the southwest and the Hunters tower on the northwest. The relatively vulnerable southeast side was protected by a large D-shaped tower. Adjoining this are the remains of part of the Chapel and a vaulted crypt. A vaulted dungeon remains in the aforementioned southwest tower. The **Castle** is privately owned and some restoration work is being done, after which there will be some access for the public. Part of the **Castle** can still be viewed from across the road. The **Castle** is in private ownership and viewing is from the surrounding area only.

Church St Mary's.

1810 R. *Fenton Pembrokeshire* edition 1903 p 299.

The **Church** is cruciform in building, consisting of a nave, chancel and cross aisles, roofed in old oak. The nave is separated from the chancel and the aisles by plain pointed arches. There was a rood-loft in the memory of some old people handsomely wrought and gilt. It has been said there was an **Organ**, but that I doubt.

St Mary's Church

1914 *RCAM*

In the years 1834-5 the **Church** was enlarged and a gallery built. In 1859 *Arch Camb.* found the **Church** had undergone so many alterations that little then remained of the original edifice. It was again restored in 1878 when the only portions then retained were the tower, font, holy water stoup and rood-loft stairs at the left hand side of the chancel arch.

The **Church** consists of Chancel nave, north and south transepts and western tower. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and parapet. At the north and south angles are stepped buttresses, that to the north having a small niche with ogee head, and on the stop above, a corbel showing a man's face. The west doorway has a pointed arch, and on either jamb a shield of heater shape charged with a chevron. The west window above the doorway is modern. Above the window, and at too great a height for decipherment are two escutcheons which *Fenton* says bore party per pale, a chevron; and on the north side are two defaced shields. The stairs are in the south east angle; they are carried slightly above the parapet. The font of the cushion type, is one of the finest in the county, retaining its original bowl, moulded shaft and base. The bowl, externally 25 ½ inches and internally 18 ½ inches square is lead lined; it shows traces of a hinged cover, and its exposed faces have been coloured red and black. The total height is 35 inches. In the south wall of the tower and adjacent to the font is a stoup, the projecting circular bowl terminating in a trefoiled head. A projecting corbel in the north wall of the nave bears a male face; this may not be in its original position.

The fragments of a 14th century coffin slab found in the churchyard have been collected and placed in the base of the tower. The stone measures 71 ½ in by 26 ½ in at head and 17 ½ in at foot; it bears in relief a male face, much damaged, and a floriated cross. The inscription reads: CES; ANE; GIT; ICI; DEV; DEL; ALME; EIT; MERCIE

In the vestry is the discarded communion table of late 17th century date, 60in by 28 ½ in by 33 in with a carved frieze and legs of conventional pattern ----visited 10th July 1914.

Churchyard enlarged 1886.

1994 Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by *Mike Salter*

The west tower is 16c. The chancel and nave have old masonry but no old features, although the nave is flanked by two bay Chapels (or aisle transepts). There are fragments of a 14c cross slab. The communion table is 17C. There is a Norman Font and in the Churchyard a stone with a ring cross on in suggested to be from the 7C.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

1291 Described as Ecclesia de Novo Burgo, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £8 for tenths to the **King**. - *Taxatio*.

1326 This rectory was appendant to the barony of **Kemes**. In 1326 the advowson of **Newport**, of the yearly value of 12 marks, with other advowsons and knights fees was assigned to **James de Audele**, kinsman and coheir of **William**, the son of **William Martyn** [Lord of Kemes.] - *Close Rolls*.

1535 **Newport**. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione ejusdem domini **de Awdeley** unde **Willielmus Davis** clericus est rector valet cum gleba communibus annis £16. Inde decima 32s. - *Valor Eccl*.

1714 Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Newport** Trefdraeth R. (**St. Mary**). Dom. de **Audley** olim Patr.; **Anne Lloyd** , widow, 1714; **John Laugharne**, esq., 1735; **Thomas Floyd**, esq., and **Anne** his wife. 1759. Clear yearly value, £44. **King's** Books, £16. - *Bacons Liber Regis*.

1878 On 30 July, 1878, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

1903 On 6 June, 1903, a faculty was issued for the erection of a memorial tablet with a medallion in memory of the late **Mrs. Alderson** in the parish **Church**.

Two pilgrimage Chapels, called Capell Dewy and Capell Kirick are mentioned, in **George Owens** list of such edifices as being in **Newport** parish. - **Owens** Pem.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate

Newport —An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 9 oz. I dwt (see **Amroth**). Within the second belt on the bowl is the following inscription "P0CVLVM»ECLES1E « DE # **Newport**HE ". Here the knop which divides the stem is quite plain. The button of the cover bears the inscription " 1574 "; diam., 4 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts.

Another Chalice and Paten cover bear the Hall marks of 1836 with maker's Mark TB in a plain oblong stamp. These pieces are copies of the **Elizabethan** ones the cup is inscribed " **Newport** A gift from the Communicants to the Parish 1836 ". Height, 7in.; diam. of bowl, 3ins.; . The cover measures 3 in. in diameter; height, 1 in.;

An ewer-shaped Flagon, bearing the Hall Mark of 1880 height, 14in.; inscription "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of **Sarah Bowen** who entered into rest Sep. 1874".

A large pewter Plate, 13|in. in diameter.

There are besides, two Patens of electro-plate, and a very large plated Cup with two handles. The latter is ornamented with chased foliage and scrolls with no marks, and appears to be a modern non-ecclesiastical vessel of very little value.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethlehem, in **Newport** town [**Baptists**, 1760]. Baptistry, Mill Lane, **Newport** – 1851 **David Owen**, Informant, Market St Erected before 1800. There is upwards of 350 members belonging to this Chapel. Great part of them is off on sea and other places. Having no stated minister at present, but are supplied by the ministers of the neighborhood in rotation.

Tabernacle, in **Newport** town [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1815]. **Welsh** CM Erected in 1815, rebuilt in 1837 "The **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists** have no stated ministers, their system being Presbyterian, they are supplied regularly by their own County Ministers in rotation, and also at times from the neighbouring counties of **Cardigan** and **Carmarthen**" **John Harries**, Secretary still open in 2006

Ebenezer, in **Newport** town [**Independents**, c 1740]. 1851 **Ebenezer Independents** or **Congregationalists** Erected before 1800, rebuilt in 1844 "The attendance at **Ebenezer** on March the 30th 1851 was about 100 or 150 less than usual on account of illness and other causes" **Samuel Thomas** , **Independent** Minister, Ebenezer still open Dec 2006

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is a resident Clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. It also includes number of seamen There is no resident land proprietor. Many of the population cannot Read or write.

Mrs Bevans Central School The model School for **Masters** of **Mrs Bevans** circulating schools is practically the parish school of **Newport**. The trustees pay £40 per annum to a permanent master there and find him a house and garden. I called on this master on the 5th February . The school was not in operation having been closed during some months for repairs. Up to the time of my visit, this model school had been furnished with neither maps, cards, prints, blackboard, enclosure, or privies. It did not appear that any permanent school registers were in existence, The master had , he said, at one time kept them, but not finding them called for, had discontinued them. It is almost superfluous to add that such an institution is most inadequate as the nucleus of a charity so richly endowed as **Mrs Bevans** **David Lewis** Assistant

British School On the 28th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room over a cottage belonging to the **Independent** Chapel. The school room was furnished with desks and benches on the British and Foreign plan and well lighted, but rather low. The furniture was in good repair. I heard a class Read out of the Scripture Lesson Book. They were nine in number. Five Read

with tolerable ease. They possessed a very competent knowledge of the patriarchal history. Some few questions on the rudiments of grammar were very Readily answered by four of them. Arithmetic they were not so well versed in. The master was an intelligent person and spoke English correctly. His scholars answered partly in English and partly in Welsh. **David Lewis** Assistant

John Evan's School On the 28th of January I visited the above school. It was kept by and old man (who told me that he had formerly been a master mariner) in a wretched cottage. The room was very badly lighted, and still worse ventilated. The floor was uneven. The only school furniture was two or three planks laid across benches, and two rotten old tables. There was a bed in the room. **David Lewis** Assistant

Independent Sunday School On the 24th of January I visited the above school, which was held, morning and evening, on alternate Sundays. I learned from one of the teachers, that on each Sabbath previously to the commencement of the school there was a teachers meeting held to take into consideration what chapter will be Read on the following Sunday. On the day of my visit the chapter Read was the 3rd of **St Matthews** Gospel. I visited most of the classes in the school, and found no further instruction given than putting each clause of each verse verbatim into the form of an interrogation. The instruction was altogether in Welsh. Most of the classes could Read with tolerable ease. **David Lewis** assistant

Names connected with Newport

Clergy CCED

Walter , Morgan	1607	Rector
Owen , Evan	1626	Rector
Williams, William	1661	Rector
Gwyn, Daniel	1672	Rector
Pritchard, Johannes	1672	Curate
Gwynne, Daniel	1672	Rector
Price, Carolus	1685	Rector
Boulton, Johannes	1697	Rector
Morris, David	1714	Curate
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Rector
Bolton, Johannes	1714	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Morris, David	1716	Curate
Williams, Jacobus	1717	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1720	Rector
Thomas , Jacobus	1720	Curate

Rice, Jacobus	1722	Curate	
Thomas , Johannes	1727	Curate	
Brock, Georgius	1730	Curate	
Hughes, Joseph	1733	Curate	
Laugharne, William	1735	Rector	
Williams, James	1735	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Parry, George	1740	Curate	
Bowen , James	1743	Curate	
Lewis, John	1759	Curate	
Lewes , Watkin	1759	Rector	
Lewes, Watkin	1759	Rector	
Lewes , Watkin	1770	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Pugh , David	1770	Rector	
Philips , Henry	1796	Curate	
Phillips , Henry	1796	Curate	
Pugh , David	1804	Rector	
Pugh , John	1808	Curate	
Grey Hughes , William	1815	Curate	
Grey Hughes , William	1817	Curate	
Pugh , David	1817	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Grey Hughes , William	1817	Curate	
Jones , John	1817	Rector	
Davies , David	1822	Curate	
Lloyd Thomas , Llewelyn	1824	Rector	
Jones , John	1824	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Rector
1851 Newport, St Mary's Parish Church – Llewelyn Lloyd Thomas , Rector			

People of the town

Records of Newport 1434 & 1594 B G Charles

Voill William burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
ap Jankyn Howel burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Fill' David burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Voil David burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Myll' William burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Cryth Howel burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Vechan John burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Dew Jany burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Morice Phillip burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Rotpart Walter burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Thomas Watkyn burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Picton ? burgages of the town	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the
Picton John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport reeve
Dovenold Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport clerk
ap Llewelyn ap Owain	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport seneschal
Daudli James	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Lord of Kemmeis
Mill' William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Jordan Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn side of Long Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west
Mill' Joan	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Cryth Howel	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Dovenold Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Voill David	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
ap Rotpert John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Verchan Jany	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Revell Watkyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Fill' David	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Picton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Dyer William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Llewelyn Margaret	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Dod Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Ronwey Jany	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Thomas Watkyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Phillips Margaret	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Mendous Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Mendous Robyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Bon Margaret	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street
Jordan Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Picton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Voil William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
ap Rotpert John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
ap Llewelyn ap Owain	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Hiyr Guillim	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
St John the Baptist	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Mill' Joan	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Cok' Jevan	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Vechan David	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long street
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
ap Res ap Rotpert	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
da Robyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Dovonold Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Dod Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
verch Robyn Alson	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Sturmyn Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Dyer William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Watt David	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Mill' William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street
Myll' Joan	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Mull John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Jordan Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
ap Rotpert John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Dovenold Thomas	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Gentill Jany	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Ronwey John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Dew Jany	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Fill' David	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Dyer William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street

Mendous Robyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
ap Jankyn ap Rotpert Howel	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of west Street
Dyer William west side of Cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street
Jordan Thomas west side of Cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street
Hode David west side of Cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street
ap Rotpert John west side of Cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street
Picton John west side of Cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street
Picton Jankyn caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
ap Rotpert John caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Waryn William caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Lloid Phillip (Sir) caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Dovenold Thomas caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Voill William caprarum)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St (vicus
Voill William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St
Wilkyn Alson	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St
Picton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel (vicus Marie)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St
Picton Jankyn (vicus Marie)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St

ap Res ap Rotpert Llewelyn 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Filys David 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Waryn William 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Da William 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Picton Robyn 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jevan 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Picton Janckyn 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Coton William 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Picton Phillip 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Badour Howel 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Mill' Wolcock 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Picton William 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

verch Robyn Alson 1434 Feast of **St Hilary Newport** Burgage east side **St Mary's St**
(vicus **Marie**)

Fill' Jankyn (vicus Marie)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St
ap Jankyn ap Peuerell (vicus Marie)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St
Voill William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St
Wilkyn Alson	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St
Picton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St
Picton John Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
ap David Hyr Griffith Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Picton Jankyn Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Goch Jany Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Morice Phillip Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street
ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jevan	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street
Coch Wolcok Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Da Robyn Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
ap David Hyr Griffith Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Coton Phillip Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Picton William Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Picton Jankyn Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's

ap Rotpert John Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Dovenold Thomas Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Voill William Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Jordan Thomas Street	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's
Picton Jankyn pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
ap Rotpert John pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Voyl William pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Dany Jankyn pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Douenold Thomas pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Watt David pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Dovenold Thomas pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jevan (vicus pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St
Lloid ap Gwillim ap Atkyn David St (vicus pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge
Boll' Jany pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Griffith Robyn pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
Jordan Thomas pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus
ap Oweyn ap Res Merduth (vicus pontis)	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St

Pycton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side vicus Mabudrud
Burg' Goldsmyth	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side vicus Mabudrud
Picton Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
Morse Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
Col the younger Phillip	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
ap Rotpert John	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
ap Gwuillim Phillip	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
Mayd Alson vicus Mabudrud	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport formally held Burgage south side
ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud
Jordan Thomas town at Trefkediur	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of
ap Oweyn Jevan town at Carnloid nearTrefkediur	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of
Picton Jankyn town at Holmys	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel town at Browysclif	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of
Howel Jevan town at Dewiyscome	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of
Picton Jankyn town at Voilgoch	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
Jankyn Jevan town called terra magyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
ap Gwillim ap Llewelyn ap Phillip Phillip	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Voilgoch
Picton Jankyn town at Castellicarn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
ap Oweyn ap Res Howel town at KnokyBayvil	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
ap Oweyn Meredith town at Panylludu	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of

verch Robyn Alson town at Panylludu	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
Picton Jankyn town at Panylludu	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
Lloid David town at Morvavastlecaru	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of
ap Llewelyn John north part of town at Panylludu	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage in the patria
ap Gorwarded ap Hechdon William	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage – default of heirs
Raptepei John north part of town at Panylludu – default of heirs	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage in the patria
Picton Jankyn – for le Mershe and Knokybodi	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Land of the abbott – Gwerngranoyte	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Voil William – for Knok Jankyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Waryn William –terre Harplond	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
ap Rotpert John –for terre Seyse	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Wate David – for Keholyn	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
David Jevan – Cadmanyspark	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Waryn William – for Bonteynyspark	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
ap Oweyn ap Res – for the parcus near the cemetery	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Voil William – for parcus veteris castri	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town
Coll' Jankyn – for terre ypylle	1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town

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Lewis (gent) Hugh	1594 Newport Mayor – Made rental
Devenald John Stidman	1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage in tenure of Henry
Stidman Henry Devenald	1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage held by John
Moris Cicelia	1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage
Dio Pris Llewelyn Pris	1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage held by Llewelyn Dio
Miller Thomas William William Miller lives	1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage where Thomas
Devenold John called Old Sheer Hall	1594 Newport Lane – one burgage where Henry Stydman lives
Stydman Henry Sheer Hall	1594 Newport Lane – one burgage held by John Devenold called Old
Stydman Henry	1594 Newport Lane – one burgage in his own tenure
Moris Ceclia	1594 Newport one burgage where William Merbury lives
Merbury William	1594 Newport one burgage in tenure of Cecilia Moris
Le Sheer Hall	1594 Newport One burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard -- near the cross formerly called le Tolehouse
Devenold John towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town
Stydman Henry towards Fishguard held by John Devenold	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town
Canon Thomas towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town
Owen George towards Fishguard called Le Jaille	1594 Newport Half burgage Highway through middle of the town
Roblin John towards Fishguard	1594 Newport two burgage Highway through middle of the town
Perrot towards Fishguard in tenure of Thomas Rydderch	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town

Rydderch Thomas 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** held by **Perrot**

Devenallt John 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** in tenure of **Henry Stydman**

John y gove Griffith 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** in in the right of **Mawde verch Ivan John** his wife

verch Ivan John Mawde 1594 **Newport** wife of **Griffith verch Ivan John**

Lloide Thomas 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard**

Gworda William Phillip 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard**

Devenallt John 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** where **William Phillip Watts** lives

Devenallt John 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** where **William Thomas David** the elder lives

Watts William Phillip 1594 **Newport** "one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** held by **John Devenallt**

David the elder William Thomas 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** held by **John Devenallt**

Phillippes Lewis 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** where **John Griffith Galle** lives

Galle John Griffith 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** held by **Lewis Phillippes**

Peeter Thomas 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** where **Lewis Goche** lives

Goche Lewis 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** held by **Thomas Peeter**

Moris Ceclia 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard**

Phillippes Lewis Thomas 1594 **Newport** one burgage in right of his wife in tenure of **James Thomas**

Thomas James 1594 **Newport** one burgage held by **Lewis Phillippes**

Morgan Henry 1594 **Newport** one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards **Fishguard** in tenure of **David Newyth**

Newyth David	1594 Newport one burgage held by Henry Morgan
Dio Pris Llewelyn towards Fishguard in tenure of Thomas William Miller	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town
Miller Thomas William	1594 Newport One burgage held by Llewelyn Dio Pris
Thomas Griffith Gwillim towards Fishguard held by Perrot	1594 Newport Two burgage Highway through middle of the town
Goch Lewis towards Fishguard	1594 Newport two burgage Highway through middle of the town
Lloyd Thomas and ascending to Castle	1594 Newport one Burgage east side of street beginning at the river
St John the Baptist and ascending to Castle	1594 Newport small garden east side of street beginning at the river
Devenald John and ascending to Castle	1594 Newport two Burgage east side of street beginning at the river
Perrot four John y gove , two Jenkin James "	1594 Newport "four Burgage in a lane tenure of John Lewis Harrie ,
Harrie John Lewis	1594 Newport "four burgage held by Perrot , one Thomas Peeter "
Peeter Thomas	1594 Newport one Burgage in a lane tenure of John Lewis Harrie
Devenald John	1594 Newport one Burgage where John Rees Lives
Rees John	1594 Newport One burgage held by John Devenald
Gworda William	1594 Newport One burgage in a lane
James Jenkin	1594 Newport two Burgages held by Perrot
y gove John	1594 Newport "four burgages held by Perrot , one by Lewis Phillips "
Phillips Lewis	1594 Newport one burgage in lane tenanure John y Grove
Lewis Hugh towards Fishguard	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town
Devenald John the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman one called le Wollhouse	1594 Newport three and a half burgage Highway through middle of
Stydman Henry the town towards Fishguard held by John Devenald one called le Wollhouse	1594 Newport three and a half burgage Highway through middle of
Lloyd Thomas towards Fishguard where Christoper Teg Lives	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town

Teg Christopher	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by Thomas Lloyd Rees
Rees Water	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard where David Thomas lives
Thomas David	1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by Water Rees
Phillippes Lewis Lewis David Lloide	1594 Newport one burgage- the way by the Church in tenure of
Lloide Lewis David Lewis Phillippes and David Meredith	1594 Newport two Burgages – the way by the Church - tenent of
Meredith David Lewis David Lloide	1594 Newport one burgage- the way by the Church in tenure of
Lloyd Thomas Christopher David	1594 Newport Two burgage-South side of west St. one in tenure of
David Christopher Lloyd	1594 Newport One burgage – South side of west St -held by Thomas
Dio Pris Llewelyn William Miller	1594 Newport One burgage – South side of west St -tenure Thomas
Miller Thomas William Llewelyn dio pris	1594 Newport One burgage – South side of west St -held by
Devenald John Stydman	1594 Newport One burgage – South side of west St -tenure Henry
Stydman Henry Devenald	1594 Newport One burgage – South side of west St -held by John
Browne Thomas Mathias William	1594 Newport two burgage – South side of west St -tenure James
William James Mathias Browne	1594 Newport two burgage – South side of west St -held Thomas
ap Jevan Jenkin Owen William,Thomas Gworda"	1594 Newport "Three burgage – South side of west St -tenure Lewis
William Lewis Jevan Jenkin	1594 Newport two burgage – South side of west St -held by Owen ap
Gworda Thomas Jevan Jenkin	1594 Newport one burgage – South side of west St -held by Owen ap

Phillips Lewis Saer	1594 Newport two burgage – South side of west St -tenure Phillip
Saer Phillip Phillips Phillip Saer	1594 Newport two burgage – South side of west St -held by Lewis
Canon Thomas	1594 Newport "one and a half Burgages- South side of west St - where Sir John Lewis ,clerk, lives"
Lewis John(Sir)	1594 Newport " Clerk, tenent one and a half Burgages- South side of west St - held by Thomas Canon "
Morris Cecilia Lewis Goche	1594 Newport half a burgage South side of west St - in tenure of
Goche Lewis Morris	1594 Newport half a burgage South side of west St - held by Cecilia
Thomas James Owen Gwillim	1594 Newport One burgage South side of west St
William Lewis James Gentyll lives	1594 Newport Weaver – One burgage South side of west St -where
Gentyll James William	1594 Newport One burgage South side of west St held by Lewis
Jones Owen Griffth lives	1594 Newport One burgage South side of west St where David
Younge Rowland	1594 Newport One Burgage – land leading to Carne Englye
Perrot Richard	1594 Newport one Burgage- Goate St –in tenure of Maurice
Richard Maurice	1594 Newport one Burgage- Goate St – held by Perrot
Melchior William	1594 Newport half Burgage- Goate St
Perrot	1594 Newport "six
burgage – lane from bridge to Carne Engly - tenants – William Phillip Howel, David Pywe Powell, William Thomas David junior, Richard David alias Teg, Morris Richard "	
Howel William Phillip Perrot	1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by
David (junior) William Thomas	1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot
David (alias Teg) Richard David	1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot

Powell David Pywe Perrot	1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by
Richard Morris Perrot	1594 Newport Burgage-lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by
Perrot	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure Edward John
John Edward	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - held by Perrot
Rees Walter	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure William Morgan
Morgan William	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - held by Walter Rees
John Griffith verch Jevan John	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - held in right of his wife Maud
verch Jevan John Maud	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - wife of John Griffith
Younge Owen Phillip	1594 Newport Five burgage - St Maryes St - holds as Tenant
Perrot	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure Owen Phillip Younge
Warren William	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure Owen Phillip Younge
Moris Cicilia	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure Owen Phillip Younge
Picton Owen	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St - Tenure Owen Phillip Younge
Hodge David John	1594 Newport burgage - St Maryes St
Picton Owen William Thomas lives	1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where
Thomas William Owen Picton	1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- held by
Phillips Lewis	1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town
Perrot tenure of John Thomas David	1594 Newport Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town-
David John Thomas held by Perrot	1594 Newport Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town-
Devenald John of Henry Stydman	1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure
Goch Lewis of David Mreddith	1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure

Mreddith David 1594 **Newport** Two and a half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town – held by **Lewis Goch** and **Owen Picton**

Picton Owen 1594 **Newport** One and a half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure of **David Mreddith**

Goche Lewis 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where **Jevan Lewis Goche** lives

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town – held by **Perrot**

Picton Owen 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- in tenure of **William Thomas Gwillim Penrye Penrye**

William Thomas Gwillim 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- held by **Owen Picton**

Owen James 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where **Griffith Gwillim Thomas** lives

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town-held by **James Owen**

Hodge John David 1594 **Newport** Two and a half Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town

Owen James 1594 **Newport** Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town in tenure of **Griffith Gwillim Thomas**

Devenald John 1594 **Newport** Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town in tenure of **Henry Stydman**

Perrot Phillips Young 1594 **Newport** two Burgage west side **St Mary's St** tenure **Owen**

Young Owen Phillip 1594 **Newport** two Burgage west side **St Mary's St** held by **Perrot**

Devenald John Stydman 1594 **Newport** two Burgage west side **St Mary's St** tenure **Henry**

Stydman Henry Devenalld 1594 **Newport** two Burgage west side **St Mary's St** held by **John**

Mathias Thomas Lloyd 1594 **Newport** Half a Burgage west side **St Mary's St** tenure **William**

Lloyd William 1594 **Newport** Half a Burgage west side **St Mary's St** held by **Thomas Mathias** and One burgage held of the **Lord Hodge**

David John 1594 **Newport** two Burgage west side **St Mary's St** held of the **Lord** and one held by **Lewis Phillippes**

Phillippes Lewis 1594 **Newport** one burgage west side **St Mary's St** tenure **David John Hodge**

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 **Newport** one burgage west side **St Mary's St** tenure **Griffith Gwillim Thomas**

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 **Newport** one burgage west side **St Mary's St** held by **James Owen Gwillim Thomas**

Moris Cecilia 1594 **Newport** two and a half Burgage - lane off **St Mary's St** tenure **James William Phillip**

Phillip James William 1594 **Newport** two and a half Burgage - lane off **St Mary's St** held by **Cecilia Morris**

Mathias Thomas 1594 **Newport** One and a half Burgage - lane off **St Mary's St** - tenure of **David Mreddith** and **William Lloyd**

Lloyd William 1594 **Newport** half a burgage lane off **St Mary's St** where he lives held held by **Thomas Mathias**

Mreddith David 1594 **Newport** Two Burgage lane off **St Mary's St** held by **Thomas Mathias** and **Owen Picton**

Mreddith David 1594 **Newport** off **St Mary's St** where he lives One Burgage lane

Picton Owen 1594 **Newport** Two Burgage lane off **St Mary's St** tenure **David Mreddith** and **John y gove**

y gove John 1594 **Newport** One Burgage lane off **St Mary's St** held by **Owen Picton** and three from the **Lord**

Perrot 1594 **Newport** Three Burgage lane off **St Mary's St** where he lives two in Tenure of **John Thomas David**

David John Thomas 1594 **Newport** two Burgage lane off **St Mary's St** held by **Perrot**

Warren William 1594 **Newport** Half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in tenure of **Owen Phillipp Young**

Younge Owen Phillip 1594 **Newport** Half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by **William Warren**

Picton Owen 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town

Picton Owen 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town where **Edward John** lives

John Edward 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by **Owen Picton** and one held by **James Owen Gwillim Thomas**

Devenallt John 1594 **Newport** Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in tenure of **Henry Stydman**

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town tenure

Edward John Thomas David 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in hands of the **Lord**

Moris Cicilia 1594 **Newport** One Burgage-Highway through middle of the town tenure **William Mreddith**

Mreddith William 1594 **Newport** Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by **Cicilia Moris**

GoldSmithes Burgage 1594 **Newport** Burgage- North side of Highway through middle of the town is in the hands of the **Lord**

Perrot 1594 **Newport** Two Burgage-South side Highway through middle of the town tenure **James Howell**

Howell James 1594 **Newport** Two Burgage-South side Highway through middle of the town held by **Perrot**

Perrot James Howell and Thomas 1594 **Newport** Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- tenure **William Miller**

Howell James 1594 **Newport** Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- held by **Perrot**

Miller Thomas William 1594 **Newport** Two and a half Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- held by **Perrot** and **Llewelyn dio pris**

Dio Pris Llewelyn 1594 **Newport** Two Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- tenure **Thomas William Miller**

Devenallt John 1594 **Newport** Eight and a half Burgage west side Bridge **St** tenure **Rees Hatter and Henry Stydman**

Hatter Rees Devenallt 1594 **Newport** One Burgage west side Bridge **St** held by **John**

Owen James Mreddith 1594 **Newport** One Burgage west side Bridge **St** tenure of **William**

Mreddith William Owen 1594 **Newport** One Burgage west side Bridge **St** held by **James**

Phillips Llewelyn Stydman 1594 **Newport** One Burgage west side Bridge **St** tenure of **Henry**

James Thomas Bowen Mreddith	1594 Newport Burgage west side Bridge St tenure of Phillip
Mreddith David Mreddith lives	1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St where Phillip
Mreddith Phillip	1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St in hands of the Lords
Perrot Croshicman-tenure James Howell	1594 Newport Two Burgage -Hickmans Crosse and lane- Parke
Howell James Croshicman-held by Perrot	1594 Newport Two Burgage -Hickmans Crosse and lane- Parke
Picton Owen Owen Phillip Younge	1594 Newport One Burgage-Hickmans Crosse and lane tenure of
Younge Owen Phillip Owen Picton	1594 Newport One Burgage-Hickmans Crosse and lane held by
Melcheor William	1594 Newport Gwern y Rhaw
Melcheor William	1594 Newport Brithdir where Llewelyn Hughe lives
Hughe Llewelyn	1594 Newport Brithdir held by William Melcheor
Bateman Thomas	1594 Newport called Peny y Knweke where Rees Williams lives
Williams Rees Bateman	1594 Newport tenement called Peny y Knwekeheld by Thomas
Thomas James Owen Gwillim	1594 Newport land called Slade
Pictoune Owen Edward John	1594 Newport land at Comdewi in tenure of William Thomas and
Thomas William	1594 Newport land at Comdewi held by Owen Pictoune
John Edward	1594 Newport land at Comdewi held by Owen Pictoune
Perrot and the other Lewis William	1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys on in tenure of Ellen Jevan
Jevan Ellen	1594 Newport tenement at Holmys held by Perrot
William Lewis	1594 Newport tenement at Holmys held by Perrot
Owen James Kethin	1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys on in tenure James Jenkin
Kethin James Jenkin	1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys held by James Owen

Devenald John	1594 Newport Parke y Maris in Tenure of Henry Bowen
Bowen Henry	1594 Newport Parke y Maris held by John Devenald
Williams Rees	1594 Newport land Gwein Josep held from Lord by tenure
John Jevan David	1594 Newport land Gwein Dolache held from the Lord by tenure
Bradshawe (gent) John Hugh Lewis	1594 Newport tenement called capella sancte milbyrge in tenure of
Lewis Hugh Bradshawe gent	1594 Newport tenement called capella sancte milbyrge held by John
Lloyd Thomas	1594 Tenements at Trekediuor
..... de Audley James Chetwinde for the term of the latters life	1341 Newport farmed out the issues of Newport to Phillip de
de Chetwinde Phillip	1341 Newport held from James de Audley for the term of his life
Gworda Phillip William Vayre	1589 apr 20 Newport David John Hodge--- one burgage in Reol
Hodge David John Gworda	1589 apr 20 Newport one burgage in Reol Vayre - Phillip William
Phillips Eynon	1589 Newport burgess- died
Bowen Henry	1589 Newport of Parke y Maries
verch Phillip Lleyky Griffith held in the Common Pound	1589 Newport Spinster – rescued her cattle and sheep from Jane
Griffith Jane common pound	1589 Newport held sheep and cattle of LLeyky verch Phillip in the
Rees Phillip	1589 Oct 7 Newport Encroached on libeties of town
Turner Thomas John	1590 May11 Newport Bloody assault on Morice Teylour
Teylour Morice	1590 May11 Newport assaulted by Thomas John Turner
William Thomas	1591 Apr 26 Newport Miller of Mertell rescue and affray
Lewys Owen	1591 Apr 26 Newport Bailiff - rescue and affray
Edwards Robert	1591 Apr 26 Newport rescue and affray
Thomas Owen	1591 Apr 26 Newport of Moelgrove rescue and affray
ap Jevan ap Howell Melchior	1591 May 10 Newport died left property to William Melchior

Melchior William	1591 May 10 Newport heir Melchior ap Jevan ap Howell
Lloid John	1591 Newport of Rossemaen- land from William Phillip Gwrda
Gwrda William Phillip	1591 Newport land to John Lloid
Thomas Lewis	1591 Newport of Kilgwin assault and rescue
Lewys Owen	1591 Newport bailiff assault and rescue
Gwrda William Phillip	1592 July Newport repair of hedges
Howell James	1592 July Newport repair of hedges
Turnour Thomas John	1592 July Newport repair of hedges
John Jennet	1592 Newport widow repair of hedges
John Griffith Taylor	1592 Newport Smith – Assault on Agnes wife of John David alias
Perrott James	1604 May 3 Newport freehold tenant of the town
Rees Walter	1604 May 3 Newport freehold tenant of the town
Perrott Cicil	1604 May 3 Newport
Sir James Perrott	– freehold tenant of the town Knight –
Picton Owen	1604 May 3 Newport Gent – freehold tenants of the town
Kiblewhite John	1604 May 3 Newport – freehold tenant of the town
Yong Rowland Thomas	1604 May 3 Newport – freehold tenant of the town
Griffiths Owen	1604 June 16 Newport non attendance at Fair
John Jenet	c1604 Newport Widow pigs unringed
Tanner Caria	c1604 Newport broke assize of ale selling small measure
ap Hugh Lewis	1604 Oct 8 Newport broke the assize of ale
Lloyd James William house	1604 Dec 31 Newport played cards and other illicit games in his house
John Hugh house	1604 Dec 31 Newport played cards and other illicit games in his house
ap Jevan Richard	1606 Apr 25 Newport Tailor – sold ale without a licence

Stedman Henry	c1606 Newport Died held land of George Owen
Owen George	c1606 Newport Lord of the Town
Gwrda Thomas Phillip	1611 Oct 7 Newport refused to take the oath
Melchior William	1612 Oct 12 Newport refused to remove a stone wall he erected on the common — deprived of right of being a burgess
Thomas David	C 1612 Newport fined for catching small Salmon
Hughe Thomas	C 1612 Newport fined for catching small Salmon
Edward William	1621 Apr 23 Newport not paying rent and doing service
Anthony William	Newport Keeping mangy horses
James Katherine	Newport Keeping mangy horses
Lloyd John	Newport Clerk Keeping mangy horses
Hugh Trevor	Newport Clerk Keeping mangy horses
Smith Thomas Owen	1655 Feb 25 Newport taking tobacco in open court
Roberts John	1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess
Hellier Thomas	1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess
William Thomas	1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess
Powell Morris	C1600's Newport attorney
Bowen M	C1600's Newport attorney
Young Phillip	C1600's Newport attorney
Vaughan Gruffydd	C1600's Newport attorney
Gwyn William	C1600's Newport attorney
Bowen William	C1600's Newport attorney of Holmus
Symins John	C1600's Newport attorney
John Griffith	C1600's Newport Bailiff
Taffe John	C1600's Newport offender
Lewis Owen	C1600's Newport pledge
Lloyd Phwke	C1600's Newport of Cardigan – owed money by John Taffe

Warren William	C1600's Newport Sheriff
David Owen John the debt	1630 Aug 23 Newport pledge for William Phillips arrested to satisfy
Phillips William	1630 Aug 23 Newport owed money fled the bailwick
Gwrda Thomas Phillip	1600 Nov 3 Newport distrain goods and chattels
Yong Roland	1600 Nov 3 Newport debt owed by Thomas Phillip Gwrda
William Lewis Phillip Gwrda	1600 Nov 3 Newport Valued cow to satisfy debt owed by Thomas
Meredith Phillip Gwrda Valued cow	1600 Nov 3 Newport to satisfy dept owed by Thomas Phillip
Lewys Owen Ellen verch David and Thomas Gworda "	1589 Feb 24 Newport "plea of trespass against George Gworda ,
Gworda George	1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass
verch David Ellen	1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass
Gworda Thomas	1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass
Warren William	1590 June 16 Newport against Henry ap Jevan – trespass
ap Jevan Henry	1590 June 22 Newport case dismissed
ab Bowen Rees	1589 June 16 Newport against Maurice ap Hoel of Morvill – trespass
ap Hoel Maurice	1589 June 16 Newport case adjourned
Bowen Henry	1590 July 20 Newport plea of trespass against Etheldred Thornton
Thornton Etheldred	1590 July 20 Newport Found guilty damages £3 6s 8d
Ap Rees Gall John	1590 July 20 Newport foreman of Jurors Etheldred Thornton guilty
ap Jevan ap Howell Rees	1590 Sep 13 Newport plea of debt against Phillip William pedlar
William Phillip	1590 Sep 13 Newport guilty has to pay debt and 5s 9d costs
Lloyd John William Roblyn yeoman of Newport	1607 May 24 Newport Of Rosymaen plea of debt against John
Roblyn John William	1607 May 24 Newport Guilty has to pay debt and 6s 4d costs
Powell Richard Phillips of Fishguard gent	1604 Sep 10 Newport of Fishguard plea of debt again St Thomas

Phillips Thomas	1604 Sep 10 Newport Not Guilty
Thomas William	1604 Sep 10 Newport foreman of Jurors Thomas Phillips not guilty
ap Jevan Thomas David	1611 June 10 Newport plea of trespass against William Antony
Antony William	1611 June 10 Newport none payment of wages
John y gove Rowland Thomas William clerk	1611 Jan 1 Newport plea of debt 3s for a stone of cheese sold to
William Thomas for it by 1May 1611	1611 June 10 Newport Clerk – bought cheese and should have paid
James Thomas Bowen Richard	1611 July 22 Newport Llannerch plea of trespass against Jankin Ap
Ap Richard Jankin of the court of the town	1611 July 22 Newport dismissed outside the liberties and jurisdiction
Walter Jevan	1609 Sep 29 Newport plea of debt – one stone of cheese
David Jenkin	1609 Sep 29 Newport of Neverne
James Thomas James John Llewelyn	1611 May 16 Newport of Kilgwyn plea for trespass against Jevan for false malicious and scandalous Welsh words
Llewelyn Jevan James John	1611 May 16 Newport of Kilgwyn- plaintiff did not prosecute
James Robert Thomas William for scandalous words	1611 July 24 Newport of Harysmote plea for trespass against Robert plea for trespass
William Robert Thomas	1611 July 24 Newport Guilty to pay 3d damages
Richard Morris guilty	1611 July 24 Newport Foreman of Jurors Robert Thomas William
Lloyd Thomas Thomas of Newport clerk regarding a lease to Griffith Ap Rees	1611 July 8 Newport of Fishguard plea for trespass against Hugh
Thomas Hugh Rees	1611 July 8 Newport requested that land be leased to Griffith Ap
Ap Rees Griffith	1611 July 8 Newport defaulted on payments
Bowen William Jevan spinster for withdrawing from work and service of the plaintiff before the end of the term agreed	1611 July 22 Newport plea of trespass against Gwenllian verch
John Owen	1611 Aug 5 Newport plea of trespass

Lewis James	1611 Aug 5 Newport plea of trespass
Lloyd Rees	1611 Aug 5 Newport gent boat owner
Owen Alban	1611 Aug 19 Newport gent plea of trespass
Gwrda Thomas Phillip	1611 Aug 19 Newport Guilty has to pay 6d
Bowen Thomas Hugh	1611 Nov 11 Newport Plea of debt 15s 6d for herrings sold to Owen
Bowen Henry	1612 Jan 22 Newport Plea of trespass and damage to the plaintiff
Gwyn William satisfied	1612 Jan 22 Newport defendant acknowledged £3 8s 10d plaintiff
David Owen John	1612 may 11 Newport Plea of trespass and damage to the plaintiff
ap Jevan Gall Griffiths	1612 May 11 Newport plaintiff lost 6 months sheeps milk
David Nicholas Margaret his wife	1612Aug 3 Newport Complained about scandalous words about
Penry William Thomas	1612Aug 3 Newport guilty fined 3d
Llewelyn Robert Henry William	1615 July 31 Newport plea of trespass scandalous words spoken by
.....	
Jones Thomas	of Wenallt Newport 1679 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
ap David ap Owen John Camb 1862	c1505? Newport Kemes George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch
ap David Rese John Perrott in Cemys 1588	1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens Rent Roll of Sir Arch Camb 1866
ap David Rice	c1505? Newport Kemes the pece hath brokyn George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862
ap Guillym Margret	c1505? Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862
ap Gwillam Richard	c1505? Newport Kemes hath brokyn the pece George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862
ap Ho' Picton Owen	c1505? Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862
ap Howell Iankyn Camb 1862	c1505? Newport Kemes George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch

ap Jeuan Thomas John 1528 August **Newport Kemes** presented to courte for felonye **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Jeuan ap Eeynon de TreewrachGr. c1505?**Newport Kemes** "land in Kilsauey, Dolmawr, Kiluach"**George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Jeuan de Dinas c1505?**Newport Kemes** land in Brinhenllan **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Llewhelein Thomas c1505?**Newport Kemess** hath brokyn the pece **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Moelwin Jeuan c1505?**Newport Kemes** land in Baiuill **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Owen Owen 1523 **Newport Kemes** appointed attorney of the Baronye of **Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Ph' ap Ieuan Hugh c1505? **Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Phelipps David c1505? **Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap R'ys Lewys c1505?**Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Rederech Rice c1505?**Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Rice Lewis c1505?**Newport Kemes** is warde undir that lordshippe **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Rice Lewis c1505?**Newport Kemes** hath brokyn the pece **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap Thomas Rice c1505?**Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

ap William Lloid Griffith c1505?**Newport Kemes** land in Moelgrove **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Alderson Mrs 6 June 1903 Memorial tablet **Newport Church** Acc to **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Aldhouse Green Stephen 1984. Dr of University of Wales **College Newport** excavations Hoyles Mouth Cave **Tenby**

Ap Powell David 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 9s plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 **Arch Camb** 1866

Beynon David 28 Jauary 1808 **Newport**, co, Pemb., Yeoman Offence Theft of copper, Indicted twice for the fact, the being different, and without an accomplice, **David Martin** mentioned in recognizance but not indicted, Copper originally came from a shipwreck, **Newport**, co, Pemb., Prosecutor **Thomas , David Newport**, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,*

Beynon William 10 October 1802 **Newport**, co. Pemb., Tailor Offence Theft of salt. Prisoner aged 37. **Newport**, co.Pemb., Prosecutor **Bowen Essex** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Bowen James Bevan 1828 of Llwyngwair JP - MP for **Pembrokeshire** 1866-1868 High Sheriff 1862 Mayor of **Newport** 1870-71 a member of the Inner Temple son of **George Bowen** born at Llwyngwair 21 May 1828 graduated BA Oxford succeeded to the estate in 1856 married 6th May 1857 **Standly Harriette** youngest daughter of **Rev John** Standly of Southoe Hants. Had children.-

Bowen George Bevan 1858

Bowen James Robert 1860

Bowen Blanche Harriette 1864

Bowen James 1517 **Newport Kemes Sir** appointed to be his auditor and attorney of his Barony of **Kemes** and to take fines of tenants and to punish all offenders and trespasses done within his baronye of **Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Buttler Matthew 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 3s plus 1 hen Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

David John Thomas 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

David William 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 6s 8d plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

David ap Guelyham John c1505?**Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

David ap Gwillim John c1505?**Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

de Audele James 1326 kinsman and co heir of **William** son of **William Eartyn Lord** of **Kemes Close Rolls Pembrokeshire Parsons**

de Audele Nicholas 1376 July 4 lordship of **Newport** son of **James de Audele** advowson of the **Church** of **Nevern** 28Aug 1377 Pat Rolls

de Kerthragor Madog c1505?**Newport Kemes** Tenancies land in Trevigin of Mornington **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

de Tours William 1191 grandson of **Robert Fitzmartin** First Marcher **Lord of Kemes Cemaes** built **Castle** also built the town and **Church of Newport** completed probably by 1194

Devenald Iamys Camb 1862 c1505? **Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch**

Douenallt William c1505? **Newport Kemes** is warde undir that lordshippe **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

fil. Jordani Lloid William c1505? **Newport Kemes** land in Eglosserow **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Genkene Rese Arch Camb 1862 c1505? **Newport Kemes** nonage **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Goth Jen'm Lewis 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 15s plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 **Arch Camb** 1866

Griffiths , John 28 **June** 1811 **Fishguard**, Yeoman Offence Assault on **Prosser Elizabeth**, prosecutor's wife, **Newport**, co, Pemb., Prosecutor **Prosser, William Llanrhian**, tailor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,*

Harry Lewis 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 6s 8d plus 1 capon & 6 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 **Arch Camb** 1866

Howells John 1 December 1798 **Haverfordwest** Mariner Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor No indictment **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Davies George Newport**, mariner Verdict No true bill? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Iurdayne Lewys Camb 1862 c1505? **Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch**

James Edward 2 August 1798 **Newport**, co. Pemb. Surgeon Offence Assault **Newport**, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **Watts John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

James Jenkyn 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 15s plus 2 capons & 1 hen Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 **Arch Camb** 1866

Jen'n Ellen 1588 **Newport Kemes** widow-per Annum 24s plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 **Arch Camb** 1866

Jenkins John 28 January 1808 **Newport**, co, Pemb, Scrap dealer Offence Receiving stolen goods – copper, Copper originally came from a shipwreck, **Newport**, co, Pemb, Prosecutor **Thomas David, Newport**, shopkeeper Verdict principal acquitted, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Jones Thomas 1679 of Wenallt **Newport High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Ladd John 30 January 1801 **Newport**, co. Pemb. Mayor Offence Promoting an unlawful assembly on Market day with the intention of lowering the price of corn. The speech in Welsh, . Prisoner led the unlawful assembly to Llw yngwair, **Nevern** where two justices lived.

ordered the gathering to reconvene at **Newport** on the next Market day where he would supply them with barley and oats from the storehouses. No indictment. Food riot. **Newport**, co. Pemb. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Laugharne John 1735. patron **Newport Church** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lewis James 1 December 1798 **Haverfordwest** Currier Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **George Newport**, mariner Verdict No true bill?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Llewelin Evan 1762 mariner of **Newport** parish sloop

Lloyd Anne 1714 widow patron **Newport Church** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lloyd Thomas 1759 esq. and **Anne** his wife **Newport Church** Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Martin William 1301 **Newport Kemes** lorde of Cameyes **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Melchior William 1620 May 24 Will dated . **William Melchior** of **Newport**. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Nicholas Llewellyn 13 August 1805 **Newport**, co, Pemb, Mariner Offence Assault, **Newport**, co, Pemb, Prosecutor **Lewis Margaret** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Peek William 1398, 17 November **Guy** etc to our beloved son **Sir William** Peek rector of the parish **Church** of **Newport** In **Kemmes**, of our diocese, greeting etc. We grant to thee special license to absent thyself from thy said **Church** for one year continuously from the of these presents and freely take and have the fruits, rents and profits of the same, attending in the meantime on the service of the noble lady, the **lady of Audley**,

Pond August 1934 trans Atlantic flyer crashed on Carn Ingli above **Newport**.

Porter John 1407, March 31. Also on 31 March , 1407, at Charlton, the same Rev. father granted to **Sir John Porter** rector of the parish **Church** of **Newport** In **Kemeies**, a special licence of non-residence from the of the making of these presents until next to come provided that the said **Church** be laudably served in divine offices and the usual charges of the same duly borne.

Protheroe David 1 July 1751 Alias **David Ruthero**, **Phillip Newport**, co. Pemb. MillWright Offence Theft of cloth belonging to **Robert Phelps**, clothier. **Carew** Guilty to the value of 10/- - partial verdict. Punishment Transported for 7 years. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Roberts William 1837 of **Milford** married **Margaret** daughter of **John Davies** of **Newport** descended from the **Havards** of **Moilgrove** .He died in1837 He was an eminent shipowner and builder whose father came from North Wales

Rudd Thomas 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 15s plus 2 capon Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in **Cemys** 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Sabelli ? August 1934 trans Atlantic flyer crashed on Carn Ingli above Newport.

Salmon David 1926 **Newport west Wales***Historical Records Vol XI*

Thomas Griffith Gillin 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 10s plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Thomas Jordan 1434 **Newport** held burgage plot **Long** Street

Thomas Owen Gillin Thomas 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 25s plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Thomas Philip 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Tournor Thomas Jo. 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Tuchet James 1505 Jan 30 **Newport Kemes Lord** Audeley – heir **John Tuchet** his eldest son **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Vachan ap David ap Jeuan David c1505? **Newport Kemes** land in villa **Jordani George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Vachan ap Jeuan Jeuan c1505? **Newport Kemes** "land in Pentrehenrie in Traian, Diffryn" **George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Vaughan William 1 December 1798 **Haverfordwest** Paper maker Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Davies George Newport**, mariner Verdict No true bill?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Verney Richard c1505? **Newport Kemes George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Vychan David c1505? **Newport Kemes** land in **Meliney George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Wall Margaret Philip 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 9s plus 2 hens Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Waren John c1505? **Newport Kemes** father of **William Warren George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

Warren William 1513 **Newport Kemes** sale of the wardshippe of **William Warren George Owen** Baronia de **Kemeys Arch Camb** 1862

William Lewis 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 16s plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Younge Owen Philip 1588 **Newport Kemes** per Annum 10s plus 2 capons Rent Roll of **Sir John Perrott** in Cemys 1588 *Arch Camb* 1866

Newport Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Harry James	Newport	H
William Thomas	Newport	H
Lloyd Robert	Newport	H
Harry David	Newport	H
William Jenkin	Newport	H
John John ap	Newport	H
Llewhelin Evan	Newport	H
Bowen Perrett	Newport	H
Henry Griffith	Newport	H
Williams William	Newport	H2
Owen William	Newport	H
Evans Owen	Newport	H
John William	Newport	H
Folke Jane	Newport	H
George James	Newport	H
Williams Nicholas	Newport	H
Hillier Thomas	Newport	H
Phillip Morgan	Newport	H3
George Elizabeth	Newport	H
Evan John	Newport	H
Davies George , clerk	Newport	H2
Jones Thomas , gent	Newport	H4
James Henry	Newport	H
James Oliver	Newport	H

Havard John	Newport	H5
Rosser Marie	Newport	H
Morgan Morgan ap	Newport	P
William James	Newport	P
Robert Owen	Newport	P
Lysa Edward	Newport	P
Penry Johan	Newport	P
John George	Newport	P
Phillipps John Griffith	Newport	P
Morgan Samuell	Newport	P
David Morgan	Newport	P
Thomas Jenett	Newport	P
Roch Evan	Newport	P
William George	Newport	P
Griffith Elizabeth	Newport	P
Bevan Tho Rees David ap	Newport	P
George Elinor	Newport	P
ees Griffith	Newport	P
William John	Newport	P
James Katherine	Newport	P
William Nicholas	Newport	P
Harry Elizabeth	Newport	P
Lloyd Elizabeth	Newport	P
Thomas Jane	Newport	P
Richard Ellinor	Newport	P
James William	Newport	P

John David	Newport	P
John William	Newport	P
Pecttsall Thomas	Newport	P
William John	Newport	P
Rees Jenkin	Newport	P
Owen Thomas	Newport	P
David William	Newport	P
Richard James	Newport	P
John Owen David	Newport	P
James Johan	Newport	P
Rees Richard	Newport	P
Harry Phillip	Newport	P
Owen Morice	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] Evan	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] William	Newport	P
Evan, John David	Newport	P
David Moses	Newport	P
Lloyd John	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] Rees ap	Newport	P
Elis Phillip	Newport	P
Bowen Owen	Newport	P
Griffith Peter	Newport	P
Griffith Ellinor, widow	Newport	P
Lloyd John	Newport	P
Morgan Anthony	Newport	P
Hugh Rouland	Newport	P

Rees Elizabeth	Newport	P
John Morice	Newport	P
John Morice	Newport	P

1844 Newport Pigot & Co. South Wales directory

A small Market town, sea-port and parish, in the hundred of Kemiss. The trade of **Newport** was at one time more considerable than now. The importations comprise timber, limestone, coal and culm; and its exports, corn, butter slates. In some seasons the **Salmon** and herring fisheries are profitable; and the bay forms an excellent harbour of refuge from the easterly and southerly winds.

The parish **Church** of Saint **Mary** stands in the upper part of the town, and is a handsome and commodious edifice, in form crucifix; the living is a rectory, in the gift of the Bronwydd family. There are places of worship for dissenters, and a charity school. Several romantically situated seats ornament the neighbourhood of **Newport**; and the scenery, from many points, is pleasing and picturesque. The parish contained, in 1831, 1,798 inhabitants; but by the last census (1841), it appears the number was only 1,751.

Post Office,

Frances Owen, Post Mistress.~ Letters from various parts arrive (from **Cardigan**) every afternoon at half past three, and are despatched every morning at half past eight, ~Letters from **Haverfordwest** and parts west, &c. arrive every morning at half past eight, and are despatched every afternoon at half past three.

Gentry And Clergy.

Bowen George, esq..	Llwyngwair
Bowen James, esq..	Newport
Bowen the Misses,	Berry Hill
Bowen Mrs.-,	Cotham
Davies Miss-,	Deepwell
Davies Miss-,	Newport
Davies Mrs. Margaret,	Newport St.
Davies Mrs.-,	Llwyngwair
Foulks Miss-,	Deepwell
Foulks Mrs.-,	Deepwell
Griffiths G.D. esq..	Berllan
Griffiths Miss-,	Deepwell

Harries Miss-,	Gellyfawr
Harries Mrs.-,	Newport
Harries Captain Thomas ,	Newport
Harries Mr. Thomas ,	Newport
Harries Captain William,	Newport
Havard Mr. David,	Newport
James Mrs.-, Ann,	Newport
James Mrs.-,	Gellyfawr
Jones Rev. J.	Nevern
Nicholas Mrs. Ann,	Newport
Owen Mrs. Jane,	Newport
Owen Owen, esq..	Cwmgloyn
Richards Lt (coast guard)	Dinas
Rogers Lt. Edward,	Newport
Symmons Mrs.-,	Henllys
Thomas Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd ,	Court House

Schools.

John Morgan, Master, Mary Morgan, Mistress, Charity School

Evans John

Price Ann

Auctioneers.

Harries David

Thomas William

Bakers.

Martin Ann

Thomas Mary

Williams Mary

BlackSmiths.

Davies Samuel

James William

Parry David

Rees David

Boot & Shoe Makers.

Davies William

Davis Thomas

Morgan John

Rowlands Thos.

Thomas John

Williams Thomas

Carpenters & Joiners.

Davies Stephen

Evan David

Gilbert Thomas

Howell Thomas

Hughes Thomas

John Thomas

Morris Joshua

Nicholas James

Owen John

Corn Merchants.

Lamb James

Vaughan Levi

Williams Benjamin

Grocers, Drapers And Dealers In Sundries.

Davies John

Davis Jane

Evans Ann

Gilmore Sampson

Harvard Levi

Johnston Andrew

Laugharn Thomas

Morgan John

Nicholas William

Richards Mary

Williams Hannah

Williams Mary

Williams Sarah

Inns And Public Houses.

Angel Inn, **Thomas K. Bevan**

Castle Inn, **Ann Lloyd**

Farmers' Arms **Mary Thomas**

Golden Lion, **William Owen**

Jolly Sailor, **David Williams**

Masons' Arms **Benjamin James**

Plough, **Ann Rees**

Royal Oak, **John Hughes**

Ship-a-Ground, **Margaret Havard**

Ship & Castle, **Stephen Davies**

Tavern Spite, **Evan Jones**

Waterman's Arms, **Charlotte Roach**

Lime Burners.

Berryman Richard

Matthias William

Maltsters.

Bowen Ann

Davies Sarah

Griffiths John

Millers.

James Stephen

Owen David

Milliners & Dress Makers.

Davies Maria

Dodding Margaret

Evan Ann

James Ann

Jenkins Elizbth.

George Ann

Griffiths Esther

Morgan Ann

Morris Elizabeth

Thomas Mary

Slate Merchants.

Castles W.H; - John Davis, agent

Davies Jane

Stone Masons.

George James

John Benjamin

Nicholas William

Salmon James

Surgeons.

Bevan Thomas K.

Crosswell Charles Lewis

Llewellyn John

Tailors.

Griffiths Edward

Lloyd Stephen

Lloyd Thomas

Phillips Thomas

Richards Benjamin

Miscellaneous.

Davies Grace, Straw Hat Maker

Davies Jane, Slate Merchant

Evans John, Architect

Griffiths Charles Watch Maker

Griffiths James, Druggist

Griffiths William, Cooper

Havard Levi, Ship builder

Hughes John,	Butcher
James John,	Weaver
James Thomas ,	Glover
Jenkins Griffith,	Weaver
Laugharn Mary	Carding Mill
Lloyd David,	Weaver
Owen David,	Saddler
Price John,	Inspector of Weights and Measures
Rees James,	Plasterer
Rodrick William,	Butcher

Carriers.

To **Cardigan**, -- **James Thomas** , every Saturday

To **Fishguard**, **James Thomas** , -- every Thursday

To **Haverfordwest**, --**Wm. Nicholas**, **Enoch Williams** and **James Williams**, once a week.

Parrog.

Was once a thriving fishing and sea trading community but the estuary has now silted up. The remains of old warehouses as still there one converted into a sailing club house and there are many fine old houses showing that it was once a prosperous community many of them belonged to retired sea captains.

Old stepping stones used by the pilgrims on their way to **St David's** still visible in the river by the bridge at low tide [but be very careful trying to cross using them - I tried and slipped off one and fell in the river causing much amusement]

Sites of Interest.

Carningli Common. Undefined Settlement. 1 mile south of **Newport** -

The Hill slope around the Hill fort of Mynydd Carningli is covered with the remains of undefended settlements which comprise hut circles and associated field systems. These monuments are difficult to date in the absence of excavation and may range in date from the bronze age to the post **Roman** period.

Carn Briw

This Cairn formed of small boulders, is placed on Carn Ingli Common at an altitude of 1089 ft above sea level. It has a height of 8ft and a base circumference of 300ft commanding a wide prospect in all directions. It has not been injured by man, but has been slightly disturbed by animals –visited 29th July 1915.

Carreg Coitan Arthur

A well preserved cromlech standing about 300 yds north west of the town of **Newport**, on the left hand side of the road leading to the bridge over the river **NeVERN**. The capstone which is somewhat ungainly in form is supported by only two of the original pillars. In length it is 10ft 7in, in breadth 8ft 11in and in thickness from 3 to 3 ½ ft. the chamber is about 5 ½ ft by 4 ½ ft. the supports vary in height from 3 to 4ft. Closely adjoining the structure are four other stones partially buried in the soil, and faint traces are visible of the base of a cairn. The cromlech is locally known as the “Quoit Stone” and “**Arthur's Stone**”-- visited 7th July 1914. *Arch Camb* 1872 p140

Ffynhonnau Stones

In the north west corner of a little common immediately south of Ffynhonnau house is a heap of mountain strewn boulder stones, which have the appearance of being the contents of a ruined cairn – visited 2nd July 1914

Cerrig y Gov

Distance about a mile and a quarter from **Newport** in a field on the right hand side of the **Fishguard** road are the remains of what must have been, when in a perfect state, one of the most interesting monuments in the county. It consisted of five stone cists, the group forming a circle that was, and still is, raised slightly above the surrounding field. Its existence has always been known, but in *Fenton's* Time it was “overgrown with weeds and briars” so that no description of its special features was possible. In 1920 the undergrowth having been carefully removed the real character of the structure became clear. *Fenton* (Tour p 555) removed the covering stones of the cists, and digging down about a foot through fine mould, came to charcoal, and soon after pieces of urns of the rudest Pottery, some particles of bones, and a quantity of black sea pebbles. He adds: “I opened them all, and with very trifling variation of their contents found them of the same character. In the vacant space between each cistvaen, as well as in the centre over which the cromlech had been raised I likewise dug but found nothing indicative of sepulture ... The largest lid stone was 13ft 3 in in length, nor were the others much less and the whole group was in circumference 42 yds”.

Bedd Morus (or Maurice)

According to **Lewis**, Top Dict 1833 “There is on a Hill connected with Carn Ingi, a large stone, called Morris's Grave” A description in *Arch Camb* 1875 p305 reads “Judging from its form it was probably a portion of a cromlech. Its height also (7ft 6in) is one usually found in chambers of moderate dimensions. There are a few stones near it, but not apparently connected with it, as the land around is full of such stones. It is known as Bedd **Morris** which **Morris** or Morus, was a notorious robber, who lived among the rocks on the summit of the Hill commanding the pass; and which is the old, and was once the only, road to **Newport**.... the stone may be one of the groups that existed on the same line of road, the most remarkable part of which is the **Long** line of upright stones called 'Parc y Marw’”.

Y Garreg hir

Y Garreg hir

An erect stone standing at the meeting point of three fields known as Parc garreg hir one mile west of **Newport**. It has a somewhat rounded top, is 41 in above the soil, and faces south. Tradition is silent about it –visited 21st July 1914

Cross inscribed Stone

In a field close to **College Square**, south of **Nevern Church**, is an erect stone, which is not marked on the 6in sheet, and which is said to have been disinterred some years since from ground close by. It is an undressed boulder of Prescelly diabase, standing 58 in above ground with a breadth of 38 in. On it is inscribed a cross within a circle, of extremely rude workmanship. The circle has a diameter of 28 in, the arms of the cross are of equal length, but do not quite join the circle. A small stud is placed in each of the quadrants formed by the cross arms –visited 3rd July 1914

Cross Incised Stone

On the 12th March 1924, following upon communication from the Director of the National Museum of Wales (**Dr R.E.Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A.**), a cross bearing stone was discovered serving as a gatepost to the enclosure shown as Cnwe y Crogwydd, “gallows hillock”. The cross is of the ordinary simple type; equal armed, within a rudely formed and somewhat smaller sized circle than usual. The arms are extended slightly beyond the bounds of the circle; the vertical arm to a greater extent than the others, and is terminated by a small dot. About an inch lower than this terminal, and apparently sheltering it, is a curved bar. There is no inscription or Ogam Markings. The stone should be carefully removed to a place of safety.

Carn Ingli

This is one of the best preserved of the pre historical camps of Britain.

The following article is by **Lieut Col W LI Morgan R.E. F.S.A.** :-

Carn Ingli is situated at the top of a high mountain, about 1 ½ miles north of **Newport**.

The defences consist of a series of stone walls connecting tors, some of which are of considerable size. The walls in places are still perfect, though generally they have fallen forward. Owing to the immense quantity of loose stone lying about in all directions, it is evident that the walls have never been robbed for the sake of stone; and further that the builders being in no way restricted in these materials. The walls were limited to their very moderate dimensions for some practical reason. In several places where they are intact the width of rough walling is about 3 ft, backed with rough stones, according to the slope of the Hill. The free use of headers shows that the constructors were no novices in the art of building. They appear to have considerable difficulties with their foundations, and, consequently, every advantage was taken of masses of rock projecting above the surface of the ground for the foundation of the wall.

The height of the wall at present in no case appears to exceed 4ft but the foot is generally buried in masses of fallen stone – 2ft to 3ft at the least. The height probably never exceeded 6ft to 7ft. In the case where the walls are on fairly level ground, and have now fallen into a shapeless mass of ruins, the stones which have never been reduced in number by either time of man, would if collected together, represent a wall 6ft high and 6ft wide. It is remarkable that with the abundance of building materials the walls were not made higher. It is hardly likely to enable the defenders of one line to retreat to the next, for in those days the retreat from the first line to the second would have been made as difficult as possible; there the defenders would have to stay or die. There for some reason the height of the ramp was limited to 6ft or eight ft at the most. The only reason I can assign is that it was restricted to this height to enable the defenders, at a favourable moment to jump down and finish the fight at close quarters, which they would be unable to do in the case of a high rampart.

The Great Tor of Carn Ingli divides the main camp into two. The north east portion is defended on the west by the scarps of the tor, and on the south by a wall connecting this tor to another on the east, above a steep and rocky slope. A wall running east and west connects this last tor with the main tor, forming the northern side of this north east portion. This wall is well preserved and is in places 4ft high by 3ft wide, but it is probably higher owing to the accumulation of stones at its base. It seems to have been platformed at the top, and was, consequently never higher than it is now. Projecting masses of rock have been largely utilised in the foundation of this wall.

The north east outwork – From the junction of the north wall with the main to another wall runs north east 300 ft to a small tor. This wall is in a ruinous condition, but it is evident that no stone

have been removed from it. It is now continued 100ft to another small tor. This portion is better preserved ; it is broken by an entrance, but it is very doubtful whether this is original; at all events it has been so altered that only the site remains. The wall curves round the northern extremity, and turning southward forms the eastern side of the outwork. It afterwards divided into two, the commencement of another outwork. Both are thrown upon what has been called the eastern tor; one is 120ft below the other. In places they are well preserved, and the space between them both, on the upper and lower slopes, is covered with masses of loose rock rendering approach very difficult. The interior and exterior of this outwork are covered with hut circles, and ponds of various sizes, more particular on the eastern and western slopes, and even between the two outworks, among the masses of stones are to be seen traces of huts.

The western portion of the main camp is protected on the east by the Great Tor; a short wall connects this with a smaller tor, and together they form the southern defence. A wall with an entrance now much damaged, continued northwards about 120 ft, forms the western defence. The northern consists of a wall joining the western wall with the main tor. it can be fairly well traced among a mass of stones which render any defence almost unnecessary. A further outwork towards the west containing the best preserved entrance is defended by a wall on the southern and northern sides overhanging considerable slopes, and on the west by a wall better defined than in most places. A further outwork extends to the tor on the western point. The wall, more especially on the southern side is mostly composed of portions connected together by projecting rocks, but beyond the tor it disappears in large masses of broken stones, very difficult of access. Some distance down is an outer wall in continuation of the wall of the lower western outwork, and joining the eastern and western tors. The whole slope between the ridge and this outer wall, and for some distance outside is covered in hut circles and ponds , as also to a lesser extent, the northern slope; the only part where they are absent is on the western approach, and here the ground is so strewn with detached stones placed in such a manner as almost to suggest that the hand of man had something to do with their distribution. There are no circles in the main camp or western outworks.

Carn Ingli, when it is better known will be recognised as a typical example of the men of the early iron age in Wales. The low rampart connecting small tors with the fighting platform above is most characteristic of those times. The numerous outworks, with the multiple of hut circles and ponds is unequalled anywhere in Wales, and these features have been preserved in a marvellous manner by the vast accumulations of stones upon which they are built, the result of the disintegration of the trap rock. --visited 12th Aug 1915 – *Arch Camb* 1905 p162.

Carn Ffoi Camp

The following article is by **Lieut W. Ll Morgan R.E. F.S.A.**

A little stone wall camp on the western spur of Carn Ingli mountain about 1 ¼ miles distant. The walls have crumbled into a mass of ruins, and have mostly fallen forward down the slope of the Hill, and have been further destroyed by farmers. The defences consist of a single line of wall connecting projecting tors. To the east the ground on the outside almost commands the interior of the camp. Here the wall is straight and most massive. There are no traces of a ditch, which never existed. A few hut circles along the line of the wall are still to be seen. The two entrances are probably original but have been altered out of all recognition. The geological formation is trap, and stones are abundant on the whole mountain, but they are more numerous here and at Carn Ingli – visited 18th July 1915.

Intrenchment

A crescent shaped intrenchment stands on the south bank of the river **NeVERN** near its mouth, and but a few feet above high water level. It has a length of 180ft and a height of about 10 ft with a fall to a ditch 10ft wide. --visited 3rd July 1914.

Bedd Samson

About 500 yds east of the earthwork at the mouth of the river **Nevern** and close to the spring marked Ffynnon Care on the Ord. Sheet, is a mound known locally as Beed **Samson** which is not shown in the 6in sheet. Its length is 35ft and breadth 12 ft, and it has a south east north west axis; the south eastern end has been disturbed. The average height is about 5ft. It stands on the south bank of the river **Nevern**, on a spot liable to floods, and covered at spring tides. Its form is that of a long barrow, and its name suggests a burial; but it was probably designed to serve as a fighting platform to the earth work. It is analogous in size and location and appearance to the mound near the mouth of the **Loughor** –visited 2nd February 1921.

Circular Hut Dwellings

About half a mile south west of Carn Ingli and just above the 1000ft contour line, are two or three groups of hut circles or village sites, enclosed within walls of rough dry masonry. The largest and most perfect of the groups is north of a natural prominence called Cern Edward. It has an area 55ft in diameter; the encircling wall is built of small stones without mortar, of a height of nearly 2ft with an average breadth of one ft. there are two entrances one to the north west, and the other to south east; both have a width of 5ft and are fairly undisturbed. The hut circles in the area have diameters varying from 6 to 10ft. A second enclosure, a little to the north north west of the first is of a similar type, but with a diameter of only 20ft and apparently with only one entrance to the south. There may have been a third enclosure adjoining these two, but the disturbed state of the ground renders it difficult to be certain. It seems to have been similar in size and arrangement to those already described. Not far off is a small pool. The walling is altogether too slight for prehistoric structures, and the circles are probably medieval sheep folds –visited 29th July 1915.

Carnewn Well

Carnewn is the rocky prominence at the foot of Carn Ingli, on the right of the road leading from **Newport** to Cilgwyn. The well is exactly south of the “Rising Sun” inn. It is placed in a cleft of overhanging rock. The spring is still frequented, its water is, which is said to rise and fall with the tide, being regarded as a cure for warts; a pin is thrown into the well for each wart –visited 3rd July 1914.

St Curig's Well

This is situated to the south east of the **Castle**, but no traditions could be gathered concerning it –visited 10th July 1914,

Medieval Pottery Kilns

In January 1921, workmen employed in preparing the foundations for a public Hall in west St uncovered the bases of two 15th century Pottery kilns, which were seen by our Inspecting Officer a few years after the discovery had been made. The structures were surrounded by a quantity of sherds of pitchers, bowls, ridge and floor tiles and baked clay. The base diameter of the kilns was 5ft 8in; round each of them ran a flue 2ft 6in wide connecting with the arch of the firehole. One of the kilns was cut through; the second is in excellent preservation. Specimens of the ware and tiles are exhibited at the **National Museum of Wales Cardiff** and the **Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Museum** at **Carmarthen**. The earthenware pitcher and two handled pot which are preserved in the latter museum were evidently made in these kilns. Both retain traces of their original yellow **Green** glaze.

Mining Newport

Possible working Exact location not known; copper lode reported near the alum deposits on the coast. No necessarily worked.

Newton North,

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 **Newton North**

Mr George Protheroe, farmer of this parish, informed me that there are only three farms and five of six cottages in the parish altogether. There is no day or Sunday school of any description in the parish, and very few children requiring education. The farmers send their children to one of the adjoining towns to school and the labourers children are without any kind of education. There is no day school near them. Labourers wages are 8d a day with, and 1s to 1s 2d without food.. masons and carpenters 1s 8d with and 2s 6d without food. Farm servants from £4 to £8 and female servants 50s to £4 a year. The people are steady and temperate. The few respectable farmers that are here can read and write; the labourers cannot.

December 14th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Newton North Castell Coch

About 250 yards north east of the modern farmstead called Newhouse is a perfect example of the moated enclosures within whose secure confines were built many of the county gentry's residences of the 13th -15th centuries that had themselves succeeded the uncomfortable stone or wooden towers placed on artificial mounds. The moat at Castel Coch, which is an almost exact square of 270ft is aligned to the cardinal points. The interior area contains about 8000 square yards. The moat varies in width from 45ft to 55ft at the level. There is no indication that a mound was ever part of the arrangements, and it is fairly certain that such was not the case.

Within the square area was built a residence, now a complete ruin, which was succeeded by the Newhouse already mentioned. But the earliest building erected upon the moated enclosure was probably of wood, and as might be expected, has left in the damp soil no signs of its existence. This was followed, probably in the spacious and flourishing days of Elizabeth, by a small Mansion, which, with many later alterations and additions can still be traced. The building consisted of a large Hall 43 ½ ft by 25ft internally and kitchen. The former was of two stories above the ground floor, the later only one. In the north eastern corner of the Hall was a flight of circular stairs. The main entrance was in the centre of the north front, but the smaller room had a separate entrance from the west. The great fireplace was in the partition wall between the Hall and the kitchen. The withdrawing rooms were on the first floor above the Hall. The moat at the present day is fairly filled, and doubtless was still better so three centuries ago. It was probably crossed by stout wooden planks that were easily removed or by a ride drawbridge. As the necessity for complete isolation gradually ceased, the mode of entrance and exit was improved and a roadway made across the moat. To the south-east, just beyond the moat, are traces of the fish stew. visited 28th **June** 1920

The Parish Church RCAM Newton North

The ecclesiastic parish with that of **Minwear** having been united to the parish of **Slebech**, the **Church** is no longer used for services and had become roofless. As an interesting example of an unrestored **Pembrokeshire Church**, whose history is better known than most of the parish churches, every effort should be made to arrest its further decay. It consists of chancel 15 ½ ft by 10ft, nave 27ft by 15 1/2ft , south transeptal Chapel 7 ½ ft by 10ft. And tower 11 ½ ft by 8ft.. along the north and south walls of the chancel for about two-thirds of their length, runs a stone bench. The bowl of the font lies in the south west corner of the nave, it has no distinctive feature whence its date might be ascertained, but it is probably of the late Norman period. The ground storey of the tower is vaulted, and formed the porch of the **Church**. The stair turret is carried a few feet above the battlements, giving a pleasing effect. visited 30 **June** 1920

--It is doubtless correct that the earliest **Welsh** name of **Newton** was Llys Prawst. – an ecclesia de lisproust is entered in the Taxio of 1291 and **Bishop Bernard** confirmed to the abbey of **St Dogmaels** the land and **Church** of Lispraust.

The former parish **Church** of **Newton North**, comprising a 12th-13th century nave and a 13th-14th century nave, is now a roofless ruin.

A holy well is recorded to the East of the **Church**

The **Church** remains are now surrounded by the Bluestone holiday village

Roman Coins RCAM

In the year 1857 a hoard of **Roman** coins was discovered on the third field south of Newhouse farmstead close to the Ordinance Bench Mark 360 The coins “had been apparently been enclosed in a skin, and impressions of the leather on the verdigris was plain to be seen. The coins cemented by oxidation into a solid mass weighted about a hundredweight. They were retained by the **Baron de Rutzen** -*Pembrokeshire Archaeological survey Arch Camb 1857 Iii iii 313 Laws Little England 1888 p 46*

Nothing has been learned of the ownership of the coins and bronze articles **RCAM**

Nolton,& Nolton Haven.

Acc/to Names - **P Valentine Harris.**

Nolton. Originally Old Town, the n being attracted as in **Nash** and **Narberth**.

RCAM The original name of this parish was Olton or Old Ton. In the foundation charter of Pill Priory to which it was appropriated by **Thomas de Rope[de la Roche]**, it is termed ecclesia de S Madoci de Venter Villa.

Nolton . The village is a little way inland. It has a bellcote **Church** dedicated to **St Madoc** containing an effigy of a Knight and Norman carved stone bracket but not much else of interest.

Coal Exporting

Nolton Haven is a popular holiday beach, but visitors are probably unaware that this was once a coal-exporting beach. Note the remains of the old coal **Quay**, built in 1769.

Coal Mining

Traces of the long-abandoned coal mines can be found all over the area; some of the coal workings ran far out under the sea.

Nolton itself is one mile inland from **Nolton Haven**.

1811 ***Fenton, Tours***

[***Fenton*** was travelling along **Newgale** sands from **St David's**]

Travel along the coast and sink down to the little creek of **Nolton**, where culm is shipped off in the summer months, famed for a species of stone of a purplish cast, capable of bearing th chisel well, and wrought into tomb-stones, steps, and flags of all sorts.

Ascending the Hill on the south side of the creek towards the **Church** of **Nolton**, and a severe disappointment in not finding my friend the worthy rector at home, from whom information the inquisitive antiquary had much to expect.

1839 **Nolton** ***Topographical Dictionary of Wales***

Nolton, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (W. by N.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern shore of **St. St Bride's Bay**, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which was inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1759. The surface is varied, and in some parts hilly; the soil is in general productive, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Stone, of a quality not inferior to that of Portland, abounds in the parish; and some quarries were opened, that might have been worked to great advantage, had due care been taken to find out the proper stratum. The repairs and alterations of the cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, towards the close of the last century, were to have been wholly executed with this stone; but the contractor for the buttresses having taken the stratum which lay nearest the surface, instead of sinking lower for that of the best quality, the intention was abandoned. The small **Haven** near the village of Drewson, in the parish, afforded a facility for conveying the produce of the quarries to its destination; and probably, when further trial has been made of the quality of the stone from the proper stratum, it may again become a shipping-place for that material.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 2. 11., endowed with £200 royal

bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118, and there is a glebe of 29a. 2r. 20p., valued at £40 per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Madoc**: there was formerly a Chapel of ease at the village of Drewson, but it has been for some time in ruins. A school is chiefly supported by an endowment of £18 a year, arising from a bequest by the late **John Grant**, esq., of Waltham Place, county of Berks, who left funds for a similar purpose to the parish of **Roch**. A house consisting of a schoolroom on the first floor, and two rooms below for the residence of the master, was erected principally at the expense of the late **Rev. Moses Grant**. The master is appointed by the rector and churchwardens. At Drewson, properly Druidston, were some Druidical remains, from which that small hamlet originally derived its name; the stones that composed the circle were removed in 1740, and have been used for building purposes.

The **Church**

The **Church** is a low undignified structure, and has nothing within or without to demand the attention of the antiquary but its porch resembling that at **Roch**. Yet the interior at to neatness and decency has the same claim on our praise as that of the adjoining vicarage, and bespeaks the same laudable care. But to the right of the entrance into the cemetery on the outside facing of the wall or hedge that encloses it, appears the mutilated effigy of a crusader, which had like all its fraternity in every **Church** throughout the country, long since received extreme unction, being whitewashed and whitewashed again, yet not so much disguised by its daubing and mutilation as to leave it in doubt that he was cross legged. That this was not its primary situation we may be well assured; but that in some fanatic iconoclastic age he had not only been removed from his appointed niche in the **Church**, but had been maimed, and with the removal and maiming, every record of history or heraldry destroyed, by which his name, age, and quality might have been discovered; Nor have I with all industry I have exerted on the occasion, been able to trace the family of the knight, or the time of his excommunication, when this disgraceful position was assigned to the champion of the cross without the pale of the **Church**.

1851 Aug 29 **Nolton (St Madoc) Glynne**

The **Church** has a nave and chancel, and over the west end a Bell gable for two bells; the whole of the outer walls whitewashed. There is a south porch which is vaulted in stone, with moulded ribs. The chancel arch is a rude round one, having an impost on the north. There is no west window. Those on the north are bad and modern; on the south square headed and poor. The west door Pointed. along the west end is a stone bench. The east window of the chancel is a singular one with a First pointed look; but it is doubtful whether it is altered. It had two lights with plain mullion surmounted by a depressed Hood which has foliated corbels. In the angles of this window, internally, are shafts with First Pointed capitals. Near the east window are two niches with chamfered brackets set very low down. The font is early, of a kind very common in **Pembrokeshire** – an oblong bowl scoloped below, upon a cylindrical stem. There is a part of a stone effigy set up against the wall.

The churchyard, picturesq.ue and shaded with trees has no graves on the north side.

1921 The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Madoc RCAM**

The **Church** comprises chancel, nave and south porch, with a double Bell-cote above the west gable. The porch has a plain vault, with moulded ribs. It shelters a much mutilated stone effigy. Long use as a gate post has so weathered the stone that practically all the facial details are lost. It represents a mail clad figure with a heater shaped shield, the head resting on an oblong cushion. It was in its present position in 1851, when **Sir Stephen Glynne** visited the **Church**. In the north wall of the nave is a corbel of bracket of 13th century date , on which are three rudely carved human faces, one being bearded, probably a representation of the **Trinity** . If in its original position (which is doubtful) its purpose is not apparent. Suspended above it on the wall is a wrought iron hook with a twisted shank. The two niches with chamfered brackets, near the east window, mentioned by **Glynne**, have disappeared, but the brackets set very low down are still in situ. The stone bench at the west end has likewise vanished. The font basin, of cushion type 24 ½ in by 20 in externally and 19 in by 14 in internally stands on a circular shaft with square base; the total height is 39ins.

Two loose stone mortars, one square the other circular, both having the usual heavy horizontal bands are preserved in the **Church**. One is said to have come from Druidston Chapel, and the other from a Chapel unknown. Neither bears any trace of a wall attachment and, in all likelihood, both are vessels of secular and not ecclesiastical origin and use.

The parish Register contains several entries pertaining to the alterations in the **Church**.

1767 A paper document attached to the old parchment register of **Nolton** states that at a vestry meeting held on 23 Feb., 1767, it was agreed that no one on any account whatsoever should be buried within the **Church** of **Nolton**.

1789 In this year the chancel was new roofed and ceiled and plastered. A new window put into the eastern end, and the side walls that projected beyond the end, taken down: which wraps had been left in a ragged state ever since the chancel was restored (by **Mr. Davies**, a former rector, nearly one hundred years ago) by a faculty, and the pine end built on the vault where the rectors have been buried.

1789 The yard wall was repaired and plastered and a new gate made

1801. The arch between the nave and chancel this year widened and raised, being before low and narrow, obstructing the view and sound. The reading desk and pulpit also removed four or five feet from the westward. All this at the expense of the rector, Moses Grant.

1824 The sycamore trees were planted in **Nolton** churchyard in spring of 1824 and 1825, and a few elms and poplars in 1827 by **Francis Warlow**, school master, by and with the consent of the **Rev. George Harries**, the rector.

1876 a drastic restoration saw the **Church** practically rebuilt, and most of its earlier features swept away.

***The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* by Mike Salter 1994.**

In the rib-vaulted porch is an effigy of a late 13c knight with his head on a pillow. The nave walls and font may be of c1200. The chancel has been enlarged and is dated 1789 & 1878.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire

Nolton (S. Madoc or **Aidan**). —A small Chalice, Hall Mark indicates the year 1675 with maker's Mark IS linked. There is a chalice by the same maker at Rendcombe, Gloucestershire, dated 1675. The bowl of the **Nolton** cup is more V-shaped than the other two **Pembrokeshire** examples, but the same cable moulding appears around the base. On the bowl too is the stippled inscription (here in capitals) " POCVLVM » ECLESIV E * DE * NOWL TOWNE «1677 ". Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 2½ in.; depth, 3 in. : weight, 4 oz. 14 dwts.

Here again is another instance of the Paten cover of an **Elizabethan** Chalice remaining whilst the original cup has disappeared. The cover bears the Mark so frequently found on **Pembrokeshire** vessels between 1574 and 1587. On the footer handle is inscribed " 1575". Diameter, 3 in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts,—There is also a pewter Plate, and bearing the marks of Allen Bright (London). roughly scratched beneath appear the initials po (the last two figures being obliterated).

Nolton Rectory

The glebe house is situated exactly opposite the **Church**, separated by a road only; and with no pretensions above the character of a cottage, yet furnishes most unexpected and comfortable accommodations. It has marks of great antiquity, being vaulted; and was formerly approached by a gateway opening into a quadrangle, walls five feet thick, and cement as hard as rock

Nolton

The vicarage at **Nolton** is a most interesting old house, and the following details, given by **Rev. J. W. Reese**, the late vicar. The front door of the vicarage opens into a Hall which has a stone-vaulted ceiling; the room on the left hand of the Hall has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the end wall, opposite to the window, is built concave to the room, but both of these vaulted ceilings are now concealed by plaster. The kitchen, which is behind the room referred to, has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the old main walls of the house are 43 inches thick. **Mr. Reese** added that **Bishop Basil Jones**, after inspecting the vicarage, expressed the opinion that the old part of the house was at least 500 years old.

1920 The Old Rectory **RCAM**

Although somewhat modernised, this interesting old house still preserves most of the features recorded in the year 1900 by the then rector : "the front door opens into a Hall which has a stone

vaulted ceiling; the room on the left hand of the Hall has also a stone vaulted ceiling, and the end wall ,opposite to the window , is built concave to the room, but both of these vaulted ceilings are concealed by plaster. The kitchen , which is behind the room referred too, has also a stone vaulted ceiling and the old main walls of the house are 43in thick” (*Transactions west Wales Historical Society 1913 III 228*) visited 25th May 1920

late 1900's **Nolton** Rectory Acc/to *Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council.*

Nolton Rectory encapsulates early vaulted cellars as the present ground floor is of a more recent structure.

Medieval rectory with probable C16 vaulted ground floor. Refaced and raised during early C19. External appearance is of a 2-bay Georgian house with a cross-wing added in 1886. Early C19 facade to left is whitewashed roughcast. Two storey. Two-window range of hornless sashes. Internal stone vaulted ceilings plastered over. One of the oldest continuously used rectories in Wales (*RAJ 1/7/03; based largely on CADW listing description of 13/11/97*). *RCAHMW*

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The patronage of this **Church**, which was then called the **Church of St. Madoc de Veteri Villa**, was granted by **Thomas de Rupe** [de **Roch**], the son and heir of **John de Rock**, to Pill Priory. - *Dugdale monasticum.*

In 1594 the benefice of **Nolton** is said to have been appendant to the manor of **Nolton** and **Perott** was then the patron. - **Owen's Pem.**

It, however, seems that this must have been an error on the part of the **Pembrokeshire** historian, as the right of patronage had been granted to Pill Priory by **Thomas de Rupe**, and an advowson once sold was never again attached to a manor. See *Blackstones Comment Bk. II., ch. 3.*

Moreover, although the post mortem inquisition, held in 1503 on the death of **Sir William Perrott** of **Haroldston**, Knt., states that the deceased owned the manor of **Nolton**, which he held of the barony of **Roch** by knights service and suit at the court of **Rock**, no mention is made of his holding the rectory of **Nolton**, while the *Valor Eccl.*, which was taken in 1554, distinctly states that the prior of Pill was the patron.

It therefore seems probable that the rectory was held in gross, that is to say not appendant to any manor and that on the dissolution of the **Monasteries** it came into the **King's** hands. It is significant also that there is no record of any presentation by either the owner of the manor of **Nolton** or of **Roch**, and that the only presentation apart from those made by the **prior of Pill** and the **King**, was made in 1554 by **William Philipps** of **Picton**, esq.. (son and heir of **John Philipps** of **Picton**, esq..), who is distinctly stated to have been the patron for that turn under a grant from the Prior and Convent of the late dissolved priory of Pill.

Described as Ecclesia de Veteri Villa, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £8 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable thereon being 16s. -*Taxatio.*

Norton. - Ecclesia ibidem unde prior de Pulla est patronus. Et ibidem **Thomas Wogan** est rector habens mansionem ibidem. Et valet fructus hujusmodi per annum inje xiijs iiijd. Inde sol in una

pensione priori de Pulla per annum iiip. Et in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xijd. Et in wisitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. Et remanet clare £4 2s 7d Inde decima 8s. 3d. -**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Nolton** alias Knowleton R. (**St Madoc**) Pens Pri. de Pulla, 4s. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 9d. Prince of Wales; Prior de Pulla olim Patr. Clear yearly value, £28 £40 Kings Books, £4 2s. 11d.-**Bacon's Liber Regis.**

On 30 July 1868, the livings of **Nolton** and **Roch** were united under an Order in Council.

On 21 October 1876, a faculty was granted for the alteration and restoration of the parish **Church**.

1851**Nolton** Parish **Church James Taskar**, Curate

1929 **St Madog & St Mary (Roch)** Incumbent and Curates; **Ivor Evans**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Nolton Haven Congregational Chapel

was built in 1858. Internal alterations were made in 1907 and renovation work undertaken in 1923. The present Chapel, dated 1857, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and tall round-headed windows. **Nolton Haven** is now Grade 2 Listed for the architecturally ambitious facade and use of **Nolton** sandstone. **RCAHWW**

Old Manor House

On the north side of the **Church** yard was the old manor house, the mansion of the **Lord** of the vill, probably the mutilated crusader; of which perhaps not a vestage would have remained but for a water closet entered from the first floor, as at the parsonage, a peculiarity not often occurring in the old mansions of the country.

The property of **Nolton**, of which this old mansion was the head, before the great rebellion, was in the family of **Crowe**, but being forfeited it was bought by the city of London, under condition of paying the usual quit rent to the crown, still paid; of the city a **Mr Cozens** of **Robeston west** bought it; from this purchaser it devolved on **Thomas Kymer** esq.. Who sold it to **Mr Barlow** of **Lawrenny** and **Hugh Barlos** esq.. Member for the town of **Pembroke** , is now the possessor.

Education

1810 **Church** School at **Nolton** was built by the Rev. Moses Grant

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **Nolton** – on the 5th of January I visited the above parish. There was only a day school there. The schoolroom was an upper room, underneath which the master lived. The school was supported by the executors of **Mr Grant**, a brother of the late Rector of **Nolton**, who paid the master a salary of £18 per annum. I found the schoolroom well furnished with desks and benches,

all in very good repair. The children were not present , and would not assemble for the next fortnight. The master's salary of £18 per annum was originally paid for educating 20 poor children of the parish of **Nolton**; but by means of subscriptions raised by the late curate, which amounted to £5 4s 6d the school had been made gratuitous to the whole parish. The attendance was pretty regular, with the exception of Harvest time. The **Rev Mr Tasker**, the Curate, informed me that agricultural labourers get 8d per day with food of 1s 4d a day on their own findings; Colliers 1s 6d per day. Labourers in the parish were excessively poor; they were a sober and industrious class of men. There was no Sunday School in the parish and no Dissenting Chapel---**David Lewis** Assistant

Names Connected with Nolton

Clergy CCED Nolton

Price Thomas	1669 Rector
Roberts Nicholaus	1678 Rector – 1692
Davies Johannes	1692 Rector – 1714
Parry David	1715 Rector – 1720 Natural Death
Grant Johannes	1720 Rector resignation 1767
Roach Peter	1746 Curate
Morce Joseph	1759 Curate
Grant Moses	1763 Curate
Grant Moses	1767 Rector. 1810 Natural Death
Ferrier Robert	1797 Curate
Dalton Thomas	1804 Curate
Harries George	1810 Rector
Willams Thomas	1828 Curate
Crymes Amos	1833 Curate

.....

Child Mary Philippa married 1 **John Grant** of **Nolton** by whom she had a son **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant** became heir to the **Picton** estates in 1823 under the will of **Lord Milford** 7 Bart and assumed the name and the arms of **Philipps** . He was created a baron in 1828 and **Baron Milford** in 1847 In 1847 he married **Lady Anne Jane** daughter of the **Earl of Wicklow** but died without direct heir.

de Rupe Thomas son and heir of **John de Rock Nolton Pembroke** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Harries George 1827 rector **Nolton Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell David 27 September 1784 **Nolton** Yeoman Offence Theft of barley from glebe **Nolton** Prosecutor **Grant, Moses Nolton**, clerk to the grand jury *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Moses Grant 1784 rector **Nolton Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Page Thomas 5 January 1791 -- **John Walter Nolton** Labourer Charged with Murder of **Thomas , Page** by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. **Nolton** Prosecutor **Owen, Thomas , Walton west**, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? – fled. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reese J W Rev 1900 Vicarage **Nolton**

Walter John 5 January 1791 **Nolton** Labourer Offence Murder of **Thomas Page**, by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. **Nolton** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas , Walton west**, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? - fled *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Warlow Francis 1827 Schoolmaster **Nolton Church** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Burkeley Philipps esquire.

The third son of the Good **Sir John** 4th Baronet and the younger brother of **Sir Erasmus** 5th Baronet and **Sir John** 6th Baronet.

He married **Philippa Adams** of **Holyland Pembroke**. Although in the family traditions he was of minor importance, being a younger son, the whole future of the **Picton** Estate stems from him. He had no children from his marriage but after the death of his wife he was reputed to have adopted an illegitimate daughter by a woman named **Maria Philippa Artemisia** and gave the young girl the surname **Philipps**. Her real name was **Mary Philippa Artemisia**.

Bulkeley Philipps died in 1776 and after his death she married **James Child** of **Begelly** and she herself had a daughter whom she named **Maria Artemisia**. She died in 1786. Her daughter **Maria**

Artemisia, married the son of the Vicar of **Roch** and **Nolton**, the **Rev. John Grant**, who succeeded his father in these livings.

The father, the old Vicar, had been mad for some years. This **John Grant** was said to have been the man who invented what was called the yard wheel for measuring distances and he was looked at askance in the **Haverfordwest** of that time running behind his peculiar wheel. Their son was named **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant**. This boy's father, the **Rev. John Grant**, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parishioners from **Roch** and **Nolton** who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on **Druidston Sands** caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness.

Maria Artemisia, upon the death of her first **Husband**, the **Rev. John Grant** married as her second the **Rev. Alexander Gwyther**, the Vicar of **Yardley** in Worcestershire. By him she had a second son who later became the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther**, Vicar of **St Mary's Church Haverfordwest**.

Richard Burkley Philipps Grant and his half brother, the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther**, in turn, inherited the vast **Picton Castle** estates, both changing their surnames to **Philipps**, thus causing those of closer relationship to become disinherited.

Nolton Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Sutton .	George	Nolton	H
Wolcocke . .	Roger.	Nolton	H
Price	Thomas .	Nolton	H2.
Cox .	John. .	Nolton	H
Wilkin . .	Nicholas	Nolton	H
Morice	Hugh . .	Nolton	H
Cox .	Thomas .	Nolton	H
Cole	Peter .	Nolton	H
Roch	Thomas .	Nolton	H
Owen	Francis . .	Nolton	H
Phillip .	Thomas . .	Nolton	H
Jones	Dorothy. .	Nolton	H
Ricketts	Margarett .	Nolton	H

Sayce	Thomas . .	Nolton	H2.
Long	Bridgett .	Nolton	H
Sayce .	Ellinor.	Nolton	H
Wilcocke	Griffith. .	Nolton	H
Roch	Patricke	Nolton	H
Roch	David. .	Nolton	H
Gwynne	Thomas .	Nolton	H
Furland .	Thomas .	Nolton	H2
Graunt	Richard . .	Nolton	P
Graunt	Thomas . .	Nolton	P
Vaughan	Richard	Nolton	P
Cornocke	Tho. ..	Nolton	P
Owen	Katherine .	Nolton	P
Owen . .	David. .	Nolton	P
Jeffrey	Thomas . .	Nolton	P
John	Lewis. .	Nolton	P
William .	Thomas .	Nolton	P
Webb	Jane	Nolton	P
Webb	David. .	Nolton	P.
Kelly	William .	Nolton	P
Wilkin .	Margarett	Nolton	P
William	Lewis	Nolton	P

Places of interest

Druidston[Drewson, Druidstown] 1811 *Fenton*

[*Fenton* was travelling parallel to **Newgale** sands from **St David's**.]

In the parish of **Nolton** is a village called Drewson, corruptly for Druidstown, near which on the road leading from **Fishguard** to **Dale** there occurs a remarkable inclosure , occupying near an acre

of ground called Drewson Chapel. The stones that composed the druidical circle were removed in 1740 to build with, so that there is scarce any thing left to mark the situation of this spacious Gorsedd or place of convention for various purposes.

Druidston *RCAM*

A small village near the shores of **St St Bride's Bay** is thus styled by comparatively recent topographical writers and the regular maps, though the local pronunciation is Drewston or Drewson. It need hardly be said that the name has produced a crop of speculations concerning the Druids and these have received support from the presence of an undoubtedly early monument which formerly stood within a few yards of Druidston farm house. The monument , which is said to have been a stone circle was removed (according to *Lewis Top. Dictionary*) about the year 1740, all but two stones which still survive in situ (*Pem Arch Survey*). Whether the vanished monument was a circle or a comlech it is impossible to conjecture, though it is more likely to have been a small mound **Castle**.

The real name of the hamlet is exactly what the local pronunciation gives it – that is Drews-ton. Among the foreign knights who swarmed into England during the reign of **Henry I** was one called **Alfred Drue**. He appears as a signatory to several early grants made to religious houses established by the Normans and their allies to Dyfed . Drue seems to have founded drue's ton somewhere within the first quarter of the 12th century. The spot which he chose for his settlement is situated upon the shores of a sandy cove that is flanked by two two headlands which jut out from the land on either side, and afford admirable shelter for small craft in a favourable wind; the protection is increased by a breakwater of pebbles which form a bar or chine across the entrance.

The **Lord** of Drewston when establishing his little colony, furnished himself and it with a small religious edifice. One of the cottages is still called Druidston Chapel, and in the north corner of the field containing the cottage are slight indications that the small building stood on the site. The highway makes a bend which is inexplicable on any other ground than it had to get round a venerated object. *Lewis's Top Dic*. Notes the Chapel as having been "for some time in ruins".

Druidston farm

18th century. A former farmhouse built of rubble masonry with low pitch slate roof. There is a massive stone chimney

Druidston Villa

is a house which was extensively altered in the 19th century. A print from the 19th century suggests that there may be an earlier core.

Druidston house

A late 18th century house: 2-storeys, built of rubble masonry with a low pitch slate roof and sash windows beneath flat arched heads. A nearby derelict farmyard is contemporary with the house. These buildings are of rubble with corrugated iron roofs.

Druidston Villa, Stones

Two erect monoliths are visible in field east of Druidston Villa **RCAHMW**

Druidstone **Haven**

Druidstone **Haven** has a long sandy beach, west facing, with a pebble bank behind the high tide line. Usually quite secluded, Druidstone **Haven**, lies in an impressive setting, with steep cliffs on either side, and to landward. The nearby Druidston hamlet derives its name from the 12th century Norman knight, Dure.

Castle Park **RCAM**

This field immediately north of Druidston Villa, whose western boundary is the cliff which falls to Druidston **Haven**, may derive its name from some small earthwork which the sea has removed, and of which all local memory or tradition has perished visited 25th May 1920

Coal Mining **Nolton**

– see also *1841 Evidence Collected By Robert Hugh Franks, esq.. Collieries In Pembrokeshire. For Mines Act 1842* above

Nolton Colliery 1841 Coal Mine Coal mined according to records between the 19th and early 20th centuries but the date of building the 1769 **Old Coal Quay** would suggest that Mining was taking place earlier. The pit was east of the village of **Nolton Haven**

Nolton Colliery 1842 **Bowen** and Whittow depth 220ft employed 41males 4 females

Nolton Colliery 1846 Schedule of creditors of **Bowen** and Whittow

Nolton Colliery 1865-70 **James Barrah**

Nolton Colliery 1905 Coal Mine W J **Canton** employed 3 men underground

Nolton Colliery 1912 employed 4 men

Nolton re building of pier at 1912–1914 -- CoalMining Records **Nolton, Roch And St Brides Bay** Area

Madocs Haven Colliery, **Nolton** Opencast colliery on sea cliff.

Druidston Haven Level driven in search of coal. Not yet positively identified, but probably that level in cliffs 350 yards north of Druidston Villa **RCAHMW**,

Cliff Colliery about ½ mile north was also exporting via **Nolton Haven**. It was worked from 1850 to 1905 to exploit coal seams beneath **St Brides Bay**. There are dangerous traces of old coal workings; some travel under the sea and are as deep 300ft. Many on the old workings are flooded and the sites of some of the very early ones unknown.

Remains of **Tudor** workings and **Bell pits** also to be found by the unwary.

Nolton Haven

Nolton Haven is a small, relatively sheltered west facing beach, made up of sand and shingle with rock pools and cliffs on either side. As with **Little Haven** to the south, coal was shipped from **Nolton Haven** in the past, and on a flat grassy terrace above the beach was the old coal storage yard. Much of the coal came from **Trefane** Colliery, the remains of which still stand spectacularly above the cliffs about a kilometer to the north.

Old coal Quay built in 1769 Colliery buildings including the old Counting House remains at the end of a tramway.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

a breakwater has been formed for the protection of vessels arriving at **Nolton Haven**, whence a large quantity of culm is shipped by means of jetties

Nolton Haven Level and culm shipments from **Nolton** Colliers wages and accounts for 1844–1849 -- CoalMining Records **Nolton, Roch And St Brides Bay** Area

Orielton

Acc to the *RCAM*

A modern house, built on a site apparently occupied by successive residences from 1188, when **Giraldus Cambrensis** found **Stephen Wiriet** in possession, and the house "haunted by unclean spirits." In 1583 the property passed by marriage to **Sir Hugh Owen** of Bodowen, **Anglesey**!. His descendants remained at **Orielton** until 1809. The new proprietor built the present house.—visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Stephen Wirriott of Orielton is mentioned in 1124 in some of the chronicles of battles of which the history of those times almost entirely consisted;

In 1295 the **Wirriotts** of **Orielton** are spoken of as having a 'strong house' there; as all houses were fortified at that time, it was probably extra strong.

1300 **Sir David Wyrriot** of **Orielton** attended the Court of **Joan de Valance** Countess of **Pembroke**. He was probably the same **David** who was Sheriff of **Carmarthen** in 1314 and 1317. and was alive in 1324.

1384 **Richard Wyrriott** of **Orielton** was instructed to deliver **Manorbier Castle** to the king's hands.

1459 **Thomas Wyrriot** was Sheriff of **Pembroke**, He had been an officer in the bodyguard of **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** and when the Duke was arrested and murdered **Thomas** was imprisoned but he was later released. His heir was

Henry Wyrriot who led troops in **Henry VIII's** war in France and was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* in 1549 and 1559. he married **Margaret** natural daughter of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** of Dynevor. their son, **George**. had a son who died young, and an only daughter, the **Elizabeth** aforementioned who married **Sir Hugh Owen** of Bodeon.

In 1580 one **Thomas Wirriott** was the bitter enemy of **Sir John Perrott** of **Carew**; in fact, **Sir John's** fall was greatly due to his untiring enmity. **Wirriott** was imprisoned in the Marshalsea during the quarrels and when he lost £1000 in a lawsuit with **Sir John**, he was thrown into **Haverfordwest Gaol** in default of payment.

In **Lewis Dwnn's** Visitation mention is made among gentlemen residing in **Pembrokeshire** between 1588 and 1613, of **Sir Hugh Owen**, Knt. of Bodeon, near Aberffraw, **Anglesey**, who had married **Elizabeth**, heiress of the **Wirriotts** of **Orielton** (she was daughter of **George Wyrriot** who High Sheriff in 1570); he was M.P. for **Pembroke** boroughs in 1640, and in 1644 his son **Arthur** was one of a Committee nominated by Parliament for the defence and safety of **Pembrokeshire** and the adjoining counties.

At the time of the marriage of **Elizabeth** and **Sir Hugh Owen** the **Orielton** estates of **Elizabeth** consisted of :-

four manors

eighty farms

four water corn mills

a fulling mill

and 5400 acres in south and mid **Pembrokeshire** .

There was again a link with **Anglesey** in later times. when **Sir Hugh Owen**, second Baronet, married in 1664, Arme, daughter and heiress of **Henry Owen** of Bodeon. The first connection is recorded in **Boulston Church**, on a monument to **Lewis Wogan**, esq.. of **Boulston**, who died in 1692. Among his four great-grand-fathers and mothers is mentioned **Sir Hugh Owen** of Bodeon, **Anglesey**, and **Elizabeth Wirriott** of **Orielton**, **Pembrokeshire**, whose daughter must therefore have been **Lewis's** mother, whose death, with that of her husband, **Morris Wogan**, esq., is recorded on another monument in the same **Church**.

In the 1670 **Hearth Tax Orielton** was assessed for 17 hearths
 In 1713 **Sir Arthur Owen** was Whig Member for the **Pembroke** boroughs.
 Polling partisans of the **Owen** family of **Orielton** wielded pitchforks at polling in **Pembroke** 1741 to keep opponents out of the polling Hall.
 In 1802 the house is described as neither ancient nor modern, being fronted with brick and the frames of the windows and the cornerstones are of freestone.
 In 1803, when **Sir Hugh Owen**, sixth Baronet, came of age, 5000 persons are said to have attended the festivities. He died six years after, leaving **Orielton** and Bodeon away from his cousin **Arthur**, the succeeding Baronet, to another cousin, **John Lord. Lord** took the name of **Owen**, and was created Baronet in 1813. He built the new house in 1809 He died in 1861 and was succeeded by his eldest son, **Sir Hugh Owen**, who sold **Orielton** to **M. A. Saurin**, esq., of Kilwendeg, near Boncath; he had married **Margaretta Jones**, niece and heiress to the owner of that place. The house at that time had been deserted and was ruinous necessitating rebuilding.
 The present house has passed through various hands and was bought in 1954 by the naturalist and writer **R.M. Lockley** for development as a **Bird** sanctuary. It is now a Field Study Centre.

Names associated with Orielton

The information on this listing was taken from *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*

Surname/2nd Res.	Forename/info	Date	Main Residence
Wyrriott	David (Sir)	1300	Orielton
Wyrriot	Richard Sheriff of Carmarthen	1314	Orielton
Wyrriot	Richard Sheriff of Carmarthen	1317	Orielton
Wyrriot	Richard (Sir)	1323	Orielton
Wyrriot	Richard Manorbier	1384	Orielton spouse:- Elen Huscard
Huscard	Elen	1384	Orielton spouse:- Richard Wyrriot
Wyrriot	Thomas Sheriff of Pembroke	1459	Orielton
Wyrriot	Thomas	1482	Orielton
Wyrriot	Henry Lord of the moiety of Cosheston	1526	Orielton
Wyrriot	Henry	1530	Orielton spouse:- Margaret ap Thomas
ap Thomas \Wyrriot	Margaret Dynevor nat dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas	1530	Orielton spouse:- Henry Wyrriot
Wyrriot	Henry Commissioner lay subsidies Pem & Tenby	1542-44	Orielton
ap Hugh	Owen MP for Newborough-High Sheriff & JP	1545 1563	Bodeon spouse:- 1 Elizabeth 2 Isabel
Wyrriot	Henry High Sheriff	1549 & 59	Orielton

Wyrriot	Henry	1551	Orielton
	Escheator of Pembrokeshire		
Owen	Hugh	1571 marr	Bodeon
Orielton	second son of Owen ab Hugh of Bodeon		spouse:- Elizabeth Wyrriot
Owen	Hugh	1574	Orielton
	Recorder of Carmarthen		spouse:- Elizabeth Wyrriot
Wyrriot	George	1587	Orielton
	JP (supporter of the Earl of Essex)		
Owen	Morris	1588 dead	Orielton
	son of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth		
Phillips	John	1590c	Picton Castle
	dau. Jane mar. George Wyrriot		spouse:- Elizabeth Gruffydd
Gruffydd	Elizabeth	1590c	Penrhyn Picton Castle
	spouse:- John Phillips		
Phillips	Jane	1590c	Picton Castle
Orielton	daughter of John Phillips , Picton Castle		spouse:- George Wyrriot
Lloyd	David	1597-8	Forest Brechfa
Pengwernoleu	son and heir of Griffith Lloyd		spouse:- Jane Owen -very unhappy
Wyrriot	George	1599	Orielton
	co-Lord of several manors		spouse:- Jane Philipps
Wyrriot	Elizabeth	1599c	Orielton
	dau & heiress of George Wyrriot		spouse:- Hugh Owen
Wogan	Morris	1603 Apr 21	Boulston
	date of marriage		spouse:- Francis Wogan
Owen	Hugh , Colonel	1610 born	Bodeon
	eldest son of William and Jane Owen		
Owen	John	1612	Orielton
	eldest son Hugh and Elizabeth		spouse:- Dorothy Laugharne
Owen / Barlow	Mary	1612	Orielton Creswell & Lawrenny dau of
	John and Dorothy		spouse:- Lewis Barlow
Owen	Anne	1612 Oct 8	Orielton
	Stone Hall & Trecwn dau of John and Dorothy		spouse:- 1 Wogan
Owen	John	1612 Oct 8	Orielton
	2nd son John and Dorothy		
Owen	Arthur	1612 Oct 8	Orielton
	Newmoat 3rd son of John and Dorothy		spouse:- Mary
	Philipps (wdw)		
Phillips	Mary	1612?	Picton Castle
	Newmoat dau of Sir John Philipps Picton Castle		spouse:-
	1 Scourfield 2 Owen		
Phillips/Scourfield	Mary	1612?	Picton Castle
	Newmoat dau of Sir John Phillips wdw of John Scourfield		
Scourfield	John	1612?	Newmoat
	widow mar Arthur Owen		spouse:- Mary Philipps
Owen	Richard	1613	Orielton
	son of Hugh & Lucy Owen?		
Owen	Jane	1613	Orielton
	Forest Brechfa dau of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth		spouse:- David Lloyd

Owen	William	1613	Orielton	
	Bodeon	second son of Hugh and Elizabeth		spouse:- Jane Williams
Williams	Jane	1610c	Orielton	
	Vaynol	daughter of William Williams of Vaynol		spouse:- William Owen
Owen	Ann	1613	Orielton	
	Presaddfed Anglesey	dau of Hugh and Elizabeth		spouse:- John Lewis
Owen	Percy	1613	Orielton	
	son of Hugh and Lucy ?			
Owen	Francis	1613	Orielton	
	Boulston	married 1603 Nov 10 dau.	Hugh Elizabeth	spouse:- Morris Wogan
Owen	Sibyl	1613	Orielton	
	Wiston	dau of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth		spouse:- William Wogan
Wyrriot	Hugh	1613-14 Feb 8	Orielton	
	Bodowen	died buried Monkton		spouse:- 1 Elizabeth 2 Lucy ?
Laugharne	John	1613c	St Brides	
	son was Major General Rowland Laugharne			spouse:- Janet Owen
Owen	Janet	1613c	Orielton	
	St Brides	dau of Hugh and Elizabeth		spouse:- John Laugharne
Lewis	John	1613c		Presaddfed Anglesey
	kinsman of his wife			spouse:- Ann Owen
Owen	Lucy	1613c	Orielton	
	Widow of Sir James Wotton			spouse:- Hugh Owen
Wogan	William	1625 died	Wiston	
	had 12 children died at Lawrenny			spouse:- Sibyl Owen
Owen	Hugh Sir	1629	Orielton	
	1629 1st wife died			spouse:- Frances Philipps
Owen	Elizabeth	1629	Orielton	
	Carnarvonshire	dau of Sir Hugh and Frances		spouse:- John Glynne
Owen	Dorothy	1629	Orielton	
	dau of Sir Hugh and Frances			unmarried alive 1670
Owen	Mary	1629	Orielton	moat
	and Katherine	spouse:- William Scourfield		dau of Sir Hugh
Lewis \ Owen	Katherine	1629(after)mar	Orielton	
	Prescoed	widow of John Lewis of Prescoed		spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen	Hugh Sir	1629(after)mar	Orielton	
	spouse:- 2 Katherine Lewis			
Philipps/Owen	Francis	1629 died	Picton Castle Orielton	
	dau of Sir John Philipps	Picton Castle		spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen	William	1631	Orielton	
	Bodoen	spouse:- Jane Williams		
Owen	Anne	1631 marr. (1)	Orielton	
	Stone Hall	dau of John & Dorothy		spouse:- William Wogan
Wogan	William	1631m 1645 died	Stone Hall St Lawrence parish	
	had a son and two daughters			spouse:- Anne Owen
Owen	Arthur	1633	Orielton	
	called to the Bar			
Wogan	Morris	1640 Apr 21 died	Boulston	
	spouse:- Francis Owen			
Laugharne	Rowland Mjr Gen.	1640s	St Brides	
	son of John Laugharne and Janet Owen			
Barlow	Lewis	1641 & 1668	Cresswell & Lawrenny	
	High Sheriff	spouse:- Mary Owen		

Owen Arthur 1643 **Orielton**
Mjr in **Laugharne's** Army afterwards Colonel

Owen Arthur 1645-48 & 54-5 **Orielton**
M.P. also from 1660 till his death

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1645? born **Orielton**
son of **Sir Hugh** and **Katherine**

Owen Arthur 1647 baptised **Richmond Surrey**
son of **Sir Hugh** and **Katherine**

Wogan nee Owen Anne (wdw) 1648 marr **Orielton** **Stone Hall**
Trecwn

Owen nee Laugharne Dorothy 1652-3 died 70yr **Orielton**
(**St Brides**) widow of **John Owen** who died in 1612 spouse:- **John Owen**

Lewis/Owen Anne 1655 **Presaddfed**
Orielton her mother married her father in law spouse:- **John Owen**

Lewis\Owen\Trevor Anne 1655 after **Orielton**
after death of **John Owen** married spouse:- Colonel **Trevor**

Owen John 1655 Dec 21 died **Orielton**
eldest son of **Sir Hugh** and **Frances** 21yrs spouse:- **Anne Lewis**

Owen Wyrriot 1657 died pre **Orielton**
son of **Sir Hugh** and **Frances**

Owen/Wogan Francis 1658-9 died **Boulston**
Philbeach dau. **Hugh\Elizabeth** -widow of **Morris** spouse:- **Morris Wogan**

Owen Henry 1659 Oct 21 **Bodeon**
second son of **William** and **Jane Owen** spouse:- **Elizabeth Gwyn**

Owen Hugh, Colonel 1659 Oct 21 died **Bodeon**
eldest son of **William** and **Jane Owen**

Gwyn Elizabeth 1659c **Bodoen Maesoglen** dau.& heiress
of **Hugh Gwyn** of **Maesoglen** spouse:- **Henry Owen**

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1660 & 1678-81 **Orielton**
MP - also from 1689-91 High Sheriff 64 spouse:- **Anne Owen**

Owen John 1662 **Newmoat**
son of **Arthur** and **Mary** spouse:- **Dorothy Owen**

Scourfield William 1663 **moat**
High Sheriff spouse:- **Mary Owen**

Owen Anne 1664 **Bodoen & Maesoglen Orielton**
dau. heiress of **Henry** and **Elizabeth Owen** spouse:- **Hugh Owen**

Owen Henry (1) 1664 (after) **Orielton**
son of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** - died young

Owen Henry (2) 1664 (after) **Orielton**
son of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** - died young

Owen Dorothy 1664 after **Orielton**
dau of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** - died young

Owen John 1664 after **Orielton**
son of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** - died young

Owen William 1664 after **Orielton**
son of **Anne** and **Sir Hugh** - died young

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1664 marr **Landshipping Orielton** son of
Sir Hugh and **Katherine** spouse:- **Anne Owen**

Owen Dorothy 1666 **Trecwn Newmoat** dau and heiress
of **Thomas Owen - Trecwn** spouse:- **John Owen**

Owen John 1666 married **Newmoat**
wife dau and heiress of **Thomas Owen** spouse:- **Dorothy Owen**

Owen	Arthur	1668 marr	Orielton Johnston Hall	son of Sir
	Hugh and Katherine		spouse:- Elizabeth Horsey	
Owen	Sir Hugh	1670 died 66yrs	Orielton	
			spouse:- Katherine Owen	
Owen	Elizabeth	1670c	Orielton Park, Merioneth	dau of Anne
	and Sir Hugh		spouse:- 1 William L Annwyl	
Owen	Katherine (widow)	1671	Landshipping Orielton	granted
	six farms by her son Sir Hugh		spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen	
Wogan	Edward	1674 born	Boulston	
	son of Lewis Wogan of Boulston		spouse:- Mary Owen	
Owen	Arthur	1678 died	Newmoat Orielton	
	spouse:- Mary Philipps (wdw)			
Owen	Arthur	1678-81,85-95	Pembroke	
	MP		spouse:- Mary Powell	
Owen	John	1678-9	Newmoat	
	MP		spouse:- Dorothy Owen	
Barlow	Lewis	1681 Aug 6 died	Cresswell & Lawrenny	
	left issue		spouse:- Mary Owen	
Horsey/Owen	Elizabeth	1681 died	Johnson Hall	
	dau of Cpt John Horsey/Elizabeth		spouse:- Arthur Owen	
Powell/Owen	Mary	1683 Aug 4 marr	Pembroke and Tamworth	
	dau of Morgan Powell of Pembroke		spouse:- Arthur Owen	
Owen	Arthur	1683 Jan 8 marr	2Kensington	
			spouse:- Mary Powell	
Owen/ Wogan	Mary	1686?	Newmoat – Trecwn Llanstinan	
	dau & heiress John & Dorothy		spouse:- Hugh Wogan	
Owen	John	1686? died	Newmoat	
	dau and heiress Mary Owen		spouse:- Dorothy Owen	
Owen	Charles	1686c born	Orielton	
	son of Anne and Sir Hugh Owen		spouse:- Dorothy Corbett	
Owen/Annwyl	Elizabeth	1689 pre	Orielton	
	dau of Anne & Sir Hugh		spouse:- 2 Mr Brereton	
Owen/Scourfield	Mary	1693 Mar 19 died	moat Orielton	
	dau of Sir Hugh and Katherine	aged 50	spouse:- William Scourfield	
Scourfield	William	1695 died	moat	
	had issue		spouse:- Mary Owen	
Owen (3rd Baronet)	Sir Arthur	1695,1701-11,14	Orielton	
	MP-Mayor Pemb. 1704-6,24,High Sheriff07		spouse:- Emma Williams	
Owen (4th Baronet)	Sir William	1697 born approx	Orielton	
Owen	Wyrriot	1697 Feb 1	Orielton	
	son of Anne and Hugh - admit Grays Inn			
Owen	John	1698 born	Orielton	
	younger brother of Sir William (4th Bar)		spouse:- Anne Owen	
Owen	Colonel John	1698 born approx	Orielton	
Owen	Arthur	1698 died	Pembroke	
	no surviving issue		spouse:- Mary Powell	
Owen (2nd Baronet)	Sir Hugh	1698-9 died	Orielton	
			spouse:- Katherine Annwyl	
Owen (3rd Baronet)	Sir Arthur	1699	Orielton	

	inherited		spouse:- Emma Williams
Annwyl\Owen	Katherine	1699 died	Orielton
		spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen	
Owen (2nd Baronet)	Sir Hugh	1699(pre)m2	Orielton
	marr 2nd time - widow of Lewis Annywyl		spouse:- Katherine Annywyl
Owen	Mary	1700 marr	Orielton Boulston
	dau of Anne & Sir Hugh		spouse:- Edward Wogan
Owen	Catherine	1700c	Orielton Chester
	dau of Anne and Sir Hugh		spouse:- John Williams
Owen	Wyrriot	1700c marr	Robeston House Talbenny
	marr widow of Sackville Crow died 1700		spouse:- Dorothy Crow
Owen	Arthur	1701 born approx	Orielton Chelsea
	son of Sir Arthur and Emma		spouse:- Martha Smale/Shewen
Williams	John	1702	Chester
	Attorney General of Denbigh & Montgomery		spouse:- Catherine Owen
Wogan	Edward	1702 pre died	Orielton
	age approx 27		spouse:- Mary Owen
Owen\Crow	Dorothy	1704 died	Johnston
	Roberston House wdw of Sackville Crow		spouse:- Wyrriot Owen
Owen	Wyrriot	1715 died	Roberston House Talbenny
	son of Anne and Sir Hugh		spouse:- Dorothy Crow wdw
Owen	Charles died age 30	1716	Nash, Langum parish
	had issue		spouse:- Dorothy Corbett
Corbett\Owen	Dorothy	1716 pre	Nash, Langum parish
		spouse:- Wyrriot Owen	
Colby	Lawrence	1716 Feb 7	Bangeston nr Pembroke
	appointed by Sir Arthur -cornet-militia		
Owen\Barlow	Anne wdw	1718 after	Lawrenny
		spouse:- Thomas Cornwallis	
Barlow	Hugh	1718 pre	Lawrenny
	son of John Barlow and Anne Owen		spouse:- 1 Anne Skyrme
Owen	Anne	1718 pre	Orielton Lawrenny
	dau of Anne and Sir Hugh		spouse:- John Barlow
Barlow	John	1718 died	Lawrenny
	High Sheriff 1705 Anne was second wife.		spouse:- Anne Owen
Barlow	Anne	1718c	Lawrenny Nash,Langum
	parish dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen		spouse:- Wyrriot Owen (cousin)
Barlow	Dorothy	1718c	Lawrenny Pricaston
	dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen		spouse:- John Lort.
Barlow	Hugh	1718c?	Lawrenny
	son of John Barlow and Anne Owen		spouse:- 2 Elizabeth Owen
Williams	Anne	1720c	Chester
	dau and heiress of John and Catherine		spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen (4th Baronet)	Sir William	1722	Orielton
	MP served for 51 years		spouse:- Elizabeth Lloyd
Owen	Margaret	1724	Orielton
	dau of Sir Arthur and Emma		unmarried
Owen	Wyrriot	1724 pre	Orielton
	son of Sir Arthur and Emma died young		
Owen	Anne	1724 pre died	Orielton
	dau of Sir Arthur and Emma died young		

Owen Dorothy 1724 pre died **Orielton**
dau of **Sir Arthur** and **Emma** died young
Owen Hugh 1 1724 pre died **Orielton**
son of **Sir Arthur** and **Emma** died young
Owen Catherine 1724 pre died **Orielton**
dau of **Sir Arthur** and **Emma** died young
Owen Hugh 2 1724 pre died **Orielton**
son of **Sir Arthur** and **Emma** died young
Williams/Owen Emma 1724 Sep 17 died Lanforda Denbighshire
Orielton only daughter of **Sir William Williams** spouse:- **Sir Arthur Owen**
Lloyd Thomas 1725 Grove
dau **Elizabeth** marr **Sir William Owen** spouse:- **Mary Gwyn**
Lloyd \Owen Elizabeth 1725 Dec 12 marr Grove **Orielton** dau &
coheiress **Thomas Lloyd** of Grove spouse:- **Sir William Owen**
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1725 Dec 12 marr **Orielton**
spouse:- **Elizabeth Lloyd**
Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1729 Chester **Orielton** son of **Anne** and
Sir William spouse:- **Anne Colby**
Owen Anne 1729 after **Orielton**
dau of **Anne & Sir William** died unmarried.
Owen Arthur 1729 after **Orielton** Apsley Bedfordshire
Lt Col 3rd Foot Guards spouse:- **Anne Thursby**

Owen Elizabeth 1731 marr 1 **Orielton** Penrhos Anglesey dau of
Sir Arthur and **Emma** spouse:- **William Owen**
Cornwallis Hon. Thomas 1732 died
spouse:- **Anne Owen\Barlow**
Williams \ Owen Anne 1734 after marr Chester **Orielton** dau of **John**
Williams\Catherine Owen spouse:- **Sir William Owen**
Owen Elizabeth 1736 marr 2 **Orielton** **Lawrenny** dau of **Sir**
Arthur & Emma wdw **W. Owen** spouse:- **Hugh Barlow**
Owen John (Colonel) 1736 Nov 5 marr **Orielton**
bro of **Sir William** (4th Baronet) spouse:- **Anne Owen**
Owen\Owen Anne 1736 Nov 5 marr **Nash** Ireland dau of **Charles Owen**
and **Dorothy Corbet** spouse:- **John Owen** (Col)
Owen (7th Baronet) Arthur 1740 Sep 29 Covent Garden **Orielton** son of
Col **John Owen** and **Anne Owen** unmarried
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1743 after marr2 **Orielton**
she was his cousin spouse:- **Anne Williams**
Lloyd \Owen Elizabeth 1743 approx died Grove **Orielton** dau of
Thomas Lloyd spouse:- **Sir William Owen**
Owen William 1746 Sep 30 born Rotterdam
son of Col **John Owen** and **Anne Owen**
Owen Hugh Michael (Rev) 1748 Sep 29 born Frith St Soho Aberffraw son of
Col **John Owen** and **Anne Owen** spouse:- 1 ? **Lyon, 2A. Griffith**
Owen Emma 1749 Dec 30 Dublin **Lawrenny** dau of Col
John Owen and **Anne Owen** spouse:- **Hugh Owen\Barlow**
Owen Charles Lt 59th Foot 1750 c
son of Col **John Owen** and **Anne Owen** unmarried
Owen\Lord Corbetta 1750-1 Feb 17 bn Dublin **Pembroke** dau of Col **John**
Owen and **Anne Owen** spouse:- **Joseph Lord**

Owen\Owen Anne 1750-1 Feb 21 d Dublin Nash died after birth of dau
Corbetta spouse:- **John Owen** (Col)

Owen John (Colonel) 1750-61 Ireland
became Lt Gov. bro **Sir William** (4th Bar) spouse:- **Anne Owen**

Owen Emma 1751 **Orielton Williamston** dau of Sir
Arthur and Emma spouse:- **William Bowen**

Owen (3rd Baronet) Sir Arthur 1754 Jun 6 died **Orielton**
spouse:- **Emma Williams**

Owen Arthur 1757 born approx Chelsea Paddington 1801 son of
Arthur and Martha- became Parson unmarried

Bowen William 1762 died **Williamston**
spouse:- **Emma Owen**

Barlow Hugh 1763 died **Lawrenny**
spouse:- **Elizabeth Owen**

Williams\Owen Anne 1764 Dec 21 died **Orielton**
spouse:- **Sir William Owen**

Owen Elizabeth 1764 marr **Orielton Dyffryn** dau of Anne
& Sir William spouse:- **Thomas Price**

Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1770-86 **Orielton**
MP also Colonel of Pemb. Militia spouse:- **Anne Colby**

Owen William (Brig Gen) 1771 Jun 11 marr Dublin
Marinique son of Col **John Owen** and Anne spouse:- **Anne Tripp**

Thursby \Owen Anne 1774 Jul 8 Abingdon Apsley dau of **John Harvey**
Thursby spouse:- **Arthur Owen**

Owen Arthur 1774 Jul 8 marr **Orielton Apsley** son of Anne & Sir
William spouse:- **Anne Thursby**

Owen\Lord Corbetta 1774 marr **Pembroke Dublin** dau of Col **John** and
Anne Owen spouse:- **Joseph Lord**

Owen William 1775 Apr 11 born Port Mahon Minorca **Lawrenny**
son of **William Owen** (B.Gen)**Anne Tripp** unmarried

Colby\Owen Anne 1775 Sep 16 marr **Bletherston Orielton** dau of
Grace and John Colby spouse:- **Sir Hugh Owen**

Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1775 Sep 16 marr **Orielton**
son of Anne And Sir William spouse:- **Anne Colby**

Owen\Bowen Emma 1777 approx died **Orielton Williamston** dau of
Sir Arthur and Emma -no issue spouse:- **William Bowen**

Lord \Owen John 1777 born **Pembroke**
son of **Joseph Lord** and **Corbetta Owen** spouse:- 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary**

Owen\Price Elizabeth 1777 Feb 20 died Dyffryn **Orielton** dau of Anne & Sir
William spouse:- **Thomas Price**

Shewen\Smale\Owen Martha 1781 Swansea Chelsea dau of Mjr
Shewen, wdw **Alexander Smale** spouse:- **Arthur Owen**

Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1781 May 7 died **Orielton** age 84
spouse:- **Anne Williams**

Owen (6th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1782 Sep 12 born **Orielton**
only Child of Sir Hugh and Anne Colby unmarried

Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1786 Jan 15 died **Orielton**
age 57 spouse:- **Anne Colby**

Owen\Owen\Barlow Elizabeth 1788 Nov died **Lawrenny**
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma twice widowed spouse:- **Hugh Barlow**

Owen\Barlow Emma 1788 Oct died Bath **Lawrenny, Dublin** dau of Col
John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- **Hugh Owen\Barlow**

Owen\Barlow	Hugh	1789	Lawrenny	
	son of Wyrriot Owen and Anne Barlow		spouse:- 1 Emma , 2 Anne	
Owen	Arthur	1790 died	Apsley	
	son of Anne and Sir William		spouse:- Anne Thursby	
Owen	William (Brig Gen)	1795 died	Fort St George	Martinique
	(yellow fever) son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen		spouse:- Anne Tripp	
Owen	Hugh (Royal Navy)	1801 drowned	Aberffraw	
	son of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne		unmarried	
Owen	Arthur Rev	1805 died ?	Paddington	
	son of Martha and Arthur			
Lord\Owen	John	1809	Pembroke Orielton	inherited the
	Orielton Estates-changed name		spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary	
Owen (6th Baronet)	Sir Hugh	1809	Orielton	
	MP also was High Sheriff of Pemb 1804		unmarried	
Owen (7th Baronet)	Sir Arthur	1809	Orielton	India succeeded to the
	title unmarried			
Owen (6th Baronet)	Sir Hugh	1809 Aug 8 died	Orielton	
	age 27 unmarried			
Owen\Barlow	Hugh	1809 Jan 23 died	Lawrenny	
	age 79		spouse:- 2 Anne Barlow	
Tripp\Owen	Anne	1809 Sep 20 died	Huntspill and Taunton Martinique	
	dau of John Tripp , Huntspill and Taunton		spouse:- William Owen (B.Gen)	
Griffiths\Owen	Anne	1810 c	Aberffraw Bangor	dau of William
	Edwards of Bangor		spouse:- Rev Hugh M Owen	
Thursby\Owen\Hart	Anne	1810 Jun died	Bath\Apsley Abingdon	
	remarried after Arthur Owen died		spouse:- Colonel Hart of Bath	
Owen	Hugh Michael (Rev)	1810 Mar died	Aberffraw	
	son of Col John and Anne Owen		spouse:- 2 Anne Griffiths wdw	
Owen	Sir John	1810-41	Orielton	
	MP		spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary	
Owen	Charles	1812 died	Aberffraw	
	son of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne		unmarried	
Lord\Owen	John	1813 Jan 12	Orielton	
	created Baronet		spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary	
Owen (8th Baronet)	William	1817	Middle Temple	Lawrenny
	inherited title on death of his uncle		unmarried	
Owen (7th Baronet)	Sir Arthur	1817 Jan 4 died	Orielton	India had been
	Adjutant General in E.India		unmarried	
Owen	John Mjr 61st Foot	1820 died	Jamaica Aberffraw	son of Rev
	Hugh M. Owen and Anne		unmarried	
Colby\Owen	Anne	1823 Apr 11 died	Orielton, Lawrenny Bath, London.	
	spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen			
Owen	Elizabeth Anne	1828 died	Weston nr Bath Aberffraw	dau of Rev
	Hugh M Owen and Anne		unmarried	
Owen	Arthur Mjr	1835 died	Bengal Aberffraw	son of Rev
	Hugh M Owen and Anne		unmarried	
Owen (8th Baronet)	Sir William	1844 Aug 5	Middle Temple	Lawrenny
	changed name to Owen Barlow		unmarried	
Barlow	Anne	1844 died	Lawrenny Aldeburgh	dau of
	Philip Champion de Crespigny MP		spouse:- Hugh Owen Barlow	
Owen Barlow (8.Bar)	William	1851 Feb 25 died	5 Fig Tree Court Temple London	
	Lawrenny	last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried		

Owen

Sir John
been sold 1857 to pay debts

1861 Feb 6 Taynton **Orielton**
spouse:- 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary**

estate had

Pant-Y-Phillip,

Site of a tiny isolated **Church** an Iron Age defended settlement and a Bronze age burial mound.

Pare Y Meirw

"Field of the dead" a stone row placed here in the new Stone Age appears to predict eclipses uses
mount Leinster as a sight. When the moon appears to set down the right side there will be an
eclipse.

Pembroke

Introduction

The area we know today as **Pembroke** could have a very long inhabited history. Unfortunately many remains of previous inhabitations have been destroyed by later building. What do we know?

Stone age and Bronze man lived in Priory cave **Monkton**, did they also live in **Wogan's** cave? **Mr Cobb** suggests a maybe **Roman** connection,

Roman coins

have been found both in **Pembroke** and at **Pennar** but did Romans live here or just trade?

St Daniel's Church maybe the pre-Norman religious centre of Penfro?

acc/to the **Llandaff records** the lands of this area belonged to **St Teilo**.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as The *book of Llan Dav* which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of **Pembroke** include

In the deanery of Penbro.

Lann rath. -- this is believed to be **Amroth**.-- the earliest records of the name Llanreath were in 1833 when it was spelt Land reath

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.
Gwenafs Fortification in Lonion (1136 54)

Goldern Hill (Llanion is a little north of the site.)

1100 acc/to **Giraldus Cambrensis** *The journey through wales*

The province of **Pembroke** comes next after **Rhos**, lying towards the south and by the sea: indeed, a branch of the sea divides the two. Its main town, also called **Pembroke**, is the capital of Dyved. It is built high up on an oblong plateau of rock, and it extends along the north and the south af an inlet of the sea which runs down from **Milford Haven**. Hence its name **Pembroke**, which means the head of the estuary.

Arnulf de Montgomery was believed to be the first to build a fortification here, from wooden stakes and turf, in the days of **Henry I, King** of the English. It was not very strong and it offered little resistance. When he went back to England, **Arnulf** left the fortress and a small garrison in the charge of **Gerald of Windsor**, a stalwart, cunning man, who was his constable and lieutenant. Without more ado the inhabitants of South Wales began to lay siege to the place. They had just lost their prince, **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, a warlike leader, who had been betrayed by his own troops in Brecknockshire, and they were left with his son, **Gruffydd**, who was still a boy. Under cover of darkness fifteen knights deserted the fortress in desperation, clambered into a boat and tried to escape over the water. The very next morning **Gerald** transferred their estates to fifteen of their own men-at-arms, dubbing them there and then as knights. The siege lasted a **Long** time, and those

inside were greatly reduced and near the end of their tether. When they had hardly any provisions left, **Gerald**, who, as I have said, was a cunning man, created the impression that they were still well supplied and were expecting reinforcements at any moment: for he took four hogs, which was about all that they had, cut them into sections and hurled them over the palisade at the besiegers. The following day he thought of an even more ingenious stratagem. He signed a letter with his own seal and had it placed just outside the lodging of **Wilfred, Bishop of St David's**, who chanced to be in the neighbourhood. There it would be picked up almost immediately, and the finder would imagine that it had been dropped accidentally by one of **Gerald's** messengers. The purport of the letter was that the constable would have no need of reinforcements from **Arnulf** for a good four months. When this despatch was read to the Welsh, they immediately abandoned the siege and went off home.

The next thing **Gerald** did was to marry **Nest** the sister of **Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales**, with the object of giving himself and his troops a firmer foothold in the country. In the process of time she bore him a large number of children, both boys and girls. With the help of this family the sea-coast of South Wales was held secure by the English, and Ireland, too, was stormed,

1589 **George Owen's Pembroke**

Pembroke

The town of **Pembroke** standeth upon a long back or ridge of rock, being all one street in length without any cross Streets. and being walled about with a strong wall of lime and stone and compassed on each side with a branch of **Milford** being the upper end of the creek of Pennarmouth where the said creek parteth itself in two and, running up on each side of the town, compasseth the same as a strong moat, flowing at every tide in such sort that no access on horse or foot is permitted to the town but over two bridges, the town having three gates only and the town walls being strongly defended with six flanker towers in such sort as out of them the whole walls may be scoured and defended from approach of enemies. And in some of the same towers are fair springs of clear, sweet running water for the necessary relief of the people within the town, not to be cut off by any means.

At the west end of the town on the part where the said creek parteth itself into two branches standeth a fair, strong and large **Castle**, strongly walled with a mighty thick wall all built of lime and stone. Having within the gate two large courts, an inner and an outer, being compassed with strong **Garretted** walls and set forth in the outer parts with divers flanker towers of all sorts necessary for the defence thereof. The said **Castle** is seated upon a high main rock of thirty and in most places forty foot high, naturally steep in most places and the rest easily to be made in such sort that if the **Castle** walls might be battered (as most thereof cannot be), yet were it not possible to ascend up the said rock to enter the breach, the same being so high and inaccessible. Besides the tides daily flow about the same and the ooze and slime whereof the channel is full doth mightily defend the said **Castle** from any assault of enemies.

This **Castle** is thought almost impregnable. The weakest part thereof is a small ditch that joineth to the town, which is only defended with a dry ditch, and which may be made very strong and deep. The town walls springeth from the said **Castle** and, stretching forth on each side of the said town, enclose the whole town, as it were, within one outer or base court of the said **Castle**. All the **Castle** walls are standing very strong without decay, only the roofs and leads having been taken down. Within the said **Castle** there is the great cave called the **Wogan**, able if occasion were to receive a great multitude of people, being a place free from all assaults or battery, and in the same is a well of fresh water of great depth which cannot be taken away by any means possible, serving for the use of the people within the said **Castle**. The gate or entrance of the said **Castle** is made strong divers ways, as with drawbridges and portcullises and other means . . .

1700 approx

Danial Defoe records” we crossed over the isthmus to **Pembroke** which stands on the East shore of the great **Haven** of **Milford**.

This is the largest and richest and at this time the most flourishing town of all south Wales . Here are a great many English merchants and some of them men of good business and they told us there were nearly 200 sail of ships belonging to the town small and great.called little England beyond Wales.

1804 *The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales* **Benj Heath Malkin**

As you proceed up the harbour , this magnificent piece of water is forked by a peninsula in front, dividing the great reach up to **Burton Ferry** from Down Pool which forms so interesting an approach to **Pembroke**. Here ,as in all the numerous estuaries and creeks branching out from the great body the scenery becomes richer as less expanded. Fertility and beauty combine. The approach from the water shews the **Castle** and the town to the most possible advantage. The noble and extensive ruin, hanging on the edge of the pool, with the mouth of the cavern opening as a sally port and the buildings of the ancient borough crouching under its command. the petty trade giving life to the scene without obscuring its predominant features of rural interest.

The town is old and has declined in the same proportion as **Haverfordwest** has risen in importance. The buildings about the water side and generally in the suburbs are verging fast on a state of decay; but the principal street which is long and wide has a very respectable appearance though without the air of business generally expected in a county town. It has however its attractions to call the people of **Castlemartin** together on days of great rejoicing **Sir Hugh Owen's** roast Ox produced a jovial confusion as could be witnessed in a better place. It is situated in a plentiful country; it has little or no trade; and under the circumstances affords a cheap retirement to many families with slender incomes

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **S Lewis**

Pembroke, a borough, Market-town, and sea-port, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, county of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Milford** 10 (S. by E.) from **Haverfordwest**, and 248 (W.) from London; the borough containing 7412 inhabitants, of whom 5441 are in the parish of **St. Mary** , 1223 in the parish of **St. Michael**, and 748 in part of **St. Nicholas'**, or **Monkton**, parish. The name of this place is derived from the words Pen Bro, literally signifying a headland, or promontory, and originally applied to a district nearly corresponding in extent with the present hundred of **Castlemartin**, stretching out into the sea, and separating **Milford Haven**, on the north, from the Bristol Channel on the south. On the erection of a **Castle**, and the consequent growth of the town, the name of the district in which they were situated was transferred to them, and subsequently to the whole of the county, of which that town became the capital. The early history of the place is involved in some confusion. It is stated by **Giraldus Cambrensis**, that **Arnulph de Montgomery**, in the reign of **Henry I.**, raised a slender fortress of stakes and turf here, which, on his return into England, he placed under the custody of his constable and lieutenant, **Giraldus de Windsor**. In the *Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan*, who was contemporary with **Giraldus**, it is expressly recorded that the **Castle** was attacked in 1092, and again in 1094, by the forces of **Cadwgan ab Bleddyn** , but that it was so strongly fortified as to baffle every effort of that chieftain to reduce it. The latter of these dates, which is some years prior to the accession of **Henry I.**, contradicts the statement of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, with respect to the time of the original foundation; and the result of the attacks by so formidable an enemy is at variance with his description of the character of the fortress.

Arnulph de Montgomery, on the accession of **Henry I.**, having joined in a confederacy against that sovereign, the **Castle of Pembroke**, together with his other estates, became forfeited to the crown, and the **King** afterwards conferred the **Castle**, together with the lordship of **Carew** and several other manors, on **Giraldus de Windsor**, **Arnulph's** lieutenant, who had married **Nêste**, daughter of **Rhÿs ab Tewdwr**.

The Earldom

Arnuf de Montgomery 1093 – 1102

Henry I Gerald de Windsor followed by **de Clare** 1102 – 38 –

Gilbert FitzGilbert de Clare 1138 – 48 –First Earl

Richard FitzGilbert 1148 – 76—**Strongbow**

Henry II(minority) 1176 – 89

Gilbert FitzRichard 1176- 85 then **Isabel** who married **William Marshal**

William Marshal 1189 – 1219

William Marshal 1219 – 31

Richard Marshal 1231 – 34

Gilbert Marshal 1224 – 41

Walter Marshal 12 41 – 45

Anselm Marshal 1245

There was no direct heir so the estates were divided and **Joan** granddaughter of **William Marshal** who was married to **William de Valence** inherited property in **Pembrokeshire**.

William de Valence 1247 – 96

Aymerde Valence 1296 – 1324

Edward II & III 1324 – 39

during the minority of **Laurence Hastings**
Laurence Hastings 1339 – 48

Edward III 1348 – 68

during the minority of **John Hastings**

John Hastings 1368 – 75

Edward III & Richard II 1375 – 89

during minority of **John Hastings** (keeper of Lordship was **William** Beauchamp with the death of **John Hastings** the old Earldom lapsed.

Pembroke History Jottings

1066

Norman Conquest of England

1077

began the reign of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, the last Prince of South Wales. His accession met, apparently, with little opposition. The legend that he returned from exile in Brittany to claim the throne of his ancestors is an embellishment of later chroniclers.

These were troublous times for Dyfed. In 1078 Menevia was “miserably devastated by the pagans”, and **Bishop Abraham** was slain. This was the **Bishop** the tombstone of whose sons was found a in the late 1900’s in the cathedral. The venerable **Sulien**, who had resigned only two years before, was compelled to resume his episcopal charge. It was not **Long** before the saintly old man, who had reluctantly quitted his retirement was called upon to take part in still more stirring scenes, **Rhys ap Tewdwr** was unable to protect the ecclesiastical metropolis of his dominions and was being hard pressed from another quarter. **Trahaiarn ap Caradog** from North Wales joined by the chiefs of Powys and Gwent and tried to expand his kingdom into the South. **Rhys**, found his natural ally in **Gruffydd ap Conan**, who, as he had been beaten back in his attacks on the North of Wales previously had joined **Rhys** in the south.

His forces probably landed at Porth Cais and where met and blessed by the **Bishop**

The battle was fought in Cardiganshire , Traihaiarn and the Chiefs of Powys and of Gwent were killed. **Gruffydd** became ruler of North Wales and **Rhys** the South

Gruffydd was betrayed into the hands of the Normans later by one of his own chiefs and was imprisoned at Chester

The **Welsh** chronicals tend not to favour **Rhys**

It would appear from the Domesday Book that **Rhys** paid an annual sum of £40 to **King William** this would indicate some sort of agreement with him. We also know that **Neste** - **Rhys** daughter was, some say “educated”, some say held as a hostage at the **King’s** Court.

1081 **William** the Conquerer came to **St David’s** on pilgrimage

1087

William the Conquerer died in 1087

1093

Rhys ap Tewdwr met his death when he was killed in battle by an old enemy **Jestyn** -- a relative who was ruler of **Glamorgan** and who was aided by the son of a **Welsh** ruler from the **Cardigan** district called **Einion**. **Einion** had fought with the Normans in several campaigns and enlisted the help of some of his Norman friends especially one called **Fitzhamon** who with eleven of his friends joined the force to raid the lands belonging to **Rhys**. **Einion** was promised the hand of **Jestyn’s** daughter **Nesta** (whether she consented or not) as reward for his support. **Rhys** who was said to be about 90 was captured with his sons and beheaded.

As far as I have been able to find out **Rhys** was survived by three children. I suspect his eldest son was the **Rhys** killed in 1081. The rest all but an infant **Gruffydd** died with him. He was survived by two daughters **Nesta** who was at the court of the English **King** and **Angharad**.

This left the whole area of South Wales in complete flux. There was no one capable of succeeding **Rhys**; his wife was dead, his surviving son was an infant. The only relative other than his daughters able to rule was the treacherous Einon and there was so much hostility towards him that he dare not appear in the area.

In fact Einon had troubles enough. **Jestyn** had paid off the Normans etc who had supported him but refused to carry out his promise to **Einion** regarding **Nesta**. **Einion** was not very happy about this and had a word with his Norman friends. They returned and **Jestyn** had to flee, they divided **Jestyn's** estates up among them giving **Einion** the poorest portion, Miskin, but he also had **Nesta** and her personal property.

The Northern parts of the Estates belonging to **Rhys** were being invaded from the North.

A Norman Knight **Martin de Turribus** who held lands in both Somerset and Devon landed at **Newport** and set up a base at **Nevers**. He proceeded to defeat the **Welsh** at a battle at Morvill. It is interesting that the people living at **Meline**, **Eglwysrw** and **Nantgwyn** are recorded as welcoming him without resistance. What is not recorded in the chronicles is that his grandson **Sir William Martin** was married to **Angharad** daughter of **Lord Rhys** whose land it was, as she had inherited it from her father. It is very interesting as we shall see in the south that when tracing the estates in the north part of the county many of those who came into the hands of the Normans came not by conquest but by marriage. Many of the Normans were single men and took **Welsh** wives.

While **Martin de Turribus** was sorting out the North of the property belonging to the granddaughter of **Rhys**, **Arnulph de Montgomery** came to the South. He was the son of **Roger** the great Earl of Shrewsbury, **Roger de Belesme** had not come to the England with **William** the Conqueror as he was the knight entrusted by **William** to help **William's** wife **Matilda** to rule Normandy in his absence so therefore must have been well trusted by the **King**.

From **Arnulph's** father the **Welsh** Montgomery takes its name, though the **Castle** was built by **Baldwin** in the Conqueror's time. But **Roger** retook it from the **Welsh** in 1090 and named it after the Norman seat of his family. He was perhaps the most influential and turbulent baron in Europe, and had married **Mabel** (the wicked daughter of wicked **William Talvas**), heiress of the grand old house of **Belesme**. This evil dame bore him five sons:

The notorious **Robert**; who assumed the title and lands of **Belesme** when his mother was murdered in her bath

William, a clerk.

Hugh of Chester, called by the Welsh, " **Goch** " (the Red), and slain by them in 1098

Robert of Poitou.

Arnulph, who seized Southern **Pembrokeshire**.

A sister **Mabel**, married **Fitz Hamon** whose name is associated with a few acts of murder and double dealing in connection with **Glamorgan**.

Of this family **Henry of Huntingdon** says that their sins were enough to frighten the devils themselves.

Roger de Montgomery (father of **Arnulph**) died He had been made **earl of Shrewsbury** 1071

1095 (1097)

Brut y Tyw (Rhys),p272; [also Ann. Camb., pp30 31]

Geralt, the steward, to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the **Castle** of Penuro, ravaged the boundaries of Mynyv.

c1090 first charter of **Pembroke** granted

1098 August 17

(*Cal. Doc. France, ed. round pp237 8 No.666*)

Notification that **Arnulf of Montgomery**, son of **earl Roger**, has given to the **Church** of **St Martin** of Seez, for the souls of his father **Roger** and his brother **Hugh** who was slain that year, the **Church** of **St Nicholas** at **Pembroch**,(ecclesiam santi **Nicholai** in eodem castro positam) a **Castle** of his in Wales and twenty carucates of land, together with all that his men had given or should give to the abbey. He promised that he would give other land of his lying in England, sufficient to provide footgear for the brethren of the abbey. This gift he made that he might retain nothing for himself of all the rents and dues of the land, giving even his woods for the needs of the monks, namely for building, and firing and pannage, Throughout his demesne. (*Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272. James Conway Davies Vol. 1*)

1098

(*Cal. Doc. France, ed. round pp238 No668*)

Notification that Arnulf de Montgomery, son of earl **Roger** has given to the **Church** of **St Martin** of Seez yearly ten pounds from England to be charged on the tithes of his churches and to be applied half to the footgear of the brethren at Seez, and half to the brethren at **Pembroke** on their buildings. Appended are the names of those who witnessed the kings confirmation: The **King**, **Anselm**, archbishop, **Wilfrid**, Bishop, **Arnulf**, son of earl **Roger**, **Robert Fitz Hamon**. (*Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1*)

1100c

(*Cal.Doc.France, ed round pp238 No667*)

Memorandum of payments due to the abbey of **St Martin** of Seez and the brethren of **Pembroke**.... from the **Castle Church**, twenty shillings. (*Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1*)

1100

William Rufus died **Henry 1** became **King**.

1102

Brut y Tywysogyon edited by **Thomas Jones** Cardiff 1952

"One Thousand and one hundred (actually 1102) was the year of Christ when there was treachery between **Henry**, **King** of England and **Robert**, **earl of Shrewsbury**, who was called **de Belleme**, and **Arnulf**, his brother, who had come to Dyfed and had established the **Castle** of **Pembroke**. And when the **King** heard that they were working treachery against him, he summoned them to find out the truth concerning that. But they sought pretexts to make an excuse, for they could not trust themselves to the **King**. And the **King** rejected their excuses after learning of their treachery. And

when they knew that the **King** had learned of their treachery, and they dared not show themselves to him, they occupied their castles and fortified them, and summoned help to them from all sides and summoned to them the Britons who were under them, together with their leaders, namely the sons of **Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Cadwgan, Iorwerth** and **Maredudd**. And they received them with honour, and gave them gifts and promised them many things and gladdened the land with liberty. And a second time they fortified their castles and encompassed them with ditches and strong walls and prepared provision and gathered together knights and gave them gifts. **Robert** occupied four castles, namely Arundel and Blyth and Bridgenorth and it was against Bridgenorth that the whole treachery had been aimed for he had built that without the **King's** permission and Shrewbury. **Arnulf** occupied **Pembroke** alone. And immediately after that they assembled hosts and summoned the Britons along with them. And while they were doing that Arnulf thought to make peace with the Irish and seek aid from them. And he sent messengers, that is, **Gerald** his officer, and many others, to Ireland and he asked for the daughter of **King Muircertach** for his wife. And that he obtained easily. The messengers came back joyful. **King Muircertach** sent his daughter and many armed ships along with her to the aid of his son in law. And for that reason the earls waxed proud against the **King**, without wishing for peace or agreement from him. And **King Henry** gradually gathered a host. And first he took the **Castle** of Arundel. And thereupon through agreement and promises he gained possession of Blyth. And at last he came towards the **Castle** of Bridgenorth and with him a great host. And after surveying the **Castle** from a distance he took council as to how he might capture the earl or subdue him or drive him out of the whole kingdom. And he resolved in council to send messengers to the Britons; and he summoned to him in particular **Iorwerth ap Bleddyn**, and he promised him more than he would obtain from the Earl. And he gave to **Iorwerth** freely, without rent or payment, that portion of Wales which was in the hands of those earls, for his lifetime so **Long** as the **King** lived; that was Powys and Ceredigion and half of Dyfed the other portion was in the hands of **Fitz Baldwin** and Ystrad Tywi and Cydweli and **Gower**. And when **Iorwerth ap Bleddyn** was going towards the **King's Castle**, he sent his war band to plunder the territory of earl **Robert**. And the war band, cruelly and hostilely executing their **Lord's** behest, gathered vast plunder and ravaged the land and pillaged it; for the earl had before that ordered his men to take their flocks and herds and all their chattels into the land of the Britons, for he placed trust in them, not supposing that he would meet with opposition from them, not remembering the wrongs that the Britons had formerly suffered at the hands of **Roger** his father, and **Hugh**, his brother, and at the hands of their men, which was held in remembrance by the Britons.

Cadwgan, however, and **Maredudd**, sons of **Bleddyn**, were with the earl, knowing naught of that. And when the earl heard that, he despaired; and not trusting the help that was with him, because **Iorwerth** and his men had deserted him for Iorwerth was foremost of the Britons and the most powerful he sought a truce of the **King** to make peace with him or to leave the kingdom altogether.

Whilst they were about those things, **Arnulf** and his men had gone to meet his wedded wife and the fleet that had come to his aid. In the meantime **Magnus, King** of Germany (correctly of Norway), and with him a fleet, came a second time to **Anglesey**; and after felling for himself some trees for timber he returned to Man. And there he built three castles and a second time filled Man, which he had previously left desolate, with his men. And he asked for the daughter of **Muircertach, King of Ireland**, as a wife for his son.[NB she was already wife of **Arnulf**] And he obtained her easily and gladly. And he set him up as **King** over that island. And there he stayed that winter.

And when earl **Robert** heard that, he sent messengers to him to beg help for himself; but he obtained none from him. And when the earl saw that he was besieged on all sides, he asked permission of the **King** to leave the kingdom; and the **King** granted it to him. And then he left all that was his and sailed to Normandy. And then the **King** sent to **Arnulf** and commanded him to go after his brother and to leave the kingdom or else to come at the **King's** will with his head in his lap. And when **Arnulf** heard that, he preferred to go after his brother than to submit to the **King's** will, and he surrendered his **Castle** to the **King**; and the **King** sent a garrison to keep it.

And after that, **Iorwerth ap Bleddyn** made peace with his brothers and he shared the territory with them. And after a short while he seized **Maredudd**, his brother, and imprisoned him in the **King's** prison. And he made peace with **Cadwgan**, his brother, and gave him Ceredigion and a portion of Powys. And thereupon Iorwerth went to the **King**, thinking that he would have his promises from the **King**. But the **King** did not keep faith with him, but took from him Dyfed and the **Castle** and gave them to a certain knight called **Saer**. And Ystrad Tywi and Cydweli and Gower he gave to **Hywel ap Goronwy**.

1102 1135

The Crown **Henry I** held **Pembroke Castle**. For some of this time **Gerald de Windsor** was Custodian

Princess Nest

[**Princess Nesta**--- The **King** arranged that she should marry **Gerald de Windsor** who held the **Castle of Pembroke** as she was fabulously beautiful and **Henry 1st** wife by an arranged marriage did not approve of him keeping his mistress and bastards at court. **Neste** dowry when she married **Gerald de Winsor** constable of **Pembroke Castle** was **Carew Castle**-- and one third of the estates of her father **Rhys ap Twder**. A writer at the time said of her daughter and sister of a prince, wife of an adventurer, concubine of a **King**, paramour of every daring lover... a Welshwomen whose passions embroiled all Wales, and England too, in war...mother of heroes grandmother of **Giraldus Cambrensis**

Princess Nesta----Children's family names

FitzStephen- Robert (father **Stephen Constable of Cardigan Castle**) seriously wounded in a battle against **Owain Gwynedd** after a sea borne attack on **Anglesey** 1157 1166 **Castellan** of **Cardigan Castle**- betrayed to the **Welsh** under **Rhys ap Gruffydd** by a **Welsh Cleric Rhigyfarch**---was imprisoned but released in time to take part in the **Invasion of Ireland** in 1170. Travelled through Leinster with **Dermot King of Leinster** acc/to **Geraldus** in his book on Ireland.

FitzHenry- father **Henry 1**- killed in battle against **Owain Gwyned** in **Anglesy** 1157 , had a son, **Fitzhenry Justicar of Ireland** in 1199 (visited by **Gerald** in that year)

Fitzroy

William FitzGerald,

Maurice FitzGerald one of the principle leaders of the invasion on Ireland -in 1174 held the **Castle** at Wicklow and the county of Wicklow, died 1176.

David FitzGerald Bishop of **St Davids** died 1176.

Angharad, married **William de Barry** they had three children, **Robert de Barry**, **Phillip de Barry**, **Gerald of Wales** (c 1146 -1223)

Carew William, second eldest son of **Nesta** and father probably **Henry 1st** adopted the style of "**de Carew**" and inherited the **Carew** estates

Nest and her lovers

" **Henry 1st** was no more restrained in his passions than any other powerful ruler of the 12c. It made little difference to him that the beautiful **Nest**, daughter of the **Welsh** Prince **Rhys ap Tudor**, had been placed in his care as a royal ward;(she was **William Rufus's** hostage for the good behaviour of her family) he fell in love with **Nest** and seduced her, and she bore him a son. In those days, however, there was an accepted way of dealing with such a situation. **Nest's** baby son was named **Duke of Gloucester** and **King Henry** gave **Nest** in marriage to one of his barons, **Gerald de Windsor**, who it seems was in love with her himself. **Gerald** took his new wife with him to South Wales, where the fame of her beauty soon spread far beyond those parts as far, even, as the kingdoms of Gwynedd and Powys in the north. Though **Gerald** was a Norman Baron and maintained an armed force in **Pembroke Castle**, he was on terms of slightly uneasy peace with **Prince Cadwgan**, **Welsh** ruler of this land of Ceredigion as well as of Powys.....Then came a Christmas when Cadwgan ordained a great Eisteddfod in South Wales, to which everyone of distinction flocked including **Nest**. And with the guests came Cadwgan's daredevil son **Owain**. **Owain** lived in his father's second kingdom of Powys, in a hunting -lodge called Plas Eglwyseg at the head of a secret glen north of the Dee. Here he had gathered about him a band of reckless fighting men, with whom he would sally forth by the path he called his war path to hunt or raid or harass **King Henry's** men -at- arms. When he came to his father's Eisteddfod and set eyes on the lovely **Nest** he determined at once to carry her off.

That very night he and his men broke into the **Castle of Pembroke**, (other authorities say **Carew** or **Newcastle Emlyn**) set fire to it and dragged **Nest** from her bed and carried her off to **Owain's** retreat at Plas Eglwyseg, where (it appears) she lived quite happily with her captor for some time as it alleged she bore him a child.

But the mad action of **Owain ap Cadwgan** brought terrible consequences. **King Henry**, appealed to by **Gerald de Windsor** ordered **Prince Cadwgan** to restore the stolen countess in pain of losing his kingdoms. **Cadwgan's** attempts to comply met with flat defiance from his son, who eluded all efforts to capture him and war broke out Throughout Wales. Norman barons aided Cadwgan's **Welsh** rivals to take Powys from him and others robbed him of much of his southern kingdom. The new rulers of Powys disinherited **Owain** and at last succeeded in driving him out of his refuge at Plas Eglwyseg, whence he fled to Ireland, leaving **Nest** homeless.

The deserted beauty made her way south to be re-united with **Gerald**. A year or two later there was an attack by a raiding party from Ireland on **South West Wales**. This was opposed by the **Gerald de Windsor** in alliance with the Welsh. **Owain** had accompanied the raiders, but now elected to change sides and fight for his native land. In the midst of the battle **Gerald** recognized **Owain**, and even though he was fighting on the same side, he and his bodyguard fell upon **Owain** and slew him, thus wiping out, to the satisfaction of everyone who counted in those days, the dishonour he had suffered at **Owain's** hands.

Gerald de Windsor ended his warlike career by dying peacefully at his wife's **Castle of Carew**(c1120) but his wife's career was not finished. Though her children were now grown up and married, **Nest** still had her beauty - She transferred her affections to **Stephen** Constable of **Cardigan Castle** then to the Sheriff of **Pembroke**, presenting each of them with a son.

Lewis 1839 states that :-

According to *Caradoc of Llancarvan*, **Giraldus** or **Gerald de Windsor** rebuilt the **Castle of Pembroke** in the year 1105, on a more advantageous site, called "Congarth Vechan," and removed into it his family and his goods. Soon after this, as we are informed by different authorities, **Owain**, son of **Cadwgan ab Bleddyn**, having heard the beauty of **Nest** extolled at a banquet given by Cadwgan either at the **Castle of Aberteivy**, or at that of **Eare Weare** in the parish of **Amroath**, came, under the pretence of relationship, to pay her a visit at this place, and becoming enamoured during the interview, resolved upon carrying her away by force. For this purpose, having obtained the aid of some young men as profligate as himself, he returned in the evening to the **Castle**, which

he entered unobserved; then, placing a guard over the chamber of Nêste, he set fire to the building, and, in the confusion and alarm that ensued, forcibly conveyed her and her children to his residence in Powys. Other writers, however, are of opinion that the **Castle** of **Carew** was the scene of this outrage and abduction.]

.....

William Rufus reigned from 1087-1100

Henry 1 from 1100-35]

1109 **Gilbert de Clare**, surnamed **Strongbow**, was created **Earl of Pembroke** by **Henry**, and thus became possessed of the royal territories in this quarter, and of the **Castle of Pembroke**.

1138 The earldom was became a county palatine, with the privilege of 'jura regalia;' and under the authority of its earl, a session and a monthly county court were held within the **Castle**. In the latter all pleas of the crown were determined, fines levied, and recoveries passed; the writs were issued in the name of the earl, who held also at this place his courts of chancery and exchequer. **Strongbow** enlarged the **Castle**, which he strengthened with additional fortifications, and made in every respect a residence suitable to the dignity of the elevated rank he held. He also incorporated the inhabitants of the town which had arisen under the protection of the **Castle**, and surrounded it with a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and entered by three principal gates and a postern.

Gilbert de Clare,s grand daughter' husband **William Marshal** succeeded in 1199 he and his sons built **Castle** as it stands today with well made right angle entrances of a sort designed by the Infidel to resist a battering ram, copied by the **Marshalls** when they got home; the keep now occupies the site once humped by the motte

The last descendent was **John Hastings** died 1389

Somewhere near the east end of town was a Hospise dedicated to **Mary Magdalene** probably stood outside the Gate towards Merlin's Cross.

There were two town crosses one outside the Old Cross Saws the other outside the Lion Hotel but there seems to have been a central meeting place at the Elm tree where the stocks were for the punishment of wrongdoers.

1157

fleet sailed from **Pembroke** in support of **Henry II** against **Owain Gwynedd** at least two of Nest's children sailed **Fitz Henry** was killed, **Fitz Stephen** badly injured

1170

Invasion of Ireland from **Pembroke**

1171

Henry II passed through area on his way to Ireland --**Rhys ap Gruffydd** officially recognised as ruler of **Deheubarth**

1172

Henry II kept the festival of Easter in the **Castle of Pembroke**

1172

"**Robert FitzBernard** renders his account for eight ships to carry over twenty Knights and five attendants to Ireland 45s., and pay to seven pilots at **Pembroke** for 47 days £4. 2s.3d. , and fifty three seamen during the same period £15. 2s .4d. Wages for five attendants for thirty days 56s.3d".

1174 5 not dated

Gir Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol1 pp25

William Karquit, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where **Gerald de Barri** was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the **Castle**. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, **Gerald** sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the **King's** constable in his own **Castle**. **Gerald** replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole Monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated.

Immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the Clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was customary , to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact.

On the morrow, the robber came to the **Castle of Lanwadein**, before **David** , the diocesan **Bishop**, and **Gerald** and his colleague, Master **Michael**, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved.

(Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1)

1176 1189

Henry II held **Pembroke Castle** (Minority)

(Gilbert FitzRichard 1176 85; Isabel 1185 89)

1199 16th July Seez

charter Roll 1 John,m 33 (Rec Com Cal p3)

Among divers premises granted to the Knights Templars is included a mill near the bridge of the **Castle of Pembroke** on the seaside. (unum molendinium ad pontem castelli de Pembroc super brachium maris)

1202 July August

Gir Camb, De Jure (R.S.) Vol III p 227

Nicholas Avenel, sheriff of **Pembrok**, and **William Fitz Martin** despoil archdeacon **Gerald's** prebend of **Martru (Philip**, chaplain), and his **Church of Lanwundaf (Aidan**, chaplain), both within the churchyards and without, taking captive and imprisoning men and women and compelling them to pay heavy ransom.

nd 1204 1214

(From an inspeximus 5 Edward III,Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321)

Grant by **William Marshall**, **Earl of Pembroke**, for the souls of himself, **Isabella** , his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the **Church of St John the Evangelist** and **St Nicholas the Confessor**, of **Pembroch**, and the monks there of the tithes of his vill of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and **Castle Martin**, in free alms. Witnesses: **Geoffrey, Bishop of St David's Robert**, son of **Richard**, **Geoffrey** son of **Robert**, **Ralph Bluet**, **Nicholas Avenel**

1210 **King John** visited **Pembroke** and summoned the men of **South Pembrokeshire** to meet him at Holy Cross, by the East Gate of the town, near a hospital called Marlan's Chapel, (**King's** Bridge was reputedly named after this visit.)

1212 May 21 **Westminster**

Close Roll 14 John m6 (Rec Com Cal p 92b)

Order to Fauke de Breaute, the **King's** bailiff of **Glamorgan**, to restore to **William de Carrio** the house and lands which he held when the **King** last came to **Pembroke** to cross over into Ireland

1215 January 11

Cal Rot Pat., 1201 16 p 126

Letters patent of **King John** to the knights, free tenants and all others of the bishopric of **St Davids**, informing them that he had committed the custody of the bishopric, with all its appurtenances to **W(illiam) Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**, during pleasure. Mandate to be intendant and respondent

1219

William Marshal died, he left to the monks of **Pembroke**, the title of **Pembroke** mill, Causey Mill **Tenby** and **King's** Mill at **Castlemartin**.- he was buried in the Temple **Church** London.

1219 1231

William Marshal (son of **William Marshal**) held **Pembroke Castle** he was buried (as was his father) in the Temple **Church** London.

1220

William Marshal the 2nd **Earl of Pembroke** paid £100 to **Llywelyn ab Iorwerth** to prevent the ravage of **Pembroke**.

1220 October 5 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 4 Henry III (Cal p 255)

Order to the knights and free tenants of the county of **Pembroke**, to be intentent to **William Marshal** in the same manner as before the raid made by **Llewelyn**, the Prince of North Wales

1231

Richard Marshal inherited as **Earl of Pembroke** . He was in ill favour at court and he was refused entrance to **Pembroke Castle** but besieged it and after a short time took it. He was murdered in Ireland in 1234 at, it is said, **Henry's** instigation.

1231 April 15 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 15 Henry III, m.3 (Cal., p 430)

Safe conduct to **Robert Audeley** sent on the **King's** business to the constabularium of **Pembroke**

1231 June 10 **Westminster**

Patent Rolls 15 Henry III, m.2 (Cal p 437)

Mandate to **Henry "Crasso"**, constable of **Pembroke** and **Richard "de Rupe"**, constable of **Tenby**, ordering them to deliver up their respective castles with their appurtenances to **John Marshall** and **Aumaric of St Amand**, to whom the **King** has granted their custody

1234

Gilbert Marshal inherited as **Earl of Pembroke**, married **Joan** daughter of **King John**. He died in a tournament accident in 1241 at **Hereford** and is also buried in the Temple **Church**.

1241

Walter Marshal succeeded, as **Earl of Pembroke** he died at **Goodrich Castle** in 1245

1241 July 1 **Clarendon**

Patent Rolls 25 Henry III, m.6 (Cal p 254)

Mandate to all constables and bailiffs late of **G Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**, in Ireland, because the earl is dead, to deliver forthwith all his castles and lands. The like to the constable of **Pembroc, Kaermeredin, Cardigan, and Kilgaran**, committed to the custody of **Hubert Huse**

1246 January 16 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 30 Henry III, m 8 (Cal p. 470)

Appointment during pleasure, of **Robert Waleraund** to custody of all the lands and castles late of **Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**, in west Wales; with mandate to **Gilbert del Val** to deliver them to him.

Writ de intendendo to the tenants

Mandate to the constables of the castles of Tymbeys and **Pembroke** to deliver to him

1246 July 21 Oxford

Patent Roll 30 Henry III, m2 (Cal p.484)

Mandate to **Robert Waleraund** to allow the heirs of **Walter Marshal Earl of Pembroke**, to have seisin of the earl's lands in **Pembrokeshire**, and the **Castle of Pembrok** among other castles

1247 August 7 N'thampton

Patent Roll 31 Henry III m 3 (Cal, p.506)

Mandate to **Robert Waleraund** to deliver to **William de Valance**, or his messenger bearing the **King's** letters, the **Castle of Pembrok** and the lands assigned to him of the lands late of **W. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**, with the issues since the death of the said **John**.

1264

Warine de Munchensy was beaten at the Battle of **Lewes** and went into exile **Pembroke Castle** and its estates were handed over to the **Earl of Gloucester**

1264 6 June **St Paul's** London

Patent Roll 48 Henry III pt1 m.12 (Cal p322)

Commitment during pleasure to **Gilbert de Clare**, earl of Gloucester and **Hereford**, of the **Castle of Pembroke** and all the lands in the county of **Pembroke** of **William de Valancia**, with wardships, farms and other appurtenances, to be kept by the constable of the said **Castle** and other bailiffs of the said **William**, so that the earl receive the issues by view of the said bailiffs and put them in a safe place until further order, and answer for them at the **King's** mandate.

1265 10 May **Hereford**

Patent Roll, 49 Henry III, m . 16 (Cal., pp423 4)

Whereas **John de Warenn**a and **William de Valencia** with armed men to the number of about a hundred and twenty men as well horse as foot, have now landed in the parts of **Pembroke** and keep themselves there, and many adversaries of the **King** and the realm from beyond seas, if they knew of their landing which has been made without the **King's** knowledge and will, as their leaving the realm was made peacefully and without impediment, would prepare to enter the realm with more will and spirit, to disturb the peace, or to give aid to the said **John** and **William** if they proposed to grieve the realm; the **King** has commanded the barons and bailiffs of the ports to keep their shore manfully and strongly against the invasion of anyone; and whereas the **King** has appointed **Brian de Guiz** as keeper of the parts of Somerset and Dorset, he commands all men of those counties to be of counsel and aid to the said **Brian**, in the keeping of the peace and especially in the defence of the maritime parts there; and if any are disobedient or remiss in executing the kings mandates, the **King** will betake him forthwith to their persons and goods, notwithstanding any liberty, as against those who care not whether the kings and realm be given over to confusion and dispersion. Mandate to the said **Brian** to be keeper of the peace of the counties accordingly; and the **King** has

commanded the sheriff to be of aid and counsel to him. And as false rumours are being spread of the **King**, whereby trouble may be again stirred in the realm, the **King** has written to the said sheriff in the form of these presents, and if the sheriff is lax, the said **Brian** is to urge him to be diligent for the love of the **King** and the common utility of the realm.

1282 April 7 Devizes

Welsh Roll 10 Edward I, m, 10d (Cal. p 247)

Order to **William de Valancia** and to his bailiffs of **Pembrok**, **Roger de Martuo Mari** and his bailiffs of Sencer, **William** son of **Martin** and his bailiffs of Kameys, and others, not to have any communication with the **Welsh** rebels.

1283

Edward I created **Pembroke** a County Palatine [abolished by **Henry VIII**]

1284

Although **Edward I** drew up the Statute of Wales which laid down that **Welsh** Common Law, language and customs would be respected. And which did not seek to put an end to "gravelkind" the **Welsh** system of divided inheritance but it did add the provision that illegitimate sons could not be successors, that lawful widows were to be entitled to a dower, and that women could not succeed when there was no male heir.

Pembroke was to continue as a County Palatine owing direct allegiance to the crown where the earls were undisputed rulers owing no more than feudal loyalty to the **King** - they were allowed to administer their own justice, raise revenues according to their own determination and make and enforce whatever laws they wished. (*Princes and People John Miles*)

1287 July 23 **Hereford**

Welsh Roll 15 Edward 1,m. 9d (Cal. p. 314)

Order to the bailiffs of **William de Valencia**, at **Pembrok**, to have all the posse of their **Lord** of the bailiwick, both horsemen and footmen, ready at **Kermerdyn**, well equipped with suitable arms against the coming thither of the earl of Cornwall
The like to the **Bishop** of **St David's** or to his steward.

1289 November 16 Lampader

Patent Roll 12 Edward 1,m. 1d (Cal p145)

Commissions of oyer and terminer to **Ralph de Hengham**, **Nicholas de Stapleton**, **William de Burneton**, and **Master Thomas de Sudington**, touching the dissensions between **William de Valence**, the **King's** uncle, and his bailiffs of **Pembrock** and the commonalty of **Haverford**, which have been often laid before the council by the burgesses without any amends.

1296 November 15 Bury **St Edmunds**

Close Roll 25 Edward 1,m.24 (Cal. p.3)

Land and rent of the yearly value of £14 5s 8d in co. **Pembroke** assigned to **Joan**, late the wife of **William de Valence**, as part of her dower, and order to the escheator beyond Trent not to intermeddle wherewith.

1303 February 20 HertFord

Patent Roll, 31 Edward 1,m.35 (Cal p. 117)

Grant to the men of **Joan de Valencia**, countess of **Pembroke**, of the liberty of **Pembroke**, that their attending to prevent delay, an inquisition which has been summoned before **John de Havering**

and **Walter Hague** , justices at **Kermerdyn**, between. and **William de Brewosa** touching certain liberties which the latter says he has in those parts, shall not be to their prejudice or drawn into a precedent; as they assert that their attendance without their liberty is to their prejudice

1306 January 24 Bindon

Patent Roll 34 Edward 1,m.36 (Cal. p.413)

Grant to the men of **Joan de Valencia**, countess of **Pembroke**, of the liberty of **Pembroke**, that their coming without their liberty before **William Inge**, **Walter de Gloucester** and **Walter de Pederton**, justices appointed to take an inquisition at Sweyneseye between the **King** and **William de Brewosa**, touching certain liberties which the later says he holds in those parts, shall not be to their prejudice nor drawn into a precedent. At another time a like letter was sealed of the inquisition taken in such case.

Countess **Joan**, wife of **William de Valance** died

1307 September 20

Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)

Lands etc of **Joan de Valencia**, Countess of **Pembroke**.

m.1 Writ 20 September 1307

m.2 The Marches of Wales, **Castle Godrich**. Inq Thursday after **St Denis** 1 **Edward II**.

m.3 The Marches of Wales. Inq. Friday after **St Luke**, 1 **Edward II**

Teneb[er]ey (sic) Jurors: **John Jacob**, **William Godwyn**, **Adam Wader**, **Walter Horwod**, **Stephen clericus John de Esse**, **Wigard le Taylur**, **Walter Peneres**, **Walter Hun**, **John Turner**, **John Felagh**, **David Reymund**.

Extent; 20a. foreign land paying 20s yearly in equal sums at Michaelmas and Easter; 241 burgages, paying £12 12d. do.; 1a meadow, worth 2s yearly, payable at Michaelmas; 2 mills, one water mill and one wind mill, worth 66s 8d yearly, payable in equal sums, etc., as above; 6"burgesses by the wind" (adventicii burgenses), paying 6s yearly, in equal sums, etc. prise of beer in the town, worth yearly 20s; tolls worth yearly 20s; perquisites of the Courts, worth yearly 20s.

Aymer, her son, aged 36 and more, is her next heir.

m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after **St Luke**, 1 **Edward**

II. Pembroke. Jurors; **Richard de Stakepol,kt**, **David de la Roche** , **Stephen Perrot**, **Alexander Robelin**, **Robert Vacchan**, **William de Cripping**, **Walter berth**, **David de Villa Pattricii**, **Benedict de Horston**, **John Longe**, **John Coci**, **Ralph Benger**.

Extent ;

The **Castle** of **Pembroke** which is worth nothing yearly (quia custuosum);

2 carucates of land, each carucate worth yearly 66s 8d; 200 burgages worth £10 yearly, half payable at Easter, and the other half at Michaelmas;

3 water mills paying £13 6s 8d yearly at the aforesaid times; the pleas and perquisites together with the tolls are worth 6s 8d yearly; the piscaries are worth 6s 8d yearly; the prise of beer 60s.do.;

7a. of meadow worth 14s yearly;

the rent of Karreu for the ward of the **Castle** of **Pembroke**, 28s at Michaelmas;

rent of **Stackpole** 18s payable in equal sums at the aforementioned times;

do Kylveg,4s;

Costeyniston 8s;

Gilcop 4s;

Gonedon 4s;

Opeton 4s;

Seynt Syrone,5s;

Manynerbir, 17s;

Mynwere 4s;

Esse 1d. all payable at the aforesaid two terms;
the pleas and perquisites of the "County" of **Pembroke** are worth yearly £6 13s 4d;
pleas and perquisites of the pleas of **Castle Gate** (Cur' Porte Castri), 100s yearly;
perquisites of the pleas of obligation, 13s 4d yearly.

Castle Martin 2 Carucates of land each worth 50s yearly;
12a of meadow each acre 18d yearly;
60a pasture worth 30s yearly; turbary, worth 20s yearly;
1 water mill, paying £7 yearly at the two terms aforesaid;
rent of 2 free tenants 14s payable at four terms, namely All Saints, the Purification, Whitsuntide, and **St Peter** ad Vincula;
the rent of 60 gable tenants (gabularii) and 12 cottars, £80 8s 1d payable at the aforesaid four terms;
pleas and perquisites there are worth 20s yearly.

St Fflorencia 2 carucates of land, worth £4;
rent of 39 gable tenants and 10 chensers, £30.,
half payable at Easter and half at Michaelmas;
1 acre 1 rood of meadow worth 2s 6d yearly;
pleas and perquisites 6s 8d. yearly

Coytraht 60a."terre firc", each acre worth 4d. yearly;
rent of 2 free tenants, 23s 4d. payable half at Easter and half at Michaelmas;
virgavel rent (pro irgravil) 6s 8d yearly at the said terms;
pleas and perquisites yearly 6s 8d; oannage (ponag') 3s yearly.
Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1322 **June 10** Haddelsey

Patent Roll 15 Edward II, pt 2, M 5 (Cal, p186)

Mandate and request to all persons of the county of **Pembroke** and the cantrefws therein to come properly armed to the **King's** assistance in the Scottish expedition, as their laudable assistance lately given when the **King** was pursuing the rebels in the Marches of Wales makes the **King** confident they will be ready to do so; they are not to take it that their petitions before the **King** and council in the Parliament at York were postponed , as the **King** was fully occupied preparing for the said expedition, but on the **King's** return they shall be attended to.

1326 Oct 29 Caerphilly

Patent Roll, 20 Edward II, m 7 (Cal p 334)

Appointment of **Rees ap Griffith** to raise all the forces of the county and bring them to the **King**; with power to arrest the disobedient...

1327

Edward 111 born 1312 became **King** in 1327 and in 1330 put an end to the usurped authority of his mother, **Isabella**, and **Roger Mortimer**

1330 Oct 23 Leicester

Fine Roll 4 Edward III, m 15 (Cal p 194)

Order to **Gilbert Talbot**, justice of South Wales, or his lieutenant, and all sheriffs, constables or keepers of castles, bailiffs ministers and others in South Wales and the lands of Bergeveny and **Pembrokeshire**, to be intendant to **William de Brom** and **Thomas Ace**, whom the **King** has appointed to seize into the **King's** hand the castles, manors, towns, lands, goods and chattels of **Roger de Mortuo Mari**, earl of March , as well those which he held in fee or for a term of years or

by name of wardship, as for any other cause, in the said parts, which earl the **King** caused to be arrested as above (Previous entry in the Roll), and to cause the said castles etc. to be safely kept, so that they answer for the issues thereof by those whom they depute to the keeping of the same, and to make indentures of the goods and chattels between them and two knights or other good men in the places where they be found, whereof one part shall remain with **William** and **Thomas** , and one part with the knights or good men, and to make inquisition in those parts if any such goods have been withdrawn, where, by whom, at what time and in what manner, and to seize the same again into the **King's** hand and bring them back to the places whence they were withdrawn, and to cause them and the other said goods to be safely kept until further order.

1331 Westminster

C. Inq Misc File 117(9) (Cal p 299, No 1218)

Writ to the keeper of the county of **Pembroke, Westminster**, 16 December, 4 **Edward III** [1330].
By petition of the Council.

Inquisition before **Richard Symond**, steward of the County of **Pembroke**, at **Pembroke**, Monday after **St. Mark**, 5 **Edward III** (1331).

Jurors: **John le Gras, Robert de Rupe, Stephen de Sutton, Robert Huscarg, Richard Huscarg, Thomas Martyn, John de Castro Martini, John de Knegh, Richard le Lange, Stephen Roo', William de Neston' and Robert Roblyn:**

The **King** sent his writ of privy seal dated Northampton, 29 July, 4 **Edward III**, to **Roger de Mortuo Mari, late Earl of March** , keeper of the county of **Pembroke**, ordering him to seize into the **King's** hands the barony of **Walewayn Castle**, which belonged to **Guy de Brian** and to deliver it to **Guy de Brian**, his son, to hold according to the terms of a settlement made in the **King's** presence with the assent of **Welthiana**, wife of the said **Guy**, the father, and the friends of the parties, viz., that the barony should belong to **Guy** the son, who was bound to marry and advance his two sisters with the profits thereof, that £200. in which Dame **Joan de Carreu** was bound to **Guy** the father for the marriage of **Guy** the son should belong to him in aid of marrying his sisters; and, whereas the said **Guy**, the father, was not of sound memory or capable of making a feoffment, it was agreed by the said **Welthiana** and the friends of the parties that the barony should be seized into the **King's** hand and afterwards delivered to **Guy**, the son, to perform the settlement The said late Earl sent the writ to **Robert de Malleye**, and the bedel of **Pembroke** seized the barony into the **King's** hand on Tuesday after **St Bartholomew**, 4 **Edward III**, and afterwards delivered it to **Guy** the son

Pembroke Accounts 1330's

1331 Feb 4 **Langley**

Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 30 (Cal p 230)

Commitment during the pleasure to **Richard Symond** of the office of steward of the county of **Pembroke**, so that he answer at the Exchequer for the issues thereof, receiving the usual fee.

Pembroke The **Castle** in the said county is worth nothing beyond reprisals.

In the town of **Pembroke** there are 220 burgages paying yearly rent of assize of £11, in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas.

The rent of **Richard Symond** for certain lands at Kyngesdoune, 6d at the same terms.

The rent of the glebe of the **Church** of Roscrouthur 12d. at the same terms

There are 3 water mills, worth yearly £20

the prise of beer are worth 100s yearly.

There is a certain **Fair** held on the feast of the Apostles **Peter** and **Paul**, for three days altogether, whereof the profit is 2s

The tolls of the Market there are worth 3s yearly

the pleas and the perquisites of the hundred are worth 10s yearly.
Sum £36 19s 6d

1326 1327

m 12 Account of **John le Herde** and **John Methelan**, reeves of **Pembroke** from Michaelmas 1326 to Michaelmas 1327.

Assize of Bread and beer

assize of Bread this year;	18d
assize of beer this year;	10s
from the butchers this year;	18d
pleas and perquisites of the hundred this year;	3s 4d
pleas and perquisites of the Fair , this year;	nil;
for the prise of beer, Richard de Cillyngton the Treasurer of Pembroke , and Walter Seys , are to answer, to wit,	100s. yearly.
sum., 22s 8d	
Total receipts	£14 4s

Expenses

Fees of the reeves,	2s
Fees of the clerk	3s
Fees of the catchpole	4s 8d

Sum 9s 8d.

Defective Rents

which **Thomas de Carreu** received yearly for 8 burgages in **Pembroke** 8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :

John Cradoc,

Peter le Fraunceys,

Nicholas de Scourlagyston

John Knethil

David Caly

William de Wester

pontfold **Ralph the Smith**

Henry Auger

John Parys and

the **House of St John**

11s

Sum 19s

Payments

Paid to Richard de Collyngton Treasurer of Pembroke ,	£6 13s 9d., by one tally;
to Thomas de Hampton , steward and Treasurer,	110s by one tally
Sum of all Expenses and Payments	£13 12s 5d with the defective
rents.	

And they owe 11s 7d.

.....

1327 1328

Account of **John Peuerel** , **John Methelan**, **John Cauntrel**, and **Geoffrey Toryton**, reeves of **Pembroke**, from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Arrears 11s 7d;

Rents

Sum £13 16d

assize of Bread and Beer etc.	22s 3d
assize of Bread,	12d.,
and no more because Thomas de Hompton the steward, seized the liberty of the town of Pembroke into the hands of the Lord (as was found by inquisition);	
assize of meat (carnis),	2s;
pleas and perquisites of the hundred,	4s 1d;
Fair tolls,	2(?)
small tolls,	2s 6d;
relief of John de Wayt	12d
pleas and perquisites of the Fair	12d
prise of beer answered for by the Treasurer.	(100s)
Total receipts	£14 15s 2d

Expenses

Fees of the reeves,	2s
Fees of the clerk	3s
Fees of the catchpole	4s 8d

Defective rents

which Thomas de Carreu received yearly	
for 8 burgages in Pembroke ;	8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :	
John Cradoc ,	
Peter le Fraunceys ,	
Nicholas de Scourlagyston	
John Knethil	
David Caly	
William de Wester	
pontfold Ralph the Smith	
Henry Auger	
John Parys and	
the House of St John	11s
Sum	19s

Payments

To the Treasurer by one tally,	£12 7s 1d
Sum of all Expenses and Payments	£13 15 9d.
And they owe	19s 5d

Farmers of the mills of the county of **Pembroke**.....

.....

1328 1329

m 12d. View of the Account of **John Cauntrel** and **Geoffrey Torytoun**, reeves of **Pembroke** from Michaelmas 1328 to Michaelmas 1329.

Arrears 19s 5d

Rents

yearly for 227 1/2 burgages;	£11 7s 8d
yearly, rent of Torre and Carssewelle	5s
yearly, for 7 curtilages	6s
yearly, rent of Walwayneston	12d
yearly toll of the horses of Careu ;	3s
yearly for 1 horse of Nicholas de Schirborn ;	4d.
toll of the horses of Castle Martin , and no more because no one wished to farm it	20d,
of non residents (noniacentibus) in the town of Pembroke at Christmas;	9s
yearly, of "burgesses by the wind"	3s,
yearly of chensers;	3s 6d
toll of Caldey	4d
tolls of the port of Milforde , nothing this year because it was seized into the hands of the King along with the town of Haverford ,	
and the tolls are extended at	8s.
Sum	£13 4d

assize of Bread and Beer

Beer	11s;
Bread nothing because Thomas de Hampton , took the liberty of the town into the hands of the Lord so no assize of Bread was broken	
butchers,	3s 4d;
pleas and perquisites of hundred	5s.;
small tolls,	4s;
Fair toll,	40d.;
relief of John Cradoc ,	12d
otherwise items as above	

Sum 27s 8d

Expenses

Fees of the reeves	2s
Fees of the clerk	3s
Fees of the catchpole	4s 8d

Defective rents

which **Thomas de Carreu** received yearly for 8 burgages in **Pembroke**; 8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of : 11s
John Cradoc,
Peter le Fraunceys,
Nicholas de Scourlagyston
John Knethil
David Caly

William de Wester
pontfold
Ralph the Smith
Henry Auger
John Parys and
the **House of St John**

Sum 19s

Payments To the Treasurer by one tally 12s 15d

Sum of all expenses and Payments £14 3s 8d;
and they owe 23s 9d

1329 1330

View of the Account of **John Boldewyn** and **John Methelan**, reeves of **Pembroke** from Michaelmas 1329 to Michaelmas 1330.

Arrears 29s 9d.

Rents £13 16d (as above)

assize of Bread and Beer Bread; 18d
beer 10s
meat; 2s.,
Fair perquisites 6d
pleas and perquisites of hundred; 3s.,
Fair tolls 2s 6d.
small tolls; 4s.
relief of **William Beneger**. 12d.
(otherwise as above.)

Sum 24s 6d

Total Receipt £15..9s..7d

Expenses
fees 9s 8d. (as above)

Defective rents 19s

Payments To the Treasurer £10 10s, by one tally
Sum of all Expenses and Payments £11 18s 8d.;
and they owe 70s 11d.

.....

1330 1331

Account of **John Boldewyn**, reeves of **Pembroke** from Michaelmas 1330 to Easter 1331

Arrears 70s 11d

Rents of assize Nothing up to Easter , except 9s from non residents at Christmas.
assize of Bread , etc.,

1331 Nov 16 Windsor

Fine Roll, **Edward III** m 3 (Cal pp288 9)

Grant to the **King's** kinswomen, **Elizabeth de Burgo**, some time the wife of **Roger Damori** and executrix of his will, for the £1500 de Passaigne, knight, assigned to her of the sum of £8,141 8s 6d wherein **Edward II** was bound to him, and which the **King** by **Anthony's** assignment promised to pay her by letters patent surrendered by her in Chancery, and for the 500 marks which the **King** by writ dated 20 May last, ordered the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to pay to the **King's** kinsman, **William de Burgo**, earl of Ulster, for good service, in wardships and marriages within two years there from, as appears by inspection of the rolls of Chancery which she has undertaken to pay to the earl, her son, and for 250 marks which she will pay at the Exchequer, of the wardship of the following lands late of **Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke** on Wales, to wit, the **Castle of Pembroke**, not extended beyond reprises,

the town of **Pembroke**, extended at £36 16s 6d,

the Grange of Kyngeswood, extended at 113s 8d.

the commote of **Coytrath**, extended at £9 12s 4d.

the **Castle** of **Tyneby**, not extended beyond reprises,
the town of **Tynby**, extended at £28 7s 1d,

the manor of **Castlemartin**, extended at £102 22d

whereof £40 are assigned to **Mary**, late wife of **Aymer** in dower,
the manor of Tregeir, extended at 55s 10 1/2d .

the foriegn rents and profits of the county of **Pembroke** extended at £22 15s 9d
and

the commote of Oysterof, extended at £7 13s 4d a year

in the **King's** hand by reason of the minority of **Laurence de Hastynges** kinsman and one of the heirs of the said **Earl of Pembroke**, of his pouparty of the lands late of his said kinsman, to hold until the lawful age of the said **Laurence** who was of the age of five years on **St Benedict** the Abbot, 18 **Edward II**, as was found by an inquisition returned to Chancery; and if **Laurence** die before coming of age, his heir being a minor, she, her executors or assigns, shall have the said wardship until the time when **Laurence** would have been of full age, and if he die and the premises come to an heir of full age, the **King** will cause her, her executors or assigns, to have recompense from other wardships; so that she, her heirs and assigns keep the premises without doing waste, destruction and exile, and maintain at their cost the buildings therein in as good a state as they now are; saving to the **King's** Knights fees and advowsons of churches

Order to **Richard Symond** to deliver the same to her or her attorney, with the seal deputed for the office of chancellor of the said county, in his keeping of the **King's** commitment.

Order to the tenants to be intendant

1333 Mar 30 **Aberford**

Close Roll 7 Edward III, pt 1, m 19 (Cal p26)

Order to the keeper of the land of **Pembrok** to cause 100 men from that land, both archers and others to be elected and provided with proper arms and to be brought to the **King** at **Newcastle on Tyne**, at the **King's** wages, to be there a month after Easter next, to set out ultimately with the **King**

against the Scots, who have invaded the kingdom; the **King** has ordered the chamberlain of South Wales to pay their expenses from the issues of the said Chamber, until they are at the said place.

1333 **June 11** Tweedmouth

Close Roll, 7 Edward III pt 1 (Cal., p 121)

Order to the keeper of the land of **Pembroke** to cause proclamation to be made in his bailiwick that no one, under pain of forfeiture, shall make gatherings of malefactors or armed forces to disturb the **King's** peace or to terrify his people; and if anyone shall do so after such a proclamation has been made, cause them to be guarded in prison, etc, as the **King** has learned that after he had set out on his journey to Scotland, several malefactors and disturbers of the peace made illicit gatherings, beating, and wounding and even killing, and plundering the goods, etc.

1335 **June 8** York

Close Roll, 9 Edward III m19 (Cal pp411 2)

To the treasurer and barons of the exchequer. **William** Crippynghis, of co. **Pembroke** in Wales, has besought the **King** by his petition as **Thomas** de Hompton, at the time when **Roger** de Mortuo Mari, late earl of March , had the custody of co. **Pembroke** by the **King's** commission, and **Thomas** was the steward of the earl there, had caused **William** to be taken and **Long** detained in prison, and while he was in that prison compelled him by force of such imprisonment to make a letter of obligation to the earl to pay 200 marks to the earl at certain terms contained in the deed, which was delivered to the exchequer for levying that money for the **King's** use by reason of the earl's forfeiture; and thereupon prosecution was so far made against **William** for the **King** at the exchequer that **William**, appearing in person before the treasurer and barons in the exchequer, asserted that he had made that deed by force of imprisonment as aforesaid, and offered to verify this in the way which the **King's** court should think fit; and afterwards, because **William** believing that a certain issue of the affair had been ordained by the **King's** court, did not come to discuss that affair in his absence before the treasurer and barons on the day given to him according to the process held thereupon, to answer upon that affair, it was considered there that the **King** should recover £128 6s 8d., this being in arrears of the said 200 marks, the said answer of **William** not being discussed to be pleased to grant that **William** may be admitted to such verification, notwithstanding the aforesaid consideration, the **King** considering that the said deed ought to be of none effect if it should be found to have been made as the said **Stephen** (sic) pretends to verify, and wishing to do **William** a favour, in discharge of his conscience, orders the treasurer and barons to admit him to the said verification in the same state in which it was before the said judgement was rendered, the record and process held before them upon the premises being viewed, those being summoned before them who ought to be ; and to cause justice to be done further in that affair both for the **King** and for **William**, notwithstanding the same consideration, causing the execution of the said £128 6s 8d so recovered, Levied from **William's** lands and chattels for the **King's** use, to be superseded.

1335 **June 8** York

Close Roll 9 Edward III M19 (Cal p 412)

A like order "mutatis muntandis" in favour of **Stephen Perot** of Co **Pembroke** in Wales who was compelled to make a deed of obligation to the Earl(**Roger de Mortuo Mari late Earl of March**) of 600 marks and from whom it was considered that the **King** should recover 576 marks in arrears of said sum

1335 **December 12** Auckland

Close Roll, 9 Edward III, m 4 (Cal., p. 455)

To the steward of **Pembroke** or to him who supplies his place.

Order to cause **Philip**, son and heir of **Walter de Staunton**, who held of the heir of **John de Hastyng**, a minor in the **King's** wardship, by knight's service to have full seisin of all the lands of which his father was seised in his demesne as of fee in that bailiwick at his death, and which he held

of the said heir because he has proved his age before **Matthew Oran** and **Stephen Jacob**, appointed by the **King** to take that proving, and the **King** has taken his fealty for the said lands.

1348 Oct 1 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 22 Edward III pt 2 m 2d (Cal p179)

Writ of aid directed to the bailiffs, ministers and others of the lordship of **Pembroke**, and other lordships late of **Laurence de Hastynges**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, in Wales and the marches, thereof, in favour of **John Sholle**, escheator in the county of **Hereford** and the March of Wales adjacent to that county, whom the **King** has appointed to arrest all persons, whereof there are said to be very many, hindering him in doing what is for the **King's** profit and belongs to his office, and refusing to be attendant unto him, and imprison them until the **King** give other order therein

1348 Oct 13 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 22 Edward III pt 3 m 30 (Cal., p 193)

Grant to **Richard Chaumberlein** of the office of porter of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** and of the keeping of the prisoners within that **Castle** now in the **King's** hands by reason of the nonage of (the heir of) **Laurence de Hastynges**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief, to hold during such nonage with the usual fees and wages.

1349 Jan 27 **Langley**

Patent Roll 23 Edward III pt1 m 31 (Cmture, dated at London, 23 January ,22 Edward III, witnessing that **Thomas de Clopton**, **King's** clerk, keeper of the **King's** wardrobe, by virtue and authority of grants by the **King** to him and his successors in the office of two parts of the lands late of **Laurence de Hastynges**, **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief, to hold during the nonage of the heir, rendering to the **King** yearly in the wardrobe for the expenses of his household £733 6s 8d yearly, had demised to **Richard Talebot**, knight, the elder, the **Castle** and town of **Pembroke** with their members of **Kyngeswode** and **Gwydon**, and the commote of **Coytrath**, the **Castle** and town of **Tyneby**, the manor of **Castlemartin**, and the rents and castleguards of the **Castle** of **Pembroke**, parcel of the two parts aforesaid to hold to him, his executors and assigns during such nonage, rendering to the keeper of the wardrobe £320 on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls in the wardrobe, or if the **King** be without the realm, in the **Church** of **St Paul**. London; with the power for the warden to re enter into the same is at any time the rent be one month in arrears. Grant also that the said **Richard** shall hold the premises and the county of **Pembroke**, with all the appurtenances, as fully and entirely as the earl held of the **King**, saving to the **King's** knights' fees and advowsons of churches, and so from heir to heir.

1350 April 20 **Westminster**

Originalia Roll 24 Edward III m 8

Special pardon to **Richard Talbot**, owing to the pestilence of £60 the arrears of his farm (£320) of the county of **Pembroke** for the first year of his grant, and of £80 for each following year during the nonage of the heir; the said **Richard** to pay £240 yearly, in equal sums ,on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls

1351 Nov 12 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 25 Edward III pt 6 m 1 (Cal p 199)

Whereas **Richard Talbot** the elder, to whom the **King** lately committed the **Castle** and town of **Pembroke**, with their members of **Kyngeswode** and **Gwydon**, the commote of **Coytrath**, the **Castle** and town of **Tymby**, the manor of **Castle Martin** and the rent and ward of the **Castle** of **Pembroke**, late of **Laurence de Hastynges**, **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief, as well as the county of **Pembroke**, during the nonage of the earl's heir, has surrendered the said keeping and letters patent made to him thereof, the **King** has committed the custody of the same, with all appurtenances thereof, to **John Hague** and **Agnes** his wife, late the wife of the earl, to hold until the full age of

the heir, if **Agnes** live so **Long** , as of value of £320 yearly, whereof it is the **King's** will that for such time as they hold the keeping they shall pay him in the wardrobe £240 yearly, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, retaining the balance for the sustenance of the heir. In the event of the death of **Agnes** during the nonage of such heir, the premises shall revert to the **King**.

1353 March 5 **Westminster**

Patent Roll, 27 Edward III, pt 1 m 20 (Cal p 415)

Grant to **William** Fort of the office of porter of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** and of the keeping of prisoners within the **Castle**, which is in the **King's** hands by reason of the nonage of the heir of **Laurence de Hastynges**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, tenant in chief, to hold during such nonage, with the accustomed fees and wages.

1376 28 May **Westminster**

Inq A.O.D. File 389, 125

Writ, **Westminster**, 28 May, 50 **Edward** III (1376) , following petition by the burgesses of **Tenby** requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll Throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of **Pembroke**, **Haverford west**, **Carmarthen** are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.

Inquisition, before **Thomas de Castro**, steward and sheriff of **Pembroke**, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles **Peter** and **Paul**, 50 **Edward** III.

Jurors: **Mathie Wogan**, **William Malesium**, **Richard Wyrriot**, **Peter Perot**, **John Scarloge**, **Thomas Perot**, **William Benger**, **Phillip Estenere**, **John Lucas**, **Laurence Bromhulle**, **Philip Percivall**, and **William Whyte**.

Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the **King** to grant that the burgesses of the town of **Tenby** be quit of toll, murage, plancage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of **Pembroke** etc. as above.

1377 February 16 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501)

Commission to **John Joce** "chivaler", **Henry Wogan** " chivaler", **Matthew Wogan**, **Peter Perrot**, **William Malenfaunt**, **Laurence Bronhull**, **Richard Huscald**, **John Scurlag**, **Richard Wyrot**, **Peter Jurdan**, **John Wydlok**, **Philip Sutton**, the mayor and commonalty of **Pembrok**, and **Tenby**, and the **King's** steward and ministers of **Pembroke**, on complaint by the men of the county of **Pembroke** in Wales that **William Wyrriot** and other perpetrators of homicides, robberies and other misdeeds by his favour and maintenance , have often imposed such threats upon the **King's** ministers there that for a **Long** time they have not dared to do justice to complainants for damages and injuries inflicted on them in this respect, or govern the **King's** people there in their laws and customs, through fear of death, to arrest **William**, bring him to **Pembroke Castle**, compel him to find sufficient mainpernors who will mainpern under penalty of £500 to have him before the **King** or elsewhere at the **King's** pleasure, and that he will not do or procure anything which could turn to the contempt or prejudice of the **King**, or the damage of his ministers and people, and keep him in prison in the said **Castle** until he be willing to find such security

1377 February 16 **Westminster** [second entry on m.3d]

Commission to **John Joce**, "chivaler", **Henry Wogan**, "chivaler", **Matthew Wogan**, **William Malenfaunt** and **Peter Perrot**, on information that many defects in the **Castle** of **Pembrok**, situated by the sea coast in the port of **Milford** are threatening through lack of good keeping and repair to the great peril of the loss thereof and of the parts adjacent if any peril of hostile attack arise, because there is no munition of armed men or others for the defence thereof or vituals for their sustenance to survey the **Castle** and its state in their own persons and inform themselves by the information of good men and men skilled in deeds of arms, and otherwise, touching the defects

in the same, what quantity of vituals and how many armed men and others would suffice for the munition and defence of the **Castle**, and how much such munition would cost.

1377 July 2 **Westminster**

Patent Roll., Richard II pt 1, m. 27 (Cal p 6)

Commission to **Degarius Seys**, knight, to take in addition to the nineteen men at arms and twenty archers with whom he was ordered by the late **King** to safeguard **Pembrok'Castle** (which is in the **King's** hands by reason of the minority of his heir), other twenty men at arms, **John Joce**, knight, being the twentieth, and twenty more archers, to stay in his company upon the safe custody until the feast of All Saints; to be paid by the receiver of that **Castle** and lordship wages for the whole forty of each class and also his own fee (regardum) as limited in the indenture between the late **King** and him.

1377

Exchequer K.R. Acct., Bdle 34, No 29

The bundle includes the following three documents:

1] Particulars of the account of **Degary Seys**, kt., late keeper of the **King's Castle of Pembroke**, namely , of the receipts, wages, and rewards of nineteen men at arms and twenty archers (sagit) remaining with him in the **Castle of Pembroke**, for the safe custody of it and the adjacent districts of Wales in the time of **King Edward**, grandfather of the present **King**, by virtue of an indenture dated 8 April 51 **Edward III** (1377), and also of two knights and 48 esquires, 50 men at arms, and fifty bowmen, fully equipped according to their order and rank kept in the retinue over and above the aforesaid 20 men at arms and twenty bowmen as specified in the aforesaid indenture for the safe custody of the said parts of Wales, by virtue of an indenture dated 13 July 1 **Richard II** [1377].

The said **Degary**, keeper of the **Castle of Pembroke**, charges himself with £201 13s 6d. coming from the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, etc., which were expended upon the above retinue, etc., Also £462 15d received of which £346 8s were expended on the above from 13 July to 20 October 1377

2] Indentures re the above.

3] a] Roll of the names of the men at arms and bowmen of the Retinue of **Degary Seys**, staying in the **King's** service in Wales from 21 July, 1 **Richard II**, to 20 October next following by virtue of an indenture dated 13 July, 1 **Richard II** (1377)

b] Do. staying in the **Castle of Pembroke** in the service of **Edward IV**, for the safe custody of the **Castle** from 6 May, 51 **Edward IV** (1377), next following as by indenture dated 8 April 51 **Edward IV**

1377 July 13

Harl. Ch 56 B 6

Indenture dated 13 July, 1 **Richard II**, between the **King** and **Desgarry Seys**. "chivaler", by which the latter undertakes to stay in Wales for a quarter of a year with 50 men at arms and 50 archers suitably armed, over and above the 20 men at arms and 20 archers ordained before the stay of the said **Desgarry** in the garrison of the **Castle of Pembroke**; and will provide for the said 50 men at arms ie besides himself two chevalers and 48 esquires, and also for the said 50 archers, the usual war wages, the same to be paid the day they arrive in the aforesaid parts. And the said **Desgarry** undertakes to stay for the said period in the county of **Pembroke** to do all he can with the said men for the defence of the said county and the district around against the invasion of the enemy
[Seal (of Desgarry) with arms pendant]
.

1379 March 4 **Westminster**

Patent Roll, 2 Richard II pt 2 m 29 (Cal p 327)

Pardon, at the supplication of **Guy de Bryan**, to **Richard Howell** for the death of **John Chepman** of Penbrok.

1386 September 18 **Westminster**

Patent Roll 10 Richard II pt 1 m 31 (Cal p 210)

Protection with clause volumus for the year to **John Porter**, clerk of the county of **Pembroke**, going to Ireland on the **King's** service in the company of **John de Stanley**, kt. supplying the place of **Robert**, marquess of Dublin.

1386 **Tenby**

Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237

(Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)

Castle and Town of **Pembroke** Inquisition taken at **Pembroke**, as last above. Jurors: **John Castell**, **John Pricel**, **Geoffrey Mathew**, **Robert Kylton**, **John Harry**, **Walter Keynyn**, **John Buge**, **John Kyng of Eston**, **William Fforster**, senior (?), **Richard**, son of **John Meryan**, **Henry Methelan**, men of the county of **Pembroke**.

Who say that much damage, etc. , in the **Castle** and town of **Pembroke**,
namely, the doors and windows of the Hall in the said **Castle** of **Pembroke** 100s. ;
the posts beams and spars in the said Hall through defective roofing rotted by the rain £40;
in a certain room at the upper end of the said **Hall** glass, doors, windows and iron bars (vectes
Ferrar) destroyed , 40s;
beams posts and boards, and spars therein through defective roofing, £13 6s 8d;
in a certain other room on the back end of the said Hall and in a certain other room called
Wythdrawyng chamber attached to it through lack of repair, £10;
joists, boards, beams and spars in the same, through defective roofing, etc. £40. ;
doors and windows decayed in the pantry, buttery, and kitchen there, 100s. ;
beams, posts and spars in the same destroyed by rain, etc. , £50;
windows, glass, iron bars (vectes ferras'), stall, and diverse Chapel ornaments in the Chapel there
destroyed and carried away, £13 6s 8d.;
doors and windows in the stable there 6s 8d. ;
posts rastrees, spars and walls in the said stable, by rain etc £24 (?);
timber (britagia de meremio) for the protection of the walls of the said **Castle**, built on the walls of
the said **Castle** and bow'es and tabule kernall of the said **Castle** destroyed etc., £40;
two bridges of the **Castle** there, one called Northbrigge and the other Southbrigge, decayed
through want of repair, 100s;
a new house in the town of **Pembrok** called "Christeine Saundre", worth 40s. , entirely decayed
through defective roofing;
in the said **Castle** a (cunuculare) rabbit **Warren** stocked, worth 10s yearly, is now worthless, loss
£10;
armour for 40 men delivered to the said **William** by **Thomas More**, late Receiver of the said
Castle on behalf of the **King**, namely
Coats of mail(lorice)plates,
bassynettis with aventails,
"gloves de plate",
"leggh.",
"vambras"and "rerebas"
now decayed and only worth about 22s;
also there were there
100 bows called.bows,
12 bows called "crossbowes",
6 boues de Brake.(defective) all which depredations, etc. , as above.

1389 Feb 17 CPR., i, p. 164.

On February , 1389, one **Thomas Fort** was pardoned for revealing the secrets of the castles of **Tenby, Pembroke**, etc.

1390. 12 aug PATENT ROLL,

Grant, for life, to the **King's** knight, **John Golafre**, at the yearly rent of 600 marks, of all the lands and tenements in the county of **Pembroke** in the **King's** hand by the death of **John de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke**, and lately demised to **William de Beauchamp** for 500 marks a year.

Vacated because otherwise below. By p. s. ,[6518].

1390 28 July

. Grant, for life, to the same, of the office of constable of **Pembroke Castle**

1396 **King Richard** presented the Earldom and Palatinate of **Pembroke** to his wife **Isabel Sir Thomas Percy** Earl of Worcester administered it for her

1398 23 April PATENT ROLL, 21 Richard II, pt 3, m. 24 (Cal., p. 332).

Pardon to **Thomas Perret** the elder, of the county of **Pembroke**, for all felonies except treason, murder, rape and common. larceny.

1399 5 Nov PATENT ROLL, 1 Henry IV, pt. 4, m. 15 (Cal., p. 145).

Grant for life to the **King's** esquire, **Thomas Roche** , of the office of the constableness of the **Castle of Pembroke** in Wales, with the profits belong, to it, with 3d daily for the wages of the porter of the **Castle** from the issues of the county or lordship of **Pembroke**; and grant to him for life of £20 yearly

1399 29 Nov PATENT ROLL Henry IV , pt 3, Ion. 6 (Cal., p 117)

Grant for life to the **King's** esquire, **Thomas Roche** , of the office of constable of the **Castle of Pembroke** in Wales with £20. yearly from the issues of the lordship of **Pembroke**, at the hands of the **King's** kinsman **William Beauchamp** or whoever has the lordship at farm or receives the profits of it, and other profits belonging to the office.

1399 29 Nov PATENT ROLL 1 Henry IV pt. 4, m 21 (Cal p 140)

Grant to **William Beauchamp** of the custody of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, the castles and the lordships of **Tenby** and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe with,etc

1400 19 Nov PATENT ROLL, 2 Henry I V, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal.,p381).

Acquittance of **John Moor**, late dean of the Chapel of **Richard II**, who by the **King's** command has delivered by indenture to the **King's** clerk, **Richard Kyngeston**, dean of the **King's** Chapel, and **William Loueney**, keeper of the great wardrobe, all jewels, vestments and other things pertaining to the Chapel and in his custody and charge, except certain jewels, vestments and ornaments which were seized at Penbrok and within the lordship of **Gower** in Wales at the last coming of **Richard II** from Ireland, of which he has delivered two schedules to them for full information to sue for their recovery.

1401 7 Feb PATENT ROLLS 2 Henry IV, pt 2, m. 37 (Cal p. 426).

Grant for life to **John Paunsefote**, 'chivaler' (maimed on the **King's** service in Scotland), of £40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke, Tynby**, and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe.

1401 PATENT ROLL, 3 Henry IV, pt. I,m. 26d. (Cal., p. 66).

Commission to **Thomas Carrewe**, 'chivaler', and **John Michel**, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest **David Perot** of the county of **Pembroke**, esq.uire, and bring him before the **King** and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody.

1402 September 23

Guy etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church** of **St. Michael Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, 1402, etc.

1402 ROT PARL.,III p 518

Petition of the English people of the county of **Pembroke** that they should no longer be impeached or accused by simple suggestion, and that they should not be imprisoned or arraigned without indictment by due inquest and that they should have their challenge according to the common law engaged by all his other liege subjects.

1402 20 Nov PATENT ROLL, v Henry I V, by. I, m 13 (Cal., p. [79)

Exemplification, at the request of the **King's** lieges of the county of **Pembroke**, of a petition (French) in the present Parliament that without indictment or accusation taken by due inquest no English of the said county be imprisoned, arraigned or brought to trial, and that they may have their challenges according to the common law; and of the answer of the **King le Roi le voct**
[Rolls of Parliaments iii, 518.] By pet. in Parl.

1402 23 July ROTULUS VIACII, 3 Henry IV, m27 (Cal., p 139)

Appointment of **Richard, Lord Grey**, to assemble that people of **Pembroke** and other parts to war against the **Welsh** rebels

1402 **Henry IV** issued authority to the **Bishop** to garrison **LLawhaden** against the raiding parties of **Owain Glyndwr**

1403 16 June PATENT ROLL 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d (Cal p280)

Commission of array in the county of **Pembroke** and the lordships and county of **Rous** to **Thomas , Earl of Worcester Thomas , baron of Carrew, John Organ, John Joce, William Malelefaunt, Thomas .Roche , Richard Wiriot, John Eynor, and Thomas Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and othel rebelsof those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county

1403 30 Oct. PATENT ROLL 5 Henry 1V, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal p 315).

Grant to **Francis de Court** of thc castles and lordship of **Pembroke, Tyneby** and **Kilgaren** and the commute of **Osterlonve**, etc.

1403 PATENT ROLL,.5 Henry IV, pt. 2,m. 19 (Cal,p. 390).

Grant for life to the **King's** esq.uire **James Howel**, in reward of his labour in the kings wars in those parts, of all lands within the lordship of **Newcastle** of **Emlyll** and the counties of **Pembroke** and **Kermerdyll**, late of **John ap Llewelyn**, one of the **Welsh** rebels, of the value of 20 marks yearly, forfeited to the **King** on account of his rebellion, provided that he find an archer during the War there for the defence of the country and answer for any surplus.

1406 **Sir Francis a Court** made a pact with **Owain Glyndwr** to leave **Pembrokeshire** alone the money paid over being lodged with **Stephen Perrot** of **Jestynton** and **John** of **Castlemartin**

1406 Dec EXCHEQUER K R. ACCOUNT, BUNDLE 44, NO. 13.

Auditors—**Roger Westwode**, baron, **Richard Appelton**, clerk.

Wales.—Account of **Francis Court**, 'chevalier', of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of **Henry Somer**, late keeper of the **King's** wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the **Castle of Pembroke** from 23 May, 7 **Henry IV** (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 **Henry IV** (1411).

Received

16 crossbows,

3,000 quarells,

4 hausepees,

4 baldricks,

50lbs. of powder for guns and

50 lbs. of salpetre, all of which remain there.

1406 - 1411 PATENT ROLL, 7 Henry IV, pt 1, m 22

Confirmation of grant of the lordship of **Pembroke**, etc, to **Francis deCourte**, etc.

1406 10 May PATENT ROLL, 7 Henry IV pt2 m 29

Pardon to **William Hunter**, of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of **St Mary** , 4 **Henry IV**, when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln, he confessed before **William Dalderby**, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Edmund Buge** of black silk dotted with silver letters S to the value of 6s., and touching the break of the prison.

1406 9 Oct PATENT ROLL, 8 Henry IV pt 2, m 13 (Cal p 331).

Grant of denization to the **King's** knight **Francis de Court**, who has become the **King's** liege man and has done homage to the **King**; and grant that he may hold the lordship of Penbrok and all other lands which he has of the grant of the **King**, the **King's** father and the **King's** son the prince.

1407 June 12

Also on 12 June, in the year as above, the **Bishop** appointed **Sir Thomas Broun**, rector of **Freystrop**, to be dean of the deanery of **Pembroke**.

1408 Nov 16 PATENT ROLL, 10 Henry IV, pt.1 m. 22 (Cal,p. 28).

Pardon to the **King's** esquire **John Wyse** for having broken the chamber of one **Thomas Haulton**, citizen of London, within the inn of one **William Stoket** of London and stolen divers goods in it, viz. a chain and a **Lock** of silver weighing 2 1/2 ounces, worth 2s 4d the ounce, four girdles set with silver worth 20s., five spoons of silver worth 10s., a cup of maple bound at ith silver and gift worth 13s. 4d., a fur worth 40s. and a cloth and a towel worth 13s. 4d., of the said **Thomas** , by which the latter sued a writ of appeal of robbery against him by the name of **John Wyse** of the county of **Pembroke**.

1414 20 July PATENT ROLL (Cal p 170

. Grant of **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke**, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne, and Seynclere in Wales, etc.'

1416 26July PATENT ROLL, 4 Henry V m 22d. (Cal., p. 76).

. Commission, during pleasure, to **Robert Hill** to hear and determine all treasons in the county and lordships of **Pembroke** etc.

1417 2 February PATENT ROLL, 4 Henry V m. 4(Cal., p. 64).

Pardon to **David Howell** of South Wales, in the county of **Pembroke**, esquire, for all treasons, murders, rapes, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, trespasses, offenses, negligences, extortions, misprisions, ignorances, contempts, concealments, impeachments, and deceptions committed by him; and grant to him of all his lands, rents, services and other possessions and goods forfeited to the **King** on that account.

1418 1st July Southampton PATENT ROLL, 5 Henry V, m. 8 (Cal., p. 129)

Whereas the **King's** brother **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester** holds of the **King**, among other premises, the **Castle**, town and Lordship of **Pembroke**, the manor called "la Priorie" of **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and town of **Tynby**, the manor and hundred of **Castlemartyn**, the **Castle** and lordship of **Llanstephan**, the manors of **Ostrelowe** and **Trene**, the third part of the Manor of **Seynclere**, the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Kylgarran**.. the **King** grants licence for him to enfeoff certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have Levied the sum in which he is at present indebted will be for life.

(enfeoff - to bestow or convey the fee simple of an estate)

1421 21 July PATENT ROLL (Cal p 389)

Commission of oyer and terminer to **William Cheyne** in the county of **Pembroke** etc.

1433 8th July Westminster PATENT ROLL 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299) On 3 September, in his first year, (1413) **Henry V** granted to the present **King's** Uncle, **Humphrey duke of Gloucester**, by the name of **Humphrey de Lancastre**, the alien priory of **Pembroke** in tail during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be **earl of Pembroke** and then **duke of Gloucester** for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of **Pembroke** by the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the **King** and **Charles**, **King** of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 **Henry V**, the said alien priory of **Pembroke**, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the **King's** hands. Now the said **Humphrey** has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel thereof because **Henry V** had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said **Humphrey** in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of **Castle** and lordship of **Pembroke**... with all franchises, regalities, liberties, fines ransoms, customs, knight's fees advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The **King** therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of earl of **Pembroke** and **duke of Gloucester**, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, from the said 16 May 2 **Henry V** out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of **Pembroke**, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service everyday in the said priory and paying to Hortonk

van Clux, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by **Henry IV**, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May

By K and C in Parl.

(**Humphrey , duke of Gloucester** died without heir of his body and the acc/to *Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1 dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9* **William de la Pole earl of Suffolk** and **Alice** his wife were given the titles of earl and countess of **Pembroke** and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see **Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum)** -

1436. 18 April. PATENT ROLL, 4 Henry VI, pt. 2, m21 (Cal., p. 583).

Mandate to all bailiffs and others to permit **Godfrey Culmer**, born in Almain, dwelling in **Tynby** in Wales, who has taken an oath of fealty to inhabit the realty peaceably and enjoy his goods

1438 England beyond Wales

William messenger of the parish of **Uzmaston** born about 1438 a former minstrel in the household of the Earl of Wiltshire when his disposition was taken regarding disposition of land in 1518 (21st July) in the document reference is made to the Earl saying "but that it was Yngland beyond Walys" (*The document is an unpublished one in the Public Records Office London*)

1440 20 August PATENT ROLL, 18 Henry VI pt 3 m8d (CAL p. 452.)

Commission of oyer and terminer to **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, justice of South Wales, **William Burley** and **William Perkyns** in the counties of **Kermerdyn**, Cardygan and **Pembroke** touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present **King**

1441 **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** gave **Pembroke Priory** as a cell to **St Alban's** abbey.

1443 27 February PATENT ROLL, 21 Henry VI, pt. 2m 1 cont. (Cal. p. 198).

Grant to **William de la Pole**, earl of Suffolk, and **Alice** his wife, that if **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester** die without heir of his body, they shall have the title of earl and countess of **Pembroke** to them and their heirs, grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok**, **Tenby** and Kilgaren, and the commutes of Estrelawe, Treyne and **Seynclere** in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife nowhold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with knight's fees, advowsons of churches, franchises, royalties, liberties, prises of **Wines**, fines and amercements and other profits..

1447.16 July PATENT ROLL 25 Henry VI, pt 2, m9 (Cal., pp. 77-8).

Whereas **Humphrey**, late **duke of Gloucester**, seised of the manor of Bonecombe in the isle of Wight, co. Southampton, in his demesne as of fee or fee tail, claiming of late on undue information one **John Whithorne** of Wiltshire, 'gentilman', as his bondman belonging, to the said manor, caused the said **John** and all his lands, to be seised into his hands and **John** himself to be brought to **Pembroke Castle** in Wales and there imprisoned in so dark a dungeon and in such misery and lack off food and clothing for seven years and more, that he lost the sight of his eyes and he suffered other incurable ills

1448 2 June PATENT ROLL, 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 (Cal., p. 174)

Grant to **William de la Pole**, marquis of Suffolk and **Earl of Pembroke** whom the **King** this day has created **Earl of Suffolk** and **Alice** his wife in tail male fuse of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok**, **Tenby** and **Kylgaren** and the commotes of Estrelawe, Treylle and Seynclere in Wales and the **Castle** and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents; in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by *letters patent dated 28 November, 20 Henry VI, 27 February, 21 Henry VI, and 3 March, 25 Henry VI*, surrendered

1450 19 May PATENT ROLL, 28 Henry VI, pt 2, m. 22 (Cal., p. 326).

Grant for life to **Thomas Perot**, knight, of the office of steward. of the lordship of **Pembrok** in South Wales, with the usual wages, fees and profits. etc.

1450 2 June PATENT ROLL, 28 Henry VI, pt. 2, m 14 (Cal, p 337)

Grant for life to the **King's** knight, **Richard Vernon**, of the offices of sheriff of the county of **Pembroke**, constable of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** Castles, master-forester of Caydrath and steward of the lordship of Lanstaffan Ustenley and Seyncler, with the usual wages, fees and profits.

1450 8 Oct PATENT ROLL (Cal., p. 405).

Walter Gorfen, appointed auditor in the county of **Pembroke** etc.

1450. ROT. PARL., V, p 175

Assignment of certain revenues to defray the expenses of the **King's** household, including among other revenues, the yearly farm of the lordship of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances £460

1451 7 April PATENT ROLL 29 Henry VI pt1 m 7d (Cal p445)

Commission appointed to survey the true yearly value of the county **Castle** and lordship of **Pembroke**, etc.

1451 25 June PATENT ROLL, 29 Henry VI pt. 2, m 10 . (Cal . 463).

Grant for life to **John Vernon**, esquire, son of **Richard Vernon**, knight, of the offices of sheriff of the county of **Pembroke**, constable of **Pembroke** and **Tynby** Castles, master forester of Cadrath and steward of the lordships of Lanstaffan, Ustenley Seyn-clyer and Traney, to hold himself or by deputies, with the usual wages, fees and profits, in lieu of a like grant thereof to **Richard** by letters patent, surrendered.

1452 Earldom granted by **Henry VI** to his half brother **Jasper Tudor**

Approx 5 yrs later 14yr old widow of **Edmund Tudor** Earl of Richmond **Jaspers** brother gave birth to her son **Henry Tudor** at **Pembroke Castle**. The room in which **Henry** is believed to have been born was described by **Leland** [1538]; the chimneypiece, which had already been put there before **Leland's** visit "with the arms and badges of **King Henry VII**, was restored in 1929.

[**Edmund Tudor** married **Lady Margaret Beaufort**- she about 13--he died in captivity in **Carmarthen Castle** in 1456--his brother **Jasper Tudor--Earl of Pembroke** took **Margaret** to **Pembroke Castle**---baby born 28th January 1457 --future **Henry VII**

Ancestry linked him to the royal house of Plantaganet although he had no direct claim to the throne,--his mother was the great granddaughter of **Edward III's** son **John of Gaunt** by his marriage to **Catherine Swynford** -- she had been his mistress for many years and after the death of his second wife- he married her and by a special decree enacted during **Richard III's** reign all their children were declared legitimate with the promise that none should ever succeed to the throne of England so **Jasper** and **Edmund** had been declared legitimate by the Act of Parliament.. **Edmund** was created Earl of Richmond, **Jasper** became **Earl of Pembroke**.

He was descended through his father from **Ednyfed Vaughan**, Llywelyn Fawr's seneschal--His grandfather **Owen Tudor** of **Anglesey**, squire of the Body to **King Henry V** and Clerk of the Wardrobe to the Queen Dowager **Katherine de Valois** - He married her in secret in 1425- they lived together for 11 years and had 5 children including **Jasper** and **Edmund** --in 1436 marriage was discovered -- She was sent to Bermondsey Abbey where she died within the year-- her children were cared for by the Nuns of Barking.. **Owen** was betrayed and imprisoned in Newgate--he escaped--returned to **Anglesey** till **Henry VI** came of age when he and **Jasper** fought for **Henry** at the Battle of Mortimers Cross-- **Henry** and the Lancastrians were defeated--**Owen** captured and beheaded at **Hereford**--**Jasper** escaped..]

1454 ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-1.

Confirmation to **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, to wit:

The hundred and lordship of **Castle Martin**.

The lordship of **St. Florence**.

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**.

The **Castle**, Lordship and Town of **Tenby**.

The lordship and bailiwick of west **Pembrok** and East **Pembroke**.

The Bailwicks of **Dongledy, Rous, and Kemmeys**.

Half the Ferry of **Burton**.

With all their appurtenances, viz.,

rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196. 3s. 7d.

besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water mills value yearly £30. 13s. 4d.;

profits of coal at Coydrath, 43s. 4d.;

customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s.;

the issues and profits of the towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** £8. 3s. 7d.;

the profits of half the ferry of **Burton**, 16s 10d.;

profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13. 14s. 6d.;

do. escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26. 13s. 6d.;

prises of **Wines** in the ports of **Milford** and **Tenby** and elsewhere in the county, £6. 13s 6d;

[**Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke**, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of **Barnet**, retired into the **Castle**, in which the young **Earl of Richmond** and his mother were then residing; and here he was soon besieged by **Morgan ab Thomas**, brother of the celebrated **Rhys ab Thomas**, a zealous partisan of the house of York, to whom he must have surrendered the fortress, had not **David**, another brother, who had embraced the opposite interest, come promptly to his assistance, and conveyed him, together with the Countess of Richmond and her son, to **Tenby**, where they embarked for France.]

1461 10 Aug PATENT ROLL, I Edward I V, pt. 3, m. 26d (Cal.,p 99).

Commission to **William Herbert**, knight. **Lord Herbert, Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the **King's** hands the county and lordship of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of **Jaspar, Earl of Pembroke**, a rebelwith power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs.

1462 3 Feb PATENT ROLL, I Edward I V, pt. 4, m 16 (Cal., p. 114).

Grant to **William Herbert, King's** knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against **Henry VI. Henry duke of Exeter, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, James**, earl of Wilts, and other rebels, of the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke**, the hundred and lordship of **Castlemartyn**, the lordship of **St. Florence**; the lordship and forest of **Coydrath**, the **Castle**, lordship and town of **Teneby**, the lordship and bailiwick of **WestPembroke** and **EstPembroke**, the bailiwick of **Dongledy, Rous** and **Kemeys**, a moiety of the passage of **Burton**, the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Kilgarran**, the lordships and manors of **Emlyn, Meinordyve, Diffymbriam**.

the forest of **Kevendryn**,
the **Castle**, lordship and town of **Lanstephan**,
the lordship and manor of Penrys and la Verie with the lordships and manors of Osterlowe, Trayne Clynton and **St. Clear**,
the lordships and manors of Magoure and Redwyke, the **Castle**, manor, town and lordship of Caldecote with appurtenances in South Wales and the marches,
the **Castle** and manor of Goderiche and the lordship and manor of Urchinfeld with appurtenances in the March of Wales and the county of **Hereford**,
and the manor and lordship of **Walwenescastell** in South Wales, late of **James, earl of Wilts**, and in the **King's** hand by reason of an act of forfeiture in Parliament at **Westminster**, 4 November, with all royal rights, franchises, liberties, courts, counties, hamlets, views of Frank-pledge, cantreds, commotes, hundreds, fairs, Markets, parks, **Warrens**, knights fees, advowsons, wreck at sea and other profits, with all issues front 4 March last

1462. 12 August PATENT ROLL, 2 **Edward IV** pt 1 m (Cal p I97)
Grant to the **King's** brother **Richard, duke of Gloucester**, admiral of the sea, and the heirs of his body the county honour and lordship of **Pembroke**, with numerous specified rights and all apurtenances

1467. 15 Mar PATENT ROLL, 6 Edward IV, pt. I, m 15 (Cal., p 515)

General pardon to **Richard Bennrayth** of **Pembroke**, 'gentilman ', alias **Richard Hugh** of Monketon, co Pembloke, alias **Richard Benet**, of all offences committed by him before 8 October, **I Edward IV**.

1469 17 Nov PATENT ROLL, 9 Edward I V, pt. 2,m 20 (Cal. p 175)

Grant to the **King's** servant **John Donne**, one of the esquires of the body of the offices of steward of the **Castle**, lordship and county of **Pembroke** etc.'

1471 **Jasper** and **Henry Tudor** defeated at Tewkesbury fled to **Tenby** then to France.

1474 8 July PATENT ROLL, 14 Edward I V, pt1 m 8 (Cal, p 454)

Exemplification , at the request of **John Scudamore**, knight, of the: tenours of the following:—

1] A Petition of the said **John** in the Parliament at **Westminster**, 6 October, 12 **Edward IV**, that whereas beginning of the reign he had the rule and the keeping of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** in South Wales, and the **King** appointed the **Lord Ferrers** and **Herbert** to take deliverance of the **Castle** in his name and the said **John** delivered up the **Castle** to them and was admitted to the kings **Grace** and notwithstanding this at the first Parliament of the **King**., at **Westminster**, 4 November, 1 **Edward IV**, he was put in the Common bill of Attainder and afterwards his name was taken out of it, but nevertheless at the latter end of the said Parliament it was ordained that he was conflicted of high treason and forfeit all his lands and possessions, saving only his life and his goods, although at the time he was at home in his country trusting to the promise of the said lords, the **King** should now ordain that the said Act and others should be in no way prejudicial to the said **John**, and that the latter should be restored to his possessions.

2.—The response of the **King**, at the request of the Commons by authority of Parliament.—Soit fait come il est desiree

3.—A schedule (English) annexed to the said petition notifying that **William, Lord Herbert**, by the authority granted to him by letters of privy seal dated 13 May last past, has received the said **Sir John Skydmore**, knight, into the **King's Grace. Pembroke**, 30 September, X **Edward IV**.

[*Rolls of Parliament*, vi, 29.]

1477 4 February

Robertus etc. **Bishop, Lord** of Pebidiawke and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church of St Davids**, and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting. Knowye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of **Parker** or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry, Parker** or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St.David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s. together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February , **Edward IV**.

1482 ROT. PARL., V, a. 203a.

Touching an exchange of lands between **William Herbert's** heir and the Prince of Wales including the earldom of **Pembroke** and its appurtenances which for the time were to be annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall.

1483 16 May.. PATENT ROLL, I Edward V, m3 (Cal p 349- 50).

Grant for life to the **King's** kinsman **Henry**, duke of Buckingham, of the offices of constable of the **Castle** and town of Tonebigh, co. **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and lordship of **Kylgarran** in South Wales, the **Castle** and town of **Llan Stepham** in South Wales, . constable, steward, treasurer and receiver of the **Castle**, County, lordship and manor of **Pembroch** in South Wales receiving the accustomed fees for himself as **William Herbert**, late **Earl of Pembroke** or any other had in the said offices and for the soldiers and archers in the said castles and grant to him, so **Long** as the **King's** uncle **Richard, duke of Gloucester**, or anyone else shall be protector of the realm during the **King's** minority, of the power of appointing sheriffs and escheators in the counties of **Pembroke** all bailiffs, parkers and servants of the **King** in North and South Wales, and attorneys in any of his courts there, butlers and customers in the ports of . . **Teneibie**, in the said county of **Pembroke** . . and all other officers, servants and ministers of the **King** in South and North Wales and the Marches, and of the power of appointing to all vacant offices in the same not granted to him above. And grant to him for life of the governance and supervision of all the kings subjects in South and North Wales and the Marches.

1483. HARL. MS. 6079, f 156b.

Order of the **King's** Council to **Henry Wogan**, treasurer of **Pembroke**, to deliver out of the first revenues of his office £100 to be employed for the ' stuffe ' of the said **Castle**, and also 20 marks for other small things necessary to be purveyed there.

1483 HARL. MS. 433, f. 164.

Warrant to **Richard** Mynours, chamberlain of **Carmarthen**, to pay £113. 14s. 6d. to **Richard Newton** for the expenses incurred by him on the **Castle of Pembroke**.

1484 21 July HARL. MS. 433 f. 184.

Warrant to the Forester of **Narberth** to deliver to **Richard William's**, constable of **Pembroke**, as much fuel and burning wood as shall be by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said

Castle, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said wood from time to time

1484 11 Jan PATENT ROLL, 1 Richard III, pt. 3, m 15 (Cal.. p 414)

Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams**, esquire, one of the ushers of the **King's** chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the kings **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke** with their members in South Wales, constable of the **Castle** of **Tynby**, chief forester of the forest of **Coydrath**, constable and steward of the **Castle**, town, and lordship of **Gilgarren** with the office of steward of the lordship of Llan-stephan and Trayne, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of **Pembroke** executing the office of constable of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** in person

1484 25 Sep PATENT ROLL , 2 Richard III pt.1 m 15 (Cal, p 474)

Appointment during pleasure, from Michaelmas next, of the kings servants **William Mistelbroke** and **Richard Lusser** as auditors of all accounts of officers and ministers of the **King's** castles, wardships, manors, towns, hundreds, lands and other possessions of this principality of South Wales in the counties of **Kermerdyn** and **Cardigan** and the **Castle** of **Pembroke**.

1484 20 December PATENT ROLLS, 2 Richard II , pt. 2, m. /9 (Cal., p. 501).

Grant to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams** and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the **Castle**, manor or lordship of **Manerbere** and **Pennalee** with its members co. Pembrokeshire of the yearly value of £100. to hold with knight's fees and all its appurtenances by knight service and a rent of £7. 10s. yearly.

1484

Grant by **Richard III** to the Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby**, and their successors, of the nomination of two fit and proper persons as chaplains of the **Church** and parish of **Cronwre** whenever the living is vacant. If the emoluments do not amount to eight marks per annum, the mayor and burgesses to make it up. Also to the hermitage of **St. Daniel's**, the lands, oblations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than a hermitages

1485

Henry VII's letters of

Denizenship and charters of Enfranchisement.

Following his victory over **Richard III** **Henry VII** rewarded many of his **Welsh** followers with letters of denizenship (admittance of foreigners to a resident's rights), giving them the rights and privileges of Englishmen and they were no longer subject to the penal laws of **Henry IV** which applied to the Welsh.

1487 13 September

Hugh etc. to **Masters David Wogan Canon** of our cathedral **Church** of **St Davids**, and **Richard Gely Canon** of our **College** of Abergwilly, greeting etc. To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one **David Tailour** of the parish of **St. Mary** , **Pembroke**, of our diocese intends to move before us against **Joneta Raymond** of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose prudence and industry we have full confidence in the **Lord**, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every

canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. Dated in **Lamphey** manor 13 September, 1487 etc.

Levy on Churches 1488

1488 12 February

Henry etc. to H. **Bishop** of **St Davids**, greeting

We command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,

of the Church of Jeffreyston ,	15s.;
of the Church of Tenby ,	50s.;
of the Church of Carew	£6.;
of the Church of Lambston ,	9s.;
of the Church of Stackpole Boshier ,	24s.;
of the Church of Marioes ,	44s.;
of the Church of Newmoat ,	14s.;
of the Church of Steynton ,	54s.;
of the Church of Granston ,	16s.;
of the Church of Fishguard ,	24s.;
of the Church of Maenclochog ,	20s.;
of the Church of Roch ,	10s.;
of the Church of St. Bride ,	40s.;
of the Church of Pwllcrochan ,	30s.;
of the Church of Narberth ,	48s.;
of the Church of Burton ,	24s.;
of the Church of Angle ,	24s.;
of the Church of Rhoscrowther ,	40s.;
of the Church of Manorbier	40s.;
of the Church of St. Florence ,	40s.;
of the Church of the town of Cosheston	44s.;

of the **Church of Herbrandston**, 20s.;

of the **Church of Stackpole Elider**, 40s.;

of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to **Sir Edward IV** late **King** of England by the Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of **St Davids**; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of **Haverford** in your said diocese cause to be levied £9. 11s. 11d. one half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualities and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at **Westminster** on the morrow of the Ascension of the **Lord** to be paid to us there. And have there then this writ. Witness W. Hody, knight, at **Westminster**, 12 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of **Richard III**, in **Hereford**, and By the barons.

1516. 16 October *LETTERS, Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 766.*

For **Sir Th. Philip** To be sheriff, during pleasure, of co. **Pembroke**, etc.

1526 *LETTERS and PAPERS Henry VIII, Vol. 4, p. 872.*

.No.1941 . Officers in Wales- (*Paper Roll, B. Mus. R.MS 14 B . xxvii.*)

Sir William Parre, seneschal, chancellor and receiver of **Pembroke**—£26. 13s. 4d.

Maurice Butler, customer of **Tenby** and **westHaverford** and constable of **Pembroke Castle** £9'.

John Thomas ap Philip, sheriff of **Pembroke**—£5

Maurice ap Henry, constable of **Tenby Castle**, and **Henry** Cadern, clerk of the: court of **westHaverford**—£42. 13s, 4d'.

John Stephens, porter and constable of **westHaverford**— £9. 14s.

1526 30 October, *COURT ROLL, Portfolio 227 No. 44*

County of **Pembroke**, held at **Pembroke**, on Tuesday, 30 October, 1526. Before **John Wogan**, Ar., and **William Owen**, Gent., deputies of **Rees Griffith**, Ar., lieutenant of **William Parre**, kt., steward of the county of **Pembroke**.

Suitors (Sectatores).

Henry , Earl of Northumberland, **Lord** of the manor of **Castle Walzvain** in **Rous**, who holds the said manor of our **Lord** the **King**, as of his county of **Pembroke**, by **Henry Catharne**, his bailiff there, asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, 13s. 6d, as was used to be done in previous years.

John Touchett, kt, **Lord** of **Audeley** and **Kemeys**, who holds the manor of **Kemeys** as above for the pardon of several defaults this year

Henry Werriott, Ar , one of the feoffees of the said manor, fine for suit of court this year, 13s 4d.

Walter Deveraux Kt **Lord** Ferrers and Charteley, **Lord** of one-fifth part of the manor of **Hoggeston**, who holds the said part of our **Lord** the **King** as of his county aforesaid by **Cadwallader ap Howell** his bailiff, came and asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, and was allowed, fine, 2s.

John Longvile Kt Lord of another part of the manor of **Hoggeston**, divided into five portions, by **Richard Wogan**, the steward, came, etc. as above, fine 2s

Thomas Perrott Ar, Lord of one-third part of the manor **Hoggeston**, petitioned for several defaults this year 12d

John Perrott, son and heir of **William Perrott**, late of Scottisburgh, as yet a minor; his lands, namely, one-fourth part of the manor of **Hoggeston** and of other lands, which are held by the **King**, are still in the hands of the **King** by reason of his nonage. Therefore his fine for suit of court, etc., is respited here.

John Wogan of Weston, **Lord** of three parts of Weston and Dougledy, appeared in person, therefore nothing taken here as fine.

Dame **Joan Don**, widow, **Lord** of one-fourth part of Weston and Dougledy, for pardon of fine of suit of court this year, as appears above, fine 6d

Mathias Cradok, kt., **Lord** of **Torre**, for the pardon of several defaults this year, as appears above, 12d.

Maurice Butler, Ar., **Lord** of Somerhill in Coidrath, in right of **Elizabeth** his wife, fine for the remission of suit of court this year, 6d.

Rees Griffith, Ar., Baron of Cairewe, nil.

George Vernon, **Lord** of the manor of **Stakepole**, infra. His land is in the hand of the **King**, therefore no fine.

Hugh Mervyn, in the right of **Julian** his wife, **Lord** of **Ludchurche**, fine for pardon of suit of court this year, 6d'.

Hugh Manxcell, in the right of **Joan** his wife, **Lord** of **Jordaneston**, for the pardon of several defaults this year, fine 6d.

Rees ap Owen Lord of Upper and Lower Asshe. his land in the hands of the **King**. Therefore no fine.

Owen Laugharne, **Lord** of half the manor of Mynerdon, in the hands of the **King**, therefore no fine.

John Butler, **Lord** of another half of the manor of Mynerdon, for the pardon of several defaults this year and 6d.

Henry Newton, **Lord** of **St. Issely**, a minor; not known who received the profits of this manor. Therefore, etc.

Margaret, widow of **James White** , **Lord** of **Somerhill**, for pardon of several defaults this year, 6d.

Thomas Gruffith , **Lord** of **Nautege** came in his own person from county to county. Therefore no fine.

David ap Gr' Llewelin Duy, Lord of Treflissny, appeared in his own person. Therefore no fine.

Alice, the Wife of **Rees ap Hoel Ap Rees, Lord of** for the pardon of several defaults. Therefore, etc., 6d

Sum of Fines of Suitors with Defaults, 36s.1d.

1526 31 October *Court of the Gate of the Castle of Pembroke, held at Pembroke, on Wednesday,*

Henry Wirioth Ar., Lord of a moiety of the manor of Costyngeston came in person to do suit.

David Barrett, gent., and **Jenet Don**, widow, lords of the other moiety of the said manor, pardons for several defaults this year 12d

1528 15 March *LETTERS, Henry VIII, vol IV, p. 1824.*

Peter Mutton, yeoman usher of the chamber. To be constable of **Pembroke Castle**, South Wales, with 100s a year as **Maurice Butteler** was constable.

1528 *Del. Hampton Court, 1[5] March, 19 Hen. VIII. S.B.*

Griffin Rede, usher of the chamber To be customer and Butler and "silaginer" (sealer) in the ports of **Pembroke** and **Tynby**.

1532 *T. OF R. MISC. BOOK NO. 151, ff. 31-3.*

Seisin of the lands, etc., of **Rice ap Griffith**, attained in the county of **Pembroke**

The dates and places at which seisin and possession were taken to the use of the **King** by **Maurice ap Henry**, **John Smith** and **William Brabazan**, the royal commissioners appointed for this purpose.

County of **Pembroke**.

Town of **Pembroke** .—in a tenement in High Street,, 21 January, 23 **Henry VIII** (1532), possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to **Rees ap Griffith**, in the presence of many there

Old Carewe .—in the **Castle** there 21 January, 1532, Possession taken of all lands, etc.

Haverfordwest —in the tenement where **Orven Whythe** now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.

Tenby ---- the tenement occupied by **David Tanner**, 29 January, 1532, etc.

Narberth -----in the **Castle** there, 19 January, 1532.

1532 **Henry VIII** created **Anne Boleyn** Marshioness of **Pembroke**

Charters of Pembroke

Pembroke received its first charter of INCORPORATION from **Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke**, in the time of **Stephen**.

1168, **Henry II.** confirmed to them all the privileges which they had previously enjoyed; also granting that they should not answer in any plea out of their own town, unless the same should concern the crown; that they should be exempt from toll in Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester, Devonshire, Cornwall, Rochelle, and Normandy; and that they should have an eight days' annual **Fair**, beginning at the feast of **St. Peter** and **St. Paul**.

By a charter of **King John**'s the freedom from toll appears to have been extended, and a second **Fair** of two days granted, commencing on the eve of **John the Baptist**.

All former charters were confirmed by **Richard III.** in the 2nd year of his reign, by **Henry VIII.** in the 9th year, by **Edward VI.** in the 1st year, and lastly by **James I.** in the 5th, of his reign. In the grant by **Richard** it was declared, that "the town shall now become a corporate body, instead of being, as hitherto, incorporate; and shall consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, and the burgesses of the said place."

The title of the **Corporation** was "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of **Pembroke**," and the government was vested in a mayor, an indefinite number of common-councilmen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two serjeants-at-**Mace**, and an unlimited number of freemen or burgesses; the mayor and common-council forming the controlling body. The mayor, who was a **Justice of the Peace** concurrently with the county magistrates, also coroner, and a judge of the "Fortnight Court," was elected in July, by the burgesses, out of three members of the commoncouncil proposed in council as candidates. The councilmen were appointed by a majority of the council and the mayor, and those of them who had served the office of mayor were styled aldermen: one of the bailiffs was chosen by the mayor, the other by the council; and the serjeants-at-**Mace** were elected in a similar manner.

1378 February 6 **Westminster**

TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER OF Richard II TO Pembroke

exhibited at the Council Chamber, **Pembroke**. 30/8/35

by A.J.**Williams**, M.A. LL.B.

Richard, by the **Grace** of God, **King** of England and France, and **Lord** of Ireland too, all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

We have inspected the letters, patent and exemplification, under the seal of the late Father, **Adam, Bishop** of Menevia, lately made in these words:

Adam, by divine permission, **Bishop** of Menevia, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greetings, and the permanent memory of these exploits. We deem it worthy and an acceptable work to God, and we trust to do a profitable service, if through us the noble exploits of Kings, and things particularly useful to the condition of our Diocese, which have **Long** been buried in oblivion, be discovered and brought to light by the aid of our pen. We have discovered in our Treasury, and among the archives of our **Church** of Menevia, among other old records in an ancient book, the perfect tenours of charters of the old text, free from all faults and suspicions, granted by **Henry** of renowned memory, late **King** of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the town and burgesses of **Pembroke** and **Haverford**. The tenour of this charter is a grant to the town and burgesses of **Pembroke**, with a rubric of that kind written in red ink, " The charter of **Pembroke**, word for word, with nothing added or taken away, is known to be on this wise".

Henry, by the **Grace** of God, **King** of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls and Justices, Barons and Sheriffs, and to all his faithful people of all England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, Poitou, Gascony, and to all his men, whether dwelling on this side or beyond the sea, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my present charter, have confirmed to my burgesses of **Pembroke** all their liberties, immunities and free customs as freely and fully as they had them in the time of **King Henry**, my grandfather.

Wherefore ,I will and firmly enjoin that all persons who shall enter the port of **Milford** with merchandise, whether they wish to buy or sell on the land, shall come to the bridge of **Pembroke** and sell and buy there. Or, if they wish otherwise, let them do business at the Cross, discharging their lawful customs; and that all merchandise which is bought in the County of **Pembroke** to be carried into England, ought to be shipped at the bridge at **Pembroke**, paying their customs; and that all persons who come to my Market at **Pembroke**, shall have the security of my peace from the Ford of Landfey and from Stentbrigge, and from the Great Ditch at Pencoyt and from the Passage from the hour of nine on the Sabbath to sunset on Monday, if they do not break my peace.

I also command that if any of my burgesses of the said town, for one year and a day shall hold house or lands which belong to the said town, without reproach, and anyone shall afterwards claim right, let him not have it if he shall have in the meantime remained in my kingdom.

If any man of whatsoever place remain in the same town for a year and a day, without reproach, whether he be a **Freeman** or a serf, he shall ever after remain my **Freeman** and a burgess of the same town.

And, when a burgess of the said town, by whatsoever death and in whatsoever place, dies on land or sea with a will or without a will, his heir shall have all his goods by payment of a relief of twelve pence.

I also grant that the burgesses of the said town shall have grazing rights in my forest of Nerbart and Coytrath, and timber rights in the same town by permission of the forester, and they may take decayed wood to burn wheresoever they shall find it; and if they shall have swine in my forests, they shall be acquitted of pannage.

I also will and command that those things which the aforesaid burgesses shall perform in the said town, if the debtors are willing to render in the same town, they may take their pledge (Cattle). But , if it shall happen that my said burgesses ought to go into our army, the safe keeping of my town being in the hands of their warden, let them go with my bailiff, so that they may return at night. But if the army be raised by their warden, so that the merchants may serve me at my camp, the custody of the town being safe, they shall go.

Whatsoever merchandise any of my aforesaid burgesses shall buy, if anyone shall claim the same as stolen, he shall acquit himself by oath and by his Witnesses, and he shall lose the same chattel and what he gave for it.

Also, my aforesaid burgesses shall answer no plaint out of their hundred unless it be that which pertains to the royal crown. Their forfeiture in the hundred and shire court is twelve pence.

All the merchants of the County of **Pembroke**, by the appointment of the warden of the burgesses, shall come to their **Merchant** guild.

I also will and grant, and firmly enjoin that the same burgesses shall have the aforesaid liberties and their customs well, quietly and freely, with the addition of their other liberties and customs which they still remember.

Know ye, furthermore, that I have given and granted, and by this, my present charter, confirm to the same my burgesses acquittance from toll, pontage and havenage, and from all customs whatsoever at Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester, Devon, Cornwall, Rochelle, Normandy and Throughout all my lands in commotes, in burgages, in castles, in towns, in fairs and Markets, in uplands, in woods, in plain, in roads, in lands, in waters and in all other places. I also forbid anyone to do injury to them in the matters which I have granted to them, and by this my present charter, have confirmed; nor shall anyone draw them into pleas concerning the liberty and acquittance granted to them under forfeiture of fifty pounds sterling.

Furthermore, be it Known to you that I have given and granted to the same, my burgesses of **Pembroke**, a **Fair** of eight days at the feast of the Apostles, **Peter** and **Paul**, and to all coming to the same, my firm peace, those being excepted who have forfeited my peace, and they shall have the same liberties and customs at the **Fair** as they have at my Market in the same town on Sunday.

And if any heir is such, (ie. in respect of his youth), that he cannot hold and defend his land, if the burgess who has died left a will, let his heir and the inheritance remain the custody to which he,

on his death bed, committed him. But, if he shall not have left a will, then the heir and inheritance, by the advise and consent of the nearest relatives, being my burgesses, shall remain in the custody of any one of his friends. In witness of the foregoing, we have ordered our seal to be hereto attached.

Given in our manor of Landfey, the seventh day of the month of March, in the year of our **Lord** one thousand three hundred and sixty eight, and in the eighth year of our consecration. We, (ie. **Richard II**), therefore having perused the tenour of the exemplification of the said letters of the aforesaid **Bishop**, at the request made to us by the burgesses of **Pembroke**, the tenour of these presents we have made to be exemplified. In witness wherefore we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness ourselves at **Westminster** on the sixth day of the month of February in the first year of our reign.]]

Municipal Corporation Act

Under this Act the **Corporation** is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses," and consisted of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into two wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elects the mayor annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors were chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, on November 1st, one-third going out of office every year. Aldermen and councillors must each have had a property qualification amounting to £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consisted of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, were elected annually on March 1st by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th. The total number of borough magistrates was seven.

1534 Lawlessness in Wales

Juries failed to convict the local powerful magnates either out of fear or because they were bribed. Many of the more major criminals were friendly or related to the local magnates witness **Sir John Perrott**, the town authorities and the pirates living in **Quay St. Haverfordwest**. Murder went unpunished except by the Council of Wales the magnates would force the local population to pay the magnates fines.

Henry authorised **Rowland Lee, Bishop** of Coventry and Lichfield (although a Clergyman, he had never preached) to stop the crime in the Marches of Wales. He was a man who had little love for the **Welsh** and was appointed President of the Council for Wales with power to order executions and he is reputed to have had 5,000 people hanged in his six years as President

Henry VIII backed him with a series of laws:-

- 1] Juries suspected of giving false verdicts were to be severely punished by the Council
- 2] no night time crossing of the River Severn was permitted (this was to stop cattle raiding)
- 3] No one was to carry arms and arthel (befriending criminals) and commorthas (gatherings at which collections were made to pay the fines of local magnates) were forbidden
- 4] All offenders escaping from a lordship had to be returned.
- 5] Marcher lords' officials were to be tried by the Council if they wrongfully imprisoned or fined people.
- 6] Crimes committed in the Marches could be tried in the nearest English county

This was followed by the Act of Union

1535 *ACT OF UNION, S. 17.and relevant Acts*

That the Lordships, Towns, Parishes, Commotes, Hundreds and Cantreds of **Haverfordwest, Kilgarran, Lansteffan, Laugherne otherwise called Tallaugherne, Walwyns Castle, Dlewysland, Lanwehaden, Lanfey, Herberth, Slebeche, RosMarket, Castellan and Landofleure**, in the said country of Wales, and every of them shall be united annexed and joined to and with the County of **Pembroke**.

Union was brought about in three stages

1536

An Act which said that eight JPs were to be appointed in each **Welsh** shire. The English legal requirement of £20 a year income did not apply. Shires were to be divided into Hundreds fitting the old commotal areas of administration.

An Act was for "*Laws and Justice to be Ministered in Wales in like form as it is in this Realm*"

This was designed to make Wales part of England. It abolished the rights and privileges of the Marcher lords and ordered that English law be applied. **Welsh** men could then stand for Parliament, but were only allowed to hold office in Wales if they could speak English. Two Commissions of Inquiry were appointed.

One to fix boundaries and one to consider whether to keep any of the **Laws of Hywel Dda**

...

In the rural deanery of **Pembroke** there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county **Carew** (£43) **Tenby** (£26) and **Narberth** (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more £10 a year. Of these only two had a resident **Parson** in 1534 and they were two of the least valuable **Begelly** (£12) and **Bosheston** (£11)

1538 Official attacks on shrines and places of pilgrimage

1542 3

An Act giving the Council of Wales and the Marches wide powers over Wales and the Bordering English Counties of Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Chester.

It had powers to hear all criminal cases brought to it by poor people who couldn't afford to go to common law courts, it tried serious offences and heard appeals from lower courts which it was responsible for supervising. This was abolished in 1641

Court of Great Sessions was established to take place twice a year for six days at a time in every shire, presided by the assize judges.

Quarter Sessions were to be held by the new JP's

County Courts were to be held by the sheriffs monthly and also Hundred Courts for minor matters every fifteen days.

Sheriffs position was downgraded they were in future only allowed to hold office for one year and were under the control of the JP's they also were put in charge of county goals

Bailiffs were reduced to supervising executions, pillories and whippings
Constables of the peace were appointed in each hundred under the control of the JP's.
This new system of courts lasted until 1830.

The JP had to take oaths of supremacy and allegiance, recognizing the Monarch as head of the country and of the **Church**, they were also required to supervise inns, regulate alehouses, maintain bridges, apply regulations on weights, and deal with vagrants and later under **Queen Mary** to supervise the maintenance of roads. During **Elizabeth's** 1st reign the administration of the **Poor Laws** including poor relief, the regulation of manual workers wages and the establishment and management of houses of correction which provided compulsory work for the unemployed.

1530

Act passed in 1530 to deal with an "alarming" increase in robberies and theft

"Any person, being whole and mighty in body and able to labour, found begging or being vagrant and giving no satisfactory account of how he or she lawfully obtained his or her living" could be arrested by a constable. A JP could have him or her stripped naked, tied to a cart and whipped "till his or her body should be bloody". The vagrants then had to swear to return to their birth place or where they had lived for the last three years and there "labour as a true man ought to do".

1554 Arrest on Suspicion

Before this date JP's could only arrest people on definite charges

After they could arrest people on suspicion and interrogate them for three days then if need be commit them for trial. At these felony examinations the person who arrested the accused as well as those who had accused him had to appear. If the JP felt the accused had a case to answer, he noted "the examination of the said prisoner and information of them that bring him of the fact and the circumstances thereof for certification to the next gaol delivery" He then bound the accusers to give evidence at the trial and committed the accused to prison. If two JP's were present the prisoner could be granted bail.

Offenders committing Misdemeanours (drunkenness and brawling for exmple) could be dealt with "summarily" (without a full trial) by a single JP, often in the JP's own house.

1555 Upkeep of the roads

Responsibility for the upkeep of the roads fell on the parishes. Each parishioner was supposed to give four days labour (later increased to 6) towards the maintenance of the roads. - The Act was not rigidly enforced. This state of affairs existed until the setting up of the Turnpike Trusts by Acts of Parliament which were really private companies that built, improved and maintained roads and could charge travellers tolls for using them

1572 Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds and for the relief of the poor and impotent (helpless) started:

"Where all parts....of England and Wales be presently with rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggars exceedingly pestered, by means whereof daily happeneth.... horrible murders, thefts and other great outrages.... be it enacted [that any over 14 years old] be brought before one of the justices of the peace.... and be presently committed to the common gaol.... there to remain.... until the next sessions of the peace or general gaol delivery"

Anyone then found guilty was whipped and burned through the "grisle" of the right ear with an inch thick "hot iron".

JP's had to compile a register of the "poor, aged and impotent" and then tax the community to raise money to care for them. They were to appoint overseers of the poor to specialise in poor relief.

1576 Act instructed JP's to buy work materials and provide "houses of correction " in which vagabonds were to be "strictly kept as well in diet as in work, and also punished from time to time"

1595 onward

The importance of **Pembroke** subsequently to the abolition of the palatinate depending principally upon its **Castle**, which, after the events of the civil war, was never re-fortified and left to decay. There was a further decline, owing to its remote situation and want of commerce; and though it nominally retained its dignity as the capital of the county, it dwindled into comparative insignificance, as all the substantial benefits arising from that distinction were transferred to **Haverfordwest**, which, from its more central situation, was found better adapted for the transaction of the business of the shire.

The export of cloth from the area had virtually ceased and **George Owen** laments "The trade of clothing used in tymes past in this countrey ys now utterly neglected, whereby thousands were mayntayned" **Owen** estimated that twice as much wool was shorn in **Pembrokeshire** as forty years previous but was sold unwrought acc/t tradition the woollen manufacturing in west Wales declined in the 16c due to an epidemic of "the sweating sickness".

1545 63 Acc/to **George Owen Pembroke** "Very ruinous and much decayed" with an estimated population of about 630

[1615-15.] **John Phillipps** of llanvernagh,, To the right honourable **Ralph, Lord** eure, **Lord** president and **Lord** lieutenant of the county of **Pembroke**.

As well in his own behalf as in the behalf of the rest of the inhabitants and freeholders of the said county [your petitioner] did prefer a former petition to your hand in the name of himself and others, the freeholders of the said county, against the justices of peace and treasurers of the said county for exacting and taking into their hands several sums of money amounting to great value, and for not employing of the same to the special uses for which the same were Levied, collected and appointed. Viz.

The sum of £200 towards the house of correction, which was never made nor any person put on work therein.

And £40 yearly towards the relief of maimed soldiers where there are but two maimed in the said county which are allowed only but £11 per annum.

And £12 yearly Levied for the relief of persons where there is but £6 employed. And also for levying of the sum of 20 marks imposed upon the whole county towards the repairing a little bridge called St. Katherine's Bridge, which should have been repaired by the next two parishes adjoining and not by the whole county.

And for the raising and levying of divers other sums of money for the supposed repairing of divers other decayed bridges within the said county, and converting the moneys to their own uses. And not employing of the same according to the true purpose, intent and meaning of the decrees taken and the Laws of this realm ordained for the true and due use and employment of the same.

Which grievances, with the said petition enclosed, were by your lordship in your honour's letters recommended unto the deputy lieutenants and others of the justices of the peace of the said county, requiring them duly to examine the matter and to take order therein and to make due certificate thereof to your lordship. Which letters your petitioner did deliver according to the direction of the same. And in respect there was some doubt made that your petitioner did prefer the said petition without the privity or consent of the rest of the inhabitants of the said county, the petitioner has

brought certificate under divers persons' hands of the said county purporting their consent thereunto.

The petitioner now sheweth that **Thomas Canon**, esquire, one of the deputy leutenants of the said county, doth demand £32 of the country for his travail and expenses in [purchasing?] of the mises imposed upon the inhabitants of the said country, and therefore humbly prays respite of the payment of the same until order be taken for the payment of the said moneys remaining, not employed and spent by the treasurers.

And that **Sir James Bowen**, knight, now appointed by the whole county indifferent to be treasurer and receive the moneys not employed and remaining in the hands of the said former treasurers, and out of the same to make satisfaction to the said **Mr. Cannon** and to account to the said county for so much as shall remain in his hands not employed. And

withal sheweth that one **Mr. Swynnew** has a pension of 20 marks by colour of having been a maimed soldier, who was apparent to be hurt in the said county and not in His Majesty's service, and therefore prays a suspension of his pension till the matter shall be further examined before your honour.

In another hand : The names of the treasurers of the poor and maimed soldiers within the county of **Pembroke**.

Hienricus Adams ar. pro pauperibus	
Willielmus Jones , genr. pro militibus)
Stephenus Barloe genr. pro pauperibus) .
Rogerus Lorte genr. pro militibus)
Willielmus Barloe genr. pro pauperibus)	
Jacobus Bowen pro. militibus)	
Johannes Wogan genr. pro pauperibus) anno 5 regis.
Riceus Lloyd genr. pro militibus	
Thomas White genr. pro pauperibus)	anno 7 regis.
David Hughes genr. pro militibus)
Johannes Meyrick genr. pro pauperibus)	anno 8 regis,
Thomas Phillipps genr. pro militibus)
Ludovicus Johnes genr. pro pauperibus)	anno 9 regis.
Johannes Phillippes genr. pro militibus)
Edwardus Welch genr. pro pauperibus) anno 10 regis.
Johannes Wogan genr. pro militibus)
Johannes Beed genr. pro pauperibus) anno 11 regis.
Thomas Tasker genr. pro militibus)	
Johannes Marichurch genr. pro pauperibus)	anno 12 regis.
Johannes Griffith genr. pro militibus)

1642 3 **John Poyer**, Mayor of **Pembroke** presented a Chalice each to **St Mary's** and **St Michael's Church**.

(*Stuart Wales W S K Thomas*)

1650 February 22 *Act for the better propogation and preaching of the Gospel in Wales* 71 commissioners appointed most of them prominent Parliamentary supporters to investigate complaints against the Clergy and to eject those whom they considered unfit. Amongst the Commissioners appointed were **Sir Erasmus Philipps** of **Picton Castle** and **Samual Lort** of **Stackpole Court**

(196 Clergy deprived of their living in South Wales within 3 years offences included pluralism, ignorance, drunkenness, keeping an alehouse, or supporting the **King**. A group of 25 Approvers were appointed to select "godly and painful men" to fill the vacant livings but they found the task well nigh impossible and a system of "itinerate" preachers was forced upon them).

The Act also attempted to establish a national system of schools. The approvers were charged with appointing suitable schoolmasters 63 new schools were opened in the Market towns of Wales where children of both sexes were taught to read and write and count without paying fees.

1652 October 7. **Pembrok** Town.

Erasmus Phillipps, Sampson Lort and William Phillipps to the committee for regulating of markets, inner exchequer chamber, **Westminster**.

Having received your order of the date of the 15th of **June** 1652 concerning the regulating of Markets enclosed in a letter from **Mr. Blakgrave**, we according to the contents thereof have caused the same to be openly published at the public sessions holden for the county of **Pembrocke** at the town Hall of **Pembrocke** the fifth day of this instant October, the which we certify as is desired. And further we make bold to make known unto you such places within the said county as we conceive fit where Markets may be directed viz. **Monnton** in the hundred of **Castlemartyn** on Tuesday, **Fishgard** in the hundred of **Kemes** on Wednesday, **Lawhadden** in the hundred of **Dungleddy** on Thursday, **St. Florence** in the hundred of **Castlemartyn** on Thursday, and **Narberth** in the hundred of **Narberth** on Wednesday. And the reason of our certificate to you herein is for that there is not any Market in the county but in the two corporate towns of **Pembrok** and **Tenby** and the county town of **Haverfordwest**.

Copy.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 311.

1656 October 29. **Haverfordwest**.

William Meyler, William Bowen , William Williams, William Walter, EthelRED Wogan, Henry Bowen , George Kneathell, Phillip Wall, Balthazar Woolford, William Howell, Lewis Birron, William Davids, Henry Jones and John Williams James Phillipps, esq., Knight In Parliament For The County Of Pembrok.

[A turgid covering letter requesting recipient to inform **Mr. Upton** about the state of the matter and to give him an enclosed letter. The following points are listed.]

1. If the assessments be any way to be moderated, we refer the poverty of this place to your consideration.
2. If possible that we may have the hamlets within the several parishes of **St. Thomas** 's and **St. Martin**'s to contribute to the assessments within the liberties.
3. We desire to have the post office to this town if it may be obtained, for since its being at **Pembroke** it has been both inconvenient and incommodious to us, paying above treble post from **Pembroke** hither.
4. That we may purchase the excise of our own ale and beer, paying more for it than is paid by the farmers [deleted].
5. Having already in this place made progress into a trade of manufacture, we humbly crave assistance how to raise stock for the predicting of it the effects whereof will be to the unspeakable good of the town and country in general.
6. If there be occasion for securing of arms we desire that the mayor and common council may have the keeping of them and not exposed to irresponsible hands.
7. That we may have a barrister for our recorder and assistant to the mayor.
8. We desire you to find a book of later acts and ordinances for the use of the town.
9. To desire a better maintenance for a preaching minister and that the said minister be at the election of the mayor and common council,

Haverfordwest Corporation MS, 1909.

1660 October 1. Boughwood.

Francis Meyrick to **Mr. George Garrett**.

To defraud or to contest with my **Lord**, far be that thought from me. It pleased you, being my **Lord's** agent, at your last being in the country, to suffer me to continue tenant to those lands and tenements which I held that time of his lordship, not cutting down any timber or selling any furze from off the land, paying the rent and tithe of my corn as formerly I did. I confess I ploughed up two acres in the wood wheoin there has not been sown these forty years and upward any corn, and I had part of the East Close in the parish of Pernbrocke called **St, Maries** in corn also, for which I paid no tithe, nor did I formerly in regard it was part of the priory demesnes, and in my weak judgment if I had paid the tithe I should have brought the priory demeses to have paid tithe wool, lambs, cheese and Hay to the minister of the two parishes, which has not been paid in any man's memory, and so consequently have prejudiced my **Lord** or his tenant who shall hereafter hold it, but rather than I will incur his lordship's displeasure I shall be willing to give his lordship any reasonable satisfaction.

Sir, you know I pay a great rent for Boughwood, which is as much as any man will give unless it be one that will hold the plough himself, I have been at a great charge on it. It is a bare, open place, neither succour for young cattle or sheep without the wood, and I have no encouragement either to manure, hedge or build on it, having no term, so that if yon please to use the means whereby a lease of three lives a one and seventy years on it with the wood may be procured from his lordship, I shall not be unmindful nor ungrateful to you for your love and favour herein. Endorsed in another hand : 1 October 1660. Monncton. Captain Mcyricke letter.

Glansav~rn MS. ~110.

Bowett Farm near **Hundleton**. **Mr George Garrett** was agent for **Lord Hereford**

1660 November 2. Browneslate.

William Holcombe TO **Mr. George Garrett** at IPSWICH,

I have written unto **Mr. Browne** as concerning his rent and have desired him to pay it into the hands of **Mr. John Acrode** and take his receipt. I did speak with **Mr. Richard Brown's** brother and did cause him to make fine in Mouncton House. On Tuesday last **Mr, Hinton** kept court in Mouncton for my honourable **Lord** and there I caused a new jury to be formed and had five of the old jury sworn as Witnesses concerning that piece of land which **Mr. John Lort** caused to be ploughed and claimed it to be his brother's land called by the name of my lords Court, which the jury brought to be my **Lord's** when you were here and do continue in what they said and say plainly that it is my **Lord's** land and was ever so, to which the new jury have assented unto and have given it under their hands, which you shall receive by the next. I have not yet received any more rents.

Sir, I am presented by the mayor of the town of **Pembroke** for the repairing of the chancels of the two churches of **Pembroke**, which must be repaired. **Sir**, I desire your advice. Worthy **Sir**, if you think it convenient I shall wait on you and my **Lord** at London as concerning my father's business when you shall think fit.

Subscribed : My father and mother do present their humble service unto you.

Endorsed in another hand : Monneton 2 November 1660. **William Holcomb's** letter. **Mr. Browne** of **Pembroke** tells me he built this last summer a house in **Pembroke** 39 foot **Long** and near 18 foot within the walls, all with stones, and the wall 2 foot 3 inches thick and 24 foot high, and bought most of the stone and the slate for the house, all timber work, and all materials. This work, **Mr. Browne** thinks, will cost him about £250.

Glansevern MS. 14096.

1660/1 February 21. Brownslate.

William Holcombe TO **Mr. Georg Garrett** at IPSWICH.

I thought fit to write unto you now in regard I fear my letters do miscarry by the post. **Sir**, as for my **Lord's** rents, I have received them and should be very glad to give an account for the same, but if you think fit I shall gladly wait on you and my honourable **Lord** about the last of April to pass my account and shall then bring up my **Lord's** rents that will be due at Lady day next, if you please to give order, and should then gladly take a lease of our house if you think fit.

Sir, as for Moun-ton farm, I suppose **Mr. Browne** will not hold it, for he was telling me that my **Lord** did intend to come here himself, but that is not likely. **Mr. Strasy** the victualer has a desire to take it, but what he will give I cannot tell. But if you please my father and myself will give as much as any man alive shall, but I shall protest unto you **Mr. Browne** has much worn it and ploughed it so that there is not one foot of meadow on it. Yet nevertheless you and I shall not differ for I shall leave all things to yourself, for I deal truly with you. I desire to be my **Lord's** servant and your's for I [word omitted] there is no man in Walse that can make more of it than my father can. Therefore if you please I shall take it and give my honourable **Lord** £50 per annum. But the first year I desire there may be some abatement made of it so that we may not exceed the rent that **Mr. Browne** now gives, and every year after I shall be willing to give £50 per annum. **Mr. Brown** told me that my honourable **Lord** told him that his tenant **Holcombe** proffered £50 per annum for it: therefore I am loth, and so is my father, if I should be worse than my word, always provided that we may have the wood with it that Captain **Meyricke** holds.

I have glazed the west chancel of **Pembroke**, but for the other **Church** I shall not meddle with that till further order, for that will cost at least £10 to be done sufficiently, but it may be made to serve three or four years better cheap. **Mr. Bywater** will not be reformed, and what to do for a minister I cannot tell.

Glansevern MS. 7708.

1661 April 8.

Thomas Beede TO **Mr. George Garrett** In London,

It's the desire of your poor friend to be my **Lord** viscount's tenant for **St. Daniells** lot of tithe. I pray you, being his agent, to give order to **Mr. William Holcombe**, your friend and mine, that I may have some years upon it. Although the rate is raised double by it was formerly,

It will not be amiss for the landlord to be at a certainty, let tillage increase or decrease, or let the price of corn be cheap or dear. Subscribed : If you possibly abate of £17, which was the rate I gave last year, it will be well. If not I am contented in regard of the great necessity I have for straw yearly, my tillage being but little.

Glansevern MS. 7706.

1662 **Roger Lort** of **Stackpole** created Baronet he had fought on the Cromwellian side but was said "to favour no cause but his own" and to be of "any principle or religion to acquire wealth"

1662 April **Act of Uniformity** required all ministers to give their assent to the rites and liturgy of the **Church** 130 Puritain ministers left their livings many being replaced with those they had ejected 12 years before.

1665 Great plague (**Haverfordwest**, and **Honeyborough** affected later spread to north of the County and **Tenby** was affected in 1664 but I could find no records for **Pembroke**)

1665 **Five Mile Act** prevented Nonconformist meetings in the towns

1673 **Test Act** disqualified Dissenters from holding public office unless they complied with a sacramental requirement.

How to get a Job

1674 September 12. **Pembroke**.

John Powell To **Mr. Thomas Lemon** At **Sir Robert** Clayton And **John Morris** esquire's House In Ye Old Jury London.

In my last I gave an account of my uncle **George Powell's** indisposition of health and my desire to you of using your interest in procuring an assurance of his employment (which is comptroller of the customs in the Port of **Milford** and members) in case he should do otherwise than well; and fearing

lest my former might miscarry by reason I have received no answer from you, and my uncle continuing weak, I have presumed to trouble you with this, requesting your favour to confer with **Mr. Phillip Lloyd** belonging to the Treasury Office, whom I think most meet to be solicited, or with any with whom you have an interest, to get a fiat from my **Lord Treasurer** whereby the said place of comptroller may be assured to me, and I shall (in case my uncle should decease) on the procuring the patent in my name give £100. Pray use your interest with all expedition and I shall not be wanting to gratify you for your trouble herein, and what charge you are out shall be thankfully repaid. My service to **Mr. Morris**, to whom I thought it presumption to write, yet if you think convenient be pleased to desire his assistance in my behalf, assuring you that none shall be readier to serve either him or yourself unto his capacity than your assured friend to serve you.

Subscribed : My uncle **George Powell** presents his humble service to **Sir Robert** Clayton and **Mr. Morris**, to whom at present he is not in a condition to write, but has taken care to even all accounts in case he should decease.

N.L.W. MS. 11016E.

(A fiat is a short order or warrant from a judge for making out and allowing certain legal processes.)

1689 the **Tolerance Act of James II** allowed Dissenters to worship in licenced unlocked meeting houses but they were still excluded from public office and universities until the repeal of the **Test and Corporation Acts in 1828**

ELECTIONS Pembroke

1702 April 4. **Pembrock.**

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 421.

Slebech MS. 5609.

From 'The Mayor And Diverse Burgesses Of Ye Ancient Borough Of **Wiston**' To **The House Of Commons.**

[Petition] heweth

That the said borough of **Wiston** is an ancient borough by prescription and hath divers franchises and privileges belonging thereunto.

That the mayor and burgesses thereof share a right together with the mayor and burgesses of **Pembroke** and the liberties thereof and the mayor and burgesses of **Tenby** and the liberties thereof in the said county of **Pembroke** to vote at the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the said borough of **Pembroke**, and ought to have public notice given them of the time appointed for every such election, which right they have frequently exercised without interruption and notice has been given to them by the mayor of **Pembroke** for the time being in order thereunto.

That **Sir Arthur Owen**, baronet, with an intent to gain the government of the said borough of **Pembroke** wholly into his own hands, in the year 1704 procured himself to be elected a mayor of the said town of **Pembroke** although by the charters of the said borough of **Pembroke** he was not qualified so to be, and by reason of the said election and some pretended new election continued to serve the said office of mayor for two years successively although he was not (as your petitioners are advised) legally admitted thereunto, during which time the said **Sir Arthur Owen** admitted and swore great numbers of his dependants, tenants and servants who did not live within the liberties of the said borough of **Pembroke**, to be common councilmen and burgesses of the said borough, contrary to the charters and bye-laws of the said borough, thereby intending to bring the election of burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said borough and the return thereof wholly into his own power, and deprive your petitioners as well as the other legal electors of their rights of election or having any share therein.

That the better to effect this unjust design, the said **Sir Arthur Owen** has procured divers of his dependants of mean fortune, who were no householders in the said town, to be elected mayors thereof, who have in an irregular manner admitted and given great numbers of the dependants, tenants and servants of the said **Sir. Arthur Owen** who did not live within the liberties of the

borough of **Pembroke** to be burgesses of the said borough, and the election for a member for the present parliament for the said borough drawing on, **Joseph Rickson**, the present mayor thereof, solicited on the behalf of the said **Sir Arthur Owen** to procure him to be elected burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, and afterward proceeded to the said election without giving unto the said borough of **Wiston** such notice thereof as by law is required, and your petitioners and divers other burgesses of **Wiston** resorting to the said town of **Pembroke** to be present at and vote at the said election were in a riotous and tumultuous manner menaced and insulted by the said **Sir Arthur Owen**, his dependants, servants and agents. And your petitioners having at the said election offered themselves to vote for **Lewis Wogan** esq., who stood a candidate at the said election, were denied by the said mayor so to do, who alleged that the burgesses of the borough of **Wiston** had no right to vote at the said election, by means whereof and other undue practices of the said **Sir Arthur Owen** his agents, and servants, the said **Sir Arthur Owen** procured himself to be elected and returned burgess to serve in Parliament for the said borough of **Pembroke**, and your petitioners and divers others having a right to vote in the said election and excluded therefrom are in danger of losing that great privilege for ever unless relieved by your hands.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honours to take the premises into your consideration and grant the petitioners such relief therein as to your honours shall seem just. And your petitioners shall ever pray [un finished.]

Draft or copy.

Bronwydd MS. 1674.

1714/15 February 14. **Pembroke.**

J. Barlow TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT.

Yesterday the election for this place came on. **Sir George** and the brigadier were candidates, but before the election was preceded to **Sir George** desired one **Mr. Owen** and myself to go to the mayor and the brigadier and to endeavour to come to some method and agreement as to polling the burgesses, which was at last agreed to and was as follows.

That they would first poll only the old burgesses of **Pembroke** which were made before the contest between **Mr. Wogan** and **Sir Arthur Owen**, and then proceed to those of **Tenby** of the same date, and after they would poll fifty of the burgesses of **Pembroke** and as many of **Tenby** made since, and would take those of **Wiston** amongst them till they had polled them all. This method was pretty well observed till all those old burgesses were polled out, and the mayor proceeded to the fifty of each borough and first he polled fifty of **Pembroke**, who all to a man voted for the brigadier, being occasionally made for that purpose, but when **Sir George** demanded the like number to be polled for him of **Tenby** the mayor demanded to see the town books of **Tenby** that he might be satisfied that they were legally admitted. The town clerk attended with a list of the burgesses, which he offered to make oath was a true copy from the town books and alleged that neither the mayor nor himself could justify the carrying them out of the **Corporation**, but that would not be allowed off by the mayor by reason, he said, that was not a satisfaction to him that they were legally admitted. Upon this I demanded of him to show me what he required as a legal admittance to prove them burgesses that had had been polled for the brigadier, but he said he would not give me that satisfaction, that he was judge of the poll, and since he was satisfied that they were he was not obliged to give it anyone else, and notwithstanding we offered in case he would give us time to send for the town books he should have them produced, but he absolutely refused unless they had copies of their admission with them, and so closed the books and returned the brigadier.

I had almost forgotten to tell your lordship that I demanded of him to poll the old **Wiston** burgesses that were allowed by the House of Commons at the former contest, and several of them being in the Hall demanded their right to be polled, but could not obtain it. Upon this we proceeded to poll them all as we did formerly in the **Castle Green**, by which **Sir George** has a great majority, but I must tell your lordship that most of those new burgesses of **Pembroke** were made to outnumber our **Wiston** burgesses, and abundance of new ones at **Tenby** by **Sir George** to equal those made at

Pembroke for the Brigadier. The numbers of each side was so great as to amount to a thousand men. **Sir George** is resolved to petition, but has designed first to beg your lordship's advice, as also to send you a copy of his petition. Our country election comes on **St Davids** day at this place, and they threaten me in the same manner, but I defy them to have anything like a majority.

N.L.W. MS. 12171E, doc. 2.

This letter refers to the election between Brigadier **Thomas Ferrers** (Whig) and **Sir George Barlow** (Tory), in which the former was successful.

1741 Partisans of the **Owen** family of **Orielton** wielded pitchforks at the poll in **Pembroke** to keep opponents out of the Hall so they could not vote

Pembroke 1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Acc to **Lewis**

The town is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge projecting into the head of the **Pennar** Mouth Pill, forming the largest southern creek of **Milford Haven**. It divides the creek into two branches, by which, at high water, it is nearly insulated, and over each of which is a neat bridge of stone. It consists principally of one **Long** street, irregularly built, connected on the west with the ancient village of **Monkton**, which forms a suburb to the town, and on the north with a new street leading to **Pembroke Dock**, a flourishing and populous place, about two miles to the north-west, within the parish of **St. Mary** , forming a distinct town, which has arisen since the removal of the dockyard thither from **Milford**.

The houses are built on both sides of the ridge, of which the western extremity is crowned with the magnificent ruins of the **Castle**; and on each side are gardens sloping down from the houses to the water's edge. The embattled walls with which ancient **Pembroke** was surrounded are still tolerably perfect on the north side, and the town, rising above the waters of the broad inlet, amidst some of the richest scenery in this part of the principality, has an air, in some aspects, of venerable grandeur, and in others of picturesque beauty. The **Streets** are partially paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from seven public conduits in different parts of the town, to which it is conveyed from a distance of half a mile, by means of pipes laid down at the expense of the **Corporation**. Exclusively of **Pembroke-Dock** and the village of **Monkton**, the town contains about 2000 inhabitants, partly included in **St. Mary's** parish, and partly in **St. Michael's**.

There are no particular manufactures carried on at **Pembroke**, the inhabitants consisting of persons of small **Independent** fortune, shop-keepers, and a few whose business is at the dock; but it serves in a great measure as a depôt for the neighbouring districts. Stone-coal is brought from a distance of about six miles to the east of it, and bituminous coal from Swansea, Llanelly, Newport, and other towns on the southern coast. When colonial produce was not permitted to be imported into Ireland direct, it was lodged in warehouses appropriated to the purpose at **Pembroke Ferry**, in the parish of **St. Mary** ; but that place is at present of no commercial importance. The Market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. There are fairs held annually on April 12th, **Trinity** -Monday, July 10th, October 10th, and November 30th; and in the suburb of **Monkton**, on May 4th and September 25th.

The borough, in addition to the towns of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke-Dock**, comprises a considerable

agricultural district. The parish of **St. Mary** is surrounded by the parishes of **St. Michael**, **Cosheston**, and **Monkton**, and is computed to contain about 2000 acres, of which nearly 1600 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable: the soil is of a reddish colour, and indifferent quality, except a line of limestone which passes through it; and there is little timber of any kind. **St. Michael's** is bounded by the parishes of **St. Mary**, **Nash**, **Cosheston**, **Lamphey**, and **St. Petrox**, and is calculated to comprise about 1800 acres, of which nearly 1400 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable: there is little timber, and the soil is of much the same character as that of **St. Mary's**, but rather better; a line of limestone, also, runs from east to west through the parish, and there are a few small quarries. The parish of **St. Nicholas'**, or **Monkton**, comprising a village or suburb within the limits of the borough, and a rural district in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, is noticed under its own head.

Pembroke Castle

In the town of **Pembroke**, **Pembrokeshire**, south Wales
massive **Castle** begun about 1190 on site of earlier earth and palisade fort built in 1093 when **Arnulf de Montgomery** built a simple "fortress of stakes and turf" cutting of the headland which later became the inner ward of the **Castle**
Twice before 1100 **Welsh** attacks on the **Castle** failed.

1102 Montgomeries disgaced.

For a time the home of **Princess Nest** princess of Dyfed who owned **Carew Castle** was reputed to be very beautiful she married twice was also mistress to **Henry 1** and **Cadwgan** the prince of **Powis** and had children from all these liaisons.

Great keep among finest circular keep in Britain

Henry VII tower reputed birthplace of the **King** in 1456 beneath part of **Castle** natural cavern **Wogan's** cave

The site of **Pembroke** is almost perfect for fortification of its date and type. A substantial tidal creek, opening out of the main waters of **Milford Haven** at **Pennar Mouth**, here divides into what were originally two tidal arms, everywhere wide enough to act as a substantial obstacle, and running nearly parallel to one another for upwards of half a mile, at which point they are still only about a **Furlong** apart.

Neither is now tidal; that on the north (the Mill Pond) has **Long** been dammed up at the mill-weir under the site of the North Gate. This permanently tideless portion has been extended to the fork of the creeks by the recently constructed barrage below the **Castle**. The southern arm, **Monkton Pill**, has been dried up by draining and tipping, and now forms a length of fairly dry ground.

The narrow ridge, slanting down to the water on each side, made an excellent site for a substantial medieval town, with the **Castle** at its extreme point. but to complete the perfection of the position, this point forms a fairly level rocky platform, decidedly higher than the body of the ridge in its vicinity, and protected from it by considerable falls of ground on the south and east (in part at least artificially scarped), so that the only practical approach is along the crest of the ridge and up a fairly steep slope to the south-east angle of the **Castle**. Finally, the greater part of the perimeter overlooks the two creeks and their junction, and these sides are high, steep, and rocky; on the northern half of the circuit they form cliffs which need virtually no artificial defence, and carry, indeed, little more than a breastwork. The platform is about 500 ft. long by 350 ft. wide, a very convenient size for a fairly large medieval **Castle**.

It has been suggested that so fine a defensive site was fortified in earlier ages, but this notion rests on nothing but conjecture.

As distinct from fortification, simple occupation during the **Roman** period is attested by the finding of a fair number of

Roman coins;

Mr Cobb in particular testifies to having discovered nine personally apparently in the **Wogan** cavern.

The actual history of the **Castle** opens with *Domesday Book*, which discovers the great Earl **Roger** of Montgomery firmly entrenched on the upper Severn. It seems that he was already poised for a thrust south-westwards into Dyfed, for immediately upon the death in 1093 of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, the effective ruler of the area, he undertook this surprising March over the backbone of Wales, and it seems that he at once occupied the splendid site of **Pembroke**, as if he had already found out that it existed. It was conferred on his son **Arnulf de Montgomery**.

In the course of the **Welsh** reaction against the Norman invasion—which began in 1094, only a very short time after Earl **Roger's** conquest of Dyfed—all the Anglo-Norman castles in the south-west were lost, with the single exception of **Pembroke**. The Welsh, indeed, never succeeded in capturing it, and its great strength went far towards depriving it of any military history.

This brings us to the very arguable question of the eleventh-century siege. If it occurred at all, a very likely time for it would be just those months of 1094 when the Norman's lost so many castles; but there is also a passage in the Brut y Tyrysogyon, which could place it in the year 1096. This reads like an account of a successful cattle-raid rather than a siege; the **Castle** itself clearly cannot have been pillaged, as it was never taken. Nor does the detailed and very readable narrative in **Giraldus Cambrensis' Itinerary**, (composed nearly a century after the event) give us much help; his chronology in general is very faulty. His typically vivid anecdotes of the siege are almost certainly pure invention, though we need not doubt that he is right in describing the newly-founded **Castle** as ex virgis et cespite, tenue satis et exile [constructum] .

The downfall of the house of Montgomery in 1102, following the war between **Henry I** and **Robert of Belleme**, involved **Arnulf** losing **Pembroke**; the **King** took it into his hands and entrusted Dyfed and the **Castle** to a knight called **Saer**. In 1105 **Saer** was dismissed from office and replaced by **Gerald of Windsor**. There follows a fairly **Long** blank period in the history of the **Castle**. The chronicles have virtually nothing to say about it, and no part of the fabric can be ascribed to a date before the last years of the century.

The great house of **Clare**, a Norman family whose principal abode came to be the great **Castle** of **Clare** in Suffolk, achieved fame and importance in the British Isles from Leinster in Ireland to Tonbridge in Kent. In 1110 **Gilbert Fitz Richard** of that family conquered Ceredigion in 1117 he was succeeded by his son **Richard** who was killed in an ambush set by the men of Gwent in 1136,15 and in 1138 **Richard's** brother **Gilbert**, commonly known as '**Strongbow**', was created **Earl of Pembroke** by **King Stephen**. His son **Richard**, also called **Strongbow**, succeeded to the earldom on **Gilbert's** death in 1148. The invasion of Ireland by **Earl Richard** and other Anglo-Norman barons in 1169-70 was an event of the first importance in the history of **Pembroke Castle**, though the earl himself did not live **Long** enough to make any changes in its structure to discharge its new function; he spent the last few years of his life in Ireland. In the course of his adventures, the extreme importance of **Pembroke** was indicated in an unexpected fashion when **Henry II** decided to visit Ireland, his main purpose being to assert his position as overlord particularly over the Anglo-Norman adventurers. On both the outward and the homeward journey he passed through **Pembroke**.

In 1176, **Richard Strongbow** died leaving two young children: another **Gilbert**, who died before reaching manhood, and **Isabel**, who in was married to the great **William Marshal**. The Marshal thus became earl.

It may be said at least that he was the greatest of the earls of **Pembroke**; indeed he was probably the greatest lay subject of our Middle Ages. What concerns us more closely is that the earliest masonry

of the **Castle** is certainly his work, and that virtually the whole of the defences appears to have been completed by him or by his sons, the last of whom died in 1245.

Down to 1170, **Pembroke** formed a remote extremity of the property of any of its lords, with nothing beyond it save the Irish Sea. Nor was the county a very large area; it occupied only the south-western part of the county of **Pembroke** of modern times. With Ceredigion in **Welsh** hands it was an isolated outpost of no great importance, and its lords were inclined to style themselves earls of Striguil, after their great March -holding of Nether Gwent. Now things were very different. With his wife's enormous inheritance to which were later added his own family lands and the lordship of Goodrich, the **Marshall** was a very rich man indeed; and very much the largest, and possibly the most valuable part of his property lay across the Irish Sea, in the form of the vast fief of Leinster: five modern counties and part of a sixth, held by the service of 100 knights. The **St. George's Channel** passage became very important; the **Marshall** himself made several crossings, his officers and messengers a great many. **Pembroke**, at the eastern end of this passage, increased enormously in importance, and the great masonry works undertaken in this period were needed for its defence. What had been there before ? Was it still the slender fortress of stakes and turf of the days of **Gerald of Windsor**, or a wall of unmortared stone, here on the lime stone where splendid mortar was ready to hand? There is no means of saying; but at best the defences, some traces of which may yet be revealed by excavation, were so slight that they were destroyed to make room for the walls and towers of the post-1189 period. Nothing seems to have been incorporated in the later works.

In the thirty years of the Marshal's rule (1189-1219) there was one interruption of royal authority, between 1207 (when the earl, going to Leinster against the will of **King John**, was obliged to surrender to the **King** all his castles in England and Wales) and in 1211, when the **King** received the Marshal back into favour; it is unlikely that much work was then going on at **Pembroke** or elsewhere among the earl's castles.

On the death of the earl in 1219, he was succeeded in the lordship by five childless sons: **William** the younger (died 1231), **Richard** (murdered at the Curragh in 1234), **Gilbert** (killed in a riding accident in 1291), and **Walter** and **Anselm** both of whom died in 1245. 'Thus ended the male line of the Marshals without a single heir. In contrast to the earl's five daughters, who, all had families a genealogical freak which the more superstitious of contemporary opinion was inclined to ascribe to **Albinus O'Maelmuidhe**, **Bishop** of Ferns, who had had a dispute with the great Marshal over some Irish lands. Getting no satisfaction either in the earl's lifetime or after his death, **Albinus** cursed the family. The vast patrimony of the Marshals was divided among the numerous relatives of their numerous sisters. The lordship of Leinster ceased to exist. The earls of **Pembroke** ceased to guide the fortunes of the March. And for **Pembroke Castle** there were notable times to come; but the great days were gone beyond recall, for ever. The partition of the Marshal lands left **Pembroke** separated even from **Haverfordwest**, and Wexford severed from the bulk of Leinster; with Goodrich, these made up the share of the youngest sister, **Joan**.

Joan Marshal after the death of her father had married a wealthy baron, **Warin de Munchensy**, and died in or before 1234, when **Warin** married **Denise (Dionysia) de Ancsty**. By **Joan** he had two children, **John** and another **Joan**, by **Denise** a son and eventual heir, **William**.' Probably because his first wife had never enjoyed her share under the partition, **Warin** did not obtain the normal life-tenancy of a surviving husband 'by the courtesy of England', and **Joan's** share passed directly to her children. **John de Munchensy** died in 1247, during the actual process of partition, and his sister **Joan** married **William de Valence**, half brother to **Henry III**, and carried her mother's share to her husband.

William de Valence was perhaps the most unpopular of the foreign relatives of the **King** at the time of the Barons' War. In 1264, in the time of Montfortian supremacy, all his lands in the county of **Pembroke** were committed to the custody of **Gilbert de Clare**, earl of Gloucester, and it is significant that it was 'in the parts of **Pembroke**' that **John de Warenne** and **William de Valence** landed in 1265 to renew the struggle.

William and **Joan de Valence** were never formally created earl and countess, though by inconsistent contemporary usage they were often given these titles. **William** seems to have made **Pembroke** his main seat of power; his involvement in local matters, his foundation of **Tenby Hospital**, and his activity in **Edward I's** South **Welsh** army (which he commanded in 1282) all suggest a deep interest in **Pembroke**. He died in 1296; **Joan** outlived him for eleven years; in 1307 their only surviving son, **Aymer**, succeeded to the title and vast estates of his parents, adding eventually those of the Munchensy family. Unlike his father, he had preoccupation's which will have kept him from giving much attention to **Pembroke**, since he was involved to a major extent in the nightmare of national politics under **Edward II** as well as in the Scottish wars; but he was able to unite **Haverfordwest** to the lordship, re-creating something like the great county of **Pembroke** which the Marshal earls had ruled.

Aymer de Valence died childless in 1324 and his estates were divided between the descendants of his two sisters. The elder, **Isabel**, had married **John de Hastings**, Lord of Abergavenny, and accordingly the title of earl passed to this family, along with the **Castle**. In fact it was **Isabel's** grandson **Laurence** who became the first Hastings **Earl of Pembroke**, succeeding to the title in 1325 at about the age of six. From the time he was recognised as of age in 1339 until his death in 1348 he was continuously and gloriously involved in the first phases of the Hundred Years' War. The second earl, **John**, was only a year old when his father died; he did homage and had livery of his estates in 1368, and from the next year followed his father's path in the wars of France. But in **June** 1372 he was in command of the English fleet at the disastrous battle of La Rochelle; the Castilians were completely victorious, his fleet was destroyed and he himself taken prisoner. After three years in captivity, he died in suspicious circumstances on the way home. His only son, another, **John**, was born in 1372 and was killed in a jousting accident in 1389 at the age of 17, so that he never held the name of earl nor the estates of his father. On his death the title became extinct and the **Castle** passed into the hands of the Crown. .

By this time the fabric might be expected to be out of repair; the Marshals and **William de Valence** were resident lords to whom the **Castle** was a principal dwelling and a major seat of influence; **Joan** and **Alymer de Valence** are likely to have kept it up, if not to have embarked on much new work, but as early as 1331 the Crown found it necessary to undertake repairs to the roofs of the Prison Tower, the Chapel, the house where the County Court was held and other buildings, and new hinges for the wicket of the prison. The Hastings earls, well either they inherited a minors or they were involved in the 100 year war. Thus they had been unable to maintain the **Castle** properly. In the invasion scare of 1377 a survey was ordered 'on information that many defects in the **Castle** of **Pembroke** are threatening through lack of good keeping and repair, to the great peril of the loss thereof and of the parts adjacent if any peril of hostile attack arise'; in addition, the **Castle** was said to be neither garrisoned nor victual. On 2 July the garrison recently put in, under a **Welsh** knight, **Degary Seys**, and consisting of 19 other men-at-arms and 20 archers, was ordered to be doubled, the new contingent to be under **Jolun Joce**, knight; in fact, **Degary** eventually found himself in command of an impressive force of two other knights, 67 sergeants-at-arms and 70 archers. The scare once over, the **Castle** was neglected once more, and worse than neglected. In 1386 a commission on the decays and damage to the lordship of **Pembroke** reported a most deplorable state of affairs. The **Castle** of **Pembroke** in particular had suffered damage to the amount of some £250. All the sections of the report end monotonously: 'all which destruction's and damages took place during the custody of the said **William Beauchamp**, by himself and his ministers, to the manifest contempt and prejudice of our **Lord the King**'. The very large sums of money set aside against decay of posts beams and spars in the Hall and its adjacent chambers through defective roofing suggest forcibly that **William de Beauchamp** or his ministers had stripping the lead from the roofs. After this it is depressing to have to record that on the death of the young **John de Hastings** in 1389 the **Castle** was committed to **William de Beauchamp**.

The **Castle** was now Crown property, and the subject of short-lived grants not a favourable situation from the point of view of upkeep. In 1390 it was farmed out to **John Golafre**, knight, for live, and in 1399 to **William de Beauchamp**, Lord of Abergavenny. In 1403, **Henry IV**, with **Beauchamp's**

assent, granted the castles and lordships of **Pembroke, Tenby and Cilgerran**, with the commote of Oestrelowe (Ystlwyf) to **Francis Court**, knight, and **Joan** his wife and the heirs male of their bodies at a rent of 100 marks yearly. This was not a comfortable gift; in the first years of the Lancastrian era even so defensible a holding as **Francis** and **Joan** received in Wales would have been no bed of roses, when the earlier troubles which followed the downfall of **Richard II** became a formidable national revolt under **Owain Glyndwr**. As early as 1400 orders were issued for the safe custody of this and other castles; in 1403 came a warning of imminent attack and a commission of array to withstand it. In the crisis-year 1405, when the French sent an expedition to **Milford Haven**,; **Court** was given munitions: 16 crossbows, three thousand quarrels, 50 pounds of gunpowder and 50 pounds of saltpetre (evidently he had guns already) . About that time, **Thomas Roche** , the constable of the **Castle** fell into the hands of the rebels. The times were certainly hard, but at least there was a resident **Lord**, and the **Castle** must have been kept in some sort of defensible order. **Francis Court** saw the war through, and died in 1413, leaving no heir by his marriage to **Joan**, whereupon **Henry V** granted **Pembroke, Tenby, Cilgerran** and **Ystlwyf** to his own youngest brother **Humphrey**, who was next year created **duke of Gloucester** and **Earl of Pembroke**.

It seems probable that **Duke Humphrey** a fighter in the wars of France, turbulent and unlucky politician, patron of learning and the arts, founder of a lordly Library was very much of an absentee **Lord. Pembroke** formed part of his property when he died without heirs of his body in 1447. This contingency had been foreseen in 1443, when a reversionary grant of the familiar group of lordships of **Pembroke, Tenby, Cilgerran**, with the commote of **Ystlwyf**, to which were added Treynne (the hilly area towards the western part of the St Clears Lordship) and **St. Clear's**, was made to **William de la Pole**, earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife, and in 1443 Suffolk was raised to the rank of duke, and received all these estates, with the addition of **Llanstephan**.

From this point onwards, the grantees of the **Pembroke** title and estates were mostly dogged by an evil fortune. Suffolk, in particular, after his serious mismanagement of the wars of France, fell from power in 1450, and was exiled from the realm, only to be intercepted and beheaded by pirates, probably in the pay of his enemies. Though he had never been attainted, his title was treated as extinct.

The next **Earl of Pembroke, Jasper `Tudor**, received the county, **Castle** and lordship in 1454, During his tenure of the earldom occurred the most famous incident in the history of the **Castle**, the birth to the very young widow **Lady Margaret Beaufort** of a posthumous heir to her husband **Edmund Tudor**, Earl of Richmond and brother of **Jasper**- an heir later to be known as **Henry VII** After the Yorkist triumph in 1461, earl **Jasper** was accounted `a rebel', and **William Herbert** was commissioned to seize the county of **Pembroke** and all his other possessions; on 3rd February 1462, the same **William Herbert** was granted the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke** (a grant on 12th August in the same year to **Richard duke of Gloucester**, brother of **King Edward IV** and afterwards **King Richard III**, seems never to have taken effect). **William Herbert**, the first earl of that name, was created earl in 1468, only be beheaded after the battle of Banbury in the next year. His son, another **William Herbert**, was only about 14 at the time of his father's death

In 1482, the young earl exchanged the earldom and title with **Edward, Prince of Wales** and thus the **Castle** returned to the Crown in the person of its most hapless representative, **Edward V**. During his tenure of the Principality, there was some work undertaken, mainly on the roofs His uncle and supplanter, **Richard III**, had little better fortune as **King**; but in his hopeless struggle to preserve his throne, the **Castle of Pembroke** played its part. As early as 1483 the treasurer of **Pembroke** was ordered to pay £100 for the stuff of the **Castle**, and 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) for other small things to be purveyed there. Clearly this was the victualling and stores for a garrison. About the same time the chamberlain of **Carmarthen** was ordered to pay to one **Richard Newton** the sum of £113 14s.6d. for his expenses incurred on the **Castle of Pembroke**; and in 1484 the **Castle's** firewood was ordered to be supplied from the forest of **Narberth**. In the same year the offices of constable and steward of **Pembroke** constable of **Tenby**, chief forester of **Coydrath**, constable and steward of **Cilgerran**, and steward of **Llanstephan**;, were granted to **Richard Williams**, one of the

ushers of the **King's** chamber, for life, on the condition of his executing the office of constable of **Pembroke Castle** in person

Much more than this was necessary, of course, to prevent an invasion; but it is worth notice that when **Henry Tudor**, Earl of Richmond, came to **Milford Haven** in August 1485 he gave **Pembroke** a wide berth, landing on the far side of the estuary at **Dale** and so proceeding by way of **Haverfordwest**, through **Cardiganshire** and along the Severn to Shrewsbury, and ultimately to Bosworth and victory. By the end of the year **Jasper Tudor** had been restored to his earldom, which he retained until his death without heirs in 1495. He was the last **Earl of Pembroke** of the old style, a great **Lord** Marcher ruling his March with jura regalia, independent of the crown for local purposes. Loyalists of the first generation, like **Earl Jasper** and **Sir Rhys ap Thomas**, were acceptable to the **Tudor Monarchy** in the role of mighty subjects, but nobody else was permitted to take that place for **Long**. Over a brief four years, 1532-6, the ill-fated Queen **Anne Boleyn** was Marchioness of **Pembroke**. When **William Herbert**, grandson of the first earl of that name, was created earl in 1551, he received only a title of honour; the lands, revenues and whatever jurisdiction may have survived being retained in the hands of the Crown or the Principality of Wales,

The change was undoubtedly prejudicial to the survival of the **Castle**. already its military significance was diminishing in face of the advance in artillery, and its useful function in Tudor Wales was becoming questionable. The tale of its decline can mainly be traced by circumstantial evidence only. It seems likely that the fabric was in fairly good condition at the end of the fifteenth century. The emergency occupations by Court in the time of **Glyndwr** and by **Richard William's** in 1484-5 would be times for putting the place in repair. We have the record of some government expenditure, and **Jasper Tudor** and **William Herbert**, both Welshmen, are likely to have been in residence comparatively often. It would appear that even a tower-room in the outer ward was adequate for the bedchamber of Earl **Jasper's** sister-in-law.

1538

Leland was here in about 1538, and gives a curious description of the **Castle** :

The Castel standith hard by the Waul on a hard Rolke, and is veri larg and strong, being doble wardid. In the utter Ward I saw the Chaumbre wher **King**; Henri the VII was borne, He also said that the Hogan was a vaulted chamber underneath the keep and that the keep was capped by a mill stone

John Leland the Antiquary was a scholar of the very highest class; but as regards the inner ward, he is mistaken: the Hogan (**Wogan**) is a natural cave, not a vault; its entrance is not at the bottom of the Keep, but about 100 ft. away, in the front wall of the Hall; finally, there is no sign of any millstone ever having been used to close the top of the domed vault of the Keep. The obvious explanation is that he was dependent on unreliable second-hand information, and that while on his own account he was admitted to the outer ward, he was not allowed into the inner. Even his informants were vague as to its details.

Without considering the arrangements of the **Castle** in detail at this stage, it must be pointed out that the inner ward is small and compact, and contains numerous buildings; the outer ward, occupying the remainder of the natural feature, is very large indeed, without trace of any habital quarters, except the chambers in the Great Gatehouse and the towers. It would be natural, during the gradual decay of such a **Castle**, to abandon the large and costly outer enclosure first. Perhaps that is what had happened here.

1563, when the **Castle** was still in the hands of the Crown, the decay of the Outer Ward had gone further; there was a lease of 'the utter grene: in the precinct of the **Castle**' presumably for pasture or even cultivation.

1595

Finally, by 1595, we reach what appears to be the end of the road, local leaders including the local antiquary, **George Owen** of Henllys, , wrote to **Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke** and others

1595 November 8. **Carmarthen.**

Anthony Menevensis, John Wogan, George Owen, Frannces Meyrike and Albane Stepneth To Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, The Earl Of Essex, Lord Buckhurst, And The Earl Of Pembroke.

The bounden duty we owe to Her Majesty, the conscience we have for the safeguard of the whole realm, and the care that in nature and reason we carry of this our country have emboldened us to offer this discourse unto your honour concerning the safety of them and us all.

It becomes us not to fear, neither do we doubt of the wise and grave consideration that your lordship and the rest of the lords of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council have had and still have for preservation of Her Majesty and the realm, but yet fearing your want of due information touching the estate of **Milford Haven** and the adjoining parts, it may please you to understand that the **Haven** itself, being neither barred to hinder entry nor to be embayed by any winds to let issuing forth, is a sufficient harbour for an infinite number of ships, which **Haven** being once got by the enemy may draw on such fortification at **Pembroke** town and **Castle**, standing upon a main rock and upon a creek of the **Haven**, and the town and **Castle** of **Tynby** with other places near unto them, as infinite numbers of men and great expense of treasure will hardly in a **Long** time remove the enemy, during which time Her Majesty shall lose a fertile country which yields Her Majesty £1,200 by year and more in revenue paid to Her Majesty s receiver besides all other receipts both temporal and ecclesiastical, as tenths and subsidies etc.

Also it is to be remembered that the soil near the said **Haven** yields corn in such abundance as would suffice to maintain a great army and the sea coasts near about it yield great plenty of fish. The **Haven** also stands very commodiously to receive victuals from France, Brittany or Spain, all which things may be an occasion to move the enemy to attack that place before others.

Also there are in **PenBrockesheere** eighteen castles of which though there be but two or three in repair, yet are the rest places of great strength and easily to be fortified by the enemy, some of which are so seated naturally for strength as they seem impregnable. Also there are in that shire to be seen in sundry parts thereof divers sconces or forts of earth raised in great height with great ramparts and ditches, to the number of 120 or 140, which in times past have been places of strength in time of wars, all which castles and forts would yield great advantage to the enemies to strengthen themselves in such sort that it would be an infinite charge to remove them from thence.

Again, the same is situate within seven hours' sailing to Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, so as if the enemy have an intention to invade Ireland (as by report we have heard he has), his harbour in this **Haven** may serve him to great purpose.

Furthermore, being **Lord** as it were of these seas by possessing the **Haven**, what spoil he may make along Severne in both sides even to Bristowe may be easily conjectured. And if he, which God forbid, should enjoy Brittany withal, our English merchants can have no trade, which will decrease Her Highness's customs and decay the navy.

If it be thought that he may be kept from landing, neither the force of men nor furniture here will serve the turn, considering 'here be many places where he may easily land and he may come upon us within half a day's sailing, we having no ships at sea to descry him sooner, and how then our small forces may be in readiness to withstand him we refer to your 'honour's judgement.

If it be thought that Her Majesty's navy royal be able to conquer them being once in this **Haven**, and that by them fortified, it would; be found very hard by reason that upon a very little storm for want of any other harbour or bay to abide in they should be in great danger of wreck, and no land forces are able to expel them. Whereupon we humbly pray your lordship to consider whether it be not expedient for the withstanding of the enemy that he obtain not this harbour, to have a convenient number of ships of war and fortifications to defend the same, which preparation if the

enemy might perceive we believe verily it would alter his mind from adventuring his navy upon this coast.

And whereas of late **Mr. Pawl Ivy** was sent hither to survey the **Haven** and to consider of fit places for fortifications, what report he has made of his opinion we know not, but sure we are that his abode about that service was very short and his survey very speedily dispatched, so that because none of us were privy to his intent or conceit we do yet retain some hope that if some other men of experience were sent down hither to consider of all the said circumstances some such report would happily be made unto your honour and the rest as some better event might ensue for the safety of this poor country and the whole realm than for aught we know has been determined upon, especially if the party shall have instruction to view the town and **Castle** of **Tynbye**, being a place which may be easily made of exceeding strength and was not seen by **Mr. Ivy** nearer than two miles distance for aught that we can learn.

Thus having, we hope, discharged the duties of true and faithful subjects we humbly commit your good lordship and all your grave consayles to the blessed protection and direction of Almighty God. Subscribed :

Four several letters verbatim was sent to the **Lord** Keeper, the **Lord** Treasurer, the **Earl of Essex**, the **Lord** Buckhurst, and a copy hereof enclosed in a letter to my **Lord** of Pen**Brocke**, all sent by **Mr. Robert Davy**, esquire, Receiver of South Wales, to be delivered to their lordships.

Copy.

Of **Pembroke** they wrote

All the **Castle** walles are standing verye stronge without any decay only the roofes and leades have been taken downe . . . This town and **Castle** thus lying upon the said branch of **Milford** being unfortified as yet nowe remayneth is thought very: perilous . . .

1640

In the Civil Wars of the 1640's, **Pembroke** played a very distinctive part; but it must be emphasised that in the initial stages the **Castle** was never defended separately and merely formed part of the perimeter of the fortress, a part against which a formal assault would have been madness, and even a surprise attack stood no chance of success.

At **Pembroke** neither Cromwell nor his army added much to their reputation. As far as can be made out, they were confronted with nothing more than a town wall of medieval character; they were veteran troops, and the defenders had little hope of relief. Nevertheless, the siege dragged on week after week, from 22 May to 11 July, 1648, with Cromwell directing to his **Masters** a series of despatches of the most deluded optimism, each one forecasting the collapse of the defence in the next few days. At length on 1 July the siege-train arrived, but even then the defenders held out for another ten days, and yielded on terms which were extremely favourable,

After the siege (but at a date which cannot be more closely identified) the fortifications were slighted. This was done moderately, level archaic fortresses with the ground.) The eastern part of the town walls has almost entirely disappeared; at the **Castle** the method employed seems to have been to fire a charge of powder in the basement of the towers between Northgate and Westgate, inclusive of both. The faces of these towers were more or less effectively blown out, except at the Tower, where it was the back wall gave way, leaving the tower shaken, but complete. At the same time, most of the parapets on the landward wall as those on points of vantage: like the Keep and the Great **Hall** seem had their merlons knocked off.

From that time to this, we are dealing with a ruin; but unfortunately we have to wait till the 1800's before there are records that I could find.

There is an old illustration by the **Buck** brothers who travelled round the Country producing illustrations of the towns and Castles in the early 1700's

1790 A guide book of the 1790 does have an illustration of the **Castle** but as the text for the whole county is covered in one and a half pages, the **Castle** description is very brief.

Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary 1839* gives a description in his day.

“The majestic and venerable remains of the ancient **Castle** occupy the western extremity of the elevated ridge on which the town is built, and are justly regarded as among the most picturesque and magnificent ruins in the country. The entire fortress was surrounded by a lofty embattled wall, protected by numerous bastions, and having only one entrance from the land, through a grand gateway defended by two circular towers of prodigious strength, and a barbican. On this side it had likewise a dry moat, and the enclosed area was divided into an inner and outer ward, the former of which comprised the state apartments and the latter the inferior buildings and offices for use of the garrison. The principal remains consist of this grand entrance, the state apartments occupying the northern side, and the keep, which last is in the inner court a massive and lofty round tower, 75 feet high, 163 feet in circumference at the base, and gradually diminishing in diameter towards the top, which is covered by a vaulted roof. This tower is divided into five stages; the walls are seventeen feet in thickness at the base and fourteen feet thick at the summit. In the inner court besides the keep, is a suite of apartments, apparently of later date than the rest of the **Castle**, extending over the cavern called the **Wogan**, or Hogan, by corruption of the **Welsh** word Ogov, signifying “a cave”. This subterraneous chamber is seventy five feet in length and fifty nine feet wide and communicates with the upper part of the **Castle** by a staircase and with the harbour below by a sally port.

The rock on which the **Castle** is built is forty feet high and is almost insulated by the two branches of the estuary, into which it projects, and which is navigable to the town; underneath the southeastern bastion is a natural opening in it, of unknown extent. The great solidity of the walls, and its commanding position, must have rendered this fortress all but impregnable against any hostile attempt. Its ponderous towers, with the northern suite of state apartments rising above the embattled walls, and part of the platform and parapet, which are still remaining, give its present ruins an air of venerable grandeur; and the ivy and other parasitical plants with which the ruins are overspread contribute to heighten the picturesque beauty of their appearance. **Leyland** says, he was shown an apartment in one of the gateway towers in which he was informed Henry VII was born; but other writers refer that circumstance to a room in the inner court of the **Castle**.

Pembroke Castle is now the property of the crown and is held under a lease granted in the reign of **James II**”

1880-83 the **Castle** was in the hands of, **J. R. Cobb**, He conducted a certain amount of restoration, particularly at the Gate,

1922 **RCAM** Report:-

The architectural description of **Pembroke Castle** has been strangely neglected by the professed students of antiquity. Neither **King** nor **Clark** has recorded the impression made upon him by the great fortress, nor does anything in their printed works show that they had paid the place a visit. Prior to 1883 brief references to one of the greatest military monuments in Great Britain were to be found only in a few desultory paragraphs in the journals of learned societies, or in local or general guide books.

The first satisfactory effort at a scientific explanation of the history and development of the **Castle** appeared on **Archaeological Cambrensis** for that year (**series iv vol 14 p196**) [NB despite that Association visiting the area in 1852 thirty years previously]. The writer was **Mr J R Cobb** F.S.A[Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries] a gentleman who, having a few years previously

obtained a lease of the premises expended much time and money in a careful examination of the fortress. As **Mr Cobb** was thus afforded an opportunity of acquiring unique knowledge of the constructive details of the **Castle**, and as he proved himself to be a thoroughly competent observer, we have drawn extensively upon his account of the ruins which he did so much to preserve.

Mr Cobb observes:--

The **Castle** now consists of a building rising from the beach of the **Pembroke** River, where it is about 25 feet from the high water Mark, enclosing a cavern in the limestone cliff, and various chambers above it from which a wall of enceinte, having angle towers (for the most part shattered) and entrance towers on the south extends along the cliff top on each side enclosing nearly 4 acres, having a circumference of about 1,450 feet, with a domed round tower on the west side of the centre; the whole occupying a promontory at the west end of the main street of the town, bounded by the **Pembroke** river and **Monkton** Pill on three sides, and divided into two unequal wards by a ruined wall. It will, however at once be seen that the whole is merely the western end of the almond shaped area enclosed by the town walls, although shut off from it. The **Castle** area is naturally divided into two parts; the enceinte of that nearest the town being formed and regular, the other irregular, and following the contour of the cliff.

As respects the cavern as part of a fortress, **Pembroke** stands alone; with the exception of its north front it seems wholly natural. Chepstow has a faint artificial resemblance to it probably fulfilling the same end; but there is no other instance: and though there are many other round donjons, there is no one like this.

It should be born in mind that, owing to the absence from public records of later works of local history all of the early surveys or descriptions of the town and **Castle** as well as to the havoc wrought to the structure by Cromwell's artillery, many of the different buildings have utterly vanished, so that little remained to **Mr Cobb** that provided accurate data.

We have been fortunate in discovering amongst the manuscripts of the British Museum a volume of sketch plans of the principle defensive posts of the kingdom, made by a French artist in the year 1650, one of which is a plan of the **Castle** and town of **Pembroke**. This enables us to correct some of the errors into which **Mr Cobb** has unavoidably fallen, and in which he has involved later writers who have touched upon the **Castle**. The plan of the town inset on Speed's map of the county should also be consulted and a photograph of the town taken from the air shows how little its essential characteristics have altered in the meantime.

The important features of **Pembroke**, those whose purpose and position have been governed by the character and conformation of the ground, and in their turn have influenced the arrangements of the other parts of the general scheme, are the great round tower or keep, and the spacious natural cavern called the Hogan or **Wogan**; the existence of the latter unquestionably led to the placing of the great Hall immediately above it, as at once ensuring for the principal apartment a safe mode of ingress and egress to and from the **Castle**, and complete immunity from damp.

The Chapel probably occupied the story above the **Hall** exhibiting much of the same plan as at that adopted in the earlier part of **Carew**; the other residential and business chambers were grouped around it in the north-eastern angle of the **Castle** enclosure, though the unbroken and **Long** continued use of the **Castle** as a residence and administrative centre doubtless led to changes in their uses and fittings.

On the keep **Mr Hamilton Thompson** observes:-

The introduction of the cylindrical donjon coincides with a period at which the keep was already beginning to disappear from the **Castle**. The principal examples, which may be attributed to the early years of the 13th century, are on the frontier and in the south of Wales. Chief among them is the fine tower of **Pembroke**, which was probably built by **William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke** and Strguil, about 1200. The **Castle** of **Pembroke** was of great importance, owing to its situation upon an arm of **Milford Haven** [NB: It stands on a promontory between two creeks at the head of the inlet known as the **Pembroke** River], and its command of the passage to Ireland. The keep was probably the first completed portion of the present **Castle**, the stone work of which, as it stands

today, is very largely of the late 12th and early 13th century. [NB: The domestic buildings may be in part earlier, but were largely reconstructed in the 13th century]. It is a round tower with a basement and three upper floors standing just within, but not touching, the curtain which divided the inner and higher from the outer ward. The height is 75feet; the floors were of wood, but the uppermost stage was vaulted by a dome, which remains, rising in the centre of the tower above the ramp walk. The stair is a vice in the west wall, from the basement to the summit: the main entrance was upon the first floor, but there is also a basement entrance which seems to have been pierced not **Long** after the building of the tower. The whole structure batters upwards and the walls are slightly gathered in each stage on the outside – a method the reverse of that pursued at Conisbrough: The masonry is rough-coursed rubble. On each of the first and second floors there is towards the inner ward , a two-light window with pointed openings, the spandrels between which and the enclosed arch are pierced with plate tracery. The third floor was lighted by windows pierced in the dome. {NB: The tower is sometimes described as being of five storeys: the dome however was merely a vault and did not form a separate stage]

Commanding as it does, the whole interior of the **Castle**, this tower is remarkably grand in situation: and its thick walls offer considerable resistance to artillery. It shows, however no advance upon the defence of Conisbrough. The rampart walk is narrow, and the dome in the centre prevents the employment of the roof as a platform. (*Mil. Architecture in England and Wales during the Middle ages p 179*)

The keep, the nucleus of the late 12th century **Castle of Pembroke**, was enclosed within a strong curtain wall that was carried along the crest of a partly natural drop in the rock that stretched across the little peninsula, and which was artificially deepened so as to form an almost impassable ditch in front of practically the whole length of the curtain from Monckton Pill on the western side of the headland to the **Pembroke** brook on the northern. This enceinte wall has a slightly bowed out course, which was strengthened at intervals by two partly engaged towers and also by a strong square tower at each terminal, this effectually guarding the approach from the two streams. The second tower in this dividing wall between the inner and outer wards, counting from the western end of the curtain had become so complete a ruin that its existence was not suspected until **Mr Cobb** brought to light its foundations. Notwithstanding that it was found to be deficient in most of the features of a gateway **Mr Cobb** regarded this as an entrance to the **Castle** courtyard. The identification was inherently improbable, and happily , the French plan shows that the entrance was between the tower at the eastern end of the curtain and the tower called by **Mr Cobb**(and shown on **Mr wall's** plan as) the Prison tower. The details of this gateway have so entirely disappeared that the **Long** tunnel like space through which entrance was obtained was taken by **Mr Cobb** to be the site of the original, or (as he terms it) the old Norman **Hall** notwithstanding that the site immediately to the north of the gateway is accepted by all authorities as that of the great Hall of the **Castle**, and coeval (or nearly so) with the keep.

Finally, to deal with the remaining buildings of the original **Castle**, the sole buildings on the western side of the courtyard are two chambers standing side by side, though not structurally connected. One of these was taken by **Mr Cobb** to be the Chapel, and the adjacent chamber , the priest's lodging. Seeing that the Chapel would thus be separated from the residential part of the **Castle** by the whole breadth of the courtyard, the suggestion is not a likely one. The original purpose of these buildings is not easily grasped, but it is possible that one of them may be the chamber in which the future **Henry VII**, the nephew of **Jasper Earl of Pembroke** was born. It is true that **Leland** says that this chamber was "in the outer ward" but as both rooms are built practically on the line of the curtain, the southern chamber might very well have been taken as falling within the outer ward. The rest of the courtyard was bare of buildings.

There can be little doubt that the buildings within the cross curtain wall constitute the original **Castle of Pembroke** , and they date from the commencement of the 13th century, though materially modified and added to at several later periods

Of the cavern, which was evidently considered to be an important adjunct to the **Castle**, **Mr Wall** writes as follows:--

It is clearly an artificial enlargement and union of some natural spaces in the limestone rock to which a strong face wall, having in it a wide and high gateway was built. The chamber measures over 80ft from north to south and over 60 ft from east to west. Over the gateway there appears to have been a recess 10 ft high and over 6ft wide with a stone seat round it. It is surmised that these openings were approached by a wooden stair and platform. The rocky shore opposite the gateway was cleared so as to form a Quay against which small vessels could lie to discharge or take in cargo. When the buildings above were roofed and guttered this cavern formed a fairly dry storehouse for heavy goods, and also probably served the purpose of a boathouse. It will be noticed that the stair was closed at the bottom, as well as at the top, by a strong door. (*Guide to Pembroke Castle p 17*) About a century later, probably during the tenure of **William de Valence** (died 1296) the modern town of **Pembroke** was established and surrounded by a stout wall with towers at intervals. Most of these towers have been destroyed but **Barnard's** tower at the north eastern **Angle** a scheduled ancient monument is up for disposal. Due to economic reasons the County Council are unable to continue to care for it and has identified it as surplus to requirements and sold.

1923 ,

Major--General Sir Ivor Philipps acquired the **Castle**, and commenced on clearance of ivy and vegetation.

1959

The **Castle** is the property of trustees to whom **Mrs Basil Ramsden**, daughter of **Sir Ivor Philipps**, conveyed it in 1959.

Finds Coins Roman

(i) **Roman**. while excavating at **Pembroke Castle**, in 1887 , **Mr. J. R. Cobb** found a coin of Carausius, which had been used to fit a blade of some kind to a handle. With it were a **Constantine**, a **Constantine II**, a **Constans** and two uncertain issues

(ii) In 1835 a small copper coin of the reign of **Constantine**, in excellent preservation, was found on a rock: near **Pembroke Castle** (Ms. in the **Carmarthenshire** Antiquarian Society).

(iii) A series of gold, silver and copper coins found at **Pembroke** was exhibited to the **Cambrian Archaeological** Association at its meeting at **Tenby** in 1851

No trace of this collection now exists.

Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society they visited the site of the **Castle** on September 8 1884 and met a **Mr J. R. Cobb** of Brecon who was restoring the **Castle**.

Roman ?

" That the site was occupied by the Romans may be assumed from the numerous coins of **Constantine** and Carausius collected. **Mr Cobb** had found several. No **Roman** bricks or tiles however have been found"

Bronze ornament found in **Pembroke Castle** February .-

Mr. A. G. O. Mathias sends us particulars and a photograph of the small bronze ornament here which he recently picked up in **Pembroke Castle**. **General Sir Ivor , K.C.B.**, the present owner, is, we understand, carrying out a considerable reparation work in connection with the **Castle**. In levelling the ground outer ward not far from the great gate-house and the central tower, he found walls and buildings, showing chambers with their doorways, a cobble pavement, two spiral staircases, and a latrine with its cesspit have been brought to light. Amongst the refuse from the

cesspit the small bronze was found. It bears the shape of the head and shoulders of a dog. **Mr. Reginald A. Smith, Keeper of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, at the British Museum**, to whom it was submitted, wrote; " Your bronze has been gilt and enamelled in three colours (two shades of blue and red}, and dates from the thirteenth century, coming from Limoges or the Meuse district. I hesitate to name the species but it seems to be part of the decoration of a casket or shrine."

The bronze was in the possession of **Sir Ivor Phillips**.

1330 **Pembroke Castle** contents.

Pipe Roll 8 Edward III., m 40.

Particulars of the account of **Robert de Hasleye** (sic) of the issues of the castles, manors, villis, lands and tenements which belonged to **Roger de Mourtuo Mari**, late Earl of March , on South Wales; and of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid **Roger** , as below.

Castle of Pembroke Inventory 1330

Castle of Pembroke with its appurtenances -

The issues of the same from 1 December, 4 **Edward** III to 18 February , 5 **Edward** III, not answered for because he neither received nor could receive any profits therefrom during this period because the **King** appointed the said **Robert** to take the premises into the **King's** hands, and which were delivered to the said **Robert** on 7 January, 4 **Edward** III, and on 18 February following the **King** appointed **Richard Simond** keeper of the County of **Pembroke** , etc.

Goods and Chattles in the said **Castle**

Five iron caps (capell')	(price 2s each)
four iron caps	(6d each)
four old coats of mail	(3s 4d each)
one ramber	(12d)
Two pairs of trapp	(10s each)
one cross-bow (balist de vice)	(10s)
[the balist de vice was a large pivoting cross bow mounted on a three wheel carriage which could be raised and lowered to alter the elevation . It was a manoeuvrable weapon firing an arrow or lance up to five metres long with great power and reasonable accuracy being effective both against siege engines and groups of infantry or cavalry]	
four cross- bows (balist)	(6d each)
half of one pair of plat'	(6d)
two pairs of sheets (lect')	(3d each)
one collar (collerett de teyle)	(3d)
one blazoun	(3s 4d)
two chests with rolls of the Treasury	(12d each)
one chest	(6d)
six lances without iron	(6d)
[were these the lances or boar spears up to 5 metres Long used as projectiles by the (balist de vice) pivoted large cross bow]	
one standard gallon	(2s) (i standard de galon),
one quarter of the same metal	(12d)
one barlier	(3d)
one brass pot (olla eunea)	(3s)
one chest	(12d)

one iron pot	(3d)
one tub (cuna)	(4d)
one archa (box)	(18d)
one brass pot (olla eunea)	(26s 8d)

[was this an early Cannon ? The cost if it was just an ordinary pot was very great.- (and copper was being mined in the area at the time) -- an English manuscript of 1326 by **William de Millimete** (there is a note in BIRUNGUCCIO referring to this illustration at Oxford – contacted **Dr Martin Kauffmann** - The Bodlian , broadstreet, Oxford OX1 3BG.)shows an illustration of what is described as "fire pots or iron pots" was this a Brass one ? --- They were cast using the same techniques as that used by the Bell makers and first appear in England between 1321 and 1326. The illustration depicts a large bottle shaped pot which appear to have fired a missile in the shape of a **Ball** pierced by an arrow. Acc/to **Mike Eastham** there appears in VANUCCI BIRUNGUCCIO: PIROTECHNIA written on the 1540's a description of the process of casting bronze guns as used in 1540, This process differs little from the techniques described for Bell founding by **Theophilus** (*On Divers Arts* (12c *MS Vienna Nat Bob 2527*, 13c *MS BM Harley 3915 and Egerton 840 Cambridge Univ Lib MS 1131*) *Trans Hawthorne and Smith , Dover N.Y 1963*)In **June** 1338 the French fleet which raided Southampton was furnished with one " Pot de Fer", 3lb of gunpowder [consisting of 4 parts SaltPetre, one part Sulphur and one part Charcoal] and forty eight large bolts with iron "feathers" in two boxes, these were fire arrows and sometimes called " garrots" The use of these missiles was soon superseded by the use of stone and iron balls.. A bill for purchase for some of these " Pot de Fer" for the defence of Cambrai in 1339 shows that they were purchased by weight and that the total weight was, when cast in iron, 25lbs per gun. There is evidence that the English had three Cannon at the battle of Crecy in 1346 said to have been carried slung below the baggage wagons] and on the site of the battle five balls roughly of 3in dia, three of iron and two of stone have been found in the part where it is reputed that the Genoese crossbowmen were halted by the fire of the English archers and our "Three Cannon" The copper/bronze guns cast in 1353 for **Edward III** by **William** of Aldgate cost 13s 4d each to make.]

one coffer	(2s)
one archa	(8d)

twelve pairs of guns (parea gynorum) with one iron chain (13s?)

[Guns first recorded about this time but did not become common until around 1350, they were in general use by 1400. The earliest handguns consisted of a barrel attached to a wooden or metal pole and were ignited with a piece of smouldering tinder held in the free hand ---a picture illustrating Froissart's(died 1410) chronicle of the Hundred Year War in the Bodleian Library shows a hand gun being used] [Acc/to Funcken Handguns were found under a variety of names and developed among the lower rank of troops spread from Italy to Germany then into Flanders from where mercenaries were hired by the **King** of England in 1314. It had an enormous advantage over the bow and crossbow in that it did not require any special care or maintenance it could be manufactured in half a day and was much cheaper. (An English document of 1353 quoted by them claims the cost of a large crossbow was 66s and of a small bore barrel 3s. Lead bullets could be cast at the rate of 12 per minute. Range was only 50 metres but it could pierce a suit of armour at 20 metres]

one lead cistern	(3s)
one chalice	(6s 8d)
one missal (messale)	(10s)
one vestment with one chasuble and	
two hand-towels for the altar	(7s)
two casan' (vests)	(13s 4d)
one large table [was this the altar table]	(3s 4d)
one lead for the Holy Water (plumb pro aq' benedca)	(4d)
one large joist (gystum magnum)	(3s 4d)
one springald with wheels	(6s 8d)

[this is also known as a as a ballistra - a missile throwing weapon, utilising the torsion principle with the cord activating a spoon shaped beam and firing stones -- the larger ones were quite capable of knocking down walls and being wheel mounted were mobile]

three tables in the Hall	(12d)
nine pairs of trestles (trestellorum)	(12d)
one canvas rope (corda de Canab)	(2s)
one large coffer	(3s 4d)
seven benches (formul)	(2d each)
one large bench (formul)	(6d)
one dresser	(12d)
one vicz for crossbow	(12d)
one brass cross	(12d)
one corporal	(12d)

all in the said **Castle** and which were left there as its furniture in the custody of **Richard Symond** aforesaid.

The same also renders account of

200 1/2 b. of sea coal	(price 9s)
timber	(3s 1d)
one empty cask	(6d)

found in the said **Castle**, and sold by the Prior of **Carmarthen**, Chamberlain of South Wales.

[check also for illustrations ---15c. the German Zeitblom also Le Pyrotechnie de L'Ancelet Lorrain, the Walturius, the Recueil d'anciens poetes & Notiscia Utraque cum Orientis tun Occidentis Medieval Warfare in Manuscripts by Pamela Porter 1993 ISBN 07123 0233 6]

[Acc to Encyclopedia Britannica

Cannon

Until c1670 the word **Cannon** was applied only to special types of guns - Very large artillery pieces - the smallest of which the demi-**Cannon** weighed 6,000 lbs and fired a shot of 28-30 lbs

Gunpowder - introduced into Europe in the first decade of the 14c. There is little doubt that after 1325 "**Cannon**" existed all over western Europe and they were certainly used by the English under **Edward III** at Crecy although they were regarded as inefficient (what affect did they have on the horses)

Missiles - originally in the shape of a spear somewhat like a harpoon - later shaped stones and later still iron balls were employed.

The Guns were mostly made of cast bronze or brass - it was not until c15 that wrought iron was used. The original cast iron ones were inclined to burst when fired.

Early hand **Cannon** - used in Europe C14 - the early **Cannon** hand **Cannon** were small enough to be handled by one man but had to be aimed with one hand and fired with the other so hitting a moving target was very difficult.

Ballistae - giant crossbow type of engine in which the bow arms were generally levers held in vertical torsion coils one on either side of the projectile.

Catapults - used a single torsion powered arm that rose from the horizontal to the vertical to discharge a projectile held either in a cavity at the end of the arm or in a sling attached to it. Also referred to as Mangonels or Onagers

Springle - a single springy arm mounted rigidly in a vertical position. when the top of this arm was pulled back towards the horizontal it could be used to cast stones or impart forward velocity to arrows with strong heavy butts struck by the arm at the end of its free return.

Trebuchet - in general use in the Middle ages.- used gravity to propel a missile - by means of a tapered beam pivoted near the heavy end having a heavy weight attached to the heavy end. The slender end being pulled down the weighted end is raised, upon release by means of a trigger mechanism the weight falls jerking up the slender arm throwing the projectile which had been placed in the scooped out pocket at the slender end of the arm -- range - could be hundreds of yards - missiles -rocks, inflammable mixtures or dead animals (Mongol army said to have used the dead bodies of plague victims in 1334 as missiles when besieging a city).]

Pembroke Town walls

The town of **Pembroke** still retains sections of its defences, which ran south from the Westgate Tower and east from the Northgate Tower. The northern line ran along what is now Millpond Walk. Little survives of the stretch nearer the **Castle**, but further along are some well-preserved sections with crenulations still visible, but blocked by the raising of the walls, when the stair ramps were built along them to give access to the town houses within. A small circular tower on the north-east was originally attached by a now broken stretch of wall to **Barnard's** Tower, an impressive three-storied tower with a fore building over its entrance, defended by a bridge pit, portcullis and gate. The roof dome is intact, and the whole structure with its fireplace and lavatory is a strong, almost self-contained defensive unit; this was probably necessary as it was isolated on the north-eastern end of town, almost half a mile from the **Castle**

The wall (inaccessible) continues south from **Barnard's** Tower to Eastgate which formerly stood over Main Street. The only other surviving sections are a small fragment of a tower on Goose Lane and two small round towers on the south. They stand on a rebuilt piece of town wall, and one has a late summer-house built on top. The southern town walls ran alongside a flat marsh, probably tidal in the 13th century. A fragment of Westgate survives opposite the **Castle** entrance. The town defences, rather thin in comparison with others, are very early and probably date to much the same time as **William Marshall's** late 12th-century or early 13th-century work on the **Castle**.

Mills of **Pembroke**

(**John Hogg** and I could only guess where two of the three of the water mills were situated Where was east mill and west mill and the windmills? East mill had a bridge?)

1330c (**24 May . 3 Edward**)

m.9. View of the account of **Walter Seys**, farmer of the mills of **Pembroke**, from 24 May. 3 **Edward** III, to Michaelmas next following, namely, for 18 weeks and 1day.

Receipts

(1) Arrears of Walter , the treasurer,	£48 8s 9 1/4d;
(2) farm of the mills during the sheriffs' time,	
let yearly at 40 marks,	£9 6s 1d.
Total Receipts,	£57 14s 10 1/4d which he owes.

1331c

View of the account of **Walter Seys**, farmer of the mills of **Pembroke**. from Michaelmas 3 to Michaelmas 4 **Edward** III,

Arrears -	£57 14s 10 1/4d
Receipts	
Farm of the mills of Pembroke	£26 13s 4d.;
of Philip le Yong , Castlemartin ,	£19 17d.,

by two tallies of John Gourdon and Walter Houn , reeves of Tenby	
by one tally	33s 11d.;
of Philip Laurance , reeve of Koytrath, by one tally,	41s.;
of Wyard de Laureny ,	15d.;
one tun of prise wine at Tenby ,	43s 4d.;
for hay sold at Castle Martin	6s 8d;
Total Receipts	£119 15s 9 1/2d

Expenses on the west Mill-

Iron bought for one spindle (fusi) made anew,	6s.;
to the Smith for making it,	3s;
reward to his assistants,	20d.;
two treadles bought for the west Mill	
and one treadle for the East Mill,	2s;
one arm bought for the wheel of the west Mill	4d.;
to two carpenters for three weeks making	
two new wheels and covering the mill in places,	9s.;
two pollis bought for making a cauill to the said wheels,	6d .;
one Long board bought for planks (plangys),	16d.
6 boards bought for the same	10d.
4 boards bought for making regulis and ladles (ladelis)	4d
Sum. 25s	

Expenses on the East Mill and Bridge there -

One curb (courba) bought for the outer wheel	6d;
timber bought for making "stercis et cauillis" for the same,	12d;
one arm bought for the said wheel,	8d.;
one tree (ligno) bought for another arm	
and for making spars (sparis)	12d.;
three pollis bought for making cauillis	6d.;
96 boards bought for making one new wheel	
and one new flodeget in the middle of the bridge,	8s;
eight boards bought for making le pyndyng,	9d;
six trees (lignis) bought for making	
the said flodeget and Pyndyng,	4s;
eight plankys for the Pyndyng,	16s;
six pollis for making Stansous de Flodeget	18d ;
one tree (ligno) for making interstices,	4d
one tree for placing under plankys,	6d;
20 nails for said work,	8d;
one polle for draught-tree (drathtree)	3d
two carpenters for five weeks,	
making anew the said wheels, pyndyng, and flodeget,	15s
throkis for the same	6d
four men hired for one week and four days	
for breaking stones ad vnu rogu' burning and filling,	5s each are taking 1 1/2d per day;
150 Bushels of coal, bought for making lime	6s 3d., 1/2d per bushel;
Two carts for five weeks and one cart for two days	
carrying stones, lime, sand (arena) and gravel (argilla)	
to repair the weir and bridge,	15s 6d, each one per day 3d;

eight workmen for a whole week cleaning and digging the foundations (fundo) of the Bridge and Weir	5s 6d., each one per day 1 1/2d;
six masons for three weeks and two masons for two weeks	
and one Mason for three days making the said bridge and weir,	33s 9d., each one 18d per week;
three men assisting the said masons carrying stones making and carrying mortar for three weeks,	
and two men for two weeks and three days do.,	15s., each one receiving 9d per week
one carpenter for two days boarding the flodeget	6d;
three carts for five days carrying sods and gravel (terra et argilla) for filling and raising the said bridge and weir,	3s 9d each one per day, 3d.;
two men for four days spreading the said gravel and sods (argilla et terra) in the bridge and weir	12d;
for carrying four mill-stones to the mill from Chepstowe to Pembroke ,	10s;
six boards bought for le speryng of the said mill,	6d;
in timber bought for one new Pyndyng and making it	2s.;
courbs for making one wheel anew	
and for carpend the said wheel	6s;
26 boards for making regulis and ladles,	3s;
one stemesponse bought for the same	8d.;
Sum	£7 4s 11d.

Foreign Expenses

A messenger (garcio) going to Hereford and back to Richard Collyngton the Treasure of Pembroke . with letter of the steward on the King's business,	12d;
a messenger going to Carmarthen to Richard de Malleye with letter of Walter de Werdale and of Richard de Suthorp , the King's clerk,	6d
Sum	18d.

Payments	Thomas de Hampton , steward of Pembroke ,	£43 by one letter patent;
do.		£ 9.
to Richard de Collyngton,		£18 by one tally;
		£13 by another tally;
and to Robert de Harley,Kt		£12 4s 11d., by one letter patent
Sum		£95 4s 11d

Sum of all expenses and payments	£103 16s 4d;
so he owes, 119s 5 1/4d	

.....

1327c

m 10 View of the account of **Geoffrey Tortoun**, farmer of the mills of **Pembroke** from 24 May, 1 **Edward** III to Michaelmas next following , namely for 18 weeks and 2 days.

Farms for 3 water mills let to the aforesaid Geoffrey	
by Thomas de Hompton , steward for 40 marks yearly,	
by a certain agreement, etc.	£9 7s 6 1/2d
Sum	£9 7s 6 1/2d

Payments

Paid to Richard de Colynton , the Receiver,	£9 by one tally,
and to the same by another tally,	36s

	Sum of Payments	£10 16s
and the sum exceeds the receipts by		28s 6d

View of the account of the aforesaid **Geoffrey** from Michaelmas, 1 **Edward** III, to Michaelmas next following.

Farms of the said mills,		£26 13s 4d. plus of the
	preceding account	28s 6d

Expenses -

Carriage of millstones to the mill,	5s;
timber and boards bought,	5s;
making 1 new outer wheel	5s,
nails used and Smith's wages at different times	10s.
	Sum 25s

Payment To Richard de Colyngton , the Receiver,	£24 5s by three tallies.
Total Expenses and Payments	£26 18s 6d,
so exceeds by 5s 2d	

1328c

View of account of the said **Geoffrey** from Michaelmas, 2 **Edward** III, to Michaelmas (sic) following

Farms -		£17 5s 11d. Surplus of
	preceding account	5s 2d
Expenses -- Roofing anew the mill near the bridge,		7s 4d;

Payments - To Richard de Cilynton the Receiver,	£11 4s., by one tally
--	-----------------------

Sum of Expenses and Receipts	£11 18s 10d
	and he owes 107s 1d

Civil War

The First Civil War

It would appear that most if not all of the action involving **Pembrokeshire** in the Civil Wars was concentrated in the south of the County

No record of personal bravery can be attributed to those who commanded or led for the **King** within the county-with the sole exception of that of **John Gwyn**, governor of **Tenby**, who paid for this dubious distinction with his life. He was, in any case, a **Carmarthenshire** man.

It is no less obvious that when the forces of the Parliament were confronted by a more professional soldiery under Colonel Gerard they were marked by a similar lack of determination, a deficiency minimised in their case by the greater experience and commitment of **Rowland Laugharne** and a

few of his officers, and by the possession of defensible towns in **Pembroke** and **Tenby**, on which they could fall back. .

The Parliamentary cause was supported in **Pembrokeshire** principally by a group of men motivated mainly by what may be called 'anti-Popery and the experience of Ireland'. . Irish immigrants were already concentrated in that part of the county which was most vulnerable, near the chief ports, and doubts had plainly been raised in some minds about their true allegiance.

Other Prominent figures

John Wogan, in his old age, was one of two **Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire** firmly associated with the Parliamentary cause. At no time did he sign any kind of declaration in favour of the **King** (a fact sufficient to distinguish him from almost all his fellow-gentry); his mother was Sybil, daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton**; he was educated, like **Sir James Perrot**, at Jesus **College**, Oxford (as, incidentally, was **Nicholas Adams**); his wife was **Jane Colclough** of Tintern, His sons, **Rowland** and **Thomas** , served as colonel and captain, respectively, in the army of the Parliament, the latter earning a very special and in some quarters hated name as one of the regicides of 1649.

In the vicinity of and within the town of **Pembroke**.

Prominent families which included Parliamentary supporters where **Meyrick's**, **Adam's**, **Powel's**, **Cheere's**, **Shakerlyne's**, **Lynche's**, **Marychurch of Manorbier**, **Cuny of Welston** --- The **Meyrick's** fought for the Parliamentary side but not in **Pembrokeshire**

1635

In August, 1635, the **King** demanded ship money from the County of **Pembroke**. It was raised and the High Sheriff personally conveyed the specie to London, but was unfortunately drowned with his followers while crossing Ensham Ferry about the 1st of February 1636 and part of the money lost. Money had to be raised again to replace that lost.

1639

Presbyterians of Scotland became so aggressive that it was necessary to send an armed force to the north. This consisted of 6000 foot and a like number of horse. It was raised early in 1639, the Earl of Arundel receiving the command, the **Earl of Essex** being nominated Lieutenant-General. The latter according to **Clarendon** was "The most popular man in the kingdom, and the darling of the swordsmen." The army for service in Scotland was raised by general levy, towards which the County of **Pembroke** contributed 150 men. Two demonstrations were made against the Scots but not a single shot fired or a man injured on either side. On **June** 18th peace was signed and the armies disbanded.

1640

Charles was terribly pressed for ready money. Indeed so great were his difficulties that after a lapse of more than eleven years he summoned a Parliament to meet him on April 13, 1640. In this assembly **John Wogan** of **Wiston** represented the county. **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast** was elected for the **Pembroke** boroughs and **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** for **Haverfordwest**. This Parliament for once and all declared that the levying of ship money was illegal.

1641

12 May the **earl** of **Strafford** was executed and on 23 October following, the Irish of Ulster rose in revolt, claiming intent to rescue the **King** from his Parliament and confirming in the minds of all Puritans the suspicions they had had of **Strafford's** activities in Ireland and the involvement of the **King** in his plans. The Commons, appealed to by the **King** for money to strengthen **Ormond's** army in Ireland against the rebels, resolved to raise 8,000 men but also to select such officers for service

in Ireland that they could trust. **Sir John Meyrick** of The Fleet, **Monkton**, and member for Ashton, was one of the first three chosen

1642,

January 14

The **Earl of Essex** informed the House of Lords that he had been commanded by the **King** to attend at **Hampton** Court in his office of **Lord** Chamberlain and Groom of the Stole. It was resolved by the House not to dispense with his presence, and he was bidden to inform His Majesty of their decision. The **King** again repeated his command and again the Lords declined to let the Earl go. A third time the **King** bade his Chamberlain attend and in return received a somewhat insolent resolution from both houses, "That the Earls of **Essex** and **Holland** did not disobey the **King** by attending to their Parliamentary duties." The **King** then, as was but natural, deprived the Earl of all office and command. This royal order marks the rupture between **King Charles I.** and the people of **South Pembrokeshire**. So **Long** as the Earl served the **King** they were prepared to do the same, and put up with a great deal of aggravation from the high churchmen, but now that the Earl whom they knew to be a most moderate man had broken with the **King** the outlook was hopeless.

18th January,

Sir Hugh Owen had laid **Poyer's** reports about possible French aid for the Irish rebels before the Commons, who directed that **Poyer**, in his capacity as mayor of **Pembroke**, should 'stay' ships from Ross, Wexford, Kilkenny and other ports and examine both merchants and goods thoroughly.

12 February

John Poyer, on informed **Sir Hugh Owen** (for transmission to the House of Commons) that since his last letter of 18 January 'there have been hundreds of poor English landed in **Milford** stripped by the rebels, who do increase daily. If aid be sent to the rebels it is very likely some of them may be driven or willingly will come into the river of **Milford** where 500 or 1000 are armed men, as I conceive, may possess themselves of the whole country, and fortify **Pembroke** town with the **Castle** and other strong places in the said county which will not so lightly be regained'.

He also asked **Sir Hugh Owen** to make plain to the Commons the sad disarray of the trained bands in **Pembrokeshire**, not two hundred of whom could be armed adequately to repel invasion, he went on: "We have not in this brave river of **Milford** one piece of ordnance mounted, the trained bands are not exercised, arms provided or power granted for punishing of persons refractory in this service"

Poyer, himself a **Merchant** trading to Ireland, was profoundly nervous about all ships coming in from that country. There were refugees from Ireland for whose relief the member for **Pembroke**, **Sir Hugh Owen**, was in February 1642 authorised to spend £100.38 and there were travellers who might not be genuine refugees, about whom **John Poyer** was especially concerned. Delegates from Lords and Commons together discussed the defences of **Milford Haven**, **Long** decayed; dilatorily enough, they concluded that the only defence possible at short notice lay in an adequate naval force. The vulnerability of **Milford** and the southern **Pembrokeshire** ports induced **Sir Hugh Owen** to be more active in the House of Commons than he had ever been before. **Owen** was by January 1642 authorised to formulate instructions to the mayor of **Pembroke** (none other than that same **John Poyer**) about the detention of Irish ships, their goods and the merchants aboard them as they lay in harbour. These instructions were part of Parliament's measures to counter what was announced as a Popish plot, expected to culminate in an invasion from Ireland. Magistrates were ordered to set watches, secure magazines and hold fast all fortified places.

Poyer, whose continued pressure had been instrumental in obtaining precise instructions from the Commons, co-operated with **John David**, mayor of **Haverfordwest**, in February 1642 in seizing a number of Catholics, some of them unexplainably itinerant officers from **Ormond's** army, and on 31 March was thanked by the House for his services.

5 March

Both Houses drew up a Militia Ordinance, nominating **Lord** lieutenant to command forces in the shires. A few months later the **King** answered this with his ***Commissions of Array***, attempting to secure the same ground.

12 July the Commons had formed a Committee of Safety and resolved to raise an army of 10,000 men from London and its vicinity;

July 12 1642

After a **Long** debate, the two Houses of Parliament

“Did choose the **Earl of Essex** to be Captain-General of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of the Protestant religion, the **King's** person, the laws of the land the peace of the kingdom, the liberty and property of the subject, the rights and privileges of Parliament, and this house doth now declare that they will maintain and adhere to him the said **Earl of Essex** with their lives and estates in the same cause”

Lord Essex selected his tried old friend **Sir John Meyrick** to be President of the Council of War and Adjutant-General, or as it was then called Serjeant-Major General. **Meyrick** was M.P. for **Newcastle-under-Lyne**, nephew of old **Sir Gilly Meyrick** and son of **Francis Meyrick** of Fleet, in the parish of **Monkton, Pembroke**, and uncle of Colonel **Rowland Laugharne** of **St. Bride's**. **Sir John** was already colonel of a regiment and among those serving in it as captains are to be found the names of his father **Sir Francis Meyrick** and **Thomas Laugharne** of **St. Bride's**. Also serving in it were young **Gilly Meyrick**, and **Thomas** and **Miles Button** (**Rowland Laugharne's** brothers-in-law)

August 23

The **King** had raised his standard at Nottingham and a state of war existed.

September 20

The **King** was at Shrewsbury and the men of North Wales had been summoned to his banner; in South Wales nothing had happened except the apparently bloodless surrender of Cardiff **Castle** to the Royalist commander, the marquis of Hertford, who had crossed the Bristol Channel from Somerset. Within the next few weeks, however, Hertford rode west to **Carmarthen** where

2 November,

The gentry of **Pembrokeshire** were summoned to meet him. Some, like **Roger Lort**, who was commissioned to raise a regiment for the **King**, obeyed with alacrity; others, like his brother **Sampson**, and **John Eliot**, followed. **Sir Hugh Owen**, **John Wogan** and **Sir Richard Philipps** of **Picton**, on the other hand, are known to have refused.

Support for the **King** was sufficient, nevertheless, especially with the greater numbers from **Carmarthenshire**, to form a Royal Association which, as winter came on, made surreptitious moves against the enemy.

One of these was Capt. **Crowe's** cattle raid on the lands of **Lamphey Court**, the home of that Major **John Gunter** who was known to be serving with the Parliamentary army and whose house was the property of the **Earl of Essex**. Where there was maintained a garrison separate from and apparently not subject to the local Parliamentary command.

1642-43

John Poyer, mayor of **Pembroke**, put the town in a state of defence for Parliament . (Records of 1595 show that the town walls and **Castle** were in substantial repair though the latter was unroofed and dismantled; but as no repairs had been since that date Mayor **Poyer** must have expended a considerable sum of money **Pembroke**, which he rendered impregnable to aught but famine.

We do not know anything of **John Poyer's** early days, but **Clarendon** states

“Had from a low trade raised himself in the war to the reputation of a very diligent and stout officer, and was trusted by the Parliament with the government of the town and **Castle of Pembroke**” According to **Carlyle** he was given to brandy, and there is reason to suppose he was not particularly straightforward in money matters, he had acted as bailiff for **Tenby** in 1639, and a vessel belonged to him; so probably he was a **Merchant**.

The mayor of **Pembroke** was ably seconded by **Rowland**, son of **John Laugharne** of **St. Bride's**, who had served under the **Earl of Essex** as a volunteer in the Netherlands in 1614 and **Rice Powell**. He is spoken of as a veteran " that came from Ireland to endeavour the relief, and not like many others the destruction, of his bleeding country;" He was a soldier of fortune, and was probably that **Sergeant Major Powell** who served for the **King** under the Earl of Northumberland in Colonel **Lundsford's** regiment in 1640. **Colonel Powell** proved a great acquisition to the Pembrokeshire Roundheads.

1642/3

The **King's** party fearing lest **Tenby** should follow the example set by the sister town of **Pembroke**, directed **Richard Vaughan** Earl of Carbery (the Royalist Commander-in-Chief in South Wales) to occupy the place forthwith. The fortifications of **Tenby** were probably in a better state of repair than those of **Pembroke**; at all events they were restored in 1588. The people, if we are to judge from subsequent events, were at heart Parliamentarians; however they offered no opposition to the Earl, who was a popular man and well-known in Pembrokeshire as a nephew of old **Sir Gilly Meyrick**

1643

August there were two Royalist men-of-war in **Milford Haven**: the Fellowship of Bristol, 400 tons, 24 guns, with four captains on board; **Captain Barnaby Burly**, **Captain Brooks**, **Captain Will Hazle**, and **Captain Richard Nelson**; and the Hart frigate, **Captain Nesson**. The captains of the Fellowship had called together the gentlemen of the county and assured them that His Majesty had taken Bristol, and that the war was over.

They were attacked by the Roundhead **Captain William Smith** in the Swallow, one of the Parliamentary ships which were blockading the Irish coast. **Captain Smith** took the Fellowship without any loss on either side, and also captured her consort the Hart. In the frigate two men were killed, the first bloodshed in Little England. Admiral (Captain) **Richard Swanley** in the Leopard, with the Prosperous, the Providence, the Crescent, and a merchantman known as the Leopard then came into the **Haven**. Captain **Swanley** then determined to bombard **Tenby**. They opened fire on the **Castle** but with little effect.

“Eight ships presently rode before the town and made at least one hundred shots against the inhabitants, but one of the **Milford Canon** shot one of the best ships through and through, and so set the rest apacking .Whereby the good people of **Tenby** received no prejudice”. The design was to have besieged **Tenby** by land with forces from **Pembroke** town, but the beacons being fired, the good honest old way in times of rebellion many in **Carmarthenshire** and **Pembrokeshire** arose heartily to join with the noble Earl, whereby as the letter says, “**Tenby** was settled with thunder and lightning in despite of all the **Pembrokeshire** rebels.”

This ill-fated ship may have been lying off the Sker Rock-as a large gun was dredged up at this place and is now in the **Tenby** Museum.

Lord Carbery, **Sir John Stepney**, **Mr Roger Lort** of **Stackpole**, and **Archdeacon Rudd** of **St Florence**, all prominent Royalists then erected a fort near Pill Priory, strengthened the defences at **Carew** and **Manorbier** and **Mr Lort** put his “Strong” house at **Stackpole** into a state of defence.

1643 September 26

Lord Carbery went to **Haverfordwest** where he was welcomed by the gentry and the trained bands, the mayor and aldermen pledged never to receive a hostile garrison in the town. They also gave a large sum of money for the **King**.

Thus the whole of **Pembrokeshire** except for **Pembroke** supported the **King**

1644

January **Roche Castle** was fortified by the Royalists

Ships were brought round from Bristol with ordnance and stores to fortify the **Haven**, a work that was undertaken by one Captain **Richard Steele** of Oxford (a great talker, who pretended to be an engineer).

The Bristol fleet captured the little ship which "Captain" **Poyer** had fitted out at his own expense with eight guns, in order that she might run to the Downs and beg aid from the Parliamentary fleet.

(From a pamphlet printed in London 25th July 1644)

"The **Earl of Carbery** having voted that after the harbour was fortified he would plunder the town of **Pembroke** and the houses of the gentlemen who had adhered to that party, and that their persons should be put to death by cruel tortures". The Mayor of **Pembroke** they said should be put in a barrel of nails and brought to Prick's pill and from the top of a **Hill** should be rolled down into the sea. This report so terrified the gentlemen that they fled from their houses and hid themselves in obscure places in disguise, and sent their wives and children to **Tenby** where his Lordship the Earl of Carbery then lay, humbly to supplicate his Lordship to be pleased to grant them protection that their houses might not be plundered, nor their persons abused by the rude soldiery among whom there was a Rev. and aged gentlewoman, the wife of **Mr. Griffith White**, who had in her house (**Henllan**) eight sons and eight daughters, who were virgins, and four small grandchildren, in all twenty in number, with divers servants both male and female. This gentlewoman pressing his Lordship to commiserate her sad state in case her house should be plundered desired his protection, assuring his Lordship that when so ever he would be pleased to give her **Husband** leave to wait on him she did not doubt but that her **Husband** would give his Lordship ample satisfaction in all his lawful demands. His Lordship replied he would find a time to speak with her **Husband** but as for protection would grant her none. The gentlewoman with tears in her eyes desired his Lordship to look to her children who in point of honour he stood engaged to protect, as also the chastity of matrons and virgin which without his Lordship's protection she said must be undoubtedly violated and her family perish to which his Lordship answered with divers reproaches and some jests, that it were better her children and family should perish than that the **King** should want means to perfect his design. To which she said the **King** could not want if his Majesty would be graciously pleased to be content with what God and the Laws of the land had provided. At which his Lordship flung out of the room, leaving the gentlewoman with tears in her eyes, and so she departed to her house full of grief and pensive thoughts."

Rowland Laugharne who was in command at **Pembroke** sallied out with certain troopers and a few foot towards **Carew**. His men were dispersed (probably foraging) when the captain in command at **Carew** attempted to surprise **Laugharne** and seven troop who were with him but these latter routed their opponents, took twenty prisoners, among whom was a Lieutenant **Jones**, who afterwards joined the Parliamentarians.

This action was said to have been fought "between two garrisons of the enemy not much more distant from each shot." One of these must have been **Carew Castle**, the other the Fortified Rectory

1644 March

Parliamentary Ships entered the **Haven** Admiral Captain **Swanley** in the Leopard and Vice-Admiral Captain **Smith** in the Swallow sailed into the **Haven**.

Laugharne and **Poyer** at once boarded the Swallow and explained the state of matters

The Royal ships from Bristol, Globe and Providence, ran under the guns of Pill fort for safety.

Laugharne borrowed hundred and fifty sailors from the Parliamentary ships and with these and his own **Pembroke** troopers took **Stackpole** with its little garrison of sixty men the owner hiding (perhaps in the cave known as **Lort's Hole**). **Laugharne** then moved on to **Trefloyne**, which was held for the **King** by **Mr Thomas Bowen**. **Lord** Carbery made sortie from **Tenby** to relieve him, but was driven back in confusion and lost part of his force in crossing the Marsh. **Trefloyne** was taken. Then it was decided to attack Pill Fort and **Haverfordwest**.

"Whereupon the little army, consisting of about 250 foot, half seamen, and half soldiers with 60 horsemen and a demi-culverin (fired a ball about 9 pounds) with a sacre (had a bore of 3 ½ ins shot weight about 5 lbs) and 5 small field pieces, made a resolute adventure over the water, animated and encouraged by the presence of a good hearty old gentleman, **Mr John Laugharne**, Colonel **Laugharne's** father, who had **Long** before left his country habitation, and with his whole family a few servants excepted betaken himself to the town of **Pembroke**. His interest and **Fair** noble carriage had always engaged unto him the affections of many in that part of the county we were set upon called **Roose**. It was God's will our landing was not interrupted, and our horse immediately dispersing abroad to bring in men, cattle, and other necessities to draw our carriages found the country willing and ready which so expedited the work that the demi-culverin and sacre were early in the evening planted in a hedge that within a short distance over looked the fort, and presently played effectually upon it. Hereupon 20 musketeers were placed in **Stainton**, a steeple seated on a **Hill** that over sees most of that country, and thereabouts the horse presently ranged to hinder correspondence between Pill and **Haverfordwest**, and took some straggling soldiers and some messengers and put them in the **Church**. We saw no body of the enemy till a little before night. **Sir Francis Lloyd** with about 60 horse and some foot descended a **Hill** from **Johnson**, but they being, as we conceived, afraid of our artillery never touched the ascent of **Stainton**, where our horse were drawn, but retreated to **Haverford**." (*Simon Thelwall' a Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, April 1, 1644*)

On the following day Pill Fort capitulated. There were taken at that place, **Mr. John Barlow**, Master of the Ordnance; five captains, certain inferior officers, thirteen great guns, six field carriages, 300 common soldiers, the two Bristol ships, wherein were twelve pieces of ordnance and six barrels of powder. The loss of the fort created a panic at **Haverfordwest**; a herd of cattle frightened by the cannonading at Pill stampeded, and these being seen by the **Haverford** garrison were mistaken in the gloaming for Roundhead troopers, both commanders fled. **Sir Henry Vaughan**, Major-General of the army ; **Sir John Stepney**, Knt. and Baronet, Governor of **Haverfordwest** ; **Sir Francis Lloyd** , Knt., Commander-in-Chief of the Horse; Lieutenant-Colonel **Butler**, High Sheriff of the County; **James Martin**, Captain of Horse ; Captain **John Edwardess**, Commissioner of Array ; Captain **Hull** of Bristol, and one hundred sailors disgracefully bolted. **Laugharne** and his men occupied **Haverford** on the day after the capture of Pill, and in two days "**Roche Castle**, a very considerable stronghold had it water, was summoned and delivered."

The Roundhead force then marched to **Pembroke**, and obtaining another gun proceeded to **Tenby**. To which place Lieutenant-Colonel **Thomas Butler** the High Sheriff of the County had retreated with eighty men from **Haverfordwest**. Vice-Admiral **William Smith** in the *Swallow*, Captain **Gettensby** in the *Prosperous*, and the *Crescent* frigate, preceding the land force had opened fire on the town. When the latter arrived they placed their demi-Cannon on a Hill within musket shot, (*Greenhill*) a demi-culverin within half a musket shot, the small field pieces being set to scour the guard wings and hedges lined by the enemy ; our foot men having also drawn down, and armed hedges and a good strong house within pistol shot, and there continue in this posture, hot pelting between the small shot from Thursday two of the clock, till Saturday evening, and battered many houses in the town, but had not all this while impaired the town wall, except only the most necessary part there the great gate our only place of entrance. This gate Governor Commissary **Gwynne** (who in his actions show of a soldier), had strengthened with dung and rubbish. The gate was stormed and taken

Commissary **Gwynne** was mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel **Butler** the High Sheriff Colonel **David Gwynne**, Captains **Lewis** and Mitholl, non-commissioned officers and 300 men with their arms were taken.

Very soon after the capture of **Tenby**, **Carew Castle** surrendered to **Poyer**, on condition that the officers were to March out with their swords and common soldiers with their muskets, and bags and baggage

Captain **Richard Swanley** was sweeping the seas between **Milford Haven** and Ireland. He captured a troopship under the command of a Royalist, Colonel **Willoughby**, with about one hundred and fifty men on board bound for Bristol, and actually compelled seventy men and two women to walk the plank,

1644

July, **Colonel Gerard**, a favourite of **Prince Rupert** and an accomplished commander, was sent to South Wales

Gerard retook **Haverfordwest**, then “**Picton Castle**, which the Parliamentarians had made a very stronghold, about twelve o'clock at night he fell on and stormed it, and mastered it in 1 hour with the loss of nine common soldiers hurt and taken, but not one officer, only Colonel **Butler** gentleman received a shot whereof he is now past danger. In the **Castle** were found three barrels 150 arms, Baronet **Phillipps'** son and two of his daughters a good round sum of ready money, and 12 trunks of plate besides £500 more of money. The **Castle** itself is very strong and in good repair” General **Gerard** placed a sufficient garrison and next day marched to **Carew Castle** near **Pembroke**, which was also taken, the remnant of the rebels being now driven to their last state, at **Pembroke** and **Tenby**

Gerard retook **Roche Castle** early in July, 1644, capturing at that place 500 oxen and sheep. He was then recalled to headquarters at Bristol

1645

July 28 Acc to **Rowland Laugharne**

“The enemy's (Royalists) main body being at **Haverfordwest**, we drew forth out of garrisons of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** with 550 foot and 200 horse and dragoons (being the most that could be spared with security out of the towns), and two small guns and marched that day to **Caneston**, within five miles of **Haverfordwest**; there met 7 of the enemies scouts, killed one, took the other six. That day **Captain Batten** arrived at **Milford**; and by Divine ordination above our hopes, landed 150 seamen to increase our force. We kept the field until the 1st of August no enemy appearing. Then **Major-General Stradling** and **Major-General Egerton** drew forth out of **Haverford** with 450 horse, 1100 foot and four field guns into **Colby Moor**, three miles from **Haverford** and there put themselves in array for fight. A small part of our horse guarded on both sides with 150 musketeers charged their whole body, began the encounter about six of the clock in the afternoon, and continued very fierce and doubtful many an hour, but in the conclusion the enemies horse were totally routed, the residue of our horse fell on some part to do execution upon the foot, the other to pursue the horse speeding upon **Haverford**. We killed of the enemies 150, took about 700 prisoners, four guns five barrels of powder, near 800 arms, all their carriages and provisions and chased them home to their garrisons. The night then approaching we might not beset the town to keep in their horse, but drew back to the field, so that in the night the enemy deserted the town and fled leaving a garrison in the **Castle**. Saturday we entered the town and besieged the **Castle**, began our battery on Monday, but spent much ammunition to little purpose. Tuesday giving over we find the outer gate, and Scaled the walls, gained the **Castle**, took prisoners 120 common soldiers and near 20 commanders and officer's one piece of ordnance, 150 arms, some pillage to the soldiers besides the provision. Yesterday being the 8th of August we had a day of publique humiliation and thanks giving in **Pembroke** and **Haverford** and the League; this day we drew our force of horse

and foot before **Carew Castle** and are drawing up our ordnance to plant them before the **Castle** relying upon the **Lord** of Heaven for a blessing, in all their actions; we bless God, we lost but two men and about sixty wounded, none mortally”.

Carew and **Picton** Castles respectively belonging to **Sir George Carew** the Royalist and **Sir Richard Philipps** the Roundhead, were still garrisoned by the **King's** men. According to the newspapers **Manorbier** (probably a mere shell) was also held by the Cavaliers.

Carew seem to have capitulated,

Picton stood a three weeks' siege

1645

Laugharne and his troops followed up their success and drove the Cavaliers out of the county of **Carmarthen**. This was accomplished in October, 1645

1646

In February , 1646, the **Pembroke shire** troops relieved Cardiff, and the April following captured Aberystwith **Castle**.

1647

January, 1647, put down a serious insurrection in **Glamorganshire**.

1645

Rowland Laugharne had been rewarded for his valuable services by Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, who on the 4th of March , 1645, settled on him and his heirs the **Slebech** estates of **John Barlow** who had made himself peculiarly hateful to the Parliamentarians by his loyal service to the **King** under the **Marquis of Worcester** and **Lord Glamorgan**.

1645

A part of the Parliament side under Cromwell, determined to get quit of **Lord Essex**, who led the **Presbyterians**. In April, 1645, the **Earl of Essex** resigned his commission so all came under the command of **Sir Thomas Fairfax**

His resignation was accepted, but a portion of the army by no means approved. "There have been great mutinies and discontents among his (the Earl's) soldiers, in so much as they have refused to March with **Sir William Waller**." Among the discontents were **Sir John Meyrick**, who had already suffered for his loyalty to the Earl, for in 1643 he was superseded from his post of Sergeant-Major General of the Army to make way for **Skippon**, and was nominated General of Ordnance. **Sir John** sent in his resignation at the same time the Earl gave way to **Fairfax**, and we may be certain these matters were discussed in **Pembrokeshire** and had not a little to do with subsequent events that came about in that county whose course was nearly run.

1646

On the 14th of September, 1646, **Lord Essex** died in **Essex House**, it is said, of fever brought on by over exertion in a stag **Hunt** at Windsor. A public funeral in **Westminster Abbey** was decreed for him, both Houses of Parliament attending. **Sir John Meyrick** carried his gorget. **Lord Essex** was buried in **St. John Baptist's Chapel**. He had taken for his second wife **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir William Paulet** of Edington. This marriage, like the former, had ended in disaster and separation. The only child died in infancy. **Sir Walter Devereux**, Bart., of **Castle Bromwich**, succeeded as fifth **Viscount Hereford**, and **Lady Hertford** to **Lamphey Court** and the **Pembrokeshire** estate, which was shortly afterwards purchased by the **Owens** of **Orielton**, in whose possession it remained until the year 1821, when the manor passed by purchase into the hands of **Charles Mathias**, esq., of LlangWarren, who built the modern house.

"Master Gunter" seems to have been the last resident at **Lamphey** Court. During his occupation it was most likely rendered uninhabitable, for numerous **Cannon** balls found in the vicinity prove the old house suffered a bombardment

THE SECOND CIVIL WAR

1647

The Royalist party had been suppressed Throughout west Wales, and a victorious triumvirate composed of **Laugharne Poyer** and **Powell** ruled Little England in the name of Parliament come about. The Presbyterian faction, to which **Pembrokeshire** men mostly belonged, gradually became more and more bitterly opposed to the **Independents**, who were represented by Cromwell and the army.

In February ,1647,the Scotch **Presbyterians** sold **King Charles** to the English Parliament for £400,000 and the Presbyterian majority in the latter body, considering that as the Royal person was now safe in the keeping of Parliament, there was no further necessity for a standing army, and that the majority should be disbanded, thus saving England from a military despotism, . But the army declined to disband and while the matter was under discussion **Cornet Joyce** stole the **King** away from Holmby House and brought him as a captive to head-quarters at Saffron Waldron.

The army remained undisbanded.

Taking advantage of these dissensions certain Royalists now in **Glamorganshire** ` declared for the **King** and **Sir Thomas Fairfax**'. They stated that they would be very glad to hear how **Rowland Laugharne** looked upon their proceedings. **Laugharne** forwarded the letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons declaring "I shall (God willing) never desert my first principles for the Parliament of England," and then marched on Cardiff. The insurrection melted at his approach.

It would seem from **Laugharne's** protestations that his good faith was doubted by the Parliamentary party as early as June, 1647. It is difficult to discover what grievance could have rankled in his mind if it was not the Presbyterian feud. He was Major-General of the District, had been rewarded with the valuable estate of **Slebech** and was held in high esteem by the whole Parliamentary party.

According to **Claredon**

"The Pembrokeshire leaders communicated their discontents to each other, and all thought themselves ill requited by the Parliament for the service they had done and that other men (especially **Colonel Mytton**) were preferred before them; and resolved to take the opportunity of the Scots coming in, to declare for the **King** upon the Presbyterian account"

Powell seems to have been a free lance that followed the fortunes of his leader without consideration, deeming it was a soldier's duty to obey.

In **Poyer's** case the causes of disaffection may be readily discerned. He commenced life as a **Merchant**, and had prospered in some trade, which he threw over, and took up first politics, then war, as a means of livelihood. His business was sacrificed and his capital squandered. To redeem the latter he availed himself of opportunities afforded by his position as Parliamentary Commissioner, and was openly accused of dishonesty by his neighbours.

1648

On January 3,, **Sir Thomas Wroth** proposed in the House of Commons

“That the **King** should be laid by, and the Kingdom settled without him; that some other government should be formed he cared not what, so that the ruling power be neither King nor devil”.

This motion was carried by 140 against 92, and forthwith sent up to the Lords. The upper house after a protracted debate, and two adjournments adopted the motion on January 15th. Royalists and **Presbyterians** in England and Scotland were rebellious, and a portion of the fleet revolted.

It was in **Pembrokeshire** that the disaffection came to a head.

The leaders of the **Independent** party seem to have been kept well informed of what was passing in west Wales, for an order was forthwith given that the army of South Wales under the command of Major-General **Laugharne** should be disbanded, a few soldiers being retained to garrison the fortresses of Cardiff, Swansea, **Carmarthen** and **Pembroke**.

Laugharne notwithstanding his protestations is said to have been imprisoned, and **Poyer** was superseded in favour of Colonel **Fleming**.

This thoroughly roused **Poyer** who was threatened by some of his neighbours (probably **Roger Lort of Stackpole** and **Griffith White of Henllan in Castlemartin**) with a lawsuit for misappropriation of funds as a Commissioner. **Poyer** entrenched himself in **Pembroke Castle** which he garrisoned with a mixed force of **Presbyterians** and Royalists in number about 500.

Some time before March 13th **Fleming** occupied **Pembroke** town, where he awaited orders from Cromwell. When these arrived he held a council of war and sent a summons to deliver up **Pembroke Castle** within twelve hours, or **Poyer** and all with him to be proclaimed rebels.

Poyer was willing to agree subject to being paid £1000 plus his arrears of pay and the arrears of pay of his men.

Colonel **Fleming** offered him £200 pounds and laid down conditions regarding disbanding the forces.

Colonel **Poyer** answered this appeal by opening fire on the town: several houses were battered down, and eleven soldiers wounded, some mortally.

Then Colonel **Fleming** who appears to have been most anxious to avoid proceeding to extremities thinking perhaps it was a dread of the Lawsuit hanging over **Poyer's** head that rendered him desperate with the advice, and upon the desire of the gentlemen of the county “offered he should have the security of the gentlemen of the county· whom he hath much oppressed that they would relinquish all suits and actions at law against him”.

But all these offers from Colonel **Fleming** and the gentlemen of the county could not prevail upon **Poyer**. He put out his flag of defiance and would not yield.

News arrived in **Pembroke** that the detachment of **Laugharne's** men in **Tenby** were prepared to revolt from Parliament, but on the other hand the garrison of **Carmarthen** declared that neither they nor their comrades in **Tenby** had any sympathy with **Poyer**. From what followed, it would seem that this letter was intended to put **Fleming** off his guard, for two hundred of **Laugharne's** men with the cognizance of **Poyer**, made a forced March on **Pembroke** ; when near at hand **Poyer**, who could see them from the **Castle** before **Fleming's** men were aware of their approach, sent out instructions by a messenger. He then sallied forth and attacked **Fleming** in his quarters; the latter gallantly defended himself, and indeed seemed to be getting the best of the fight, but **Laugharne's** troopers coming up and taking him in the rear utterly routed the Parliament forces, killing and wounding many, “capturing twenty or thirty prisoners and two great culvens, with all arms and ammunition.” **Laugharne's** men must have entered by the east gate which no doubt was opened to them by confederates in the town. **Poyer** was now master of **Pembroke** and the surrounding district. He fortified and victualled the town in anticipation of a siege.

Captain **Henry Addys**, one of those of **Carmarthen** who had signed the false declaration, joined him with one hundred men, and he proceeded to raise foot and horse, pressing the country people,

collecting arms of all sorts and provisions. He imprisoned Messrs. **Sampson Lort** of East Moor, **Thomas Bowen** of **Trefloyne** and **David Poyer**; his brother, they paid ransoms but subsequently joined the rebels.

"Hearing that two companies of foot sent from Bristol to join **Fleming** had landed near **Pwllcrochan**, **Poyer** sallied out with a hundred men in pursuit the Parliamentarians had however fortified the **Church**, and from thence it was impossible to dislodge them, so **Poyer** agreed they should retire to their ships on condition they left the **Haven** and did not return."

Poyer then proceeded to **Henllan** House, where there were **Mr. Griffith White** the staunch old Parliament man, the owner of the house; **Mr. Roger Lort** of **Stackpole**; the Royalist Adjutant-General **Fleming**; **Mr. John Lort** of **Prickeston**; and several other gentle men and commissioners; these also escaped by water. It is said that while flying from **Poyer** **Mr. White** dropped a number of gold pieces which have from time to time been picked up near the ruins of **Henllan**. Matters had now become very serious.

Poyer had between 1200 and 1300 men under arms, and the country was rising in his favour. **Sir Henry Stradling**, Major-General **John Stradling**, Lieutenant-Colonel **Thomas Stradling**, Lieutenant-Colonel **John Butler**, Colonel **Morgan** (Governor of Gloucester), Colonel **Richard Donnel** (late Governor of Swansea), all joined the rebels. The Earl of Carbery however would have nothing to do with them. On the 9th of April **Poyer** held a great review on Colby Moor. He then marched to **Carmarthen** where he was joined by **Powell**. The Parliamentary leaders had by this time recognised the extreme gravity of the situation. The fire that self-seeking Mayor **Poyer** had lit in west Wales kindled every disaffected spirit in the realm. Colonel **Horton** was directed to March westward with all speed, and a detachment of Colonel **Reade's** force at Bristol, under Colonel **Overton**, was ordered to proceed to **Pembrokeshire**. In April **Horton** overpowered the disaffected garrison at Brecon and shortly afterwards disbanded certain local troops at Swansea. Meanwhile **Poyer** and **Powell** had pushed on to **Lampeter** with a body of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. Recruits for the **King's** army were hurrying forward from all parts; not only the country gentlemen and their followers, "but divers porters, butchers, and such rascally fellows come hither (to **Carmarthen**) from London." Besides this **Welsh** army the Scotch were causing great anxiety to the Parliamentarians, for it was an open secret that they might rise any day. The Royalist cause was looking up.

About the beginning of May **Horton** entered **Carmarthenshire**. The **Pembroke** men had broken down the bridges, and were now camped near the Towy river. Captains **Cozens** and **Addys**, of **Laugharne's** horse, were despatched to fortify **Newcastle** in **Emlyn**; there was some slight skirmishing between the two armies, but without serious result. At length **Poyer** entrenched himself on a hilltop near **LLandilo Fawr**, and so strong was his position that **Horton** feared to attack. Colonel **Fleming** was ordered to make for a pass in **Poyer's** rear, where he was met by Major **Roach** in command of a troop of **Powell's**. The latter retired and was pursued by Colonel **Fleming**, who fell into an ambush prepared for him in the town of **LLandilo Fawr**, where his force was cut in two. The Colonel with one hundred troopers fled to the **Church** which **Poyer's** men stormed and there either by accident or intent **Fleming** shot himself. So terribly were the Parliamentarians affected by **Fleming's** tragic end that **Horton** fell back on Neath to await reinforcements under Colonel **Okey**, from whence he retired to Brecon, the people showing hostility on the whole line of March. The House of Commons fully realised the gravity of the situation. On the 1st of May **Fairfax** informed Mr. Speaker that **Cromwell** and a sufficient force had been despatched into Wales.

Poyer had marched through **Carmarthen** and proceeded towards Cardiff, with a view to raise **Glamorganshire** and **Monmouth**. Colonel **Horton** having obtained reinforcements and ammunition retraced his steps with all speed that bad roads, unseasonable weather, and lack of accommodation for man and beast allowed. On the 4th of May he camped at St. Fagans on the little river Ely. **Poyer's** men were at **St. Nicholas**.

Laugharne probably joined **Poyer** on his March at the end of April.

“It is reported that Major-General **Laugharne** is come unto **Poyer**; whether it were he or not we cannot tell but the **Welsh** shot off all their guns lately to welcome some person of quality.”

He certainly was with them when they reached **St. Nicholas**,

On the evening of Sunday **Laugharne** and **Poyer** advanced towards **St. Nicholas** about 8000 strong, and on Monday, May 8th, about seven in the morning attacked **Horton's** force. After a stubborn fight the **Pembrokeshire** men were driven back from hedge to hedge until they arrived at bridge where their reserves were; at length **Horton's** horse crossed the stream and flanked the Welshmen, who then gave way and fled panic-stricken. **Horton's** horse pursued them for eight or ten miles. Major-General **Rowland Laugharne** was wounded, and his brother **Thomas** was among the slain who were so numerous that the river Ely ran red from **St. Fagans** down to **Penarth**. Three thousand prisoners were taken, with 2000 firearms, with pikes, **Welsh** bills, 50 colours, 360 horse, and all the ammunition, bag and baggage. Among the prisoners were Major **Addys**, the same who joined **Poyer** in **Pembroke**; **Thomas Bowen** of **Trefloyne**; **James Lewis** of **Kilkyffeth**; Lieutenant-Colonel **Wogan** of **Wiston** (?); Captain **William Button**, and **Mr. Devereux Grafton** of **Carew**. On **Horton's** side were **Thomas Wogan**, M.P. for **Cardigan** boroughs, sent hither by the House of Commons, and subsequently distinguished as one of the regicides; and Captain **Jones**, captured by **Laugharne** at **Carew** who on that occasion turned coat. This man again changed sides, for deserting **Poyer** with a troop of sixty horse he joined **Horton**. The defeated army of Royalists and **Presbyterians** fled to the westward, **Laugharne** and **Poyer** making good their retreat to **Pembroke**, while **Powell** with a hundred troopers took refuge in **Tenby**. To these shortly afterwards came in many fugitives, who straightaway set to work preparing for a desperate resistance.

Colonel **Horton** proceeded to take vengeance. Eleven of the principal prisoners were brought on board the Admiral **Crowther** man-of-war then lying at **Cardiff**, and tried by court martial: Major-General **Stradling**, Major **Phillips**, Captain **Thomas Matthews**, Captain **Button** (**Laugharne's** brother-in-law), **Mr. Miles Matthews**, Lieutenant-Colonel **Hopkin Popkins**, Lieutenant-Colonel **Thomas Morgan**, Colonel **Arthur Harries**, Captain **Edward Walker**, Captain **Rich Cradock**, and Lieutenant-Colonel **Lewis Thomas**. Of these three were shot and one hanged. This excessive severity was perhaps necessary, for the insurrection was spreading. The number of prisoners, said to have been 3000, was so great that an application was made to the Parliament by Prince **Charles Lodovick** to have permission to transport some of the prisoners to Italy. This was granted with the proviso that they should be volunteers and confined to the common people of Wales. Any from outside Wales were to be transported to the West Indies.

Colonel **Horton** did not waste time; he followed up his victory and must have reached **Tenby** close behind the fugitives under **Powell**, the victory at **St. Fagans** was won on Monday, May 8th. On the Sunday Colonel **Horton's** men attempted to storm the town of **Tenby** but were repulsed. The Parliamentarians subsequently attacked again and took a certain work with thirty prisoners and some slain. Disconcerted by this further misfortune the besieged humbly desired permission to March out upon conditions.

But Colonel **Horton** would give no ear to them. The siege continued.

On Wednesday, May 31, 1648, the garrison of **Tenby** under Colonel **Powell** desired that Colonel **Horton** would take them into protection and mercy. The conditions of surrender were as follows:

1. That the besieged delivered up all the ordnance, arms and ammunition of the **Castle**, to Lieutenant-General **Cromwell** for the use of the Parliament.
2. That the common soldiers be permitted (those who will) to be transported into Italy.
3. That those soldiers who desire to go home may be permitted, taking an oath never to engage against the Parliament hereafter.
4. That all the officers surrender themselves prisoners, their lives and estates to be at the mercy of the Parliament.

These latter were: Colonel **Rice Powell**, Colonel **Edward Kemeys**, Colonel **Richard Donnell**, Sergeant-Major **Vaughan**, Captain **Beale**, Captain **Addys**, Captain **Powell**, **Mr. Thomas Basset**, ; and thirty others One hundred soldiers agreed to go abroad, twenty pieces of ordnance three hundred arms, four barrels of powder that had been partly used, forty horses only five colours and the standard of **Tenby Castle**; all their ammunition, provisions, bag and baggage were captured. Though the town of **Tenby** probably did not suffer so severely during **Horton's** siege in May, 1648, as when **Laugharne** operated against it in April, 1644, yet perhaps we should ascribe certain wanton mischief which some evil persons perpetrated in the **Church of St. Mary's** to the **Independents** commanded by **Horton**. The west window of the north aisle was once filled with fine stained glass, but it was utterly destroyed, perhaps at this time; the only relics of its former grandeur being a few fragments round the edges. And on **William Risam's** monument there is a Mark which tradition has always attributed to a musket ball aimed at the benefactor's effigy by one of "Cromwell's soldiers."

To return to General **Laugharne** and Colonel **Poyer**. After the disastrous fight at **St. Fagan's** they retreated to **Pembroke** and prepared for the mighty adversary who was slowly advancing to try conclusions. **Oliver Cromwell** appeared before **Pembroke** about the 24th of May. Tradition relates that he formed his camp on the **Hill** to the south of the town, near Underdown. (Pistol and musket balls have been found on the site) The General himself, who was suffering from an attack of gout, took up his quarters with **Mr. Walter Cuney** at Welston, a house which stood to the north-east (in **Carew Parish**) of **Lamphey**, and was pulled down early in 1800's. **Fenton** states that in his time there was "A quilted counterpane **White** lined with crimson that covered Cromwell's bed, still in the possession of a lady, a descendant of that house (Cuney), stained with ink spilled as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement" (from gout).

Cromwell expected that by the time he reached **Pembroke** a battery of siege guns from Wallingford would have awaited his orders in **Milford Haven**, but through an accident at **Berkeley** the vessel in which they were shipped seems to have foundered, and as westerly gales prevailed, when the guns had been recovered it was impossible to deliver them in **Pembroke** until the beginning of July. The besiegers would have been checkmated had it not happened that the **Lion**, a Parliamentary warship, came into **Milford Haven**.

Cromwell forthwith despatched the notorious **Hugh Peters**, who had accompanied the expedition, to see what guns could be spared from the **Lion**; two culverins (18 pounders), two demi.culverins, and two drakes were obtained from this source. The first operation essayed by the besiegers was an attempt to storm the town one day about the 4th of June, but the scaling ladders were too short. A few men were lost Major **Grigg's** lieutenant and ensign among them, Captain **Flower** of Dean's regiment was injured, and Captain **Burgess** wounded and very sick; but **Cromwell** consoled himself in his confidence that the enemy had lost many more.

On the 9th of June **Cromwell** wrote to the committee at **Carmarthen** :

"desiring we may have your furtherance and assistance in procuring some necessaries to be cast in the iron furnaces in your county of **Carmarthen**, which will the better enable us to reduce the town and **Castle of Pembroke**. The principal things are: shells for our mortar piece, the depth of them we desire may be 14 inches That which I desire at your hands is to cause the service to be performed, and that with all possible expedition; that so if it be the will of God, the service being done, these poor wasted counties may be freed from the burden of the Army. In the next place we desire some Cannon shot and some culverin shot may with all possibility be cast for us and hasted to us also"

On the 13th Cromwell had planted two little guns with which he calculated he should take away their mills in twenty-four hours. The mills were probably those at the bottom of the Dark Lane, and the guns must have been placed on the other side of the water. The loss of these mills would prove very important to the besieged, who began to suffer greatly from famine; indeed the hungry garrison

were already mutinous, saying: "shall we be ruined for two or three men's pleasure; better it were to throw them over the wall," This occurred on Sunday. On Saturday night **Poyer** had told the mutineers if relief did not arrive on Monday they might hang him. No doubt Colonel **Poyer** remembered how closely he had been pressed by the Royalists in 1644, and how triumphantly he had been relieved by **Swanley's** fleet; he was in hourly expectation that Prince **Charles** and **Lord Jermyn** would send the squadron to his aid. On one occasion, the besieged garrison believed that the Royalist fleet had actually arrived, for guns were heard down the **Haven**. It turned out; however, to be the Parliamentary fleet firing a salute on account of good news from **Kent, Pembroke** was not victualled for a siege. This had not entered into **Poyer's** calculations. There were probably in **Pembroke Castle** only surplus stores such as had remained unconsumed when **Fleming** was forced to raise the siege. These, originally intended for the **Castle** garrison, proved quite insufficient now **Poyer** had to feed the town as well. At the very beginning of the siege we find fodder was so scarce that horses and cows were fed on thatch stripped from the cottages. On the 14th of **June** the mutinous garrison was put on reduced rations: half-a-pound of beef and half a pound of Bread per day to each man. The civilians in the town doubtless were very hardly pressed. Tradition avers the town and **Castle** relied on two wells for their supply of water: one called Norgan's, in **Monkton**; the other in the **Woogan** under **Pembroke Castle**. Earthenware pipes three-and-a-half inches in diameter had been laid in cement from Norgan's well, nearly a mile distant, passing over the bridge, up the face of the cliff under an archway in the **Monkton** tower of the **Castle**. According to tradition this pipe was pointed out to the besiegers by a man named **Edmunds**, and cut through where it passed over the bridge. **Edmunds'** cottage was still pointed out in **Monkton** village in the 1890's, and his descendants bore the nickname of "Cromwell" in remembrance of the treason of their ancestor, until they became extinct a hundred years ago. Tradition says also that **Edmund** was killed by the Cromwellian soldiers and buried in the hole dug to cut the pipe. Part of the pipe is in **Tenby** Museum and another part used to be in the wall of the old school in **Monkton**. Concerning the **Woogan** well, Cromwell writes : "We can take away his water in two days by beating down a staircase, which goes into a cellar where he hath a well.

Mr. Cobb has pointed out that the staircase leading to the **Woogan** was not beaten down, and there can be little doubt that the besieged had an uninterrupted access to this well. On the night of the 13th Cromwell got two small guns to bear on the **Pembroke** flour mills and set on fire certain houses in the town.

On the 19th the besieged were sore pressed by famine, and **Poyer** tried to keep up the spirit of the soldiery (who now despaired of relief from Prince **Charles**) by assuring them that Major-General Langdale was marching to their assistance with an army of North Welshmen, and would be at **Pembroke** before the week went by.

Cromwell's guns had breached the wall, and about the 19th date another storming party was told off. These made an attempt to gain the town, but were repulsed, twenty-three being slain, **Poyer's** men only losing four. By this time General **Laugharne** had recovered of his wounds received at **St. Fagans** and determined on sallying forth, probably with the hope of obtaining food. He does not appear to have been very successful, and was driven back with a loss of nine killed and twenty prisoners. **Oliver Cromwell** candidly acknowledges :

"Here is as I have formerly acquainted your **excellency (Fairfax)** a very desperate enemy, who being put out of all hope of mercy, are resolved to endure the uttermost, being very many gentlemen of quality, and men thoroughly resolved, they have made some notable sallies upon Lieutenant-Colonel **Reade's** quarter, to his loss. We are forced to keep divers posts or else they would have relief or their horse break away. Our foot about them are 2400; we always necessitated to have some in garrison. The country since we sat down before this place have made two or three insurrections, and are ready to do it every day, so that what with looking to them and disposing of our horse to that end, and to get us in provision, without which we should starve, the country being so miserably exhausted and so poor, and we no money to buy victuals, indeed whatever may be thought it is a mercy we have been able to keep our men together in the midst of such necessity, the sustenance of the foot for the most part being but Bread and water."

About the beginning of July a storming party managed to get into the town and drove the besieged up to the **Castle** walls, killing about one hundred of them. But **Laugharne** with a troop of horse out-flanked the intruders, and getting on their rear cut them up, killing thirty and driving the rest over the breach. In this fight Colonel **Horton** again distinguished himself

The siege battery had at last arrived, and the fire on the town became consequently distressing. Many desertions took place and a mutinous spirit again broke out, one hundred and twenty of **Poyer's** men laying down their arms, vowing they would fight no more but the Colonel quelled the unrest, he and **Laugharne** promising if relief did not come days they might hang their leaders. "The mortar pieces played hard against the town and battered down many houses, killing some thirty of the inhabitants, for though they could affect little or no damage on the **Castle**, the cottages yielded to the small projectiles

. The besiegers feared **Laugharne; Poyer** and such troops as they could rely on would remove all provision to the **Castle**, retire fortress and allow the townsmen to surrender

Cromwell before the latter sent his ultimatum in the following terms :

Sir

,-I have together with my Council of War renewed my propositions,

I thought fit to you with these alterations, which if submitted unto I shall make good. I have considered your condition and my own duty, and (without threatening) must tell you that if (for the sake of some) this offer be refused and thereby misery and ruin befall the poor soldiers and people with you, I know where to charge the blood you spil

I expect your answer within these two hours. In case this offer be refused, send no more to me about this subject

July 10 at 4 o'clock this afternoon, 1648.

I rest your servant,

The besieged took a night to think over **Oliver's** letter, and on the next day surrendered the town and **Castle** on the following conditions :-

1. That Major-General Laugharne, Colonel **Poyer**, Colonel **Humphrey Mathews**, Captain Wiliam **Bowen** and **David Poyer** do surrender themselves to the mercy of the Parliament.
2. That **Sir Charles Kemeys**, **Sir Henry Stradling** Lieutenant-Colonel **Laugharne**, Lieutenant-Colonel **Brabason**, Mr. Gamage, Major **Butler**, Major **Francis Lewis**, Major **Mathews**, Major **Hamick** Captain **Roach**, Captain **Jones**, Captain **Hugh Bowen** , Captain **Thomas Watts** and Lieutenant **Young** do within six weeks next following depart the kingdom, and not to return within two years from the time of their departure.
3. That all officers and gentlemen not before named shall have free liberty to go to their several habitations, and there live quietly submitting to the authority of Parliament.
- 4.. That all private soldiers shall have passes to go to their several houses without being stripped or having any violence done to them ; all the sick and wounded were to be carefully provided for till able to go home,
5. That the townsmen shall be free from plunder and violence, and enjoy their liberties as heretofore they have done, having freedom to remove themselves and families whither they shall think fit &c.
6. That the town and **Castle** of **Pembroke**, with all the arms, ammunition and ordnance, together with the victuals and provisions for the garrison be forthwith delivered unto Lieatenant-

General Cromwell, or such as he shall appoint, for the use of the Parliament.

.Signed by **Oliver Cromwell.**

David Poyer.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, written immediately after the surrender,

Oliver Cromwell explains the first clause in the articles of surrender:

“The persons excepted are such as have formerly served you in a very good cause; but being now apostatized I did rather make election of them than of those who had always been for the **King** judging their iniquity double, because they have sinned against so much light, and against so many evidences of Divine Providence, going along with and prospering a just cause, in the management of which they themselves had a share.”

Thus ended **Pembroke** seige. The defenders had fought with dogged desperation, and had they not been deserted by the Royalist party it seems possible Cromwell himself might have been baffled by their tactics. We can see **Poyer** standing on the old donjon looking away to the westward with despairing eyes, keeping watch in vain for the Royalist squadron that never came. **Arnulph de Montgomery's** stronghold was impregnable in the 17th century, as it had proved in the 12th ; famine alone opened its gates, for Cromwell's shot and shell glanced from the old limestone walls like hailstones ; in the town his projectiles did much damage, but proved impotent when applied to the **Castle** masonry. Very many **Cannon** balls fired from Royalist and ' Parliamentary guns have been collected in **Pembroke, Tenby, Carew and Lamphey**, and an interesting series of these projectiles will be found in the **Tenby** Local Museum. The weight of these shot is as follow: 32lb., 18lb., 9lb. ; 6lb., 3lb., 2lb. They are all of solid cast iron,

Laws said that” There are preserved in **Pembroke** and at **Lamphey** Court some curious stone shot the size of eighteen pounders, though of course weighing much less ; these were no doubt makeshifts when the ammunition ran short”

. The **Pembroke** specimens were found by **Mr. Cobb** within the **Castle** walls; those at **Lamphey** were discovered on the top of the Hill three-quarters of a mile from the Old Court, at a farm-house known as "Old Windsor," and are doubtless relics of one of the uprisings noted by Cromwell.

In the **Tenby** Museum will be found also a very curious gun (Both the breech and muzzle are lost. It seems to have carried a 9lb. shot, and is built up of iron pieces, banded together by eight rings. At the breech it has been strengthened by a flap, which was welded on to the gun. It is on an oak carriage nine feet four inches in length. Such was the ordnance used and the castles certainly beat the guns; very few, if any, of these were taken except by storm or famine.

The castles having proved so formidable, Cromwell decided on their destruction. **Roger Lort, John Lort** and **Thomas Barlow** were formed into a committee for this purpose. **Cromwell** himself perhaps undertook the destruction of **Pembroke**, the roof of its vaulted Barbican tower has been split in by gunpowder, and this must have been accomplished subsequently to the surrender of the fortress

It would be curious to know what work the committee of demolition performed. Not very much at **Haverfordwest** or **Pembroke**; nothing at **Carew** or **Narberth**; the former being inhabited in 1689, the latter in 1676; or **Picton**, which never lost its roof. **Manorbier** was already a ruin. Perhaps **Lamphey** suffered. **Tenby Castle** was the principal victim; though it is by no means improbable the smaller fortifications such as **Newport, Roche** and **Benton** were more or less destroyed under this commission, the inhabitants finding that the demolition of the unoffending castlets was cheaper than the raising of **Pembroke** and **Haverfordwest**.

It was probably on Sunday, July the 16th, that **Oliver** Cromwell invited the **Rev. Peregrine Phillips**, Vicar of **Monkton, St. Mary's (Pembroke)**, and **Coshaston**, to preach before the officers under his command. **Phillips** must have been well known to most of them, for notwithstanding the

inconveniences of the siege he preferred to reside in his parish of **Monkton** rather than in the comparatively peaceful **Cosheston**. **Peregrine Phillips** was the son of that Vicar of **Amroth** who declined to Read the Book of Sports, and suffered accordingly; probably in consequence of the father's firmness the son found friends. **Sir Hugh Owen** had given him the preferment of **Monkton**; **Roger Lort** that of **St. Mary's, Pembroke**; and he obtained **Cosheston** through the interest of **Sir John Meyrick**. He had been chosen one of the committee to inquire into the conduct of ministers; but all this availed him nothing during the siege, for the hungry Parliamentary troopers searched his house so diligently that he was obliged to secrete his scanty stock of flour in the bolster of his bed. Yet **Phillips** stood to his post, and with him remained a certain plucky servant-maid who was in the habit of milking the **Parson's** cow, caring nought for the storm of shot and shell which hurtled overhead. A gable end in the village of **Monkton** marked the site of **Phillips'** old vicarage.

By Monday, the 17th, Cromwell must have pretty well accomplished his work, the hostile troops were disbanded, the fortifications sentenced to destruction, and the prisoners despatched to their various destinations. He left Colonel **Horton**, the victor of **St. Fagans** and the captor of **Tenby**, in command of the district, with his (**Horton's**) regiment of horse, a troop of dragoons, and two companies out of Colonel **Pride's** and Colonel **Deane's** regiments,

1648 .August 13.

COLONEL **Thomas Horton** TO **George Beavan**.

You are to repair with the party of Captain **Bowlton's** dragoons to **St Davids** in **Pembrocksheere** and with their assistance to bring from thence to **Carmarthen** 3000 weight of lead. You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of **Narbarth**, **Dewysland** and **Roose**. And if the chief constables of the said hundreds be negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead, you shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected. And this shall be you: warrant for your thus doing.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 261.

1648 December 13. **Tenbye**.

COLONEL **Thomas Horton** TO THE SOLDIERS UNDER HIS COMMAND .

Whereas I have been informed that divers soldiers both dragoons and foot under my command within this county of **Pembrock** have by disorderly carriage and misbehaviour in their quarters forced their landlords to quarter them in inns and alehouses, the dragoons at 3s. 6d. per diem and the foot at 1s. per diem, as well for the punishment of the said offence as the prevention of the same and others for the future I do de**Clare** that if any soldier or soldiers have or shall commit the said offence or any other contrary to the articles of war, upon complaint made unto the chief officer unto whose troop or company such soldier or soldiers do belong and proof thereof made by examination of Witnesses upon oath or confession of the party before the next **Justice of the Peace** in the presence of the said chief officer and transmitted to the governor of **Tenbye** (whither the offender is by the said chief officer likewise to be sent in custody), the party offended shall have due reparation and the offender undergo the judgement of a court martial. And that where any inhabitant charged with quartering of soldiers shall not upon examination by the said chief officer be found to have fit accommodation to quarter any soldier or soldiers in his dwelling house, that then such inhabitant do agree with the soldier in the presence of the chief officer at such reasonable rates as that the soldier may be able to provide himself quarters and the landlords not exacted upon and oppressed by an unreasonable charge exceeding the pay of such soldiers.

Laugharne, **Poyer** and **Powell** were sent up to the Tower, from whence they seem to have been removed to **Windsor Castle** Their trial was postponed until the following spring, when **Laugharne**, **Poyer** and **Powell** were found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to death. This seems to have been a somewhat unexpected conclusion. The exiled **King (Charles I I.)** threatened reprisals, and

Poyer, who was evidently astonished, on April 16, 1649, presented a humble petition to Parliament which declared that

“He was one of the first that appeared in armies in South Wales against the Common Enemy for the defence of his own and the people's best liberties ; and being Mayor of the towne of **Pembrock** and captayn of the trayned band did freely and of his own accord fortifie the **Castle of Pembrock**, which was then his own habitation" and kept the same against the **King's** forces, and did for the space of five years several other good services~ but that being wrongly proclaimed Traitor, he did, for his owne securitie and for the securifie of those who were with him and for no other end, keepe the said **Castle**, which was surrendered to Lieut. General Cromwell, upon articles of mercy, which could not be mercy in taking away his life.”

But it was felt that public security demanded a victim. **Laugharne, Poyer** and **Powell** were bidden to cast lots for life. The actual drawing was done by a child. There were three lots. On two was written, " Life given of God," the third was a blank; this fell to Colonel **Poyer**, who was duly shot in the Piazza, Covent Garden, on April 21st 1649.

David Poyer's daughter married one **Nash**, a Swansea glass manufacturer, and by him became mother of a son **Richard**, afterwards known as **Beau Nash**, "King" of Bath.

General **Laugharne** in due time returned to his home

Powell too escaped and founded a family

Lieutenant-Colonel **Laugharne** passed over to Ireland, In the spring of 1650 he again fell into **Oliver's** hands at the taking of Cahir, and "was shot to death."

The fate of Colonel **Humphrey Matthews** gave rise to some discussion, He was released on paying composition, a decision Cromwell in no ways approved.

Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mabley, besides his two years' exile, was fined

Colonel **Thomas Stradling** forfeited fined

Miles Button escaped with a small fine

War effected a great change in west Wales. The district was exhausted; the towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** were so utterly ruined that henceforth they ceased to have any political influence The former remains a seventeenth century fossil, in much the same condition as on the morning **John Poyer** rode through its street to meet his doom in Covent garden. **Tenby** gradually became ruinous; but in course of time, thanks to tourism now enjoys some prosperity as a resort, but commercial and military **Tenby** has disappeared for ever

Parishes of St Mary, St Michael and St Nicholas

1839 Acc to **Lewis**

The livings of the three parishes of **St Mary St Michael** and **St Nicholas** are consolidated into one discharged vicarage, rated in the kings books at £9 viz £4 for **St Michael's** and £5 for the living of **Monkton** of **St Nicholas**, **St Mary** 's not being in charge; patron and impropriator, **Sir John Owen**, Bart.

The tithes of **St Mary's** parish have been commuted for £187 10s payable to the impropriator and £162 10s to the vicar; the tithes of **St Michael** for £162 10s payable to the impropriator and a similar sum to the vicar; and the tithes of **Monkton** for £300 to the impropriator and £175 to the vicar. A glebe house is attached to the benefice

Pembroke St Mary Parish of **Pembroke**

Part of the present **Church** dates from the 13c

according to **T Tanner Notitia monastica 1744** Hospital **St Mary's Pembroke** in existence in 1535

St Mary's late 12c or early 13c with two 13c windows still visible in south wall

Before the restoration the interior of the **Church** was described as being filled with wretched dilapidated pews, miscalled pews and the walls daubed over with unsightly colour washes. Some of the windows were of the sash type.

1839 Acc to **Lewis**

The **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style, situated near the centre of the town, and composed of a nave, chancel, and northern aisle, with a small Chapel on the southern side: in the north aisle and in the chancel are doorways, now closed up, which communicated with additional buildings no longer standing.

1922 **RCAM**

The present building dates from the latter half of the 13th century and may have been erected simultaneously with the walls around the newly laid out town of **Pembroke**. But there may have existed an earlier **Church** of **St Mary**, for it seems probable that the growing importance of the town as the principal port of departure for Ireland would soon require a rearrangement of the ecclesiastical facilities within the **Castle**, and this might have been met by the building of a **Church** affording increased accommodation and shelter from external foes by the shelter of the Gateway tower. In 1880 the then vicar told members of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** that "the south wall of the nave would appear to be late Norman as under the plaster are two windows, one of which is round headed and the other is cut off by a later inserted window" (*Arch Camb* IV,xi,333). The north aisle, which has a plain vault, is divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays of plain pointed arches devoid of mouldings. All the windows are modern. The font is probably of the late Norman period. On the north side of the chancel arch is a much weathered elaborately carved stone panel 24 in by 36 in which may have been part of a late Decorated tomb. visited 10th May 1922

1999

Today you enter the **Church** through the modern porch erected in 1926 as a memorial to the **Rev Hayward Phillips**,

The South wall is one of the original walls of the **Church**. Under its plaster is hidden two Norman windows one of which is round headed but the top of the other was destroyed by the insertion of a later window. When the **Church** was replastered in 1879 the architect **Mr Pearson** ordered that the windows be indicated and a line was drawn around the west one.

The doorway to what is known as the choir vestry is the original entrance to the **Church**. On its outer side is some early English moulding similar to that over the entrance to **Monkton Priory** and to one of the doorways in **St David's** Cathedral. Above the doorway is a niche, which would have originally contained a statue of the **Virgin Mary**, but which now contains a tablet to a former benefactor of **St Mary's Church**.

The North Aisle - the arcade of pillars which separates the nave from the north aisle was made from the original wall of the **Church** in about 1350 when the tower was built. The north aisle with its pointed vaulting, so typical of **Pembrokeshire Church** architecture of this period, has modern windows which feature **St David**, **William Marshall** and **Henry Tudor**.

The font is a square bowl supported by a cylindrical stem with cable moulding and is reputed to be Norman but records from the time of the restoration show that it is actually a modern copy of the one at **Lamphey**. There is no documentary evidence to support the claim that **Henry VII** was baptised here. At the east end of the North Aisle are the memorials to the **Adams** Family of **Paterchurch** and **Holyland**

One of these is especially interesting. It is a piece of carved alabaster it appears to have been deliberately defaced and from its weathered appearance discarded. In 1610 **William Adams** died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days and the old panel was reused as a memorial to him and was set with its carved face hidden into the plaster of the wall. It was rediscovered at the 1879 restoration and is exhibited as it is now. I had thought that this might have come from a burial at **Paterchurch** - but the burial site was being used by the **Adams** family long after 1610

1731--**St Mary** s register states --Jan ye 11 buried ye sonne ,**Roger**, of **Mr Williams Adames** in their own Burying Ground.

It is made of **Buxton** alabastine and dates from between 1475 and 1482 and was the side panels of a tomb. It would appear that the angels depicted were only carved in that form between those dates. The tomb must have been of a person of the rank somewhere between Baron and Earl or their widow and was presumably destroyed at the reformation.

The recess high on this east wall would have housed a galley similar to that which can still be seen at **Manorbier**. The blocked doorway can still be seen in the ringing chamber of the tower

The Lady Chapel, has an interesting 17c memorial It seems that the first lines of this fanciful verse refer to the fact that there was a thunderstorm coinciding with a high tide which brought flooding on the day of the funeral

The Pulpit was given to the **Church** by **Col M J Saurin**

The modern Chancel arch replaces a narrow opening over which stood a rood screen and a loft. The corbelled structure over the **Organ** probably supported another gallery there is a blocked doorway to this also in the ringing chamber..

Behind the Altar the Reredos depicting Christ in Majesty, is designed by **J L Pearson** who supervised the renovation work of 1879.

Above it the great east Window is one of the best examples of **C E Kempe**. There are another seven **Kempe** windows in the **Church** with his trademark (a Wheatsheaf) on them. There is also one in **St John's Church Pembroke Dock**.

On the north side of the altar is yet another blocked doorway, which led out to a lean-to building at the base of the tower which once served as a vestry. On the south side of the altar, above the niche which once held a piscina, is a small vaulted recess of unknown purpose. It could have been a reliquary but nobody is able to give a satisfactory explanation of its origin. In the sanctuary stands a beautiful carved chair representing **St Peters** denial

Above the **Organ** rises the tower described by Victorian ecclesiologist **Professor Freeman** as "among the most remarkable towers of **Pembrokeshire**.... conspicuous for its massiveness, which gives it a more military effect than any of the others" It contains a ring of 8 bells, the earliest dating from 1763. The newer two were added in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee

Among the sacramental vessels is a chalice of great historical importance. It was presented to the parish in 1645 by Col. **John Poyer**, governor of the town and **Castle**. He was one of the leaders of those who held the town and **Castle** against **Cromwell** and died by firing squad in Covent Garden There is another modern one given by **Sir Fredrick Meyrick** and a replica of that found in **Bishop de Carew's Tomb** (1256?) given by **Mr A G O Mathias**

The reopening of the **Church** took place on 1st May 1882 by the archdeacon of **St David's** after the nave had been re roofed and the seating was replaced between then and 1889. In 1889 funds were raised which with that already donated by **Miss Bowling** were used to install an **Organ**. **Miss Bowling** also paid for the three lancet windows in the north aisle
Prior to the restoration displayed in the **Church** were two charity boards.
they Read :-

BENEFACTORS OF THE TOWN OF Pembroke [St Mary's Church]

Matthew Warren of the city of Bristol gave 3 pounds yearly to the poor of this town for ever viz., twelve pence every Sunday in Bread and 8 shillings for a charity sermon every first Sunday in May.

George Evans of the said city gave 12 pence in Bread to 12 poor widows of this parish the first Sunday in every month for ever.

Sir Martin Beckman , knight, gave 5 guineas the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever.

Sir Hugh Owen of Oriulton, bart, gave 20 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever.

Margaret, the relict of **George Meare**, an alderman of this town gave 30 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever.

Richard Howell of London, **Merchant**, born in **Haverfordwest** , gave 100 pounds the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever.

William Jones , clerk, born in the parish of **Lawrenny** gave 476 pounds the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of thei town apprentices.

David Rossant, of this town , Cordwainer, gave out of the rent of his house 40 shillings yearly for ever to put poor burgesses children apprentices.

BENEFACTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A FREE SCHOOL

Sir Hugh Owen, bart, gave to the said school 50 shillings yearly paid out of a close of land in Moncton Parish

Griffiths Dawes of **Bangeston** esq. gave 20 shillings yearly for ever towards the said Free School payable out of his house in **St Michaels** Parish.

Morgan Davies, of **Cosheston**, clerk, gave 33 pounds 6 shillins and eight pence, the interest thereof for ever towards the said Free School.

Mr William Smith of London gave 50 pounds the interest thereof to the said Free School for ever.

Richard Howell, esq. gave 5 pounds the interest thereof to the said Free school for ever

St Ann's Church

RCAM 840

Of this small Chapel to the parish **Church** of **St Mary** there remained in **Fenton**'s day "scarce a memorial" (**Tours** 373) and at the present time those few vestiges have completely disappeared. It is therefore, pleasant to be able to identify the site with almost certainty by aid of the French plan of **Pembroke**, which shows the **Church** in the year 1650, as existing, though perhaps deserted.

Pembroke St Michael's

[This **Church** is now closed and up for disposal]

St Michaels, which dates from the later 13c, there is a suggestion that the initial settlement of **Pembroke** begun by **Arnulf de Montgomery** in the 1090s was subsequently enlarged with an eastward extension of the earlier defences. This view is strengthened by the presence of two medieval Market places within the borough, one by **St Mary's Church** which would correspond to the Norman commercial centre, and another at the eastern end of the peninsular near the East Gate which would have served the inhabitants of the larger late medieval town

The original **Church** would have appeared to have been a cross **Church** with a **Long** nave and small transepts; drawings on maps would suggest that it has a centre tower. This was pulled down in 1835 and a new building erected on the original site described by **Professor Babbington** in 1880 as "the ugliest structure I have ever seen" the windows were of the sash type and parts of the North

wall were original with the tower being retained at the North East Angle which would indicate that the South side was completely rebuilt and the original Chancel removed.

1839

Acc to **Lewis** "The **Church** dedicated to **St Michael** has been rebuilt almost from the ground, in the late English style of architecture, the expenses being defrayed by a parochial rate; it will accommodate about 1000 persons and the number of free sittings is 400".

This structure was pulled down in 1887 and the **Church** as we see it today built.

Designed by **Mr E H Lingen Barker** of **Hereford** it was built by **Mr Henry Edwards** of **Milford** at a cost £1800. Bath stone was used for the arches, columns and pulpit. Only the base of the tower and parts of the north wall were recorded at the time as being of the original **Church**.

The Chancel stained Glass window was given by **Mrs Bryant** and cost £160 it was made by **Cox and Sons London**; she also gave the **Eagle lectern**.

The floor of the chancel is covered with ornamental encaustic tiles from Messrs **Webb**, Worcester. The **Organ** was installed in 1888 made by **Wade**, previous to that, in the old **Church**, a harmonium had been used played by a **Miss Aird** who went to live in Ireland before the new **Church** was completed. The new organist was **Mr T Jones**.

The choir stalls and desks are made of pitch pine and the carving was done by **Herridge** of Cardiff.

The roof is covered with slated from the quarry of **Mr George L Griffiths** in North

Pembrokeshire

St Michaels mentioned as being in the possession of **Pembroke Priory** in 1291

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £10 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1.—

Taxatio.

Vicaria Sancti Michaelis de Moncketon.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti prioris [**William Waren** Prior de Moncketon] unde **David** Vachan est vicarius habens parvam mansionem sine gleba et valet vicaria in al-tilegiis communibus annis £4. Inde decima 8s.—**Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged': **St. Michaels** V. in **Pembroke**, with **St. Nicholas** alias Mouncton V.

Mans. cum glebe, &c. Prior Mouncton Propr.; **Lord** Viscount **Hereford**, 1699, 1739, 1742, Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value, £40. Kings Books, £4—**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 12 June, 1886, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

The vicarage of **St. Michael** was from 1770 till 5 Dec, 1872, united with the benefices of **St. Mary** and **St. Nicholas, Pembroke**, and was separated from those livings by an Order in Council on the latter date.

1402

Guy etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church** of **St. Michael, Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, 1402, etc.

Acc/to the 1851 census of religious buildings

350 +100 scholars attended **Church** in the morning and 350 in the evening

Collections averaged 14 shilling in 1883 and the meetings of the Temperance society every fortnight in the Sunday School room attracted an attendance of over 180.

1922 **RCAM**

Though both Speed's and the French plan of the town make it clear that there existed within the town walls in the year 1650 a **Church** dedicated to **St Michael**, the present edifice belongs wholly to the early 19th century. It was restored in 1886.

1922 **RCAM**

According to **Fenton (Tours 373)** "St Michael's had a subordinate Chapel, or as in a Ms now in my possession, I find it called a hospital, or hospitium, dedicated to **St Mary Magdalene**, a little to the eastward of the **Church**, without the town walls; and like every other establishment of that sort placed near the roadside. The site is now known by the name of Marlan's Chapel"

There are no remains now visible above the soil – visited 10th May 1922

St Daniels Church (c) 1992 **Basil H J Hughes**

Chapter 1 The **Church** of **St Daniel's** **Pembroke**

St Daniel's Could ring a knell

When **Pembroke** was a furzy dell

So says an old rhyme told me by a very old lady who heard it from her grandmother. I wonder how old that rhyme is, because though **Pembroke** is 900 years old, the **Church** of **St Daniel**, as it is known today, although the real name should be **St Deiniol**, could well be centuries earlier.

The lonely **Church** stands on the skyline to the south of **Pembroke**, with a tower and spire standing proud amidst the electricity pylons.

That the **Church** has dominated this skyline since before the Norman's is suggested by the description of the **RCAM** which leads one to believe that this is the original **Church** of the **Welsh** District of **Penvo**_

In more recent times the spire of **Church** has been used by Lieutenant Colonel **William Mudge** and Captain **Thomas Colby** as one of the main inland trigonometric points for the first Ordnance Survey Map of the area, which was published on the 16th February 1818. The **Church** appears on all the early maps of the area (the earliest being 1580) as well as on the French artist's (or was it spy) drawing of the town and **Castle** in 1650 but it would appear that he took poetic licence with regard to the exact position (**RCAM** p287).

The **Church** and the **Hill** on which it stands have **Long** been referred to by writers as **St Daniel's** and local legend has always credited the site as being that of the original hermitage of the Saint, a place of pilgrimage and the earliest **Church** in the district.

The present **Church** is a single chambered building 64.5 feet **Long** by 16.5 ft wide and has the high pitched vaulted roof so often found in the earliest churches of Dyfed. The tower and spire are evidently later, possibly added on in the early 14 century and have been largely repaired as a result of being struck by lightning. It would seem to be one of a line of such **Church** towers stretching along the spine of the **Castlemartin** peninsular constructed at about the same time as some of the strengthening of the **Pembroke Castle** fortifications.

In the north wall can be seen the traces of a low side window. This it is suggested, was pierced after the construction of **St Mary's Church Pembroke**, to enable the Mass Bell of **St Mary's** down in the valley to be heard by the congregation of **St Deniol's** (**RCAM** visited 10th May 1922)

The present interior is very plain, with White washed walls rising in a curve to the apex of the roof. The present interior floor, of even blocks is lower than the ground outside and it is necessary to go down steps when entering the **Church**. The only doorway is situated on the north side.

There is no artificial light or heating, and today most of the windows, which have been inserted at later dates than the original building, have been covered because of vandalism. The **Church** therefore still, like it has been all its life probably, is lit by candles. The floor is very uneven, consisting of bricks many of which are loose and at the west end there is a low doorway leading into the tower. This tower had, at one time several floors and the holes where the timber joists entered the walls are still visible. It also has a fireplace. The **Church** was restored in 1849, and again in 1890. The tower was struck by lightning in 1896 and needed repair but on inspecting the interior it is plainly evident because of the continuity of the stonework that it most certainly was never rebuilt and such repairs as there was could not have been major.

The one memorial plaque, in the **Church**, is to **Ernald Somerset Birkett**, and reads:-
...in memory of **Ernald Somerset Birkett** 13 years **Church Warden** of **St Mary's** Parish
his friends dedicate this tablet
During his wardenship the old choir stalls from **St Mary's** were removed to this **Church** and
Chancel renovated
C Hayward Vicar
Date Dec. 20 1910

Legend also has it that there was, at one time, a Holy Well near the **Church** but that the well and site were destroyed when there was a purge ordered, in July 1592, against all places within the county of **Pembroke** where in times past there have been pilgrimages, images or offerings. The order authorised that all using those places of pilgrimage should be apprehended and punished for their disobedience and lewd behaviour, the sites were to be defaced so that no memory remained of them.

[I went over the area with dowsing rods but the only reaction I got was inside the base of the **Church** tower at the south east corner]

Chapter 2 Who was **St Deiniol**

St Deiniol it is believed , was the son of **Dunawd fab Pabo Post Prydyn**.

Dunawd was, according to an early poem, a very brave warrior, who never retreated in battle and whose family originated from around the Clyde Forth area. They were a cadet branch of the royal line of **Coel Hen**.

By **Deiniol's** time the family had roots in north Wales and there appears to be some mystery about the Saint's connection with **Pembrokeshire** but one theory is that, like so many other young men of the time, he went to attend a school which had been founded in the **Valle** of **Glamorgan** by **St Illtud** around 490 AD.

St Illtud was described by **St Samson**, one of his pupils, as "of all Britons, best skilled in Holy Scripture, both the Old Testament and the New, as well as in every kind of learning; in divination he was well proven and he had fore-knowledge of the future". **Gildas**, also a pupil at the school, called him " the refined master of almost all Britain" both **Illtud** and **Dyfrig** used **Caldy** Island, off the **Pembrokeshire** coast near **Tenby** , as a place of retreat. **Deiniol** may well have followed their example in choosing a place in **Pembrokeshire** as a quiet place for prayer and meditation before embarking on his mission, setting up a hermitage on a **Hill** to the south of where **Pembroke** now stands and spending some time there before travelling up the coast till he eventually arrived and established a **Church** at a site where now stands his cathedral at Bangor

Legend says that he was ordained in 516AD and it is believed that he became **Bishop of Bangor** before 547 AD as he was given land for his **Church** by **Maelgwn, King of Gwynedd** who died as a result of the epidemic of Yellow Plague which swept through the country in that year._.

St Deiniol was present at the *Synod of Brefi* in 545/6 AD and is mentioned in the “*Life of St David*” by *Rhigyfarch* .

He was buried in 584 AD (according to *Annales Cambriae*) on Bardsey Island but the date of this chronicle is regarded by some as suspect and another date is given as 572 AD. His death could well have occurred earlier though with his remains being conveyed to the religious settlement on that island some time after.

Chapter 3 “*Legenda novem lectionum de Sancto Daniele Episcopo Bangoriensi*”

Peniarth MS 225 written by **Thomas Wiliems** in 1602 contains the lections and collect for **St Daniel's** feast day (September 11th) There is a note that the copy was made in 1602 "ex libro manuscripto antiquo" It is believed that the text was actually used liturgically and as the copy was made at Trefriw in the diocese of Bangor, that the source was the breviary used at the cathedral.

(The National Library of Wales has recently purchased a service book (1993), published in Venice in 1494, with hand-written additions of prayers to **St Deiniol** plus the only known remains of the Dwywnwen mass. The date (according to **Dr Enid Roberts**) suggests the influence of **Richard Kyffin** Dean of Bangor and rector of Llanddwyn)

.....
First Lesson

God who is wonderful in his saints and glorious in majesty, willing that his saints should be esteemed glorious and be worthily and laudably venerated by Christ's faithful people does not cease himself to adorn them in wonderful wise with miracles beyond count; among whom our **Lord** for chose the most blessed **Daniel, Bishop** and confessor, adorned with the Grace of holiness and notable by his various miracles, as a pastor of his holy **Church**; and (though) we are altogether unable to relate all the miracles which the same Saviour vouchsafed to work by the merits of the aforesaid Saint **Daniel** yet some of them we have considered should be made known to your devotion.

But thou O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Second Lesson

So blessed **Daniel**, sprung from the noble stock of the Welsh, when he was of full age, having left his native region, desiring to lead the hermit and solitary life to which the better part is promised and, what is more, shall not be taken away, came to a certain mountain, which is now named "**Daniel's Mount**" near **Pembroke** in the diocese of Mynyw; considering that that place, because it was remote from the tumult of men was serviceable and suitable for gathering the fruits of divine contemplation, he determined to stay, if God permitted, on that same mountain serving his **Lord** without interruption.

But thou O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Third Lesson

The **Lord** of the place, receiving him kindly, granted him so much of his land as he judged would be necessary for him for his daily support, together with animals and servants useful for agriculture, hut having been built as his home, in the place where now a **Church** of wondrous beauty and size has been constructed to honour and in the name of the same saint who continued most devoutly to serve almighty God the Creator in fastings, in prayers and other works of piety.

But thou O **Lord** Have mercy upon us.

Fourth Lesson

In the process of time, the cathedral **Church** of Bangor being vacant by the death of its **Bishop**, those to whom in the said **Church** the election or provision of a **Bishop** pertained having met together, and the **Grace** of the Holy Spirit having been invoked, it as divinely revealed that they should send at once to the **Pembroke** district, and should choose as **Bishop** and pastor for their **Church** a certain hermit, dwelling on a mountain on the southern side of **Pembroke**, and it was added that he was called **Daniel**.

But thou O **Lord**, have mercy upon us.

Fifth Lesson

They immediately sent messengers to the aforesaid district. When they came, the messengers found the hermit himself in that very place which we have already mentioned, and the messengers, having first greeted him asked him, " what is thy name?" He on his part answered humbly "I am called **Daniel**, but am no prophet". Then the messengers, rejoicing with great joy, related in order the reason of their journey and arrival. But he wondering to a degree beyond belief said, " How can this be, that you claim that I am chosen as **Bishop**, when I am almost wholly unlearned, nor have I any knowledge of letters?" They answered him and said "It is God's will that so it should be" He , therefore, overcome by their urging, and wishing to submit to the divine call, leaving all he possessed, followed them in the name of the Saviour until they came to the entrance of the city of Bangor.

But thou O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Sixth Lesson

And straightway all the bells of the city were rung without human hand. But when they who were in the city heard the sound of the bells, having gone into the **Church** and found no one ringing the bells they said one to another, " It is a miracle which the **Lord** has worked", and immediately , lo the messengers, together with **Daniel**, already stood at the portals of the **Church**. Then the Clergy of that **Church** accompanying the same **Daniel** to the high altar of the **Church** and singing most devoutly „Te Deum laudamus praised the mercy of the Saviour. And when **St Daniel** arose from his prayer, he was so filled with ecclesiastical knowledge of all learning that no one in Wales was then seen like to him in knowledge and culture.

But thou O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Seventh Lesson

After the due intervals of time, having been duly advanced to all the minor and major orders, he is honourably consecrated **Bishop**, and is enthroned to the greatest delight also of the people. So, adorned with the Episcopal mitre, he showed himself as loveable to God and to all men. But it would take too **Long** to relate the miracles which the **Lord** vouchsafed to work through his merits, both while he lived and after his departure, for they were very many.

On a certain night, while this holy man was dwelling on the mountain of **Pembroke**, two evilly disposed men came thither to steal the oxen which had been lent to the holy man for ploughing his land, and, having seized the oxen they began to lead them away. The holy man however, hearing from his lodgings the noise of men and animals, saw through a window the thieves leading away the oxen, and, going out, he cried, "Wait, wait a little in the name of the **Lord**". But they, when they heard his voice, ran the faster, and **St Daniel**, having made the sign of the cross towards the oxen, lest he who provided them should suffer loss through his praiseworthy act, straightway the thieves were turned into two stones on this very spot, like unto men standing unto this day. But the animals were turned back to their accustomed pastures.

But thou, O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Eighth Lesson

Another time, however, when the holy man could not find animals with which to plough his land, behold there came forth from the wood of Pencoed, which was close by, two great stags to the place where the land needing to be ploughed was situated, and, bending their necks to the yoke, they drew the plough all day like tame beasts, and, when the day's work was done, they returned to the aforesaid wood.

But thou, O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Ninth Lesson

Moreover, at a certain time the holy man set forth for Jerusalem on a devout pilgrimage. Having gone over the places of the **Lord's** Nativity and Passion, and having visited the sepulchre in which the Saviour's body had rested, he came to the River **Jordan**, consecrated by Christ's baptism, and he filled a certain vessel from that water, and brought it with him all the way to the top of the mountain near **Pembroke**, on which his dwelling place had been built, where there was a great scarcity of water. Having invoked the name of Christ, he thrust in his staff and poured forth the water which he had brought from the Holy Land upon the earth, and straightway the staff grew into a most beautiful tree, and a well of the sweetest water sprang up there, apt for the cure of various sicknesses, if taken as a drink.

Again a certain woman from the district of Caerw(**Carew**), in the diocese of Mynyw, was so swollen beyond measure that she could find no relief by any advice of physicians. At last, coming to the **Church** of **St Daniel**, and afterwards to the aforementioned well, and imploring the saint's help, she drank of that water so as to regain health and, before leaving came to the entrance of the **Church**, and cast forth from her mouth, while many stood by and observed, three horrible worms, each with four feet, and the woman was made whole from that very hour.

Moreover, the wife of a certain man from the region of Oxford who had **Long** been blind, having been admonished in dreams through **St Daniel**, indeed by divine revelation, when she had been brought to the said **Church** of **St Daniel**, spent the night there in devout prayers, together with a certain blind chaplain and many others, and both of them received their sight that same night,

through the merits of the same Confessor, by the power of our **Lord Jesus Christ**, who , with God the Father and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth God world without end.
Amen.

But thou O **Lord** have mercy upon us.

Collect of the Same Saint

O God who didst will the blessed **Bishop Daniel** to be pastor of thy **Church**: mercifully grant, that we who put our trust in his benefits may, by his prayers, obtain the glory of eternal bliss.
Through **Jesus Christ** our **Lord**, who God the Father and the Holy Spirit. liveth and reigneth God world without end.
Amen

Chapter 4 History of the **Church** up to the 1700's

There is little recorded history of the **Church** for centuries after the founding of **Pembroke** by the Norman's. No records appear in the *Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of St David's*, neither is it mentioned in the list of churches recorded by **Giraldus Cambrensis** nor on the list of Churches who made payment to **Pembroke** Priory in 1377

It was not seized as part of the **Pembroke** Priory possessions in 1414 although it seems to have been transferred with them to the Monastery of St Albans because there is, dated 1480, an entry in the Wallingford Registry regarding that Monastery ,which might refer to it if there was a clerical error, to the effect that the Abbot had granted to the Mayor and Burgeses of **Tenby** leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish **Church** of Crowneweare, with the donation of the hermitage of **St David's** near **Pembroke** (There appears to be no record of a hermitage of **St David's**)

In 1484 **King Richard** III granted to the Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby**, and their successors "the hermitage of **St Daniel's**, the lands, obligations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than a hermitage" _

The Chapel is recorded in Valor. Eccl (1534) as being a free Chapel with **John Griffiths** as the cleric. (Libera Capella Sancti Danielis juxta Pembr. Libera capella ibidem ex donacione prioris Pembr unde **Johannes Griffith** clericus est magister et custos et habet ibidem unam parvan mansionem sive placeam et duas acras terre que valent per annum 8s Et valet in visitacione fractum at sororum ibidem annuatim secundum estimacionem al & c, 10s. Inde decima 12d).

There is also a record dated 1547 referring to **John Griffiths**
" The parish of Saynt **Marie** in **Pembroke**. There is within the said parish one messuage, one garden and iiij acres of land belonging to the fre **Chappell** of Saynt Danyell, which was taken away from the same by one **John Griffith**, priest and now (in) the tenor (tenure) of **Elynor Rowe**. the value whereof by yere X s.

By 1551 (**23 Dec.Late Chantries**) the Chapel and the land belonging to it, had been leased by the Crown to **William Warren**

From this time onward the Chapel remained in private hands, the patronage remaining local, a donative not requiring institution by the **Bishop** though in his nominal control.

The building must have, even after passing into private hands, been regarded as of some importance as it appears on the early maps and is refered to by writers of the period.

George Owen writing in 1603 mentions the Chapel

“In auncient tymes you shall fynde that the rooffes of dyverse churches and Chapells were all vaulted over and that of great height, whereof dyverse are yet standinge as **St Danyels Chappell** by **Pembroke**”._

It would appear however that the **Church** was little used for a century later **Erasmus Saunders** records

“ Of the manner how our Churches are supplied and served:

and upon this head it is to be observed that there are some churches that are totally neglected, and that very rarely, if at all, have any Services performed in them, and which, if they are not converted to barns or stables, which is the case of many Churches in England as well as Wales, do only serve for the solitary Habitation of Owles and Jackdaws: such are **St Daniel’s**, Castelhan, Kylvawyr, Mounton Cahpel Cohan and others in **Pembrokeshire**.”

Chapter 5 A Non-Conformist **Church**

Soon after 1700 there appears to have been a great shortage of Clergy residing in the area. Many are recorded as holding multiple livings and some did not even reside in the Diocese of **St David’s**. At one time during this period the Vicar of **St Mary’s Pembroke** was living in Stoke and the curate of **Hodgeston**, a **Mr Hughes**, was taking the services for that combined parish which at that time not only consisted of **St Mary’s** but also **St Michael’s Pembroke**, **St Nicholas** which was partly a ruin, and **St Daniel’s**.

The **Rev. Howell Davies**, who became Moderator of the Calvinists in **Pembrokeshire**, described as a meek and mild man but a very persuasive preacher, was, in 1742, using and restoring unused Churches and Chapels in **Pembrokeshire**.

In his book on the religious revival in South Wales_ *W Gambol records*

“Soon **Davies** had the grant of some parish churches and Chapels in this county, though this not for any affection for the work of God but because **Mr Davies** served them gladly gratis”

St Daniel’s became one of his chief preaching locations and he is also recorded as administering Communion there. When **Davies** died, in 1770, on his tomb stone, at **Prendergast**, are inscribed the names of four of the churches that he restored. **St Daniel’s** is recorded as being one of the four.

By 1768 **Bacon’s Liber Regis** was describing **St Daniel’s** as a **Methodist** Chapel.

John Wesley had visited and preached in **Pembroke** in 1763 but when he visited in 1764 and was invited by the Vicar of **St Mary’s** to preach in that **Church**, the Mayor objected and forbade **Wesley** to preach (something that he had no authority to do) . Subsequently, according to **Wesley’s** diaries, it would appear that **Wesley** had problems finding a place to preach in the town of **Pembroke** although he does not appear to have encountered such opposition in **Haverfordwest**.

In August 1768 **Wesley** records in his diaries

“1768 August 6th Saturday

“I went to **Pembroke**. We were here several times before we had any place in **Haverfordwest**, but we have reason to fear lest the first become last”

1768 August 7th Sunday

"I took a good deal of pains to compose the little misunderstandings which have much obstructed the work of God. At ten I Read prayers, preached and administered the sacrament to a serious congregation at **St Daniel's**. And the next morning left the people full of good desires and in tolerable good humour with each other.

There must have still been problems for **Wesley** with regard to preaching in **Pembroke** for in 1772 (January 11th) the following notice appeared in the Bristol Journal

"The **Rev John Wesley** AM Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Buchan is preferred to the perpetual advowson of **St Daniel's** near **Pembroke**, by **John Barnes**, Keeper of His Majesty's Stores."

The Gentlemen Magazine of the same date records among its list of ecclesiastical preferment's:-

"The **Rev John Wesley** AM: **St Daniel's** near **Pembroke**"

As the **Church** of **St Daniel's** was in private patronage it made it very difficult for those who objected to **Wesley's** preaching to stop him both preaching and holding communion services at **St Daniel's**.

He continued to hold services there right up until his last visit to the area in August 1790 when his diary records the following entry for Sunday 15th

"**St Daniel's** prayer, Acts XI, 36 meditation, Communion".

The **Church** must have continued in use by his followers after **Wesley's** death for **Fenton** writing in 1810_ describes the **Church** as:-

"a respectable building with stone tower and spire, yet **Long** desecrated, and now become a **Methodist** conventicler" but it was no longer used by them in 1830.

In that year, although the **Church** was owned by **Mr George Bowling** , the lease was held by a **Mr Joseph Prothero**. He rented **St Daniel's Church** to **Rev B Thomas** , and **Mr David Jones** for use as a **Baptist** meeting house at an annual rent of £3.

The first Service was held on **Whit** Monday 1831. The interior of the **Church** was described by the **Rev William Walters** on that day:-

"As one stood in the old fashioned pulpit, the Communion table was behind, and over it, on the centre, a large painting as an altar pieces. On either side were the tables of the law and belief. The congregation was generally good, gathered from the villages south west."

A **Baptist Church** was constitutionally formed there on September 17th 1832 and **Mr John Roberts** was ordained minister, but fourteen years later the congregations had dwindled and services were discontinued.

The **Church** was still claimed by the **Church** of England and the **Rev R C Roberts** expressed surprise that the **Baptists** had been allowed to use one of the oldest places of worship in the county for divine services.

In 1849 **St Daniel's** Chapel was purchased from **Mr W Bowling** and **Mrs Bowling** by the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** for £275.

Since that date it has mainly functioned as a mortuary Chapel with the only regular service being on September 11th - **St Deiniol's** Feast day.

.....
Two Graves

Dorcus **Ann Truscott** of **Pembroke Quay** age 16 years --- sudden death on **Westgate Hill**
23 July 1866

Ann Moy age 60 years an accident on **Westgate Hill**

26 July 1866 both buried side by side at **St Daniel's**

extract from the **Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaper** July 25th 1866

Dreadful accident and loss of lives at **Pembroke Dock**.

The town of **Pembroke** was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past. From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a hay-field in **Lamphey** Lane in a waggonette drawn by one horse. The horse and vehicle were the property of **Mrs Truscott** of the **White Hart** Inn and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick. This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old **Castle**. Here **P.C. Davies** (No 24) attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side. From thence the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous **Westgate Hill** and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over.

In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named **Dorcas Ann Truscott**, a daughter of **Mr W H Truscott** of the " Red White and Blue" Inn **Quay Pembroke** was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named **Olwin Lavinia**, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive. **Ann Moy**, a widow , about 60 years of age - so dreadfully injured that her death is momentarily expected. A lad named **John Haran** (who was driving the horse at the time) and his sister - both seriously injured. A woman named **Elizabeth Williams** - much injured. **Lettice James**, a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injured. The whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured. **Dr. H P Jones** and **Dr Reid** were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could

NB. The Truscotts came to the area in 1820's from Cornwall and had a reputation as smugglers -- one member of the family ages about 12 was shot by a revenue man while escaping from a boat in **Pennar** Gut.

Dr Reid; when he died in the 1920's he was the last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War

St Anne's Chapel.

Shown on **Speede's** Map of 1610 appears to be a ruined Chapel or house on the site now, land map of late 18c shows two fields marked as **St Anne's** also artefacts in **St Mary's Church** which **Rev Colin Bowen** says are not in keeping with the rest of the building advertised in the Link Magazine to see if any further information. Lady from **Cosheston** her grandparents named **Griffiths** lived there up to the 1930's It was she believes a smallholding had an old settle which they said came from the monks Also acc/to her, reputed to be a tunnel under **Pembroke** River from the **Castle**/priory to the Chapel.

The **Cantons** who were stonemasons lived there in 1841

Chapels

Baptists Mount Pleasant

The **Baptists** were the last of the four principal Nonconformist denominations who entered this ancient town for the purpose of establishing a religious cause, Among its pioneers were, **Thomas**

Saunders, who was afterwards a deacon of the **Church** for fifty years ; and **George Brown** who also served for a **Long** period as deacon of the same **Church**. These, with a few other loyal **Baptists**, hired a small room adjoining the entrance to **St. Michael's Church**, and opened it for Divine service in April, 1831, **G. Devereaux, (Pembroke Dock)**.acted as first minister. To him, the **Church** was greatly indebted for the untiring interest and fostering care which he exercised preaching to that little flock every Sunday afternoon, until his death in 1833. The gradually increasing congregation necessitated more extensive premises, and the building formerly used by the **Wesleyans** was secured. A **Church**, composed of twenty members was duly formed on April 1st, 1833, and **Mr. Henry Williams**, a member of Llangloftan **Baptist Church**, was ordained its first pastor. There was also at this time another **Baptist** Cause in **St Daniel's Church** but services were discontinued there in 1846

Services continued in the old **Wesleyan** Chapel until 1859, when due to the increase in congregations a new Chapel capable of holding 320 members was built this proved to be inadequate and the present Chapel was built in 1878 capable of holding 600 with 2 schoolrooms, class rooms and a vestry. The debt of £2500 was paid off by 1888

Independents Tabanacle Chapel

Original Cause began in 1691 but because of the neglect of the minister of Albany **Haverfordwest** after 1743 the congregations dwindled greatly but was revived again in the early 1800's believed that they originally met in the house behind York Tavern. A Chapel was built in 1812 and in 1867. During the period 1802-1843 over 500 people were received as members but unfortunately the records are missing.

Primitive **Methodists** **Castle** Back.

Between 1823 and 1830 a society was formed which used a room fitted out as a preaching room at **Castle** Back. Records for this Chapel exist from 1847 to 1902 (PCRO)

Calvanistic Methodist westgate

The first Chapel originally called **Bethel** was built in 1826 with the later Chapel being built in 1867. The cause owes its origins to the preaching of the founders of Methodism at **St Daniels** and the cause moved from there into the town before 1810. In 1845 there were 66 members.

Wesleyan Methodists **Wesley** Square Chapel

There was a movement here formed in 1763. **John Wesley** personally held the living and took services at **St Daniel's** and a Chapel was erected in the town in 1790 with a second , much larger one being built in 1822.. Membership in 1818 was around 46. This Chapel was finally closed for worship in 1982 and is now an antique shop although funds have recently been allocated to restore it.

Houses in the area

Alleston

In 1382 it was known as Aylwardiston, which developed into the present form. During the first half of the 17th century it was the home of the **Webb** family, and in 1640 was held by the brothers **Thomas , Richard** and **Alexander Webb**. The original owner was **Sir John Carew** of Crowcombe Court, Somerset, and in 1605 **Edward Webb** agreed to surrender a lease on the property to **Sir John**, but with the right to occupy it till 1608, to preserve deer in the park, to kill two bucks, and to leave `400 sheep with 40 other cattle' to **Sir John**. Thereafter it was owned by various families such as **Davies** and **Poyer**, and in 1904 by the **Owens** of **WithyBush**, and let to farming tenants.

Bush

In **Hasgurd Church**, near **Milford Haven**, is the tomb of **Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick**, who married **Dr. Rowland Meyrick J Bishop** of Bangor, and died 1593, leaving four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, **Sir Gilly Meyrick**, Knt. (probably named after the ancestor who named **Gellyswick**), was a sufferer for his faithful adherence to the unfortunate **Earl of Essex**, **Elizabeth's** discarded favourite; they were boys together and firm friends through life, sharing the fate of the Scaffold on Tower **Hill** in 1601. It was from **Sir Gilly** that the **Meyricks** of Fleet, near **Pembroke**, were descended, who took so active a part in Cromwell's siege of that place in 1648; and also the **Meyricks** of **Bush**, near **Pembroke**, the later seat of the family. The original stock of the **Meyrick** family is of Bodorgan, **Anglesey**, **Thomas Meyrick** of **Bush**, Sheriff in 1828, married **Jane**, great-granddaughter of **Brown Willis**, the antiquary. Their only daughter, **Jane Sophia**, married **St. John Chinerton Charlton**, esq., of **Apley Castle**, Salop. **Thomas**, second son of **St. John** and **Sophia**, inherited **Bush**, and took the name of **Meyrick**; on his elder brother's death he inherited **Apley** also; he was created Baronet in 1880. On 8 January 1866 the **Bush** mansion burned down but most of the valuables and portraits were saved. The mansion was rebuilt in 1906. It later became part of the old Grammar school and then a nursing home. The site is said to be haunted by **Judge John Meyrick** who died in 1732

Golden. **Pembroke St. Mary's**.

North-east of the town, across the river from the town. From 1603 to 1825 the **Cuny** family were associated with Golden and for short periods lived at **Lamphey**, **Welston**, and **Pembroke**. The **Cunys** came from Staffordshire, the first to come to **Pembroke** being **Walter Cuny**, whose son and heir, **Richard**, signed his pedigree for **Dwnn** in 1613. Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries; seemingly the last in the male line was the Rev. **John Powell Cuny**, rector of **St. Brides** who died unmarried in 1820-25. On **Colby's** map of 1831 are marked Golden **Hill** and adjacent Golden Farm.

Grove. Just south of **Pembroke** town.

In the late 17th century Grove became the seat of the **Lloyd** s, descended from the ancient family of **Lloyd** of **Morfil**, **Cilciffeth** and **Cilgelywen**. After **Thomas Lloyd** married **Frances** daughter of **Hugh Philipps** of **Eastington**, he settled at Grove as his main seat. He was High Sheriff in 1700, and died not **Long** afterwards, being succeeded by his son and heir, also named **Thomas Lloyd**. The second **Thomas** served as High Sheriff in 1709, and died in 1711. His widow **Mary** then married **Morgan Davies** of Cwm, Carms., and enjoyed Grove until **Mary** died in 1752, aged 70. **Thomas Lloyd** left daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, **Elizabeth Lloyd** married in 1725 **Sir William Owen**, 4th Baronet of **Orielton**. **Fenton** wrote in 1811 "Grove as well as Morfil, in consequence of the late **Sir William Owen** becoming entitled to a share of this property by his marriage with one of the co-heiresses, and having purchased the shares of the others, form part of the vast possessions of **Orielton**."

Grove thus passed to the **Owen** family who abandoned it as a residence, and it became a farm. By 1786, **Sir Hugh Owen**, the then owner had let the property to three tenants.

Refs: Fenton, Tour Pembs, 1811; W WH.R., ii, 47; Land Tax Pembs 1786; Francis Jones, Lloyd of Cilciffeth' in Pembs Historian 1972; Pembs R.O., Deeds DILLWl no. 177.

Holyland

Saintsland 1377 supposed to be the early name for **Holyland** where the Hospital of **St Mary Magdalen** which belonged to **Monkton** Priory stood first record Holliland 1629

Info from " *Non Celtic Place Names in Wales*" by B G Charles

D/Adams/58 County Records Office Haverfordwest

property of **Holyland** probably came into the possession of **Adams** of **Paterchurch** as part of the portion of the estate belonging **Ellen de Paterchurch** about 1422.

acc/to **John Adams May 3rd 1836**

They purchased additional fields and Marsh from **Meyrick** about 1750

The old house had mulberry trees a park called the vineyard and a fig tree on the south wall it was used as a residence by the **Adams** family as **John Adams** in 1836 records his great /great/ great/ grandfather living there. they also owned estates at Loverston and **Lydstep**

J P Adams lived at **Lydstep** House in 1828.

Kingston

1 1/4 miles S E of **Pembroke** in the late 1600 owned by the **Meares** family but then in the **Land Tax Records of 1791** it was owned by **John Campbell Hooke** - a farm

Underdown.

Near **Pembroke**.

In the 16th century this was home of the **Voyle** family. In 1788 Captain **Charles Tyler**, R.N. lived here with his wife **Margaret**, daughter of **Abraham Leach** of **Pembroke** with their large family. He ended up being Admiral **Sir Charles Tyler** of Cotterell, **Glamorganshire**, and died in 1835. Colonel **Owen Lowless** was living here in 1977 but sold it in the following year to **Mr. James Barrett** who turned it into a private hotel.

1837 Poor Law Union

The Poor Law Union of which **Pembroke** was the head was formed on January 6th 1837 and comprised twenty nine parishes and townships including **St Mary** 's and **St Michael's Pembroke**, **Monkton**, **Angle Bosheston**, **Burton**, **Carew Castlemartin**, **Cosheston**, **St Florence**, **Gumfreston**, **Hodgeston**, **Lamphey**, **Lawrenny**, **Llanstadwell**, **Manorbeer**, **Nash**, **Penally**, **St Petrox**, **Pwllcrochan**, **Redberth**, **Rhoscrowther**, **RhoseMarket**, **Stackpole Elidur**, **St Mary Tenby** (in Liberty and out Liberty), **St Twinnel's Upton** and **Warren**. It was under the superintendence of thirty five guardians and the are contained a population of 19,671

Education

Grammar School

In 1690 **Griffith Dawes** " in consideration that a good grammar school was to be kept by some able person of the Protestant religion professed by the **Church** of England in the town of **Pembroke** for ever thereafter for the education of youth and the encouragement of such schoolmaster" granted a rent charge of 20s a year on a certain house. On the same consideration **Rev Morgan Davies** (or **Dauids**) of **Cosheston** gave money to produce 40s a year. **Sir Hugh Owen** gave 50s a year and the **Corporation** gave the toll of corn. The school was held in the Shire Hall for 130 years approx. **Pembroke** grammar school ceased to exist in 1820 when the Shire Hall burned down

1839 according to **Lewis**

A grammar school founded here in 1690 has an endowment of £11 3 4d per annum arising from various bequests of rent charges by **Sir Hugh Owen**, Bart. **Morgan Davies** and **Griffith Dawes**, and from a sum in lieu of the corn –toll granted to the master of the **Corporation** at an earlier period. No school is now kept as the shire Hall in which it was held, was pulled down in 1820; but a master is still appointed by the mayor and council.

1847 **Pembroke** – *The State of Education in Wales*

An account of the free grammar-school is given in C.C. R., p. 669. Under the present arrangement so small an endowment as £11. 3s.4d. is utterly useless. It might possibly applied with advantage either to increase the master's stipend in a primary school, or as an exhibition for a pupil-teacher. The borough extends into the parishes of **St. Michael's** on the east, **St. Mary's** on the north and **Monkton** or **St. Nicholas** on the south and west. **Pater** or **Pembroke Dock** is made a district out of **St. Mary's** parish.

At the time of my visit the only school of public institution in the borough of **Pembroke** for the poor was the National school hereafter reported. A British school was being talked of, and a committee has been formed. At a public meeting, recently held, the sum of £2000 been promised to be paid by instalments of an equal amount during the ensue 5 years. In the address of the committee it is stated, as ascertained by a canvas from house to house in **Pembroke** and its immediate neighbourhood, that there were upwards of 500 children without even a nominal education. In these canvasses, however, children of all ages are included under 15, and Sunday-schools are not taken into account. The **Rev. Mr. Davies**, Independent minister of Golden, near **Pembroke**, considered that in and about **Pembroke** there was a general carelessness on the subject of education, and that, as regards religious knowledge, the people were inferior to those in the **Welsh** districts. 'The Sunday-schools are fewer, and worse attended. This inferiority mould particularly apply to that part of **Pembroke** and its vicinity which lies in **Monkton** parish to the south and west. The range of the good day-schools at **Stackpool** and **Warren** (cf. these parishes in **Castlemartin** hundred,) hardly extends as far as, this district: but the eastern side is, to some extent, within distance of the school at **Lamphey**, and the northern within that at **Pater**. The superiority of these day-schools compensates for the absence of Sunday-schools.

The condition of the population improves in proportion as they come within the influence of the dockyard. **Pater** exhibits all the symptoms of a thriving and active place. Besides the National school there, I found a large British schoolroom nearly completed. In the opinion of one of the promoters of the latter school, there was still a vast mass of children in **Pater** not receiving daily instruction. Supposing primary education to be established in **Pater** upon a sufficiently wide and satisfactory basis, the promotion offered by the dockyard school for apprentices is admirably calculated to maintain and raise its standard. It might well be worthwhile considering how far some local and officially recognised connection might be established between the two the prevalent and popular feeling, at the time of my visit, was, that apprenticeships were obtained by political interest. I had some conversation with the master of the Apprentices' school, apparently a most intelligent man. He said that it was difficult to realize, except by experience, the backwardness or rather utter absence of secular education in Wales. He found his own exertions, as head of a secondary school, in considerable measure crippled by it. The vocabulary and ideas of the great majority who came to him were limited to such as expressed nothing beyond a few religious notions and the immediate objects of the sphere in which they had moved. The style of the Scriptures, their only reading-book, did not enable them to read with intelligence the most ordinary work upon subject of common information. Such was the experience of a man who was coming into daily contact with what are rather the elite of the **Welsh** labouring classes in an English-speaking part of the country.

Union Workhouse School.

I visited this school on the 16th of December. The master had at one time been a soldier, and his whole regime and phraseology were of a military character. I was introduced to the school by Captain **Leach**, the Vice Chairman of the Board. As soon as the schoolmaster had been apprized of our object he tolled a great Bell, and when the summons had been answered by the appearance of a boy or two in the yard, called out lustily, "Come, turn out there-fall in." This was very readily done. "To the right-face-March ". Each boy in passing gave a military salute. One of the file had neither shoe nor stocking; scarcely any of them had stockings. There was a deep snow on the ground thawing at the time.

The schoolroom is well lighted and ventilated, boarded, and in excellent repair. Everything about it was very neat and clean. along one side was a line of desks and opposite to them a stove with a good fire of culm. By the door there was a cupboard for books on the left hand and a small square table for the master on the right. he appeared a very respectable old man, kind and intelligent, with a good-natured sharpness of manner, such as children would soon understand and be kept alert by, without being cowed or frightened. He gave the order, "Fall in with your Testaments." I heard 19 children read to him the 14th chapter of **St. Matthew**. He paid great attention to them and corrected any mistakes made, except desert for desert, which he did not notice. He then put questions. He spoke clearly and distinctly. The children for the most part answered. The master then gave the children a word apiece to spell from the passage read; most of them spelt correctly. A boy pointed out to me the river Jordan, Jerusalem, and the Dead Sea (after a little puzzling) on the map of Palestine, which hung upon the walls.

The master then took the boys and gave them a lesson in arithmetic. They wrote down correctly in figures from his dictation three thousand four hundred and twenty-five, they added, rapidly and correctly. His best pupil then worked £ 61 14s. 2d. x 34 in a very clear and steady manner without making a mistake, under my inspection. Only 3 of the 19 children in the first class had been in any other day-school. The matron instructs the girls in sewing. I heard from Captain **Leach** that the old master takes great delight in drilling his boys, and that they are tolerably expert in manoeuvring. At the time of my visit the snow had choked up the boys' yard, and so spoilt his parade-ground. The effects of discipline appear to have been good both on master and pupils. I was much pleased with the school.

William Jones's School.

This school is kept in a back room of the master's dwelling house. It is in good repair, but ill lighted. The furniture consisted of one square table, three long desks seven benches, and two chairs, but no map or print of any description. The master appeared to be an intelligent man. Most of the scholars are tradesmen's mechanics', and (a few of them) labourers' children. Few were present owing to the snow. The sixth chapter of **St. John's** Gospel was as read tolerably well, but the master said that he is not in the habit of questioning them on what they read.

In arithmetic they set down 600, 6,000, 60,000, 600,000, 6,000,600, and 600,600,600,
 $6 \times 6 = 36$; $8 \times 8 = 64$; $5 \times 6 = 30$; $7 \times 7 = 49$; $5 \times 12 = 60$; $5 \times 9 = 45$; $4 \times 12 = 48$;
 The copy-books were tolerably well written.

Mrs. Streets School:

This school is held in the dame's kitchen, which is kept very clean, and the house and furniture are in good repair. The room contained three benches, five chairs, and four tables, with various articles for domestic use, but no cards, prints, nor maps of any kind. The mistress said that she had first set up a school to support her family in her husband's illness, and had kept it on ever since. Her scholars are mechanics' and tradesmen's children, but few of them were present owing to the snow.

Questions proposed by the mistress on the chapter Read (the 2nd of **St. Matthew**) correct. answers were given but did not know why Christians keep the first day of the week holy- Nothing~ beyond reading and sewing are taught in this school.

National School.

I visited this school on the 15th of December during a deep snow.

Until within the last 4 years it used to be held for boys and girls separately, under a master and mistress; 100 boys and an equal number of girls attended. By the falling off, however, of subscriptions, in 1842, the two schools had to be reduced to one.

The present master's wife receives £51.a-year for teaching the girls sewing.

The building contains the master's house and two large and commodious school-rooms. The upper one only is now used for a day-school; the lower one was formerly the girls' school-room. The girls' Sunday school is now held in it. I found only 10 children present. The master heard 6 of them read the 2nd chapter of Genesis, and questioned them from that chapter : they answered correctly.

Spelling performed as a separate lesson. I heard him give them a sum in subtraction in class. The children worked the sum viva voce, each one performing a single step of the subtraction. He appeared to me to have a good method of teaching, and to avoid anything like slurring. The writing was fair. The out-buildings were fully sufficient and in tolerable repair. One part was said to belong to the boys and another to the girls, but there was no actual separation.

Mr. William Abram's School:

This school is kept in a room of the master's dwelling- a house, which is in tolerably good repair, except parts of the floor and walls. It contained 9 benches and 1 table, with some of the arithmetical tables of the Infant School Society hanging on the walls. They are in verse, and are sung occasionally by the scholars. The master was in school himself until he was 9 years of age, and learnt spelling and reading well. At this time he was afflicted with a fever which deprived him totally of the use of his eyes. Shortly afterwards he learnt the trade of weaving sedge-mats, by which trade, and by playing musical instruments at weddings and in public-houses, he got his livelihood. About 10 years ago some benevolent gentlemen bought for him the Elementary Book for the Blind, Literacy for the Blind, the Psalms, and the Four Gospels (all published in Glasgow). He soon learnt to read by the embossed characters, and his neighbours recommended him to open a school, which is well attended. At first he taught the alphabet by the embossed characters to his pupils, but as soon as a sufficient number had learnt to spell and read, he made these act as monitors for the alphabet classes, and confined himself to the classes in spelling and reading. Spelling is taught simultaneously by him in this manner :-

he directs one of the best scholars to give out a word, which is spelt at first by one pupil, then he and all the rest spell it together and so on with a column or page, giving the meaning of the word also after it is spelt correctly. He appears to be a shrewd man, and possesses a retentive memory. His wife assists him in school. Most of his scholars are labourers' and mechanics' and (a few of them) tradesmen's children. The inclement state of the weather permitted very few to attend. The master said his object was to teach spelling and reading to his scholars, and that he does not ask them many questions on any subject. Before leaving the school the master read parts of the 7th and 8th chapters of **St. John**, very correctly. He could also turn to any chapter. He cannot write, and does not profess to teach anything beyond spelling and reading.

Mrs Thomas 's School.

This school is kept in the ground-floor of a dwelling-house, which is in good repair.

The furniture consisted of one settle, six chairs, five benches, and five tables, and other articles for domestic use. The mistress teaches only reading, writing, and needle work.

Most of her scholars are labourers' children, and few only of them were present, owing to the inclement state of the weather. '

The 17th chapter of **St. John's** Gospel was read, but not well, except by one.

The mistress said they were not accustomed to be questioned on what they read. They could answer no questions on what they had Read.

The copy-books were not well written.

Mr. George Wogan's School

A room on the first floor in the master's dwelling-house is the schoolroom. There was a fireplace there, but no fire.

The furniture consisted of two square tables, two chairs, six benches, many of them broken, and supported with stones. The master is an old sailor, and does not profess to teach anything beyond reading and writing. His scholars were labourers' children; I observed two of them without stockings, and one bare footed. The 15th chapter of **St. Luke** was read, exceedingly well by several,

The copy-books were ill written.

Church Sunday School.

On the 20th of December I visited the above school. It was held in the National schoolroom, and conducted chiefly by Miss **Phillips**, the Vicar's daughter and other ladies of **Pembroke**. There were present at the time of my visit 60 girls. One class was composed of girls from the ages of twelve to seventeen inclusive, and was reading the book of Job. They all read with ease, and the questions put by the teacher were readily answered. Another class was reading the 8th chapter of **St. Matthew's** Gospel—they all read very well.

Another class was reading the 13th chapter of **St. John's** Gospel: some of them could read very well. There were two other classes reading the Testament. Indeed, these could hardly be called reading-classes, for it was very little better than spelling. The teachers of both these classes told me that they did not question them much upon what they read, their object being chiefly to teach them to read, so as to be enabled to join the higher classes, to which they were promoted according to their proficiency.

I also observed a group of little girls reading the Third Class-book of the Sunday-school Union.

Weslian Sunday School.

-On the 20th of December I visited the above school. It was held in the Chapel, which was a large and convenient building. The children attending the school were all under 15 years of age. The number present at the time of my visit was 26 males and 23 females, out of which 16 were reading elementary books. I went round the different reading-classes: all the children read very fairly. The superintendent told me that the reason of there being so small a number present was that a great many of them had gone to the funeral of one who had been a leading man in the Chapel.

Riverside

Please see the booklet THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF "RIVERSIDE" written by
CLIVE Hughes Archivist in Charge **Pembrokeshire** Record Office

Fulling Mills

GAWDON with KINGSWOOD. SM 98.01.(158). **Pembroke**, Pe.

Bef . 1434 after 1435.

A fulling-mill in Gawdon with Kingswood (which is part of **Pembroke** town) had been leased for 20s before 1434 but was leased for only 10s in 1435.

NLW Badminton 1563 m5

GAWDON SM 98.01.(158). **Pembroke**, Pe.

1480-bef. 1500

A fulling-mill newly' built in Gawdon was leased for 13s 4d to **William Touker (Tucker)** in 1480-1. This sum could not be raised in 1500-1.

(Cal. Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire, III 166, 200)

Names associated with Pembroke

Donation Display Board 1713

John Rickson,	esq., Mayor 1713
Richard Cuny	esq. 1713 Churchwarden
Alexander Ford,	Gent 1713 Churchwarden

St Mary's Clergy CCED

Risand John	1543	St Mary's Pembroke	Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423
Church Warden			
Lewis	1543	St Mary Pembroke	Lay subsidies PRO 223/423
Church Warden			
Jones Owen	1690 Nov 21	St Mary's Pem	vicar
Poole Henry	1695 Dec 13	St Mary's Pem	vicar
Stokes Nicholas	1688	St Mary's Pemb	vicar
Jones Gilbert	1722 Aug 16	St Mary's Pemb	vicar
Courtenay Peter	1743	St Mary's Pemb	vicar
Lewis David	1743 Feb1	St Mary's Pemb	vicar

Seall	George	1770 Feb 2	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Powell	Thomas	1790 Sep 2	St Mary's Pemb Vicar
Hughes	John	1795 Jul 6	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Phillips	Charles	1809 Sep 27	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Douglas	Charles	1854 Apr 25	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Coddington	Charles William	1877 Jul 11	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Jones	William	1882 Apr 5	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Jenkins	David William	1889 Oct 7	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Phillips	Charles Hayward	1899 July 4	St Mary's Pemb vicar

St Michael's Clergy CCED

Edwards Church Warden	Griffith	1543	St Michael Pembroke Lay Subsidies <i>PRO 223/423</i>
Vaughan Church Warden	David	1543	St Michael Pembroke Lay Subsidies <i>PRO 223/423</i>
ap Griffyt	Rees	1349 Mar 28	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Julyan	Philip	1349 Jun 4	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Thomas		1350 Oct 17	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Rowland	John	1351 Dec 11	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Salmon	Robert	1402	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Kydde	John	1402 Sep.	St Mich. Pemb vicar de Excestre
Hall	Stephen	1488	Pembroke St Michaels vicar
Hall cited for heresy	Stephen	1488 Mar 20	Pembroke St Michaels
Vachan	David	1535-6	Pembroke St Michaels vicar
Thomas	John	1555 Mar 17	Pembroke St Michaels vicar
Owen	Francis	1621 Apr 7	Pembroke St Michaels vicar

Bartley	Thomas	1632 Aug 29	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Beech	William	1639 Jun 5	Pembroke St Michaels	
Stokes	Nicholas	1668	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Jones	Owen	1690 Nov 21	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Jones	Gilbert	1722 Aug 16	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Courtenay	Peter	1743	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Lewis	David	1743 Feb 1	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Seall	George	1770 Feb 2	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Powell	Thomas	1790 Sep 2	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Hughes	John	1795 Jul 6	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Philipps	Charles	1809 September 27	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Douglas	Charles	1854 Apr 25	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Williams	David Edward	1877 Jul 11	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Davies	David R P	1883 Jul 19	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Andrewes	Fredrick T.	1892 Dec 18	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Davies	Rees	1896 Mar 7	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Jenkins	David W.	1898 Jun 27	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Spurrell	Richard	1900 Jan 26	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Davies	John	1903 Sep 14	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Thomas	Arthur S	1907 June 15	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar
Howell	John A G	1910 Sep 2	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar

Haggars Cinema

Strange name for a cinema you might think but “**Haggar**” is a family name and the founder of the family fortunes was **William Haggar** born in 1851 in Dedham **Valle** in **Essex**. He was to become one of the pioneers of the British Film Industry and following an early apprenticeship as a ship-wright and already an accomplished amateur musician he fell in love with a young actress, **Sarah Walton**, married her in 1871, joined a company of strolling players and so embarked upon a theatrical career.

Sarah's family had been theatricals as long as anyone could remember and she was reputed to be capable of playing any of the women's parts in Shakespeare without rehearsal. She trained her new husband as a comic actor and during the years that followed they traveled throughout Great Britain playing in portable and permanent theatres, and, in their spare time, producing a family of eleven children, all of whom were reared to the stage.

They first came into Wales in 1890 via Chepstow and loading their theatre on to horse-drawn wagons they followed an itinerary through the coal valleys and down into the agricultural counties of west Wales, visiting **Pembroke** for the first time in 1893. The travelling theatre was a familiar feature of Victorian life and brought a welcome dash of excitement, colour and entertainment to the lives of the small towns and villages of the Principality with its repertoire of variety, song and the popular melodramas of the day such as, "Maria Marten and the Red Barn" "East Lynne", "The Dumb Man of Manchester" and "The Maid of Cefn Ydfa".

William Haggar became an accomplished photographer and supplemented his income by taking portraits and framing them. In 1896 when the theatre was standing near the new docks being built at Port Talbot he visited Cardiff to view an exhibition of moving pictures staged by the pioneer, **Birt Acres**. The experience galvanised **Haggar** into action, it was as though he instinctively sensed the future of this new invention. He purchased a projector and a small collection of films and after experimenting with this unfamiliar and dangerous equipment he built a small ground-booth christened, "The Windsor Castle Theatre" and attempted to bring this revolutionary form of entertainment to the public at large. The children formed a band to play outside and provided sound effects with a Kettle drum but the venture was not an immediate success. The people would not come in, they had no idea what moving pictures were. In desperation **Haggar** gave a free show and this ploy changed his fortunes; the crowds flocked in and at the end of business on his first night as he counted out £20.00 in pennies he looked up at his son and said sagely. "I knew there was money' in it".

Haggar handed the live theatre over to his eldest son, **William (Jr)**, and set out to make his living with his new Bioscope as it was called at the time. Business, however, was not as good as expected. In 1899 Wales was in the grip of a coal strike and times were hard for the people of the valleys. The competition was fierce, he had led the way but other showmen followed and set up their own shows. Furthermore, the actuality films he showed were crude, simple and repetitive; they were what the showmen called "oncners", the public would pay to see them, but only once. **Haggar** realised that something more sophisticated was required.

In 1900 he visited the offices of the Bromhead brothers of Gaumont in London and bought himself a camera and five hundred feet of film. He was about to embark on a new career as a film producer. He possessed certain unique assets: he was a skilled photographer, he owned props, costumes, scripts, and had a company of actors trained from the cradle; most important of all he had spent a lifetime in the theatre, he was a man of the people, a showman, he knew what the public wanted and he set out to give it to them.

His first film was of a train arriving at and leaving **Burry** Port Station and he followed this with several short films including a film of the Boer War shot in the Rhymney valley; his version of a battle in the Russo-Japanese War, which was reputed to have been shown in Japan purporting to be genuine footage; a phantom ride taken on the Mumbles Railway in Swansea and a chase film "**Patrick pinches Poultry**". In the summer of 1901 he made a film of the old **Welsh** melodrama "**The Maid of Cefn Ydfa**" starring **Will Haggar Jr** and his wife **Jenny**. It was shot on stage in seven short scenes and ran for fifteen minutes. This was one of the first fictional story films ever produced and it literally made **William Haggar** 's fortune, on the first night it was shown at Swansea Fair it took £40.00, in the parlance of the industry it was "sensational". In 1902 at Maesteg **Haggar** made a chase film, "**The Poachers**" which sold 350 copies and was shown Throughout Europe and the

United States. Critics now affirm the family's belief that this was the seminal "chase" film and was the precursor of the great Hollywood "chase" films which followed in the subsequent decades.

In 1904 in **Pembroke Dock** with his sons **Walter** and **Jim** and daughters **Lily** and **Violet** in the leading roles, **William** made the film "*The life and Death of Charles Peace*", the story of a Victorian desperado and now one of the oldest extant story films. Many of the **Haggar** films were filmed in the **Pembrokeshire** countryside including a film of the landing of the French at **Fishguard** shot in **Llangwm** using the fisher-ladies as the women of **Fishguard**; a thriller "*Message from the Sea*" was filmed in **Milford Haven**; a crime drama filmed at **St. Catherine's** Bridge near **Haverfordwest**, a comedy at **Neyland** and "*The Bathers revenge*" on the western **Cleddau**. Between 1900 and 1912 **Haggar** made sixty films including melodramas, comedies and series. His films were remarkable for their structure, action and the innovative quality of his camera work. He can quite legitimately be regarded as one of the founding fathers of the film industry.

These films brought prosperity to the **Haggar** family and the early home built Bioscope was replaced by a purpose built **Organ** front of French manufacture, resplendent in gold leaf with mechanical figures and illuminated by hundreds of coloured electric bulbs, these structures were the pride of the late Victorian steam fairs up until 1914.

The **Haggar** family stood with their Bioscope outside the Wesleyan Chapel in **Pembroke** from 1901 to 1914. By then, however, the travelling Bioscope was already being replaced by permanent cinemas in all the larger towns and it was superseded by the industry it had pioneered. The **Haggar** family were to establish theatres at **Llanelli**, **Aberdare**, **Mountain Ash**, **Merthyr** and later at **Pembroke**, **Pembroke Dock**, **Fordingbridge** and **Lyndhurst** in Hampshire, **Hayle** and **Delabole** in Cornwall, **Winchcombe** in Gloucester and **Arundel** in Surrey.

The first permanent cinema in **Pembroke** was situated on the North Quay in Ford's Yard opposite the **Castle**. It was not a permanent structure but a grounded Bioscope belonging to **Gideon Roberts** and his wife **Sarah** nee **Ford** whose daughter **Ada** had married **William Haggar's** son **Walter**. They stayed there through 1914 and 1915 providing their own electricity with their portable steam traction engine. More permanent was the cinema established in the 1920's in the old Drill Hall and Assembly Rooms, later the site of **Haggar's** cinema by the **Rees-Phillips** family.

The Assembly Rooms had been built in the 1860's as a centre for the social activities of the town and during its life-time has served a variety of purposes including a drill-Hall and shooting range for the 4th Battalion **Welsh** Regiment (volunteers), the headquarters of the British Legion whilst above was the ballroom and a masonic temple. The ballroom was an elegant structure, the dimensions of which were the same as the Pump Room in Bath with much moulded plaster-work, gold leaf, tall elegant pilasters crowned by Coats of Arms and vast ornate gold framed mirrors. It provided an appropriate venue for the social activities of the gentry who kept their town-houses in **Pembroke** and the aspiring middle class.

In the 1930's **William Haggar** (Jr), his wife **Jenny Lindon** and their family moved to **Pembroke** following the destruction by fire of their cinema in Pontardulais. They rented the ground floor of the Assembly Rooms from the **Rees-Philips** and established a cinema naming it in the family tradition "Haggars". **William** and **Jenny** had spent the best years of their lives on the stage and were beloved by audiences Throughout Wales. It was inevitable that their cinema should also offer live theatre. They presented many of the melodramas which had been the stock in trade of their theatrical career and it was said that when they presented **Haggar's** second version of the "*Maid of Cefn Ydfa*", which was silent, they would stand behind the screen and provide the dialogue to the spectral figures before them. At the end of the show the family would line up at the exit of the cinema and wish their patrons "Goodnight".

William Haggar (Jr) was a fine man and an impressive actor in the Victorian tradition, he possessed a resonant voice dressed immaculately in tie, tails, red lined cape, homburg and silver headed cane. He and his family contributed a great deal to the cultural life of **Pembroke** at the time and gave unstinting support to the amateur dramatic and operatic groups in the area.

On **William**'s death in 1937 the cinema was run for a short time by his brother **Walter** and was then acquired by **William Haggar**'s grandson **Leonard** in 1939. A young man, ambitious with a strong sense of the history and tradition of the family **Leonard** was able to purchase the property and set about its modernisation. He opened up the front, building a new entrance and canopy so that it now looked like a real cinema. The auditorium was redesigned and redecorated and the cinema was reopened promptly to be closed again, albeit temporarily, victim of the outbreak of war.

Leonard could not have restored the cinema at a more propitious time. **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** had suffered grievously during the years of the depression following the closure of the Royal Naval Dockyard in 1926; the tourist industry was in its infancy and agriculture was in a depressed state. The war revived the military and naval pride of the area and with **Milford Haven** vital to the national effort in the Battle of the Atlantic the dockyards were once again vibrant with activity. The flying-boat squadrons were reinforced in **Pembroke Dock**, airfields were constructed Throughout **Pembrokeshire**, troops were stationed in the **Castle** and the old Mill and servicemen of all arms and from every corner of the world were posted into the county. The centre of entertainment in **Pembroke** was **Haggars** 's with the latest Hollywood and British films, and on many Sundays a **Church** or service concert, was staged, memorable occasions, which gave the opportunity to local people and servicemen to reveal their talent. The "lovers" seats in the back row were invariably booked by the Sunderland crews and their favourite film which they demanded and got was, "Goofy (Walt Disney's dog) learns to fly".

After the war "Haggars" prospered in what was to prove the hey-day of the cinema industry. The Ballroom was restored and became, once again, the centre of social life in **Pembroke** and a restaurant was opened. There are many older couples in the area now who in their salad days met at the Saturday night dance in the Ballroom and celebrated their wedding at Haggars.

As the years pass, however, public tastes changed and the coming of television heralded the decline of the cinema. "**Haggars**" lasted longer than most but eventually it had to succumb to Market forces and the cinema was closed. The name lives on, however, and the building is still referred to as "Haggars" by those with memories. "Haggars" certainly played a part in the history of **Pembroke** in the 20th century and its connections with the family and **William Haggars** (Snr.) also link it directly to the history of the British Film Industry.

Forged baptism entry

Held at the National Library of Wales is a poster advertising a reward for information leading to the identify of the person or persons who forged an entry (viz. the baptism of **John** son of **Jenkin Ferrior** by **Mary** his wife on 22nd October 1766) in the **Pembroke** parish records with a photograph of part of the leaf tampered with. *Ref: IB(?) 12439-40.*

Bishop Fitz-Gerald David 1147 -- son of **Neste Princess of Wales** and **Gerald de Windsor** Uncle of **Giraldus Cambrensis** --appointed **Bishop** in 1147 died 1176 and **Giraldus** had hoped to

succeed him. Had a daughter who married **Walter** son of Wizo the **Fleming** of **Wiston** soon after 1148

Adams Henry of **Pater-Church** son of **John**, married **Anne** daughter of **Sir Thomas Philips** was MP for **Pembroke** 1st and 7th **Edward VI** and 1st **Mary** --- **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1588

Lloyd Thomas of Grove **Pembroke** 1709 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meyrick John Francis of **Bush** 1765 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Adams John 1542 **de Peterston** **Members of Parliament** for **Pembroke**
District of borough's -

Adams Henry "1547, 1553, 1554" of **Peter-Church** **Members of Parliament** for **Pembroke** District of borough's -

Adams John 1872 **Hollyland Pembroke** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Bryant James Robertson 1872 **Pembroke** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Clark Frederick Guy L'Estrange 1872 **Pembroke** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Douglas Charles 1872 **Pembroke** Clerk **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Hulm William 1872 **Pembroke** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Thomas Richard James Harries 1872 **Pembroke** Clerk **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

Watkins William 1872 **Pembroke** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire** -

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ap Griffyt Rees 1349 Mar 28 **Pembroke** (Vicar) **St Michaels** **WWHR Vol3 P 234**,

ap Howell Lewis 1553 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR 1915**,

ap Llewelyn John 1403 Grant for life to **Howel James** the **King's** esquire, in reward of his labour in the Kings wars in those parts, of all lands within the lordship of **Newcastle of Emlyn** and the counties of **Pembroke** and **Kermerdyn**, late of **John ap Llewelyn**, one of the Welsh, rebels, of the value of 20 marks yearly, forfeited to the **King** on account of his rebellion, provided that he find an archer during the War there for the defence of the country and answer for any surplus **Patent Roll 5 Henry IV, pt 2, m 19 (Cal, p 390)**

ap Owen Lewis 1486 10 November Acts before the Rev. father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St Davids** had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a **Pembroke** cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Burley Sir Roger** of Ireland then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same Rev. father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother **Church** by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the blessed **Virgin Mary** next then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same Rev. father in the Chapel of the blessed **Virgin Mary** situated within the said manor of **Lantfey** to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said Rev. father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shall be just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly **College**, and **William**, prior of Pill, with other discreet men besides who were there When indeed the Saturday abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in Chapel aforesaid before the said Rev. father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said Rev. father in regard to speaking the truth and answering Faithfully upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same Rev. father of his office objected and articulated the articles underwritten.

Which articles indeed follower and are these

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Which articles indeed, together with other errors besides obstinately adhered to there in the presence of those afore written, he then confessed that he had said, which errors, truly, together with all errors against the Faith and definition of the Holy **Roman Church**, in writing, before the Rev. father aforesaid and his commissary there namely Master **Lewis ap Owen**, doctor of decrees and archdeacon of **Cardigan**, with all the others then called to this, he publicly abjured in form following -

In the name of God, Amen!

I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of **St David's** before you **Hugh** etc **Thomas**.

The heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at **Pembroke** etc I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the Rev. fatherhood to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises.

And him the said Rev. father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he Faithfully fulfilled publicly in the **Church** of **St Mary** , **Pembroke** *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518*

Adams William 1610 died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days alabaster memorial **St Mary's Church Pembroke**

Ainger Mr 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Aird Miss 1888 played harmonium before **St Michaels Church Pembroke** (went to live in Ireland)

Allen Henry George 1880 of **Paskeston, co Pembroke, R C** M A, Oxon J P, cos **Pembroke and Carmarthen** M P for **Pembroke, 1880-86** Barrister at Law late Recorder of Andover was another son of **John Hensleigh Allen**

Amson Thomas 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Amson Widow 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Michs Court Lodge** **CRO Land Tax Records**

Amyas Walter 1375 April clerk **Close Roll49 m 3d (Cal pp286 7 8) 1375 Close Roll49 m 23d (Cal p 248) 1376 August 24 Blatherwick Patent Roll49 pt 1 m6 (Cal p 124) 21 Westminster**

Andrewe Humphrey 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Andrewe Thomas 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Andrewes Fredrick T 1892 Dec 18 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels WWHR Vol3 p 235,**

Appelton Richard 1406, December clerk Auditors - **Westwode Roger**, baron, Wales - Account of **Court, Francis** 'chevalier', of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of **Somer Henry**, late keeper of the **King's** wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the **Castle of Pembroke** from 23 May, 7 **Henry IV** (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 **Henry IV** (1411) Received 16 crossbows, 3,000 quarells, 4 hausepees, 4 baldricks, 50 lbs of powder for guns and 50 lbs of saltpetre, all of which remain there **Exchequer K R Account, Bundle 44, No 13**

Argent George 1972 Builders **Pembroke** repaired Carew Tidal Mill

Arnson Miss 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Auger Henry 1326 to 1329 **Pembroke** **Ministers Account 1208 m 12,**

Aunger Henry 1327- 1328 Kyngiswode **Ministers Account 1208 No 5,**

Avenel Nicholas 1202 July August sheriff of **Pembrok** 5 **Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 nd 1204 1214 Gir Camb De Jure (R S) Vol III p 227**

Axton John Thomas 26 Mar 1845 born **Pembroke**, Wales Died 14 Dec 1926 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Marriage(s) Married to **Bell, Harriet Leach** on 20 May 1888 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Sources IGI **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Babbington Professor 1880 St Michaels Church **Pembroke**

Bagg Jennett 1654? **Pembroke?** Married **Hinton William** had sons **Hinton Thomas** , **Hinton John** & **Hinton Henry**, **WWHR 1915**

Bagshaw Sam 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Baine Duncan 1722 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR 1915**,

Bancan Stephen 1332/1333 **Pembroc** Senescallo **Pembroc** **Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb** 1879

Banckes Henry 1625 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR 1915**,

Baret John 1486, 10 November Acts before the Rev. father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St Davids** had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a **Pembroke** cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Sir Burley Roger** of Ireland then present

Barger William 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Barlow John 1707,Nov 1 **Anne Barlow** of the town of **Pembroke**, spinster, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., son of **Sir John Barlow** late of **Minweare** Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of lands on the parishes of **Minweare**, **Crunweare** and **St Issells** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Barlow George 1714 15 February 14 **Sir** (Tory) Election **Pembroke**

Barnes Jn 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke St Mary's** a plot of Land **CRO Land Tax Records**

Barnes Mr 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Barns Mrs 1851 Matron **Pembroke Union Workhouse census**

Barret John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Barret Machaell 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Barrett John gent 1666 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR 1915**,

Barrett William 1593 1606 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR 1915**,

Barri William de 1299 was witness to grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Simond Richard** at **Pembroke**

Barrowe Thomas 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bartley Thomas 1632 Aug 29 vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR Vol3 P 234*,

Barton Francis 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barton Mary 1 March 1817 Servant Offence Theft of drink, wine and bottles belonging to the prosecutor, her employer, Prisoner aged 22, According to Witnesses the prisoner and her accomplice had taken wine several times before March so that the above is probably incorrect, **Pembroke** , 1 March 1817 Prosecutor **Mackain James** , , esq., *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Baskerfield Jas 1536 **Pembroche** steward Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Baskervill Richard 1670 **Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Baskervill Richard 1670 **Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Anne 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Richard 1603 **Haverfordwest** "a mercer in **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff " "sued **Gelly Laugharne** of **Pembroke** Gent , esq.,for £4 18 4d following goods supplied about 8 September,1603" *Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

Battman John 1658 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Baynes Duncan 1719 surgeon at **Pembroke** 1719 tithes of **Jeffreyston** and right to dig for coal

Baynon William 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Beach Ann 1797 **Pembroke** helped the French prisoners escape **Roger Worsley**

Beauchamp William 1399, November 29 Grant to **William Beauchamp** of the custody of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, the castles and the lordships of **Tenby** and **Kilgarran** and the commote of **Osterlowe** with, etc *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 4, m 21 (Cal p 140)*

Beauchamp William 1399, November 29 Grant for life to the **King's** esquire,**Roche Thomas** , of the office of constable of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** in Wales with £20 yearly from the issues of the lordship of **Pembroke**, at the hands of the **King's** kinsman **William Beauchamp** or whoever has the lordship at farm or receives the profits of it, and other profits belonging to the office *Patent Roll Henry IV, pt 3, Ion 6 (Cal, p 117)*

Beaufort Margaret 1457, 28 January Mother of **Tudor Henry** who was born at **Pembroke Castle** — **Tudor Edmund** had married Lady **Margaret Beaufort** she about 13 he

died in captivity in **Carmarthen Castle** in 1456. His brother **Tudor, Jasper Earl of Pembroke**, took **Margaret** to **Pembroke Castle**. She was pregnant and the baby born was future **Henry VII**. Ancestry linked him to the royal house of Plantaganet although he had no direct claim to the throne. His mother was the great granddaughter of **John of Gaunt** by his marriage to **Swynford Catherine**. She had been his mistress for many years and after the death of his second wife he married her and by a special decree enacted during **Richard II's** reign all their children were declared legitimate with the promise that none should ever succeed to the throne of England. He was descended through his father from **Vaughan Ednyfed, Llywelyn Fawr's** seneschal. His grandfather, **Tudor Owen of Anglesey**, squire of the Body to **King Henry V**, and Clerk of the Wordrobe to the Queen Dowager, **de Valois Katherine**, whom he married secretly in 1425. They lived together for 11 years and had 5 children including **Jasper** and **Edmund**. In 1436 marriage was discovered. She was sent to Bermondsey Abbey where she died within the year, her children were cared for by the Nuns of Barking. **Owen** was betrayed and imprisoned in Newgate, he escaped and returned to **Anglesey** till **Henry VI** came of age when he and **Jasper** fought for **Henry** at the Battle of Mortimers Cross. **Henry** and the Lancastrians were defeated. **Owen** was captured and beheaded at **Hereford** but **Jasper** escaped. Previously **Jasper** and **Edmund** had been declared legitimate by the Act of Parliament. **Edmund** was created **Earl of Richmond**, **Jasper** became **Earl of Pembroke** (**Henry Tudor** was educated at **Monkton Priory** by the monks but at the age of 12 had to flee abroad).

Bedford	Widdow	1670	Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Beech	William	1639 Jun 5	Pembroke St Michaels	WWHR Vol3 p234,
Beed	J A	1889	Pembroke Dock and	Pembroke Gazette
Beed	Lewis	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Michs	house & Garden CRO Land Tax Records
Beede	Jennet	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred
Beede	Thomas	1650 52	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915,
Beede	Thomas	1653	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915,
Beneger	John	1300	seneschal of Pembroke in, witness to the charter of Philip Martin the son of Thomas , Martin	
Benet	Richard	1467, 15 March	General pardon to Bennrayth Richard of Pembroke , 'gentilman', alias Hugh Richard of Monketon, co Pembroke, alias Benet, Richard of all offences committed by him before 8 October, 1 Edward IV Patent Roll 6 Edward IV, pt I, m 15 (Cal, p 515)	
Beynon	William	1664	Pembroke	Bailiff
Birkett	Ernald Somerset	Dec 20 1910	for 13 years Church Warden of St Mary's Parish – tablet St Daniels Church	
Bishop	Henry	1703	Pembroke	Bailiff WWHR 1915
Bittle	Mrs	1791/2	(tenant) Pembroke St Mary's	a house CRO Land Tax Records

Blethen	William	1791/2 (tenant)	Pembroke St Michs house	CRO Land Tax
Records				
Boldewyn	John	1329-30	Pembroke reeve	Ministers Account 1208
Bonner	Eliz	1791/2 (tenant)	Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Records				
Booth	Mary	1791/2 (owner)	Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Records				
Bosher	Elizabeth	pre1699	Pembroke married Richard (Rice) Bosher,	WWHR 1915
Bosher	Rice	1684 96 d1699	Pembroke Mayor married Elizabeth ,	WWHR 1915
Bosher	Richard	1670	Pembroke Town H 5	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Boshiour	Margre	1670	Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Boston	Capt	1791/2 (tenant)	Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch CRO Land
Tax Records				
Boulin	Rice	1692	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915,
Bowen	George	1791/2 (owner)	Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Records				
Bowen	John	1670	Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Bowen	Letitia	1804, May 2	Letitia Bowen	late of the town of Pembroke , spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of Thomas Skyrme late of Vaynor, esq., deceased, William Skyrme of Laugharne , esq., only son and heir at law of William Skyrme of Laugharne aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said Thomas Skyrme , John Kipling , esq., and Randle Ford , esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, Magdalene Phillips of Dale , widow, heir at law of Richard Knethell of Haverfordwest , gent, deceased, John Herbert Foley of Ridgeway , esq., Thomas Foley , esq., a captain in the Navy and John Willy of Haverfordwest , gent, John Herbert Foley and Thomas Foley , the acting executors of Richard Foley late of Grays Inn, John Herbert Foley Release (Conveyance) of Canaston and the Cross Parks, parish of Robeston Wathan Slebech Estate and Family Record
Bowen	Mathew	1650,57	Pembroke Mayor brother of John Bowen	of Wolfs Dale Pems
Bowen	Mathew	1694 , 95,96,98,99	Pembroke Bailiff gent	WWHR 1915,
Bowen	Mathew	1670	Pembroke Town H 3	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Bowen	Mathew	1670	vacant Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bowen	Mathias	1676 80	Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Bowen	Mr	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowen	Mrs	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowen	Owen	1614	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Bowen	Rice	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen	William	1752	Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Bowlin	William	1670	Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowling	George	1829, Nov 2-3	George Bowling of the town of Pembroke , esq., Margaret Jones of Haverfordwest , spinster Lease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the White Hart in Narberth , Great Molleston, parish of Narberth , Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co Carmarthen , Fannon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower Hill in Haverfordwest <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>	
Bowling	George	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Michs Preaching House	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowling	George	1806?	St Michaels Pembroke second son was William Bowling Rector of Cosheston 1842,	<i>WWHR</i> Vol 1 P 285
Bowling	George	owned St Daniels Chapel Pembroke		
Bowling	George	1 July 1806	Gent, Offence Hanging up putrid horse flesh and other carrion and boiling the same in a purposeful building near the highway causing unwholesome smells in the adjacent area Pembroke Prosecutor Mansel Thomas , & Tucker William <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i> ,	
Bowling	George	Gent, Offence	Unlawfully keeping a pack of hounds, causing foul air and noise, Pembroke 1 July 1806 Prosecutor Mansel Thomas , & Tucker William <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i> ,	
Bowling	John	1799,1803	Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Bowling	John	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Michs Hones House	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowling	Miss	1889	three lancet windows St Mary's Church	Pembroke
Bowling	Mrs	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Bowling	Rebecca	1791/2	Mrs (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>

Bowling Ric 1699 d1723 **Pembroke St Michaels Parish Mayor WWHR 1915,**

Bowling Richard **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq., **John Mathias** of Killey, esq., and **Richard Bowling** of **Pembroke**, gent. Assignment of a bond and judgment in trust and as a collateral security ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Bowling Richard 1763 **Pembroke Mayor** son of **R Bowling M 1738**

Bowling Richard 1738 **Pembroke?** son of **William Bowling** , 1738,49,61,d70
Pembroke Mayor had a son also called **Richard**, **WWHR 1915**

Bowling Richard 1763 **Pembroke Mayor** son of **Richard Bowling** who died in 1770, **WWHR 1915**

Bowling Richard 1771 **WWHR 1915,**

Bowling W 1849 Aug 25 **Pembroke WWHR Vol3 p232,**

Bowling William 1718 d 1739? **Pembroke Mayor** son was **Richard Bowling** , **WWHR 1915**

Bowling William 1842 Aug 10 **Cosheston Rector** second son of **George Bowling St Michaels Pembroke, WWHR Vol1 p284**

Brown Bridget 1670 widow of **Richard Brown Pembroke Town H 5**
Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Browne Devereux 1653 **Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915,**

Browne Richard 1649,1656 **Pembroke Mayor** married **Bridget Meyrick, WWHR 1915**

Browne Robert 1631 **Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915,**

Browne Thomas 1680,81,82,83 **Pembroke Bailiff**

Browne Thomas , 1680,-83 **Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915**

Bryant James Robertson 1836 of **Pembroke JP MRCS Captain Castlemartin Yeomanry** - son of **Bryant James** -- born Lynn Regis Norfolk Married first **Lascelles Harriet** daughter of LCol **Lascelles** late 66th Regt in 1836 and 2nd in 1855 **Hastle Eliza Juliana** daughter of **Rev James D. Hastle** Fellow and Tutor of **Trinity College** Cambridge had Children --three sons and three daughters

Bryant James Dr. of **Pembroke the Ancient Order of Druids Pembroke Dock**

Bryant Mrs 1887 Chancel stained Glass window **St Michaels Church Pembroke**

Buge Edmund 1406, 10 May Pardon to **Hunter, William** of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of **St Mary** , 4 **Henry IV**, when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln, he confessed before **Dalderby William**, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday

after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Buge Edmund** of black silk dotted with silver Letters S to the value of 6s, and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll, 7 Henry IV, pt 2, m 29*

Buller Peter 1841 **Pembroke Mayor WWHR**

Burley Roger 1486, 10 November

Acts before the Rev. father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St Davids** had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a **Pembroke** cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Sir Roger Burley** of Ireland then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same Rev. father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother **Church** by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the blessed Virgin **Mary** next then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same Rev. father in the Chapel of the blessed Virgin **Mary** situated within the said manor of **Lantfey** to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said Rev. father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shall be just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly **College**, and **William**, prior of Pill, with other discreet men besides who were there When indeed the Saturday abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in Chapel aforesaid before the said Rev. father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said Rev. father in regard to speaking the truth and answering **Faithfully** upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same Rev. father of his office objected and articulated the articles underwritten Which articles indeed follower and are these,

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In the name of God, Amen!

I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of **St David's** before you **Hugh** etc **Thomas** e heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at **Pembroke** etc I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the Rev. fatherhood to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises

And him the said Rev. father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he faithfully fulfilled publicly in the **Church of St Mary , Pembroke**

Burley William 1440, 20 August Commission of oyer and terminer to **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, justice of South Wales, **Burley William** and **Perkyns William** in the counties of **Kermerdyn**, Cardygan and **Pembroke** touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present **King Patent Roll 18 Henry VI pt 3 m 8d (Cal, p 451)**

Burnell Benjamin	1710	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Burnell Nicholas	1669	Pembroke Bailiff 1679 Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915,
Burnell Nicholas	1670	Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Burnell Nicholas	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Burn Edward	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Bushopp Lewis	1608	Pembroke Bailiff gent 1611 Pembroke Mayor gent	WWHR
Butler Thomas	6 June 1818	Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of Meyrick, Thomas , esq., and stealing household goods, wearing apparel and food, Prisoner aged 17, Prosecutor steward to the said Thomas , Meyrick, Pembroke , Prosecutor Lewis, John	
		Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 10/- Punishment 1 year imprisonment	Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830,
Bynon William	1657	Pembroke Bailiff	
Bywater ?	1660	(minister) Pembroke	Glansevern MS 7708,
Cald William	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Calder David	1331	clerk convicted	m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke,
Cale Humphrey	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Cale Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Caly David	1326	Pembroke 1327 1328 1328 s 1329	Ministers Account
1208 m 12d,			
Campbell Jn	1791/2	(owner) Pembroke St Mary s a house	CRO Land Tax Records
Canifer Willm	1791/2	(tenant) Pembroke St Mary s a house	CRO Land Tax Records

de Cantington William 1268 son and heir of **Jordan de Cantington**, gives to the Monastery of **St Mary** and **St Dogmael** in **Kemes** all his lands at Fisgard on both sides of the water of Gwayn , the charter is not dated, but two of the Witnesses are **de Boleville William**, seneschal, and **de Hospital Tankard**, sheriff, of **Pembroke** , they held these offices in 1268"

Carrew Thomas 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Castro Thomas de 1376 was seneschal of **Pembroke**

Castell John 1386 **Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke**

Castell John 31 May 1358 Juror

Castell Thomas 31 May 1358 Juror

de Castro Martini Sir John , he was a witness to **de Cantinton Willams** charter of **St Dogmael**, and afterwards to **Fitz Martin Nicholas** confirmation thereof, also as seneschal of **Pembroke** to MortimersRoger charter to **de la Roche Thomas** , This office had been held by his father, another **de Castro Martini John** 1244 joined with the other notables in the letter to **John of Monmouth** as to the attack on **Cardigan**, and who, as Sheriff of **Pembroke**, was a witness **Marshall Earl Walter** charter to **Monkton** Priory in 1324

Catchmay Richard 1602 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Catchmayd Richard 1600 of **Pembrock** Michaelmas **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Caulfield William 6 June 1818 Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **Meyrick Thomas** , esq., and stealing household goods, wearing apparel and food, Prisoner aged 19, Prosecutor steward to the said **Thomas** , **Meyrick**,Prosecutor **Lewis John, Pembroke Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Cauntrel John 1327 - 1329 **Pembroke** reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*,

Cawder Lord 1797 Yacht at **Pembroke** stolen by 25 french prisoners *Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society}*

Cheere Joane 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cheere Jone 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Chepman John 1379 March 4 of Penbrok murdered *Patent Roll2 Richard II pt 2 m 29 (Cal p 327) Westminster*

Child James 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke** St Michs The Orchard *CRO Land Tax Records*

Child Jas 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke** St Mary s a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Clement William 1652 1660 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Clement William 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cliffton Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coale William 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cobb J R 1880 - 83 **Pembroke Castle** restoration particularly the Gate and
Monkton Old Hall

Coci John 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4*
(1) (Cal p 21a)

Cod John 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Codd John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Colby Laurence 1722 of Blatherston *High Sheriff*

Colby Lawrence b1682 d1738 **Pembroke** Mayor lived at **Bletherston** married
Warren, Mary *WWHR* 1915

Cole Hugh 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Michs** Ladywell Hay *CRO Land*
Tax Records

Cole Richard 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden *CRO Land*
Tax Records

Collins Mrs 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Mary** s a house *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 of **Lampeter Velfrey**, Singlewoman Offence
Uttering a counterfeit shilling at Market, Confession implicates **Hughes Thomas** , and **Hughes**
Elizabeth his wife, **Whitland**, co, Carm., Prisoner aged 32, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Cole**
Elizabeth, Cosheston Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Colynton Richard 1327 -1328 **Pembroke** Ministers Account 1208 m 2,

Cooke Lewis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Corbet William 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin, William** Lord of **Kernes**,
one fee at **Henrys** moat worth £4, and one at **Difffrantha (Llanfyrnach)** worth 60s" In 1327 **William**
Corbet (then a Knight) was present at the court of **Pembroke**, and in 1334 he settled his lands in
the counties of **Pembroke**, **Haverford**, and **Carmarthen**, which included, besides the fees
mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of **Lawrenny** and **Begelly** in the barony of **Carew**
and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns **Castle**. **William Corbet** was succeeded by
his son,

Couch Benjamin 1704 **Pembroke** Bailiff 1720 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915,

Courcy John 1702 Apr 4 **Pembroke** **Picton Castle** MS 1487

Coursey Garret 1656 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915,

Coursey John 1681 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff

Coursey John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Court Francis 1406, December Auditors - **Westwode Roger**, baron, Wales - Account of **Francis Court**, chevalier, of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of **Somer, Henry** late keeper of the Kings wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the **Castle of Pembroke** from 23 May, 7 **Henry IV** (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 **Henry IV** (1411) Received 16 crossbows, 3,000 quarells, 4 hausepees, 4 baldricks, 50 lbs of powder for guns and 50 lbs of salt **Petre**, all of which remain there *Exchequer K R Account, Bundle 44, No 13*

Courtenay Peter 1743 (Vicar) **Pembroke St Mary s Monkton** Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR Vol3 p 234, WWHR Vol3 p 232, WWHR Vol3 p 238,*

Courtenay Peter 26 11 1739 (Revd) to **Mary (Mrs) Jones** marriage **Bosheston Church**

Cozens William 1646 1662 1675 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Cozens William 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 7 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cradoc John 1326 -1328 *Ministers Account 1208 m 12, Pembroke*

Cradoc John 1328 - 1329 **Pembroke** (relief) *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d,*

Cradok John 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85,*

Crane James 1840 of **Penally** early inmate **Pembroke Union Workhouse**

[**Crane James** 1 Apr 1830 born **Penally Pembrokeshire** Died 6 Jul 1886 Salt Lake County, Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Davis, Alice** on 5 Apr 1858 at Iowa City, Iowa Married to **Stewart, Elizabeth** on 3 Feb 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to **Briggs, Rachael** on 28 Mar 1869 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*]

Crespyng Sir Robert de 1286 was one of the four Knights sent in 1286 with the record from **de Valence Williams** court at **Pembroke** to the court of the Kings justice at **Haverford** , he was a witness, as constable of **Pembroke**, to **de Cantinton Williams** charter to **St Dogmael**

Crippyn Richard 1386 *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Castlemartyn*

Crippyngis William 1335 June 8 of co **Pembroke** *Close Roll9 m19 (Cal pp411 2) York*

Cullen Anne 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cullen Anne 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cullen Henry 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cuney Richard 1616 **Pembroke** Mayor *Pemb Hist 1972* lived at Kingswood his first wife was **Craddock Ann** his second was **Powell, J**

Cuney Walter 1620 d 8 1661 **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Richard Cluney** Mayor 1616 son **Richard** Cuney married **Lucy? Powell**,

Cuneys Walter 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 7 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

*1603-1825 Cuny family who came from Staffordshire were associated with Golden **Pembroke** Lamphy and Welston*

Cuny Richard 1613 signed his pedigree for **Dwnn** in 1613 Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries, seemingly the last in the male line was the **Cuny Rev John Powell** 1820-25 rector of **St Brides** who died unmarried On **Colby's** map of 1831 are marked Golden **Hill** and adjacent Golden Farm There is a suggestion that after the French Invasion at **Fishguard**, some of the French prisoners were held here and escaped with the aid of local girls

Cuny J P 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke St Mary's** Kingswood *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny P 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke St Mary** s a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny Rev Mr 1791/2 (owner) **Pembroke St Michs** Lords Meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny Richard 1613 son of **Walter** Golden **Pembroke**

Cuny Richard 24th October 1627 of **Pembroke** owned Welsh, towne (Welston) **Carew**

Cuny Richard 1713 esq. ChurchWarden Old Charity Boards **St Mary s Church** **Pembroke** *Benefactors of a free school* **Pembroke** 1713

Dalderby William 1406 10 May Pardon to **Hunter William** of **Pembroke** in South Wales of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of **St Mary** 4 **Henry** IV when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln he confessed before **William Dalderby** one of the coroners of the city that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Buge Edmund** of black silk dotted with silver Letters S to the value of 6s and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll 7 Henry IV pt 2 m 29*

David George 1707 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

David Harry 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Phillip 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids	?	1546	Bailiff	Pembroke	WWHR 1915
Davids	Henry	1667		Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Davids	John	1585		Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Davids	John	1679		Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Davies	?	23 July 1866	<i>Police Constable No 24</i> Pembroke		
Davies	David	1883 Jul 19	Vicar	Pembroke St Michaels	WWHR Vol3 p 235
Davies	Francis	1791/2	Mrs tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	Banjeston CRO Land Tax Records
Davies	Howell	1742	Rev Moderator of the Calvinists in	Pembrokeshire	restored
and preached at St Daniels		Account of the awakening in South Wales – W Gambol			
Davies	James	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs	CRO Land Tax Records
Davies	John	1903 Sep 14	Vicar	Pembroke St Michaels	WWHR Vol 3 p 235
Davies	Morgan	1717, 1727		Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Davies	Morgan	1844 -45- 46		Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Davies	Morgan	1733	Pembroke Mayor	1741 Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Davies	Mrs	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	Hill CRO Land Tax Records
Davies	Rees	1896 Mar 7	Vicar	Pembroke St Michaels	WWHR Vol3 P 235
Davies	Rev	1847	Mr Independent minister of Golden near	Pembroke	State of Education in Wales
Davies	Thomas	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St MichS	Lewis Park CRO Land Tax Records
Davies	Thomas	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	Mill CRO Land Tax Records
Davis	Elizabeth	1785 July 13-14	Lewis Davies of Pembroke gent and Elizabeth his wife John Tucker and Charles Tucker both of Pembroke gentlemen Lease and release of a messuage etc called White Horse and Golden Lyon and other messuages and lands in or near the town of Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record		
Davy	John	1482-1483	bailiff of the town of Pembroke villa Pembrochie Slebech Estate and Family Records		

Davy Thomas bailiff of the town of **Pembroke** villa **Pembrochie** 1482-1483
Slebech Estate and Family Records

Dawes Francis 1663 d 1706? **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Henry Dawes** and **Margaret Walters** ?? *WWHR* 1915

Dawes Francis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis **June** 16 1686 of **Pembroke** gent land purchase

Dawes Griffin 1672 89 died 1716 **Pembroke** Mayor **Bangeston** son of **Henry Dawes** *WWHR* 1915

Dawes Griffiths 1713 of **Bangeston** esq. *Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke*

Dawkins Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins William 1877 Gentleman **Pembroke** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel *records*

de Bello Campo William 1380 May 3 *Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt 3 m 17d Cal p511*
Westminster

de Bello Campo William 1388 March 5 Captain of Calais

de Bello Campo William 1402 March 21 Inspeximus and confirmation to **Steven John** esquire of Letters patent of the **King's** kinsman **William de Bello Campo** Lord of **Pembroke** and **Bergeveney** at **Carmarthen** 12 October 2 **Henry IV** appointing the said **John** by the name of **Stephen John** constable of the **Castle** and town of Tenebye for his own life receiving the accustomed wages and fees and grant with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life receiving the accustomed wages viz 2d daily with the due fees and other profits and commodities
Patent Roll 3 Suture IV w 6 Cat OE 54

de Bryan Guy 1340 **June** 25 Steward of **Pembroke** *Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

de Carreu Thomas 17th November 1326 8th May 1327 *steward of Pembroke*
Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11

de Carreu Thomas 1326-1329 **Pembroke** **Ministers Account** 1208 m 12

de Carrew William 1331 **Parson** fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

de Castro Thomas 1376 was seneschal of **Pembroke** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Castro Thomas 1376 28 May steward and sheriff of **Pembroke** *Inq A O D File 389 125 Westminster*

de Chastel Thomas 1339 Mar 3 **Pembroke** ? *WWHR* Vol3 p 254

de Cillyngton Richard 1326 -1327 **Pembroke** treasurer **Ministers Account 1208 m 12**

de Cilynton Richard 1328 Reciever Michaelmas 2 **Edward III**

de Clare Gilbert 1264 earl of Gloucester and **Hereford** the **Castle of Pembroke**
Patent Roll 48 Henry III pt1 m 12

de Collyngton Richard 29 September 1326 -24 May 1327 Estate Accounts earldom
Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke treasurer *1326 to Michaelmas 1327 **Ministers Account 1208 m 12** 1327 to Michaelmas 1328 Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No5 1327 to Michaelmas 1329 Tenby Ministers Account 1208 m 5 1331 Reciever **Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13***

de Court Francis 1403 30 Oct grant castles and lordship of **Pembroke Patent Roll5 Henry 1V pt I m 27 Cal p 315**

de Courte Francis 1406 - 1411 Confirmation of grant of the lordship of **Pembroke** etc to **Francis de Courte** etc **Patent Roll 7 Henry IV pt 1 m 22-----**

de Courte Francis 1406 9 October Grant of denization to the **King's** Knight **Francis de Court** who has become the **King's** liege man and has done homage to the **King** and grant that he may hold the lordship of Penbrok and all other lands which he has of the grant of the **King** the **King's** father and the **King's** son the prince **Patent Roll 8 Henry IV pt 2 m 13 Cal p 331-----**
de Courte Francis 1410 28 March

On 28 March of the year abovesaid the aforesaid vicar Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** at **St David's** admitted **Henry William** deacon to the parish **Church of Ludchurch** of the diocese of **St Davids** vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Thomas John** last rector of the same and pertaining for this turn to the presentation of **Lord Francis de Courte Lord of Pembroke** by occasion of the temporalities of the alien priory of **Pembroke** with the advowson of churches belonging to the said priory being in his hands of the grant of **King Henry IV** And he instituted him etc

de Crespyng Robert 1286 **Sir**, was one of the four Knights sent with the record from **de Valence's William** court at **Pembroke** to the court of the **King's** justice at **Haverfordwest** he was a witness as constable of **Pembroke** to **de Cantinton's William** charter to **St Dogmael Old Pembrokeshire Families**

de Crippling William 1307 September 20 Juror 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke --** was indicted and found guilty of conspiracy **I P M Edward II files 84 & 85** In 1327 Inq Post Mortem C **Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a Old Pembrokeshire Families**

de Excestre Thomas 1350 Oct 17 **Pembroke** Vicar **St Michaels WWHR Vol3 p 234**

de Hampton Thomas 1326-1327 **Pembroke** steward **Ministers Account 1208 m 12**

de Hamptona John 1324 Aug 20 **Kings Escheator at Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

de Hareley Robert 1331 **Sir, Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13**

de Hasleye Robert 1330 **Pembroke Castle Pipe Roll 8 m 40**

de Hastings John 1337 coronation of **Richard II** bear the second sword *Harl MS 1309 f 11 Owen Cat p 249 Richard II*

de Hastings John 3 Dec 1325 **earl of Pembroke** deceased widow **Juliana** held advowson of the **Church** of Cilgarron patron **Llanfihangel Penbedw** 1325 *Close Rolls, Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Hastings Juliana 1325 widow of **John** married **Thomas La Blount** *Close Rolls*

de Hastynges John 1369 February 20 Kings son **earl of Pembroke Westminster** *Patent Roll 43 pt 1 m 26 Cal p 223*

de Hastynges John 1390 August 12 Grant for life to the **King's Knight Golafre John** at the yearly rent of 600 marks of all the lands and tenements in the county of **Pembroke** in the **King's** hand by the death of **John de Hastynges Earl of Pembroke** and lately demised to **de Beauchamp William** for 500 marks a year *Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt I 26 Cal 297*

de Hastynges Laurence 1340 June 25 **earl of Pembroke** *Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

de Hastynges Laurence 1348 Oct 1 late **earl of Pembroke** *Patent Roll 22 pt 2 m 2d Cal p179 Westminster*

de Hastynges Laurence 1331 Feb 18 minor *Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 Windsor*

de Hastynges Lawrence 1331 Heir Minor *Pipe Roll 6 m 31*

de Hastyngs Laurence 1325 April 28th a minor *Close Roll 18 Edward II m6*

de Hompton Thomas 1331 April 27 **Pembroke steward 1327 -1328 Stratford C Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 1331 Close Roll 9 m19 Cal pp411 2 1335 June 8 York**

de la Pole Alice 1443 27 February Grant to **William de la Pole** earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife that if **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** die without heir of his body they shall have the title of earl and countess of **Pembroke** to them and their heirs grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok Tenby** and Kilgaren and the commutes of Estrelawe Treyne and **Seynclere** in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with Knight's fees advowsons of churches franchises royalties liberties prises of wines fines and amercements and other profits *Patent Roll 21 Henry VI pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198*

-----**de la Pole Alice** 1448 2 June Grant to **William de la Pole** marquis of Suffolk and **Earl of Pembroke** whom the **King** this Day has created **Earl of Suffolk** and **Alice** his wife in tail male heirs of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok Tenby** and Kylgaren and the commotes of EstrelaweTreyllle and **Seynclere** in Wales and the **Castle** and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by *Letters patent d 28 November 20 Henry VI 27 February 21 Henry VI and 3 March 25 Henry VI surrendered Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 Cal p 174-----*

de la Pole William 1443 27 February Grant to **William de la Pole** earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife that if **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** die without heir of his body they shall have the title of earl and countess of **Pembroke** to them and their heirs grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok Tenby** and Kilgaren and the commutes of

Estrelawe Treyne and **Seynclere** in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with Knight's fees advowsons of churches franchises royalties liberties prises of wines fines and amercements and other profits **Patent Roll 21 Henry VI pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198**

--**de la Pole William** 1448 2 June Grant to **William de la Pole** marquis of Suffolk and **Earl of Pembroke** whom the **King** this Day has created Earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife in tail male heirs of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok Tenby** and Kylgaren and the commotes of EstrelaweTreyllle and **Seynclere** in Wales and the **Castle** and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shallhave power to amend any defects in these presents in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by **Letters patent d 28 November 20 Henry VI 27 February 21 Henry VI and 3 March 25 Henry VI surrendered Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14Cal p 174**

de la Pole William 1448 2 June and **Alice** his wife **earl of Pembroke Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 Cal p 174**

de Laureny Wioti 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

de Luny John 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** free tenant December 6th 1324 **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

de Menill William 1348 Nov 7 his steward of **Pembroke Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 Sandwich**

de Molis Nicholas 1245 December 3 castles of **Pembrok** and Tinbye **Patent Roll30 Henry 111 m 9 Cal p 468 Windsor**

de Montgomery Arnulf First **Pembroke Castle** Wooden stakes and turf acc to **Giraldus Cambrensis –The Journey through Wales c1100**

de Montgomery Arnulf 1102 **Brut y Tywysogyon**

de Montgomery Arnulf 1098 August 17 founded Benedictine cell at **Pembroke** by subordinate to **St Martin** at Sees **Cal Doc France ed round pp237 8 No 666**

de Montgomery Arnulph 1093 fortified the site of **Pembroke Castle** conquered lands in **Pembrokeshire** area given Dyfed by **William Rufus** 1094 **WWHR Vol3 p 236**

de Mortimer Roger 29 September 1326 -24 May 1327 Sir **Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11**

de Percy Thomas 1402 October 24 Grant to **Thomas de Percy** of 500 marks out of the issues of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke** the castles and lordships of **Tyneby** and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe etc **Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 1 m 21 Cal p 167**

de Perers Alice 1400 June 6 Commission to **de Beauchamp William** 'chivaler' **Vernon Ralph** 'chivaler' **Bede Thomas** **Gwyn William** and **Perot David** esquire sheriff of **Pembroke** to enquire into the petition of **Barr Matilda** late the wife of **Barr David** 'chivaler' that dower may be assigned to her from the **Castle** and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county of which her husband was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower as he alienated the same to **de Wyndesore William** and **de Perers**

Alice and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to **John** late duke of Exeter so that the said duke and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 7 m10d Cal p315*

de Rutzen Baron 1852 April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke** surgeon and **Eliza** his wife **John Miles** of **Templeton** gent **Baron de Rutzen, Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen, Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple London esq. barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare Slebech Estate and Family Record**

de Rutzen Baroness 1852 April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke** surgeon and **Eliza** his wife **John Miles** of **Templeton** gent **Baron de Rutzen, Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen, Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple London esq. barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare Slebech Estate and Family Record**

de Schirborn Nicholas 1328 -1329 **Pembroke Ministers Account 1208 m 12d**

de Schirbourn Nicholas 1340 June 25 *special pardon Add Ch 6027* **Pembroke**

de Scourlagyston Nicholas 1327 -1328 *Ministers Account Pembroke 1208 m 12*
Pembroke 1328 to Michaelmas 1329 Ministers Account 1208 m 12d Pembroke 1326 to Michaelmas 1327 Ministers Account 1208 m 12

de Shirburn John 1362 died **Angle** Juror at **Pembroke** in 1357 **Angle South Pembrookeshire Mary Mirehouse,**

de Valance Aymer 1299 Jun 29 **Pembroke** Earl son of **Joan de Valance**
August 20 1324 **Castlemartin-** inherited he was an absentee from **Pembroke** 1296 *WWHR Vol1 P 267 I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Valance Joan 1299 June 29 **Pembroke** Countess mother of **Aymer de Valance**
Earl of Pembroke *WWHR Vol 1 p267*

de Valance Mary 1325 Widow April 28th *Close Roll18 Edward II m6*

de Valance William 1247 August 7 *Patent Roll31 Henry III m 3 Cal p 506*
Nthampton
Rot Parl Vol 1 pp 68 9 1291 Patent Roll48 Henry III pt1 m 12 Cal p322 1264 6 June St Pauls London Welsh Roll 10 Edward I m 10d Cal p 247 1282 April 7 Devizes

de Valance William 1289 **earl of Pembroke** built the hospital of **St John** for the poor and sick **Tenby**; soul of **Llandeloy** Church25 Mar 1313 held **Pembroke** Castle1247 1296 besieged and captured Haverfordwest1265

de Valance Aymer 1324 At his death held in the county of **Pembroke** 25 1/2 Knights' fees and one tenth Knight's fee In **South Pembrookeshire** he held besides the **Castle of Pembroke** the town of **Pembroke** with 220 burgages the **Grange of Kyngeswode** the manor of **St Florence** the commote of **Coytrath** the **Castle of Tenby** the town of **Tenby** with 220 burgages the manor of **Castle Martin** part of which is dower Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de Hampton** King's Escheat at **Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 85** held **Pembroke** Castle1296 1324 earl of **Pembroke I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85** 1324 August 20

de Valencia Joan 1303 February 20 countess of **Pembroke** *Patent Roll 31 Edward 1m 35 Cal p 117 HertFordPatent Roll 34 Edward 1m 36 Cal p 413 1306 January 24 Bindon Lands of Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 1307 September 20*

de Valencia Mary 1331 Nov 16 late wife of **Aymer Windsor** *Fine Roll m 3 Cal pp288 9*

de Valencia William 1327 -1328 *Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No 5 Patent Roll49 Henry III m 16 Cal pp423 4 1265 10 May Hereford Welsh Roll 10 Edward I m 10d Cal p 247 1278 January 10 The Tower Welsh Roll 15 Edward 1m 9d Cal p 314 1287 July 23 Hereford*

de Villa Patricii David 1307 September 20 de Ville **Patrick David** Juror at **Pembroke** had a daughter **Elen** *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 20 Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p 76*

de Walsham Ralph 1375 April 21 of the Castle of **Pembroke** *Patent Roll49 pt 1 m6 Cal p 124 westminsterClose Roll 49 m 23d Cal p 248 1376 August 24 Blatherwick*

de Wester William 1326 -1329 **Pembroke** *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Wideworth David 1268 son of **William** held half a Knight's fee in **Pembroke** in 1268 he was present then being a Knight at the **Stackpole** and **Crespyng** fine and about the same time at the grant of **Fishguard** to **St Dogmael's** by **de Cantinto William** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Wideworth William 1225 was bailiff or sheriff to **William Marshall** Earl of **Pembroke** witness to the **Marshall** charters to **Haverford** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Windsor Gerald - 1100 1135 Custodian of **Pembroke Castle** Married **Nesta** daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr** **Pembroke Castle** 1104 held the Marcher Lordship of **Cilgarron** - the son **Fitzother Walter** Constable of **Windsor Castle** he died in 1135 *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Deane John 1622 **Pembroke** corviser Bailiff 1639 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915 Pemb Hist 1972*

Derras Jane 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Derras John 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Devereaux G 1833 **Pembroke Dock** first Minister **Baptists** Mount Pleasant **Pembroke** died

Devereux Gabriel **Rev** first pastor of **Bethany Chapel** **Pembroke Dock** died January 12 1833 age twenty six years buried in the graveyard of the Chapel

Dixon Isacke 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin** *Hearth Tax*

Docwray John <i>Papers vol IV p 2772</i>	1530 28 January	seneschal Pembroke	<i>Letters Henry VIII</i>
Donne John	1661	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Draper Thomas	1701	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Drinkwater Thomas <i>Records</i>	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's	a house <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Duggan William	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Dun John	1693	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Dunn John	1677	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Dunn John daughter Catherine	1713	Pembroke Mayor	lived at Crickmarron Monkton had a daughter <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Dunn Nicholas and his wife Dunn Catherine	1734	Brownslade nephew of Nicholas 1711	Pembroke Mayor
Dunn Nicholas	1773	Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Dunn Nicholas Pembroke Mayor	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Mary's	a house 1790 94 1800 <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i> <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Easton Henry	1670	Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Easton Phillip	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Edwards Catherine	20 Aug 1819	born Pembroke	died 29 Jul 1859 Near, North Platte, , Nebraska Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to Hopla, John on 1845 at Pembrokeshire , Wales <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Edwards William <i>Records</i>	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's	a house <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Eliot Walter 85	1324 August 20	Juror Pembroke	<i>I P M Edward II files 84 & 85</i>
Elliot Hugh	1667	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Elliot Hugh	1685	Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Elliot John	1639	Pembroke Bailiff ,1646	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Elliot John	1670	Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Elliot Mary	1670	Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Elliott Hugh	1670	Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Elliott John Tax	1670	esq. of Earweare Amroth H5 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Elliott Mary	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Englebidd Robert	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Ernsting Mr and Mrs D	1939	Master and Matron The Pembroke public assistance institution and Woodbine house hospital	
Estenere Phillip	28 May 1376	Juror Inq A O D File 389 125 Westminster	50
Evans Daniel	1902 15 May	new Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse	
Evans Eliz Mrs Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land Tax	
Evans John	Welston 1904		
Evans Joseph Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs 2 houses CRO Land Tax	
Evans Josiah	1744	Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915	
Evans Mr Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs New Houses CRO Land Tax	
Eynon George	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs CRO Land Tax Records	
Eynon William	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's CRO Land Tax Records	
Fender William	1654	Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915	
Fender William	1664	Pembroke corviser Bailiff WWHR 1915	
Fender William	1696	gent Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915	
Ferrier Benj Records	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land Tax	
Ferrier James	1769	Pennar Mayor of Pembroke	
Ferrier Jenkin	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Ferrier Jenkin Hearth Tax	1670	of Pennar Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred	
Ferrior Benjamin	1748	Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915	

Ferrior Benjm 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's Pennar CRO Land Tax Records**

Ferrior Jenkin 1739 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Ferrior Jenkin 1751 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Ferrior Jenkin 1768, Nov 7 **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, esq., and **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, executrix of **John Foley**, gent, her late husband, deceased, **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow of **William Trevannion** late of Carhais, co Cornwall, deceased. Surrender of a Mortgage of the **Castle of Narberth** and the lands, etc, **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Ferrior Jenkin 1759, Oct 10 **Edward Eliot** of Port Eliot, co Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortescue** of Penwarne, co Cornwall, esq., **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq., **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, gent, and **John Foley** of **Ridgeway**, gent Assignment of Solston otherwise Sodston, Moleston Back, **Narberth** Mill, parish of **Narberth**, the capital messuages and lands called **Slebech**, Kants, Piccell, Toch, High Toch, parish of Slebetch, messuages and lands in **Minwear** parish, Ruturno in **Robeston Wathan** parish, and Kilrew and Blaenwithnoe in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Ferrior Jenkin 1759, Oct 10 **John Foley** of **Ridgeway**, gent, **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, gent, **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq., **John Mathias** of Killey, esq., and **Richard Bowling** of **Pembroke**, gent Assignment of a bond and judgment in trust and as a collateral security **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Ferrior Jenkin 1769, 71, 74, 80 **Pembroke** Mayor Monument inscribed at **St Brides Pembs** **WWHR** 1915

Ferrior Mr 1786 **Pennar** **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Ferrior Mrs Owen 1786 **Pennar** register of Land Tax land owned by **Sir William**

Field William 1697 d1724 **Pembroke** Mayor wife name **Judith** **WWHR** 1915

FitzGilbert de Clare Gilbert 1138 1148 held **Pembroke Castle**

FitzGilbert Richard 1148 1176 held **Pembroke Castle**

FitzHenry Henry 1298 son of **Henry** Witness **Sloane charterXXXII 14 British Museum**

Flemming William 1653 **Pembroke** _ Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Flowers John 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs Cross House CRO Land Tax Records**

Folland Anne 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** **Hearth Tax**

Ford Alexander 1686 **Pembroke** Mayor mercer married **Grace** their son and heir **William Ford** **WWHR** 1915

Ford Alexander 1713 gent ChurchWarden **Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke** Benefactors of a free school **Pembroke**

Ford Grace 1720 **Pembroke** married **Alexander Ford** had a son **William WWHR** 1915

Ford William 1720 **Pembroke** mercer son of **Alexander Ford** and **Grace WWHR** 1915

Forns Eliz 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Froyne J C 1834 Chief Constructor **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dockyard** Apprentice Born 1834 After he retired in 1895 lived **Pembroke**, Mayor also JP

Froyne John 1606 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Froyne John the Younger 21 February 1792 Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Abraham Leach** the Younger, esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Froyne Willm 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Froyne William 1791/2 Snr tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Furlong Henry 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs Kingston Farm CRO Land Tax Records**

Furlong Jn 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Furlong ? 1791/2 widow of **Francis** tenant **Pembroke St Michs** 2 fields **CRO Land Tax Records**

Galy John pre 21 November 1399 prior of **Pembroke** died

Gambold Mary 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Game Aaron 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Garratts Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a plot of Land **CRO Land Tax Records**

Garrett Samuel 8 Jan 1819 born **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 3 Aug 1855 Troedyrhiw, **Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan** Married to **Webb Edmunds, Ruth** on 27 Oct 1845 at **Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gawdin	Dennis	1670	Sir Pembroke	Town H 2	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
George	Richd	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke	St Michs		CRO Land Tax Records
Gerald	Richard	1331	fugitive	m49 Originalia	Roll 3	m 49	Pembroke
Gerald	William	1331	fugitive	m49 Originalia	Roll 3	m 49	Pembroke
Geralt	?	1095-1097	the steward to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the Castle of Penuro ravaged the boundaries of Mynyv Brut y Tyw Rhys p272 also Ann Camb pp30				
Gibbon	Phillip	1690	Pembroke	Bailiff			
Gibbon	Richard	1670	Pembroke	Town P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Gibbon	William	1670	Pembroke	Town H	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Gilbert	John	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke	St Michs Mill Fields		CRO Land Tax Records
Gogh	John	1339 Apr 1	Pembroke?	WWHR Vol3 p 254			
Golafre	John	1390-1396	Keeper of Pembroke Castle 1390, August 12 Grant, for life, to the King's Knight, John Golafre , at the yearly rent of 600 marks, of all the lands and tenements in the county of Pembroke in the King's hand by the death of John de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke , and lately demised to William for 500 marks a year Golafre John On September 16 in this year 1390, was appointed keeper of the Castle and county of Pembroke , the commotes of Oystrekowe, Seint Clere and Trallarn and Kilgarran Patent Roll 3 Richard II, pt I 26 Cal, 297 CL CPR ii, p27				
Gorfen	Walter	1450, 8 October	Walter Gorfen , appointed auditor in the county of Pembroke etc Patent Roll Cal, p 405				
Gough	Joe	1 April 1944	of Pembroke - detective with the Pembrokeshire Constabulary				
Gough	Roger	1791/2	owner	Pembroke	St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax Records
Grey	Richard	1402 23 July	Lord	assemble people of Pembroke war against the Welsh, rebels Rotulus Viacii 3 Henry IV m27 Cal p 139			
Griffith	John	1535- 6	St Daniels	Pemb	WWHR Vol3 P 231		
Griffith	Johannes	1534	clericus	Libera Capella Sancti Danielis juxta Pembr Valor Eccl			
Griffith	John	1670	Pembroke	Town P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Griffith	Mary	1670	Pembroke	Town P	Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax

Griffiths	David	1840	boundary wall Pembroke Union Workhouse
Griffiths	John	1547	priest fre Chappell of Saynt Danyell
Griffiths	W M	1903-1904	Mayor of the borough
Grindon	Elizabeth	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Grindon	James	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gullon	Henry	February 8th 1889	Bankers Row Pembroke age 15 died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock
Gwillim	Lewis	1639	Pembroke gent son of Richard and Anne Gwillim
Gwyllim/Gwilym	Lewis	1637	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwillim	Richard	1609	Pembroke Bailiff see also entry under Gwyllim was a Merchant wifes name Anne son Lewis 1617 Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwilym	Griffin	1585	Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwither	John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gwither	Richard	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gwyllym	Anne	1639	Pembroke etc Husband was Richard Gwyllym had a son Lewis <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwyllym	Richard	1621	Pembroke Mayor 1626,29,31,35 Merchant wife Anne <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwynton	Rice	1571	Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwyther	Jennett	1692	St Mary's Pembroke widow of Gwyther Lewis no children mentioned in her husband,s Will <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwyther	John	1665	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwyther	John	1676	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Gwyther	Lewis	1682	died 1692 Pembroke Mayor lived in St Mary's Parish wifes name was Jennett <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Haggar	Leonard	1937?	grandson of William –remodeled Haggars Cinema Pembroke
Hagger	Jim	1904	son of William filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace
Hagger	Lily	1904	daughter of William filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Hagger Violet 1904 daughter of **William** filmed The life and Death of **Charles Peace**

Hagger Walter 1904 son of **William** filmed The life and Death of **Charles Peace**

Hagger William 1904 filmed The life and Death of **Charles Peace**

Haggar William Walton Sarah 1851 Dedham **Valle Essex** Haggars Cinema **Pembroke** married

Haggar William Pembroke died 1937 1930s Jr his wife **Jenny Lindon** - ran a cinema Haggars in

Hague Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** house & land **CRO Land Tax Records**

Hague John 1355 July 20 **Westminster**
Pardon to **John Hague** and **Agnes**, his wife of £80 of the farm of £320 (their farm from the earldom of **Pembroke**) from 20 February 28 **Edward III** to the expiry of their custody aforesaid, the said **John** and **Agnes** for the period when the heir remains with them at their cost from the said 20 February , to pay £200 yearly, and to be entirely exonerated of the remaining £120; but to pay £280 yearly for the same custody in case the marriage of the said heir is sold to them or if they are relieved of the sustenance of the said heir
(**Agnes Hague** nee **Mortimer** was widow of **Laurance de Hastings Earl of Pembroke** who died 1347)
Original Roll 29 Edward III m 5

Hall Francis or Fanny abt 1797 near **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** Married to **Morris, Thomas** on 4 Aug 1828 at **St Mary's, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire?*

Hall John 3 March 1817 Servant Offence Theft of drink, wine and bottles belonging to the prosecutor, his employer, Prisoner aged 17, According to Witnesses the prisoner and his accomplice had taken wine several times before March so that is probably incorrect, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Mackain James** , , esq., Verdict Guilty, Punishment imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hall ? 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Michs Tenby** Land **CRO Land Tax Records**
baptism **St Twynnels Church**

Hall Stephen 1488 vicar **Pembroke St Michaels**

Hall Stephen 1488, 20 March On 20 March in the above year in the parish **Church of Lantfey**, before the Rev. father **Hugh** etc then sitting there for judgement, with some learned in the law as assessors with him, one **Stephen Hall** of the parish of **St Michael, Pembroke**, cited and accused by one Master **Hasley**, then rector of **St Florence**, also present there, of heretical pravity maintained publicly by the said **Stephen** in the presence of some in the house of **James Toker** at **Pembroke**, *WWHR Vol3 P 234*

Hampton Thomas 1327 -1328 **Pembroke** *Ministers Account 1208 m 2, 52*

Hamund David	1331 fugitive	m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke
Hante Richard <i>Slebech Estate and Family Records</i>	1482-1483 knight, and occupier of the mills of Pembroke	
Harald Walter	1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke	<i>I P M Edward II files 84 & 85</i>
Haran John	23 July 1866	Pembroke
Harries John	1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Harries Walter	1654 Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR 1915</i>
Harries Walter	1710 Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR 1915</i>
Harry Griffith	1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry John	1386 <i>Inquisitions Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Pembroke also St Florence Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131</i>
Harryes Walter	1649 Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR 1915</i>
Haukiston Phillip	1339 Apr 1 Pembroke ?	<i>WWHR Vol3 p 254</i>
Haulton Thomas	1408, November 16 Pardon to the King's esquire John Wyse for having broken the chamber of one Thomas Haulton , citizen of London, within the inn of one William Stoket of London and stolen divers goods in it, viz a chain and a Lock of silver weighing 2 1/2 ounces, worth 2s 4d the ounce, four girdles set with silver worth 20s, five spoons of silver worth 10s, a cup of maple bound with silver and gilt worth 13s 4d, a fur worth 40s and a cloth and a towel worth 13s 4d, of the said Thomas by which the latter sued a writ of appeal of robbery against him by the name of John Wyse of the county of Pembroke <i>Patent Roll, 10 Henry IV, pt 1 m 22 Cal, p 28</i>	
Haverford Evans	1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Haylett ? <i>Tax Records</i>	1791/2 Mrs owner Pembroke St Mary's a house	<i>CRO Land</i>
Hellier John	1661 Pembroke Bailiff Llamphey H 3 Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax 1670 WWHR 1915</i>
Hellier Laurence <i>Tax Records</i>	1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden	<i>CRO Land</i>
Hellier Richard	1632 Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR 1915</i>
Hellin Richard	1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Herbert Henry 1693-1751 , ninth **Earl of Pembroke**, called, *The Architect Earl*, was the eldest son of **Thomas** the eighth Earl He acted as one of the lords-justices during the absence of the **King** from England in 1740, and again three years later, and also in 1748 Walpole speaks of him as a second **Inigo Jones**, and quotes several instances of his taste and skill in architectural design He rendered valuable public service in promoting the erection of **Westminster Bridge**, since re-built He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1743 **Eminent Welshmen**

Herbert Henry 1734-1794 , tenth **Earl of Pembroke**, was the eldest son of the ninth Earl He entered the army, and was made colonel of the Wiltshire militia in 1778 He was afterwards appointed governor of Portsmouth, and attained the rank of general in 1782 **Eminent Welshmen**

Herbert Thomas 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, Knight, **Lord Herbert, Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the **King's** hands the county and lordship of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs **Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26d Cal,p 99**

Herbert Thomas 1656-1733 was the son of **Herbert, Philip** fifth **Earl of Pembroke** He held several public appointments, and in 1707 became **Lord-lieutenant** of Ireland He was a man of great learning, especially in mathematics He was president of the Royal Society in 1689-90, **Eminent Welshmen**

Herbert William 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, Knight, **Lord Herbert, Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the **King's** hands the county and lordship of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs **Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26d Cal,p 99 -----**

Herbert William 1462, 3 February Grant to **William Herbert**, King's Knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against **Henry VI Henry** duke of Exeter, **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, **James** , earl of Wilts, and other rebels, of the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke**, **Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 4, m 16 Cal, p 114 10 Aug Patent Roll II Edward IV pt 3 m 26d Cal p 99**

Herbert, William, **Earl of Pembroke**, a distinguished character in the reign of **Edward IV** was the eldest son of **Sir William ab Thomas** of Rhaglan **Castle** in Monmouthshire, by **Gwladys**, daughter of **Sir Davydd Gam** Being a firm adherent to the house of York, he fought in several battles against the Lancastrians, and as soon as **Edward** ascended the throne, in reward of his fidelity and valour, he was made one of his council, and in May, 1461, he obtained a grant of the offices of chief justice and chamberlain of South Wales, **Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852**

Herbert William 1630 April 10th **William Herbert**, 3rd **Earl of Pembroke** died of apoplexy after a full and cheerful Supper held various offices of importance under **James I** and **Charles I** acc/to **Clarendon** he was the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age **Stuart Wales W S K Thomas**

Hereford,? 1791/2 **Lord** owner west borough Priory Tythes , **Pembroke St Mary's** owner various Properties **CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2**

Hereford ?	1699	Lord Viscount patron 1739, 1742 St Michaels Church
Pembroke Bacons Liber Regis		
Higget John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Higgon Jane	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Higgon Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hill Jacob <i>Land Tax Records</i>	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Gordy Hall meadow CRO
Hill Roger	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hilling Richard	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hinton Henry	1678	gent Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Hinton Henry	1693	gent Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Hinton Henry	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hinton John	1662	gent Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Hinton John WWHR 1915	1667	gent Pembroke Mayor son of William Hinton and Jennett
Hinton John	1678	gent Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915
Hinton John	1670	Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hinton William	1624	Pembroke WWHR 1915
Hinton William three sons Thomas	1654	Pembroke Mayor alderman married Jennett Bagg had three sons John & Henry according to his will l 2 12 73 WWHR 1915
Hinton William	1670	Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hitchin Maude	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hitching Jn <i>Records</i>	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Michs house & land CRO Land Tax
Hitching John	1707	Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Hitchings Henry	1697	Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Hobbs Howell	24 February 1789	Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was Read, twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor Llewhellin Pearce? , deputy mayor <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>

Hobbs William	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hobbs William Pembroke Dock	1698	Eastermost House west Lanion Paterchurch estate later	
Hodge Abrm Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Holcombe Jane Tax Records	1791/2	Mrs owner Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land
Holcombe ? Records	1791/2	Mr Rev owner Pembroke St Mary's	CRO Land Tax
Holcombe William William WWHR 1915	1694 d 1698	Pembroke Mayor married Jane Meare had a son	
Holcombe William	1754,1760	Pembroke Mayor grandson of William Holcombe who was Mayor in 1694 he had been in Bengal in 1738	WWHR 1915
Hood Benj Tax Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Underdown Farm	CRO Land
Hood John Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Hooke Innots	1670	Pembroke Town H · Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hooke Robert Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Farr Park	CRO Land Tax
Hooks Robt Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax
Hoton John Westminster	1380 April 20	Patent Roll3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509	
Howell John	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell John A G	1910 Sep 2	Vicar Pembroke St Michaels	WWHR Vol3 P 235
Howell Morice	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Morrice	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Morris	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Howell Richard	1713	esq. gave 5 pounds the interest therof to the said Free school for ever	Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board

Howell Richard 1713 of London, **Merchant** , born in **Haverfordwest**, gave £100 the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever **Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards**

Howell Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howells Benj 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** Brackpool park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells John 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells Nicholas 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** Hollylands Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells ? 1791/2 Widow tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells William 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hugh Lloyd November 1701 and his wife **Joan** sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion **St Mary's Church Pembroke** **Hugh Lloyd** and his wife **Joan** tenants Llanion 1710 **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock** see **Adams Elizabeth**

Hughes David George 25 March 1923 Golden **Hill** Field **Pembroke**

Hughes Elizabeth 31 Mar 1839 born Moreland **Pembroke** ----Franklin Idaho Married to **Fordham, Amos Pierre** Married to **Fordham, Elijah** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Griffith 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hughes John 1679 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Hughes Margret **Pembroke** Town H ·3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Hughes Roger 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hulm ? Mr March 1897 **Pembroke Town Council Water Committee**

Humphrey Cale 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Humphrey **duke of Gloucester** 1414, 20 July Grant of **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke**, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne and **Seynclere** in Wales, etc **Patent Roll Cal p 170**

----- **Humphrey** **duke of Gloucester**, 1440, 20 August Commission of oyer and terminer to **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, justice of South Wales, **William Burley** and **William Perkyns** in the counties of **Kermerdyn**, Cardygan and **Pembroke** touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present **King Patent Roll 18 Henry VI pt 3 m 8d Cal, p 451**

----- **Humphrey** **duke of Gloucester** 1441 gave **Pembroke** Priory as a cell to **St Alban's** abbey

-----**Humphrey** **duke of Gloucester** 1442 **St Mary's** parish **Church** of **Tenby** was presented with the priory of **Monkton** by the **duke of Gloucester Humphrey Earl of Pembroke** to his friend the Abbot of **St Albans** who passed the **Church** on to his sisters in the Convent of **St Mary de la Pre** Founded by **King John** for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near **St Albans**

----- **Humphrey** **duke of Gloucester** 1443, 27 February
Grant to **William de la Pole**, earl of **Suffolk**, and **Alice** his wife, that if **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester** die without heir of his body, they shall have the title of earl and countess of **Pembroke** to them and their heirs, grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok, Tenby** and **Kilgaren**, and the commutes of **Estrelawe, Treyne** and **Seynclere** in **Wales** which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with Knight's fees, advowsons of churches, franchises, royalties, liberties, prises of **Wines**, fines and amercements and other profits *Patent Roll 21 Henry VI, pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198*

----- **Humphrey** **duke of Gloucester** died by 1447, 16 July
Whereas **Humphrey**, late **duke of Gloucester**, seised of the manor of **Bonecombe** in the isle of **Wight**, co **Southampton**, in his demesne as of fee or fee tail, claiming of late on undue information one **John Whithorne** of **Wiltshire**, 'gentilman', as his bondman belonging, to the said manor, caused the said **John** and all his lands, to be seised into his hands and **John** himself to be brought to **Pembroke Castle** in **Wales** and there imprisoned in so dark a dungeon and in such misery and lack off food and clothing for seven years and more, that he lost the sight of his eyes and he suffered other incurable ills *Patent Roll 25 Henry VI, pt 2, m9 Cal, pp 77-8*

Humphreys John Hunter 1812,20 R ev **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Humphreys Willm 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Humphries William 1789,1807 , **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Hunter William 1406, 10 May Pardon to **William Hunter**, of **Pembroke**, in **South Wales**, of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of **St Mary** , 4 **Henry IV**, when detained in the gaol of the city of **Lincoln**, he confessed before **William Dalderby**, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday after the Assumption at **Lincoln** he stole a collar of **Edmund Buge** of black silk dotted with silver Letters **S** to the value of 6s, and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll, 7 Henry IV, pt 2, m 29 Buge John* 1386 *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke*

Husband J 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Husband Jn 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Husband John 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Husbond John 1560, **June 13** of the town of **Pembrochia**, tailor **John Wogan** of **Wyston** Release of a messuage and lands in the parish of Slebaiche called Arnolles hyll **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Hyett John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hynnton Richard 1572 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

James David abt 1801 born **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 9 Oct 1843 Llangefelach, **Glamorgan** Married to **Bowen , Catherine** on 24 Nov 1826 at Llangyfelach, **Glamorganshire** **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire?**

James Stephen 1340 **June 25** **Add Ch 6027** **Pembroke**

Jason Alexander 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jaspar earl of **Pembroke** 1454 **Rot Parl** if pp 260 la rebel lordship of **Pembroke** 1461 10 Aug **Patent Rol** Edward IV

Jaynor ? **Pembrok** 2 4 1698 to **Elizabeth Smith** marriage **Bosheston Church**

Jenkins David 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jenkins David 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Jenkins David W 1898 Jun 27 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels , St Mary's** Pemb Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 235 **WWHR** Vol3 p 232

Jenkins H O 02 February 1937 **Golden Hill Field** **Pembroke Upper Pennar** and Military Rd Land **Pennar Pembroke Dock** **Orielton Rent Book**

Jessop Constantine 1624 a controversial writer, was the son of **John Jessop**, a Clergyman of **Pembroke** In 1624, he was entered at **Jesus College**, being then twenty-two years of age, whence he removed to **Trinity College**, Dublin, and took his degree of BA in that university He returned to Oxford in 1631, and took his degree of MA in the following year, then being in holy orders When the **Presbyterians** began to be dominant in 1641, he joined that party, and took the covenant He then succeeded **John Owen** in the ministry of Coggeshallin Essex, whence he was removed to Winbourne Minster in Dorsetshire, in which county he was an assistant to the commissioners in 1654, for the ejection of such as they then called scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters He was for some time minister of **St Nicholas** in Bristol, and in 1660, he was rector of **FyField** in **Essex** **Eminent Welshmen –R Williams** 1852

Joan 1307 Countess wife of **William de Valance** died

Joce John 1296 was a witness to **William de Valance's** charter to **Tenby** before 1296," in 1308 to **Aymer de Valance's** confirmation charter to **Monkton**, and in 1323, being then a Knight, to that Earl's arrangement with **Slebech**" In the next year he held a quarter of a fee at Great Hoaton, as of the honour of **Haverford**, worth five marks, and half a fee at **Jordaneston** the Jordeston in **St Florence**, as of the honour of **Pembroke**, worth ten marks" he died early in 1327,

and the custos of **Haverford** accounted for the issues of Great Hoaton before **John** the son had proved his age"

Joce John 1327 the son, was Juror Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No 1186 Suthwell 24 July 5 428 1331 July 24 Suthwell and was in 1342 a witness to **Laurence** Hasting's charter to **Tenby** In 1331 1331 Suthwell 24 July 5 428 Stan **Ford** and 1357

John Joce 1378 the grandson was a juror at **Pembroke** In 1378, **John Joce** Former tenant I P M 248 f 105 1376 20 November 49 **Edward** III recorded **Joce John** Knight Patent Roll **Richard** II pt 1 m 27 Cal p 6 1377 July 2 **Westminster** in 1378 was made custodian of **Pembroke Castle**, with twenty men-at-arms and twenty archers" And in 1380 was a juror at **Pembroke Joce John** Knight Patent Roll 3 **Richard** II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 **Westminster** in 1388 **John Joce** "scutifer" had a grant from the **King** of £20 yearly out of the exchequer at **Carmarthen**, in 1392 he was a juror at **Pembroke** and then a Knight, and in 1400 **Sir John Joce** was one of the commission on the **King's** debts at **Pembroke Joce John** was Commission of array 1403 **Joce John** 1403, **June** 16 Commission of array in the county of **Pembroke** and the lordships and county of **Rous** to **Thomas** Earl of Worcester **Thomas** baron of **Carrew**, **John Organ**, **John Joce**, **William Malelefaunt**, **Thomas Roche**, **Richard Wiriot**, **John Eynor**, and **Thomas Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county Patent Roll 4 **Henry** IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p 280" **Lewys Dwnn**" says that **John Wogan** of **Wiston** married **Joan**, daughter of **Sir Joce**, " **Lord** of Brongest" this would seem to be the **John Joce** last mentioned ----From the **Joces Prendergast** passed through the **Catharnes** to the **Stepneys**

John David 1851 Workhouse Master **Pembroke Union Workhouse** census

John Grace 1791/2 Miss tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

John James 1625 **Carew Shepherd** aged 54 **Carew Castle** **Public Record Office Exchequer Depositions Pembroke 9 Charles 1 Easter No 3**

John James 28 May 1828 Labourer Offence Theft of food - 12 hams, Prisoner aged 40, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Thomas Thomas**, innkeeper, **Before the Pembroke County Courts 1730-1830**,

John Narbeth 14th May 1814 Carpenter **Pembroke** started building first houses **Pembroke Dock**

John Thomas 13 October 1824 **Pembroke** Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Mary Gwyther** of a watch, Prisoner aged 12, **Nash** Prosecutor **Gwyther Peter**, , farmer Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment **Before the Pembroke County Courts 1730-1830**

John Thomas abt 1845 born **Broadway Pembroke Pembroke** Married to **Rees, Elizabeth** **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

John? Jenkins Margaret 16 Dec 1837 born **Pembroke** **Mormon Records for Pembroke**

Johnes John 1627 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Johns Glynis (b. 1923): husky-voiced star of stage and screen; debuted in London at age of twelve; she received a Tony for A Little Night Music on **Broadway** in 1975. Starred in many Hollywood movies

Johns Mervyn (1899-1992): **Pembroke**-born star of British films beginning in 1934, father of Glynis

Jones Daniel OBE born **Pembroke** 1912 – 1993 composer of classical music. WW2 worked as a decoder at Bletchley Park – composed the music for the 1954 radio production of Under Milk Wood

Jones David 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Jones David 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones David 13 March 1812 Carpenter Offence Theft of a sheep, Prisoner aged 44, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Bowling John** esq., Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembroke** **Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jones David 1830 rented **St Daniels** Chapel as a **Baptist** meeting house

Jones Evan 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones Evan 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Jones George 1810 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Jones Gilbert 1722 Aug 16 **Monkton** Vicar , 1722 Aug 16 **St Mary's** Pemb Vicar, 1722 Aug 16 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** **WWHR** Vol3

Jones H P 23 July 1866 Dr **Pembroke**

Jones In 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Jones John 1617 **Pembroke** Bailiff gent **WWHR** 1915

Jones John 1637 **Pembroke** Bailiff gent **WWHR** 1915

Jones John 1640 corviser **Pembroke** Bailiff **Pemb Hist** 1972

Jones John 1685 **Pembroke** Bailiff gent **WWHR** 1915

Jones John 1706 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Jones John 19 July 1806 Cordwainer Offence Burglary of the house of **Alexander Parry** and stealing wheat and barley belonging to the prosecutor, His accomplice indicted separately for the same offence **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Robert Hart** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Jones Margaret 1829, Nov 2-3 **George Bowling** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq., **Margaret Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, spinster Lease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the **White Hart** in **Narberth**, Great Molleston, parish of **Narberth**, Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co **Carmarthen**, Finnon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower **Hill** in **Haverfordwest** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar **Pembroke St Mary's** 1690 Nov 21 Vicar **Pembroke St Michaels** 1690 Nov 22 **Monkton** Vicar 1695 Jul 4 **Cosheston** Rector **WWHR** Vol1 **WWHR** Vol3

Jones Rich 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Jones Thomas Cordwainer Offence Burglary of the house of **Alexander Parry** and stealing wheat and barley belonging to the prosecutor, His accomplice indicted separately for the same **Pembroke** 19 July 1806 Prosecutor **Hart Robert** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones Thomas Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows **Pembroke** 21 February 1792 Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the Younger, esq. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Jones William 1607 **Pembroke** Bailiff gent **WWHR** 1915

Jones William 1615 corviser **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Jones William 21 February 1792 **Pembroke** Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the Younger, esq. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones William 1882 Apr 5 **St Mary's Pemb** Vicar **WWHR** Vol3 p 232

Jones ,William 1713 clerk, born in the parish of **Lawrenny** gave £476 the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of the town apprentices **Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board** 1713

Jones William School **Pembroke** 1847

Jordan John 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Julian ? Mr **Rev** tenant **Pembroke St Michs** 6 acre meadow ***CRO Land Tax Records*** 1791/2

Julyan Philip 1349 Jun 4 **Pembroke St Michaels** **WWHR** Vol3 p 234

Keiez (Kneghey) John 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** ***I P M Edward II files 84 & 85***

Kemm Henry	1797	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Kempe C E		eight stain glass windows	St Mary's Church Pembroke
Keynyn Walter IPM 10 Richard II no 131	1386 1386	Inquisitions Miscellaneous	Chancery File 237 Old ref Pembroke
King John	1210	visited Pembroke seized the house of Carrio – Carew Castle	
King Joseph Monkton Cemetary	10th June 1829	first Boatswain Pater Yard Pembroke died buried	
King Joseph Nesbit	24th March 1824	son of Joseph married Ann Gale in Pembroke	
Kinner William Jnr WWHR 1915	1703 d1724	Pembroke Mayor son of William Kinner of Angle	
Knethell Phillip	1546	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Knethil John	1326 to 1329	Pembroke	Ministers Account 1208 m 12
Knight John	1331	fugitive m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49	Pembroke
Kydde John	1402, September 23	Guy etc to Master John Kermerdyn , our official, greeting etc Whereas our beloved sons in Christ Sirs John Kydde , vicar of Angle , and Robert Salmon , vicar of the parish Church of St Michael, Pembroke , intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc, we grant to you our power and authority etc Dated at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc 1402 Sep St Mich Pemb vicar de Excestre 1402 Angle Vicar	WWHR Vol1
Kylton Robert IPM 10 Richard II no 131	1386	Inquisitions Miscellaneous	Chancery File 237 Old ref Pembroke
Kynaston Thomas	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land Tax Records ,
Kyng John IPM 10 Richard II no 131	of Eston 1386	Inquisitions Miscellaneous	Chancery File 237 Old ref Pembroke
Lacie Edward	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lacy Francis	1709	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Langharne William	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Large J Mr and Mrs	1839	Master and Matron of the Pembroke Union	Workhouse resigned 1840
Larkin ? Mr	1830s	Preventive Officer	Pembroke

Laugharne Gelly 1603 **Pembroke** sued by **Richard Bateman** mercer of **Haverfordwest** for ?4 18 4d " following goods supplied about 8 September,1603, **Gelly Laugharne** was the son of **Thomas Laugharne**, the brother of **Francis Laugharne of St, Brides"**
Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days

Laugharne John 1701 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Laurence Anne 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leek Martha Jane 8 Sep 1861 **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 13 Mar 1927 Ogden Weber Utah Left Liverpool on 29 Apr 1865 aboard the Belle Wood Arrived in New York on 31 May 1865 Married to **Davis, John** on 20 Aug 1877 at Kaysville, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Laxe Edward 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

le Chambirleyn William 29 September 1326-24 May 1327 *Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

le Dispenser Hugh 1325 April 28 the Younger custody of all the estates belonging to **Laurence** the son and heir of **John de Hastyns** until the said **Laurence** should come of age *Close Roll 18 Edward II m 6*

le Fraunceys Peter 1326 -1329 *Pembroke Ministers Account 1208 m 121327 to 1328 Ministers Account 1208 m 12 1328 to 1329 Ministers Account 1208 m 12d*

le Herde John 1326 -1327 **Pembroke** reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12,*

le Taylur Wigard 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a*

le Wayte David 1331 *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

le Wayte John 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Leach Henry 1743 **Pembroke** Mayor **Leach Henry** Great Tithe of **Warren** 1786 *WWHR* 1915

Leach Abraham 1791 **Pembroke** Mayor **Leach Abraham** owner various Properties ,

Leach Abraham of **Corston** 1797 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire CRO Land Tax Records WWHR* 1915

Leach Abraham 1802 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Leach Abraham 1837 **Corston** *Board of Guardians workhouse*

Leach ? 1847 16 Dec Captain *Union Vice Chairman of the Board Workhouse School Pembroke*

Leach John 1841 - 1916 of **Pembroke** married **Sarah** was a printer had sons

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 and

Leach Edward H younger son of **John Leach** and **Sarah**

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 – 1957 of **Tenby**, historian, geologist and archaeologist born at **Tenby** , 12 November 1869 , elder son of **John** and **Sarah Leach** of **Tenby** Married **Sarah Currie** of Liverpool- He was a teacher in London but frequently returned to **Tenby** – wrote *Leach's Guide to Tenby* Died 1957

Leach John died 1837 of **Pembroke** Had married **Charlotte Elliot** daughter of **G Elliot** and had a son **John**

Leach John 1855 of Ivy Tower JP High Sheriff Major of the **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry** son of **John Leach** of **Pembroke** Born at **Pembroke** 1826 married 1851 **Mary Anne** daughter of **Henry Skrine** of Warleigh Manor Bath Somerset and Stubbings House Berks

Leach Abraham 1807, Aug 27 **Abraham Leach** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq.,**Nathaniel Phillips**, of **Slebech Hall** esq. Lease for a year of Diffryn and Diffryn mill, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Leach Abraham 1791/2 , tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Leach Elizabeth 24 3 1756 par **Henry & Anne** baptism **Stackpole Elider Church**

Leach J 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Leach John 1796,1801,05 , **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Leach ? 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Michs** Porch House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lescrope William 1396, November 28 Grant, for life, to **William** Lescrope, of the keeping of the **Castle** of **Pembrok**, South Wales, receiving therefor £100 a year from the issues of the county of **Pembroke** *Patent Roll, 20 Richard II, p1 m11 Cal, p 36*

Lessery John 1419 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915 witness to a deed 16 12 1419 *Calendar of Ancient Documents*

Levi George 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Levi Sam 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lewis David 1743 Feb 1 vicar **Pembroke St Michaels**

Lewis Henry	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Henry Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Gordy Hall	CRO Land Tax
Lewis Henry	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis Howell	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Lewis James	24 February 1789	Cordwainer Offence Riot. The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was Read, twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor Llewhellin Pearce? , deputy mayor Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	
Lewis Jerimiah Records	1791/2	, tenant Pembroke St Michs Hill Farm	CRO Land Tax
Lewis Mary aged 40	28 May 1828	Married Offence Receiving stolen goods Prisoner Prosecutor Thomas , Thomas ,	Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,
Lewis Mary Workhouse	July 1839	nurse reprimanded for being drunk	Pembroke Union
Lewis ? 1543 223/423		Mr Church Warden St Mary	Pembroke Lay subsidies PRO
Lewis W		Mill Backs	Pembroke
Lingen Barker E H May new Infirmary	1887	designed St Michaels Church	Pembroke Architect 1902 15
Llewellin Thomas	1651	Pembroke bailiff gent	Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915
Llewellin Thomas WWHR 1915	1606	Pembroke Bailiff 1615 glover	Pembroke Bailiff
Llewellin Thomas	1621	glover Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Llewhelin Anne	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Llewhelin Peirce	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Llewhellin Pearce	1770	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Llewhellin Pearce	1778,82	, Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
LLewhelling ? Land Tax Records	1791/2	Mr owner Pembroke St Michs Portclew Field	CRO

LLewhelling	?	1791/2	Mrs tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling	Pearce	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling	Pearce	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's		CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling	Pierce	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs	Perrots meadow	CRO Land Tax Records
LLewhelling	Rich	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd	Dan	1791/2	searcher	Pembroke St Mary's		CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd	Evan	1791/2	excise officer	Pembroke St Mary's		CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd	Francis	1791/2	Mrs tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd	?	1791/2	Major tenant	Pembroke St Michs	Alleston meadow	CRO Land Tax Records
Lloyd	Robert	1698 d1702	merc	Pembroke	Mayor	wifes name was Anne WWHR 1915
Lloyd	Thomas	1709	of Grove	Pembroke	High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire	
Lloyd	Thomas	1725	Grove daughter	Elizabeth	married Sir William Owen -- wife of Thomas was Mary Gwyn Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson	
Lloyd	Thomas	1690		Pembroke	Mayor	WWHR 1915
Lloyd	Thomas	d1689	Morvill & Grove	married Francis	Abra ? Phillips	had a son Thomas , acc/to Mirehouse , & Francis Jones
Lloyd	Thomas	1670	died 1689	esq. Grove	Pembroke	Pembrokeshire hearth h7 Will proved at Carmarthen 17 12 1689
Lloyd	Thomas	1670	esq. of Grove	Pembroke	Town H2	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Lord	Charles Owen	1824		Pembroke	Mayor	WWHR 1915
Lord	Eyre Coote	1816		Pembroke	Mayor	WWHR 1915
Lord	Hugh	1765		Pembroke	Mayor	WWHR 1915
Lord	Joseph	1787,93		Pembroke	Mayor	WWHR 1915

Lord Joseph 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lord Mathew 1742 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Lord Owen John 1777 born **Pembroke**

Lord Owen John 1809 **Pembroke Orielton** inherited the **Orielton** Estates changed name spouse 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton* Lord **Owen John** 1813 Jan 12 **Orielton** created Baronet spouse 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*

Lorgan ? 1534 Doctor est rector **Church of Walwyns Castle** *Valor Eccl*

Loring William Captain Superintendent **Pembroke Dock** married at **Pembroke Dock** Miss **Adams** of **Holyland** descended from the **Adams** of **Paterchurch**

Lort John 1745 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Lort Sampson 1652 Oct 7 **Pembroke** Town HW Corp MS 311

Lort Samson 1652 May 13 JP **Pembroke?** HW Corp MS 584

Louden ? 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Loueney William 1400, November 19 Acquittance of **John Moor**, late dean of the Chapel of **Richard II**, who by the **King's** command has delivered by indenture to the **King's** clerk, **Richard Kyngeston**, dean of the **King's** Chapel, and **William Loueney**, keeper of the great wardrobe, all jewels, vestments and other things pertaining to the Chapel and in his custody and charge, except certain jewels, vestments and ornaments which were seized at Penbrok and within the lordship of **Gower** in Wales at the last coming of **Richard II** from Ireland, of which he has delivered two schedules to them for full information to sue for their recovery *Patent Roll 2 Henry IV, pt I, m 27 Cal, p381*

Malefant William born 1347 **William** the younger was one of a jury at **Dale** in 1375, and at **Pembroke** in 1383

Malelefaunt William 1403, June 16 Commission of array in the county of **Pembroke** and the lordships and county of **Rous** to **Thomas**, Earl of Worcester **Thomas**, baron of **Carrew**, **John Organ**, **John Joce**, **William Malelefaunt**, **Thomas**, **Roche**, **Richard Wiriot**, **John Eynor**, and **Thomas**, **Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280 Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 Westminster Patent Roll 51 m 3d Cal p 501 1377 February 16 Westminster*

Mansel Eliza 1852, April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke**, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John** miles of **Templeton**, gent, **Baron de Rutzen**, **Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq., barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mansel Thomas 1851, Aug 21 – 1852 Contract between **Thomas Mansel**, esq., and the **Baron de Rutzen** for the sale of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minwear**, **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Mansel Thomas 1852, April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke**, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John** miles of **Templeton**, gent, **Baron de Rutzen**, **Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq., barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Mansel Thomas 1837 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Mansel William Lort 1753-1820 , **Bishop** of Bristol, was born at **Pembroke**, his father being **William Morgan Mansel**, of that town He was educated at Gloucester and **Trinity College**, Cambridge, and graduated MA in 1777, and DD in 1798 Ordained in 1783, he was presented by his **College**, to the vicarage of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire Ten years later- he was appointed to the Mastership of **Trinity** , and for the year 1799-1800, he was vice-chancellor of the University
Eminent Welsh, men

Mansell 1797 Feb 22 **Pembroke** Dr – posted bills all over the County offering 500 Guineas for the recovery of the two traitorous women who had helped the French Prisoners to escape from Golden **Hill Pembroke** **French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb** 1883

Mansell Ann 1791/2 Miss tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Marlands Easter 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Marshall John 1231 **June** 10 Patent Rolls 15 **Henry III** m 2 Cal p 437
Westminster

Marshall T G 1897 Aug **Walwyn Church** **Rev** Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch Camb** 1898

Marshall William 1330 built the stone fabric of the **Cilgerran Castle** acc to **Wade** 1913

Marshall William 1330 **earl of Pembroke** wife **Isabella** 5 Edward III **Cal Pat Rolls** 1334 nd 1204 1214

Martin Eleanor 1797 **Pembroke** helped the french prisoners escape Acc to **Roger Worsley**

Martin Thomas 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** **I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

Martyn Thomas 1331 clerk convicted **m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke**

Mason Edmond 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Mathew Geoffrey 1386 1399 **Pembroke** Mayor witness to a deed 22 8 1400
Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke
WWHR1915 Calendar of Ancient Documents

Mathew John 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Mathias A G O February 1931 Bronze ornament found in **Pembroke Castle**

Mathias Benjamin Williams 1772-1841 , divine, was the only surviving son of **Benjamin Mathias** of **Pembroke** He entered **Trinity College**, Dublin, and eight years later graduated MA In 1805, he became chaplain of Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, but was compelled to resign, owing to ill-health, in 1835 **Eminant Welshmen**

Mathias Caesar 1767 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Mayler Robert 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

McColl A August 13 1896 **Pembroke Town Council Water Committee**

Meare Francis 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Meare George 1670 of Lanion **Pembroke** Town H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred
Hearth Tax

Meare Griffith 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs WaterField** **CRO Land Tax**
Records

Meare Hugh 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 3 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Meare William 1674 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Mears Hugh 1651 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Mears William 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax**
Records

Medlen Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Melin John 1324 August 20 Juror **Pembroke** **I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

Melyne Morgan 1536 **Pembroke** For 85 fells 8s Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb** 1888 p 363

Mendes ? 1791/2 Widow tenant **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden
CRO Land Tax Records

Mends Robert 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 4 **Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Mendus Robert 1664 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Mendus Thomas 1648 **Pembroke** Bailiff **WWHR** 1915

Merchant William 1698 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Meridith William 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mertlett Elenor 1670 **Pembroke Town H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meryan Richard 1386 son of **John Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File**
237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 **Pembroke**

Meylet William 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meylett Morgan 1759 **Pembroke Mayor** *WWHR* 1915

Meylett Morgan 1777 **Pembroke Mayor** *WWHR* 1915

Meylett William 1672 **Pembroke Bailiff** *WWHR* 1915

Meylett William 1670 **Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyrick Dr Rowland **Bishop** of Bangor married **Barrett Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick** had four sons and two daughters **Barrett Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of **Gellyswick**, who married Dr **Rowland Meyrick Bishop** of Bangor, and died 1593, tomb **Hasgurd Church**, near **Milford Haven** eldest son

Meyrick Sir Gelly, Knt faithful adherence to the unfortunate **Earl of Essex**, they were boys together and firm friends through life, sharing the fate of the Scaffold on Tower **Hill** in 1601 It was from **Sir Gilly** that the **Meyricks** of Fleet, near **Pembroke**, were descended, who took so active a part in Cromwell's siege of that place in 1648 and also the **Meyricks** of **Bush**, near **Pembroke**

Meyrick Essex 1696 of **Bush** was one of the gentlemen presented for refusing oaths of allegiance to **William III** By that year **Meyrick** references give the family home as **Bush** when in that year

Meyrick John died 1732 Judge

Meyrick John Francis 1791 owner **Pembroke St Mary's Bush** North **Hook** Land Tax owned the following Properties- Moncton Hares Hole Moncton Lower Castleton Moncton Lower Fleet Moncton **Poyer**, s Land Moncton **Roberts** Land Moncton Upper Tenement Grove Moncton Upper Fleet Moncton Windmill **Hill** **Land Tax Register 1791**

Meyrick Thomas 1828 of **Bush**, Sheriff married **Jane**, great-granddaughter of **Brown Willis**, the antiquary Their only daughter,

Meyrick Jane Sophia daughter and heiress of **Thomas**, **Meyrick** married **St John Chinerton Charlton**, esq., of **Apley Castle**, Salop She was his first wife

Meyrick Thomas Charlton 1837 second son of **St John** and **Sophia**, inherited **Bush**, and took the name of **Meyrick** on his elder brothers death he inherited **Apley** also he was created Baronet in 1880 Was MP for the **Pembroke** borough from 1868 and Patron of the living of **Gumfreston** near

Tenby born at the Vineyard Wellington in Shropshire 1837 married 1860 **Mary Rhoda** 2nd daughter of Col **Fredrick Hill** who was brother of the **2nd Viscount Hill** They had children

Meyrick Frederick Charlton born 1862

Meyrick St John Meyrick born 1866

Meyrick Rowland Francis born 1867

Meyrick Dora Rhoda born 1861

On 8 January 1866 the **Bush** mansion burned down but most of the valuables and portraits were saved The mansion was rebuilt in 1906 It later became part of the old Grammer school and then a nursing home The site is said to be haunted by Judge **John Meyrick** who died in 1732

Meyrick Bridget 1649 **Pembroke** daughter of **Sir John Meyrick** she married **Richard Browne** *WWHR* 1915

Meyrick Eliz 1791/2 Miss tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick Essex 1661 **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Sir John Meyrick** of **Bush** he married **Jane Corbett** *WWHR* 1915

Meyrick Essex Marychurch 1754 of **Bush High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meyrick J 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick J F 1791/2 owner various Properties owner occupier 1786 Llanion **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick J G 1786 **Pembroke** Buyerspool land tax 1786

Meyrick John 1660 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Meyrick John 1669 **Pembroke?** executer to the Will of **Thomas , Price** *WWHR* 1915

Meyrick John 1669 died 1 11 80 **Pembroke** Mayor of **Bowell Moncton** the son of **Essex** married **Elizabeth** Cuney had a daughter and heir **Dorothy** *WWHR* 1915

Meyrick John 1656? **Sir Bush** eldest son was **Essex Meyrick**

Meyrick John 1615 gent **Treasurer of the Poor** **Bronwydd** MS 399

Meyrick John 1770 ,esq. 1811,1822 **Bush** *WWHR* Vol1 p 307

Meyrick John Francis 1765 of **Bush High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Meyrick John 1736 Judge of **Bush** **Mary Williams** of **Gumfreston**

Meyrick John	1656?	Sir Bush WWHR 1915	eldest son was Essex Meyrick
Meyrick Lucy Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days	1650 September 26	Will dated	Lucy Meyrick of Pembroke
Meyrick ? will fortune £5000	1796 March 29	Miss-	Pembroke died at Bath without making a
Meyrick ?	Jan 1866	Bush House	Pembroke burned down
Meyrick ? Distress	1860	of Bush president	Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of
Meyrick Thomas , C Llanion 1898 1878 Mar 15 18846, Jun16	1874	Sir Bart of Bush	Pembroke and Apley Castle Shropshire Acc to Rev Silas T Phillips The parish of Pembroke Dock 1898 ,WWHR Vol1 P 307
Meyrick Thomas Pembroke Dock WWHR Vol1 p 307	1834	esq. of Bush	26th September gave land for burial ground
Meyricke Essex Tax	1670	esq. Pembroke Town H 6	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth
Meyricke Essex Tax	1670	esq. Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth
Michell & Holden	1988	architects	Pembroke-- Warren Church
Milet William	1612	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Millard George Tax Records	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs Red Lyon House CRO Land
Millard Gwenllian	1640	widow	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660
Millingchamp D Records	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land Tax
Moore Lewis	1668	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Moore Lewis	1670	Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Moore Thomas	1678	gent Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Morce George Records	1791/2	owner	Pembroke St Michs Pit Back house CRO Land Tax
Morce George Tax Records	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs house & Garden CRO Land

Morgan Arnold <i>Records</i>	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax
Morgan George	1670		Pembroke Town P Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan John	1670		Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan John <i>Tax Records</i>	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs	part of Ritchs land	CRO Land
Morgan William	1670		Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan William Union Workhouse	1902 15 May		Green Pembroke	new Infirmary	Pembroke
Morgan William	1670		Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgans Thomas <i>Land Tax Records</i>	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs Watkins	old House	CRO
Morris Eliza	Lady Day 1897		Pembroke		Orielton Rent Book
Morris Elizabeth	1670		Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morris Joseph Smith	born 5 Jan 1849		St Mary Town Pembroke	Pembrokeshire	died 9 Aug 1904 Greenville Beaver County Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the Joseph Badger Arrived in New Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 Married to Easton, Mary on 6 Nov 1868 at Salt Lake City, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Morris Lewis	1670		Pembroke Town P Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Moy Ann Pembroke	26 July 1866	age 60 years	an accident on Westgate		Hill
Moyle John	1670		Haskard H Roose	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Mudge William	16th February 1818		Lieutenant Colonel	trigonometric points for the first Ordinance Survey Map	St Daniels Church
Mutton Peter Pembroke Castle	1528 15 March		Yeoman usher of the chamber to be constable of	Letters	Henry VIII vol IV p 1824
Nash William <i>Land Tax Records</i>	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs MorlandFord	meadow	CRO
Never Griffith	1670		Pembroke Town H Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Nevet Griffith	1670		Pembroke Town P Castlemartin	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Nicholas Jn <i>Records</i>	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	a house	CRO Land Tax

Nicholas Thomas 1553 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Obray George born 1 Sep 1815 **Pater St Mary Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died Oct 1880 Cache County Utah married to **Edwards, Maria** or **May Elizabeth** on 13 Feb 1836 at **St Marys, Pembroke, Wales** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray John born 8 Jan 1822 **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** Wales married to **Palmer, Tamar** on Abt 1845 at **Pembrokeshire?** brother of **Thomas "Lorenzo" Obray** was baptized by Elder **Evans** at **Pembroke Dock** before 1851, ordained an Elder on 8 **June** 1851 at the Deptford Branch, London Conference emigrated to Utah mid-1850s but back in Britain by 1861 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Maria Mariah? born 8 Sep 1814 **Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 15 Nov 1879 Hooper Weber Utah married , married to **Roberts, Phillip** on 2 Feb 1843 at **Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Mary Jane born 7 Jan 1840 **Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 23 Jan 1900 Paradise Cache Utah married to **Thomas William Nash** on 1 Jan 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Robert born 6 Oct 1824 **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 3 Sep 1867 - Kidney Failure University **College** Hospital London married to **Downs, Ann** on 25 Dec 1847 **Pembrokeshire?** - son **John Robert Obray** christened at **St Mary's** parish, **Pembroke Dock**, on 6 October 1824 His parents were **John** and **Elenor Allen Obray** His father a shipwright at the Royal Dockyards **Robert** was joiner's apprentice lived at Queen Street baptized into LDS **Church** 15 Nov 1848 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Samuel William born 18 Jun 1828 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jun 1910 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the **Ellen Maria** Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Harris, Margaret** on 23 Nov 1856 at **St Mary's, Pembroke**, married to **Bainbridge, Eleanor** at St Louis, Missouri married to **Preator, Mary Deborah** on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Thomas Lorenzo born 23 Jul 1821 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 21 Oct 1899 Paradise Cache County Utah married to **Shelton, Louise** on 24 Jun 1854 at Fort Leavenworth married to **Shelton, Martha** on 17 Oct 1854 at Salt Lake City married to **Brenchley, Caroline** on 2 Aug 1857 at Salt Lake City married to **Bradshaw, Ruth Nuttall** on 30 Apr 1864 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Thomas William born 11 Apr 1848 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 12 Nov 1912 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the **Ellen Maria** Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Kay, Margaret Chatterley** on 21 Mar 1868 at Salt Lake City His mother refused to emigrate and stayed behind with younger son Father was **Samuel Obray** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Odo ? 1125 approx sheriff of Pembroq **MS Fr 18953 f45**

Oriel George 18 May 1813 Innkeeper **Pembroke** Offence Perjury, Prisoner claimed to have been sworn in as a burgess, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Oriel George 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs Devonals Field CRO Land Tax Records**

Oriel George 24 February 1789 Glover Offence Riot The **Pembroke** town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden inon Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the **Riot Act** was Read twice by the prosecutor No indictment **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce?** , deputy mayor ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Oriel John 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs Grove Mill CRO Land Tax Records**

Osmond ? 1670 Widdowe **Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Owen Arthur 1678,81,85,95 **Pembroke MP spouse Mary Powell Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson**

Owen Arthur 1698 died **Pembroke** no surviving issue spouse **Mary Powell Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson**

Owen Arthur 1747 **Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915**

Owen Arthur 1704 05 24 28 **Sir Pembroke** Mayor son of **Sir Hugh Owen** and **Anne** was MP 1708 he died in 1753purchased **Paterchurch** estate 17161718W **Tucker** was related to his spouse **OttLey MS 510 WWHR 1915**

Owen Arthur 1695 3rd Baronet, 1701MP,Mayor Pemb 1704, High Sheriff1707, spouse **Emma Williams Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson**

Owen Erasmus 1762 **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Charles Owen** of **Nash** lived at Southwood Pems was Captain of the Militia **WWHR 1915**

Owen Francis 1621 Apr 7 vicar **Pembroke St Michaels 1621 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237 WWHR Vol3 p 234**

Owen George 1603 mentions **St Daniels Chapel**

Owen Hanna 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Owen Hugh 1572 gent **Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915**

Owen Hugh 1632 33 39 **Pembroke** Mayor of **Orielton** son of **John Owen** & **Dorothy Laugharne WWHR 1915**

Owen Hugh 1755 1776 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR 1915**

Owen Hugh 1804 **Sir Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR 1915**

Owen Hugh 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's CRO Land Tax Records**

Owen Hugh Sir 1690 Grammer School **Pembroke**

Owen Hugh Sir bart **Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke** Benefactors of a free school **Pembroke** 1713

Owen Wyrriot Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny** married **Wyrriot Owen** of **Nash** He was **Pembroke** Mayor 1729, 40 53

Owen Erasmus 1762 son of **Charles Owen** of **Nash**, lived at SouthWood Pems, he was **Pembroke** Mayor and was also Captain of the Militia

Owen John 1723 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen John 1730 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1813 **Sir Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen John 1837 **Sir Orielson Board of Guardians** workhouse

Owen, John , 1833-1896 , a Clergyman and author, was born at **Pembroke**, and educated at **St David's, College, Lampeter**, where he was appointed by Dr **Rowland Williams** to lecture on Hebrew, as his deputy He had a fine library, particularly rich in philosophy and theology in all ages, languages, and departments **Eminant Welshmen** 1908

Owen N 1786 **Sir Pembroke** Herring Md Land Tax 1786

Owen Hugh 1670 **Sir Pembroke** Town H5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh Sir s roast Ox **Pembroke** **The Scenery Antiquities and Biography of South Wales** Benj Heath Malkin 1804

Owen Thomas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Thomas 1829,35 , Rev **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen Thomas 1813 Mar 4 MA **Llanstadwell** Vicar - lived at **Pembroke** *Hunts Directory* Neyland 1851 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Owen William 1526 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen William 1719 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Owen William 1757 d 1781 **Sir Pembroke** Mayor son of **Sir Arthur Owen** and his spouse **Emma Williams** *WWHR* 1915

Owen William 1766 Aug 6 **Sir** involved in the **Llamphey** Corn Tithe dispute **Lucas** MS 2856

Owen William Thomas 18 Jul 1836 Maendock **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Owen Wyrriot WWHR 1915	1729 40 53	Pembroke Mayor lived at Nash married Anne Barlow
Owens Hugh	1670	Sir Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Page Ann	born 1834	Rosepool Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 20 Jan 1913 Pleasant Grove Utah Left Liverpool on 2 Jun 1869 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York City on 15 Jun 1869 Married to Pierce, John on 10 Jun 1857 at Skewen, Glamorgan Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire
Painter David Tax Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Kingsbridge Field CRO Land
Palmer James	1546	Merchant Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915
Palmer Jn Records	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land Tax
Palmer ? CRO Land Tax Records	1791/2	Mrs owner Pembroke St Michs Mr Leachs Houses
Parcell Willm Land Tax Records	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Michs Harbleston Moore, CRO
Parker ? Tax Records	1791/2	Mr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land
Parr William vol IV p 2772	1530 28 January	seneschal Pembroke Letters Henry VIII Papers
Parre William	1526 30 October	kt steward of the county of Pembroke Court Roll Portfolio 227 No 44 --seneschal 1524 1526 Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 872
Parre William	1509 August	squire of the Body steward chancellor and receiver of all lands in co Pembroke Letters Henry VIII Papers Vol I p 63 Pat 1 Henry VIII p I m 17
Parry Jane Land Tax Records	1791/2	Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch CRO
Parry John WWHR 1915	1688	Pembroke only son of Francis Parry and Mary
Parry Mary held lands in Carnarvon	1688	Pembroke WWHR 1915 wife of Francis son John she
Parry Michael	1683	Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Parry ? Mrs Dock	1786	Pembroke N Hook Paterchurch estate later Pembroke
Parry Thomas	1706	Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915

Parys John 1326 to 1328 **Pembroke Ministers Account 1208 m 12** 1328 to 1329

Paunsefote John 1401, February 7 Grant for life to **John Paunsefote**, 'chivaler' maimed on the **King's** service in Scotland, of £40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke**, **Tynby**, and **Kilgarran** and the commote of **Osterlowe** *Patent Rolls 2 Henry IV, pt 2, m 37 Cal p 426*

Payer 1647/8 Mar 8 **Pembroke Castle** "Draft ordinance for declaring Colonel **Payer** and his adherents traitors and rebels , if within twelve hours after notice hereof they shal not surrender **Pembroke Castle**" *Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1882*

Paynter David 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Paynter Joshua Whittaker 1826,31,33,35 **Pembroke Mayor** *WWHR 1915*

Pearson ? 1879 Mr restoration work **St Mary's Church Pembroke**

Pendry John 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Penton John 24 February 1789 Shoemaker Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the **Riot Act** was Read, twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Escaped from custody **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Llewellyn Pearce?** , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Perot David 1400, June 6 esquire, sheriff of **Pembroke** Commission to **William de Beauchamp**, 'chivaler', **Ralph Vernon**, 'chivaler', **Thomas ' Bede William Gwyn** and **David Perot**, esquire, sheriff of **Pembroke**, to enquire into the petition of **Matilda**, late the wife of **David Barr**, 'chivaler', that dower may be assigned to her from the **Castle** and lordship of **Maynerber** and the manor of **Pennalee** in **Wales** in the said county, of which her husband was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower, as he alienated the same to **William de Wyndesore** and **Alice** de **Perers** and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to **John**, late duke of **Exeter**, so that the said duke and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV, pt 7, m10d Cal p315 ----*

Perot David 1401 Commission to **Thomas , Carrewe**, 'chivaler', and **John Michel**, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest **David Perot** of the county of **Pembroke**, esquire, and bring him before the **King** and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody *Patent Roll 3 Henry IV, pt I, m 26d Cal, p 66*

Perot Thomas 1450, 19 May Grant for life to **Thomas , Perot**, Knight, of the office of steward of the lordship of **Pembrok** in **South Wales**, with the usual wages, fees and profits etc *Patent Roll, 28 Henry VI, pt 2, m 22 Cal, p 326*

Perret John 1339 Mar 3 **Pembroke ?** *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

Perret Thomas 1398, April 23 Pardon to the elder, of the county of **Pembroke**, for all felonies except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 21 Richard II, pt 3, m 24 Cal, p 332*

Perrot Stephen 1307 son of **Perrot Peter**, married **Mabel**, the heiress of Castleton in 1307 he was a juror at **Pembroke**, in 1324 he held of the Earl half a Knight's fee at Popetovsm" **Popton**, and in 1327 was indicted for a conspiracy against **Richard de Barri**,

Philipps Anne 1735 married **John Relly** of **Pembroke**,

Pierce Phillip 1700 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Pigot J 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Poier John 1604 **Merchant Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Powell George 1607 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915 1610 **Pembroke** _
Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Powell George 1674 September 12 **Pembroke** was very ill had a nephew **John**
Powell NLW MS 11016e

Powell George 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 5 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell George 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Powell George 1633 December 13 **Tucker** deceased *Haverfordwest Records*
1539--1660

Powell Hugh 1610 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff 1614 **Pembroke** Bailiff
WWHR 1915

Powell John 1674 September 12 **Pembroke** was a nephew of **George Powell**
NLW MS 11016e

Powell John 1694 Jan 13 **Gumfreston** Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p306

Powell John 1670 **Amroth** H **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell John 1 1 1806 par **John & Elizabeth** baptism **Stackpole Elider**
Church

Powell John 11 10 1816 par **William & Mary** baptism **Stackpole Elider**
Church

Powell John 1858 par **Margaret Powell** baptism **Bosheston Church**

Powell John 24 6 1821 par **James & Hannah** baptism **St Twynnell's Church**

Powell Lewis 1570 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915

Powell Lewis 1619 & 1622 **Pembroke** Mayor son of **Morgan Powell**
WWHR 1915

Powell	Lewis	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's	<i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Powell	Llewellyn			Pembroke Dock and Pembroke	Gazette
Powell	Morgan	1663		Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Powell	Morgan	1670	of Golden ·	Pembroke Town H 3	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell	Owen Mary	1683 Aug 4		Pembroke and Tamworth	dau of Morgan Powell of Pembroke spouse Arthur Owen <i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orierton</i>
Powell	Rice	1673 d 1684		Pembroke Mayor	son of Lewis Powell m 1570 <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Powell	Richard	1683		Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Powell	Richard	1670		Pembroke Town H 6	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Powell	Thomas	1618		Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Powell	Thomas	1790 Sep 2	Vicar	Pembroke St Michaels St Mary's	Pemb Vicar Monkton Vicar <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 238 <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 234
Powell	Thomas	1790 Sep 2	vicar	Pembroke St Michaels	vicar 1790 Sep 2 Monkton <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 238
Powell	William	1646		Pembroke?	<i>WWHR</i> 1915 fined 3s
Powell	William	1670		Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Poyer	Elizabeth	1670		Pembroke Town H 3	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Poyer	John	1616 & 1617		Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Poyer	John	1633	glover	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Poyer	John	1643 shot 1648		Pembroke Mayor	<i>WWHR</i> 1915 beseiged by Cromwell in Pembroke Castle
Poyer	John	1642	3Mayor of	Pembroke	
Poyer	John	1645	Col governor of the	Pembroke town and Castle	Chalice to St Mary 's Church
Poyer	Lewis	1670		Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Poyer	William	1640	Tanner	Pembroke Bailiff	<i>WWHR</i> 1915
Poyer	William	1670		Pembroke Town H 4	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Price	Alexander	1670		Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Price Jane	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Price Morrice Hearth Tax	1670	of Pennar Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	
Price Thomas	1648	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Price Thomas Thomas , Price	1655	Pembroke Mayor	Alderman had a son also called WWHR 1915
Price Thomas	1666	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Price Thomas WWHR 1915	1669	Pembroke son of Thomas , Price	who was Mayor in 1655
Price Thomas	1666	of East Pennar	was mayor of Pembroke
Prisel John 10 Richard II no 131	1386	Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM Pembroke	
Prothero Joseph	1830	held lease of St Daniels Chapel	Pembroke
Pudney John	21 February 1792	Yeoman Offence	Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke Prosecutor Leach Abraham the younger, esq. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Pudnor George Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's	a house CRO Land Tax
Purser Phillip Pembrokeshire	born 22 May 1853	Pembroke	Mormon Records for
Puthand William	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Pwyer ? CRO Land Tax Records	1791/2	executor of owner Pembroke St Michs	Pwyers Field
Pyce William Tax Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs	house & Garden CRO Land
Pykes ? Pembroke St Mary's tenant	1791/2	Mr Landwaiter Pembroke St Mary's	Salt Officer Pembroke St Michs WaterField CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2
Pynde George	1582 3 January 11	Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660	
Quide Thomas Records	1791/2	(tenant) Pembroke St Mary's	a house CRO Land Tax
Rabson Robert	1611	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Ralph the Smith	1326 to 1329	Pembroke	Ministers Account 1208 m 12

Ramsden Basil 1959 **Mrs** daughter of **Sir Ivor Philipps** conveyed **Pembroke Castle** to trustees Occupied **Cosheston Hall** Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**

Ramsden Ivor 1967 Major M B E High Sheriff occupied **Cosheston Hall** one of Trustees of **Pembroke Castle** Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**

Raymond W 04 January 1904 Mill Backs **Pembroke**

Rede Griffin 1509 18 May steward and receiver lordship of **Pembroke** *Letters Henry VIII Vol 1 p10*

Rede Griffith 1509 28 August **Pembroke** Letters *Henry VIII Papers Vol I p 63 Pat 1 Henry VIII p I m 17*

Rede Griffin 1528 usher of the chamber silaginer ports of **Pembroke and Tynby Del Hampton Court 15 March 19 Hen VIII S B**

Rede Thomas 1403 16 June Commission of array *Patent Roll4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280*

Rees D 1789 esq. city of London endowed school A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis 1849

Rees David 16 February 1815 Labourer Offence Theft of Hay, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Bowling George** Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembroke-shire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Elizabeth -Betsy born 25 May 1845 **Broadway Pembroke Pembroke-shire** died 20 Dec 1920 Stone Oneida Idaho Married to **Evans, Thomas** on 1 Nov 1881 at **Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales** Married to **John, Thomas** *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Rees Ellen born 22 Jun 1853 **Pembroke Pembroke-shire** died 19 May 1946 Georgetown Bear Lake Idaho Married to **Smith, Alfred William** on 11 Aug 1873 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Rees Noah born 14 Aug 1856 **Pembroke Pembroke-shire** died 27 Nov 1935 Lava Hot Springs Bannock Idaho Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrival, Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to **John, Margaret Elizabeth** on 8 Jan 1883 at Portage, Utah Married to **Hughes, Mary** on 30 Jun 1887 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah Married to **Hughes, Martha** on 1 Jul 1887 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembroke-shire*

Rees William 1690 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915

Reid Douglas Arthur 23 July 1866 MD JP served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment died in London Mar 22nd 1924 at the age of 90 Memorial in **St Mary's Church Tenby** last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War. His wife died in **Tenby** in 1912 age 74 They had 3 sons

“Dreadful accident and loss of lives at **Pembroke Dock Pembroke** 23 July 1866

The town of **Pembroke** was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a hay-field in **Lamphey** Lane in a waggonette

drawn by one horse The horse and vehicle were the property of **Mrs Truscott** of the **White Hart** Inn and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and by this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old **Castle** Here **PC Davies** No 24 attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side From thence the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous **Westgate Hill** and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over

In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named **Dorcas Ann Truscott**, a daughter of **Mr W H Truscott** of the " Red White and Blue" Inn Quay **Pembroke** was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named **Olwin Lavinia**, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive **Ann Moy**, a widow , about 60 years of age - so dread fully injured that her death is momentarily expected A lad named **John** Haran who was driving the horse at the time and his sister - both seriously injured A woman named **Elizabeth Williams** - much injured **Lettice James** , a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injured The whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured Dr H P **Jones** and Dr **Reid** were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could *Extract from the Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaper July 25th 1866*

Two Graves in **St Daniel's** Churchyard

Truscott Dorcus Ann of **Pembroke Quay** age 16 years - sudden death on **Westgate Hill**, 23 July 1866

Moy Ann age 60 years an accident on **Westgate Hill**, 26 July 1866

Both are buried side by side at **St Daniel's**

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Remond Henry 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Remond Hugh 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** Pwctons park **CRO Land Tax Records**

Reymond Edward 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Reynolds David 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Michs** Pwysers Field **CRO Land Tax Records**

Reynolds Dd 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Rice ? 1791/2 executor of owner **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Rice ? 1791/2 Miss tenant **Pembroke St Michs** house & Garden **CRO Land Tax Records**

Rice ? 1791/2 **Rev Mr** tenant **Pembroke St Michs Andrews** House **CRO Land Tax Records**

Richards Alice Howells born 6 Apr 1860 Dunder-foot **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** Left Liverpool on 21 May 1864 aboard the General McClellan Arrived in New York on 23 Jun 1864 Married to **Williams, Nathaniel** on 2 Mar 1893 at Beaver, Beaver, UT **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Richards Jacob 1821,23,30 , **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Rickson Jabez 1707 d 1721?? **Pembroke** Mayor **Merchant** had brothers **Joseph and John** **WWHR** 1915

Rickson Jabez 1707 d 1721?? **Pembroke** Mayor **Merchant** brother **Joseph & John**

Rickson Jane 1691 **Pembroke** nee Cuny or **Holcombe** married **John Rickson** **WWHR** 1915

Rickson John 1691 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915 wifes name was **Jane**

Rickson John 1712 d 1712 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915 brother of Jebez and **Joseph** he lived at **Richardston** and **Caerwen**

Rickson John 1713 esq. Mayor **Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church**
Pembroke Benefactors of a free school **Pembroke**

Rickson Joseph 1710 **Pembroke** Bronwydd MS 1674

Rickson Joseph 1710,12,14, d24?? **Pembroke** Mayor brother of Jebez and **John** Wifes name was **Anne** he lived at **Scotsborough** and had a son **William** **WWHR** 1915

Rickson Joseph 1732 **Pembroke** Mayor **WWHR** 1915

Ridgeway ? 1791/2 Dr owner **Pembroke St Michs Deerpark** **CRO Land Tax Records**

Ridgeway ? 1791/2 **Mr** tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a plot of Land **CRO Land Tax Records**

Ridgeway Thomas 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house **CRO Land Tax Records**

Risand John 1543 **Church Warden St Mary's Pembroke** Lay Subsidies **PRO 223/423**

Roach Henry 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Michs** **CRO Land Tax Records**

Road John 1851 **Mr** a draughtsman in the Dockyard designed **Trinity** Chapel **Meyrick St** and plans for other Chapels **The parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips** 1898

Road John 1848 **Mrs Pembroke Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer** Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Robbin John	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Robbin Mary	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Robert John	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Robert Madock	1619	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Roberts John	1831	was ordained Baptist minister St Daniels Chapel	Pembroke
Roberts ? Workhouse	1908	Mr and Mrs Master and Mistress	Pembroke Union
Roberts W Land Tax 1786	1786	Buyers Pool Paterchurch estate later	Pembroke Dock
Roberts Willm Records	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool	CRO Land Tax
Robinson ? Tax Records	1791/2	Capt owner Pembroke St Mary's a house	CRO Land
Roch Nicholas Paskiston Cosheston Jan 5th	1815 1847	Rev Dr of Paskeston -- Pembroke Mayor Roche M A esq. Report on <i>The The State of Education in Wales</i>	WWHR 1915
Roch John	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Roch John	1670	St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred	Hearth Tax
Roch Mark	1832- 34	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Roch N A Workhouse	1902 15 May	Mrs new Infirmary	Pembroke Union
Roch Nicholas	1570	Bailiff Pembroke	WWHR 1915
Rogers Francis	1650	Pembroke Bailiff 1650,Mayor1651	WWHR 1915
Rogers Francis son of William Rogers had sons John and Roger and Francis	1660 74d 1701?	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915 was a Tanner
Rogers Francis WWHR 1915	1673	Pembroke? Tanner youngest son of Francis Rogers	
Rogers Francis	1674	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers Francis	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred	Hearth Tax
Rogers John	1616	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Rogers John Francis Rogers	1700 & 1673 1660	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915 eldest son of

Rogers	John	1716	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers	John	1731	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers Records	John	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs Hill Farm	CRO Land Tax
Rogers	Robert	1695	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Rogers	William	1607	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers	William	1612	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers	William	1624	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rogers	William	1655	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Rogers	William	1734	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rossant	David	1713	of this town, Cordwainer, gave out of the rent of his house 40 shillings yearly for ever to put poor burgesses children apprentices Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board	
Rossant	John	21 February 1792	the younger Yeoman Pembroke Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke Prosecutor Leach Abraham the Younger, esq. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	
Rossant Records	William	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Michs Brackpool	CRO Land Tax
Rossant	William	1684	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Rossant	William	1670	Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Rowe	Elynor	1547	land belonging to St Daniels Chapel	
Rowe of Ancient Documents	Richard	1381	Pembroke Mayor	witness to a deed 2 2 1382 Calendar WWHR1915
Rowe	Richard	1766	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Rowe and 1786	Richard	1766	of Northdown Lamphey Mayor of Pembroke , 1775,1781 WWHR 1915	
Rowe	Stephen	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Rowe Suthwell	Stephen	24 July 5 1331	Juror Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No 1186	
Rowland	John	1351 Dec 11	Pembroke Vicar St Michaels WWHR Vol3 p 234 2342	

Rowland William 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rowlands William Bowen 1839-1906 , a County Court judge, was the eldest son of **William Rowlands**, JP, of Glenover, **Pembroke** He was educated at Jesus **College**, Oxford, and graduated BA in 1857, taking his MA in 1865 He was called to the bar in 1871, and was made a QC in January 1881, and a beuclier of his Inn in April of the same year Judge **Rowlands** was formerly leader of the South Wales and Chester circuit In July 1886, he successfully contested, in the Liberal interest, the parliamentary vacancy in Cardiganshire, which constituency he represented till July 1895 He had been Recorder of Swansea since 1893, and judge of the County Court circuit No 7 since November 1900 **Eminent Welshmen** 1908

Russell John 1567 **Pembroke Mayor** *WWHR* 1915

Russell ? 1670 Widdowe **Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Salmon Robert 1402, September 23 **Guy** etc to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sirs John Kydde**, vicar of **Angle**, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish **Church of St Michael, Pembroke**, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc, we grant to you our power and authority etc d at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc **Salmon Robert** 1402 September 23 **Angle** Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p238 1402 St Mich Pemb Vicar WWHR Vol3 p234*

Saunders John 1702 **Pembroke Bailiff** *WWHR* 1915

Saunders Phillipp 1609 **Pembroke Bailiff** *WWHR* 1915

Scurlocke Richard 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Seall George 1770 Feb 2 **Monkton** Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 238* vicar 1770 Feb 2 **Pembroke St Michaels** 1770 Feb 2 **Pembroke Vicar St Mary's** *WWHR Vol3 p 232*

Seall ? 1770 **Mr Pembroke St Mary's** Lucas MS 2862

Seis Walter 29 September 1326 to 24 May 1327 Treasurer of **Pembroke Estate Accounts** earldom **Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11**

Sewden William 1670 **Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Seys Degarius 1377 July 2 Knight *Patent Roll Richard II pt 1 m 27 Cal p 6 Westminster*

Seys Degary 1377 kt late keeper of the Kings Castle of **Pembroke** *Exchequer K R Acct Bdle 34 No 29*

Seys Desgarry 1377 July 13 chivaler *Harl Ch 56 B 6*

Seys Walter 1331-2 4to 18th February *Min Acc 1207 11331 Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13*

Seys Walter 29 September 1326 to 24 May 1327 *Estate Accounts earldom
Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

Seys Walter 1330 24 May Farmer of Mills

Seys Walter 1326 to 1327 **Pembroke Ministers Account 1208 m 12**

Shaw Edward 1847 ex soldier from Worcestershire aged 65 schoolmaster
Pembroke Union Workhouse (also)aged 70 School master *Pembroke Union Workhouse
census 1851*

Sheere John 1602 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Shirburn John 1298 who, as sheriff of **Pembroke**, witnessed the confirmation by
Nicholas Fitz Martin of the grant of **Fishguard** to **St Dogmael's**

As his son,

Shirburn Robert 1298 , was also sheriff of **Pembroke** see the **de la Roche** charter of
1298 it is evident that the Shirburns were high in the favour of the Earl and it may be that **John**
came to the county in the train of the great Earl, **William de Valence** The home of the Shirburns
was in Lancashire

Shirburn Walter 1327 , who was a juror at **Pembroke** in 1327

Sidwell John 1611 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sidwell John 1621 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sidwell John 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Simond Walter 1327 was a juror at **Pembroke** *Old Pembrokeshire Families H
Owen*

Simond William 1378 ,was a juror at **Pembroke** *Old Pembrokeshire Families H
Owen*

Sinnett William 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Sketch ? Mr March1897 **Pembroke Town Council Water Committee**

Skyrme William 1692 b1660 d1730 **Pembroke** mayor **LLawhaden** son of
Thomas Skyrme wife **Jane Poyer**, - they had a daughter **Jane**

Smeaton Richd 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax
Records*

Smedley Isaac 1887 esq. J P **Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress** The
Liberal Club Water Street died **June** 12th 1896 aged 55 years

Smith William May 4 1904 Mr chairman of the *Pembroke borough Education
Committee*

Smith William	1713	of London gave £50 the interest thereof to the said Free School for ever	Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity board
Smyth Lewis	1572	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Sotherne ?	1670	Widdowe Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Southernwood Evan	1635	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Spofforth James William Humphreys	22 April 1808	esq., Offence Assault, Pembroke Prosecutor	<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>
Spurrell Richard	1900 Jan 26	Pembroke Vicar	St Michaels WWHR Vol3 P 235
StackPoole Thomas	1624	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Standish Francis	1677	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Standish Lettice	1670	Pembroke Town H 2	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Standish Thomas	1658	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Stephen David	1567	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Stephen Hall	1488 20 March	parish of St Michael Pembroke	heretical pravity
Stevens Henry	1603	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Steward Charles	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Steward Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Steward Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town P	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Stokes Anthony Innis	1809,17,19	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Stokes Anthony J	12 September 1818	Mayor of Pembroke	
Stokes John	1811	Pembroke Mayor	WWHR 1915
Stokes Nicholas	1668	Monkton Vicar	1668 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1686
Feb 13 Gumfreston Rector	1688	Pembroke Vicar St Mary's	WWHR Vol3 P 232
Sutherne ?	1670	Widdowe Pembroke Town H	Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Swynoe William	1585	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Sydwell John	1657	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915
Symins John	1692	Pembroke Bailiff	WWHR 1915

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* stewardships of **Pembroke** and of **Haverford** *Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 Cal pp 334 5* 1325 March 2 **Pembroke** *Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 The Tower London* 29 September 1326 to 17th November 1326 *steward of Pembroke Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke Steward 1331 Feb 4 Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230 1331 Steward of Pembroke Pipe Roll 6 m 31 1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 Westminster I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

Symons William 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Syrbourn Walter 1327 -1328 **Pembroke** *Ministers Account 1208 m 2, 52*

Tasker Nicholas 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tasker Richard 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tasker ? 1791/2 Widow tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** Furzey *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tasker William 1706 **Pembroke** Bailiff 1709 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Taylor John 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Otwell 1553 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Taylor Otwell 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Tenant of Sir John Perrot -
Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands" *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Thomas Arthur S 1907 Jun 15 **Pembroke St Michaels** *WWHR Vol3 p 235*

Thomas B 1830 Rev rented **St Daniels** Chapel as a **Baptist** meeting house

Thomas David 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Edwin 1877 Auctioneer and Land Agent **Pembroke** signed the lease
Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel *records*

Thomas Griffith 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Griffith 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 **Pembroke** Town H 2 **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Hugh 1665 gent **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Taxation*

Thomas	John	1555 Mar 17	Pembroke Vicar St Michaels <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p234
Thomas	John	1633	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Thomas	John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Jonathan	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Llewhelin	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Margret	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas <i>Records</i>	Mary	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Thomas	Morris	1670	Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas <i>Land Tax Records</i>	?	1791/2	Mr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land <i>CRO</i>
Thomas	?	1847	Mrs School Pembroke
Thomas	Owen	1836	Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Thomas	Phillip	1631	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Thomas	Phillip	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Phillipp	1637 40	Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915
Thomas <i>Tax Records</i>	Rees	1791/2	Mr Officer Pembroke St Michs Excise Duty <i>CRO Land</i>
Thomas <i>Land Tax Records</i>	?	1791/2	Rev Mr tenant Pembroke St Michs Hollyland Field <i>CRO</i>
Thomas <i>Records</i>	Richard	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Mary's a house <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Thomas	Thomas	1791/2	owner Pembroke St Michs <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Thomas	?	1632 Aug 29	vicar Pembroke St Michaels
Thomas <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>	?	1791/2	widow of David tenant Pembroke St Michs Rick Hay
Thomas	William	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas <i>Records</i>	William	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Thomas <i>Land Tax Records</i>	Willm	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Michs David Smiths House <i>CRO</i>

Toker James 1488 20 March **Pembroke**

Toker James 1488, 20 March On 20 March in the above year in the parish **Church** of **Lantfey**, before the Rev. father **Hugh** etc then sitting there for judgement, with some learned in the law as assessors with him, one **Stephen** Hall of the parish of **St Michael, Pembroke**, cited and accused by one Master **Hasley**, then rector of **St Florence**, also present there, of heretical pravity maintained publicly by the said **Stephen** in the presence of some in the house of **James Toker** at **Pembroke**, appeared personally and, being there sworn to answer to interrogatories and interrogated, confessed among other things that, on Monday after Quinquagesima Sunday last, in the house of the afore-said **James**, in the presence of Master **Hasley** and some others there, he burst forth in these words, namely that the Second Person in the Godhead, our Redeemer, was not omnipotent before his resurrection from the dead and that, as he asserted, he has heard from the preaching of Master **Smyth** late archdeacon of **St David's** and **Bishop** of **Llandaff** and not of his own invention or wit and this article indeed with all other erroneous articles and heresies he then abjured in writing, promising also that henceforward he would never maintain such and this in form following-

In the name of God, Amen!

I **Stevyn Hall** of Seint Michael's parish in Pebroke here afor you Hiw by the **Grace** of God bishoppe of Seint **David** that article by me erranyously holdyn and fortified befor Masta **Hasley Parson** of Seint **Florence** late at **Pembroke** in the howse of Jamys **Toker** in grete audience that is to say tht the second pson in Tinite the Son of God oure Redema was not oipotent befor his resurretion which article in especiall wt all other errores heresis and articlis contary to the detminacon of holy **Church** by this my dede or writyng expsly renounce revoke and abjure mekely besechyng yo' revend fadreod in way of Charite fro the censur of the **Church** in which I stand in for my for offensis deon ayenst God and the **Church** to assoyll me Submittynng myselfe for my for offens by me opynly holdyn to yo reformacon correccion and punyshment as the law of the **Church** will to yor discrecon"

And after that he had been absolved in due form and a penance publicly laid upon him by the Rev. father, the same abjured withdrew with Letters containing his penance

Tolmode John 1404 24 November Also on 24 November, at London, in the year above-said, **Sir Thomas Mulward**, priest, of the diocese of **St Davids** was presented to the Rev. father aforesaid to the parish **Church** of St Petroc within the lordship of the manor of Stakpoll of the same diocese, by the discreet men **John Tolmode** and **John Boterell**, priests of the diocese aforesaid, lords of the said manor of Stakpoll, co **Pembroke**, with the advowsons of all churches that are within the manor, and the other things pertaining to it, by a feoffment of the lady **Joan Vernon**, late lady of the said manor, patrons of the said **Church**, now vacant by the death of **Sir John Griffyth**, last rector of the same, and belonging to the presentation of the said **John** and **John**. And the aforesaid Rev. father committed to Master **John Kermerdyn**, official of **St Davids** to enquire upon the vacancy of the said **Church** and the other articles usually enquired of, in proper form and if such inquisition find for the said presented to admit him to the said **Church**, institute him and cause him to be inducted in the same, first taking of him the accustomed oath of obedience And he had such his commission in the usual form

Torinton Geoffrey 1327 to 1328 **Pembroke** *Ministers Account 1208 m 2,*

Tortoun Geoffrey 1327 farmer of the Mills of **Pembroke** 24 May 1 Edward III

Toryton Geoffrey 1327 to 1328 **Pembroke** reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

Torytoun Geoffrey 1328 to 1329 **Pembroke** reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d*

Tosse Phillip 1331 condemned to death *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49*
Pembroke

Trayler Jonas Nelson 1877 Courier **Pembroke** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan**
Methodist Chapel records

Treawent George 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Trewent George 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Trewent Richard 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Trewent Richard 31 May 1358 Juror

Truscott Dorcus Ann 23 July 1866 of **Pembroke Quay** age 16 years - sudden death on
Westgate **Hill**, See **Reid Arthur** for newspaper report

Truscott ? 23 July 1866 **Mrs** of the White Hart Inn **Pembroke**

Truscott Olwin Lavinia 23 July 1866 age 14 years **Pembroke**

Truscott ? 1830s smuggler **Pembroke**

Truscott W H 23 July 1866 of the Red White and Blue Inn **Quay Pembroke**

Tucker Char 1791/2 Coastwaiter **Pembroke St Mary's** *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Tucker Charles 1785, July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of **Pembroke**, gent, and **Elizabeth**,
his wife, **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker**, both of **Pembroke**, gentlemen Lease and release of a
messuage, etc, called White Horse and Golden Lyon, and other messuages and lands in or near the
town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker Charles 1795, May 25-26 **Charles Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent,
and **Mary** , his wife, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Samuel Evans** of the town of **Narberth**,
gent Lease and Release of three messuages called the **Lamb** and Flag in the town of **Narberth**
Slebech Estate and Family Record

Tucker I 1791/2 , owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax*
Records

Tucker Jn 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax*
Records ,

Tucker John 1785, July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of **Pembroke**, gent, and **Elizabeth**,
his wife, **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker**, both of **Pembroke**, gentlemen Lease and release of a
messuage, etc, called White Horse and Golden Lyon, and other messuages and lands in or near the
town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker John 1784, Oct 1 **Richard Summers** of Chewmagna, co Somerset, esq., **John Tucker** of **Pembroke**, gent Assignment of Mortgage ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Tucker John 1791, March 7 Will of **John Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Tucker John 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Tucker Marg 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Tucker Mary 1795, May 25-26 **Charles Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent, and **Mary**, his wife, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Samuel Evans** of the town of **Narberth**, gent Lease and Release of three messuages called the **Lamb** and Flag in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Tucker ? 1791/2 **Mr** tenant **Pembroke St Michs Tuckers House** ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Tucker ? 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Michs Bonners Meadow** ***CRO Land Tax Records*** ,

Tudor Henry 1457, 28 January **Henry Tudor** born at **Pembroke Castle**
Edmund Tudor had married Lady **Margaret** Beaufort she about 13 he died in captivity in **Carmarthen Castle** in 1456 His brother **Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke**, took **Margaret** to **Pembroke Castle** She was pregnant and the baby born was future **Henry VII**

Tudor Jasper 1454 **Earl of Pembroke**

Confirmation to **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, of divers castles and manors, etc, including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of **Pembroke** with its members and appurtenances, to wit
The hundred and lordship of **Castle Martin**

The lordship of **St Ffloreance**

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**

The **Castle**, Lordship and Town of **Tenby**

The lordship and bailiwick of west **Pembroke** and East **Pembroke**

The Bailwicks of **Dongleddy, Rous**, and **Kemmeys**

Half the Ferry of **Burton**

With all their appurtenances, viz, rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196 3s 7d besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water Mills value yearly £30 13s 4d profits of coal at **Coydrath**, 43s 4d custo**Mary** tenants in the forrest of **Codrath**, 52s the issues and profits of the towns of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** £8 3s 7d the profits of half the ferry of **Burton**, 16s 10d profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13 14s 6d do escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26 13s 6d prises of **Wines** in the ports of **Milford** and **Tenby** and elsewhere in the county, £6 13s 6d ***ROT PARL, if, pp 260-1***

-----**Tudor Jasper**, **Earl of Pembroke**, a rebel 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, Knight, **Lord Herbert, Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the **King's** hands the county and lordship of **Pembroke** with its

appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs **Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26dCal,p 99**

Tudor Jasper Haverford west 1495	Duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke held the Lordship of
Tyler Charles Margaret Leach	1788 Died 1835 Captain R N Underdown Pembroke married
Underston James	1671 Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Underston Robert Pembroke Mayor wives name was Catherine WWHR 1915	1646 Pembroke Bailiff 1649 Pembroke Bailiff 1665 d 1673
Understone Robert	1681 Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Vacchan Robert (Cal p 21a	1307 September 20 Juror Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 (1
Vaughan Robert	1302 was on a jury at Pembroke
Vaughan David 223/423	1543 ChurchWarden St Michael Pembroke Lay Subsidies PRO
Vaughan Francis	1591 Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Vaughan John	1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Vaughan John	1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's CRO Land Tax Records
Vaughan Rouland	1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Vaughan Rowland	1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Wade John	1571 Pembroke Bailiff WWHR 1915
Wade Roger	1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Walker William Sidney 1795-1846 , a poet, was born at Pembroke He was named after his god-father, Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith , under whom his father had served He entered Eton in 1811, but on account of his theological opinions had to resign, afterwards becoming a Fellow off Trinity College , Cambridge At ten years of age, he translated many of Anacreon's odes into English verse in 1813, when 17 years old, he managed to publish, by subscription, the first four books in a volume entitled " Gustavus Vasa and other Poems" At Eton, he learnt the whole of Homer's two poems by heart, and wrote Greek verse with unusual correctness and facility Eminent Welshmen 1908	
Wall William Baron	Lady Day 1897 Dr Pembroke Orielton Rent Book
Walter David	1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Walter Margaret	1663?	Pembroke	married Henry Dawes they has a son Francis
she was from Roch	WWHR 1915		
Walter Richard	1626	Pembroke	Bailiff WWHR 1915
Waren William	1534		Prior de Moncketon patron St Michaels Church Pembroke
Valor Eccl			
Warlowe Richard	1670	Pembroke	Town H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax
Warre Henry	1567		gent Bailiff Pembroke WWHR 1915
Warren John	1726	Pembroke	Mayor WWHR 1915
Warren Thomas	1570		Bailiff Pembroke WWHR 1915
Warren William	1551		23 Dec land of St Daniels and Chapel leased by the Crown
Late Chantries			
Watkins Willm	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs part of Burgage CRO Land
Tax Records			
Webb Alexander	1640	Alleston	Pembroke
Webb Benj	1791/2	Surveyor	Pembroke St Mary's CRO Land Tax Records
Webb Benjamin	1783	Pembroke	Mayor 1798 Pembroke WWHR 1915,
Webb Edward	1612	Pembroke	Bailiff WWHR 1915,
Webb Edward	1605	Alleston	Pembroke Webb Edward granted lease
between 1592 and 1611			
Webb George	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Michs Lammaston Farm CRO Land
Tax Records			
Webb ?	1791/2	Mr owner	Pembroke St Mary's Brewhouse CRO Land
Tax Records			
Webb Richard	1640	Alleston	Pembroke
Webb Thomas	1640	Alleston	Pembroke
Webb Thomas	1791/2	tenant	Pembroke St Mary's a house CRO Land Tax
Records			
Webb William	1756	Pembroke	Mayor WWHR 1915,
Webb William	1768	Pembroke	Mayor WWHR 1915,
Webb William	1779	Pembroke	Mayor WWHR 1915,

Webbe	Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town H3 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welbet	Anne	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welbet	Lewis	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welbett	John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welsh	Anne	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welsh	Jonathan	1699	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Welsh	Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wesley	John	1763	held the living and took services at St Daniels Wesleyan Methodists Wesley Square Chapel preached at the cross in the centre of Tenby preached in Haverfortwest 14 times the last in 1790 <i>Pembroke History</i>
Wesley	John	1768 August 7th	Rev AM preached and administered the sacrament to a serious congregation at St Daniels Sunday
Whellin	Llewellyn Nathaniel	1686,87,88,91	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Whelling	Nicholas	1698	Ferry Hill Paterchurch estate
White	Francis	1791/2	tenant Pembroke St Mary's Thimble <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
White	Henry	24 February 1789	Pembroke Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was Read, twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor Llewhellin Pearce? , deputy mayor <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
White	John	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
White	Mary	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
White	Richard	1670	Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
White	Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Whitto	George	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wiliems	Thomas	1602	lections and collect for St Daniels feast day <i>Manuscript copy Peniarth MS 225</i>
Will	John	1630	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915
William	Richard	1484 21 July	constable of Pembroke Harl MS 433 f 184

Williams John 30 July 1826 Labourer Offence Arson of prosecutor's house and a rick of **Hay**, Prisoner aged 14, **Pembroke** Prosecutor **Lewis, William** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

William the beedle 1331 of **Pembroke** **Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m**
14

Williams Thomas

12 July 1919 The **Albert Medal** This very rare award was granted to **Thomas Williams** the Station Master at **Pembroke** The citation from WhiteHall, Read, "The **King** has been pleased to award the **Albert Medal** to **Mr Thomas Williams** Station Master on the Great western Railway at **Pembroke**, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life in March last The circumstances are as follows— 'On the 13th March , as a train was entering **Pembroke** Station, an elderly gentleman, **Canon Bowen** , of **Pembroke**, in stepping aside to avoid a luggage barrow, fell off the platform on to the rails The train was not more than thirty yards away from him when he fell, and was travelling fast The Stationmaster, who was close by, at once jumped down in front of the engine and just succeeded in rolling **Canon Bowen** off the track, and held him down alongside the rails until it was safe to allow him to get up although the brakes were applied it was found impossible to bring the train to a standstill, until the engine and two coaches had passed the spot where rescued and rescuer were lying. Had it not been for **Mr Williams** presence of mind and courage **Canon Bowen** could hardly have escaped instant death' The award was published in the *London Gazette of 18 July 1919* <http://www.Pembrokeshire-war-Memorialcouk/indexhtm>

Williams David Edward 1877 Jul 11 **Pembroke** Vicar St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 235,

Williams Elizabeth 23 July 1866 **Pembroke**

Williams George 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams George 1593 **Pembroke** Bailiff *WWHR* 1915,

Williams Henry April 1st 1833 pastor **Baptists** Mount Pleasant **Pembroke**

Williams Henry 1670 **Pembroke** Town P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Hugh 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Isaac 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Michs** Twopenny **Hay** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Jn 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Peter 1604 **Pembroke** Mayor ,1609 **Pembroke** Mayor *WWHR* 1915,

Williams Richard 1484, 11 January

Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams** esquire, one of the ushers of the **King's** chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the Kings **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke** with their members in South Wales, constable of the **Castle** of **Tynby**, chief forester of

the forest of **Coydrath**, constable and steward of the **Castle**, town, and lordship of **Cilgarren** with the office of steward of the lordship of Llan-stephan and Trayne, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of **Pembroke** executing the office of constable of the **Castle** of **Pembroke** in person ***Patent Roll 1 Richard III, pt 3, m 15 Cal p 414***

Williams Richard 1484, 21 July Warrant to the Forester of **Narberth** to deliver to **Richard William**'s, constable of **Pembroke**, as much fuel and burning Wood as shall be by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said **Castle**, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said Wood from time to time **HARL MS 433 f 184**

Williams Richard 1484, 20 December Grant to the **King**'s servant, and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the **Castle**, manor or lordship of **Manerbere** and **Pennalee** with its members co **Pembrolie** of the yearly value of £100 to hold with Knight's fees and all its appurtenances by Knight service and a rent of £7 10s yearly ***Patent Rolls, 2 Richard III, pt 2, m 19 Cal, p 501***

Williams Richard 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Williams Richarde 1484 11 Jan squire lordship of **Pembroke** ***Patent Roll 1 Richard III pt 3 m 15 Cal p 414***

Williams Thomas 1791/2 Compillor **Pembroke St Mary's** ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Williams Thomas 1670 **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Willies William 1670 **Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Wills Edward 1652 **Pembroke Mayor** **WWHR 1915,**

Wilmot George 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** a house ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Wisedall ? 1670 Widdowe **Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Wiseman John 1336 son of **Andrew** was born about 1336 was in 1378 was one of the sureties given by **John Harold** for the custody of **Stephen Perrot** --- in 1382 a juror at **Pembroke** --- in 1386 applied **John Wiseman** to Chancery, and obtained a writ directing that the proceedings in the Exchequer should be stayed ---- 1400 **John Wiseman** one of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the **King's** debts at **Pembroke**

Wiseman Thomas 1392 was a Juror at **Pembroke**

Wogan George's 1847 School **Pembroke**

Wogan Henry 1483 Order of the **King's** Council to **Henry Wogan**, treasurer of **Pembroke**, to deliver out of the first revenues of his office £100 to be employed for the ' stuffe ' of the said **Castle**, and also 20 marks for other small things necessary to be purveyed there **HARL MS 6079, f 156b**

Wogan Henry <i>and Family Records</i>	1483-1484	treasurer of the county of Pembroke , <i>Slebech Estate</i>
Wogan Maud David Wogan <i>WWHR</i> 1915	1591	Pembroke Greenhill married Morgan Powell father was
Woodward Francis <i>Tax Records</i>	1791/2	Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house <i>CRO Land</i>
Wragg ?	1908	Nurse alleged an assault Pembroke Union Workhouse
Wright Richard	1785	Pembroke Mayor <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Wright Thomas	1788	, Pembroke Mayor 1795,1806, <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Wyrriot Thomas <i>of Orielton,</i>	1459	of Orielton Sheriff of Pembroke <i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen</i>
Ynon Lewis	1543	ChurchWarden Pembroke St Mary's <i>PRO223</i>
Yong Owen	1619	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Yonge Owen	1610	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915,
Young Thomas	1670	Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Younge Owen	1618	Pembroke Bailiff <i>WWHR</i> 1915,

Land Tax 1791 St Mary 's Parish
PARISH AND Property

	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Pembroke St Mary's	Adams	J.P. Collector
Pembroke St Mary's	Lloyd	Dan. Searcher
Pembroke St Mary's	Lloyd	Evan Excise Off.
Pembroke St Mary's	Picton	John Coastwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Pykes	Mr Landwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Pykes	Mr Salt Officer
Pembroke St Mary's	Tucker	Char. Coastwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Webb	Benj. Surveyor
Pembroke St Mary's	Williams	Thomas -Comppillor
Pembroke St Mary's Bangeston	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Bangeston	Davies	Mrs Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool	Roberts	Willm. (tenant)

Pembroke St Mary's	Brewhouse	Webb	Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Bush North Hook	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Cookoo Wood	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Furzey	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Furzey	Tasker	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Goldern	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Goldern	Phelps	Essex (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Green Hay	Adams	Major (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Herrings Mead	Harts	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Herrings Mead	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Hill	Davies	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Hill	Lewis	J. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Hill	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Hill	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Kingswood	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Kingswood	Game	Aaron (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Llannion	Ackland	Capt. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Llannion	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Mill	Davies	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Mill	Mears	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Boston	Capt.(tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Parry	Mrs Jane (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	The King	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Pennar	Ferrior	Benjm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Pennar	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Thimble	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Thimble	White	Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)

Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Rogers	Richard (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Sinnett	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Smeaton	Richd. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	St Mary's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Mary (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Richard (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Trewent	Richard (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	I (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Jn (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Mrs Marg. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Webb	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Geo (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Jn (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Jn (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Wilmot	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Woodward	Mrs Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Adams	Major (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Barnes	Jn. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Bowling	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Childs	Jas. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Church land	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Davies	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Froyne	Wm. Snr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Game	Aaron (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Garratts	Thos. (tenant)

Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Hood	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Howells	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Kynaston	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Levi	Sam. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Levi	Sam. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Lewis	J (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Lewis	Jn. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Lewis	Mr John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	LLewhelling	Pearce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Lord	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Paynter	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Pigot	J (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Ridgeway	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Thomas	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Vaughan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's plots of Land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's plots of Land	Hereford	Lord Viscount
Pembroke St Mary's plots of Land	Meyrick	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's plots of Land	Owen	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's tythes	Hereford	Lord Visct (Owner)

Sir Hugh Owen owned a total of 34 houses in **Pembroke St Mary's** Parish and 8 plots of land

J Harcourt Powell owned 11 houses and 2 plots of land

Lord Milford owned 5 houses

Lord Hereford owned 5 plots of land

J.F. Meyrick owned 3 houses and 2 plots of land

Land Tax 1791 St Michael's Parish

Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Amson	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Barger	Wm (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Barnes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Beed	Lewis (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Blethen	Wm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Cole	Rich (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Davies	James (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Duggan	Wm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Eynon	Geo. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	George	Richd (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Hellier	Laurence (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Mendes	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Meridith	William (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Morce	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Nash (tenant)	Widow of James

Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Powell	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Pyce	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Remond	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rice	Miss (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rice executor of	Captain (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Roach	Henry (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rogers	Thos (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Thomas	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Thomas	Thos. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	Porch House	Leach	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	Porch House	St Michael's Church	Porch House (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 Fields	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 Fields	Furlong (tenant)	Widow of Francis
Pembroke St Mich's	2 Fields in St Daniel	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 Fields in St Daniel	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 houses	Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 houses	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 small Fields	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	2 small Fields	Pykes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	3 Tongue Meadow	Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	3 Tongue Meadow	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	5 acre meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	5 acre meadow	Gwyther	Thos,(tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	6 acre meadow	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	6 acre meadow	Julian	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	Alleston Farm	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	Alleston Farm	Furlong	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	Alleston meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	Alleston meadow	Lloyd	Major (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	Alms Meadow	Barger	Wm (tenant)

Pembroke St Mich's Alms Meadow	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Andrew's House	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Andrew's House	Rice	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlow's Meadow	Remond	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Land	Hay	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Meadow	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's 2 Fields	Barger	Philip (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's 2 Fields	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's little Field	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's little Field	Blethen	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bishop's Park	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bishop's Park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bonners Meadow	Corp. of Tenby	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bonners Meadow	Tucker	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Booly Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Booly Land	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool	Rossant	William (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool park	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool park	Howells	Benj (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brazen walls	Davies	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brazen walls	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Chappel Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Chappel Field	Bowling	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Church House	St Michael's Parish	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Farm	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Farm	Howells	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Mountain	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Mountain	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Codds Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Codds Park	Griffiths	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Court Lodge	Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Court Lodge	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cross House	Campbell	John (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Cross House	Flowers	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's David Smith's House	Childs	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's David Smith's House	Thomas	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Deer Park	Ridgeway	Dr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Derras House	Williams	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Devonal's Field	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Devonal's Field	Oriel	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's East Kiln Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's East Marland Meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's East Marland Meadow.	Davies	James (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Easton Big House	Ackland	Dudley (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Excise Duty	His Majesty	
Pembroke St Mich's Excise Duty	Thomas	Mr Rees Officer
Pembroke St Mich's F. Howells old Field	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's F.Howells old Field	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Farr Park	Hooke	Robert (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Farr Park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Foard park	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Foard park	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gibbons meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gibbons meadow	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall	Lewis	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall meadow	Hill	Jacob (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffith Howells Md	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffith Howells Md	Ridgeway	Dr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffiths land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffiths land	Howells	Benj (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove House's land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove House's land	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Land	Bowling	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Mill	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Mill	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Harbleston Moore	Parcell	Willm (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Lewis	Jerimiah (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Rogers	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Holly Land	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Holly Land	Adams	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Jones	Willm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Thomas	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Fields	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Howells	Nicholas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hone's House	Bowling	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's House in Middle Row	Bowling	George (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Howells Meadows	George	Richd. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Howells meadows	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh Barlow's Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh's old House	Mansel	Doctor (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh's old House	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Jery & Nicholas close	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Jery & Nicholas close	Howells	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Bowling	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge drang	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge drang	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Cuny	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Painter	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingston Farm	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingston Farm	Furlong	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Ladywell Hay	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Ladywell Hay	Cole	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lammaston Farm	Childs	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lammaston Farm	Webb	Geo. (tenant)

Pembroke St Mich's Leacher Hay	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Leacher Hay	Thomas (tenant)	widow of David
Pembroke St Mich's Lewis Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lewis Park	Davies	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lieut Davies old hse	LLewhelling	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lieut Davies old hse.	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lord's Park	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lord's Park	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lords Meadow	Cuny	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lords Meadow	Phillips	Esex (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants Land	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants Land	Griffiths	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants meadow	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marlands Croft	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Leach	Abrm. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Williams	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Kiln Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Row House	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Row House	Philipps	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Park	Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Fields	Gilbert	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Fields	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards House	St Mary's Parish	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards old meadow	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards old meadow	Tucker	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Morlandford meado	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Morlandford meado	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mr Leach's Houses	Leach	Abrm. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Mr Leach's Houses	Palmer	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Murths meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Murths meadow	Williams	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Bowling	George (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Evans	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Haverford	Evans (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Nicol's Field	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Nicol's Field	Rogers	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Oat Park	Gilbert	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Oat Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Old Tanyard	Levi	Geo. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Old Tanyard	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Parish House	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Perrots meadow	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Perrots meadow	LLewhelling	Pierce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pill Park	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pill Park	Morgan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pit Back house	Morce	Geo. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pitt Park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Portclew Field	LLewhelling	Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Portclew Field	Williams	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Post drang	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Post drang	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Powells Long Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Preaching House	Bowling	Geo (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Preaching House	Pykes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pwyer's Field	Pwyer executor of	Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pwyer's Field	Reynolds	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pycton's Park	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pyctons Park	Remond	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pykes Park	Duggan	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pykes Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Red Lyon House	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Red Lyon House	Millard	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Rees's Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Rees's Field	John	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Rick Hay	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Rick Hay	Thomas (tenant)	widow of David
Pembroke St Mich's St Daniel's park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's St Daniel's park	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's St George's Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's St George's Field	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Steward's old house	Morce	Geo. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Stony style Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Stony style Field	Gilbert	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Tanyard	Philipp	Thos (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tenby Land	Corp. of Tenby	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tenby Land	Hall	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's The Orchard	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's The Orchard	Ridgeway	Dr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Treleat Meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Treleat Meadow	Davies	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Tucker's House	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tucker's House	Tucker	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Twopenny Hay	Williams	Isaac (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Underdown Farm	Hood	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Underdown Farm	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wades Close	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wades Close	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField	Pykes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField	Meare	Griffith (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Watkins old House	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Watkins old House	Morgans	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's west Kiln Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's west Kiln Park	Remond	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's west Marlands Meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wheelers Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wheelers Land	Leach	Abrm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Windmill park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Windmill park	Williams	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Field in the Holloway	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's great Tythes	Hereford	Lord (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Corp. of Tenby	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Hague	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Hitching	Jn. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Mansel	Doctor (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Morgan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house and burgage	Harries	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house and burgage	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Cole	Rich. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Watkins	Willm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Pritch's Land	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Pritch's Land	Cole	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Ritch's land	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Ritch's land	Morgan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Staffords Ha	Allen	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Staffords Ha	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's small tythes	Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's store room & houses	Dunn	John (owner)

Pembroke Dock and Pennar

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In the forty five years I have been researching the history of Pembrokeshire I have made many friends and without their help the Jottings would not have been possible. One very special friend who allowed me to copy many of the maps and early pictures and also provided much information was Mr Jimmy Meyrick Owen and I shall always remember his help and encouragement. John Hogg and I both spent hours talking about old Pembroke Dock and he obtained copies of old maps which he gave me. Vernon Scott not only helped me and advised me, he gave me copies of photographs and helped me with my spelling, format and grammar. John Worley with the Photographic Exhibition Great friends – what more can anyone say.

Thank you all

Basil H J Hughes

[Original spelling kept]

Pembroke Dock. Before 1814

Until 1875, what is now **Pembroke Dock**, consisted of two distinct areas -- the land to the north of the Barrack Hill which later was held by the **Paterchurch** family and the land of the South - East **Pennar** -- which had once been held by the Jestington family of **Eastington**.

I have been told that the **Paterchurch** family was an old Norman family who came with the Conqueror but there is no trace in the Battle Abbey roll

Prior to 1396, when the old Earldom of **Pembroke**, lapsed much of the **Paterchurch** land was actually the Manor of the **Grange of Kyngeswode** held by the Earl. What role the **Paterchurches** played is uncertain as they don't appear in any of the early roles as holding land from the Earl either by knights fee or more likely as tenants as were the **Adams** family, but they must have been a respected family as they appear as jurors in several important cases relating to land.

Giraldus Cambrensis in the late 1100's recorded a list of Churches in the area but **St Patrick's Church** does not appear.

There are no records either that I could find of the name earlier than 1287 when a witness to a charter of **Gilbert** granted by a deed at **Langum** the farm called **Russelsland** to **Philip** the son of **Roger** and to **Alice** for their lives was **David de St Patrick**.

A **David de Ville Pattricii** also appears as a juror on the inquisition as to the lands belonging to **Joan de Valance** Countess of **Pembroke** dated September 20 1307.

These records do not give any clue to where they actually lived nor is there a mention of a **Church**.

On the 20th August 1324 there was an inquest on the death of **Aymerde Valence** who had held the county of **Pembroke** with all its appurtenances and which detailing his holdings in **South Pembrokeshire**.(IMP Edward II files 84 and 85)

These consisted of the **Castle** and Town **Pembroke**, the **Grange** of **Kyngeswode**, the manor of **St Florence**, the commote of **Castlemartin**, the town of **Tenby** and also 25 and a half Knights fee's. The name de **Patrick** nor any variation appears neither on the jury nor on the list of land holders.

I am mystified by **Patent Roll 27 Edward III Pt1 M27d (Cal p447)** 1353 detailing a complaint of **Thomas** son of **Richard Wryyot** regarding his holding of one Knights fee in Orieldoune and KilPatrikeston – is there any connection ? Is that the original spelling of Kilpason?

In 1362 we have the first record of the family holding land and using the name **Paterchurch**. **David Paterchurch** held with three co-parceners half a knights fee at Sageston and **Williamston Harvill** (half a knights fee could be about (acc to **Owen**) 600 acres of good land one quarter of that 150 acres and land was situated in **Carew** Parish well away from the **Paterchurch** itself?)

In the early eighteen hundreds there was no trace to be found of the present town. Acc to **Kelly's** Directory 1884 “there was originally a farm with a house and **Church**, then designated “**Paterchurch**,” There was a farmhouse, the old mansion in ruins, a partly completed fort but mostly fields and meadows with the occasional cottage and lime kiln on the shore.

The very early history

Romans

It has been stated by a Bishop of St David's that the Romans never venture further west than **Carmarthen** as no tiles or brick, no **Roman** villas have been found but several large hoards of coins have been discovered in **Pembrokeshire**.

Recently however evidence that the Romans did venture further west than **Carmarthen** has been found. A **Roman** road linking **Carmarthen** with **Llawhadden** which carried on even further west just past **Wiston** was found. Parts were uncovered during the building of the **Whitland** bypass and a **Roman** fort site at **Wiston**.

The earliest remains that have been found in the area, that is now **Pembroke Dock**, are **Roman** coins

Coins of the reign of **Claudius Gothicus** (268 to 270 AD) and of **Constantious II** (337 to 361AD), now in the National Museum of Wales, were dug up in a garden in Military road **Pennar** and other coins were reported to have been found in the same immediate area. *[I was shown some of these old coins kept in an old tobacco tin by a very old resident of Military Rd Mr Phillips who said his father had dug them up in his back garden but they were going to be given to his grandson who 'lived away' He said some had been found when the houses were built but were claimed by the Saurin estate – I could not find any references or trace in either the Orielson or Saurin records of these coins nor coins found at Angle]*

This could be an indication that the area was the site of a native fortified settlement or look-out post as the entrance to the Haven was visible from there.

Mason has recorded the uncovering of the remains of a stone build road with a stone lined ditch by workmen clearing the site for **South Pembrokeshire** Hospital.

It can only be a guess as to how the coins came to **Pennar**.

Was there native fortified settlement on the headland which could have given early warning of danger to the **Roman** fleet, a native settlement who traded with the Romans, or did someone dropped their purse?

One thing we do know there was plenty of in **South Pembrokeshire**, was Saints but most of them wandered off to other places to spread their teachings, (were they seeking a more receptive audience)

One local saint who it is believed held land in the area was **St Teilo** According to The Landaff records he held land at **Amroth** and also Llanion. His mother is reputed to have had a settlement on Goldern **Hill**; one pronunciation of her name was Gawden

Pennar

How old is **Pennar**?

When I first started to collect information on the area I was told that “**Pennar** does not go back very far, it is not as old as the Dockyard”. As I soon found out, **Pennar** is far older.

The name, **Pennar**, suggests, a Celtic origin Pen: chief, head, end or top; pentir – headland. If this is correct then the name predates the Norman influence in the area.

But man has lived in the area from earliest times; 11,000 years ago, when the climate was very cold and dry after the last Ice Age, hunting mammoths, reindeer and horses he lived in a cave just the other side of **Pennar Gut**. A man of the New Stone age also lived (and died) in the same cave. It was home to a Bronze Age carpenter and it was used by man up till Norman times and maybe later.

If there were any remains of very early civilisations on this side of the Pennar Gut they have long been destroyed by the farming and the military development of the area.

The earliest remains that have been found, as I have said, were are **Roman**.

According to Ptolemy the Celtic tribe who lived in the area at the time were the Demetae. It is suggested that they co-operated with the Romans because the Romans defeated the Demetae's traditional enemy, the Silures. The Romans, it was suggested by that Bishop, therefore would have no need to erect forts in the area.

Just over a thousand years ago the land in this area belonged to **Hywell Dda King** of Wales. He had a court at **Whitland** and is remembered for ordering the **Welsh** Law to be written down, laws under which women had more rights than they do today.

In 948 AD **Hywell Dda** gave land in this area to his favourite grandson **Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywell Dda**. This grant of land included what is now known as **Pennar**. **Jestyn** lived on the site of **Eastington Farm** then called **Jestynton** and his family continued to live there and hold the land even after the arrival of the Normans until an heiress married a Norman. (Did this happen with **Paterchurch**, was the land originally held by a **Welsh** family like at **Jestynton** and a very early heiress married a Norman like **Princess Neste** married **Gerald de Windsor**?)

Early **Pennar**

Although the Normans invaded England in 1066 they did not venture into Wales till 1093. **William the Conqueror** did make a pilgrimage (or was it a spying trip) to **St David's**, but, according to the Domesday book there appears to have been an agreement between **William** and **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, **King of Deheubarth**, of which this area was a part, that **Rhys** would retain his authority in his own Kingdom. **Rhys'** daughter **Nesta** was sent to the Norman court as surety for **Rhys** continued loyalty, where she conceived at least one child by the future **Henry I**.

Rhys died in 1093 opening the floodgates to the Norman conquest of the area and the Normans under the Montgomery's then set up the Marcher Lordship of **Cardigan** and **Pembroke**. **Gerald de Windsor** was appointed Custodian of the **Castle of Pembroke** by **Arnulph de Montgomery**, but lost the post when **Arnulph** and his brother rebelled against the **King** and a knight named **Saar** was appointed.

Arnulph pleaded with the **King** for a pardon and was told that the **King** would pardon him when he appeared before him with his head in his lap, so **Arnulph** retired to France.

Gerald de Windsor, who had taken no active part in the rebellion, went to the **King Henry's** court where he married **Rhys's** daughter the beautiful **Nesta**, Princess of Wales. She owned **Carew Castle** and large estates in her own right. **Nesta**, who had several children by different fathers (including **King Henry**), is credited as being the ancestor of most of the major families of South Wales. Certainly many of the major leaders in the invasion of Ireland were descended from her and one of her grandsons was **Giraldus Cambrensis**.

Among the many Normans and **Flemish** who came to this area was the **Perrot's**. In 1183 **Sir Stephen Perrot**, who had been Custodian of **Narberth Castle**, but had lost it to the Welsh, married **Elen**, daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton (Eastington)**. through this marriage the **Perrot's** came to hold land in the area which included that of **Pennar**.

The **Perrot's** continued to live and hold the land in this area for many centuries. A **Stephen Perrot** is mentioned in **Edward III's** reign. His son **John Perrot** died on the 13th January 1349 and in his will it is mentioned that he held the lands of **Pennar**. The estate was inherited by **Peter Perrot** who married **Alice** daughter and heiress of **Sir Richard Harold** (the **Perrot's** seem to have had an eye for wealthy heiresses) thus vastly increasing their estates and from this time **Haroldstone** near **Haverfordwest** became the family home. **Peter** is mentioned in the **Close Roll** dated 1377.

Pennar is recorded as *Estpenr* in an **Inquisition post mortem** of 1363 and as *Le Estpennr* on 1379 and as East Penarth in the 16th century.

In 1531 **Henry VIII** confiscated **Carew Castle** after beheading **Rice ap Griffiths** the holder. He granted the governorship of the **Castle** to **Sir John Perrot** "of **Haroldstone** and **Jestynton**". **Sir John** was the natural son of **Henry VIII** and **Mary Berkeley** (Lady of the Bedchamber) wife of **Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldstone**. **Sir Thomas** it was who introduced pheasants to **Pembrokeshire** but "they preferred everyone else's estates to his". When **Sir John** died in the Tower among the list of his estates **Pennar** is mentioned as well as "**Lanbeath**". The land he held by inheritance was returned to **Sir John's** heirs and the **Jestynton** estates became the dowry of his daughter **Anne** when she married **Sir John Phillips**, Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1595.

In 1570s under the authority of Queen **Elizabeth I**, **Christopher Saxon** surveyed the whole of England and Wales. His map of **Pembrokeshire** is dated 1578 and **East Pennar** is marked on that Map as is also **Paterchurch** and Ferryhouse (**Pembroke Ferry**).

East Pennar and **Paterchurch** are also recorded, later in 1610, on the **John Speede Map** of **Pembrokeshire**.

George Owen writing in 1595 mentions the Oyster industry of **Pennar**.

"**Pennar** Mowth is the creeke that cometh up to **Pembroke** town, this being the greatest and largest creeke in all **Milford** it passeth up into the land 3 myles. The **Crowe** is a hollow or shelf a pretty way within the entrance of **Pennar** Mouth and it is an oyster bed and on the **Crowe** groweth one of

the best Oysters of all **Milford** being a bigg and sweet oyster, the poore people thereabouts are greatly relieved by the oysters there for upon lowe water the bed is drye and the people gather the oysters there without any dredge or other helpe of boate”.

The **Jestynton** estates which included **Pennar** were handed down to **Hugh Phillips** the third son of **Sir John Phillips**. **Hugh**’s daughter and heiress **Francis** (also referred to as **Abra**) married **Thomas Lloyd** of **Morvil** and moved to Grove. **Thomas Lloyd** ’s son, also called **Thomas Lloyd** , by his second marriage (to **Elizabeth Powell**) was succeeded by an only daughter who on 12 December 1725 married **William Owen** MP of **Landshipping** (later **Sir William Owen** of **Orielton**). He acquired all the **Lloyd** estates including the land of **Pennar** and rebuilt the house at **Orielton**.

The register of **Hearth Tax**, **Pembroke** Town, for 1670 shows that the land of **Pennar** was leased to a **Jenkin Ferrier** who must have been quite wealthy, the house was quite large (the old farmhouse) by the average of the times as recorded in the **Hearth Tax** because tax was payable on 4 hearths. The **Ferrier** family were quite influential having connections around **St Florence** and also being related to the **Colby** family, they also took an active part in local affairs and in 1769 **James Ferrier** of **Pennar** was Mayor of **Pembroke**.

The Land tax register of 1786 shows that the tenant of **Pennar** was a **Mrs Ferrior** and that land tax of £2 10s 0d were payable on it. This compares with £1 1 0d for **Paterchurch**.

Benjamin Ferrier was the tenant in 1791 and another **Ferrier** of **Pennar**, **Simon**, died at the Battle of Waterloo leading his regiment, the 1st Lifeguards, in a charge for the eleventh time although already badly wounded.

Another pre 1814 **Pennar** family were the **Prices**.

Thomas Price of **East Pennar** was Mayor of **Pembroke** in 1666/7. **Morrice Price** was listed in the **Hearth Tax** records in 1670 and there is a memorial on the outside of the west wall of the tower of **St Florence Church** to **John** and his wife **Ann Price** of **Pennar**. He died in February 1803 at the age of 102 she died in August of the same year and she was 104. Surely this must have been one of the longest marriages on record. Their son **Richard** was buried on 13 April 1842 he only reached the age of 99 and another **Price**, **David** kept the Dolphin Inn at Llanreath Point and had contact with the first boatload of people who came from **Milford** to mark out the site for the new Dockyard at **Paterchurch** in 1813, he reached the age of 96.

Many of the old cottages, not being built of very substantial materials, have disappeared over time. Apart from the hamlet at **East Pennar** there was also a cottage occupied by a man named **Jacob Williams** near what is known as Jacobs Pill and some in the middle of a field called Sycamore.

The “main” road into **Pennar**, before the construction of the Dockyard in 1814 was from **Pembroke**. Today it is only a narrow path. It starting on the north side of the **Pembroke River** at the **Green**, went past **St. Anne**’s Chapel and when on to **East Pennar** Farmhouse (The Old Farmhouse, Ferry Rd) with branches of it along the way leading to **Imble** and **Hill** farms. At **East Pennar** Farmhouse it passed the farm buildings and the hamlet, through some fields to the west until it reached a cottage in the last field before **Pennar Mouth** then on to the Point itself. In the early 1800s this part of the path was still in existence although Farm Gates and stiles had been installed in the field boundaries. This was the road which was used by the Oyster Fishermen some of whom lived at **East Pennar** others at **Pembroke**. There was also a road leading southwards from **Pennar Farm** known as Watery Lane which lead onto the **Pennar** Gut at the **Pennar** Ridge. This Ridge enabled the river to be forded at low water allowing carts full of farm produce to cross easily. A footpath over what is now **Barrack Hill** but was called **Redland** connected **Pennar** with **Paterchurch** farm.

Pennar After 1814:

But first what about events on the Continent?

Col. **Samuel Ferrior of Pennar** died at the battle of Waterloo [his regiment 1st Life Guards] and although wounded it is said he was leading his regiment in a charge for the eleventh time when killed. His son Col. **Charles Ferrior** died 13 **June** 1863. He had served in India for 28 years.

1814 The fortunes and development of **Pennar** from 1814 were closely linked to that of the Royal Dockyard at **Paterchurch**, later **Pembroke Dock**.

At first most of the labour force consisted of men transferred to the new yard from the old one at **Milford** who travelled up the **Haven** from **Milford** by boat and landed just inside **Pennar Gut** where the boats could float at all stages of the tide, left the boats there in the care of an old woman, **Bessy Bradley** who lived in the cottage by the Point and walked over the Hill via **Mr. David Prices** public house "the Dolphin" and then to the Dockyard. **Mr Price** had a marvellous orchard and brewed his own beer but there was a suspicion that it was well watered as no fights ever took place because of it.

1816 the new Yard was expanding rapidly and more men were required. Work in the other major Royal Yards was slack and there was an immigration of large numbers of skilled tradesmen and their families, from the other Royal Dockyards, about 1816 necessitating a massive house building programme. Houses were erected as fast as possible many by the dockyard workers who worked on them after a day's work in the yard, but even so some were occupied before they were completed and many were of very poor standard.

1830 According to **Mrs S. Peters** the majority of the older houses in **Pennar** were built about 1846 but the Ordinance Survey Map of 1839 based on a survey of 1830 shows that houses were already in existence in Upper St. (now Castle St), Middle St (Grove St), Front St (Fleet St), Military Rd, and North St (Owen St).

1822 The South part of Barrack Hill, what is now Cross Park, part of Pennar Farm, Sykemore and TreOwen were purchased from **Sir John Owen** in 1822 by the Admiralty (51 acres in extent).

1830 This they then exchanged for 13 acres of land owned by the Ordnance Department.

1967 The Barracks and the land attached to it were sold by the **Ministry of Defence** to the District Council and leased by them for a period of 60 years to the **South Pembrokeshire Golf Club**.

1870 **Pennar** became part of **Pembroke Dock** and, at that time, was a thriving community with shops, pubs, places of worship, several smallholdings and allotments. The **Orielton Estate** map shows that by that time most of the older houses in **Pennar** were in existence and the road connecting Military Rd. with **Pennar** Point, for which the Admiralty purchased two acres of land in 1862 from the **Orielton** Estate, was built although the road into **Pennar** was in a very bad state. In 1884 there were two bakers and grocers.

Mr William Lifton of Military Rd. and

Mr William Malley who also kept the sub post office,

Mr William Phillips, jun. of Military Rd., **Pennar** was a coal Merchant and general carrier,

Mr William Phillips, Snr. was a beer retailer, while

Mr David Nicholas kept the Royal Oak public house,

Mr John Williams, the Kilwentage,

Mr Robert Court Griffiths, the Commercial Inn and

Mr Henry Banner, the Swan Inn.

1856/7 The **Orielton** Estate, of which **Pennar** was a part, had been purchased by Miss **Jane Martha Jones** of **Cilwendeg** with part of the compensation money for the sale of the Skerries Lighthouse in **Anglesey**. On her death this estate and the **Cilwendeg** Estate passed to her niece **Margarette Sutton Saurin**, wife of **Mark Antony Saurin**. Part of the estate included the ferry from **Pennar** to **Bentlass** and all the houses which were let, leasehold, in the main to dockyard workers although later some were leased to military personnel.

1926 The closing of the Yard in 1926 hit **Pennar** hard. Many of the skilled craftsmen left the area, unemployment was rife and there was less opportunity for the trade training of the young men of the area as well as the loss of the educational excellence of the **Royal Dockyard School**. Even before that time the reduction in employment had been so drastic that the Mayor had organised events such as half a mile of pennies and Fêtes and Galas to raise money for the unemployment fund.

1928 **Pennar** school held jumble sales to raise money for the Boot fund and up until the mid 30s there were many cases of school girls of that school officially recognised by the Education Committee as suffering from malnutrition.

Free School milk came in 1935 and school dinners 1943.

1926 From 1926 with the arrival of the Royal Air Force the employment situation improved with ancillary work becoming available and an increase in the spending power because of the new base opening up. Many more houses were built to accommodate the Service personnel.

After the war and the closing down of **RAF P/D**, there was once again much unemployment. Many of the old houses were in need of improvements, over 2000 had suffered bomb damage, many had no indoor facilities. (Mine first had a flush outdoor WC. connected to mains sewerage pipe laid through our backgarden in 1947 and an outside tap as the main water supply.) About that time there was a large estate built by the Council to ease the shortage of housing and later under the **Housing Act of 1957** most of the old cottages of Lower **Pennar** were demolished, as well as some in Military Rd, and new Council houses built. Some of the surplus R.A.F houses in Stranraer Rd were purchased by the Council others were sold to private owners. The **Orielton** estate gradually sold the leases of the plots it owned, the last being sold in 1989 at an auction in **St Patrick's Church Hall** and most of old houses throughout **Pennar** have now been modernised.

Industries of **Pennar**.

The main industries of **Pennar** were concentrated on agriculture and fisheries. An old description gives a picture of ,what is now, **Barrack Hill** golden with grain. When the sun is bright in the very early morning it is still possible to see where the old field boundaries used to be as well as some of the old paths.

Fishing.

1600's Oysters were an important export from the **Haven** by the 1600s when large quantities were sent either overland or in "barks to Bristow". Some of the finest oysters came from **Pennar** Gut.

1592 A typical cargo of 20,000 is recorded in the Port Books as going to Barnstaple. The trade continued right up until the 1850s when the beds seemed to die out possibly killed by river pollution from the industries and increased population of **Pembroke** and **Pennar**. Shipments went to Ireland, Bristol, Liverpool, **Holland**, and Lisbon.

1674 **John Powell** sent oysters to London as "thank you" to **Sir Robert** Clayton for his assistance in procuring the post of "Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of **Milford Haven**".

Even as late as the nineteenth century, trade in oysters from **Pennar** was large, the **Cambrian Register** of 1818 records that the oysters from Pennarmouth were famous. Very large quantities were pickled and sent to Bristol and places further afield.

1719 The quantity and the quality attracted the attention of foreign fishermen; in 1719 the Deputy Vice Admiral for the County of **Pembroke (William Lloyd)** wrote forbidding them from fishing in the branches and in the **Haven** itself. The foreign ships were of “great burden” and “employed many other fishing boats to dredge for the same oysters whereby to lade there several ships therewith and the same to export out of His Majesty’s dominion”. An early example of factory ship fishing?

Quarrying.

There was extensive quarrying of limestone between **Pennar** and **Pembroke**. According to **Morris** in 1743 - “The Navigation up this river to **Pembroke** Town is much impeded by the rubbish of the Limestone quarries being thrown into the River; which ought to be remedied, or the Place will be stopped up in the Process of Time.” “Within Pennarmouth a Dock might be made which would contain all the vessels in England and which would be perhaps the greatest thing in the world of that kind”

The main requirement for limestone was for the manufacture of lime as fertiliser and mortar although some was used for building.

Farming.

Before 1812 the main farm in the area was situated near what is now Gilgal Terrace off Ferry Rd, the “old Farmhouse” which is several hundred years old. There was a cluster of buildings between there and the foreshore, and it was on what was then the track to **Pembroke**, across the fields passing the site of St Ann’s Chapel to the **Green**. The farm had its own limekiln at the end of what is now Fleet St. There was also supposed to be another small farm at the west end of what is now Military Rd. and a smallholding at the end of the continuance of the track past the old Farmhouse by the **Pennar** Point.

1814 After 1814 houses were built on much of the farm land but many small holdings sprang into being. The **Orielton** estate leases show that many of the tenants of the houses leased areas of land to farm, much on annual tenancy. Quit notices were served on at least seven in 1861, among who were **Aaron Longhurst, William Morgan, George Thomas Husband, Thomas Mabe**, and **James Glanville**.

Mr Samuel Jenkins of the Victoria Hotel is recorded as leasing 36 acres, part arable, and part permanent turf in 1857.

Shipbuilding.

There is very little information available before 1814. Many small ships and boats would be needed for the oyster industry and other fishing; these would have been on the foreshore, as required, by the users. Certainly there was shipbuilding in the Gut in the 1700s with records showing ships being built at Bentlass but the only major Shipbuilding Yard was that established on a site at Jacobs Pill in the late 1800s.

1874, the **Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd (Jacobs Pill)** leased land and Properties from the **Orielton Estate**. This Company had a very impressive Board of Directors including Admiral **Lord Clarence Paget** as Chairman, **Sir William Brett** as Secretary, **Mr E. Reed** MP, **E. Barry** RA, **J. T. Emmerson** JP and **J. Hall**. One Ship built there was a corvette for the

Japanese Navy, the Hei Yei launched in 1877, and another was the Acorn. The last work carried out at the yard was the building of a caisson for the Admiralty.

1885 The Company went into liquidation in 1885. As part of its liquidation settlement, the Company assigned to the **Orielton** Estate the foreshore rights in front of “**Front St**”**Pennar** which it had acquired from the Board of Trade.

Up till the 1880s the road connecting **Pennar** with **Pembroke Dock** was little more than a mud track a “bitter experience on dark damp nights” and down to Lower **Pennar** and the Ferry was described as “a double source of danger and **disgrace**”.

Soon after a decent road was constructed with the main aim of conveying goods and manpower to the new Torpedo store at **Pennar** Point.

Pennar Military Torpedo Store and Magazine

1875 The Government constructed a Torpedo store and magazine close to the shore near **Pennar** Mouth in 1875. Torpedo trials and submarine Mining experiments were carried out here. The site was also used to store all the equipment necessary to mine the **Haven**. This site was later utilised by the army.

The site of this Government Torpedo depot after the second World War became **Pennar Park** holiday camp - now defunct.

Llanreath Tank Farm

With the change over from coal to oil as fuel for the fleet an Oil Storage depot was erected towards **Pennar Point**. This was bombed during the Second World War, with tragic loss of life. The remainder of the storage Tanks were removed in the 1980s and the site has now being converted into an extension of the Golf Course.

Pennar Chapels and Churches.

Pennar was, until the 1840s, part of the Parish of **St Mary's Pembroke**. The nearest place of worship would have been, in earlier days, **St Anne's** Chapel, a small Chapel and place of pilgrimage on the old track from **Pennar** to **Pembroke**. It is marked on the **Speede** map of 1610 and on the French “spy” drawing of 1650. Alternatively the inhabitants of the area could go to **Monkton Priory** or **St Mary's Church** either along the track or by boat.

The earliest place of worship in the area although not in **Pennar** proper was **Bethany Baptist** Chapel built in 1818, which originally had its own graveyard although this was closed in 1824 allegedly because it was affecting the water supply of the town. The Chapel was lit by tallow candles which smoked and one record commented about the wicks having to be trimmed before the start of the Sermon. At the time the **Meyricks** who owned most of the land where the present town centre is built, were not in favour of non-conformist places of worship but the **Owens** who owned the land of the **Pennar** area allowed a Chapel to be built on their land. This led to very early development of the **Pennar**, High St area.

Originally at the top of what is now **Tregennis Hill** was **Bethany Square** with large houses around it, the **Caledonia Inn** with a kilted Scotsman as its sign and the **Cambrian**. Most of this was demolished with the building of the Defensible barracks. In the early days of the town **Bethany Square** was one of the important places of the town where the people met and talked in the summers evenings

Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar

Early in the 1860's the **Rev. W B Bliss**, Minister of **Bethel Baptist Church, Pembroke Dock** and **Mr. David Jones** one of the Deacons felt that there was a need for a place of Worship in **Pennar**. The old cowsheds of the Old Farmhouse Lower **Pennar** on the right hand side going down Ferry Lane were converted into schoolroom and Chapel. It is the site of what is now Gilgal Terrace as the old building was later converted into dwellings by **Mr. Scourfield**. This original Chapel and schoolroom was opened for Worship on April 27th 1862 and the first service was taken by the **Rev. Bliss**. A Sunday School was started on May 4th with **Mr. David Jones** as Superintendent, it started at 10am went on till noon, restarted at 1.45pm till 2.45pm and was followed by a "preaching service". Such was the demand that 60 names were enrolled on the first Sunday. According to Findlay the Chapel would accommodate 200 to 300 people. The first few months were exceptionally busy with the first service on **June 1st** of the first Pastor, **Rev. T D Mathias**, He opened and conducted a day school which started on July 7th. On the 19th October a Baptismal service was held when eight members were immersed "in the tide" 1862 The **Church** was officially formed on November 11th 1862 when **Mr. David Jones**, **Mr. William Lewis**, **Mr. Thomas Powell**, **Mr. David Gay** and **Mr. Issac Jenkins** were elected Deacons, and it was admitted to the **Pembrokeshire Association** in 1867. 1868 The **Rev. Mathias** resigned in **June** 1868 and over the next seventeen years, four ministers served the flock, **Rev. James Williams** for two years, **Rev. Henry Evans** for three years, he had been a shipwright in the Dockyard where he had held short religious services in the lunch break before taking up the Ministry full time. Then after a space of three years came **Mr. William Casnodyn** who then went as a pastor in Patagonia. He was followed by **Mr. Elias Evans**.

The old building had become too small for the congregation and was also in need of repair.

1885 When the **Rev. T Pandy John** became Pastor in 1885 the members decided that a new building was necessary. A site was leased in **Nelson St** where the present Chapel now stands, the foundation stone of the new Schoolroom was laid by **Richard Cory** of Cardiff in 1887.

1887 The present Chapel was opened in 1887 and was much larger than the old one being capable, according to the specifications, of seating 550 people. The cost was £950.

1893 Six year later the **Rev. John** left **Pennar** for Barry and was succeeded by the **Rev. David Davies**. At that time the Chapel was in debt due to the building costs and the **Rev. Davies** organised the first of the Eisteddfod's held in **Pembroke Dock**, the profit considerably reducing the Chapel debt.

1889 Unfortunately, because of ill health, he had to resign in 1899 and he died in Swansea on September 27th 1900.

1900 **Rev. T Williams** of Bangor College became the new pastor in 1900 and acted as Mayor's Chaplain in 1904-5 when Alderman **W Phillips**, one of the congregation, became Mayor of the borough.

1912 At the end of 1912 moves were made to obtain a grant from the Carnegie Trust for an Organ Eventually these efforts were successful, and on **June 4th**, 1913, the instrument (from the Sweetland Organ Building Co., Bath) was dedicated, the guest organist for the ceremony being **Mr. M. S. Maurice Popplestone**, F.R.C.O.

1915 The **Rev. T. Williams** married a **Church** member, Miss **Jessie Jonas**, and they were both greatly missed when they left in September 1915, to take the Pastorate of Maesyrhelem and Pound Churches in Radnorshire. For many years **Mrs. Williams** had been a faithful Sunday School teacher, and she continued to support her Husband most competently during the whole of his Ministry.

1916 The **Rev. D. T. Davies**, of **Bethel, Loveston**, became Pastor in 1916. He was extremely well liked by both young and older members, keenly interested in all spheres of **Church** life, and a great

leader of the people during a very difficult period in the history of the **Church**, for his Ministry continued Throughout the 1914-1918 War and its aftermath.

A number of young men fell in action, and their names, together with those of all the others who enlisted, are recorded on a memorial tablet in the Chapel.

1918 In 1918 another of the young men of the **Church** entered the Ministry. The **Rev. Ernest Cole**, became Pastor of Great Horwood **Baptist Church**. After many years of distinguished service in the **Baptist** cause, he became Pastor Emeritus of Penrallt **Baptist Church**, Bangor.

Later, during a nation-wide depression which led subsequently to the closure of H.M. Dockyard in 1926, many families left the town to seek employment elsewhere. **Church** records call attention to the unprecedented times which resulted in the depletion of both officers and congregation. Those remaining were asked to face the situation with courage. **Church** appointments had to be deferred as again and again still more families departed; the Minister's salary had also to be reduced.

1922 repairs to the building had to be neglected, and affairs were generally at a low ebb. Every effort was made to keep the spirit of the **Church** alive, and the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held in January, 1922 reveal that the **Church** had engaged in Lawn Tennis activities which proved a highly satisfactory way of keeping the young people together.

1927 The **Church** suffered another crushing blow, however, in 1927, when after a long illness, the very much beloved Pastor passed away at the early age of 37 years. There is a tablet to his memory on the North wall of the **Church**. His widow who had entered fully into the life of the **Church**, later became the wife of the **Rev. Bleddyn Howells**, Pastor of **Broadhaven** before moving to Melton Mowbray, but upon his death in 1949, she returned to **Pembroke**

1927 There followed a short period of Ministry by a former Pastor, the **Rev. T. P. John**, who had retired from his **Church** in **America**. Still full of spirit, **Mr. John** worked to secure the freehold of the **Church**, and this was achieved for the sum of £43. New Trustees were appointed, **Mr. J. Scourfield** and **Mr. J. Edwards** being the only two of the original ones left.

Mr. John was, however, dogged by ill-health from the beginning of his second Ministry, which began on July 17th, 1927, and ended with his enforced retirement on May 27th, 1928. He passed away on July 9th, 1928, to the very great sorrow of the **Church**.

1928 Next came a period, June 1928 to February 7th, 1932, when no pastor was appointed, but services were conducted by lay preachers and visiting Clergymen. The **Rev. Glyn Davies** of **Puncheston**, **Evan Davies** of **Aberkenfig**, **J. Lamb** of **Milford Haven**, **W. P. Thomas** of **New Quay**, and **W. Jenkins** of **Roch**, officiated at Baptismal Services.

1932 Early in 1932 the **Church** invited the **Rev. Gus Thomas** of **Howey**, to the Pastorate, and he opened his Ministry on the first Sunday in February.

Both before and after entering the Ministry, **Mr. Thomas** devoted a great deal of time and energy to the **Christian Endeavour Movement**, and it would be true to say that he was largely responsible for keeping the movement alive in the town during the 1914-1918 War, for he was no stranger to **Pembroke Dock** when he came to **Gilgal**. During the Great War, while serving with the R.A.M.C., he was stationed at **Llanion Barracks** and contributed much to the religious life of the town,

1935 In a statement delivered to a **Church** Meeting in 1935 by **Mr. T. Masters**, a senior **Church** Deacon the **Church** was declared to be in good heart, with no debt of any kind substantial sums in hand £22 in the Building Fund, over £40 in the **Church** Fund while three years' contribution to the Substantiation Fund had already been paid.

1939-45 **Mr. Thomas** was minister during the World War of 1939-45. Many young men, and women too, were away serving in the Armed Forces. some were directed to other areas on work of National importance while the civilian population suffered considerably from enemy bombing. Many families were evacuate. The **Church** members, however, played their full part in the many welfare and air-raid precaution activities in the town.

1940 During this time the Schoolroom was taken over by the Admiralty for the billeting of sailors who came as fire-fighters when Pennar Fuel Tanks were set on fire by enemy action.

1945 At the cessation of hostilities, persons who had served in the Forces, and had a connection with the Chapel, were given a sum of money from a Welcome Home Fund set up by the members.

1944 The **Rev. Gus Thomas** suffered a great deal of ill-health for a number of years and retired in 1944, though he continued to live at Rose Cottage, near the Chapel, until his death in 1961. The people of **Pennar** remember him especially for the quality of his sermons, his vigour, and his undaunted cheerfulness in times of adversity.

They remember, too the devoted service of **Mrs. Thomas**, whose charm and friendliness endeared her to all.

1948 the **Church** appointed the **Rev. J. I. John**, student at **Cardiff Baptist College**. He remained until June, 1951 when he accepted a call to the Mount Calvary **Baptist Church**, Swansea.

One of the features of his short Ministry was the publication of a **Church Magazine** which he personally edited. The Secretarial duties were carried out by **Mr. J. Phillips**.

During this time electricity was introduced into the **Church** and various improvements were carried out. The Choir, depleted and finally abandoned through the period of depression and two World Wars, was resuscitated, and several recitals given.

The **Church** owes much to **Mr. John**, whose youthful enthusiasm and untiring efforts in every phase of **Church** work were an inspiration to his Officers and congregation.

1951 The **Rev. Davies**, of **Llangwm**, was next to be invited, and he began his Ministry on Oct 4th, 1951. He was already well known to the people of **Pennar**, having preached there on a number of occasions and officiated at Baptismal Service at times when there was no Pastor.

Mr. Davies, a man highly esteemed in Non-Conformist circles, had already ministered with distinction at several Churches in **Pembrokeshire** and Monmouthshire. After training at **Myrddin College** and the Presbyterian **College, Carmarthen**, he became Pastor of Yncheston and Beulah, **Little Newcastle**, leaving later for Mount Pleasant, **Pembroke**, and thence to Hope, Cross Keys, where he also took up Y.M.C.A. work, achieving marked success among the troops. At the end of the war, he returned to **Pembrokeshire** as Pastor of Galilee, **Llangwm**.

At Gilgal, **Mr. Davies** was an indefatigable worker, his frequent visits to the sick and elderly being particularly appreciated. The great interest he has always taken in the teaching and training of the young has not lessened. Throughout the years, and in this, as in all he did, he had the unfailing support and able assistance of his wife, Gilgal greatly values the contribution she made to the life of the **Church**.

1953 **Mr. Davies** became President of the English Assembly of the **Baptist Union** in Wales and Monmouthshire, and in 1957 he held similar office in the **Pembrokeshire Baptist Association**, having previously served in an executive capacity with both bodies for many years, and preached on a number of occasions at their Meetings.

Mrs. Davies was President of the Women's International Day of Prayer Committee, and was for ten years the Secretary of the **Pembrokeshire Branch** of the Prayer Union of Ministers' and Missionaries' Wives, representing **Pembrokeshire** at the Annual Conferences, including one in Switzerland. She had on frequent occasions, occupied the pulpit of many **Pembrokeshire Churches**.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies had also entered fully into the life of the town, and were members of the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee and of the Friends of the **South Pembrokeshire Hospital Committee**.

During **Mr. Davies'** Pastorate, a new heating system had been installed in the **Church**, and plans for large Scale repairs to the fabric of the building, and for extensive interior decorations were carried out by two contractors, members of Gilgal. **Mr. T. Scourfield** and **Mr. A. Grieve**.

Wesley Chapel Pennar.

1820 There had been an early Chapel (Ebenezer) near **Bethany Corner**. It was very small but had a gallery in which the choir sat. It was demolished at the building of the Barracks.

1860's In the late 1860's a site was leased from the Orielson Estate at the corner of **Nelson St.** and Gays Lane and in 1870 what was according to **Findlay** " a small plain building accommodating about 120" was erected.

1871 A Certificate of Registration was made out on 28th February 1871 signed by the **Rev. Herbert Wesley** Haime of **Pembroke**, the **Wesleyan Methodist** Minister. 1871. The Chapel was actually registered for Worship on 5th March 1871.

1893 the Chapel was closed for renovation and reopened on the first Sunday in August when the **Rev. Theodore Bishop** was asked to conduct the reopening service. A schoolroom was built as part of these renovations. At that time some of the trustees were **Mr. G W John, Mr. A Berry** (who was also Chapel Steward), **Mr. W Skelton, Mr. B Osmond, Mr. E John, Mr. W HaskLey, Mr. C W Lawrence, Mr. W Smith**, the Secretary was **Mr. E Taylor** and the Minister the **Rev. R Bryant**.

1897 (2nd September) it was agreed to build a house on the ground adjacent to the Chapel, and leased to the Trustees, for a Chapel Keeper. Permission had been given by the **Orielson** estate office in a letter dated 5th August 1897

A regular pattern of worship continued for many years but, with the closure of the Dockyard, attendance's dwindled and instead of having their own Minister, services were conducted by the Minister from **Wesley Chapel, Meyrick St. Pembroke Dock**. The trustees meetings were also held at **Wesley Chapel, Meyrick St.**

1933 it was decided to suspend Sunday evening services.

The property was still leasehold and the Trustees made inquiries as to the possibility of purchasing the freehold in 1935 but the future was looking bleak.

1936 On the 25th February 1936 a meeting was held at the **Meyrick St. Chapel** when **Mr. J Price** BA Chapel Superintendent "expressed with regret the closure of the Chapel" in **Pennar** and said that he hoped in the near future to have a service or more every month.

1937 By October 20th 1937 it had been agreed to close the Chapel, to surrender the lease for the Chapel and the house to the **Orielson** estate and to dispose of the contents. The Pulpit and **Organ** were sold to Waterston Chapel for £1 each.

St Patrick's Church.

1850's the **Rev. George Edward McHugh** (curate of the parish of **Pembroke Dock**) married the daughter of the Chief Constructor of the Dockyard, **J I Fincham**, son of the author of **Fincham's** book on Naval architecture. On his retirement he lived with his son in law and daughter. He died in a riding accident opposite the Pier Hotel **Pembroke Dock** and was buried in **Cosheston** Churchyard. They came to live, at first, on plot 547, what is now No.1 Military Rd, which was leased to **St John's Church** for £100, there **Rev. McHugh** used to hold a Sunday School and "cottage lectures". **Mr William Cole** played the harmonium at these meetings.

Findley indicates that the building was used as a **Church** as he says

1875 that **Pennar District Church** is a small plain building under the control of the Curate of **Pembroke Dock** capable of accommodating 100

1877 the **Rev. G F Kelly**, Vicar of **Pembroke Dock**, died and **Rev. McHugh** left the parish. The new Vicar, **Rev. F G M Powell**, because the numbers attending the "cottage lectures" and Sunday School were so great, felt there was a need for larger premises and, as a temporary expedience, had a wooden hut built in the house grounds at a cost of £193 3s 0d. On the opening of the wooden mission room **Mr Reed** of the Work's Department played the harmonium. There do not appear to have ever been any deeds for this building and a ground rent of 17s 6d per annum was paid to the occupant of No 1 Military Rd, **Mrs Edwards**.

This building served the purpose of both **Church** and **Church Hall** for many years.

1878 On the estate map of the **Orielton Estate** 1878 the plot is marked as a School. In that year (September 19th) a fund was established called the "**St Patrick's Church Pennar Building Fund**," to raise the funds necessary to build a more substantial **Church** in limestone, the **Rev. F.G.M. Powell** was trustee, with the London and Provincial Bank Ltd, **Pembroke Dock Branch**. The account was opened with a draft of £50 from **Mr. H Smith** and £5 from Captain **Parkeu** was paid in on 30th September.

1879 The first services recorded as having taken place in the "Mission Building" were on July 10th 1879 when there was Holy Communion at 8.30 am with 20 communicants, the collection amounted to £1 13 7d. With The **Rev. Powell** celebrating assisted by the curate, **Rev. A R Wilson**. Morning Prayer was at 11am at which Archdeacon **Lewis** preached and the collection was £4 15s 0d. Litany and an Address to the Children followed at 3pm and at 7.30pm there was Evening Prayer at which, according to the Service Register there were 260 in the congregation. The first Baptisms were those of **Walter Lee Clark** (adult) and **Ethel Elizabeth Facey** on August 4th, **Lilias Margaret Elizabeth Moore** on 28th August, **Albert James Noakeson** September 7th, **Mary Stephens** (adult conditional) September 30th, **William George Turner** (adult) October 9th **Martha Devonald** December 12th, **Minnie Mary Dimmock**, **Elizabeth Mary Philpin** and **William Henry Philpin** , all on December 18th. The normal pattern of worship was, Sundays 8.30am Communion, 11am Matins and Litany, 6pm Evensong and on Thursday Evenings 7pm Evensong. The number of Communicants varied between 20 and 30 with 22 on Easter Day 1880.

1889/90 From the **St John's** accounts for 1889/ 90 it would appear that **Pennar** spent more on Communion wine (6s 0d) than they did on the Curates Fund (4s 6d).

The **Rev. J Seymour Allen** , who had succeeded the **Rev. Powell** as Vicar of **Pembroke Dock** was very determined that a **Church** should be built to serve the **Pennar** and Bufferland area.

Acc to *Kelly's Directory* 1884

Connected with **St John's Church** is a wooden mission building, at **Pennar**, with accommodation for 200, here services are carried out almost precisely as at the parish **Church** : it is contemplated to build a new **Church** of limestone here, towards which a fund has been started.

The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

Pennar Mission Room

1895 The alter from the **Pennar** Mission room was removed and installed in the Chapel at the old cemetery (Park St) renovated in 1895

A plot of land was eventually given by the War Office for a new **Church** on the condition that free seats were provided for Servants of the Crown, and after much fund-raising a start was made.

Pennar School Log records

"1894 May 2nd Commenced afternoon school at 1pm on Wednesday (May 1st) and dismissed at 3pm owing to the Foundation stone of **Pennar** New **Church** being laid."

The stone (made by **John Phillips Bush St** and costing £2 1 6d) was laid by Lady **Catherine Allen**. The architects were **Nicholson and Son of Hereford**, the cost of the plans (which originally called for a spire at the north west corner) were £94 14 6d.

The builders were **Morgan and Davies of Pembroke** at a cost of £2324 most of which was raised by the parishioners

The **Church** consists of a nave with narrow north and south aisles. The Chancel is continuous with the nave, there is no chancel arch but there is a truss on corbels. The **Organ** Chamber is at the north east with a Clergy vestry beyond. The Choir vestry is at the North west. There is a Bell-cot with an unusual wheel arrangement at the west end. It is built of squared and random rubble masonry with limestone dressings exposed externally and plastered internally. The roofs are slated with diagonal

boards internally coated with three coats of linseed oil put on hot. The floors are wood block. The porch is situated on the south side with the font just inside the entrance.

1895 On July 7th 1895 the last service was held in the "**Mission Church**" and the register closes with the note that " On July 11th **St Patrick's New Church** was consecrated by the **Lord Bishop** of Swansea and a new book was commenced" The collection at this service was £65 19s 6d.

1895 The Consecration celebrations where on quite a lavish scale, Luncheon was provided for 200 guests and 500 Order of Service sheets were printed although only 144 seats had been purchased.

The Service pattern for the new **Church** was 11am Communion or Matins and Litany alternating, 6pm Evensong, with the number of Communicants varying between 30 and 50.

Christmas day 1895 saw 32 take Communion

1896 Easter Sunday 1896 there was a total of 139 (the collection was £2 11 8d)

1895 The Organ installed, which is still in use was the one which had been removed from **St John's** in 1890 stored in **St John's** Hall and then installed in **St Patrick's**, after a thorough renovation, by Springfield Wood Works, Huddersfield, at a cost of £30. it was repainted by **J Henderson** from Albion Square

1979 this Organ was surveyed by Geo **Ormond & Co. Ltd.**, Taunton, who said of it that " The Organ was built by Volkes is approximately One Hundred and Sixty years old and is very dirty and worn. It has not been dismantled for many years, and thorough restoration should be considered to prevent further deterioration of this valuable Instrument". It still had the bellows and the handle to pump them but had a blower fitted. **Mrs Betty Lomax** nee **Betty Davies** played it for many years and her Husband was sextant.

Above the Chancel steps are two carved heads, believed to represent **Henry VII** and his wife **Elizabeth** of York. These were carved by **Mr. Chas. Henry Williams** of 4 Charlton Place , He also did some of the carving in **Monkton Priory**, the pulpit in **St John's Pembroke Dock** and the South African War Memorial in **Carmarthen**.

1895 The first to be Baptised in the new **Church** were **Florence Amy Saunders** and **Violet Constance Mabel Pheonix** both on July 16th 1895.

1904 The **Church** grew rapidly with the number of Easter Communicants in 1904 being 143 (six more than the previous year) and the average number attending Sunday School being 165. The organist was **Miss Bickford** and **Mr. B Owen** of 13 Military Rd was the Sexton

1907 **Mr. G Edmunds** was the organist with **Mr. Thomas** of Swan Row as Sexton. The sidesmen were Messrs. **Bowen** , **M Griffiths**, **L John**, **J Phillips**, **J Russan**, **W Venable**, **W Wilcox**, **T James**, Easter Communicants totalled 147 and the average attendance at Sunday School was 163.

1910 On February 25th 1910 a new Alter was dedicated, it was presented to **St Patrick's** by the parishioners of Christchurch Swansea. The Vicar, **Rev. D L Prosser** (later **Bishop Prosser**) took the service, **Lt. Buchanan** read the lessons and **Mr. H Russant** conducted the choir.

1919 The account book for 1919 reveals that the Organist was **Mr. Frank Grant-Jones** and the Choir Master was **Mr. G Russan**, Sexton was **Mr. Rogers** , 3 Sycamore St., and the sidesmen were Messrs **W J Ayres**, **J Harries**, **W James**, **F Morse** who was also Treasurer, **G Morse**, **M James**, **W Phillips**, **J Russan**, **James Thomas** & **G Woodley**. Easter Communicants numbered 169, baptisms 28, the average in the Sunday School was 107 with 30 teachers, there was also a choir of 25.

1913 the old wooden hut originally used as the Mission **Church** and being used at that time as a **Church** Hall was getting a little worse for wear. The **Rev. Prosser** organised fund-raising for a new Hall and by 1923 the funds had risen to £1200 but to buy the land, build the school, the wall and the railings another £1000 was needed. In his parochial News letter dated May 1st 1923 the **Rev. Prosser** (later Archbishop of Wales) called upon all the other Churches to help raise this money at a grand fete to be held in the Market House on July 18th and 19th. This raised £335 18s 11d .

1923 Money was also raised by the people of the area contributing a small sum regularly each week. The account book shows that the largest denomination per week was 6d but the average was 3d. The **Church** accounts dated 31st December 1923 show that there was still a shortfall of £568 but the money was raised and the new Hall built. The Priest in Charge of **Pennar** at the time was **Rev. E O Phillips** and the sidesmen were Messrs **J Coldrick, W Davies, J Edden J Harries, T Hill, W James, J John, W R Morse, W Williams, D Harrington, F James, T J Noot, J Williams, C Williams, & J Russan**. The organist was Miss **Ethel John**, choirmaster **Mr. J Thomas** , and Sexton **Mr. Beazley** High St. with **Mrs Gay** and **Mrs James** appointed as District Visitors to administer the Poor relief Fund. Numbers in the choir had risen to 52 but the number attending Sunday School was only 95 and there were 220 Easter Communicants.

1924 The old wooden hut which has served **Pennar** as **Church, Church** Hall and Sunday School for over forty years, was sold to **Mr. A Brown** for £18 10s. in 1924. In the same year , the choir stalls were altered to accommodate a larger choir, **St John's** lent **St Patrick's** some pews, the Organ blowers wages were increased to 8s 6d per quarter and the trees around the **Church** given by **Thomas Meyrick** were planted (there were originally two copper beech trees).

The **Church** Committee Minute book of that year also records the loan of a set of drums to **Pennar** Regatta and later on the fact that they were never returned.

1924 **St Patrick's Church** processional Cross and Missal Stand are of particular interest, designed by **Mr. Coates Carter** , architect for the **Church Hall** and exhibited in a design exhibition, they were given to **St Patrick's** by him on 18th August 1924.

About this time the kneelers, the angels around the altar, and other items were given to **St Patrick's** on the closing down of the Dockyard Chapel.

1927 gas lighting was introduced while on the **Church** committee complaints were being made about the "hooligans" who had broken panes of glass in the windows of the new **Church** Hall.

The flag pole, now overtaken by the Beech tree, was erected in anticipation of the Coronation of **Edward VIII**.

Part of the grounds of the **Church** were laid out as a Tennis Court and there was a thriving tennis club and a badminton club using the Hall. The Hall was also used by the School as classrooms.

During the war it was used for civil defence classes and also played a part in providing shelter for the firemen fighting the Tank fire blaze. Part of the room underneath the stage was reinforced as an air raid shelter.

1950's there was a Scout group based there, the dances held there are remembered by many, there was a unit of the Girls Friendly Society and this association with young people is carried on as today it is the headquarters of the **St Patrick's** Guides and Brownies as well as being used by other organisations in the Community.

Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934. ISBN 1

898687 11 ©Basil H J Hughes

Adams,Eric L;	23/4/1918par Daniel & Mary Ann,
Adams,Nora;	5/10/1915par Daniel & Mary ,
Albury,Thomas H;	19/5/19 12par Albert & Lilian,
Anderson ?,Ronald J;	27/4/1928par Harry & Martha,
Anderson, James E;	11/7/1927par James & Elizabeth,
Anderson,Lillian G;	2/11/1920par James & Elizabeth,
Anderson, Violet M;	30/9/1919par James & Elizabeth,
Andrews,Cyril H;	2/6/1896 par Robert & Hannah,
Astett,Jean D;	29/5/1923par Reginald & Lily,
Aveston,Alfred W;	4/6/1924par William & Muriel,
Aveston,Robert J;	4/7/1916par William & Muriel
Bageley?,Olive M;	27/11/1928par Jack & Laura,
Baker,Hannah;	26/2/1924par Henry & Rachel,
Banfield,Steward AG;	22/3/1914par Charles & Sarah
Banfield, William C S;	30/4/1911par Charles & Sarah
Barnes,Frank W;	25/6/1912par Fredrick & Esther,
Barnes,Lydney J;	18/5/1915par Fredrick & Esther,
Barnes,Marjorie;	2/1/1914par Fredrick & Esther,
Barnikel,Albert E;	9/1/1906par Albert &Mary ,
Barr,Betty	3/8/1926par John & Ethel,
Bartraham?,Albert E;	20/2/1900par George & Mary ,
Baser,Marjory;	13/9/1910par Frederick & Edith,
Beddoes,Lilian M;	13/11/1906par John & Martha,
Bell,Ethel G;	6/10/1925par James & Elsie,
Ben, Albert P;	28/5/1912par Joseph & Caroline,

Ben, Reginal J;	15/10/1907par Joseph & Caroline,
Ben,Lyon S;	10/8/1909par Joseph & Caroline,
Ben,Olwen P;	14/2/1915par Joseph & Caroline,
Ben, Will H;	23/5/1911par Joseph & Caroline,
Benchley,Dorothy L M;	2/1/1912par Henry & Mary ,
Bentley, William G;	30/6/1931par James & Eva,
Berry,Lorne M;	20 7/1920par William & Elizabeth,
Besant, Beatrice M;	3/1/1911par Frank & Mary Ann,
Besant, Winifred M;	3/1/1911par Frank & Mary Ann,
Besant,Albert O;	30/10/1917par Ralph & Mary ,
Besant,Ivor E;	30/10/1917par Ralph & Mary ,
Besant,Leverson F;	30/10/1917par Ralph & Mary ,
Besant, William W F;	3/1/1911par Frank & Mary Ann,
Bettis,David T J C;	19/12/1933par Cecil & Louisa,
Beynon, Ronald A J ;	2/6/1896 par Alfred & Susan ,
Beynon,David F C;	7/7/193 Ipar Albert & Rosina,
Beynon,Joseelyne C K;	17/6/1930par Rosina & Albert,
Blackmore,Olwyn M;	2/9/1934par Robert & Muriel,
Blunsden, Margaret N;	12/6/1900par Albert & Lene,
Bond,Olive;	10/7/1919par Joseph & Olive *,
Bond,Stanley C;	25/8/1908par Charles & Bertha,
Bostock,Hugh K;	31/12/1933par Basil & Dorothea,
Bowman, Victor K;	12/5/193 Ipar James & Elsie,
Briant, Mary K;	1 7/5/19 14par Arthur & Agnes,
Brinn,Stanley T P;	20/2/1923par Thomas & Margaret,
Brinn, Winifred M P;	20/2/1923par Thomas & Margaret,
Broad,Sheila A;	19/12/1933par Thomas & Ruth,
Brooks, Lilian M;	6/6/1928par Charles & Florence,
Brooks,Richard L;	28/12/1930par Charles & Florence,
Brown,Alice I;	25/6/1912par Gilbert & Lilian,
Brown,Arthur S;	11/1/1914par Gilbert & Lilian,

Brown,Dorothy R;	18/3/1924par Gilbert & Lilian,
Brown,Gladys M;	25/10/1921par Gilbert & Lilian,
Brown,Hilda L;	7/7/1911par Gilbert & Lilian,
Brown,Percival D;	25/8/1918par Gilbert & Lilian,
Bunt,Eleanor;	21/5/1929par William & Margaret,
Bunt,Frederick G;	6/10/1931par William & Margaret,
Bunt,Sheila;	4/10/1933par William & Margaret,
Burns,William T;	2/6/19 14par Thomas & Gertie,
Butier,Hurbert B;	11/1/1916par Jesse & Adeline,
Buxton,George W;	1 3/4/19 15par Gertrude,
Buxton,Sidney J;	12/3/1930par Freda,
Calnon,Howard J;	13/2/1913par Howard & Edith,
Catherall, Cyril E;	14/11/1899par Edward & Margaret,
Cavill,Frank W;	13/6/1933par Cecil & Winifred,
Cawton, Alfred J;	17/10/1919par Gilbert & Naomi,
Cawton, William G;	10/12/19 14par Gilbert & Florence,
Channon, Emily;	21/3/1899par James & Mary ,
Channon, Margaret A;	17/7/1900par James & Mary E,
Chappell,Joyce E;	25/6/1922par Frederick & Ethel,
Chappell,Vera W A;	19/8/1913par Fredrick & Ethel,
Clarke, Kathleen;	21 1/1913 par Arthur & Eunice,
Clerk,George D J;	13/4/1924par Frederick & Esther,
Codd, George S;	25/2/1914par Thomas & Florence,
Codd,David W;	31/10/1916par Thomas & Florence,
Codd,James S;	16/1/1912par Thomas & Florence,
Codd,Lilian I,	16/1/1912par Thomas & Florence,
Coldrick, Helen E;	9/12/1902par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick, Louisa;	25/5/.1909par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick, Margaret A;	18/12/1900 par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick,Amy R;	11/8/1914par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick,Dorothy M;	20/3/1918par Joseph & Mary ,

Coldrick, Francis J,	17/1/1905par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick, Francis J;	24/10/1911 par Joseph & Mary ,
Coldrick,Harry D;	16/4/1907par Joseph & Mary ,
Cole, Ada M ;	13/4/1897 par Walter & Ada,
Cole,Stella M R;	2/12/1930par Henry & Gertrude,
Coleman,Michael K;	5/6/1923par Charles & Dorothy,
Coles,Winifred M;	26/3/1912par Edward & Annie,
Collen, Gwendoline M;	1/11/1910par Montague & Edith,
Colley, Clara E ;	24/11/1896 par Thomas & Mary J,
Collins,Ruth M;	29/5/1923par Henry & Ethel,
Colman,Margaret R;	4/4/1920par Charles & Dorothy,
Cook,Arthur G S;	11/4/1916par George & Elizabeth,
Cork,Sidney A;	4/2/1928par Sidney & Violet,
Cox,Clara M W;	1/5/1917par Henry & Mary ,
Crooker, Joyce I;	19/3/1922par Edward & Elizabeth,
Crosby,Olive B:	30/4/1912par Norman & Olive,
Crutchley,Elizabeth A;	7/10/1930par Herbert & Gladys,
Cullen,Patrick;	26/6/1934par Christopher & Marguerite,
Cullum,Mary E;	27/3/1923par Thomas & Jessie,
Cutier,Janet M;	28/8/1928par Joseph & Florence,
Darlington,Alfred J;	8/8/1916par Thomas & Lily,
Darlington, Arthur T;	17/11/1908par Thomas & Lily,
Darlington, Edwin G;	15/2/1910par Thomas & Lily,
Darlington, George J;	15/1/1907par Thomas & Lilly,
Darlington, Stanley C;	7/5/19 12par Thomas & Lily,
Davies (known as Morgan)Evan C	18/3/1907par Sarah Ann,
Davies, Albert S ;	18/8/1896 par Henry & Maria,
Davies, Dennis M;	6/11/1900par Evan & Agnes,
Davies, Dorothy G;	1/9/1896 par Richard & Sarah E,
Davies, Dorothy K;	10/1/1899par Richard & Sarah,
Davies, William J;	7/5/1901 par John & Elizabeth,

Davies, William M, ;	28/4/1896 par William J& Mary ,
Davies,Albert S;	10/5/1898par Harry & Maria,
Davies,Alfred E;	10/11/1914par Henry & Maria,
Davies,Catherine R;	26/4/1931par David & Hamental Kazia,
Davies,Claressa M;	28/2/1905par Richard & Sarah,
Davies,David H G;	18/8/1931par David & Hamental Kazia,
Davies,Dennis R;	11/2/1930par Norman & Francis,
Davies, Dianne F;	24/9/1931par Norman & Francis,
Davies,Doris F;	5/8/1923par Richard & Amy,
Davies,Dorothy M;	12/7/1910par William & Ellen,
Davies,Effie M E;	17/1/1915par Stephen & Ethel,
Davies,Florence A;	16/5/1916par William & Ellen,
Davies,Fredrick W;	1/8/1899par David & Margaret,
Davies,James H;	9/1/1912par Thomas & Kate,
Davies, Jean P;	1/10/1929par James & Winifred,
Davies,John W;	26/11/1927par Evan & Margaret,
Davies,Leslie H;	17/5/1932par Arthur & Gwendolene ,
Davies,Martha E;	13/1/1918par William & Martha,
Davies,Mary C;	20/8/1929par Rev Rhys Davies & Gwyneth,
Davies,Owen C J;	24/2/1915par William & Ellen,
Davies,Richard;	26/11/1927par Richard & Sarah,
Davies,Ronald I;	17/2/1930par Ivor & Iris,
Davies, Sydney J;	7/5/1901par Richard & Sarah,
Davies,Thomas C;	30/1/1900par John & Susan,
Davies,Thomas J;	8/2/1934par William & Marjorie,
Davies,Wilfred G;	12/6/1900par Henry & Maria,
Davies,Wilfred G;	18/8/1931par David & Hamental Kazia,
Davies,William G:	19/1/1906par John & Elizabeth,
Davies,William E;	24/3/1908par Thomas & Elizabeth,
Dawes,James T;	6/3/1918par James & Selina,
Dawes, Queene;	25/4/1916par James & Selina,

Dawkins,Percy W;	9/3/1916par Percy & Ada,
Dawkins, Gladys M;	23/2/1918 par William & Sarah,
Deakin, William J;	22/10/1930par Albert & Annie,
Deakin, Albert C;	19/4/1932par Albert & Annie,
Deakin,Albert J;	2/10/1928par Albert & Annie,
Deakin,Arthur A;	5/7/1921 par Henry & Freda,
Deakin,Edna May;	25/5/1920par Henry & Freda,
Deakin,Gwendoline E;	2/10/1923par Henry & Freda,
Denzey...?,Francis J;	2/11/1920par Frederick & Margaret,
Detheridge,Freda M;	16/1/1912par Thomas & Kezia ,
Dunn,Dunn J;	7/6/1934par Frederick & Dunn,
Dutton William H;	27/4/1909par Henry & Amelia,
Dutton, Edward ;	20/8/1907par Henry &Amelia,
Dutton,Catherine B;	20/8/1907par Henry &Amelia,
Dyer, Winifred I;	21/3/1905par Sydney & Elsie,
Dyson, Fredrick H;	29/3/1910par John & Margaret,
Dyson, Frank J;	16/6/1903par John & Margaret,
Dyson,Leonard J;	23/2/1921par Frank & Florence,
Edmond, Arthur J;	28/3/1899par Edward? & Mary ,
Edmond, William C;	22/1/1901 par Leaward & Mary ,
Edwards, William J;	5/11/1898par Edwin & May ,
Edwards,Cyril;	28/5/1931par David & Myra,
Edwards,Elleen A M;	30/5/1920par Thomas & Mary ,
Edwards,ErnestC;	29/7/1933par Joseph & Agnes,
Edwards,Esther;	16/5/1933par Joseph & Agnes,
Edwards,Phyllis M;	28/8/1900par Edwin & Mary ,
Elsey,Gladys M E;	3/2/1920par William & Maud,
Emment, Arthur G;	25/3/1924par Reginald & Margaret,
Essery,Ivor T S;	16/9/1917par Thomas & Lilian,
Evans Prunella Y A;	1/6/1927par John & Winifred,
Evans, Pansy J;	15/10/1918par John & Alice,

Evans, Allan V;	23/5/1916par Charles & Elizabeth,
Evans, Annie B M;	8/3/1929par David & Beatrice,
Evans, Denis B;	20/2/1923par Charles & Doris,
Evans, Donald;	20/3/1927par Charles & Doris,
Evans, Dorothy E M;	17/11/1912par John & Alice,
Evans, Neville R;	18/11/1930par John & Winifred,
Evans, Thelma J;	23/5/1916par Charles & Elizabeth,
Evans, Violet M;	27/6/1905par James & Alice,
Everest, Elleen R;	20/8/1912par William & Emily,
Everest, Lydia D;	15/8/1911par William & Emily,
Fairfax , George E;	2/10/1923par Tom & Deborah,
Farley, Stanley H;	19/12/1926par Herbert & Anne,
Farrant, Peter H;	16/5/1929par Albert & Martha,
Farrant, Sheila F;	31/1/1933par Albert & Nellie,
Faulkner , Geoffrey D;	2/11/1932par Frederick & Lilian,
Figg , Albert J;	18/3/1932par Arthur & Maggie,
Follett, Robert;	4/2/1908par Robert & Elizabeth,
Forman, John S.;	3/11/1903par Charles & Jane,
Forster, Hilda M;	25/1/1898par Walter & Elizabeth,
Forward, Isaac T;	10/5/1898par John & Eliza,
Foster, Ruby;	28/7/1914par May,
Furness, Joan M;	17/7/1917par Frank & Martha,
Gaddie, Fredrick C;	25/2/1903par Fredrick & Henrietta,
Gammack, Douglas J A;1	Rosetta 6/5/1925par Douglas & Alberte,
Garbett, Cecilia E M;	8/6/1915par Thomas & Lucy,
Gardner, Thomas V;	8/3/1910par William & Blanche,
Garrity, Edith M;	25/10/1898par William & Harriet.,
Gascoigne Mary A E ;	28/7/1896 par William & Annie,
Gascoigne, William C B;	21/2/1899par William & Annie,
Gascoigne, Lilian G;	22/12/1903par William & Annie,
Gascoyne, Robert T H;	10/9/1901par William & Annie,

Geach,Ivy E;	10/5/192 Ipar Frank & Bessie,
George, Edward S;	11/5/1915par David & Clara,
George, ErnestJames, ;	17/3/1896 par Robert & CAmelia,
George, Iris M;	31/3/1920par Eh & May,
George, Maud, ;	11/2/1896 par William & Martha,
George,Eh;	29/1/1918par Eh & Mary Jane,
George,Gwendolene A M;	22/12/1914par Eh & Mary ,
George,Mary P;	21/12/1927par Eh & Mary ,
George,Victor E;	22/8/1922par Eh & Mary Jane,
George,William T H;	10/6/19 13par Eli & Mary ,
Gibby,Dunn K;	12/12/1911 par Richard & Alice,
Gibby,John R;	12/12/1911 par Richard & Alice,
Gibby, William L;	12/12/1911 par Richard & Alice,
Gibby, Winifred A;	13/8/19 18par William & Winifred,
Goddard, Evelyn M;	16/2/1898par Edward & Martha,
Goddard,George;	17/2/1904par Edward & Martha,
Gold,SydneyL;	26/2/1913par Job & Kate,
Goodrick,Rosina A;	12/5/1931par Robert & Alice,
Greenland, Blanche;	10/1/1911par Henry & Ethel,
Greenland,Arthur D;	18/5/1915par Henry & Ethel,
Griffiths, Alice M;	11/8/1914par Howard & Sarah,
Griffiths, Daisy;	6/4/1909par James & Eliza,
Griffiths, George A ;	15/12/1896 par Henry & Sarah,
Griffiths, Gertrude;	12/6/1900par James & Eliza,
Griffiths, Thomas J;	6/4/1909par James & Eliza,
Griffiths,Douglas J;	9/9/1930par Thomas & Annie,
Griffiths,Fredrick G;	4/1/1910par James & Eliza,
Griffiths,Fredrick J;	25/12/1917par Stanley & Alice,
Griffiths,Grace E;	29/101918par James & Eliza,
Griffiths,Harold C N;	12/6/1922par Frederick & Rosetta,
Griffiths,Hurbert S;	4/4/1920par Stanley & Alice,

Griffiths,Keith;	8/8/1933par James & Mary ,
Griffiths,Mavyn?T;	12/6/1924par Thomas &Gertrude,
Griffiths,Ormond;	26/3/1927par Harry & Grace,
Griffiths,Rhoda A M;	8/8/1915par Frederick & Rosetta,
Griffiths, Sidney T;	2.9.1926par Frederick & Charlotte,
Griffiths,William G;	2/9/1926par Frederick & Charlotte,
Gwyther,Lilian E;	26;ll;1912par William & Margaret,
Hagel,Alan K;	6/9/1927par Robert & Alice,
Haley Arthur J;	19/4/192 7par Arthur & Ellen,
Haley Margaret J F;	19/4/192 7par Arthur & Ellen,
Haley Marianne D;	19/4/1927par Arthur & Ellen,
Hall,Maureen B;	28/9/1926par John & Eileen,
Hall,Maureen V;	23/12/1932par Herbert & Violet,
Hall,Percy;	13/3/1906par Francis & Elizabeth,
Handley,Fredrick;	8/ll/1898par George & Eliza,
Handley, William J;	24/l/1911par George & Eliza,
Hanna,Cyril S J;	20/l/1920par James & Lucy,
Hanne,Evelyn J;	8/2/1921par James & Lucy,
Harries,Frederick J;	20/12/1930par Frank & Rebecca,
Harries,Kathleen F;	31/5/1921par Benjamin & Alice,
Harries,Lilian;	19/3/1927par Frank & Rebecca,
Harris,Cyril R J;	18/l/1920par John & Mabel,
Harris,Dorothy M,	9/8/1910par William & Florence,
Harris,Louisa M;	23/l/1912par John & Maria,
Harris, Winifred;	23/l/1912par John & Maria,
Hart,Eileen R;	l/3/1923par Robert & Julia,
Hartfield, Archibald H A;	24/10/1895 par Adkin & Alice ,
Hartfield, Stanley H;	28/12/1920par Archibals & Annie,
Harvey, Alfred G;	16/9/19 13par Charles & Caroline,
Harvey,Thomas W;	16/9/1913par Charles & Caroline,
Hay ? Dorothy M;	14/2/1921 par John & Harriet,

Hay,Charlotte;	10/3/1924par John & Harriet,
Hay,John M;	8/4/1924par John & Dorothy
Hayward,Rosie J;	11/3/1929par Morgan? & Gwendoline,
Hazell,Dorothy E M;	17/10/1915par Robert & Alice,
Hazell,EdgarV T;	11/8/1925par Robert & Alice,
Hazell,Edward Glyn;	19/10/1920par Robert & Alice,
Hazell,Robert W;	10/3/1914par Robert & Alice,
Hazell,Rowland H;	8/10/1918par Robert & Alice,
Headrick(prev Rogers)Catherine C;	13/3/1906par Martha Jane,
Helyer, Laurain I;	17/2/1915par William & Lily,
Henry, Turner;	31/1/1928par William & Maria,
Henry,Harriet C N;	9/6/1925par William & Maria,
Henry, William E A;	17/10/1919par William & Maria,
Heppell, Alfred L.	1/4/1902par Alfred & Mary ,
Hill, Charles E;	6/3/1910par Joseph & Martha,
Hill,Albert;	31/3/1908par Charles & Hannah,
Hill,Edward A;	18.10/1932par Joseph & May
Hill,George S;	29/5/1926par Thomas & Doris,
Hill,Mabel;	22/5/1912par Charles & Hannah,
Hingard ,Charles W;	2/11/1926par John & CaRoune,
Hobbs,Arthur;	4/4/1920par George & Mary ,
Hobbs,Gwendoline M;	4/7/1927par George & Mary ,
Hobbs,Lavinia;	7/4/1925par George & Mary ,
Hopkins,Henry F;	1/5/1917par Frederick & Gwendoline,
Hopkins,Patricia K M;	20/3/1921par Frederick & Gwendoline,
Howell Dorothy M;	16/11/1909par William & Mary ,
Howell Walter J G;	16/11/1909par William & Mary ,
Howell, Edwin F;	7/3/1899par William & Mary ,
Howell, Fredrick C;	21/5/1901par William & Mary ,
Howell, George J A;	9/8/1898par Alexander & Mary ,
Howell, Percy S;	9/11/1909par William & Mary ,

Howell, Rayner V A ;	10/8/1897 par William & Mary ,
Howell, Thomas H;	7/8/1900par William & Mary ,
Howell,Bernard I G;	10/10/1930par Walter & Everline,
Howell,Hilda;	20/6/1911par Fredrick & Martha,
Howell,Idwell J S;	28/10/1924par Frederick & Martha,
Howells, Ernest C V;	29/7/1902par Thomas & Catherine,
Howells ,Edith D;	12/11/1907par Thomas & Catherine,
Howells,Edward G;	16/5/1899par Thomas & Catherine,
Howells,Elenor R;	5/1/1909par Thomas & Catherine,
Howells,Ivor R T;	16/5/1911par Thomas & Catherine,
Howells, Violet M;	31/1/1905par Thomas & Catherine,
Hubbard ,Geoffrey S;	10/11/1927par Albert & Violet,
Humphreys,Francis W H;	3/2/1927par John & Gwendolene ,
Huntington,Arthur H R;	3/2/1920par Hugh & Harriet,
Hutching, Lavinia ;	17/8/1897 par William & Elizabeth,
Hutchings, Norman W;	9/8/1896 par William & Elizabeth,
James Beatrice M L ;	23/2/1897 par Thomas & Lilian,
James Ivor;	25/2/1914par Robert & Ellen,
James, Ada Muriel ;	4/8/1896 par William & Marina,
James, Arthur Thomas , ;	19/11/1895 par Arthur & Amelia,
James, Elizabeth Estnes?, ;	16/2/1896par Charles & Mary Ann,
James, Elsie M;	12/9/1899par William & Marena?,
James, Esther SW ;	4/8/1896 par George & Ann,
James, Mabel W ;	7/7/1896 par Fredrick T& Lizzia,
James, William G;	28/2/1899par Fredrick & Lorna?,
James, William R G;	5/9/1899par George & Ann,
James,Brenda E;	3/2/1930par William & Flora,
James,Edith E;	14/8/1900par William & Edith,
James,Edward;	13/7/1912par Thomas & Sarah,
James,Eleanor H;	29/7/1913par Abel & Mary ,
James,Flora M;	7/12/1933par William & Flora,

James,Fredrick J;	30/1/1912par Frederick & Margaret,
James,Ivor G;	12/5/192 Ipar Ernest& Freda,
James,James;	6/3/1910par David & Elizabeth,
James,Murial B I;	19/11/1916par Frank & Constance,
James,Thomas G;	25/2/1914par Robert & Ellen,
James, Wallace J;	4/8/1925par William & Lucy,
James, William H;	25/2/1914par Robert & Ellen,
James, Winifred I;	28/8/1917par William & Sarah,
Jenkins, Arthur J;	27/5/1913par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,,Brenda W;	27/2/1933par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,Constance A;	17/8/1915par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,Cyril M;	8/1/1923par William & Mary
Jenkins,Dorethy;	18/8/1908par John & Ann,
Jenkins,Edna J;	27/6/1926par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,Ernest;	6/9/1919par William & Mary *,
Jenkins,Ethel G;	13/2/19 12par George & Ethel,
Jenkins,Fredrick E;	24/1/1922 par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,Glenys M;	17/2/1924par William & Mary
Jenkins,Iris May;	4/6/1918par William & Henry,
Jenkins,Lawford George;	13/1/1921par William & Mary ,
Jenkins,Mabel;	23/12/1916par William & Mary
Jenkins,Owen;	2/12/1902par George & Jane,
Jenkins, Sidney J;	29/7/1913par Albert & Beatrice,
Jenkins, Wallace S;	29/1/1928par William & Mary
Jenkins, Winston?J;	2/4/1912par William & Mary ,
John (prev. James), Letitia;	6/3/1910parDavid & Elizabeth,
John, Ivy D;	10/11/1914par Herbert & Lizzie,
John, Richard H;	15/8/1899par Thomas & Blance,
John, Stanley R;	4/6/1907parWilliam & Edith,
John,Alfred;	21/1/1931par Sidney & Susan,
John,Elsie;	21/1/1931par Sidney & Susan,

John,Linda L;	11/1/1921par Thomas & Letitia,
John,Peter;	6/3/1923par Thomas & Letitia,
John,Ruby M;	12/7/1910par Thomas & Letitia,
John,Sylvy I;	19/7/1911par Thomas & Letitia,
John,Thomas ;	12/7/1910par Thomas & Letitia,
John, William James;	11/1/1921par Thomas & Letitia,
Johns, Constance A;	22/7/1902par William & Edith,
Johns, Margaret A;	25/10/1898par William & Esther,
Johns,Cecil I;	25/8/1914parWilliam & Edith
Johns,Colin W;	11/6/1911par William & Edith,
Johns,David L;	7/12/1919par William & Edith,
Johns,Dorothy M;	23/2/1921par Harold & Maud,
Johns,Maurice R W;	21/5/1901par William & Edith,
Johns,Sidney G;	31/5/1910par William & Edith,
Johns,Winifred R;	28/4/1914par Richard & Ann,
Johnson,Betty;	18/10/1926par Albert & Jane,
Johnson,Francis E;	4/2/1919par William & Emily
Johnson, William S;	10/2/1921par William & Emily,
Jolly,Derek W;	6/10/1929par ?Clark& Winifred,
Jones, Elsie M;	10/5/1913par John & Freda,
Jones,Brinley E C;	29/7/1930par Elsie,
Jones,Dorothy B;	27/9/1921par Frank & Winifred,
Jones,Dorothy M;	22/5/1910par John & Nelly,
Jones,Edith Maud;	23/4/1918par John & Freda,
Jones,Haydn F J;	7/3/1933parDouglas & Beatrice,
Jones,Kenneth T;	2/10/1923par Jonah & Ethel,
Jones,Norman J;	27/1/1920par John & Mary ,
Jones,Ronald C;	12/4/1921 par John & Mary ,
Jones,Ronald LL;	9/2/1921par Leshe & Violet,
Jones,Violet E;	3/11/1914par John & Freda,
Jones,William F;	12/3/1930par William & Agnes,

Kent, Harrod Edward ;	17/12/1895 par Arthur & Mary ,
King, Archibald T;	12/12/19 16par William & Elizabeth,
King,Joseph C G;	15/6/1924par Arthur & Lily,
Knight,Fredrick G,	12/12/1916par Charles & Letitia,
Knight,Gertrude M;	17/10/1915par Charles & Letitia,
Latter, William A V	31/5/1910par Harry & Annie,
Lavender,Donald M;	7/12/1915par Bennett & Elsa,
Lavender,Sylvia May;	7/12/1915par Bennett & Elsa,
Lee, Mary J ;	13/10/1896 par Moses & Margaret,
Lemon, Doris E:	30/11/1909par James & Maud,
Lemon, Howard E,	24/1/1905par James & Maud,
Leonard,Mervyn T G;	3/3/1926par William & Ethel,
Leonard, William G;	22/8/1911par Robert & Sarah,
Lewis, Albert W E;	20/2/1901par William & Clarisa,
Lewis, Iris G;	27/11/1910par George & Annie,
Lewis, Margaret M;	9/8/1898par George & Ann,
Lewis, Alexander G A;	23/4/1916par John & Catherine,
Lewis,Arthur T;	8/3/1924par Edwin & Martha,
Lewis,Hilary O E;	26/8/1917par William & Elizabeth,
Lewis,Hilda A;	14/6/19 10par William & Eliza,
Lewis,Horace W;	14/6/1910par William & Eliza,
Lewis,Hurbert K;	9/5/1922par Hubert & Jessie,
Lewis,Dunn M;	15/10/1907par George & Annie,
Lewis,Iris M	10/2/1929par Howard & Louise,
Lewis,Ivor G;	14/6/19 10 par William & Eliza,
Lewis,John H B;	7/9/1915par Edwin & Amy,
Lewis,John K J;	28/3/1922par John & Catherine,
Lewis,Norman R,	14/6/19 10par William & Eliza,
Lewis,Norman T J;	13/5/1924par William & Gertrude,
Lewis,Phyllis M;	14/6/19 10par William & Eliza,
Lewis,Sarah E A;	26/9/1899par William & Martha J,

Lewis, Victor G B;	7/8/1900par George & Ann,
Lewis, William J;	31/5/1931par Howard & Laura,
Lilly, Stephanie A;	28/8/1923par John & Roberta,
Llewellyn, Ivor R;	27/6/1899par Richard & Alice M,
Llewellyn, Violet M ;	27/9/1896 par David & Jane,
Llewellyn, Alwyn W;	14/7/1927par George & Mary
Llewellyn, Beryl W;	29/5/1932par George & Mary
Llewellyn, Eunice G M;	28/7/1933par George & Mary
Llewellyn, Mervyn W;	19/2/1931par George & Mary
Llewellyn, Roy W;	22/8/1929par George & Mary
Llewellyn, Sarah I M;	3/5/1910par David & Sarah,
Llewellyn, William H;	9/8/1921 par Arthur & Florence,
Llewellyn, Winifred B;	30/6/1931par Charles & Ivy,
Llewellyn, Dorothy GM ;	21/4/1896 par Richard & Alice,
Llewellyn, Winifred J;	1/11/1904par David & Sarah,
Llewellyn, Dorothy R K;	1/9/1908par David & Sarah,
Lloyd , Charles J;	20/11/1900 par Annie,
Lloyd , George J;	20/12/1898par John & Elizabeth,
Lloyd , Daisy E;	15/1/1924par George & Daisy,
Lloyd , David A;	8/11/1932par William & Helen,
Lloyd , Gwynne L;	30/12/1924par Sidney & Elizabeth,
Lloyd , Isobel M;	4/5/1934par Helen & William,
Lloyd , John;	18/3/1907par James & Anne,
Lloyd , Mary ;	12/3/1933par George & Martha,
Lloyd , Minnie;	30/7/1918par George & Daisy,
Lloyd , Owen I T;	1/9/1927par Sidney & Mabel,
Lloyd , William G;	19/10/1926par George & Daisy,
Logan, Gladys E M;	6/4/1909par Bernard & Ethel,
Long, Edith E;	9/12/1919par Arthur & Jane,
Lorane, Phyllis E;	6/1/1928par Percival & Martha,
Macey, Alice M;	13/8/1910par Samual & Emily,

Macey,Doris E;	13/8/1910par Samual & Emily,
Macken,David J E;	19/9/1933par Frederick & Francis,
Maire,Joan A;	29/1/1918par Hedley & Edith,
Maire,John N D;1	3/11/1913par Hedley & Edith,
Maires?,Freda L;	4/8/1912par Hedley & Edith,
Malcolm,Margaret P;	6/9/1910par Johnathan & Margaret,
Manrtelow? Anthony J;	18/1/1934par Charles and Freda,
Mansfield,Joan M M M;	20/12/1921 par Joseph & Margaret,
Mansfield,Miriam E F;	27/1/1924par Joseph & Margaret,
Martin, Eric F H;	17/12/1924par John & Margaret,
Martin, Geoffrey;	17/12/1924par John & Margaret,
Martin,Constance M;	25/7/1933par Ronald & Rose,
Martin,Joan N;	2/11/1920par Arthur & Muriel,
Martin,Margaret K E;	17/12/1924par John & Margaret,
Mason,Lilian E;	21/4/1925par Edward & Emily,
Mathias,Caroline D;	11/4/1911par Fredrick & Emily,
Mathias,Florence N;	28/1/1913par Fredrick & Emily,
Mathias?John M;	6/11/1900par Maurice & Florence,
McBean,Stuart J;	2/7/1901par Arthur & Emily,
McBean, James A;	12/5/1903par Arthur & Emily,
McCaffery,Frank A:	5/12/1911 par Herbert & Edith,
McCormick,Ronald W;	5/7/1910par Florance,
McGrath,Patrick M;	25/7/1933par Myles & Edith,
McMurren,Frederick J;	20/1/1932par Frederick & Vera,
Mercer,Geoffrey F;	10/8/1920par Francis & Alice,
Merriman,Fredrick J B;	1/2/1916par Henry & Teresa,
Merriman, Gwendolyn N;	14/11/1922par Henry & Alice,
Merriman,Hugh B;	7/7/1914par Henry & Alice,
Miles?Elizabeth B;	3/5/1932par Ellen & Arthur,
Miller,ErnestJ J;	17/11/1914par Sidney & Edith,
Mingard, Fredrick J;	26/11/1912par John & Caroline,

Mingard, Henry C;	26/11/1912par John & Caroline,
Morehen P Brenda P;	16/6/1932par Leslie & Annie,
Morgan,Albert H;	8/3/1927par Thomas & Charlotta,
Morgan,Evelyn L F P;	5/7/1910par William & Elizabeth,
Morgan,Ivor George;	7/5/1922par Bertrand & Beatrice,
Morgan,John H;	8/3/1927par Thomas & Charlotta,
Morgan,Rose E,	4/3/1919par William & Elizabeth,
Morgan, Vivian W J;	9/1/1906par William & Elizabeth,
Morris,? Leslie J R;	8/5/1923par John & Ada,
Morris,Charles T;	1/1/1925par Alfred & Emily,
Morris,Donald R;	10/4/19 12par William & Francis,
Morris,Elizabeth M;	13/10/1925par Frederick & Violet,
Morris,Margaret S R;	14/7/192 Spar John & Ada,
Morris,Florence M ;	2/8/1896 par William & Sarah ,
Morrison, Mary A E ;	30/8/1904par John & Agnes,
Morse, Arthur J;	20/7/1913par William & Mary ,
Morse, William T J;	12/8/1930par William & Florence,
Mortlock,Peggy;	24/9/1930par Henry & Henrietta,
Mount,Gordon R J;	14/6/1922par Lancelot & Elsie,
Murray, William T E;	16/7/1921 par William & Amy,
Nash, William R;	18/3/1 9 24par William & Daisy,
Newcombe, Gordon J;	13/1/1924par Alfred & Catherine,
Nicholas,Ivor J;	30/10/1906par John & Matilda,
Nicholas,Trevor;	25/1/1928par Frederick & Ada,
Nightingale, Albert H;	23/6/1903par Albert & Elizabeth,
Noakes,Kathleen,	25/9/1930par George & Martha,
Noakes,Lilian B;	28/6/1932par George & Martha,
Noakes,William J H;	26/4/1934par George & Martha,
Noot,Arthur J;	26/9/1911 par Thomas & Gladys,
Noot,Elleen,	14/9/1915 par Thomas & Gladys,
Noot,Hilda;	5/1/1913par Thomas & Gladys,

Noot, William J;	22/10/1918par Thomas & Gladys,
Norton, Alice A E;	17/1/1928par Reginald & Mary ,
Orford,Dunn M;	4/7/1928par William & Elizabeth,
Orford, William R;	24/2/1931par William & Elizabeth,
Owen,Alice R;	24/3/1908par Thomas & Edith,
Oxford, William R;	7/12/1929par William & Annie,
Oyns PAlbert E;	11/3/1906par Ernest& Sarah,
Parry,Patricia;	8/9/1931par Thomas & Elizabeth,
Payne,Betty G;	12/11/1931par George & Lilian,
Payne,Lionel J W;	12/11/1931par George & Lilian,
Payne,Muriel G L;	12/11/1931par George & Lilian,
Pearce,Marjorie B;	1/9/1929par Reginald & Marjorie,
Peek, Fredrick JM ;	24/11/1896 par Amos & Fanny,
Perkins, Isabella Ellen, ;	7/1/1896 par Alfred & Elizabeth,
Perry, Annie B;	13/8/1925par Edward & Marguerite,
Perry,Doris H;	9/1/1906par John & Dorothy,
Perry,Dorothy M;	14/12/1919par Edward & Marguarite,
Perry,Edward J;	31/8/1926par Edward & Marguarite,
Perry,Elena;	28/7/1933par Amy,
Perry,Emilie A D;	1/5/1921par George & Emilie,
Perry, Gwendolene A;	14/12/1920par Edward & Marguarite,
Perry,Helen D:	14/3/1910par John & Dorothy,
Perry,John T M;	30/9/1913par John & Dorothy,
Perry,Pamela;	6/10/1931par William & Doris,
Phillips, Gwyneth C;	30/1/1900par James & Annie,
Phillips,Constance I;	2/4/1916par William & Lydney,
Phillips, Cuthbert P;	6/6/1916par Cuthbert & Elizabeth,
Phillips,Daisy;	19/11/1912par Daniel & Mary ,
Phillips,Doreen M;	19/8/1929par George & Margaret,
Phillips, Gweneth M;	17/9/1918par Henry & Martha,
Phillips,James D;	2/7/1913par Henry & Martha,

Phillips,James H;	7/4/1912par Harry & Annie,
Phillips,John H;	21/10/1919par Henry & Martha,
Phillips,Judith E;	6/5/1919par Walter & Violet,
Phillips,Olive M;1	4/3/1927par ?[MS faded] & Lizzie,
Phillips, Valerie M;	25/1/1931par William & Edith,
Phillips,William H,	15/11/1904par Walter & Mary ,
Phillips, Winifred M;	14/12/1987par Thomas & Ada,
Phoenix, Lilian R;	1/8/1933par William & Sarah,
Phoenix?,William T;	23/9/1931par William & Annie,
Picton,Annie F;	4/10/1904par Thomas & Annie,
Picton,Frederick;	1/5/1917par James & Emily,
Picton,Harold F;	25/2/1914par James & Emily,
Picton,Kathleen M.	2/4/1912par James & Emily,
Picton,Leo D;	23/12/1919par James & Emily,
Picton,Margaret K;	25/6/1922par James & Emily,
Picton, Susan M;	9/3/1922par Charles & Fanny,
Pilbeam,Freda;	17/6/1905par Ambrose & Martha,
Pinneger,Elsie E;	10/1/1922 par Bertram & Beatrice,
Pinnegar,Gwendoline M C;	25/6/1918par Bertram & Beatrice,
Porteous,Freda J;	6/11/1923par Tom & Freda,
Powell, William H;	3/11/1903par William & Elizabeth,
Powell, Alan,	10/9/1930par Frederick & Louisa,
Powell,Beryl E;	26/8/1930par Albert & Winifred,
Powell,Douglas;	10/8/1920par Roderick?& Agnes,
Powell,Edward G;	12/4/1922par Frederick & Louisa,
Powell,Francis E;	8/2/1927par Frederick & Louisa,
Powell,Joan M;	3 /5/1922par Frederick & Agnes,
Powell, John;	5/4/1933par Frederick & Louisa,
Powell,Lilian E;	6/12/1923par Frederick & Louise,
Powell,Marian L	12/4/192 Ipar Frederick & Louisa,
Powell,Ronald G;	6/1/1925par Frederick & Louisa,

Powell,Thelma I;	1/7/1930par William & Doris,
Powell, William C;	26/8/1930par Albert & Winifred,
Prickett,Lily M H;	19/12/1917par John & Francis,
Prickett,Philip W O;	8/6/1910par John & Francis,
Quinland? Elizabeth L;	8/11/1904par John & Martha,
Redman,Gertrude M;	19/10/1020par George & Elsie,
Reed,Wallace;	19/2/1924par Robert & Leonora,
Reed, William Grant;	26/10/1920par Robert & Lavinia,
Rees, Gladys May, ;	6/5/1896 par Thomas & Margaret ,
Rees, Olga T;	5/10/19 15par John & Alice,
Rees,Blanche E A;	11/8/1925par Albert & Rose,
Rees,Chfford J;	16/8/1921 par Norman & Kathleen,
Rees,Edna L P;	2/8/1910par Albert & Rose,
Rees,Iris C M;	5/10/1915par Albert & Rose,
Rees,Maude E M;	17/4/1923par Norman & Kathleen,
Rees,Roland L;	11/7/1916par William & Ruby,
Rees,Ronald;	9/2/1929par William & Lilly,
Rees,Stewart J;	27/10/1912par William & Lily,
Rees,Thomas V;	22/6/1915par William & Lily,
Rees, William J F;	29/4/1928par Albert & Rose,
Reynolds,James B;	2/9/1923par Charles & Elizabeth,
Reynolds,John C;	7/4/1925par Charles & Elizabeth,
Ribbon,Joyce;	6/4/1926par Ralph & Ethel,
Richard,Chfford A;	1/3/1929par Thomas & Elizabeth,
Richards, George B;	4/10/1904par George & Mary ,
Richards, James F;	9/4/1898par George & Mary ,
Richards, Lucy E E;	9/4/1898par George & Mary ,
Richards, Thomas F;	9/4/1898par George & Mary ,
Richards,Anne D;	30/12/1924par Thomas & Alice,
Richards,Elsie L;	6/1/1928par Thomas & Alice,
Richards,Marjorie E;	17/12/1924par George & Hannah,

Richards, Sydney I;	28/2/1906par George & Mary ,
Richards, William T;	29/9/1914par Fredrick & Hilda,
Richardson,Cyril P;	4/8/1921 par Henry & Maggie,
Richardson,Florence E;	28/8/1917par Henry & Maggie,
Richardson,Lorraine;	4/8/1921 par Henry & Maggie,
Richardson,Reymond;	28/8/1923par Harry & Maggie,
Roberts,Dorothy E;	24/12/1916par Arthur & Anne,
Roberts,Fredrick T;	11/8/1925par James & Gwendolene ,
Roberts, Gwendoline M;	8/4/1919par Arthur & Annie,
Roberts,Ivy C;	20/1/1925par James & Alice,
Roberts, James E	4/10/1921par James & Gwendoline,
Roberts,John G;	21/8/1923par James & Gwendoline,
Roberts,Wimam ?? J;	26/7/1910par William & Evelyn,
Robson,ErnestR;	5/2/1901par William & Fanny,
Rogers,Alice G;	18/12/1919par Thomas & Alice,
Rogers,Kathleen M;	31/5/1910par Thomas & Alice,
Royal, Muriel O;	10/7/1917par William & Effie,
Rufus,Gladys L;	14.9. 1926par William & Gladys,
Rufus,John D;	16/5/1899par William & Mary Ann,
Russan, George R;	24/8/1897 par William & Elizabeth,
Russan, Annie I;	1/5/1900par William & Elizabeth,
Russan,Florence M;	29/10/1910par William & Florry,
Russan,Frances M;	27/11/1917par George & Francis,
Russan,Gordon T;	9/3/1919par Albert & Edith,
Russan,Joyce E A;	29/7/1917par James & Sarah,
Russan,Lilian V;	19/3/1912par George & Elizabeth,
Russan,Margaret E;	19/3/1912par George & Elizabeth,
Russan,Martha J;	19/3/1912par George & Elizabeth,
Russan,Raymond F;	4/3/1919par George & Frances,
Russan,Thomas J;	9/4/1918par George & Francis,
Russan,William G;	19/3/1912par George & Francis,

Russant,Ivor C;	15/7/1928par Thomas & Rose,
Russant, Sylvia J;	30/6/1931par Thomas & Rose,
Russell,John:	16/5/1911par Edward & Francis,
Rutledge, Dorothy M;	1/2/1916par George & Florence,
Salmon, William G;	8/4/1925par William & Olive,
Senitock,Colin G;	6/5/1928par Reuben & Margaret,
Shapcott, Albert E;	28/10/1902par Robert & Rhoda,
Shapcott,Alice E M;	27/3/1906par Robert & Rhoda,
Shapcott, Anthony I E;	1/8/1933par Charles & Annie,
Shapcott, Charles E,	28/3/1905par Robert & Rhoda,
Shapcott,Harry H;	5/1/1904par Robert & Rhoda,
Shapcott,Norman W;	6/12/1910par Robert & Rhoda,
Shapcott,Robert W J;	16/5/1901par Robert & Rhoda,
Sharlack?Brigine?	7/10/1928par Edward & Lilian,
Shears,Beryl M;	30/5/1928par Frank & Sarah,
Shears,Dilys E;	12/12/1926par Frank & Sarah,
Shears,Dorothy M;	22/6/1933par Frank & Sarah,
Shears,Emily G;	4/11/1923par Frank & Sarah,
Shears,NormaM;	21/5/1931par Frank & Sarah,
Shepherd,Cyril W;	30/1/1923par Henry & Gwendoline,
Sheppard, Frederick O;	24/7/1934par Richard & Florence,
Sheppard,Charles E;	19/4/1932par Richard & Florence,
Sheppard,Francis E;	5/11/1929par Richard & Florence,
Sillence, Wilfred;	16/5/1916par John & Edith,
Skerme, Arthur J;	19/9/1928par William & Violet,
Skinner, Arthur G;	20/8/1918par Arthur & Julia,
Skinner, Ivy M;	19/12/1911par Arthur & Julia,
Skinner,Eva F;	13/10/1914par Arthur & Julia,
Skinner,Hilda D;	13/10/1914par Arthur & Julia,
Skinner,Margery R;	12/6/1917par Arthur & Julia,,
Slade,Albert F;	20/5/1913par Herbert & Louise,

Slade, William D;	1/8/1922par George & Louisa,
Smith,Alfred W;	20/10/1914par Alfred & Marian,
Smith,Clifford R A S; ?/6?/1904par	Henry & Florence,
Smith, Gwendoline W;	15/10/1912par Frederick & Martha,
Smith, Henry I;	26/1/1915par Henry & Laura,
Smith, Joyce;	2/11/1920par Clement & Lily,
Smith, Margaret L;	13/12/1910par Frederick & Margaret,
Smith, Margaretta L;	26/1/1915par William & Alice,
Smitham, Alfred G;	7/12/1930par George & Victoria,
Snell, Ellen M;	7/5/1912par Reginald & Annie,
Spurr, Margaret R;	9/12/1931par Bert & Margaret,
Spurr, Mary E;	25/5/1933par Bert & Margaret,
Spurr, William J;	21/12/1930par Bert & Margaret,
Stacey, James W J;	18/5/1920par James & Eva,
Stacey, Margaret A;	2/4/1918par James & Eva,
Stephens, Royston W;	7/2/1928par James & Lilian,
Stokes, Winifred J ;	12/ 10/1897par Thomas & Winifred,
Stowe? Sylvia E M;	13/12/1932par Donald & Agnes,
Templeman, Norman R;	14/5/1923par Fred & Florence,
Thomas , Arthur G;	2/5/1899par James & Lucy,
Thomas , Edith M;	10/12/19 12par George & Elizabeth,
Thomas , James Snow ;	21/4/1896 par James & Lucy,
Thomas , Sylvia M;	29/7/1926par William & Maud,
Thomas , William J;	25/10/1910par George & Elizabeth,
Thomas ,Albert J;	24/5/1910par John & Lucy,
Thomas ,Alfred J;	18/3/1919par George & Elizabeth,
Thomas ,Betty L;	23/2/1931par John & Kate,
Thomas ,Charles;	13/3/1906par George & Mary ,
Thomas ,Colin Stanley;	4/6/1918par George & May,
Thomas ,Elizabeth N;	6/2/1919par William & Martha,
Thomas ,Ernest J R;	14/9/19 19par Reginald & Jennet,

Thomas ,Evelyn M;	27/9/1910par Henry & Esther,
Thomas ,Fredrick;	13/3/1906par David & Mary ,
Thomas ,George L;	13/9/1916par George & Alice,
Thomas ,Henry J;	12/4/1925par John & Margaret,
Thomas ,John R;	30/3/1923par John & Margaret,
Thomas ,Kenneth	14/6/19 18par George & May,
Thomas ,Olwen R M;	11/12/1917par John & Margaret,
Thomas ,Percival H R;	6/6/1905par Arthur & Gwendoline,
Thomas ,Rosalie M G;	18/4/1911par Albert & Mary ,
Thomas ,Sheila M;	25/2/1926par Winford & Elizabeth,
Thomas ,Thelma P;	28/8/1923par John & Margaret,
Thomas ,William G J;	17/9/1916par Reginald & Jennet,
Thomas ,William J E;	2/1/1923par William & Mary ,
Thomas ,William J H;	7/11/1923par James & Florence,
Tiller,Lilian E;	13/1/1917par Rowland & Edith,
Toogood,Dorothy M;	6/1/1920par William & Annie,
Torrington,Dennis C;	9/8/1921 par Charles & Florence,
Trotter, Joan;	7/7/1929par Joseph & Freda,
Tucker,Tegloyn M;	12/3/1934par Bertram & Martha,
Turner, Walter W T;	24/5/1904par James & Phoebe,
Twigg,Bernard A;	29/7/1924par James & Julie,
Vaughan,Mary ;	14/2/1921 par George & Christiana,
Vaughan,William;	8/3/1927par George & Christina,
Vincent,James W;	3/3/1928par Thomas & Sarah,
Vincent,Richard;	3/3/1928par Thomas & Sarah,
Vincent,Sarah M;	5/1/1933par James & Annie,
Vincent, Thomas J;	26/11/1927par Thomas & Sarah,
Wakorell? Henry G H,	21/6/1921par Peter & Sarah,
Walling, Evelyn A;	10/2/1903par Henry & Maude,
Wams,Mildred J;	15/6/1920par William & Cicilia,
Ware Rowland Mark;	26/7/1928par Charles & Kathleen,

Webster, Gladys M;	2/12/1919par Charles & Sarah,
Webster, William G;	2/12/1919par Charles & Sarah,
Welby,Patrick W;	14/4/1931par Sarah,
Welsh,Audrey AB;	27/11/1914par James & Elizabeth,
White,Cynthia R;	5/12/1911 par Walter & Julia,
Wilcox, Gertrude AM;	14/5/1927par Charles & Lilian,
Wilcox, Iris V;	28/12/1915par Henry & Gertrude,
Wilcox,Beatrice M;	25/10/1921par Henry & Gertrude,
Wilcox,Dorothy E L;	17/3/1932par Henry & Dorothy,
Wilcox,Gladys M;	19/11/1918par Hurbert & Elizabeth,
Willcocks,Henry C;	27/8/1928par John & Norah,
Williams, Alfred H;	18/10/19 10 par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams, Donald C;	15/2/1910par William & Martha,
Williams, Stanley;	6/12/1910par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams, Walter E;	7/4/1916par Walter & Bertha,
Williams,Alice E H;	6/12/1910par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams,Bertha:	22/10/1912par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams,Bronwen R;	7/4/19 14par William & Rosa,
Williams,Dorothy M;	20/12/1910par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams,Eiddwen C;	13/8/1918par William & Rose,
Williams,Elizabeth A;	25/2/1914par Alfred & Eleanor,
Williams,Gordon;	13/11/1930par Thomas & Winifred,
Williams,Gwaldys R;	5/2/1915par William & Martha,
Williams,Hilda M;	4/11/1913par Martha & William,
Williams,Kathleen M;	26/11/1927par Thomas & Winfred,
Williams,Olga M;	8/2/1927par Herbert & Dorothy
Williams,Reginald A;	18/7/1914par Henry & Evelyn,
Williams,Vivian F C;	14/11/1911 par Benjamin & Anne,
Williams,William J N;	13/8/1918par William & Rose,
Willmore, Stanley G;	3/12/1912par Arthur & Mary
Wilson,Bernard E W;	30/1/1921 par Arthur & Kathleen,

Wilson,Eileen N;	8/5/1923par Arthur & Kathleen,
Wilson,Kathleen A	;1/7/1919par Arthur & Kathleen,
Wilson, Terence,	16/4/1918par Arthur & Kathleen,
Wilson, William A R;	1 3/3/19 17par Arthur & Kathleen,
Winter,Dorothy M;	20/8/1925par Bertie & Lillian,
Winter,Fredrick B;	26/2/1918par Bertie & Lillian,
Winter,Harold W;	4/5/1920par Bertie & Lillian,
Winter, Joan K;	7/9/1932par Bertie & Lilian,
Winter,Pearl G;	17/4/1923par Bertis & Lilian,
Winter,Robert H;	27/5/1902par John & Ellen,
Wolley Edward D;	26/3/1918par Edward & Daisy,
Wood,Francis A L;	3/2/1920par John & Lilian,
Wright,Damond V;	22/7/1924par James & Margaret,
Wright,Marion;	15/2/1926par James & Margaret,
Wright,Richard B D;	2/4/1918par Olive & Annie,
Young,RoseMary C;	18/10/1931par Percival & Sarah,

*Baptised by a Nurse

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[For many Years I served a Reader and Church secretary at St Patricks but after I refused to stop wearing my University hood as both Vicar and the Curate had been asked “why they did not have one” I was ordered by the Vicar never to set foot in one of the parish or deanery Churches for refusing to obey him as he was Vicar, Rural Dean and a Canon of the Church].

Pennar Education

Until the creation of the Dockyard the only schools in the area would have been in **Pembroke**. A Grammar School was established there in 1690 and was housed in part of the old Town Hall (pulled down in 1820). It was a “free” school usually the schoolmasters were clerics and was described as “excellent” in the eighteenth century.

With the new influx of population in the early nineteenth century, there rose a demand for education. Several small private schools were set up including two by what is now Bethany Corner but which used to be Bethany Square.

In the street by the side of the Bethany Chapel, called now Bufferland Terrace, but once known as Barclays Row stood the house of **Mr Barclay** a well educated man, who had in his younger days given lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy in the principle towns of Great Britain. Here in

the back room of his house in which the furniture consisted of three desks, one table, six benches, a small map of the world and a black board, which compared with many of the other schools of the area meant that it was very well equipped, he conducted a school for no more than twenty pupils, mainly the sons of farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. Of course only those whose parents were able to pay the fees could attend.

1847 The Inspectors (*The State of Education in Wales*) report states “the manners of the lads were very rude and they amused themselves by mimicking their master”. Although the Inspector also stated that their reading ability was high and some of the copy books were exceedingly well written and besides the three “Rs” students also studied navigation and astronomy. **Mr Barclay** also ran a night school five evenings a week for adults at which the average attendance was twelve and the Inspectors report on the educational standard of one of the adults he taught was very favourable.

1847 The other school was held in the back room of the Public house (Caledonian), the furniture consisted of three tables, six chairs, five benches, and a sofa. The School Mistress was the daughter of the innkeeper. The pupils of this school were quite young, mainly the children of tradesmen, but they were able to Read part of **St Matthews** Gospel and their copy books were quite well written considering their age.

1840s the National School closely followed by the British school were built in **Pembroke Dock** and again pupils who could afford to pay could attend those

In **Pennar** the free schools where small Sunday schools attached to and organised by the churches and Chapels, the main schools were in **Pembroke Dock**.

1874 a new school was built for **Pennar** in TreOwen Rd by the borough of **Pembroke School Board**. It opened on January 5th and there were 29 pupils all of whom had to pay, which could be quite a drain on a poor families budget. The number of pupils soon averaged 70. Attendance was interrupted by pupils having to help earn money by helping in the potato fields, setting gardens, fetching water, (there was no piped water supply in those days and water for the weekly wash and drinking had to be carried from the wells or springs) picking blackberries, and collecting cinders (used for paths). Some children did not attend at all in the summer months, but in spite of all this the Inspector’s report was that those scholars present passed a good examination in the elementary subjects. The writing in the lower standards was particularly good. In 1889 the school, which had been mixed, became girls only, the boys having to go to Albany Square.

1891 The staff in 1891 consisted of the headmistress, one teacher and two pupil teachers; that year education became free, parents no longer had to pay fees.

1901 There were alteration and modifications to the Infants part of the school buildings which caused disruption to the classes.

1904 Headmistress of the Girls school was **Mrs M J James** assisted by **Miss Ruby Gwyther, S E Young, E Jenkins, E Brown, and M Charles**. Of the Infants school headmistress was **Miss A Lloyd**, assisted by **Miss W Cullen** and **M Edwards**.

1923 From the time of the building of **St Patrick’s Church** Hall in 1923, till the closing of the opening of the new Junior School in 1970 the Hall was utilised by the school as classrooms and as a Hall.

1949 The school remained a girl's school right up till 1949 when it became a Junior Mixed School with boys under 12 being transferred from the Coronation. The first male member of staff actually joined in 1948 the same year that the old gas lighting was replaced. The boys had to cross the road to go to the toilet by the "temporary" class room, the hut now used by **Rudd** as a Joiners workshop. Originally a cast iron urinal it was replaced in 1944 by a rendered brick urinal. (it backed onto a deep gully leading down to **Jacob's Pill** and there was a lot of speculation as to whether it drained into this gully rather than into a sewer. I know what we believed, anyway, the smell was terrible)

1956 the new **Pennar Infants School** was opened in Cross Park .

1959 first Headmaster of the Junior school was appointed.

1970 The **Pennar Junior School** finally moved out of the old premises in TreOwen Rd and into the new ones in **Owen St** on January 16th 1970.

The old School buildings still retain an association with children as today part of them are used for a Playgroup and family centre.

1928 the **Pennar** school held jumble sales to raise money for the Boot fund and up until the mid 30's there were many cases of school girls of that school officially recognised by the Education Committee as suffering from malnutrition.

1935 Free School milk came in 1935

1943 school dinners 1943.

Extracts from the School Log 1874

This school was built in TreOwen road by the borough of **Pembroke School Board** as a Government school.

1874 Teaching commenced on January 5th 1874, with 29 pupils. During the first week many of the children left school on Market day to attend the Market. More pupils were admitted during the following weeks but in February the headmistress punished two pupils for truancy.

On February 11th there was a holiday due to the general election, the first time this school had been available to be used as a polling station.

June 8th 4 girls left school their schooling complete

June 9th some of the girls kept at home to fetch water

August 5th Poor attendance Sunday School treat

August 7th Poor attendance Circus in town

September 21st Some of the children away part of the week helping in the potato fields

1875 January 7th Nearly all the children from Lower **Pennar** away due to the wet

March 18th Attendance irregular , some of the bigger children kept at home in the garden

May 19th Children prevented from coming to school in the morning by the heavy fall of snow . Register not marked and the children dismissed as soon as the weather cleared .

June 2nd A great many children away in the afternoon, sent by their parents to collect cinders

September 18th A great many children helping in the potato fields

1876 September 19th – school closed on Doctors orders because of Scarlet Fever

April 17th Launching of the dispatch vessel Mercury

1879 September 15th Launching of the gunboat Gladfly

- 1880 March 10th Launch of the turret ship Ajax
- 1885 March 30th Several children at home to assist with the gardening
May 11th Launch of the Howe
- 1886 February 19th Launch of the cruiser Thames
July 25/29th Regatta
- 1889 September 20th Several girls absent to go blackberrying

November 8th **Pennar** school became a girl's school instead of a mixed school
- 1891 March 13th heavy snow pupils arrived very wet and were sent home
May 25th School closed on the instructions of the Medical Officers of Health reopened June 14th
September 1st *Free Education*
- 1892 January 11th Heavy snow
April 4th attendance at school poor, pupils gardening
May 9th many children left home because of smallpox in the town, Re-vaccination program carried out. Some children ordered to stay at home, they were not allowed to return till **June** 13th
- 1894 May Foundation stone of **Pennar New Church** laid
- 1895 June 17th to 21st Children absent from school due to working in the Hay fields
- 1897 March Dockyard men working through dinner hour so many girls kept away from school to take their fathers dinners
September 3rd Launching of HMS Andromeda
- 1898 March 14th many girls absent from school due to illness in the families also many leaving early to take dinners to the dockyard.
September 12th Weather hot and fine so many girls absent blackberrying
- 1899 March 20th Attendance poor – frost and snow every day
May 8th Launching of the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert
- 1900 February 15th Terrific storm
December Outbreak of measles
- 1901 Alterations commenced on the Pennar school buildings
- 1902 September to October – outbreak of “fever”
October 20th Launching of HMS Cornwall
- 1904 May 4th Opening of Meyrick St Coronation school
May 11th Circus in town
- 1905 January to March . Influenza prevalent
- 1906 January 18th General Election

- 1907 January and February “flu” epidemic
November and December, Severe outbreak of measles.
- 1909 June 13th an outbreak of Scarlet fever
- 1915 July to August Influenza epidemic
November Flu epidemic
- 1921 December 16th half mile of pennies for the Mayor’s unemployment fund
- 1922 December 13th Fete and Gala in aid of the Unemployment Fund
- 1928 November 30 – Jumble sale arranged in connection with the Schools Boot Fund
- 1929 January 22nd Pennar School Eleven girls in poor state of health to receive hot milk every morning supplied by the Mayor’s relief fund
- April 30th **Pennar** School Twelve children to receive hot milk, suffering from malnutrition, by order of the Education Committee ½ pint morning and ½ pint afternoon every day.
- 1931 December 10th Pennar school, Supply of Coke for heating has been used up
- 1932 November 22nd Jumble sale for Boot Fund for **Pembroke Dock** school pupils
- 1933 February 24th severe snow storm – part of the Cloakroom ceiling fell in at Pennar School
- 1934 January 8th 4 ½ gallons of milk delivered to Pennar School for distribution among needy children. The same amount to be delivered until March
- 1935 January 14th New milk scheme introduced for schools under the Education Committee
- 1936 May 15th 8 girls from Pennar school went to a holiday camp at Pembrey for a fortnight – this was the start of a scheme that carried on for some years.
- 1938 September 25th the borough Surveyor, the Civil Engineer etc attended at Pennar school to consider A.R.P. plans. First Aid Boxes were to be delivered to each class.
- 1940 During the school holidays, the oil Tanks were bombed and the school was used by parties of firemen at the Tanks. A.R.P. shelters not complete.
October 14th Because of the lack of shelters senior pupils attended in the mornings and juniors in the afternoon.
- 1941 January 12th Alert from 8pm to 1145pm
January 30th Meeting of the householders of **Pennar** in **Pennar** school for a talk on “ The incendiary bomb and how to deal with it”
February 4th Meeting of the householders of **Pennar** at **Pennar** school for a demonstration on the use of the stirrup pump for householders.
February 11th the shelters at **Pennar** school had now been built
And from then on right up until September 1942 air raid alerts were recorded
(The air raid shelters were under the grass between the school and the boundary wall)

For one period between from May 12th after a particularly heavy raid on the town the schools were closed for 6 weeks

1941 June 17th 1941 saw the departure of the children being evacuated.

1943 September 6th Free dinners and dinners at half price served.

1945 January 2nd Heavy falls of snow

1949 **Pennar** school became a Junior Mixed school -- boys toilets across the road.

1956 **Pennar** Infants opened

1962 January 10th Severe frost and snow which did not clear up till February

1970 School moved to the new buildings in **Owen St** – **Pennar** Junior Mixed School was officially opened by Alderman Yolland , Chairman of **Pembrokeshire** County Council on October 22nd

2011

(**Pennar County Primary** School
For Sale

Pennar Disease and Disasters.

1850's **Pennar** from the 1850s seemed to have been hit by several epidemics of infectious diseases.

1853 *Cholera* which was so severe that a public letter was written on the subject by **Lord Palmeston**,

1857 Smallpox in 1857,

1866 *Cholera* struck again in August 1866 spreading Throughout **Pennar**, but is alleged not out of the area because the people of **Pennar** sealed themselves off.

29th August 1866 The first person to die was a man named **Peter Morris** age 48. The victims had to be buried within twelve hours and such was the rapid spread of the infection that on 29th August 1866 as well as **Peter Morris**, also buried were **Emma Jones** age 28, **Margaret Griffiths** 11 months, and **I. Day** age 29.

2nd September **Thomas Charles Powell** age 32 months, Seth **John Stephens**, age 12 months, and **George Jenkins** age 12 months were buried. The next day only one,

3rd September **William Wilcox** age 25 years

5th September **Ann Preese** age 40

6th September the death toll had again risen, **Maria Morgan** age 6 years, **Anne Stephens** age 26 years, and **John Ormond** age 28 months.

7th September **Elizabeth Ormond** buried .

8th of September was the worst day with five victims being buried, like all the others in Park St Cemetery by the Curate of **Pembroke Dock, Rev. George Edward McHugh**, they were **Michael Birmingham** age 5 years, **Mary Williams**, age 57, **George Davies** age 5 months, **Elizabeth Price** age 75 years and **Mary May** age 56 years.

10th September **Ann Jones** age 39, **Stephen Morgan** age 9 years, and **Jane Preese** age 59 were buried.

14th **Ann Jones** age 48 buried

15th **John Jones** age 72

16th **Mary Ann Jones** and **Fanny Jones** both age 14 years

17th **Mary Ann Jones** age 74 and **Elizabeth Vaulk** .

19th **Thomas Mabe** age 62 and **Mary Griffiths** age 23 the last two victims.

1867 Scarlet fever raged, it struck again in 1909.

1879/80 Typhoid with over twenty people being affected but fortunately all recovered
The Curate of the time records in the Church Magazine that the problem with the health in **Pennar** was, that, although these diseases were preventable and that warnings had been given both after the 1853 and the 1866 outbreak, "We would again call attention to the water supply, which is generally admitted to be the viaticum of typhoid fever, and which we hear is in a worse state than ever".

1875 **Findley** wrote in 1875 of the water supply to the town in general that "save that of the Government dwellings, occupying two or three small **Streets** near the dockyard, and which are supplied from the reservoirs the water supply is furnished by wells in different parts of the town, and by Tanks attached to most of the houses. This supply is believed to be adequate to the wants of the community (remarks made by members of the Town Council at a meeting to discuss the sufficiency of the water supply of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**) but it is fairly open to doubt whether it would be found equal to the demands of exceptional dry seasons, which may reasonably be expected, and for which it should be the object of the Town Council to provide".

1892 Smallpox was present, many children, and parents who could, went away, others were re-vaccinated.

With the turn of the century came measles and influenza, the latter was exceptionally severe in 1915 and 1919 when the Baptismal Register for **St Patrick's Church** records young babies being baptised by the Nurse.

1920s after the closure of the Dockyard, the area was hit with a diphtheria epidemic. The old offices of the Shipbuilding Company by Jacobs Pill being used as an isolation Hospital. After that time these scourges seem to have been less violent, probably because of better health care and an improved water supply.

There were two great disasters which affected the whole of **Pennar** and which are still talked about, the Ferry disaster of 1889, and 1940/41 with the Tank Fire of 1940 and the Blitz, but there were earlier disasters which caused great consternation.

1830's smuggling was rife as was wrecking in some parts of the county, The Preventative Officers were keen to catch a man called **Truscott** who they suspected of smuggling and tried to trap him. A quantity of tobacco had been smuggled in to South Cliffs and one of the Preventative Officers, posing as a customer had persuaded **Truscott** to deliver it to Bentlass. That night **Truscott**, his friends, the tobacco and **Truscott's** young son who had just been taken along for the trip were waiting in **Pennar** Gut near Bentlass, they were approached by a boat load of Preventative Officers, rowing with muffled oars, **Mr Larkin** in charge.

The Preventive Officer's boat was spotted by **Truscott** and he and his friends started rowing as fast as possible up river towards **Pembroke**. The preventive boat was rapidly overhauling them so the young boy jumped out of the boat and tried to swim towards Jacob's Pill.

According to his account at the trial, the mate of the preventative boat shouted three times for him to stop before shooting him in the back of the head and killing him. There was a tremendous outcry Throughout **Pennar** and the whole area, with meetings at Bethany Square, **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**. The Preventative Officers had to be escorted to and from **Pembroke** Town Hall where the trial was held, by Marines, The mate was found not guilty but for his own safety had to be moved from the area.

With the river so close to **Pennar** it is not surprising that many of the tragedies in the area should be linked to water.

1850 while playing with his friend, **John George, Joe Jenkins** ducked under water by Jenkins Pill and drowned, passengers on the ferry from Bentlass saw the commotion, the ferryman diverted to the site and a man called **Truscott** (a relative of the smuggler), a passenger on the ferry, repeatedly dived to try to rescue the boy but when he finally recovered him, the boy could not be revived.

It seems strange today to think that one hundred years ago, the ferry from Bentlass to **Pembroke Dock** was a major way for the farmer's wives to bring their produce to Market at **Pembroke Dock**. It was also in constant use ferrying workers who lived that side of the water over to the **Pennar** side from where they would walk over the Barrack Hill to the Dockyard. The ferry was actually owned by the **Orielton** Estate but the ferryman at the time was a **Mr John Jones** who had been ferryman for about 35 years.

1889 That day February 8th 1889 he had taken a boat load of women over to **Pennar** in the morning, which were on their way to Market at **Pembroke Dock**. He had a lad 15 year old lad helping him **Henry Gullon** from Bankers Row **Pembroke** (where the moat House is now) It was late afternoon , getting dusk when the women returned to **Pennar** ridge, and there was a choppy sea with the tide ebbing against a strong wind. The boat was quite heavily laden with the nine people on board and all their shopping.

Part way across, according a witness, spray broke over the boat and one of the women stood up and moved over to the other side, then a wave struck the boat which started to sink leaving everyone in the icy cold rough water.

All nine on board drowned, they were **John Jones**, ferryman, **Henry Gullon**, his assistant, **Maria Hird** of west Grove, **Mary Ann Griffiths**, her servant, 13 year old **Mary Davies** of Bentlass, **Mrs Nicholas** of **Newton** and her daughter **Hannah**, **Mrs Jane Harris** and **Mrs Melville Morris** of **Brownslade**.

The inquest verdict on the ferryman was that the deceased and those with him met their death by the accidental upsetting of the boat.

1940 Some may today remember the second tragedy when on 19th August 1940 three German aircraft attacked the Admiralty fuel Tanks at **Pennar**. Said to be the worst fire in Britain since the great fire of London

Fighting the fire five firemen were killed and many more injured. Despite having been at war for nearly a year with a strong military presence the area was not prepared. **Vernon Scott** has described this event graphically in his book *Inferno 1940*. **Pennar** was heavily involved many houses were destroyed or damaged, both the School and the Church Hall where occupied by Firemen fighting the fires at the Tanks despite the fact that if the Germans attacked either of those buildings there were no Air Raid Shelters at the time although part of the room underneath the stage at the **Church Hall** was reinforced so as to provide some sort of shelter. In fact when the school classes did resume the senior pupils attended in the mornings and the juniors in the afternoon because of lack of Shelters, although a committee had attended the school to consider plans for shelters on September 25th 1939.

Despite several Air Raid alerts the shelters were not completed till February 1941

Another author W L **Richards** gives a very detailed description of these events in his book ***Pembrokeshire Under Fire***.

There was a also an accident in the defensible barracks in which 19 servicemen were killed during group training on mine disposal.

The old Civil Defence Headquarters opposite Bethany Chapel was purchased by members of the 1st **Pembroke Haven** Scout group parents committee and converted under the supervision of Don Brickle into a new headquarters for the group.

2013 Afterthought

The land between Stranraer Rd and Military Rd in **Pennar** is to be formally registered as a village **Green** by **Pembrokeshire** County Council

Acc to ***Western Telegraph 30th May 2013***

Kyngswode

There are very few *Early Records* of land use in the area during the Middle ages unless land came into the direct control of the Crown. This is a small part of the Inquisition into the Estate of **Aymer de Valance** held on August 20 1324. He as **Earl of Pembroke** held all of **South Pembrokeshire** and much of the North although some parts of the estates were still held under the old **Welsh** laws. Because of the minority of heirs the records have survived for the **Grange** of Kingswood during the early 14 century. From the extent of the land held by the manor it would seem that much of the land which is now **Pembroke Dock** was part of the manor. These records do not record any land being held by the **Paterchurch** family who, until the 1360's, are not recorded as holding land of the Earl, or as tenants of a land holder.

Kyngswode Records

1331 Feb 4 **Langley**

Fine Roll 5 **Edward** III m 30 (Cal p 230)

Inquisition into the Estate **Aymer de Valance** held on August 20 1324 before **John de Hamptona, King's** Escheat, at **Pembroke**, the Jurors being;
Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey), John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot, Wioti de Laurenry, John Cradok, John de Luny, William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin and **John Scorlags**.

At this Inquisition it was acknowledged that **Aymer de Valance** had held the county of **Pembroke** with its appurtenances of "our **Lord the King** in chief by the service of carrying the **King's** sword on the day of his coronation"

Kyngeswode

The aforesaid Earl held the **Grange** of **Kyngeswode** in the said county. In which there are;

1 message(?) worth	12d yearly;
2 carucates of land, worth	40s each yearly;
5 acres of meadow, worth	12d per acre;
2 acres several pasture, worth	6d per acre;
and a certain ferry called "Penebroke Fferre", paying and Easter	26s 8d rent yearly at Michaelmas

Sum £ 30 13s 8d

Ministers Account 1208 No 5

m.1. Account of **Philip Denyel**, reeve of Kyngiswode, from .Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328

Farms

Received of **Henry Aunger** for certain land in Godybrok let to him for term of life by **William de Valencia**, 41s.

Of **Philip Denyel** for 6a of land near le verywill, 7s 6d.

Of **Thomas de Rupe** and **Stephen Beneger** for 100a

held by them at will, 100s

Of **Thomas Martin** for 48a of land in Gonedoune held by him at will,

64s

Of **Thomas de Rupe** and **Stephen Beneger** for 48a in Gonedoune

held by them at will,	64s	
Of John Cantrel for a certain marsh (mora) and medegripis		
held by him at will,	2s	6d.
Farm of the ferry there, yearly	53s	4d.
Sum of Total Receipts,	£ 16	12s 4d.

Delivered to **Richard de Colyngton** by the hands of the said tenants

1327 1328

m.2. View of the account of **William Peyteuyn**, reeve of Kyngeswod from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Rents and Farms

rent of Goldebrok;	41s	
of Philip Daniel for 7 1/2a let to him;	7s	6d
farm of the ferry	73s	4d
Sum.	101s	10d.

Foreign Expenses

To **Henry John** of Bourton, for the **Lord's** share of the ferry boat (cimba) there by order of **Thomas Hampton**

24s 2d.

For carrying 6b. of peas and pols from Kyngeswood to the bridge of **Pembroke**, which **Geoffrey Torinton** bought of **Thomas Hampton**, the steward,

16d,

Paid to **Walter Syr boum**, janitor of the **Castle**, by order of **Thomas de Hampton**,

Paterchurch

I am a “Yardie”. Every day, for a large proportion of my working life, I would walk or cycle along the Dockyard wall past a very old stone tower and through the Dockyard Gates.

From a boy, when I explored the site of a ruined building and a plague graveyard; as an apprentice shipwright at Devonport when I worked in my spare time on the St Budoc Chapel site and then under, the supervision of **Miss V. Ledger Keeper of Archaeology** at Plymouth, researched and worked on the Plymton Priory dig; historical research has always been my main interest. The **St Budoc** site we found was that of a pre Norman Celtic **Christian Church** with a graveyard. Deserted when a larger **Church** was build in the 14c. Some of the buildings of the settlement had been incorporated into a battlemented farmhouse and there was also a huge tithe barn which had been used up to the 1950's as a store.

The **Paterchurch** tower site and the early drawing by **General Adams** kept on reminding me of this site and also pre-Norman saints and their disappearing sites elsewhere. **Rev George Noakes**, when he visited **St Patrick's Church Pennar**, commented that he was surprised as in the whole of his diocese the modern **Church** at **Pennar** was the only one dedicated to **St Patrick** and there was every possibility that **St Patrick**, like **St David**, **Teilo**, and **Deniol** had studied at **Caldy Island**. When told about the old name for part of the area as **Pater Church** or **Patrick's Church** he speculated that there would have been an old Celtic **Christian Church** on the site.

We know from the remains of a **Church** found under **Steynton Church** dated by **Laws** as being coeval with the Ogram stone (5 or 6 century) and the **Church** found near **Brownslade**, that the early churches were very small.

The Liturgy of **St Deniol (St Daniel's Church Pembroke** the tower of which shows evidence of wooden floors and fireplaces) an early manuscripts believed to have been used in the Bangor area, gives us an the life of an early Saint and his settlement.

The graveyard found near **Brownslade** records at least one hundred east west burials without coffins in graves whose sides were lined with stone. Only one had a stone cover and that one, besides the remains, contained a stone slab with a cross inside a circle scratched on it. (**E Laws**). Nearby is a much larger 14c **Church**.

De Patrick's Church, the name of the early family means “of **Patrick's Church**” but although I can find no trace of them owning land there I am reminded of the tenants of **Castlemartin** and **Llanphey** who took the name of the area in which they lived. So I ask myself if there was a Celtic **Christian Church** on the site giving the area the name, pre-Norman and certainly pre Dockyard. Also as far as I have been able to ascertain there was no real question about the site having been that of a **Church** and it was always accepted as one with its own graveyard until the 1850's when the Dockyard wanted to expand. Yes the members of **Arch Camb** after they had been shown around the Dockyard and entertained royally stated it was domestic building but looking at their program for that day (**Arch Camb** 1851) would not have been able to really examine the building they just did not have time. The Dockyard was the town, they planned it, most of the leaders of the town owed there position to the Dockyard. **St John's Church**, the National School, the local Market all Dockyard supported and it was the main source of employment. Who was going to say a word against them.

Paterchurch tower and ruins where sketch by **Gen Adams** 1811

In **Monkton**, when remains were found under the **Church** floor they were reburied in consecrated ground. In **Pembroke Dock** they were sacked up and reburied without any sort of service or prayer in unconsecrated ground although a marker was supposed to have marked the site I could not find it and was told by an old historian that the contractor had destroyed it when the gas works for the

Dockyard was built. He also said that the contractor had no luck as his children drowned and the Dockyard was unlucky after 1852.

(As regards the contractors children they died in 1831 before the new extension was built.)

2013 5th July Acc/to **Western Telegraph Newspaper Pembrokeshire County Council** are putting **Pater Church** Tower a Grade 1 listed building up for sale

.....

Acc. to **Mrs Peters (History of Pembroke Dock 1905)** The 1st **Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare** granted **Pater Church** or **Patrick's Church** to the Commandery of the Knights of **St John**, who were established at **Slebech**, They are credited with having built a **Church** and outbuildings on the land for the purpose of holding missions for seamen.

I have research the records of the property of **Slebech** Commandery and the **Knights of St John** by **J Rogers Rees Arch Camb** 1897,98,99. in which he lists the donations to the Commandery from its foundation and could not find the donation she mentions. **Roger de Clare** made several donations c1158 but there does not appear any that could be linked to the immediate area.

The **History of Pembroke Dock** Web site has a copy of a map not dated but pre 1814 which shows the **Paterchurch** buildings and one marked as a Chapel

In his booklet "**The Parish of Pembroke Dock**" **Silas T Phillips** (1898) recorded that when the Dockyard walls were built human remains in considerable quantities were unearthed. They had all been buried in regular order and were removed to a neighbouring field

He quoted from **Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol. VI 1851** which also stated that **David de Patrick Church** had a residence here and that (maybe quoting **Fenton**)

"his daughter and sole heiress **Ellen**, about the 1st of **Henry VI** married **John Adams** of Buckspool, of whose posterity in the reigns of **Henry VIII**, **Edward VI**, **Mary** and **Elizabeth** served in Parliament for the town of **Pembroke**".

The **RCAM** report **Paterchurch**

The **RCAM** was set up in the early 1900's by Royal Warrant and included among its members:- **Sir John Rees**, Professor of Celtic Studies Oxford University; **Edward Anwyl**, Professor of Celtic Studies Aberystwyth; **Robert Carr Bosanquet** Professor of Classical Archaeology University of Liverpool; **Robert Hughes** President Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society; **Griffith Hartwell Jones** Doctor of Divinity Rector of Nutfield; **William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan**; Hon Lt Col; **Evan Vincent-Evans**, Sec. Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion; **Henry Owen**, Dr of Civil Law, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; **Sir Evan Vincent Evans**; Lt Col. **Joseph Alfred Bradney** C.B.; **Sir John Morris-Jones** Master of Arts, Professor of Welsh, University North Wales.

They visited the **Paterchurch** site in May 1923 just before the closure of the Royal Dockyard.

I personally am not qualified to disagree with any of their findings (or local tradition) and so just attach their report.

B H J Hughes BA (Hon)

The introduction to their report (**Page li**) states

Paterchurch

“It is gratifying to be able to recognise in a sadly debased ruin the tower of a **Church** of which only the name has survived. It may not prove uninteresting to set forth briefly the manner of its recovery and identification.

In examining the collection of watercolours and pencil sketches of **Mr Charles Norris**, a resident of **Tenby** between the years 1790 -1840, for the purposes of the present volume, we came upon a charming sketch of the entrance to **Milford Haven** which embraced an view of the land now occupied by the royal dockyard of **Pembroke**. The only habitation then on the site was a small residence which appeared to consist of or to contain within its grounds a square tower of **Pembrokeshire** type. Apart from a brief reference in **Fenton's** Tour (p 274) 1810 in which he speaks of it as “a fort, a work left unfinished” and the inference from the place name, the Commissioners possessed no information of the previous existence of an antiquity here, but **Mr Norris's** sketch appeared to warrant further enquiries. The Lords of the Admiralty gave a cordial assent to our visiting the dockyard, and were so good as to furnish us with the following extract from their Departmental records:-

Extract from Admiralty Records

“In consequence of the passing of this **Act 30 Geo. III, c. 5a, section 2a 26**, of an application from the Hon. **C. F. Grenville**, on behalf of **Sir William Hamilton** for a lease of the land to dig stone, the property was ordered to be surveyed, this was done in November 1790. An enlarged plan of the ruins of the **Paterchurch** Mansion is given on the other side which together with the sketch copied from the original in the possession of the **Adames'** family made by **Lt. General Adams** about 15 years after the Survey, gives a fairly accurate idea of this house.

Skulls and other human bones have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the Tower which the uninitiated have taken as a decided proof that the tower was originally part of a **Church**. One writer, referring to the discovery of skeletons says, " it evidently indicates that a monastic establishment had at some early era existed there, the word Llanreath given to an adjoining Hill, proving the fact; Llan meaning **Church** in the **Welsh** language."

A glance at the plan and at the parish register of **St. Mary's Pembroke** in which parish the property is situated places the question beyond doubt; the skeletons were unquestionably those of extinct **Adam's'** or **Patrick** churches, a number of whom must have been buried in the family churchyard situated either within or close to the building marked as ruins of a Chapel. The entry in the **St. Mary's** register in the year 1731 speaks for itself and is as follows:- (Indecipherable, supposed to be January) 11th Buried ye son Rogar of **Mr. William Adams** in their own Burying Ground.”

RCAM in Wales and Monmouthshire:

Parish of **Pembroke St Mary** .

Paterchurch (6in Ord Surv. Sheet, Pem 39 NE)

“With the exception of the name **Paterchurch**, the Knowledge and recollection of the **Church** so styled seems to have past completely from the minds of men; it had vanished, and left not a wrack behind. The story of its re-discovery had been set forth in the introduction to the present volume, so that it is unnecessary to do more than to record its archaeological history and present appearance.

A little over a century ago **Richard Fenton**, in his tour through **Pembrokeshire** (p274) (1810) spoke of it thus:-

“Descend with the tide and leaving **Lawrenny** to the right, proceed down the **Haven** (of **Milford**) as far as the fort, a work left unfinished, to excite a reproach that it ever was begun, and to remain a monument of the scandalous waste of public money The spot on which it stands is called **Pater**

or **Patrick Church** and was purchased by the Crown for the above purpose, of the late **Sir William Owen**, being an inexhaustible bed of limestone, of which great hewn blocks the fort was built. Above the flat on which it stands, under a gentle rising are the remains of an ancient mansion, formally the residence of **David de Patrickchurch**, whose daughter and sole heiress, **Elen**, about the first (year) of Henry VI married **John Adams** esq. of Buckspool, and brought him a large dowry, the whole of the peninsula from **Cosheston** to **Pennarmouth**."

Fenton 's narrative does not make it clear if he mistook the tower which he mentions for the ruins of a small military structure, or whether he regarded it as a family mansion built after the style of a medieval Peel Castle, and he does not seem to have been sufficiently impressed by its appearance to pay a visit or to make enquiry respecting about it.

Architecturally, the present remains consist only of the tower of the **Church**, and this has been subjected to such indifferent treatment that it is evident it owes its continued existence solely to the strength of its walls, and the uses to which its different floors could be turned as store rooms. It is at present so clothed with ivy that the stonework is completely hidden on all sides except one, on which can be traced the now closed entrance which led from the tower into the nave of the **Church**. The tower is thus shown to have stood on the north side of the edifice. Nave and Chancel had probably no structural division, and it is not likely that there was a aisle or transeptal projection on either side. The roofing of the nave probably started immediately below the line of corbels which extended above the doorway. The tower stairs occupy a turret which is placed at the north-eastern angle of the tower; the stairway opens from the interior of the tower.

The ground storey is vaulted after the regular fashion of the **Pembrokeshire Church** towers, and for rude ribs of masonry spring from different corners of the chamber to a central boss. Clumsy intermediate ribs have been added, doubtless to strengthen the floors when the tower was made into a store. The first and second storeys, also rudely vaulted were added at the same time and for the same reason. At some period after the **Church** had ceased to be used as a sacred building, the tower archway was built up. Upon the ground once occupied by the **Church** itself, and around three sides of the tower, various premises connected with the work of the dockyard have been erected, but on the east and south-east the land has not been built upon. This spot is still known as the Cemetery, and it is authoritatively stated in the letter quoted below that burials have been met with during trenching operations. – visited 27th May 1923.

Historically, the little **Church** may be conjectured to have been connected with **Monkton Priory**, and to have followed the fortunes of that house. **Monkton** itself, being affiliated to the French house of Seez, was taken into the **King**'s possession at every violation of the peace with France- the last occasion in the reign of **Henry V**- and its inappropriate churches would meet with the same fate. Placed at the entrance to the great **Haven** of **Milford** which was well known to French sailors, **Paterchurch**, as a position in enemy hands, would have been a menace and a danger, so that it may have been desirable to suppress it altogether. At any rate, quite a century before the dissolution of the smaller **Monasteries**, it had passed into the possession of a grantee named **Adams**, who probably was a newcomer in the county

((footnote) The first **Adams** to appear in the public records is **Henry**, who was sheriff of the county in 1587; but the **Welsh** genealogist, **Lewis Dwnn**, provides the family with a pedigree, which starts with a **John Adams**, who is said to have married **Ellen**, daughter and heir of **David de Paterchurch**, c1422.

It is possible that the small estate of **Paterchurch** passed into the family of **Adams** to the heiress of an earlier possessor, though the parties to and date of such marriage cannot be identified.

It is equally probable that the **Church** and its endowments were purchased by a local landowner at the dissolution of **Monkton Priory**.

The family increased its prestige, but the only member who appears to have risen to local eminence was **Sir Nicholas Adams**, whose **Inquisition post mortem**(*Pub. Rec. Office: Chancery Series II,vol 446 no 63*) certifies that he held the manor of **Paterchurch**.

At the annual meeting of the **Cambrian Archaeological** Association, at **Tenby**, in the year 1851, the following communication from **Sir Thomas Pasley**, Captain Superintendent of **Pembroke Dockyard**, was Read:-

“During the progress of the excavations in 1844, by workmen employed by **Mr, Henderson**, the contractor for the extension of the new boundary wall of the dockyard, number of skeletons were found deposited about three feet below the surface of a meadow; near **Pater Church**. These relics appear to have been buried without coffins, as no vestige of any, either wood or stone, could be discovered. On being exposed to view, they were found lying with their heads towards the east, surrounded with stones rudely placed on their edges, and arranged in a coffin-like form, but without a slab either underneath or above them. Twenty-eight skulls had already been found. One of the most perfect skeletons measured six feet four inches from the ankle-bone to the crown of the head. Many speculations were indulged in as to the origin of this cemetery, which was evidently of great antiquity; it is however not improbable that, from the tower still standing amongst the ruins in good preservation, it was the burial-ground attached to some monastic institution. It is to be regretted that neither history nor tradition throws any light on this interesting subject.. All that can now be collected is that the ruins of **Pater** or **Patrick Church**, were formally the residence of **David de Patrickchurch** whose daughter and sole heiress, **Ellen**, about the 1st of HenryVI married **John Adams** esq.. of Buckspool and brought him a large dowry (the whole of the peninsula from **Cosheston** to **Pennarmouth**), several of whose posterity, in the reigns of **Henry VIII**, **EdwardVI**, **Mary** and **Elizabeth**, served in Parliament for the town of **Pembroke**.”

(Page 290)

The members of the Association visited **Pater** during the meeting, when it is said that “their attention being naturally directed first to antiquarian researches, they first examined the ancient tower which was unhesitatingly pronounced to be a domestic , and not an ecclesiastical building” (*Arch Camb 1851 II, ii, 320 and 322*).

(They had also visited **Pembroke** and therefore did not have much time at **Pembroke Dockyard** were they were entertained royally.)

A word as to the name. This has varied between **Paterchurch** and **Patrick-Church** according , as it would appear, to the opinion that the patron of the earlier Chapel was **Patrick** or **Peter**. The style **Pater** (pronounced Patter) is a possible derivation from **Patrick**”

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NB I have checked the early **Slebech** records, the records of the inquest on the property of the **Earl of Pembroke** 1323 and of the property of **Monkton** 1377 at the second confiscation of the alien priory by **Richard** 11 but without trace.

About 1889 further burials were uncovered by the Works Department inside the yard but it was recorded that exposure to the atmosphere reduced the remains, with the exception of the teeth, to dust although there was a suggestion that some remains were stored in the tower pending disposal.

The discovery of the burials had gave rise to the conjecture that the tower was part of a religious building but this was discounted in 1852 when it was reported that the tower had a vaulted structure with heavy ribs and was domestic in character. Could this have been to prevent an outcry about the buildings, which, apart from the tower, were pulled down by the Admiralty soon after, even though the Admiralty records of the survey of 1790 actually state that there was a burial ground there and that the building was at that time marked on their map as ruins of a Chapel.

More bodies were unearthed in the extensions to the Dockyard in 1854. These were reburied on what is now the site of **South Pembrokeshire** Hospital and marked with a stone. It is not known

what happened to the bones unearthed in the rebuilding of the 1890's except that it is believed that for a time they were stored in one of the rooms of the tower.

The tower, which stands within the old dockyard boundaries on the southern shore of **Milford Haven**, is approximately 35 feet high. The walls tapering from 4 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick, and from the top there is a magnificent view to the west of much of the **Haven**. At the north-east corner of the tower within the walls there is a spiral staircase. Each floor of the tower is made up of one room accessed, from the spiral staircase. The first and second floors have a fireplace in one corner. The flues rise clockwise to two chimneys at roof level and which originally rose above the parapets. Above the stone vaulting of the second floor there is room for another wooden floor. This is very much like the interior of **St Daniels Church** where the tower has rooms and the remains of two fireplaces plus evidence that there were previously wooden floors. The rooms are quite well lit quite small, about eight feet by nine and a half but could obviously be lived in

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Fortifications

Since the 16 century, there had been interest in fortifying the **Haven** and various plans had been proposed with the building of the two blockhouses at the mouth of the **Haven** in 1580 as the first practical scheme to be started. **George Owen** drew up plans in 1595 but these were not implemented.

In 1756 **Lt Col. Bastide**, Director of Engineers surveyed the area and advised that a series of forts be constructed around the **Haven**. One of the sites suggested was **Paterchurch**. These were modified due to the expense and after a further survey by **Lt Col Justley Watson**; three forts were agreed of which one was to be built at the site of **Paterchurch**.

In 1759 there was another survey of the area by **Captains Herriot and Walker**. It was proposed to be purchased for His Majesty's Service at **Paterchurch** point, land "for fortifying the Interior Part of **Milford Haven**, according to **Colonel Skinners** design

The original area of land required by the Board of Ordinance was 63 acres which included the garden, the orchard, a wooded area, the house and farm yard. This land had been acquired by **Sir Arthur Owen** who had purchased the whole **Paterchurch** estate of 230 acres from a group of people over the years 1716 to 1718 for £2518. There had been problems with the original purchase as there appear to have been conflicting claims of ownership. The Board of Ordinance purchased the required area from from **Sir John Owen**

The tower and ruins were originally outside the fenced in area of the Yard but were eventually incorporated into the dockyard and later the crumbling walls of the old ruined mansion were pulled down and the tower left standing. In 1832 a plan was made for the Department of Ordnance showing the ruins.

In the late nineteenth century there was a back wall, about three feet from the northern wall of the tower itself and which may have been joined on to the stone staircase. It is also similar in structure and appearance to the Old Rectory at **Angle**. The dimensions of the building and measurements suggest that the tower could have been on the north eastern corner of the house,

General **Alexander Adams**, may have been responsible for the addition of the oriole window on the south side of the first floor, illustrated in the 1923 Royal Commission Report. It is not shown in the in the water colour sketch of a similar view made by **Charles Norris** in 1812. It could however have been added later by **Edward Laws**, who was the occupier at the time of the tithe apportionment's in 1841.

Little is known about the origins of the **Paterchurch** estate before 1422 but it is alleged that in 1422 the estate of **Paterchurch**, said by **Fenton** to have stretched originally from **Pennar Point** to **Cosheston** came into the possession of **John Adam**(e)s of Buckspool through his marriage to

Alson or **Elen** the daughter of **David** of **Patrickchurch** or **Paterchurch**. Little is known of the antecedents of **David** of **Patrickchurch**, though records of this family have been traced back as far as 1247.

(**Henry Owen** in his **Old Pembroke Families** 1902 p76 gives only a passing mention three times of the **Paterchurch** family but no details at all and only mentions the name of the **Adam's** family once)

1375

Close Roll 49 Edward III m 3d (Cal pp286 7 8)

Record of proceedings before the council, and reciting the licence given by the **King** on 20 February in the forty third year of the reign, to **John de Hastynges**, then **Earl of Pembroke**, to make a feoffment to particular persons to whom he would, and to their heirs of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroch**, the castles and lordships of **Tynby** and Kilgarren and the commote of Oysterlowe in Wales, which are held in chief, and to such persons to have seisen of the premises and give the name to the said earl and to the heirs of his body, with remainder after his death for lack of such issue to the **King** and his heirs; also licence given by the **King** to the said earl to alien in fee simple to whatsoever persons he would all other his castles, lordships, manors, and lands, with the fees and advowsons which he had in demesne or in reversion in England or Wales, being held in chief, the manor of Asshle, co Norfolk, excepted and of such persons to take again such estate as he pleased, namely, to himself alone or jointly with other in fee simple, fee tail or for life, and to entail, give or grant the same to whom he pleased with remainders as he should appoint at his own will and pleasure; and reciting that by virtue of that licence the said earl by charter enfeoffed **Walter Amyas, John Abraham, John Donn, John Prat**, clerks, **Ralph de Walsham** and **Thomas Criklade** and their heirs, as well of the said **Castle** and county of **Pembroch**, the castles and lordships of **Tynby** and Kilgarren and the commote of Oysterlowe as of all other his said castles, lordships, manors, lands, fees and advowsons held by him in chief in England and Wales which he had in demesne and in reversion, the manor of Asshle excepted, and also of all other his manors, lordships, lands, fees and advowsons in England and Wales not held in chief which he had in demesne or in reversion; reciting also that the said feoffees after demised to the said earl for a term of five years beginning 20 March 43 **Edward** III, as well the **Castle** and county of **Pembroch**, the **Castle** and lordship of **Tynby** and Kilgarren and commote of **Oystrelowe**, as other the castles, lordships, manors, lands, fees and advowsons aforesaid, the manor of Asshle excepted, and that within that term he (as **John de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke, Lord of Weisford and Bergeveny**) made a surrender to them of his estate in the premises, a confirmation of their estate, and a quit claim with warranty to them, their heir and assigns (a French text follows), dated at his inn at London, 15 April, 46 **Edward** III; and further reciting that after upon his passage to Gascony the said earl caused a schedule to be written making mention of those feoffments, and specially requesting the said feoffees truly to perform certain his wills , and to dispose of his castles, lordships and lands according to the form of that schedule, causing the same to be sealed with one seal of his in form of a letter patent and closed up, sealing the same when closed, with the ring on his finger, and sending the same so closed and sealed up from the sea to the said feoffees; and reciting that now in the quinzaine of Michaelmas, 49 **Edward** III, the said earl being dead over sea, certain of

the said feoffees, namely, the said **Walter, John Donne, John Plat** and **Ralph de Walsham**, came before the Council at **Westminster** and there delivered the said schedule closed as aforesaid, which was before the Council opened, and there viewed and understand (French text follows), whereby the said earl gave the said feoffees knowledge of his will, charging and requiring them, if he should die over sea before returning to England, of the issues of his said lands to levy and pay his debts, in case full execution of his will might not be by his executors made of his chattels, and then in case he should die without an heir of his body to amortise the manor of Tovenham to the **Church of St Paul**, in order to keep his anniversary every year and to find twelve wax candles throughout the year, burning at reasonable times about his tomb, and if there should be any impediment wherefore the said manor might not be amortised, to sell the same and pay the money thereof arising to the profit of the said **Church** and the “chartehous” in London, for the purposes aforesaid, charging them also in case he should die without issue to enfeoff the **King** of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and lordships of **Tyneby** and Kilgaren and the commote of Oisterlowe, and to give to his cousin, **Sir William Beauchamp**, and to his heirs for ever, all other the **Castle**, manors, lands, etc., in England and Wales, which the said feoffees had by his feoffment, and the reversion of the **Castle**, town and lordship of Bergev[eny], and of all the manors, lordships, lands, etc., held in dower by **Dame Mary de Seint Pawl**, in England and Wales, upon condition that he shall bear the whole arms of the said earl, and shall prevail with the **King** (face tant eidees nostre Seigneur le roi). That he may bear the name of earl of **Pembrok** to him and his heirs, and if he will no or may not do so, to make a feoffment and grant of the premises to his cousin, **Sir William de Clynton**, upon the same conditions, this schedule bearing the date in the same earl’s inn in London, 5 May 1372; whereupon the said feoffees there professed that they ever were and are ready to their power truly to fulfil all the wills and conditions in that schedule contained and to do nought contrary to the earl’s will; and the said **William Beauchamp**, after appearing in person before the Council in presence of the said feoffees, averred, in so far as the matter therein contained concerned him, that he was ready for himself and his heirs to perform the same according to the earl’s will namely to bear the whole arms of the said earl and to make suit with the **King** and his heirs that he and his heirs should have, receive and bear the name of **Earl of Pembroke** in case the said earl should die without issue, praying the **King** and council and the said feoffees to keep whole and unimpaired the estate and right of him the said **William** and of his heirs therein; but because the said earl dying over seas has an heir of his body, who is now within age as the council is assured, it is determined that the **King** shall have the wardship of the said castles, manors, lordships, lands, etc., until the lawful age of the said heir, saving to **Anne**, who was the wife of the said earl, her dower of the same.

,[enfeoffment was the deed by which a person was given land in exchange for a pledge of service. This mechanism was later used to avoid restrictions on the passage of title in land by a system in which a landowner would give land to one person for the use of another]

(My Own Thoughts - were the **De Paterchurches** in service to the Earls as landless retainers but living at **Paterchurch** which was being used as a look-out and was land apportioned to them at the time of this will.)

1790 According to Hon. **C F Greville**, who tried to lease the site to extract limestone “The house has neither roof, door nor windows; the wind and the thieves have been so diligent.

The building was used for the storage of corn belonging dockyard workers in 1818.

Much of the ruins were pulled down in 1854 and the tower left, one room of which was used as a pattern makers shop. Later a small outbuilding was re-roofed and used as a plumbers shop.(It was in this plumber's shop used by the Works dept. that I was shown by **Alfie Lloyd** (Plumber) pieces of bone which he said "the Doctor said were human" and a tobacco tin containing old coins and harness buckles and broken knife blade all of which had "turned up" around the **Paterchurch** remains. When I said I thought they ought to be in a museum it was pointed out that the "bosses (MOD) would not like it.")

Up to 1844

alongside the **Pater Church** buildings was a two roomed cottage occupied by **Ann Davies** who it is said sold beer and biscuits.

Some names in the records of **Paterchurch** pre 1814

NB - I can find no records of the actually **Paterchurch/Patrickchurch** family actually holding the lands at **Paterchurch** by grant, deed or gift. They did hold lands at Sageston

de Patrickchurch - Paterchurch --de Ville Patrick

According to **Henry Owen Old Pembroke Families 1902** In 1287 **Gilbert** granted by a deed at **Langum** the farm called Russelsland to **Philip** the son of **Roger** and to **Alice** his wife for their lives" Among the Witnesses to this charter was **de St Patrick Church David**

1307 **de Villa Patrick David** 1307 was a juror at **Pembroke**

1362 **Paterchurch David** 1362 held with three co-parceners half a Knight's fee at Sageston and **Williamston** Harvill (west **Williamston**) NB This is the first record of the **Paterchurch** family holding land. also both plots of land were in the **Carew** Parish. Part of the **Carew** estate.

1447 **Paterhouse David** 1447 of **Paterhouse** was on a jury This would seem to be the father of **Paterchurch Elen** who married **Adams John** of Buckspool from which marriage came the family of **Adams** of **Paterchurch** and **Holyland Adams John** the great grandson of **John** and **Elen** is the first recorded MP for **Pembroke** borough in 1541 his son **Adams Henry** sheriff in 1588 and his grandson **Adams Nicholas** were also members for the borough **Lewys Dwnn'** gives a pedigree of the **Adams** of **Padrig Chyrch**

1422 de **Paterchurch Elen** 1422 married **John Adams** of Buckspool **Bosheston**

The **Adams** Family

Like the **Paterchurch** family there are few records but from these would suggest that they were tenant farmers.

1324 **Adam Richard** December 6th 1324 bond tenant **Castlemartin I P M Edward II files 84 & 8,**

1331 **Adam John** 1331 Tenant **Coydrath I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13**

1386 **Adam John** 1386 the name occurs as a jury member on *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386 Castlemartyn*

1407 **Adam John** 1407 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

1408 **Adam John** 1408, September 3 Pardon to **John Adam** of **Tynby** for all felonies, etc, committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 9 Henry IV, pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468)*

1422 **Adam John** 1422 of Buckspool wife was **Paterhouse Elen** of Buckspool *Old Pembs Families G Owen p 76*.

1422 the estate of **Paterchurch**, according to *Fenton* to have stretched originally from **Pennar** Point to **Cosheston** came into the possession of **Adam(e)s John** through his marriage to **Alson** or **Elen** of **Patrickchurch** or **Paterchurch** or **Paterhouse** the daughter of **David** of **Patrickchurch** or **Paterchurch** or **Paterhouse** Little is known of the antecedents of **David** of **Patrickchurch** or of the **Adams** family. After marrying into the **Paterchurch** family the **Adams**' established their main residence at **Paterchurch**, and remained there until the end of the seventeenth century

Several members of the family were politically active in the area

1541 **Adams John** 1541 great grandson of **John** and **Elen** married **Catherine** daughter of **Thomas ap David Goch ap Meredith ap Madoc** of Stapleton Radnorshire in 1541 MP **Paterchurch**, JP 1543 1558 9 and 1561 **Adams John** of **Paterchurch** recorded in the *Port Books of Milford The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B Howell,s (Pembrokeshire historian Vol 1 p 25) Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p76*

He had a son

1547 **Adams Henry** 1547 of **Paterchurch**, was mayor of **Pembroke** a JP and MP for **Pembroke** borough in 1547 and 1553 He had married **Wogan Anne** daughter of **Wogan Richard** of Boulson in 1552 son of **John Adams** was Sheriff had a son **Nicholas Adams** *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

(other authorities state **Adams Henry** of **Paterchurch** son of **John Adams** married **Philips Anne** daughter of **Philips Sir Thomas** was MP for **Pembroke** 1st and 7th **Edward VI** and 1 **Mary** --- *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1588)

He is in the list of Justices of the Peace for 1575, 1577-1607, and appears in the list of Justices of the Peace for 1602 –1625

1615 **Adams Henry** (gent) 1615 **Treasurer of the Poor**, **Adams Henry** of **Paterchurch** 1588 mayor of **Pembroke** JP 1575,1577, 1588 MP 1607 *Bronwydd MS 399 Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p76*

1620 **Adams Nicholas** of **Patrick Church** *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire**

1601 **Adams Nicholas** 1601 was also an MP for the borough He had studied at **Jesus College** and was a barrister-in-law of the Middle Temple At the **Inquisition post mortem**, after **Nicholas's** death in 1628, it was said that **Henry** had seized in his demesne as of feoff and in one capital messuage called **Paterchurch** in the parish of **St Mary**'s **Pembroke** and also owned other land in the county including Buckspool The estates that had been joined at the marriage of the **Adams** family and the **Paterchurch** family in 1422 where still in the family possession two hundred years later In 1628 the Properties were calculated as providing an annual value of £34 9s 4d Approximately half

of this sum came from the value of the “capital messuage of **Paterchurch**” and other property in the parish of **St Mary**’s which had an annual value of £17 13s 8d **Adams Nicholas** was mayor of **Pembroke** in 1603, 1608, 1614 and 1627 and married **Powell Elizabeth** daughter of **Powell Morgan** He was no stranger to controversy as he was a strong supporter, in 1605, of **Perrot Sir James** of **Haroldston** against **Canon Sir Thomas**

1601 **Adams Elizabeth** wife of **Adams Nicholas** esq. of **Paterchurch** was accused in 1601 of assaulting **Bathoe Richard** a cleric *PRO St Ch 5/A41/40*

1601 **Adams Thomas** gent, accused of assaulting **Bathoe Richard** a cleric *PRO St Ch 5/A41/40*
Elizabeth and **Nicholas** had a son

1608 **Adams William** 1608 who was 20 years old when his father died in 1628 and he inherited the estates During the Civil War the estate was badly affected and suffered substantial losses It would appear that **William Adams** supported the Parliamentary side and tried to claim compensation for the damage to his property which included **Paterchurch** On August 19th 1646 he brought a petition to the House of Lords stating that “When the enemy (Royalists) were in the County, he voluntarily gave way for firing divers of his houses in the suburbs of **Pembroke** He was afterwards obliged to take refuge with his wife and child in **Pembroke** and the enemy fired his houses and corn and drove away all his cattle” There was a certificate attached from **Laugharne** Major General and **Poyer, John** attesting to his fidelity and great losses The petition was recommended to the House of Commons for compensation but it is not known how much compensation, if any was paid

1650 **Adams William** died about 1650 and the estates were inherited by his son

1670 **Adams Nicholas** The property must have been rebuilt because it is known that **Nicholas** lived in it and paid on seven hearths *Hearth Tax*

The first wife of **Nicholas Adams** was **Bowen Frances** daughter of **Bowen Rhys** of **Upton Castle** and they had a son,

1655 **Adams Rice** or **Rees** c1655 born

1691 **Adams David** 1691 died before that date,

1691 **Adams Frances** 1691 was alive when her father died

After the death of his first wife, **Frances**, **Nicholas** married **Lort Hester**, daughter of **Lort Sir Roger** and they had a son **Adams Roger**

As a marriage settlement to provide for any children of the second marriage, **Nicholas** split the **Buckspool** and **Holyland** estates from **Paterchurch**. Thus after the death of **Nicholas** land that had been part of the Family estate since 1422 was divided (in 1628 whole estate was only worth £34 9s 4d annually, **Paterchurch** and **St Mary's** parish property £17 13s 8d annually)

1691 **Adams Roger** son of the second marriage, who inherited the **Buckspool** and **Holyland** estate was *Commissioner of Subsidies in 1692 and in 1695-6 and Commissioner of Land Tax in*

1705 He married **Skyrme Jane** daughter of **Skyrme William** of **LLawhaden** and was Mayor of **Pembroke** in 1695 He died in 1708

When **Nicholas** died his eldest son **Adams Rice** brought a Bill of Complaint against the **Gwynnes**, who were the guardians of his step brother **Roger** In this complaint he estimated that the whole estate, including Buckspool and **Holyland** as well as **Paterchurch** brought in a clear income of £200 per annum (but in 1628 only worth £34 9s 4d annually). **Rice** was experiencing financial problems, due in part to bad harvests but also because of the marriage settlement of his father, a considerable portion of the income of the old estate went to his stepbrother. He still occupied the **Paterchurch** estate but had been raising a series of short term loans using parts of the estate as security. The **Paterchurch** estate consisted of the tower, the house and other buildings including a farmhouse together with land around and some neighbouring Properties.

1687 **Adam Rice** borrowed £650 from **Meare, Margaret** who was his tenant at East Llanion using the property at East **LLanion**, Imble, Furzy Close and Cuckoos Wood as security for a period of twenty years.

1689 **Adam Rice** borrowed another £200 from her for 72 acres around **Paterchurch Margaret Meares** died in 1690, her heir was **Owen John** and **Rice** borrowed more from him

1696 **Adam Rice** owed £350 on a £700 penalty bond which been given to cover some of the arrears and interest that were outstanding on the loans

1697 **Adam Rice's** debts totalled £1831 4s and he was indicted in the Court of Great Sessions He and his wife entered into an indenture of lease and release of 230 acres of the estate with **Gwynne Richard** for £2,100 on October 2nd 1697 and after the debts were paid off **Rice** received £268 16s The estate in the indenture consisted of -

“All that capital messuage tenement and lands with appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of **Paterchurch** and all of those closes fields and parcels of land commonly called and known by the several names of the Hill Yards The Great Park alias Great Cow Park the water park the middle and **Long** meadow and west meadows the great **Croft** or lays the coney gare or Warren the stoney wall park, neap Hay, the Wood orchard, fruit orchard, Gardens, fish pond and waste ground containing in the whole 230 acres of lands be it more or less All situate lying and being in the parish of **St Mary** in the liberty of the town of **Pembroke** in the county of **Pembroke** between the lands of **Owen Sir Hugh** Bt in the possession of **Ferrior Jenkin** the lands of the said **Rice Adams** in the several possession of **Daniell John**, **Hobb William** and **Whelling Nicholas** on the south and east sides and the sea and river of **Milford** on the north and west sides thereof”

1698 **Adams Rice** died at **Paterchurch** in **June** 1698 and in his will he anticipates at least £500 from the sale of the real estate He appeared to still own Imble(?), Cuckoos Wood **John Daniell**, west Lanion and/or Eastermost House **Hobbs William** and Ferry Hill **Whelling Nicholas** but he had used these lands as security. The amount he had borrowed was due to be repaid before November 1707 to **Meare Margaret** and **Owen John**. **Gwynne Richard** trustee of that part of the estate inherited by his stepbrother **Adams Roger** was supposed to pay off the debts using the funds from the sale of the 230 acres of land to redeem for **Rice Adams**. By the time of **Adams Rice** death in 1698, **Gwynne Richard** had not paid off the debts as agreed.

1701 **Adams Elizabeth** brought a writ against **Lloyd Hugh** and his wife **Lloyd Joan** in November 1701 for sitting and kneeling in a seat that went with the “demesne, messuage and lands called Llanion”, in **St Mary’s Church Pembroke**. At the time the **Lloyd s** were the tenants of the property which was still part of the **Paterchurch** estate

1702 **Gwynne Richard** died in 1702 without paying off the debts and in 1718, £898 12s was paid to **Owens, George**, son of **Owens, John** , by **Gwynne Thomas** There was then an indenture passing the remainder of the estate of 230 acres (excluding East Llanion , Imble, Furzy Close and Cuckoos Wood etc) to **Owen Sir Arthur**

Adams Miss of **Holyland** descended from the **Adams** of **Paterchurch** married **Loring William** Captain Superintendent **Pembroke Dock**

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1646 **Adames William** 1646 Aug 19 **Peterchurch** Petition of **William Adames** of **Peterchurch** in the county of **Pembroke** –prays the House give him some assistance rebuilding his house etc Historical *MSS Commission Arch Camb 1882*

1609 **Adams William** 1609 27 Nov born **Paterchurch** son of **Nicholas Adams** and his wife **Elizabeth** nee **Powell WWHR** 1915, age 20 when father died See **Adams of Paterchurch**

1610 **Adams William** 1610 died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days buried in family graveyard at **Paterchurch** alabaster memorial **St Mary's Church Pembroke**

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Old buildings and features in the area pre 1812

Paterchurch Farm situated on the North side of Barrack **Hill** then known as **Patrick’s Hill** facing the Dockyard Gates on the north side of what is now Victoria Rd **Paterchurch** Farm was occupied in 1812 by **Mr. Francis White** whose family had occupied it from 1776

On the Top of Barrack **Hill** was a hedge running to Llanreath, separating the flat top from the sloping ground. Flat top was called Redwood

There was a cottage on the site of the Fortified Barracks occupied by a haulier called **William Connick**,

Pennar (old) Farmhouse occupied by a Family called **Price** in 1667 then by 1670 the **Ferriors**.

Bierspool on old Maps Bayards Pool very old Farmhouse had a dovecote built of Limestone. Pre 1600 demolished 1970's
Nearby was the toll house built in the 1830's

Llanion House

The former house stood to the north of **Pembroke** near Biers Pool farm, and the inlet on the nearby coast called Lanion Pill. An early medieval **Welsh** manuscript records that at 'Llonyon yn Penvro' beehives and swarms of bees were kept, giving rise to the proverb 'o heid Llonyon'. Another manuscript compiled in 1600-19, mentions the family of **Bennet**, the last of whom was **Hugh**. There were diverse knightes, as is said, of the **Benetts**, and their mansion house was now a decayed house at Munston, and they were lords of Mirian, **Bernards** Pools in Landian alias Laniell (Lanion) near Pembroke and in diverse other places in **Pembrokeshire**.

The last of the **Benetts** had three daughters and heiresses: 'the one married **James ap Eynon** of Kenerth, of whom **Mores ap Owen** is descended and inherited about £50 rent by that descent; the other married **Bowen** of **Roblinston** who hath the manor of Llanien; and **Lutterell** is heire to another daughter, and all three have lands in Merriam'.

For some years Llanion formed part of the estate of the **Meares** family. **George Meares** gent was at Llanion in 1665 and five years later was assessed at four hearths. **Edward Byam**, an Antiquan **Merchant**, finally settled at Llanion

The **Holcombe** family occupied Llanion for a few years in the period 1751-63. It then passed to the **Meyrick**'s who lived there occasionally. In 1786 **J. F. Meyrick**, esq., is described as owner-occupier of **Lanion**, and the land let to **Thomas Kinaston**. However, by the first decade of the next century it had fallen into decay. **Fenton** informs us in 1811. **Lanion**, a seat of **John Meyrick** esq., till of late years almost constantly inhabited by a succession of different tenants, temporary residents in the county, but now unroofed and suffered to fall into decay, as **Bush**, his principal family residence lies so near in a situation much more commanding than the other, though in some respects inferior in point of beauty'. **Rees**, writing in 1815 describes it as 'now in ruins'.

The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

Within high walls and surrounded by a belt of trees stood formerly the mansion of the family of the **Meyrick** family of **Bush**, **Pembroke** and **Apley Castle** Shropshire.

There is some reason for believing that the land at one time was a possession of the See of **Llandaff** and it may be that Llanion is but a corruption of Llan Ioan (**John's Church**). Perhaps successive Bishops of **Llandaff** felt it incumbent upon them to maintain a priest and Chapel on this remote corner of the episcopal estate – no trace remains of a Chapel if it ever existed.

1905 the author **Mrs. Stuart Peters** wrote, 'to the east of Bierspool may be seen the ruined walls of Llanion House, the original country seat of the **Meyrick** family. **Lord Nelson** was sometimes a guest at this old house, and it is said that once or twice he was accompanied there by Lady **Hamilton**.' --- It must have been very draughty as the house was in disrepair by this time and there is no actual record of either **Nelson** or Lady **Hamilton** visiting this side of the **Haven**.

1846 On **June** 5th 1846 an uncoffined skeleton was dug up in what was Llanion Park.

(Neither **John Hogg** [Lost in Time 2010] nor I could find a drawing of the house or a plan although we both searched. I did visit the site and see the remains of what I suspected was the House but they were very scanty)

The narrow footpath from Water St to Front St is a right of way for vehicles, being a continuation of the old parish road branching off from what is now **King William St**. The road originally led from the town across the site of the Railway Goods Yard (where a Lime Kiln once stood) coming out near the Gas works at the back of **Mr. George Thomas**'s mineral water factory, then on to the lower road, the exit being a little to the west side of Bierspool Farm.

On the site of **Mr. ElFord's** Sawmills formerly stood a thatched dwelling house known as Foreshore House

1758 **Pater Church** Battery started by the Ordinance Dept. never finished.

1595 **George Owen** writing in a MS giving the course of the strata of coal and lime in **Pembrokeshire** "This vayne passeth estwards to Bater Church, **Lanion**, Lamfey and to **Williamstone** by **Carewe** and soe estwards to **St Florens** ant to the Norther side of the towne of **Tenby** Also acc./t **George Owen**

The Came is a Roche or ridge of stones on **Pembroke [of the Haven]** side above Patrichurch a flight shoot in the Channell within the full sea Marke"

Land Tax 1786 North Hook[

J.G.Meyrick	W.Roberts	Buyers pool	£1 10 0d
Sir N.Owen	Mrs Hart	Herrings Mead	£0 2 0d
The King	Capt. Tewing	Pater Church	£1 1 0d
Mr. Webb	Brewhouse		£0 3 0d
Mrs Bowling			£0 1 0
Sir W.Owen	Mrs Parry		£1 15 8d
Mr. Ferrior	Pennar		£2 10 0d

Pembroke Dock-yard The Beginning

1812 A disagreement in 1812 over the exorbitant **price** being demanded for the **Milford** site resulted in the Navy Board seeking land for a dockyard elsewhere on the **Milford Haven** Waterway. Master shipwright **Mr. William Stone**, of Plymouth, gave a favourable report on land at **Pater Church** Point, part of which was already owned by the Government's Board of Ordnance. They agreed to sell the 20 acres four fields, for £3,000. The sale was completed on January 7th. 1813, and later a further 28 acres including a stream, were bought for £5,500. *Acc/to Mrs Peters* (see below I think this was the land sold by **Mr Meyrick**

.....
1810 **Mr. William** Stone (Master shipwright) surveyed the area and in October 1810 reported on the suitability of **Paterchurch** Point.

1812 On October 12th 1812 the Admiralty took over, from the Board of Ordnance, a portion of land at **Paterchurch** Point Approx. 20 acres in extent (part being below the High Water Mark) through their Master shipwright **Mr. Stone**. **Col Pilkington** acted for the Ordnance Department.

1813 March 10th **Mr. Meyrick** accepted £3000 for four fields to the east of and adjoining the Government Land. 20 acres approx.

1814 Jan 20th Ordnance Dept. surrendered 39 acres of land to the Admiralty

1814 April 28th The Admiralty purchased 20 acres and a stream of water from **Mr. Meyrick** for £5500 and took possession on **June 7th**

1822 The Admiralty purchased 37 acres 3 roods 29 perches of land from **Mr. Meyrick**. This land consisted of part of **Paterchurch** Farm and the Farmhouse tenanted by **Mr. Francis White**

1822 The Admiralty purchased from **Sir John Owen**(Governor of **Milford Haven** and Vice Admiral of **Pembrokeshire**) 51 acres of land consisting of the Southern Part of what is now Barrack Hill, Cross Park, TreOwen, and part of Pennar Farm.

1828 Admiralty purchased 9 acres of **Paterchurch** Farm part of Barrack Hill from **Mr. John Francis Meyrick**.

1830 the Yard was extended, The Admiralty received 13 acres of land from the Ordnance Dept. and gave them the whole of the land purchased in 1822.

There were no roads into the area the main access being by sea although there was a track from the hamlet of **Pennar** running from the old Farm house up what is now Gay's lane straight across Military Rd and down the little lane directly opposite up **King's** Lane and from there it used to go , before the Defensible Barracks was built, across the Barrack **Hill** This track joined, at the old Farmhouse, the track which connected **Pennar** with **Pembroke**. There was also another track which linked the **Pembroke** with **Pembroke** Ferry and there was a track from that which ran past Beirspool, King William's Way, what is now the bottom of Water's St., then on to the bottom of **Meyrick St.**, where there was a stream running down from the High St Ridge, along what is now Front St and then on the **Paterchurch** complex.

According to **Mrs Peters** and numerous other writers

The harbour at **Milford Haven** had been extolled by no less an authority than Admiral **Lord Nelson** himself. When negotiations to establish a Dockyard at nearby **Milford Haven** failed, the Navy looked elsewhere and purchased land at **Paterchurch**, with the ambition of building the only Royal Dockyard in Wales.

Nearly 50 acres of land was bought from the **Meyrick** estate for £8000 and work began apace, with a low paling fence run around the site and a frigate, Lapwing, being run ashore as offices.

So began an illustrious history of shipbuilding for the Royal Navy, with over 260 ships (including 4 Royal Yachts) constructed in 112 years. The development of permanent facilities in the yard, such as slipways, offices and workshops, continued alongside the building of housing for the workforce and by 1831 the town had a population of more than 3000. By the 1870s wooden ships had given way to Iron warships and slipways and workshops had to be extended to accommodate ships of up to 14 000 tons such as Repulse in 1892.

For well over a century the name of **Pembroke Dock** was synonymous with the Royal Navy. Ships built at the town's Royal Dockyard served in every corner of the world.

Yet, when Vice Admiral of the Blue, **Lord Horatio Nelson**, sailed up the **Milford Haven** Waterway in the summer of 1802, the area now occupied by the town was all Green fields.

Nelson would have seen the Government battery at **Pater** Point, the old mansion of **Paterchurch**, a few farms and cottages and the roofless home of the **Meyrick** family at Llanion.

Within 12 years, however, all was to be transformed. After the negotiations by the Admiralty to buy the land at nearby **Milford** -where warships were already being built for His Majesty's Navy – broke down. A new site was selected and the move saw the birth of **Pembroke Dock**,

According to **Findlay**

“In 1812, a misunderstanding took place between the ' Government and the late Honourable **R F Grenville** proprietor of the land at **Milford** where there was a dockyard. The consequence was that **Mr. Stone** the master shipwright, whose observant eye had discovered the advantageous situation of **Pembroke Dock** for a naval arsenal of the largest recommended it to the Government, who on surveys being made took advantage of the proposition, and, in 1814 planted the nucleus of the present splendid establishment”

He goes on to say

“Since that period, as its resources became more and more available, it has continually been extending its efficiency until arriving at its present momentous magnitude; and it not rivals, but in most instances exceeds all other maritime magazines that stud our sea-girt isle, in natural advantages, as well as in cheapness of shipbuilding It is said that **King William IV.**, when visiting it in the position of **Lord High Admiral**, remarked many peculiar points of superiority, “it must become of the utmost advantage to the British nation””.

What do the actual documents say

“WE beg leave most humbly to recommend to Your Royal Highness that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to establish, by Your Order in Council, the yard forming at **Pater** as a Royal dock yard”

1815 **George**, Prince of Wales, acting as Regent in place of his demented father, **George III**, gave the Royal Assent to this submission from the Navy Board and the Order in Council, signed on 31 October 1815, established not only a new royal dockyard but also a new naval town.

It was not a good time. Waterloo, fought on 18 June 1815, had ended the **Long** French wars and ships by the hundred were returning home to pay off. The existing Royal Dockyards had now more than enough capacity to support the much-reduced peacetime Royal Navy.

Pater Yard, however, had existed de facto for some years and its first two ships were well advanced. The Navy Board had committed public funds to the county twice in a decade and was no doubt reluctant to abandon its investment. The Order in Council served to regularise what had begun as a wartime expedient down the harbour at **Milford**.

A Royal Dockyard on **Milford Haven** arose from the Navy Board salvaging work from a bankrupt contractor. During the **Long** French wars the Royal Yards did not have the resources to build large numbers of new warships, maintain the expanded fleets and cope with repair of battle-damaged vessels. Battles could not be forecast, and repair work disrupted and delayed ship building and increased the costs.

The Navy Board therefore depended on private yards where new vessels could be built without interruption. During the Seven Years War two warships were built under contract at **Neyland**.

Richard Chitty launched the frigate HMS **Milford** in 1759, and in 1765 **Henry Bird** and **Roger Fisher** launched the two-decked HMS Prince of Wales on the same site.

The Navy Board looked to **Pembrokeshire** again in the revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, contracting with Messrs **Harry** and **Joseph Jacob** of London for new warships to be built on the foreshore at **Milford**. When they failed the Navy Board completed the ships, renting the site from year to year. As “timber and iron could be bought there cheaper and workmen obtained in abundance on lower terms than at any other place where ships are now generally built”.

The Board proposed to buy the site and establish a Royal dockyard there. A sale figure of £4,455 was agreed with **Charles Francis Grenville** and an Order in Council dated 11 October 1809 gave authority to buy the land

“May it please your Majesty”

“Whereas certain papers were referred by us to the Commissioners for revising the civil concerns of your Majesty's Navy, respecting the building of ships of war at **Milford Haven**, where a line of battleship, a frigate, and a sloop have already been built, and the said Commissioners having stated in the 15th report that timber and iron could be bought there cheaper, and workmen obtained in abundance on lower terms than any other place where ships are generally built, which has since

been corroborated by comparing the expense of the " **Milford** " a 94-gun-ship recently launched there, with the expense of ships of the same class built in your Majesty's other Dockyards, we deemed it expedient instead of the uncertain tenure by which the building ground at **Milford Haven** have hitherto been held of **Mr. Grenville** from year to year, at a certain annual rent, that the same should be purchased and conveyed in trust by your Majesty to the Commissioners of the Navy, and with this view directed the Assistant to the Civil Architect and Engineer of the Navy to proceed to **Milford** and fix a valuation on the quantity of ground sufficient for the purposes of a Naval Dockyard, and this officer having reported that the sum of £4,455 is the full and proper value of the piece of ground in question, which sum the proprietor agrees to accept on condition of an Act of Parliament being procured, at the public expense, to enable him to convey the same by a good and sufficient title; we do humbly propose that your Majesty will be pleased to authorize us to complete the purchase of the said piece of ground, to be employed as a Dockyard for building your Majesty's ships, the same to be placed on the extraordinary estimate of the Navy, and we do further propose to your Majesty, that the regular establishment of the Dockyard at **Milford Haven** shall be as follows:

Mr. Barallier, builder, with a. salary of.. £600 a year,

A Clerk to the builder.. £120

Mr. Louis Chas. Barallier, assist. to builder. £300

One Foreman £200

Two Quarter-men, each £140

One Storekeeper without a clerk £300

One Porter £ 60"

Grenville however had died on 23 April 1809. His brother, **Robert Fulke Grenville**, who succeeded him as a life tenant of the estate, refused to accept the price and, in consequence, an order was issued, directing the Navy Board, on 3rd August 1810, to suspend the improvements then going forward on the premises and on the 16th October 1812, finally to give up possession at Midsummer 1814.

1809 Shortly after the agreement of 1809, the **Barriers** returned to France **Louise Barallier** became Principal Naval Architect at Toulon. Although Britain was at war with France and they were Frenchmen they had been the principal Architects at one of His Majesties Dockyards

Mr. William Stone who had come from the Plymouth Yard was appointed Master shipwright in their place.

The **Pater** site was a good choice for a dockyard. It was one of the few places on the waterway where flat, land gave on to deep water and a good anchorage.

1814 The dockyard facilities were transferred over the following few years to Government land at **Pater** and the last personnel finally moved out in mid summer 1814 with the completion of HMS Rochfort.

1814 Jan 20th Ordnance Dept. surrendered 39 acres of land to the Admiralty and the first building slip and the excavation of a dry dock was put in hand.

1814 April 28th the Admiralty purchased 20 acres and a stream of water from **Mr. Meyrick** for £5500 and took possession on **June 7th**

"The proposal to the **King** in Council put forward by the Navy Board suggested the following officials

Grade	Annual Salary
One Master shipwright	£600
One Clerk	£240
Two Clerks	£160 each
One extra Clerk if necessary	£ 80
One Clerk of the Check and Storekeeper	£600

One Clerk	£320
Two Clerks	£240 each
Three Clerks	£200 each
One extra if necessary	£ 80
Surgeon	£400
Assistant Surgeon	£160
Chaplain	£400
Timber Master	£400
One Clerk to do.	£200
Assistant Master shipwright	£320
Foreman of shipwrights	£220
Master Measurer	£220
One Clerk to do	£160
One extra Clerk, if necessary	£ 80
Master blacksmith	£220
Foreman of Caulkers	£220
Foreman of BlackSmiths.	£160
Foreman of House Carpenters	£120
Foreman of Painters	£110
Foreman of Labourers	£ 70
Foreman of Storehouse Labourers	£110
Boatswain	£220
Warder	£160
Quarter-man of shipwrights (first class)	£180
Two do. do (second class)	£160
One Gate Porter	£ 60

At first the Chief Constructors were the Master shipwrights and they included **William Stone** who selected the site of **Pater** Yard

T Robert was the first at **Pater** and actually started the new Yard

J Hawkes

T Blake

W Edie who was one of the original committee that formed the Dockyard School

R A Bethell a leading figure in the founding of the Mechanic's Institute

W M Rice

O W Lang, designed the Royal Yacht “Victoria and **Albert**” built in 1855

H Craddock

J L Fincham who lived in **Bush St.** When he retired, his son in law was the **Rev G McHugh** curate of **St John's Church**. **J L Fincham** died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at **Cosheston**

R P Saunders who had been a **Pembroke Dockyard** Apprentice

F Martin

E C Warren

J C Froyne another **Pembroke Dockyard** Apprentice. Born in 1834 of humble background he first went to school at **Lamphey**. After he retired in 1895 he lived in **Pembroke** and served as a councillor and Mayor. He was also a JP.

H Cook

A E Richards.

The first Boatswain was **Joseph King**. He has served on the “Boreas” the Agamemnon and the “Captain” as Boatswain under **Nelson** and he was recommended by **Nelson** and the Earl of **St Vincent** to the post of Boatswain at the Gibraltar Yard from 9th December 1796 to 1808 He then came to the **Haven** first to **Milford** as Boatswain and then to **Pater** yard until his death on 10th June 1829. He is buried in **Monkton cemetery and he had a son who lived in the district Joseph Nesbit King who married Ann Gale in Pembroke** on 24th March 1824.

1817 A sketch of the Dockyard in 1817 shows a covered slipway similar to those at Chatham and Plymouth.

1818 The cutter Racer was the first vessel built under cover and was launched in April 1818

1822 The Admiralty purchased 37 acres 3 roods 29 perches of land from **Mr. Meyrick**. This land consisted of part of **Pater Church** Farm and the Farmhouse tenanted by **Mr. Francis White**

1822 The Admiralty purchased from **Sir John Owen** (Governor of **Milford Haven** and Vice Admiral of **Pembrokeshire**) 51 acres of land consisting of the Southern Part of what is now Barrack Hill, Cross Park, TreOwen, and part of **Pennar** Farm.

1828 The Admiralty purchased 9 acres of **Pater Church** Farm part of Barrack Hill from **Mr. John Francis Meyrick**.

1830 the Yard was extended, The Admiralty received 13 acres of land from the Ordnance Dept. and gave them the whole of the land purchased in 1822.

1814 By May 30th 1814 the whole of the establishment at **Milford** had been transferred to the **Pater** yard as it was called. As many of the men lived in **Milford** a beacon was placed on Carr rocks to guide the workmen travelling by water.

The Dockyard was governed by its own officers, Quarter-men who really acted as watchmen helped to guard the establishment had wooden sheds erected for their accommodation.

They were assisted by a party of Royal Marines who were accommodated in an old ship the Dragon which had been hauled above high water for this purpose. It was also used as a Dockyard School for apprentices. The first schoolmaster appointed was a **Mr. Good**, but a **Mr. Bonniwell** had acted as Master before that.

1816 The first ships, Valorous & Ariadne were completed by early 1816, and housing for the Dockyard workers had began at Front Street. The Ariadne was the last command of Captain **Frederick Marryat** the author, who wrote *Mr. Midshipman Easy* and *Peter Simple*

Over the next 108 years, over 250 ships were to be built for the Navy - from sixth rates of 1816 to an oilier of 1922,

1823 In 1823 a police force was instituted to replace the caretakers who had been responsible for security in the yard. The initial force consisted of a naval lieutenant **Lieutenant Weatherley RN.**, one inspector, two sergeants and twelve constables. The off-duty constables were expected to March with their Officer to Church every Sunday. The force was found to be insufficient and was reinforced by the addition of 500 Royal Marines from the Chatham Division complete with a Drum and Fife band that played every evening before last Post was sounded on the Market corner by Moore's the Chemist. The Marines were also employed in levelling and repairing the roads in the Dockyard.

1832 In 1832, when the Navy Board was succeeded by the Admiralty, the practise of appointing a Naval Captain to be Captain Superintendent of the **Pembroke Dockyard** was introduced

The fortunes and development of **Pennar** from 1814 were closely linked to that of the Royal Dockyard at **Paterchurch**, later **Pembroke Dock**. At first most of the labour force consisted of men transferred to the new yard from the old one at **Milford** who travelled up the **Haven** from **Milford** by boat and landed just inside **Pennar** Gut where the boats could float at all stages of the tide. They left the boats there in the care of an old woman, **Bessy Bradley** who lived in the cottage by the Point and walked over the Hill via **Mr. David Price's** public house "the Dolphin" and then to the Dockyard. **Mr. Price** had a marvellous orchard and brewed his own beer but there was a suspicion that it was well watered as no fights ever took place because of it.

Their numbers were considerably augmented after 1815 by the transfer of the now surplus craftsmen from other Royal Yards. The town planned by the Admiralty and laid out on a chessboard pattern, was originally known as **Pater**. A proposal to call it **Melville**, after the First **Lord** of the Admiralty, received a cool reception, but, ironically it was the Admiralty which did change the town's name. All the goods sent to the new yard were addressed to **Pembroke Dock** the 'Dock' name stuck.

The founding fathers of **Pater** were thus largely, but not exclusively, new men. Most established men came from the west Country, shipwrights from 'Plymouth Dock' as Devonport was known until 1823. These Devonians and Cornishmen - the **Seccombes, Saunders, Tregennas, Willings, Trevennas** (and later the **Trewents** and **Treweeks**) - although of Celtic stock, nevertheless constituted the most radically distinct influx into **South Pembrokeshire** since the arrival of the **Flemings** in the twelfth century. They and their descendants, with the people of **Milford** created **Pembroke Dock**.

The Royal Navy in 1815 was by far the most expensive single commitment of central Government and the largest industrial organisation in the world. With its supporting dockyards the Navy embraced a wider range of specialist professional skills than any other industry. Some of the innovations had great influence Throughout the industrial revolution. The block making plant developed at Portsmouth Dockyard at this time was the first example of a conveyor belt system for production.

Pembroke Dock developed as a specialist building yard but its limited facilities denied it the established status of the Home Port dockyards which were also major naval bases with victualling depots, rope works, block mills and other specialist facilities. **Pembroke Dock** had only one dry dock, no fitting-out basins and, apart from Hobbs' Point (completed in 1832 for the Irish packet service not the Navy) and the Carr Jetty (completed in the first decade of the twentieth century), no satisfactory alongside berths for fitting-out newly-built warships. Before the introduction of iron and steel, newly-launched wooden vessels were usually sent round to Plymouth, sometimes Portsmouth, under jury rig for their masts to be stepped, if they were to be commissioned, or to go

into ordinary. Early steam paddle warships went round to Woolwich to be fitted with their machinery. Later in the century the large iron-hulled ships had to have their engines and boilers and later also their main armament installed at **Pembroke**, and be completed for sea, undertaking their initial sea trials from **Milford Haven**. The completion of newly-launched ships was often delayed until the berth at Hobbs' Point was vacated. However, it is remarkable, that the greatest battleships in the British Navy down to 1896 could be fitted out and completed alongside the tiny, tidal jetty at Hobbs' Point. It was an extraordinary feat of improvisation.

Pembroke and its champions campaigned ceaselessly for improved facilities. In mid-century the **Haverfordwest** and **Milford Haven Telegraph** believed that “the only thing required to make the Dockyard complete is the **Long** talked of; sea wall from the Hard across to Hobbs' Point, thus locking in the Pill, and making it available for a steam factory, steam basin etc. for which its leeward situation.. so admirably fits it”, which works “would be a culminating point from which additional sources of prosperity would spring”. The steam basin never materialised.

1864 Even after the opening of the railway through to the Dockyard town in August 1864, **Pembroke** remained a frontier post. “**Pembroke** labours under the misfortune of being 300 miles from WhiteHall. It is an outpost, and only visited occasionally” commiserated the **United Service Gazette** in 1859, whose writer moreover considered that ‘the increasing value and importance of **Pembroke** as a building yard, seems lost, in great measure on the authorities.”

Mrs Stuart Peters, recalled in 1905 the visit twenty years earlier of the '**Chief Constructor of the United States Navy**' who, she said, reported that “**Pembroke** is the first shipbuilding yard in the world”. The visitor was **Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn USN**; he had written that “the best adapted of the British dockyards for building operations is **Pembroke**.. but having but one dock, no basins, and few shops and stores, is not a fitting out yard, and can only be rendered so at very great expense. vessels built there usually go to Plymouth, Portsmouth or Chatham to complete.” Later historians of the town have likewise accepted uncritically this opinion.

Admiral **Charles Penrose FitzGerald**, who was Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard from 1893-95, sometimes thought 'that the Admiralty forgot altogether that there was any such place as **Pembroke Dockyard**.. “our insignificant little Cinderella of a dockyard did not always get everything she asked for, especially if one of her big sisters was asking for the same thing at the same time”

Even when the **Long**-awaited jetty was being built out over the Carr Rocks after the turn of the century to provide a more efficient - but still tidal alongside fitting-out facility, The Navy and Army Illustrated was unimpressed:

The Jetty which was constructed in 1881 was built for coaling ships and hoisting of machinery and boilers in to position. The sheer-legs were believed to be the largest ever constructed at the time and were capable of lifting over 100 tons they cost £110,000

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty paid their annual visits of inspection to **Pembroke Dockyard** but they seldom lingered. Artists of the **Illustrated London News** were attracted to west Wales to sketch the launchings of only the greatest vessels. Even into the twentieth century, as the Dockyard was approaching its centenary, visiting members of the Corps of Naval Constructors “never failed to suggest [to Assistant Constructor **Arthur Nicholls**] that **Pembroke** was the end of the world and the edge of civilisation”

Pembroke remained a Cinderella yard, a poor relation of the Home Port dockyards, and the desire for recognition, for confirmation of their worth, was a constant preoccupation of its people.

Some writers have given us vivid descriptions of the yard
late 1800's description of the Royal Dockyard

“It occupies an area of eighty acres, surrounded by a high wall, flanked by two Martello towers. There are twelve building slips for vessels of all sizes. There is also a dry dock for repairing them, and enormous stacks of timber of various kinds oak, deal, and larch. The Nasmyth steam hammer and saw mill are particularly worth notice. As it is not a fitting dock, vessels when ready are towed round to Devonport, or Portsmouth to be finished. The dock is defended by a fort to the west, which mounts twenty four guns, and by two Martello towers which each mounts three. There are also large barracks on the Hill above, and a hut encampment at **Hobbs Point**.

Up to 1864, £175,563 had been expended in fortifying **Pembroke Dock**

1875 An interesting description of the yard was published in 1875

The entrance to the yard is through a wide gateway near the centre of the south wall, on the right and left of which are the houses of the principal officers who reside within its precincts -- spacious and handsome buildings. The various offices connected with the several departments are imposing in appearance and neatly arranged. The Fire Engine House in the centre of the Yard is an extensive stone building, in which about twenty engines are kept in the most perfect order and ready for any emergency. It may be mentioned that the yard is plentifully supplied with water from the Government reservoirs by means of iron pipes; to these pipes fire -plugs are attached in all parts of it.

“workshops necessarily abound here: there are joiners, millWrights, blackSmiths, plumbers, copperSmiths, coopers, wheelWrights, painters, pattern-makers, and armour plating shops. But among the many we have enumerated, perhaps that of the blackSmiths will attract the greatest attention. Here, are about 200 busy hands all dimly seen working amid heated air smoke, and the glare of the numerous glowing fires of its forges- and on all sides is heard the din, clang and clash of hammers and machinery forging and manufacturing the various kinds of heavy iron work now so requisite in the present advanced state of shipbuilding. Here, also, are three immense steam hammers beneath whose ponderous heads ponderous masses of red hot iron are continually becoming subject to their will. Adjoining is the galvanising shop, where the process of galvanising all the small iron work to prevent it from rusting, is going on”.

"At the west side of the yard are the steam saw mills, worked by the aid of powerful machinery. The sawing room is well worthy of a visit.

To the south of these, where the open space is chiefly used for the stacking of wood, is a large square basin known as the 'pickling pond', in which the elm and pine timber is kept, to prevent it decaying before being used. Near the docks lie numberless armour plates, varying in thickness from two to fourteen inches, destined to cover the sides of those powerful ships of war, which are being constructed in the neighbouring sheds, the machinery for boring these plates for the rivets, and for shaping them to the turns of the ships' sides also exists here."

The description above does not mention the four big sheds in the eastern part of the yard each about 150 feet **Long** for the shipwrights tool chests. Inside these, rising in terraces, were hundreds of boxes containing the tool kits of the shipwrights. Three gangs of shipwrights could be accommodated on each tier of the shed. The inspector's offices were built at the north end of each tier. The original joiner's shop was a lean building attached to the eastern wall of the yard

The dockyard estimates for the year 1875 are Salaries £11,355 (**White** collar); wages £103, 016 (blue collar).

A body of the Metropolitan Police exercise the functions pertaining to their office within the Dockyard: this force consists of 2 Inspectors, 3 Sergeants.

The Dockyard and the Town

Lewis in the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* gives a picture of **Pembroke Dock** in 1838 “**Pembroke-Dock**, sometimes called **Pater**, or **Paterchurch**, is situated on the southern shore of **Milford Haven**, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several **Streets** of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted; there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the town of **Pembroke**. A handsome inclosed Market-place was erected some time ago. The dock-yard forms an area of eighty acres, inclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the transaction of the public business, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, and a fort for the defence of the place, mounting twenty-three **Long** twenty-four pounders. There are thirteen slips for ship-building, some of them adapted for building first-rates; also a dock, which will contain the largest class ships, having an average depth of twenty-three feet. Among the other branches of the establishment are, a Smithery; an extensive pond for the immersion of elm timber; and a steam-engine for pumping out the dock, which also drives a saw-mill, working two frames and a circular saw. Some of the finest ships in the navy have been launched here. Large barracks have recently been built under the superintendence of Capt. Farris, R.E.; they form an imperfect octagon, including an area of more than 6000 square yards, and are strongly fortified with bastions, a wide and deep ditch, and loops for small arms. Besides the government establishment there is a small private dock; and the Irish packet establishment has been some years removed from **Milford** to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine jetty was constructed at **Hobbs' Point**, a few hundred yards to the east of the dockyard; new roads, also, were formed, connecting **Hobbs' Point** with the main road from **Carmarthen**, in a new line avoiding both **Narberth** and **Haverfordwest**, by which route the mail saves a distance of several miles. In connexion with the packet-station, a large hotel was built by government. The great South Wales railway will have a branch of nineteen miles and a half to **Pembroke-Dock**, the formation of which will tend greatly to the improvement of the whole district: some particulars of the line are given under the heads of **Pembrokeshire** and **Carmarthenshire**, and a fuller account under that of **Glamorganshire**. Within the last few years, the fortifications connected with the dockyard have been materially strengthened. About a mile to the east of the dockyard is **Pembroke Ferry**, belonging to the crown, and held by **Sir John Owen**, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £105: it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by **Narberth** twenty-five; the fares are, a halfpenny for a foot-passenger, a penny for a man and horse, and a shilling per wheel for carriages. Steam-communication is maintained between **Pembroke-Dock** and **Haverfordwest**, **Milford Tenby**, and **Bristol**”.

Pembroke Dock became essentially an Admiralty rather than a naval town. The Commissioners of the Navy Board and, after 1832, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, influenced most aspects of public and private life outside the Dockyard walls. Within a few years of its foundation an *Act of Parliament* was passed “*authorising the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy to establish a Market at the Town of Pembroke Dock . . . and to make Regulations for paving, lighting, cleansing, and good Order of the said Town*”. This was followed on **10 June 1825 with an Act enabling the Corporation of Pembroke to relinquish and convey to “the Commissioners of**

His Majesty's Navy the Right of Letting the Stalls, Sitings, and other Conveniences in the Market in the Town of Pembroke Dock, and the Right to the Rent, Tolls, and Fees thereof

Findlay in 1875 gives a description of the Market in his day

“The Market Place is a Government Building, erected in the year 1826 It stands at the south-east corner of the dockyard but outside its walls. It is a large and commodious structure, of quadrangular form, having four spacious entrances, with iron gates, facing north, south, east, and west, respectively: the east gate way, facing **Pembroke** Street, is the more popular approach. The interior contains numerous stalls for butchers, and vendors of goods of all descriptions. In the centre, above the weighing house, is a building used in connection with the Government Savings' Bank business, a branch of which is conducted here on Market Days.

The Market is held upon Friday, but Tuesday is also nominally a Market day. About noon on Friday the crowds that thither to conclude purchases make the scene at that time an animated one.”

Acc./to **Kelly's Directory** 1884

The Market place, situated in **Pembroke** street, was a government building, erected in 1826, but is now in hands of the **Corporation**. The Market, which is held on; Friday, is well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, game, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables and provisions generally

For some time after its construction the Market building was used by the dockyard workmen to eat their dinner in the covered stalls. Short services were also held there by a shipwright **Henry Evans** who was a **Baptist** local preacher, he later became minister of Gilgal **Baptist** Chapel **Pennar**. Unfortunately one day a man got locked in and in trying to get back to work climbed over the wall fell and broke both ankles. This led to closing down of this facility. After that, until **Mrs Chatfield**, persuaded the Admiralty and her Husband, to convert one of the old saw pit sheds into a workman's dining-room with cooking facilities, a Cook, tables and benches with also a reading room, a smoking room and a recreation room, the men had to eat out on Barrack **Hill** or on the pavement outside the gate.

1853 the Admiralty under the provisions of the **Act of George III 54 C 159 July 29th 1814** undertook the responsibility for the Conservation of the **Haven**

1925 Exactly 100 years later, on the eve of the closure of the Yard, their Lordships still had a finger in every pie - almost literally. In June 1925 the Captain Superintendent was ordered by the Admiralty to inspect the bakeries of **Mr. F. Rogers**, Water Street, **Pembroke Dock**, and **Mr. A. Farrow**, Charles Street, **Milford Haven**, and to report on whether they were “a fit source for the supply of Bread”

The Admiralty and its principal officers at **Pembroke Dock** filled the **Paternalist** role carried out in other communities by the local landed gentry. The lead in founding the National School, for example, was taken by a committee which included **Captain Samuel Jackson**, the Captain Superintendent, **William Edye**, the Master shipwright, and other Dockyard officers. The foundation stone was laid by **Mrs Edye** on 26 April 1843, the launching day of the first royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, and the school was opened on 24 June the following year.

The Navy also played a leading role in founding the first parish **Church**. The land in Bush Street owned by **Mr. Meyrick** of Bush Estate was conveyed in August 1846 through **Edward Laws**, a principal officer in the Dockyard. The First **Lord** of the Admiralty, the **Earl of Auckland**, attended by a Marines guard of honour and accompanied by the Band of the 37th Regiment, laid the foundation stone of **St. John's Church** on Monday 21 September that year. Likewise, in subscription lists for good causes Throughout the nineteenth century the names of Captain Superintendents and Master shipwrights, rather than the local nobility and gentry, usually headed the lists of contributors.

The Ships built at Pembroke Dock

Pembroke's greatest asset and the focus of her prosperity was her thirteen building slips, many more than in any other yard, and these made **Pembroke Dockyard** the nation's principal building yard for over a century. Nearly 250 warships and other vessels went down the ways at **Pembroke** in the 106 years which separated the launching of the little sister frigates HMS Ariadne and Valorous in 1816 and that of the fleet oilier Oleander in 1922.

The century of **Pembroke** shipbuilding witnessed the most profound developments in naval design and construction as sail gave way to steam, driving paddle-wheels and later screw propellers, and wood was overtaken by iron and steel. Successive generations of dockyardies had to learn new skills. Their range and complexity increased as the technical development of war ships advanced apace after the introduction of steam in the 1850s and of iron a decade later. Traditional shipwright expertise slowly gave way to the demands of metal. The rattle of the riveting machines and the fumes from the foundries finally overtook the thud of the adze and the sweet smell of freshly planed oak and pine.

Pembroke-built vessels ranged in consequence from the little cutters HMS Racer and HMS Starling launched together on 21 October 1829, the twenty fourth anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, to the colossal line-of-battleship HMS Howe, christened by Miss **Harriet Ramsay** on Wednesday evening, 7 March 1860, the last sailing three-decked built for the Royal Navy. She was twice the size of **Nelson's** Victory and, with a displacement of 6,577 tons, one of the two largest wooden steam battleships.

Almost every major ship that went down the ways at **Pembroke Dock** represented a significant advance in naval architecture or played some remarkable part in British imperial history. The first forty-five years saw the construction of nineteen first- and second-rates, ships which represented the culmination of the art of wooden shipbuilding. Among these was **Sapping`** Rodney, christened by **Mrs Adams** of **Holyland** on 18 June 1833, the first British two-decked to carry ninety guns or more. She was towed into action at Sevastopol in 1854 by the **Pembroke**-built paddler HMS Spiteful where her broadside of 1470 lb. was employed to effect. 'What a dose of pills for the enemies of Great Britain`, exulted **The Nautical Magazine**. HMS Rodney was relieved as flagship on the China Station in 1869 and paid off at Portsmouth on 27 April 1870, the last wooden capital ship in active seagoing commission.

The Rodney was followed by **Symmonds`** outstandingly successful Vanguard of 1835, with her beam of fifty-seven feet the broadest ship in the Navy and the broadest ever built in Britain. She and the Rodney were fierce competitors in the Mediterranean where the ships were regarded as champions of two rival systems of naval architecture.

Pembroke Dockyard played a pioneering role in the development of early steam propulsion. The *Tartarus* of 1834 was the first of a series of paddle wheel steam vessels which included the famous *Gorgon* of 1837 and which culminated with the launching by “**the lady of Colonel Ellis**, Commandant of the *Garrison*”, on Wednesday, 30 April 1851, of HMS *Valorous*, the last paddle frigate ever built for the Royal Navy.

Throughout the 1850s the Yard produced the last of the Royal Navy's great wooden line of battleships. The three-decked HMS *Duke of Wellington* was launched as HMS *Windsor Castle* on 14 September 1852, the same day as the Iron *Duke* died at Walmer. Her name was changed in his honour a few days later. She and other big wooden liners of the decade were converted while building to carry steam, being ‘cut asunder’ on the slips and lengthened to make room for boilers and engines. The *Duke of Wellington* served as flagship in the Baltic during the Russian War. Besides building ships were also scrapped here.

When the “*Triumph*”, the first ship **Nelson** was appointed too, under his maternal uncle Captain **Maurice Suckling** was broken up in 1850, an immense quantity of mercury (quicksilver) was discovered between her frame timbers, evidently the remains of loot taken from Spanish **Merchant** ships. Of course the Naval storekeeper claimed possession, but the Yardies had their share. The means for carrying the stuff away consisted chiefly of bottles, but, when these bottles were confiscated by Search at the gate, the bare pocket was used. The Dockyard workers silvered the backs of mirrors, using the mercury.

Pembroke's first ironclad was HMS *Prince Consort*, christened by “Miss **Jones** [of Pantglas], a **Carmarthenshire** lady”, on Thursday, 26 June 1862. She had been laid down as HMS *Triumph*, a wooden screw two-decked, but was completed as a wooden ironclad carrying 4.5-inch and 3-inch iron plates. She was followed by other interim ironclads, the *Research*, *Zealous* and **Lord Clyde**. The latter, with her Chatham-built sister ship the *Lord Warden*, were the largest and fastest steaming wooden ships, naval or mercantile, ever built. But because unseasoned timber had been used in building her at **Pembroke**, the hull of the *Lord Clyde* soon became rotten and, known as the *Queen's Bad Bargain*, she was sold out of the Service within ten years.

Pembroke, after Chatham, was the second of the Royal Yards to receive the plant required for iron hull construction. The first of the iron ships was HMS *Penelope*, a twin screw corvette launched in 1867. A year later, she was followed by HMS *Inconstant* which remained afloat for eighty-eight years, the last **Pembroke**-built warship in existence. With a speed under canvas of 13.5 knots and steaming at 16 knots she was the fastest ship in the world.

The despatch vessels HMS *Iris*, laid down on No 2 Slip in 1875, and HMS *Mercury*, laid down on the adjoining No 1 Slip the next year, were the first British warships built of steel and their marine engines made them the fastest fighting ships.

During the last two decades of the century **Pembroke** Yard launched a series of major capital ships, beginning with the turret ship HMS *Edinburgh*, launched by the Duchess of Edinburgh in March 1882, and followed by the *Collingwood* (1882), *Howe* (1885), *Anson* (1886), *Nile* (1888), *Empress of India* (1891) and *Repulse* (1892). The final, and by far the heaviest, battleship built in the Yard was the Majestic-class HMS *Hannibal*, 14,900 tons, launched on 28 April 1896.

Over the next ten years the yard produced a line of protected and armoured cruisers of ever increasing size. The *Drake* of 1901, which was commanded by **Captain John Jellicoe** from 1903-4 was the **Longest** ship ever built at **Pembroke**. The last three armoured cruisers were the monsters HMS *Duke of Edinburgh* (1904), her half sister HMS *Warrior* (1905), and the *Defence* (1907). All three fought in the First Cruiser Squadron at Jutland and only the *Duke* survived.

Some **Pembroke** ships made their names in distant waters. The little Starling surveyed Hong Kong waters under **Lieutenant Henry Kellett** where they are commemorated in Kellett Island, the Headquarters of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (**Long** since joined to the waterfront) and in Starling Inlet in the New Territories.

On the Pacific coast of Canada, Fisgard Island and Duntze Head honour the frigate HMS Fisgard of 1819 (which itself recalls the French invasion of **Fishguard** in 1797), which served on the Pacific Station from 1842 to 1846, and her Captain, **John Duntze**. On the same chart Constance Cove recalls the visit there on 25 July 1848 of the fourth-rate HMS Constance of 1846 which was the first British warship ever to anchor at Esquimalt, now the Canadian Forces' main base on the Pacific coast.

Pembroke ships made their mark in both the Polar regions. The Alert of 1856 sailed with the **Nares** Expedition to the Arctic in 1875 and wintered at Floeberg Beach. North, then the highest latitude ever attained by man.

In Antarctica, the great 12,400-foot-high volcano, Mount Erebus, discovered by **Sir James Clark Ross** on 28 January 1841, was named after his ship, the bomb HMS Erebus of 1826. She sailed in 1845 with **Sir John Franklin** on his ill-fated expedition to survey the Northwest Passage and into history.

Many vessels from **Pembroke Dockyard** met violent ends. The fifth-rate HMS Thetis of 1817, carrying home a valuable consignment of gold, silver and plate from Rio de Janeiro, was wrecked on Cape Frion in Brazil in December 1830.

The big two-decked HMS Clarence, launched in July 1827 in the presence of Prince **William Henry**, Duke of **Clarence**, became a training ship on the Mersey where she was destroyed by fire in June 1884.

The following year she was replaced by the **Pembroke**-built three-decked HMS Royal **William** of 1833 which was re-named Clarence. She too was destroyed by fire on the Mersey in July 1899. Fire also consumed that veteran of the Chinese opium wars, HMS Imogene of 1831, destroyed in the great blaze in Devonport Dockyard in September 1840.

Some ships met their ends in collisions at sea. The Amazon, one of the last timber-hulled sloops built for the Royal Navy, was lost within a year of her launching in May 1865. She was commissioned at Devonport in April 1866 and two months later, on 10 July, she collided off Start Point with the steamer Osprey and both vessels sank. All hands were saved.

The **Pembroke**-built light cruiser HMS Curacoa of 1917 lost all but twenty-six of her ship's company when she was cut in two in collision with the Cunarder Queen Mary off the Irish coast in October 1942.

The sea also took its toll of many early **Pembroke**-built sailing warships which went down the ways at **Pembroke Dockyard**. The Cherokee-class sloops fared worst. HMS Wizard of 1830 was lost on the Seal Bank off Berehaven in February 1859, the Skylark of 1826 was wrecked on the Isle of Wight in April 1845 and the Spey of 1827 was lost on Racoon Key in the Bahamas in November 1840.

Other Cherokees disappeared without trace. HMS Thais of 1829 was lost on passage from Falmouth to Halifax in December 1833 and the Camilla of 1847 in September 1860 off Japan.

The composite gun vessel HMS Gnat, christened by Miss **Mirehouse** of **Angle** in the dark on 26 November 1867, was wrecked within a year when she ran aground on Balabac Island in the China Seas on 15 November 1868.

Perhaps the most tragic loss was that of the training frigate HMS Atlanta which had been launched as the Juno at **Pembroke Dock** in 1844. She sailed from Bermuda for home on 1 February 1880 and foundered in the North Atlantic, taking with her 113 ship's company and 170 young seamen under training.

Pembroke Dockyard ships fought in most of Queen Victoria's little wars against recalcitrant emirs, rebellious native chiefs and omnipresent East Indian pirates. They also fought in the great wars of the twentieth century.

The first British warship sunk in the First World War was the light cruiser HMS Amphion of 1911, mined in the North Sea on 6 August 1914.

The great armoured cruiser HMS Drake, christened by **Mrs Lort Phillips** in spring 1901, and the light cruiser HMS Nottingham of 1913, were both torpedoed.

German gunfire at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916 claimed the last two armoured cruisers, the last two major warships built at the Yard, HMS Warrior of 1905 and the Defence of 1907. The Defence, flagship of **Rear Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot** in the First Cruiser Squadron, blew up with the loss of old **Sir Robert**, one of the Navy's fitness fanatics, and all 893 men on board. The Warrior was so badly damaged that she was abandoned and sank.

The final loss in the Great War occurred a few weeks before the Armistice. The little submarine L 10, launched in January 1918, was sunk off Texel in the following October.

The last vessel launched at **Pembroke**, the fleet oilier Oleander of 1922, was sunk in Harstead Bay on 8 June 1940 after having been damaged by German dive bombers during the Norwegian Campaign.

List of Ships Built at Pembroke Dockyard(with thanks to Mrs Tucker)

No. Name Type Guns Construction Laid down Completed Disposal/Remarks

Neyland Built.

Milford Frigate 28 Wood 1759 Sold 1785

Prince of Wales Battleship 74 Wood 1765

Milford Built

Nautilus Sloop 18 Wood 1804 Wrecked. E. Med. 1807

Lavinia Frigate 38 Wood 1806 HS 1836. Laid up from 1814.

Milford Battleship 74 Wood 1809 HS 1825. Laid up from 1815.

Portsmouth Transport Wood 1811 Doubtful

Rochefort Battleship 80 Wood 1814 BU 1826. Barallier design

Surprise Frigate 38 Wood 1812 Hulk 1822

Pembroke Built

001 Valorous Frigate 28 Wood 1816 BU 1829

002 Ariadne Frigate 28 Wood 1816 Paid off 1834. Coal hulk in Alexandria when sold 1841

003 Thetis Frigate 46 Wood 1817 Wrecked 1830 off Brazil when carrying coin and bullion - much of which was salvaged.

004 Arethusa Frigate 46 Wood 1817 Paid off by 1836. Quarantine hulk Liverpool. Renamed Bacchus 1844. BU 1883

005 Racer Cutter 10 Wood 1818 Sold 1823.

006 Sprightly Cutter 10 Wood 1818 Existence doubtful.

007 Belleisle Battleship 74 Wood 1819 Laid up when completed. Troopship from 1841.

008 Fisgard Frigate 46 Wood 1819 BU 1879.

009 Sylvia Cutter 10 Wood 1820 A Sylvia cutter was tender at **Pembroke** 1834-42, but ? Portsmouth built. Sold 1859.

010 Frolic Brig 10 Wood 1820 Sold 1838.

011 Falcon Brig 10 Wood 1820 Engine fitted 1833-4. Sold 1838.

012 Melampus Frigate 46 Wood 1820 Sold 1906.'

013 Skylark Brig 10 Wood 1820 Wrecked off Dorset 1845.

014 Swift Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1820 Prob. Brig

015 Nereus Frigate 46 Wood 1821 In 1842 became stores depot at Valparaiso.

016 Renard Brig 10 Wood 1821 1848 became Mooring vessel at Chatham.

017 Meteor Bomb 28 Wood 1823 BU 1849. 1828 ops vs. barbary pirates. Thereafter survey vessel. Renamed Beacon 1832

018 Hamadryad Frigate 46 Wood 1823 By 1866 was the Dockyard Hospital in **Pembroke**. Sold 1905.

019 Zephyr Brig 4 Wood 1823 Sold 1836.

020 Wellington Lighter Wood 1824

021 Vengeance Battleship 84 Wood 1824 Sold 1897.

022 Thisbe Frigate 46 Wood 1824 Became a **Church** ship at Cardiff. Sold 1892.

023 Talbot Frigate 28 Wood 1824 In 1855 a hulk.

024 Sheldrake Brig 4 Wood 1825 Sold 1855.

025 Druid Frigate 46 Wood 1825 Sold 1863. From 1846 quarantine hulk at Liverpool.

026 Success Frigate 28 Wood 1825 Surveyed W.Aus. and found colony.

027 Skylark Brig 4 Wood 1826 Wrecked Dorset 1845.

028 Erebus Bomb 12 Wood 1826 1839-41 Ross Antarctic expedition. Engined 1845. 1845-48 Franklin's Arctic Expedition. Abandoned in Arctic 1845 - all company lost.

029 Nemesis Frigate 46 Wood 1826 BU 1866

030 Satellite Frigate 18 Wood 1826 BU 1849. Mainly in South **America**.

031 Mooring Lighter Wood 1826

032 Clarence Battleship 84 Wood 1827 Never commissioned. Training ship Plymouth, then Medway, where burnt Jan 1884.

033 Spey Brig 10 Wood 1827 Wrecked Racoon Key, Nov 1840.

034 Variable Brig 18 Wood 1827 1829 renamed Pigeon 6. Then Falmouth packet brig. Sold 1847.

035 Leda Frigate 46 Wood 1828 Never commissioned? Hulk in Plymouth 1854.

036 Sparrow Cutter 10 Wood 1828 BU 1866

037 Snipe Schooner 8 Wood 1828 All life tender in Portsmouth. BU 1860.

038 Speedy Cutter 8 Wood 1828 1853 dockyard lighter. BU 1866.

039 Comet Sloop 18 Wood 1828. Renamed Comus in Trincomalee 1832. BU 1862.

040 Hotspur Frigate 46 Wood 1828 In 1859 a Chapel hulk. Renamed **Monmouth** 1858. BU 1902.

041 Lightning Sloop 18 Wood 1829 Renamed Larne 1832. 1839 salvaged bullion from Thetis (q.v.)

042 Partridge Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1829

043 Thais Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1829

044 Raven Cutter 10 Wood 1829

045 Starling Cutter 10 Wood 1829 Survey vessel 1834. Sold 1844.

046 Wizard Brig 10 Wood 1830 'Cherokee'. Lost 1859.

047 Seahorse Screw Frigate 46 Wood 1830 Sold 1902.

048 Stag Frigate 46 Wood 1830 Laid up 1841. BU 1866.

049 Timber Barge Wood 1831

050 Viper Schooner 6 Wood 1831 BU 1851. Rigged as brigantine.

051 Imogene Frigate 26 Wood 1831 In reserve in 1840 when burnt at Plymouth.

052 Fly Sloop(?) 18 Wood 1831 Survey vessel.

053 Harrier Sloop(?) 18 Wood 1831

054 Cockatrice Schooner 6 Wood 1832

055 Andromanche Frigate 28 Wood 1832

056 Royal William Battleship 120 Wood 1833 Engined and 74 gun screw 1860. Burnt 1899.

057 Rodney Battleship 92 Wood 1833 Engined and screw 1859.

058 Forth Frigate 46 Wood 1833 1856 screw mortar frigate - 24 mortars.

059 Fountain Water Lighter Wood 1833

060 Sinbad Lighter Wood 1834

061 Tartarus Steamer Wood 1834 First steamer.

062 Cleopatra Sloop 26 Wood 1835 BU 1862.

063 Vanguard Battleship 78 Wood 1835 Renamed Ajax 1867. BU 1875.

064 Harlequin Brig Wood 1836 Hulked 185?

065 Dido Sloop 18 Wood 1836 Keppel's ship in Borneo. Hulked Sheerness 1860 Sold 1903.
 066 Carysfort Sloop 26 Wood 1836 Sold 1861
 067 Cremyll Victualling Hoy Wood 1836
 068 Gorgon Paddle Sloop 16 Wood 1837 (??) Probably same as Lilly. First steam warship (?)
 069 Lily Sloop(?) 16 Wood 1837 Hulked 1860.
 070 Penguin Steam Packet 6 Wood 1838 Permanently based Falmouth. To Coastguard 1857.
 071 Grecian Brig 16 Wood 1838 BU 1865.
 072 Peterel Steam Packet 6 Wood 1838 BU 1862
 073 Daphne Corvette 18 Wood 1838 Sold 1864
 074 Merlin Paddle Gunboat Wood 1838 Sold 1863,
 075 Medusa Paddle Packet Wood 1838 Sold 1865
 076 Cyclops Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1839
 077 Persian Brig 16 Wood 1839 BU 1866
 078 Medina Paddle Packet Wood 1840
 079 Iris Sloop 26 Wood 1841 Sold 1869
 080 Vixen Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1841 Sold 1862
 081 Geyser Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1841 BU 1866
 082 Cambrian Frigate 36 Wood 1841 Hulked 1862.
 83 Collingwood Battleship 80 Wood 1841 Engined 1860. Sold 1867
 084 Spiteful Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1842 Sold 1883.
 085 Superb Battleship 80 Wood 1842 Never engined . BU 1869.
 086 Victoria and Albert Yacht Wood 1843 Paddle. BU 189?
 087 Helena Brig 16 Wood 1843 Hulked 1861. BU 1921.
 088 Vulture Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1843 Sold 1866.
 089 Flying Fish Sloop 12 Wood 1844 BU 1852
 090 Centurion Battleship 80 Wood 1844 Engined 1855. Sold 1870.
 091 Juno Sloop 26 Wood 1844 See Note 4
 092 Water Lighter Lighter Wood 1845
 093 Kingfisher Brig 12 Wood 1845 Laid up 1852. HS 1875. Sold 1890
 094 Inflexible Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1845 Sold 1864.
 095 Dragon Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1845 Sold 1864.
 096 Constance Frigate 50 Wood 1846 Fitted screw 1862. Sold 1875. Sister of Arethusa, Octavia, Sutej
 097 Conflict Sloop 17 Wood 1846 Converted to screw after launch. Sold 1863.
 098 Encounter Sloop 14 Wood 1846 Engined and reclassified as corvette. BU 1866.
 099 Mariner Screw Sloop 12 Wood 1846 Reclassed as corvette.
 100 Sybille Frigate 36 Wood 1847 BU 1866
 101 Britomart Paddle Sloop(?) 10 Wood 1847 To Coastguard 1857.
 102 Lion Battleship 80 Wood 1847 Fitted screw 1859. Sold 1905.
 103 Camilla Sloop 16 Wood 1847 Foundered 1851.
 104 Atalanta Brig 16 Wood 1847 BU 1868.
 105 Colossus Battleship 80 Wood 1848 Converted to screw on slip. Sold 1867.
 106 Magicienne Paddle Frigate 16 Wood 1849 BU 1866.
 107 Buzzard Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1849 BU 1883
 108 Desperate Screw Sloop 8 Wood 1849 Launched as sailing sloop. BU 1865.
 109 Arethusa Frigate 46 Wood 1849 See Constance. Screw 1861. Charitable training ship/orphanage before BU 1934.
 110 Octavia Frigate 50 Wood 1849 See Constance. Screw 1861.
 111 Liberty Training Brig Wood 1850 Sold 1905
 112 Marten Training Brig Wood 1850 Sold 1907
 113 Barracouta Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1851 BU 1882
 114 Valorous Paddle Frigate 16 Wood 1851 Sold 1891

115 Musquito Brig 16 Wood 1851 Sold 1862
 116 Duke of Wellington Screw Battleship 131 Wood 1852 ex-Windsor Castle. Renamed when the Duke died a few days before launch. Sold 1904.
 117 James Watt Screw Battleship 80 Wood 1853 ex-Audacious
 118 Rover Brig 16 Wood 1853 Sold 1862.
 119 Caesar Screw Battleship 90 Wood 1853 Sold 1870.
 120 Squirrel Brig 12 Wood 1853 BU 1879.
 121 Curacoa Screw Frigate 24 Wood 1854 Sold 1885
 122 Harrier Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1854 BU 1866
 123 Swallow Screw Sloop 9 Wood 1854 Sold 1866
 124 Ariel Screw Sloop 8 Wood 1854 Sold 1865
 125 Falcon Screw Sloop 16 Wood 1854 BU 1869
 126 Victoria and Albert Yacht Wood 1855
 127 Sutlej Frigate 50 Wood 1855 Screw 1860. See 096 Constance.
 128 Brunswick Battleship 80 Wood 1855 Never completed. Sold 1867.
 129 Repulse Battleship 91 Wood 1855
 130 Flying Fish Screw Gunboat Wood 1855 Employed as Despatch vessel. BU 1866.
 132 Pet Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CHEERFUL class. Sold 1904
 133 Nettle Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CHEERFUL class. BU 1867
 134 Rambler Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CHEERFUL class. BU 1869.
 135 Decoy Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CHEERFUL class. BU 1869.
 136 Janus Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CLOWN class. Sold 1871.
 137 Drake Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 CLOWN class. Sold 1869.

All vessels after this screw.

138 Albert Screw 16 Wood 1856
 139 Cordelia Screw Sloop 11 Wood 1856 BU 1870
 140 Diadem Screw Frigate 32 Wood 1856 Sold 1875
 141 Doris (?) Frigate 32 Wood 1857
 142 Melpemone Screw Frigate 51 Wood 1857 BU 1875
 143 Gannet Screw Sloop 11 Wood 1857 Sold 1876.
 144 Orlando Screw Frigate 51 Wood 1858 Sister of 141 Dido. Sold 1871.
 145 Windsor Castle Screw Battleship 100 Wood 1858 Converted to screw on the stocks. Sold 1908.
 146 revenge Screw Battleship 90 Wood 1859 Converted to screw on stocks. BU 1923.
 147 Greyhound Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1859 Sold 1906.
 148 Immortalité Screw Frigate 50 Wood 1849 1859 Converted to screw on slip. Guns reduced to 28 in service. Sold 1883.
 149 Espoir Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1860 Converted to dredger YC19 1869.
 150 Howe Screw Battleship 91 Wood 1860 Laid down as Edgar, Coverted to screw on slip.
 151 Pelican Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1859 1860 Sold 1867
 152 Nimble Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1860 Sold 1906.
 153 Pandora Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1861 Sold 1875. Sister of Nimble
 154 Defiance Screw Battleship 91 Wood 1861 . Became Torpedo/Electrical school, Plymouth. Sold 1931.
 155 Aurora Screw Frigate 50 Wood 1854 1861 Converted to screw on stocks. BU 1881.

From this date the number of guns is meaningless and is omitted, also all vessels are screw unless otherwise stated.

156 Perseus Sloop Wood 1861 Sold 1931
 157 Shearwater Sloop Wood 1860 1861 BU 1877.

158 Psyche Yacht Wood 1862 Paddle
 159 Prince Consort broadside Ironclad Ironclad 1860 1862 Laid down as wood screw battleship Triumph. Converted on slip. BU 1882.
 160 Enchantress Admiralty Yacht Wood 1862 Paddle
 161 Research Central Battery Ironclad Ironclad 1861 1864 Laid down as screw sloop Trent.
 162 Alberta Royal Yacht Wood 1863 Paddle
 163 Zealous Central Battery Ironclad 1859 Laid down as wooden two-decker. Laid up 1875. BU 1886.
 164 **Lord** Clyde broadside Ironclad Ironclad 1863 1866 out of service 1872. BU 1875.
 165 Amazon Sloop Wood 1865 Sister of 165 & 168. Teak. Sank in collision 1866.
 166 Vestal Sloop Wood 1865 Sister of 164 & 168. Teak. Sold 1884.
 167 Nassau Gunboat Wood 1866 Completed as survey vessel. BU 1880.
 168 Daphne Sloop Wood 1866 Sister of 165 & 166. Italian oak on English oak frames. Sold 1882.
 169 Penelope Armoured Corvette Iron 1865 1868 First **Pembroke** iron ship. Twin screw. BU 1912.
 170 Newport Gunboat Iron 1868 Completed as survey vessel. Sold 1881.
 171 Gnat Gunboat Composite 1867 First **Pembroke** composite.
 172 Inconstant Frigate Iron 1866 1868 Became Torpedo/Electrical school with Defiance (above). BU 1956.
 173 Bittern Gunboat Wood 1869 Sold 1887.
 174 Iron Duke Central Battery Ironclad Iron 1868 1870 1900 Coal Hulk.
 175 Osborne Royal Yacht Iron 1870 Paddle
 176 Coquette Gunboat Comp 1871 176-182 all sisters. Sold 1889.
 177 Foam Gunboat Comp 1871 BU 1887.
 178 Decoy Gunboat Comp 1871 Sold 1885.
 179 Merlin Gunboat Comp. 1871 Sold 1891
 180 Mosquito Gunboat Comp. 1871 Sold 1888
 181 Goshawk Gunboat Comp. 1872 Sold 1906.
 182 Swinger Gunboat Comp. 1872 Sold 1924.
 183 Thunderer Battleship Iron 1869 1873 With Devastation, first mastless turret battleship. Completion delayed by boiler explosion. BU 1909.
 184 Seaflower Training Brig Wood 1873
 185 Fantome Sloop Comp. 1873 Sold 1889.
 186 Egeria Sloop Comp. 1873 Sister of 185. Sold 1911.
 187 Vesuvius Torpedo boat Iron 1874 First RN torpedo boat.
 188 Dreadnought Mastless Battleship Iron 1870 1875 Delayed on slip by redesign.
 189 Shannon Armoured Cruiser Iron 1873 1875 Unsuccessful design. Coastguard 1883. Sold 1899.
 Last **Pembroke**-built iron ship
 190 Emerald Corvette Comp. 1878 Sold 1906
 191 Iris Dispatch vessel Steel 1875 1877 First steel ship in RN. Later reclassified 2nd Cl. Cruiser. Sister of 192. Sold 1905.
 192 Mercury Dispatch vessel Steel 1876 1878 Sister of 191. Reclassified 2nd Cl. Cruiser. 1905 Sub. depot ship. Sold 1919.
 193 Pincher Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 Sold 1905.
 194 Gadfly Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 Sold 1918.
 195 Nautilus Training Brig Wood 1879
 196 Griper Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 BU 1951(?)
 197 Tickler Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 BU 1937
 198 Pilot Training Brig Wood 1879 Last wooden.
 199 Ajax Battleship Steel 1880 BU 1904.
 200 Redwing Gunboat Comp. 1880 Sold 1905.
 201 Bullfrog Gunboat Comp. 1881 Sold 1933.
 202 Cockchafer Gunboat Comp. 1881 Last composite. Sold 1905.

203 Insolent Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1881 Sold 1905.
 204 Bouncer Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1881 Wrecked 1922, sold 1925.
 205 Edinburgh Battleship Steel 1879 1887 Completion delayed by late delivery of new BL guns. HS 1899. Expended as target 1908
 206 Collingwood Battleship Steel 1880 1882 Coastguard 1897. Reserve 1903. BU 1909.
 207 Amphion 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1881 1887 Despatch vessel reclassified before completion. Sold 1906.
 208 Howe Battleship Steel 1882 1889 Completion delayed by armament. BU 1910
 209 Thames 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1884 1888 Depot ship 1903. Sold 1920 to be TS General Botha at the Cape. 1942 reverted to Thames, hulk. Scuttled 1947
 210 Anson Battleship Steel 1883 1889 Delayed as sister 208. BU 1909.
 211 Forth 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1884 1889 Depot ship 1903. Sold 1921.
 212 Aurora Armoured Cruiser Steel 1886 1889 Reserve 1900. Sold 1907.
 213 Nile Battleship Steel 1886 1890 Reserve 1898. BU 1912.
 214 Peacock Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1921.
 215 Pigeon Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1906
 216 Plover Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1927
 217 Magpie Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1921.
 218 Redbreast Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1910
 219 Redpoll Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1906
 220 Widgeon Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1906.
 221 Blanche 3rd Class Cruiser Steel 1889 1890 Wood sheathed. Sold 1905.
 222 Blonde Sloop Steel 1889 1890 Wood sheathed. Sold 1905.
 223 Mayflower Training Brig Steel 1890 Sold 1906.
 224 Pearl 3rd Class Cruiser Steel 1889 1892 Sold 1906
 225 Empress of India Battleship Steel 1889 1893 Sunk as target 1913.
 226 Repulse Battleship Steel 1890 1892 Sister of Empress of India. BU 1911
 227 Cambrian 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1893 Sold 1923.
 228 **Flora** 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1893 Sold 1922. Sister of Cambrian.
 229 Hazard Torpedo Gunboat Steel 1892 1894 1915 S/M depot ship. Lost in collision 1918.
 230 Renown Battleship Steel 1893 1897 Laid down as Renown Fitted out at Devonport. Sunk as target 1914.
 231 Hannibal Battleship Steel 1894 1898 BU 1920. Last **Pembroke** battleship.
 232 Andromeda 1st Class Protected Cruiser Steel 1895 1899 Sold 1956(?)
 233 Spartiate 1st Class Protected Cruiser Steel 1897 1903 Delayed by machinery. Sold 1932.
 234 Victoria and Albert Royal Yacht Steel 1899 BU 1954.
 235 Drake Armoured Cruiser Steel 1899 1903 Sunk by U Boat 1917.
 236 Essex Armoured Cruiser Steel 1900 1904 Sold 1921.
 237 Cornwall Armoured Cruiser Steel 1901 1904 Sold 1920.
 238 Duke of Edinburgh Armoured Cruiser Steel 1903 1906 Sold 1920.
 239 Warrior Armoured Cruiser Steel 1903 1906 Sunk at Jutland 1916.
 240 Defence Armoured Cruiser Steel 1907 1909 Sunk at Jutland 1916.
 241 Boadicea Light Cruiser Steel 1907 1909 BU 1926
 242 Bellona Light Cruiser Steel 1908 1910 BU 1921
 243 Blanche Light Cruiser Steel 1909 1910 BU 1921
 244 Blonde Light Cruiser Steel 1909 1910 BU 1920
 245 Active Light Cruiser Steel 1910 1911 BU 1920
 246 Amphion Light Cruiser Steel 1911 1913 Mined 1914.
 247 Fearless Light Cruiser Steel 1911 1913 BU 1921.
 248 Nottingham Light Cruiser Steel 1912 1914 Sunk by U Boat 1916.
 249 Oil Lighter Lighter Steel 1913
 250 Trefoil Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1913

251 Cordelia Light Cruiser Steel 1913 1915 BU 1923.
 252 Carysfort Light Cruiser Steel 1914 1915 Uncertain? BU 1931.
 253 J3 Submarine Steel 1915 1915 ex-J7. Transferred to RAN 1919. BU 1924.
 254 J4 Submarine Steel 1915 1916 ex J\$. Transferred to RAN 1919. BU 1929.
 255 Cambrian Light Cruiser Steel 1914 1916 BU 1934
 256 Turmoil Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1917
 257 Curacoa Light Cruiser Steel 1916 1917 Sunk in collision 1942.
 258 L10 Submarine Steel 1918 Uncertain. Sunk 1918.
 259 H51 Submarine Steel 1918 BU 1924.
 260 Coal Lighter Lighter Steel 1918
 261 H52 Submarine Steel 1922 BU
 262 Coal Lighter Lighter Steel 1919
 263 Oleander Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1922

The Cost - Dockyard deaths and injuries

Naval histories record the battles and the glory but the high price of Admiralty was also paid in full by the men who built these great ships and by their families. The physical hazards of working in the dockyard were many and often fatal. The **Important Case Book** maintained by the Senior Medical Officer in accordance with **Article 190 of Home Dockyard Regulation's** records a **Long** list of deaths and terrible injuries suffered by Dockyard workers. The terse clinical accounts compiled by Fleet Surgeons a century ago and the occasional moss-covered gravestone are often the only remaining evidence of tragedy. For them there were no drums and no trumpets sounded.

Industrial injuries increased in severity and frequency upon the introduction of iron and steel after 1860 with its associated foundries, forges and machine shops. Falls from staging on the building slips continued to claim lives and hernias were common. To these were now added bumps, injuries with machinery and eye damage caused by flying metal during riveting. Almost every addition to the Navy List from **Pembroke Dockyard** was marked by a new gravestone in a **South Pembrokeshire** churchyard or a family cast into penury.

The Dockyard Surgery treated all injuries and serious cases were sent on board the old fourth-rate HMS Nankin, a veteran of the Second China War, which served as the dockyard hospital ship from 1866 to 1895 when facilities were provided on shore. The old Nankin was the end of the road for many.

1881 The case of **Samuel Ellis Ball**, a fifty-four-year-old shipwright, who lies in Plot G.126 just inside the gates of Llanion Cemetery, was not un-typical. On Thursday, 10 February 1881, **Samuel** was preparing the 465-ton composite gunboat HMS Cockchafer for launching. He fell from a stage at the stem of the ship into the bottom of the slip twenty-two feet below and was taken out to the Nankin in a semi-conscious state where **Staff Surgeon Henry Dawson** found head, back and chest injuries and a fractured right thigh. "He complained of great pain", the Surgeon told the inquest, "I attended him for ten days, when he died. The primary cause of death was concussion of the brain."

The Cockchafer was launched at 9 am on Saturday, 19 February, by Miss **Philips** of **Lawrenny Castle**. The ship "took the water beautifully, the strains of the band mingling with the cheers of those assembled". Just offshore, **Samuel Ball** in HMS Nankin was still barely alive. He died four hours later at 1pm.

Even after the turn of the century life in the Yard could be a brutal business.

1901 **John Lewis**, aged fifty-six, Established Labourer No 595, was painting a bulkhead in the port engine room of the new cruiser HMS Drake on 30 January 1901 when he slipped and fell thirteen feet onto the engine bearers and then into the crank pit. He fractured his skull "and is now totally deaf. In addition he has lost his left eye which he states occurred when building HMS

Shannon on 1st May 1875”, wrote Fleet Surgeon **Edward Luther**. The latter concluded: “His capacity to contribute to his own support is totally destroyed and is likely to be permanent”. **Lewis** was invalided on 16 April 1901.

The dreaded letters DD in red ink denoted the Royal Navy abbreviation for “Discharged Dead”, the final epitaph of many.

1900 **William Williams** aged forty-five, Labourer No 1899, from Bush Street, had been greasing cogs in a machine in No 2 Fitters Shop on the morning of 21 May 1900 when he was caught in the machinery. He was taken to the Surgery with a fractured skull and his right hand amputated “all except his thumb”. **William Williams** received his DD in red ink the following day.

His widow received £193 14s.11d. in compensation from the Admiralty. The following January the Admiralty informed the Captain Superintendent that in future coffins for workmen accidentally killed in the Dockyard were not to be provided at public expense and the **Pembroke Dock** and **Pembroke Gazette** reported, “have directed the Yard authorities to recover from the representatives of the late **William Williams** the cost of the coffin supplied”.

1870 The cost of coffins was a major outlay against which Dockyard workers had to make prudent provision. **The Royal Dockyard Interment Society** formed in about 1870 “to do away with collections in the Dockyard’ collected weekly two pence subscriptions as an insurance against funeral costs. The scheme ‘has proved an inestimable boon to very many families”, reported the Society’s annual meeting in April 1893.

Shirking

Distance from the Dockyard as well as danger when they got there was a constant problem for the Dockyarders, most of whom lived in a widely dispersed area of **South Pembrokeshire**. This entailed **Long** journeys by horse or boat for the fortunate but by foot for the many. As the **Paternal** concern of the Admiralty included basic medical care it added to the professional duties of the Dockyard surgeon.

1841 This was recognised as early as **1841. An Order in Council dated 11 February** , after emphasising that “the number of artificers and workmen has greatly increased [since 1815] and the duty of the Surgeon has become more onerous in consequence of many of the men being obliged to reside at a considerable distance from the yard”, proceeded to ask that the “exigency may be provided for by such small addition to the salary of the Surgeon as will enable him to keep a horse for the purpose of visiting his distant patients”. His salary was duly increased from £400 to £450 a year.

The Dockyard Surgeon was still doing his Rounds on horseback at the beginning of this century. In his memoirs, **Rear Admiral T.T. Jeans**, then a young doctor at **Pembroke Dockyard**, recalls that houses in **Pembroke Dock** were so scarce “that many had to live in the villages in the neighbourhood, some as far as seven miles”. He considered that “the **Long** tramp to work and home, day after day, winter and summer, a tragedy in itself, was absolutely incompatible with a satisfactory day’s work in between”. The doctor’s concern was, however, tempered by the tale he tells of a Parson’s wife living in one of these remoter villages who, sympathising one day with the wife of a workman who had so far to go to his work, received the unexpected and illuminating reply: “Well, Mum, he do rest all day”.

It was part of **Surgeon Jeans**’ duties to ride around the country to visit Dockyarders who had reported sick. During the spring and at ‘potato’ time this had its lighter moments: he commented As I rode up a lane towards a cottage, (I would see) over the hedge, the poor “sick” man hoeing his ground. He would hear the horse’s hoof, look up, and catch sight of me then dash for his cottage and his bed, where after listening to a **Long**-winded account of his ailments from his wife and hearing

the thump of his boots on the floor overhead, I would find him in bed probably fully-dressed but minus those boots.

1880 Admiral of the Fleet, **Lord Chatfield**, who spent his early years at Pembroke Dockyard in the 1880s where his father was Captain Superintendent, recalled how his mother “initiated the soup kitchen in the Dockyard for the men to have hot soup in the dinner hour”. The **Pembroke Dock** and **Tenby Gazette** reported that hundreds of the “employees live too far away to allow them to go home in the short dinner time granted and as a consequence they have to be content with cold lunch in the middle of the day”. The soup kitchen was funded by nominal contributions from the men and from the proceeds of concerts organised by **Mrs Chatfield**. Over the three years of her Husband's appointment fifty-seven gallons of soup were issued daily to 300 grateful men, a total of 17,000 gallons to 90,000 'diners'. Each man received one and a half pints of soup a day at a cost of three pence a week.

There is nothing to suggest that **Pembroke** men were any slower than their colleagues in other royal Yards in seeing off Their Lordships. Indeed, **Surgeon Jeans** was of the opinion that the well-known “dockyard crawl” was more apparent in **Pembroke Dockyard** than in any of the other three great dockyards, and that even the Dockyard shire horses adapted themselves to it:

A couple of these splendidly conditioned animals might be seen drawing, painfully and slowly, a small empty lorry, but at the first sound of the dinner Bell, the drivers would slip off their harness and away they would go, helter skelter across the pieces of waste land, jumping the low chain railings in between, frisking like colts, each trying to get to the harness shed and his feed before the others. “I often went out into the Yard simply to watch this horse play - and some sign of active vitality” he said.

1898 **Captain Burges Watson**, Captain Superintendent just before the turn of the century, was convinced that his workforce was idle and his suspicions reached dramatic climax on 15 July 1898, when he assembled every Dockyard officer from Chief Constructor down to the humblest charge-man in the Dockyard Schoolroom. He reported that he had found a hutch in a timber stack, roofed with corrugated iron, and equipped with towels, water and pillows and in which, it seemed, men had been going to skulk, sleep and - worse still perhaps smoke, for weeks or months previously. The Dockyard Police had later found three men in there and he had discharged them. A few days earlier he had been on board the cruiser HMS Dromedary when, at five minutes to noon, he had distinctly heard the sound of a Bell, not the official Bell, but a hammer striking on a shackle, and immediately afterwards nearly all hands ceased working. There were other examples of shirking. He had come ashore at the landing stage one night in plain clothes and noted that there was no sound of activity on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert where the night shift was on overtime but that when he got near “a perfect din” was set up.

Of course, this all caused a great uproar in the local newspaper with complaints that 2,200 men should not be tarred with the same brush as three errant skulkers.

The workforce was a close-knit community which any senior naval officer found almost impossible to penetrate. **Surgeon Jeans** observed that the workmen through inter-marriage over **Long** years had become so closely inter-related that “it was no uncommon thing to find a gang of riggers or shipwrights whose foremen and timekeepers were the fathers or uncles or brothers of most of the gang”. (I trained as a shipwright and this was still the case in the early 1950's at Devonport where nearly all the men in the South Yard Boathouse came from the same village) They must have led the Captain Superintendents a merry dance.

Launching

1844 Launching days were the highlights of the **Pembroke** calendar Throughout the history of the Dockyard. Their importance varied with the size of the ship which in turn determined the rank of the lady chosen to perform the christening. "These events are to hundreds the "sunny spots" in their chequered existence", commented the **Pembrokeshire Herald** in its report of the launching in 1844 of the two-decked HMS Centurion by **Mrs Cockburn** of **Rhoscrowther**.

1816 The Yard was customarily opened to the public on launching days and the latter occasions attracted crowds of visitors and welcome extra trade in the town. The first launchings were on 10 February 1816 before 'an impressive concourse of spectators assembled to witness the novel event'. The sixth-rates HMS Ariadne and Valorous, built together on that first improvised slip, stem to stem, went afloat, one bows first and the other, more conventionally; stem first, "a circumstance which created considerable interest at the time".

1852 The launch of the great three-decked HMS Windsor Castle in 1852 was typical. According to one report: "From an early hour on Tuesday morning conveyances of every description commenced swarming into **Pater . . .** and every description of passage boat from **Carmarthen, Tenby, Haverfordwest** and **Milford** and other places, lent their aid in conveying to the scene some of the thousands who, throughout the day, thronged the neighbourhood of the Dockyard".

1879 At the other end of the Scale the little flat iron gunboats HMS Tickler and Griper, launched on Monday, 15 September 1879, were christened by two little girls, **Miss E.J. Warren**, daughter of the new Chief Constructor, and **Miss H.M.F. Powell**, the six-year-old daughter of **Pembroke Dock's** second Vicar and former naval officer, the **Rev. F.G.M. Powell**, of **St John's Church**. "Each young lady", ran one press report, "was presented with an elegantly polished mahogany boxes lined with blue velvet, containing a burnished miniature steel axe, with which each young lady used to sever the cords suspending the weights over the dog-shores."

The launching process was a complicated engineering undertaking and was not always a success. The launch of the ninety-gun screw two-decked HMS Caesar in the summer of 1853 took seventeen days round-the-clock effort. **Lady Georgiana Balfour**, daughter of the Earl of **Cawdor**, christened the 2,767 tons ship on Thursday, 21 July, but the vessel stopped after sliding only half her length down the slip. "Nothing could equal our consternation", wrote Captain **Sir Thomas Pasley**, the Captain Superintendent, in his diary, "No one could guess the cause." When the tide ebbed the ship's bilge-ways and stem were found embedded in the mud with fifty-six feet of the hull suspended without support over the ground-ways.

The operation mounted over the next seventeen days to free the ship became an epic and was fully reported in the **Pembrokeshire Herald**. On the following day "all the casks of the town were borrowed and it was gratifying to see the alacrity with which these were furnished by publicans and others - the former in some instances actually emptying both beer and porter into tubs and vats". The tide rose more quickly than expected next day, Sunday, and the Dockyard Bell was rung and "the [Dockyard) Battalion drums sent through the town - beating to quarters, and messengers on horseback and foot sent off in all directions". Improvisations failed and it took specially-built camels lashed beneath her counter at low water on Friday, 5 August, to move her. Across the weekend the ship moved forty-eight feet. Then, at 6.10 on Sunday evening, two hours before high water, she started to move. The Battalion drums again "paraded the town, the **Church** and Chapels etc. were soon deserted. **Sir Thomas Pasley** recorded: "And at length she came and marvellous was the excitement and loud and **Long** were the cheers of our men who, poor fellows, have worked as hard as men could work".

The cause was **Long** debated. One tradition held that a local witch, excluded from attending the launching, put a curse on the Caesar. Another that the Dockyard was cursed because of the destruction of **Paterchurch** graveyard. More likely there was insufficient tallow between the sole of the ways and the launching slip while the sliding surfaces had been planed too smoothly.

1856

The launching of minor vessels, too, could prove disastrous on the day. The little 238-ton screw gunboats HMS Janus and Drake were built on the same slip sharing one set of bilge-ways. They were christened at 5.30 pm. on Saturday, 8 March 1856, by **Mrs Mathias** of **Lamphey Court**, wife of the High Sheriff, from staging erected on the side of the slip between the two vessels. Both hulls moved off together, Drake leading. As the Janus passed she demolished the platform and **Mrs Mathias** and her children were “whirled out of their place” and “hurled with frightful violence” into the slip. In the confusion “the gallant little vessels went off without a single cheer or other symptom of approbation”. Miss **Mathias**, with a broken collar bone, “was for some time insensible”, but they all survived. A week later **Mrs Mathias**, “being deeply sensible” of the workmen's help in rescuing her family “from the confusion and entanglement into which they were cast”, rewarded them each with ten shillings.

1900 Much more calamitous was the accident to the new royal yacht Victoria and Albert in the winter of 1900, an event which seriously damaged the professional reputation of **Pembroke Dockyard** and ruined the career of the ship's designer, the Director of Naval Construction, **Sir William White**.

The 380-foot steel yacht was laid down in December 1897 as a replacement for the veteran paddle yacht of the same name which had been built at **Pembroke Dockyard** nearly fifty years earlier. The new vessel, the last ship to be launched from **Pembroke Yard** in **Queen Victoria's** reign, was launched by the **Duchess of York (later Queen Mary)** on 9 May 1899.

After her engines and boilers had been installed and her masts stepped under the sheer-legs at **Hobbs' Point**, the berth had to be vacated for fitting out the new cruiser HMS Spartiate. As there was no other jetty (**Pembroke's** limitations again!), the yacht was put into dry dock for completion. This was not an unusual proceeding but it led to disaster.

The completed yacht was to be floated out of the dock at dawn on 3 January 1900. As the dock flooded the ship slipped to starboard off her blocks aft with a list of eight degrees to port. “The Marine guard immediately sounded the bugle call” and all ports and scuttles were closed.

The caisson could not be secured at high tide allowing much of the water to escape, leaving the ship unsupported, despite the efforts of the Dockyard fire brigade pumps. **Sir William White**, summoned from London, arrived at 2 am on “the bleak dock-side and saw the beautiful thing heeled over with naphtha flares burning all round, a host of men climbing over her and shouting angrily”. He felt the hostility in the air but was generous in his praise of the emergency measures which had been taken. “It is not possible for me to over state the value of the prompt and skilful action of the Dockyard officers”, he wrote, “to which we owe the rescue of the vessel from a dangerous position.”

The yacht was safe and watertight with damage limited to an 8-inch dent running over twenty-five feet amidships. She was ballasted with 200 tons of water and 105 tons of pig iron before the next tide, when she was floated out with a ten degree list and taken to a buoy where, on 4 January, **Sir William** conducted stability tests using a team of 475 men rushing from side to side.

There was a subsequent furore in Press and Parliament. An enquiry presided over by **Mr. G.J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty**, reported on 29 April. The accident was due “not to a single error or miscalculation in the general design but to an excess in weight and equipment [771 tons] distributed over a number of items”. In short, the ship was top heavy.

Sir William was formally censured by the Admiralty and retired a broken man.

Captain Superintendent

The hierarchy of the Royal Dockyards was as strictly determined as the Royal Navy which they served. At the head was the Commissioner or, after the absorption of the Navy Board by the Admiralty in 1832, the Superintendent - a rear admiral in the major yards but a captain at

Pembroke Dockyard. He commanded in all respects: “Commissioner - head of the yard - great man - remarkably great man”, was the accurate description by **Arthur Jingle** in *Pickwick Papers* of the Commissioner at Chatham where Dickens' father was employed. These sea officers had no shipbuilding knowledge and there was often tension between them and their civilian Master shipwrights, later Chief Constructors, who had spent a lifetime in the trade. These senior captains, however, knew about handling men.

Pembroke had thirty-five Captain Superintendents between 1832 and 1926 who were borne on the ships' books of the successive guardships at **Pembroke** which they formally commanded. Among those early Captain Superintendents were:-

Captain Chas Bullen who was the first, he fought at Trafalgar

Cumby who is buried in Park St Cemetery and also fought at Trafalgar

Samuel Jackson

Sir Watkyn O Pell who had a wooden leg and would ride a horse around the yard and up on the Hill so that he could see what was going on. It is said that the horse was so well trained that he could ride it up the gangways on to the ships.

J F Falcon

Peter Richards

Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley,

he was very involved with the early days of the National School

(Biography written about him and his time at **Pembroke Dock** by **Lawrence Phillips**)

“I shall always look back on **Pembroke** Yard as the most comfortable and satisfactory epoch of my life”, he wrote in his diary. His daughter, **Louisa**, recalled: “**Pembroke Dockyard** was . . . a paradise to the Captain Superintendent. No telephone disturbed his equanimity or harassed his clerks. The railway did not approach within 40 miles at the date of his taking up the appointment though it had advanced to only ten miles when his time expired.” Old **Sir Thomas**, racked by money worries, was cheered by the Dockyard workers and sailors from the guard ship HMS Saturn when he left in the Prospero steamer on 5 **June** 1854: “At last the Yard was cleared”, he wrote, ‘and the last sound of **Pembroke Dockyard** that I shall ever hear died away. But the recollection will never die from my memory. I was quite over- come and felt it all very deeply . . . God bless them all!”

Robert Smart

George Ramsey was very interested in public work in the town and was one of those instrumental in the forming and building of the Mechanics Institute. His son died young and is buried in Park St Cemetery.

William Loring married while at **Pembroke Dock** Miss **Adams** of **Holyland** who was descended from the **Adams** of **Paterchurch**

Robert Hall his wife was very interested in helping the poor of the town

William Armytage

R W Courtney

R V Hamilton

George H Parkin Was very keen on fund-raising activities for the National School

Alfred J Chatfield, his wife was very concerned about the conditions that the workmen had to eat at lunchtime and through her work a dining room was built with a recreation and reading room attached.

Acc./to *Kelly's Directory* 1884

The senior staff of Her Majesty's Dockyard were.

Captain Superintendent, **Alfred J. Chatfield**

Harbour Master, Staff-Commander **John A. R. Petch**

Chief Constructor, **J. C. Froyne**

Superintending Civil Engineer, **George Tinkler**

Store keeping & Cashier, **A. M. Wiele**

Accountant, **Charles Napier Pearn**

Chaplain, **Rev.Frederick William Nickoll MA**

Fleet Surgeon, **Walter F. C. Bartlett .**

Secretary to Superintendent, **Alfred Penfold**

Constructor, **G. A.Malpas**

Chief Boatswain, **John Oliver**

Chief Inspector of Police, **Daniel Collins**

Schoolmaster, **Thomas Dawe**

Edward Kelly was the next Superintendent

George Digby Morant remembered for having the ability to recognise any man who worked in the yard

Samuel Long He and his wife organised fund-raising activities to place the National School on a sound financial footing

Walter Stewart

Charles FitzGerald, came to the Yard in 1893: "Their Lordships . . . appointed me to the very best captain's appointment in the Naval Service . . . Superintendent of **Pembroke Dockyard** . . . and a delightful two years it proved to be. A good home, an excellent garden, a nice compact little dockyard a good **Long** way from London and the Admiralty, and the kindest and most hospitable neighbours I have ever come across." **FitzGerald** His wife was took a great interest in the Sunday Schools and work with young people

Chas J Balfor

Burges Watson He and his wife were instrumental in raising the funding to install a new Organ in the Dockyard Chapel. His wife was also very much involved with social work especially the Nurses Association and Home.

Charles J Barlow

Gerald W Russell

John Denison

The reign was terminated by *AFO (Admiralty Fleet Order) 1477 dated 4 June 1926:*

"As **Pembroke Dockyard** will be reduced to a care and maintenance basis by 31st May, it has been decided that the appointment of Captain Superintendent is to terminate on that date"

The last one **Leonard Donaldson**, wrote to his staff: "I wish you all every good luck and trust that the Yard may before **Long** be used for some useful purpose and bring some help to the Town and District".

The Decline of Pembroke Dockyard

The decline of **Pembroke Dockyard** began soon after the turn of the century. This was not evident to the men then employed. The armoured cruiser HMS Defence, launched in 1907, was the last major warship built at the Yard. Thereafter only light cruisers - averaging one a year - and a handful of submarines occupied a few of the slips which throughout the Great War were concerned with war repair work.

The future United States President, **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, visited **Pembroke Dockyard** in July 1918 when he was Assistant Secretary of the (US) Navy. He "thought **Pembroke** was "an old, small affair somewhat like our Portsmouth Navy Yard"". In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, **Josephus Daniel**, Roosevelt reported: "It has been expanded since the War from 1,000 to nearly 4,000 employees, and does mostly repair work to patrol vessels etc., and is also building four submarines. I was particularly interested to see over 500 women employed in various capacities, some of them even acting as moulders' helpers in the foundry, and all of them doing excellent work."

It was somewhat prophetic of future developments in the harbour that the very last vessel launched at **Pembroke** should have been an oil Tanker.

1922 The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Oleander, named by **Mrs Dutton**, wife of the Captain Superintendent, went down the ways on Wednesday evening, 3 May 1922. As she entered the water "a loud cheer was raised by all present". It must have been a pale shadow of the great launching

days the Dockyard had seen. She was brought alongside the Carr Jetty, that first class fitting-out jetty - the lack of which had hindered fitting-out operations for half a century - but which ,had come too late.

The home dockyards were all now seriously under-employed. The machinery and boilers for the *Oleander* were made at Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham, "the work having been distributed for the purpose of keeping workmen in the several engineering departments at those dockyards in employment".

The following month the Dockyard suffered a terminal injury with the burning down of the mould loft. Various newspapers reported the tragic event. "Practically the whole population of the town came to witness what was, in many respects, a wonderful spectacle." A north-westerly breeze fanned the fire "which consumed, not only the constructive centre of the Yard, but its archives and collections of ship models and figureheads". The best efforts of the Metropolitan Police, ship's company of the light cruiser HMS *Cleopatra* in refit, and two companies of the York and Lancaster Regiment, were in vain."

"The serious fire would have been regretted at any time, but happening just now, when the future of the Yard is in doubt, it can only be regarded as a first class calamity. The towns of **Pembroke Dock**, **Pembroke** and **Neyland**, with many adjacent villages, are entirely dependent on the Government Dockyard, and the heavy reduction of workmen employed, ranging from 4,000 to a matter of 1,700, has materially contributed to the attenuated resources of the whole district."

The **Long** and vigorous campaign to save **Pembroke Dockyard** has been ably documented elsewhere. "A petition to Prime minister **Stanley** Baldwin stressed the lack of alternative employment and the economic consequences. The town would be denuded of wage earners with the transfer of 400 established men and the discharge of 800 hired workers for whom there was no other work; trade would be paralysed and there would be bankruptcy and ruin for traders; homes would be broken up and family ties severed."

The decision, however, was irreversible. The Navy simply had too many dockyards and the Admiralty had to keep a fleet together with much-reduced funds. **Pembroke** and Rosyth had to go. The choice was laid out starkly by the **First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty**, in his speech at The Lord Mayor's Banquet on 9 November 1925: "Whether these Yards are necessary for naval purposes, the Admiralty is the only competent judge. As to whether they are necessary for political or social reasons is for the Government to decide. The fact is, that so far as the upkeep of the Fleet is concerned, they are entirely redundant."

Pembroke Dock is now 'almost entirely a town of unemployed and pensioners', commented the **Telegraph Almanac** in 1927. The direct consequence of State policy was thus to destroy a town: between 1921 and 1931 some 3,500 people, a quarter of the town's inhabitants migrated. Most of these were the skilled tradesmen. In 1937 over half of the insured population of the borough were unemployed. It is apparent that in its heyday things had been very different.

Growth had continued fast down to the close of the nineteenth century, the **Pembrokeshire Herald** of 20 January 1899 observing: "prospects for the future of the Yard are bright". It pointed out that very recently there had been only about fifty joiners in the Yard, whereas at the present time the number was 200. If we turn to the total numbers employed, then we discover that on 1 May 1860 some 1,356 worked there, a number which grew to between 2,200 and 2,500 by 1898-1899. Wages were high compared with those of other workers: thus the average weekly wage of skilled labourers in the Yard in September 1899 was 24s. whereas the annual average weekly wage in 1898 for those **Pembrokeshire** farm labourers who were married and provided their own food was 15s. 10d.

There is no mistaking the calamity of 1926 for **Pembroke Dock** inhabitants. But a good many employed in the Dockyard lived in **Pembroke, Neyland**, and in outlying villages. Many from the country districts having been formerly employed as farm labourers. Some of the Dock yard mechanics and artisans living in these outlying rural villages rented smallholdings, a reminder once again that **Pembrokeshire** workers employed in industrial undertakings often had links with the land. These neighbouring towns and villages also suffered in 1926. Local farming, too, was adversely affected through the loss of demand for its produce from dockyard workers and their families.

On 4 April 1956 the hulk of the old iron screw frigate, HMS Inconstant, which Lady **Muriel Campbell** had “*Gracefully and dexterously*” launched at **Pembroke Dockyard** on a Thursday afternoon in 1868, arrived at a Belgian port for breaking-up. She was the last **Pembroke**-built ship afloat. On 29 **June** that year, **Admiral Leonard Andrew Boyd Donaldson**, the last Captain-Superintendent of **Pembroke Dockyard**, died aged eighty-one in a Portsmouth hospital. The last ship and the last sailor had gone to their Haven under the Hill just thirty years after the closure of His Majesty's Royal Yard at **Pembroke Dock**.

Pembroke Dockyard Today

Today almost nothing remains of those former glories. The building slips have almost all disappeared beneath new developments. A few surviving Dockyard offices, priceless examples of the stonemason's art, are slowly crumbling. The old Dockyard Chapel has been stripped of its memorial window to the lost Atalanta, its oak pews were taken away by the Royal Air Force and its famous Bell, captured from the Spaniards, gone without trace.

(The Bell was taken from the Spanish second-rate Fenix captured during **Rodney's** Moonlight Battle on 16th January 1780. The ship was commissioned into the Royal Navy as HMS Gibraltar and was broken up in **Pembroke Dockyard** in November 1836 when, presumably, her Bell was mounted in the recently completed Dockyard Chapel.)

1975

At **Pembroke Dock**, the Royal Navy still occupied a part of the old Royal Dockyard, HM **Mooring** and Marine Salvage Depot and was, until recently under the command of a Resident Naval Officer, who also had the title of Queen's Harbour Master. It has since been civilianised.

The depot was a major employer in the area .In 1975 170 people work there - and was the base for a fleet of Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service vessels, the largest of which was the salvage ship Garganey.

Their '**Patch**' extends from the Isle of Man to Land's End including the Bristol Channel, and in that area, as part of the Naval salvage organisation, they would be the first to be involved in a Government salvage operation. This includes the recovery from the sea of crashed aircraft.

They are also responsible for the laying and maintenance of all Government Mooring and navigation buoys in their area, a mighty task as under each buoy is a complex system of large anchors and chains weighing up to 200 tons. All this has to be lifted, inspected and components changed, at regular intervals.

The RMAS vessels also play a key role in operations on the Royal Aircraft Establishment's guided missile range off Aberporth, where HM ships are frequent visitors for trials.

A Legend – The Haunting of H.M.S. 'Asp'

In the year 1850 a **Captain Alldridge** was given command of H.M.S. Asp, but he never realised how much concern that particular command was to cause him in the future. During a few convivial parties with his seafaring friends, they told him she was said to be a haunted vessel. The Captain, who was not a superstitious man laughed heartily, but from the day he took command he felt there was something strange about the ship.

He had been many years at sea and had heard all the unaccounted noises that always seem to be in a ship at night, the creaks and groaning of its timbers.

He had never heard noises like this ship made, but before **Long** he became quite used to the sounds and paid no further attention to them.

He lay asleep in his ship one night while it was at anchor at **Milford** Haven, South Wales. He must have been asleep for some time when he was awakened by his Quarter-Master.

'Please to come on deck, Sir. The look-out man has been to fetch me and he seems in a terribly shocked condition,' he said. The Captain was not at all pleased about being awakened, but he got up and made his way to the main deck. There he found his look-out man almost incoherent with terror. He insisted he had seen a woman standing on the paddle box pointing towards heaven with her forefinger. She was dressed in white.

'I am going to die for sure tonight,' he said hysterically. The Captain angrily commanded the man to assume his watch on deck and not to be so silly or he would be flogged in the morning.

He ordered the Quarter-Master to see that his command was obeyed. He added that he was not to be disturbed any more during the night about any sightings of the supernatural, or there would be trouble.

For a while, the look-out man tried his best to carry on, but he was overcome by a kind of fit and had to be carried below by his mates.

An entry in the Ships log reads "3rd December 1852 **Seaman Ferris** has been charged with deserting lookout duty. During a summary hearing it was alleged that the figure of a woman appeared on the aft deck beckoning and pointing below deck. On medical evidence the accused was found to be sober but emotionally disturbed"

This was not the end of the haunting. The woman appeared to other members of the crew, and, just as on the first occasion, she silently pointed heavenwards.

Some of the sailors were terribly frightened when they saw this woman, but did not dare to say anything about it in case the Captain had them flogged. The others shrugged it off as imagination or too much rum.

During the time the ship was anchored in **Haverfordwest** River, one Sunday morning the Captain attended Church. The sailors had all gone ashore to visit **Lawrenny**, a village nearby, in the hope of finding congenial female company. The only crew member left on board to keep an eye on things was the ship's steward, a very prosaic kind of man. He was just coming down the companion ladder, thinking of nothing in particular, when a husky voice spoke to him

He was so frightened when he heard this disembodied voice that he fell down the companion way ladder, injuring himself slightly

When the captain came on board the steward told him the disembodied voice which had spoken to him. The captain was angry at first but the man who had a ghastly look on his face begged for his immediate discharge from the Navy. The captain thinking that in this state the steward was useless granted his request, at which the man rushed off to collect his belongings while the captain signed his discharge papers.

The steward did not want to spend another night on H.M.S. Asp, and left as soon as he received his discharge.

News that the ship was alleged to be haunted reached the village of **Lawrenny**. Among those who got to hear about the haunting was the local vicar, who had a great interest in the supernatural. He called on the Captain and asked to speak to some of the crew members. The Captain was not very

keen to grant permission as he was getting rather tired of the ghost and it was upsetting the men, but he did not want to seem discourteous, so he granted the Vicar permission to visit the ship and talk to the crew.

After interviewing the sailors, the Vicar said he was sure there was a ghost on board, but the Captain refused to let him carry out any form of exorcism, telling him that if the Captain was not afraid of the ghost, then surely the sailors were not either.

The ghost certainly caused the Captain much inconvenience during the years he commanded the Asp.

Several of his men who had told him the same story about seeing the ghost asked for their discharge. He had to let them have their discharge because if he did not so great was their terror that they ran away.

The strange thing was that each man told the same story of seeing a woman dressed in white pointing upwards to heaven. She appeared in many parts of the ship, and at all hours of the day. The Captain remained sceptical about any ghost being on the ship, until one night when he began to change his mind. He was awakened by a sensation of a hand being placed on his leg above the bedclothes. The touch was icy cold even through the thick woollen blankets, and the cabin had become very cold.

He rang loudly for the Quarter-Master in case someone had been playing a joke, but there was no sign of anything anywhere. This incident happened a few times, but the Captain was a brave man and he did not bother very much. At last something happened to really disturb him. He awoke to find a hand smoothing his forehead. He said afterwards that every hair on his head stood up in fright and he leapt out of bed, but there was no one around. Now the Captain, too, was not very happy about the ghost, but he was afraid to tell any of his contemporaries in case they laughed at him.

In 1857 the ghost left H.M.S. Asp, never to return. The ship had been taken during the autumn of that year to **Pembroke Dock** for repairs. On the second night after the ship had docked, a sentry swore he saw a figure climb onto the paddle-box of the ship. He noticed it was the figure of a woman, pointing upwards, which then stepped on shore and made straight for him. He was not aware that he had seen the ship's phantom. To him it was just a female figure that had no business on the ship. Pointing his musket, he shouted, 'Who goes there' The figure took not the slightest notice and continued to advance. It walked straight through the barrel of the musket, which the man dropped in terror as he ran to the guardhouse. The sentry standing next to him stayed at his post, although he had seen the whole eerie happening. He was made of sterner stuff than his comrade. He fired his musket to attract the attention of his Guard Commander. A third sentry, who was on guard some distance away from the other two, had an even worse experience than either of them. He saw the figure of a woman dressed in white walk past him and make its way towards the ruins of **Pater Old Church** across from the dockyard.

The apparition walked into the disused churchyard, and the sentry, who had climbed the wall, saw exactly what happened. The figure climbed on to an old grave, and, standing in the centre, pointed a finger towards heaven. Slowly, slowly, with arms upraised, it sank into the grave, passing through the black gravestone, vanishing from the sentry's sight.

The Guard Commander was told by the sentries what they had seen, and although it seemed unbelievable, he wrote a report of the incident. The ghost never haunted H.M.S. Asp again and the strange noises of the night ceased.

The once sceptical Captain Alldridge became very anxious to find out whom the woman had been when she was alive, and eventually found that H.M.S. Asp had once been engaged on mail packet duties between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.

After one journey a stewardess whose duty it was to check all the cabins immediately the passengers had left the ship, was on her rounds. She went into a cabin and saw a beautiful, dark-haired girl lying on a berth. She thought the young lady had been asleep and not realised the ship had berthed, as she appeared to be wearing a **Long** white night-dress.

The stewardess went to wake her, when to her horror found that the girl's throat had been cut and she was a horrifying sight covered in blood.

No one ever found out who the girl was, nor was the murderer ever found.

The macabre discovery by the stewardess was talked about all over Britain and Ireland at the time, and then everyone eventually forgot about it.

Captain Alldridge told the Admiralty about the haunting of H.M.S. Asp, and of the tragedy he had unearthed after a great deal of enquiry.

H.M.S. Asp was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found to be amiss. She was then refitted throughout.

She was handed back to **Captain Alldridge**, and during the whole of his command of her that followed there was no disturbing happening of any kind, and the strange noises ceased.

He sometimes wondered whether the cruelly murdered woman's ghost had left her grave near

Pembroke Dock and journeyed on the Asp in the hope of bringing her murderer to justice, but had eventually given up in despair.

Pembroke Dock Town

EARLY DAYS

When the early dwelling-houses were built in the town, Tanks were attached for the collection of rain-water. In addition to these Tanks, there were wells of spring water for the use of the public. One was the Fountain Well, at the top of South Park Street. For many years this well was uncovered, and therefore dangerous. **Mr. Seccombe** father of the **Mr. William Seccombe**, made a collection amongst the townspeople, and had it built over. The Fortland Well was situated at the lower end of the boundary wall of the Hut Encampment. The water had its source in a spring distance above the wall. Near this spot was the old road which led to **Pembroke Ferry**, but it is now enclosed and the present one substituted. The water was obtained through a tap fixed in the wall. The military authorities had appropriated the supply, and it was cut off from the public, although, for a **Long** period the people had claimed it as their own right. The Rock Well, a natural spring flowing out of the rocks near the New Pier, was much used, as also were the Cambrian well, on the Hill between Lower and Middle Prospect Place, and the well which was on the east side of Tregenna's Hill or Bellvue.

With regard to the Water supply from the well at Bellvue there was a problem. The newly built **Bethany** Chapel at the summit of the Hill had enclosed land for a graveyard. This graveyard caused contamination of the water supply to the well. Orders were given by the Dockyard medical authorities to close the graveyard.

With the exception of a few wells in private gardens, these were the only sources the majority of the people had for the supply of this most essential necessary of life. Two or three of the **Streets**

near the Dockyard were supplied with water from the Government reservoirs. These reservoirs were built with earth taken from the Barrack Hill after it came into the possession of the Government, when they excavated and levelled a portion of it in connection with the Defensible Barracks. For many years the water question was a grievous one; at one time the town practically suffered from a water famine, and whenever there was a spell of dry weather it was very scarce.

The **Mr. James Williams**, J.P., of London road, agitated for a **Long** while to have this state of things remedied, and was successful in getting a supply of water by means of a tunnel bored in the eastern side of the Hill, near Prospect Place, through which the springs were tapped. The water was then conveyed into large covered-in reservoirs.

Some time after this Councillor **W. Davies**, J.P. of Princes Street, who was then Chairman of the Water Committee, greatly interested himself in getting hydrants placed in convenient parts of the **Streets**, supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the above-mentioned reservoirs. This water is pumped to a high level, and brought by pipes to the town and to the Dockyard, and also to the garrison.

The town was never been systematically drained, because the work, which was begun in 1900, proved to be difficult and very costly. It was, however, hoped it will be completed, and all the connections made, in less than two years. The estimated cost of the drainage scheme and the waterworks combined £54,516.

In fact my house in **Pennar** did not have a flush toilet till 1947. This was constructed in the back yard and the only water supply was a cold water tap outside the back door.

Amongst the improvements of the town was the Jetty, constructed to the west of the Dockyard, on the principal portion of a dangerous mass of rocks known as the Carrs unfortunately near the end of the Dockyard's life. The Jetty was built for the purpose of coaling ships and the hoisting of boilers and machinery into position on the ships. The sheer legs erected for this purpose are reckoned to be among the largest ever constructed, and were capable of lifting over 100 tons. The cost of the Jetty was £110,000.

In **King William** Street there is a large yard, formerly used in connection with a business carried on by the late firm of Messrs. **Jones** and **Johns** Government contractors. This firm built barracks at Dublin, Devizes and Cardiff, also the early brick huts at the Hut Encampment and did work at different times on all the forts at **Milford Haven**. They, too, erected the cottages at Llanion and many of the houses in London road. With regard to other industries the building trade during the period employing a great number of men and boys. The principal builders were **Mr. Charles Young**, **Mr. David John**, and **Mr. John Scourfield**.

Free Masons

Amongst the number of volunteers who in the year 1824 came to **Pembroke Dock**, in response to the invitation from the Admiralty were three Freemasons from Devonport, **Mr. William Hutchings**, [grandfather of **Mr. James Hutchings**, J.P., of **Bush** Street, and also of **Mr. Horatio Johns** Assistant Constructor in H.M. Dockyard]; **Mr. William Cook**; and **Mr. John Chapple**. These three met at **Mr. Hutchings'** house in Market Street, with the object of establishing a lodge of the Ancient Order of Freemasons in the town. It is a matter of uncertainty whether the lodge was started at **Mr. William Hutchings'** house or not. It is thought more likely that it was formed at the Porter Stores, at the top of Tregenna's Hill, kept by **Mr. Jones**, father-in-law of the late Alderman

Samuel Jenkins, for it is recorded that the fraternity regularly met at these stores. **Mr. Jones** removed afterwards to the Victoria Hotel, and there the brotherhood met for many years. The lodge, which bears the name of the Loyal **Welsh** Lodge of Wales, was numbered in its earliest days 79. In 1832 the number was changed to 525, and still later (in 1863) to 378. The charter for the lodge was granted by **H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex** on October 1, 1824. The first meeting of the lodge was held on September 24, 1824, with eleven members. The first Worshipful Master was **Dr. Thomas**, JP. of Officers' Row. He continued in office from 1824 to 1826, and upon his vacating this honourable position was presented with a beautiful gold medal from the brethren. It cost £10, and was enclosed in a velvet lined case with a crystal glass cover.

Mr. John Chapple occupied the chair of office in 1826 and 1827. In 1830 **Mr. William Hutchings** worthily filled this important post, and during his time of office was most assiduous in the cause, and was thoroughly conversant with the rites of the order. It often fell to his lot to instruct the brethren in the inauguration of new lodges, which in those days of inconvenient travelling made the carrying out of such duties no sinecure.

Mr. William Cook succeeded **Mr. William Hutchings** as Worshipful Master.

The lodge was removed in later years from the Victoria Hotel to the house of **Mr. Webb**, shoemaker, Meyrick Street North; from thence it was transferred to the Royal Edinburgh Hotel. It was removed from there to Meyrick Street North, to what are known as the Masonic Buildings, which are chambers over the shop premises owned by **Mr. Mathias**, of Dimond House.

After so many removals, the Freemasons decided to build a permanent place wherein to hold their lodge meetings. A suitable site was chosen in Bush Street west, and on Wednesday, May 20, 1902, the foundation and corner stones of a new Masonic Hall were laid. The weather on the day was propitious, and the Freemasons marched in procession from the schoolroom of **St. John's Church**, where a special lodge was opened, to the site of the new building, headed by the Volunteer Band. The line of route was decorated by flags suspended from many windows; and, clothed in full regalia; the members of the Order presented an imposing appearance.

After prayer and the singing of an anthem, the laying of the chief stone was proceeded with. Previous to its being placed in position, some papers and documents were laid in a prepared cavity. These were a copy of the **Pembroke Dock Gazette**, a list of the officers and building committee of the Loyal **Welsh** Lodge, the by-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge and of the Loyal **Welsh** Lodge; and a programme of the day's proceedings. A plate was placed then to cover over the cavity, and the stone was laid by the **Rev. David Bowen**, of Monkton, *Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Past G.C., of England*, according to the rites of Freemasonry.

A corner-stone was laid to the right of the foundation-stone by **Colonel Meyrick, C.B.**, and one further on, to the west of the building, by **Lord Kensington**, D.S.O. An address was then given by the **Rev. David Bowen**, and after two hymns and the National Anthem had been sung, the Freemasons again formed in processional order, and returned to **St. John's** Schoolroom to conclude the business of the day.

On Tuesday, January 24, 1905, the new Masonic Hall was formally opened by **Mr. H. G. Truscott**, G.M. 1904. In honour of the occasion the Freemasons presented **Mr. Truscott** with a handsome gold jewel in a velvet-lined case, inscribed as follows: 'Presented to **Brother H. G. Truscott** by the Brethren of the Loyal **Welsh** Lodge, No.378, Jan.24,1905'.

At a lodge held on the same day, **Mr. Levi Phillips** was installed as Worshipful Master for the coming year of office (1905) by the retiring Master, **Mr. H. G. Truscott**.

The Architects who designed the new Masonic Hall were Messrs. **G. Morgan** and Sons, of **Carmarthen**, and the contractor who carried out the work was **Mr. Charles Young**, of Gwyther Street. The estimated cost was £1,500.

Special mention should be made of the roll of the **Masters** in the lodge-room, which is a complete record from 1824. The back of the frame bears this statement in illuminated lettering: LOYAL **Welsh** LODGE 378 of FREEMASONS.

This frame was presented to the above Lodge by **Bro. B. Mules, J.W.**

It is made from the following historically connected woods:

The bases are from an old lintel brought from one of the old temples in Palestine: the pillars and arch are part of an old beam from the Cathedral of **St Davids**; the small frame on the top of the arch is from a portion of H. M. S. Bellerophon, which conveyed Napoleon I. to England, and contains the likeness of the first Master of the Lodge, the late **P. M. Doctor Thomas**.

The two metallic steps are part of the Atlantic cable which conveyed that truly masonic message from her **Majesty the Queen** to **President Lincoln** of **America** 'Glory to God on high, peace on earth and goodwill towards men'

Designed by Bro. **P.M Neil Boyle, P.P.G.P.**

Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society

The **Independent** Order of Rechabites Friendly Society was introduced into **Pembroke Dock** as an outcome of a series of temperance meetings held here in the early forties. The first meeting of the institution was held on October 12, 1842, in the house of a **Mr. Gribbell**, at the corner of Commercial Row, later occupied by **Mr. Tucker**, hairdresser and tobacconist. The members were there duly initiated as members of the Rechabite Order, Tent No. 890. The Tent is a branch of the Salford Unity of Rechabites. It was decided that the newly formed Tent should be named the 'Superb'. The name was suggested by the launch of a vessel so called from the Dockyard about the same time; subsequent events proved that the title was a happy and appropriate one.

The Superb Tent, No. 890, I.O.R.S.U. continued meeting at **Mr. Gribbell's** house for nearly two years; but as its members increased, the place became too small to accommodate them, so they removed to **Mr. Tregenna's** schoolroom in Pembroke road. Here they held their meetings for four years, but again became straitened for room, and the Tent was removed to the Temperance **Hall** which had not **Long** been built, where for over half a century it grew in members and funds. The removal of the Superb Tent to its new quarters at the Temperance Hall was marked by an attempt to do something for the youth of the town by the formation of a juvenile benefit society, similarly constituted in all respects, save in the matter of age and subscription, to the senior Tent. The venture proved successful, and the Juvenile Superb Tent was opened at the Temperance **Hall**, in October, 1848, on the anniversary of the Adult Tent.

Members flowed into the Juvenile Tent so rapidly that in 1851 it was found necessary to divide the Tent into two sections, junior and senior, but both forming one society. At the age of sixteen years the members desirous of joining the Adult Tent are transferred to it from the Juvenile Tent. In 1887 the Superb Tent was registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Parliament. The number of its members at that date was about 400; the Juvenile Tent has about half this number.

On October 25, 1902, the Superb Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites celebrated its diamond jubilee, when a special service was held at the parish **Church** of **St. John's**, and the **late Very Rev. Dean of St Davids, Dean Howell**, preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon. In connection with this celebration a most imposing procession marched through the town. A social evening was held afterwards at the Temperance Hall.

Temperance Hall

About the year 1845 a great temperance orator named **Scott** came to **Pembroke Dock**, and through his earnest and eloquent speeches many joined the ranks of total abstainers.

The late **Mr. Tregenna**, **Mr. Davies** and **Mr. Lewis**, who were at that time great workers in the temperance cause, united with others in promoting a movement whereby a special building should be erected for the furtherance of the cause. Accordingly, a site was secured for the purpose, and the Temperance Hall was built in 1845-1846. **Mr. John Hall** an Inspector of shipwrights held the lease of the land and advanced the money needed for the carrying out of the work. It is recorded that in or about 1868 **Mr. William Griffiths** of Park Street, took a new lease on the land for 99 years at £3 per annum, paid off the mortgage, and bequeathed the Hall to the Temperance Society.

After the death of **Mr. Griffiths**, a tablet was placed in the Hall. It Read as follows:-
1872

This Tablet is erected by the Temperance Society as a token of their esteem for **William Griffiths**, late lessee of this **Hall** and in remembrance of his zeal in the Temperance Cause.

The Temperance Hall was primarily intended for temperance meetings only, but it was however, afterwards used for various purposes,. Since it was first built it had been lengthened, and has had anterooms added to it, and has been otherwise improved; but it was still inadequate to the needs of the population. It was damaged by enemy action during the Second World War and demolished in 1956. In 1948 the trustee's of the building agreed to give the site and the damaged building to the council without charge and the Council with the aid of **War Damage Compensation** from the Government were able to build a new Hall on the site. This Hall was named the **Pater Hall** and was opened by the Mayor Alderman **William Nevin** on December 11th 1957

The various temperance societies have done splendid work in the town. Among others who devoted almost their lives to the cause, a special reference must be made to the late **Mr. Henry Road**, who was untiring in assisting every effort put forth for temperance.
Lodges in the early town

1872 The **Pembroke Dock Independent Order of Good Templars, Lodge No.57**, started on September 12, 1872, at the Temperance Hall.

1873 The **Bond of Friendship Lodge** was formed in the schoolroom of Meyrick Street **Congregational** Chapel. It was broken up for a short time; an attempt to re-establish it was made in the Primitive **Methodist** Chapel, Queen Street East, but it lasted for only a brief period.

1902 The lodge of the **Good Templars known as Victoria the Good** was opened in February , 1902, by the late **Barrack-Sergeant Wilde**, who was a Crimean veteran, and who also went through the Indian Mutiny.

1837 On January 29 in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria there was an **Oddfellows Lodge**, named in honour of Her late Majesty the **Loyal Victoria Lodge**, opened at the Victoria Hotel. It is said that the large rooms at the back of this hotel were built for the purpose of holding such meetings.

The first Noble Grand, and subsequently Grand Master, was **Dr. J. Sumpter**, who lost his life by accidentally falling into the trench of the Defensible Barracks. The Loyal Victoria is the older lodge of Oddfellows, No.1822.

1844 On Christmas Eve, 1844, the **Loyal Prince Albert Lodge of Oddfellows No.3836**, held the first meeting at the Rose and Crown Inn. **Mr. Johnson**, of Queen Street, was present on the occasion, with seven other members.

Dr. Thomas , J.P., was the first Noble Grand. It is note-worthy that **Dr. Thomas** took a prominent part in nearly every institution in his day; as it has been quaintly said by an old inhabitant who knew him, 'Dr. **Thomas** was the front marcher in most everything'. The Grand Master of the district when the Prince **Albert** Lodge was first opened was **Mr Samuel Jenkins**.

The first of the funds, £10, were placed in the Savings Bank by **Dr. Thomas** , April, 1845. Fifty years after the society was founded, it numbered 140 members.

1844 the **Ancient Order of Druids** was represented in this locality, but the society soon broke up. **Mr. W. D. Ivey**, C.C., was a member of this Order, and there was in existence in the town an old

certificate that belonged to **Mr. William Pagett**, of **Pembroke**, which states that he was initiated into the mystical rites of this old British Order on April 29, 1844.

Mr. Robert Lanning, once Town Clerk of the borough, and **Dr. James Bryant**, of **Pembroke**, held leading positions in this institution.

1845 *The Ancient Order of Foresters* started about 1845 under the name of the **Court Star of Pater**. The courts were first held at the old Foresters' Inn in King Street, but were afterwards removed to the Royal William Inn in Pembroke Street, now known as the **White Hart**.

1840's In the late forties there were a few members of a purely **Welsh** society called **Ivorites**, who held meetings at an inn which once flourished in Queen Street East, called the Royal George.

In 1854 the Ivorites became amalgamated with another court of Foresters named **Court Victoria**. About the same time also flourished, the **Ancient Order of Shepherds**, which was a sort of inner court of the **Foresters**; that is to say, one could not be a **Shepherd** unless he were a Forester first.

Mechanics Institute

1850 The Mechanics' Institute had its beginning in a small way. Two Dockyard officers, named respectively **Mr. Abethel** and **Mr. Chevalier**, assisted by a committee, started it in 1850 in the interests of the young men of the town to enable them to obtain a practical education with a view to their obtaining posts in the Royal Dockyard. It was held first in a room of a house in Lewis Street belonging to the late **Mr. Thomas Dunbar Harris**. **Mr Harris** was appointed Librarian, which position he held for up-wards of thirty-two years. Upon his retirement in September, 1882, he was presented with an illuminated address and a purse of gold on behalf of the members of the Mechanics' Institute. The new venture which was started flourished well, and with the increase of members the room in Lewis Street became too small to hold them; consequently it was decided at a meeting in January, 1862 to erect a more commodious building. A committee was formed to further the matter, and **Mr. (later Sir Thomas) Meyrick** granted the site of the building in Dimond Street for a term of ninety- nine years at the nominal rent of half a crown per annum. Many prominent ladies and gentlemen took up the matter heartily. A subscription list was opened to raise £700, the sum necessary for carrying out the work. On June 7th , 1862, the foundation stone of the present Mechanics' Institute was laid by **Mrs. Ramsay**, who afterwards became **Lady Dalhousie**. To assist the funds of the new building, a grand bazaar was held in the town in June, 1863, of which the late **Countess Cawdor**, the **Lady Frederick Kerr**, and Lady **Meyrick** were patronesses.

Since the Institute was first erected many improvements had been made, and much more money expended on the building. It had a good circulating library, with an opportunity given of changing books four times in the week There is a billiard-room on the premises, also a large reading-room, open from 9.a.m. to 10.p.m. daily, where papers and magazines were freely provided. The subscription necessary to become a member was small - six shillings per year - and could be paid weekly or monthly. It is impossible to say what an immense benefit this institution is to the town, particularly to the younger portion of its inhabitants. **Mr. John Llewellyn** was the Librarian.

In the 1970's a friend Jimmy **Meyrick Owen** a local solicitor commented many times that he still enjoyed playing billiards there but there were only two or three who used the place. Parts were let off as offices to various organisations.

Banks and Building Societies

1863 the **Pembrokeshire** Permanent Benefit Building Society was started by **Mr. Henry Trevena**, of Laws Street South. Previous to this society there had been three others in the town, but the methods by which they were each carried on proved unsatisfactory as in these societies the monthly

takings were put up by auction, and the highest bidder obtained the money, so it is very easy to see that such methods were sure to have proved means of discontent.

The first meeting of the new society was held on January 13, 1863, in the late **Mr. W. J. Davies's** auction-room, Queen Street East, when sixteen members were present; and on February 20, 1863, the **Pembrokeshire Permanent Building Society** was launched. The meetings afterwards were held at the Temperance Hall for many years, until the Building Society Office, opened July 1, 1892, was erected in Bush Street west. The members of this society up to December, 1904, numbered 1797, and the income for that year amounted to about £32,000.

The first secretary was **Mr. John Mumford**; next came **Mr. W. Mathias**, and after him **Mr John Butler**. Upon his death the secretarial duties were taken over by **Mr. Joseph Snoddy**.

The next president was **Mr. Richard Cornish**, of **Gwyther** Street North. Upon the death of the **Mr. D. Hughes Brown**, solicitor, which occurred in January, 1905, **Mr. F. W. Merriman** was appointed his successor legal adviser,

1860's Some time in the early sixties there was a bank in Commercial Row, managed by the late **Mr. James McLean**. It was called the **Milford Haven Bank**, and was the first to be established in the town. Afterwards it was the **South Wales Bank**, and finally became a branch of the **London and Provincial Bank**, and had premises at the north-west corner of Dimond Street. **Mr. Richard Harwood** was manager of this bank for many years. The followed by **Mr. H.M. Rice**.

The **National and Provincial Bank** also has a branch in the town. It was opened in Bush Street, next door to Cambria House. Thence it was transferred to Meyrick Street North - first of all into the premises occupied by **Walters' Bank**, which existed there for a short time, and then into a new building. The manager was **Mr. Richard Thomas**.

Other organisations

1843 the **Ladies' Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society** was formed; the prime mover in the work was a lady named **Mrs. Taylor**, wife of Captain **Joshua Taylor**, R.N. She lived at Llanreath, and the committee meetings for many years were held at her house. After this lady left the town, she was succeeded as secretary by Miss. **Morris**, of Laws Street North. The president of the Ladies' Association was Lady **Meyrick**, and the treasurer was **Mrs. William Robinson**, of Church Street.

1860's Some gentlemen of the town established the **Pembroke Dock** auxiliary of the **Bible Society**, with **Mr. John Walter**, a gentleman endowed with much Christian activity, as first secretary. The **Rev. William Evans**, , was secretary for a time; **Mr. Joseph Merriman** was afterwards appointed as such, and kept the secretarial books for no less than twenty-five years to be followed by **Mr. A. Mackintosh**.

1860's the **Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress** was established. Previous to this a small number of charitably disposed people had started what was known as the **Culm Society**, which, as its name shows, was formed to provide fuel for the poor in the winter. The relief society is said to have originated in the following way: One cold and stormy winter's night. **Mr. William Dawkins**, of Albion House, met **Mr. John Walter**, of the Dockyard, in the street; during their conversation they decided that the **Culm Society** was inadequate for the needs of the poor people, and that something should be done in the way of assisting them also with food. The outcome of this was the forming of the **Society for the relief of Distress**, which is the oldest charitable institution in the town. The first meeting of the Society for the relief of **Distress** was held in **Mr. W. J. Davies's** sale room in Queen Street East. The first president of the society was **Mr. Meyrick of Bush**. The first chairman of committee was **Mr. W. Mason, J.P.**, of London road. Its first secretary was **Mr. John Walter**, the other secretaries were Messrs. **George Theobald Davies**,

F.A.E. Potts, C. W. Lawrence and J. Lawrence. Mr. F. W Merriman, solicitor, took over the duties in 1904. Other members included **Mr. Richard Harwood**, formerly manager of the London and Provincial Bank, **Mr. Isaac Smedley, J.P.** **Mr William Lawrence**, and **Alderman McColl, J.P., C.C.**

During the Coronation celebrations, the society distributed special relief, together with portraits of their Majesties **King Edward** and **Queen Alexandra**, as a remembrance of the auspicious occasion.

1868 March 26,, a Vestry Meeting was convened at **St. John's Church** for the purpose of determining whether a **Burial Board** should be provided for **St. John's** parish. It was decided that this should be done. **Dr. Fitzroy Kelly** was in the chair on the occasion. The first business meeting of the Board was held in the Vestry room of the **Church** on April 1, 1860. The first clerk of the Burial Board was the **Mr. W. G. Phillips, (Gazette Office)**. he was appointed to the position on April 10, 1869. The first members elected were **Captain Cocks** and **Messrs. J. Morgan, Cornelius Williams William Dawkins, William H. Lewis, James Howell** and **R. Bonniwell**. The solicitor was **Mr. G. Whitley Dunn**. The architect was **Mr. K. W. Ladd**, at one time borough Surveyor. **Mr. Cornelius Williams** for many years was clerk of the Burial Board; upon his death he was succeeded in this office by his son, **Mr. A. Williams** of Commercial Row.

1882, June 21 The **Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce**, originally called the Chamber of Trade, was established with the object of promoting the trade of the town. The first president was **Mr J.H. Teasdale**, who held the office from 1882 to 1884. The first secretary was **Mr. T. G. Hancock**. After he vacated this office, it was filled by the late **Mr. David Jenkins** Then **Mr. F. W. Merriman**, solicitor. Since the Chamber of Commerce has been established, it was instrumental in bringing forward many benefits to this district. Amongst other things may be mentioned the Jetty, which undoubtedly was the outcome of an agitation on the part of its members for the building of a dry-dock. The naval authorities thought that a jetty was more necessary than the dock hence its erection. Some credit also must be given to the Chamber of Commerce for the stone barracks that built to take the place of the old wooden huts. The weekly half-holiday, which was a boon to the young people of the town, and the Wednesday half-day excursions to **Tenby**, also owe their origin to this institution. To it, too, must be attributed the better postal service, the reduction of railway rates, and many other matters which affecting the trade and prosperity of the town.

There is two political clubs in the town.

1886 The **Conservative Club** was formed in the Masonic rooms, Royal Edinburgh Hotel,
1894 **Lord Cross, K.G.**, formally opened the Conservative Club, Bush Street which was built on the site of the old joint-stock shop.

1887 The **Liberal Club** was opened at the corner of **Pembroke** Street, facing Albion Square - Conchar's Corner. There was no public ceremony on the occasion, but the premises were declared open by **Isaac Smedley, esq., J.P.**

1888 April The **Pembroke Dock Co-operative Society** was started at the corner of Bush Street in the house later occupied by **Mr. John Grieve**. During the time the society occupied these premises, a fire broke out there and destroyed a considerable quantity of stock; but owing to the valuable help rendered by the Connaught Rangers, who brought their hose, and obtained water from the Tanks adjoining the neighbouring houses, the fire was soon subdued.

1892 July 16, the foundation-stone of the new buildings in Albion Square was laid by **Mrs. W.J. Brown**, wife of the president of the society at that time. The architect of these buildings was **Mr. H. Cartwright Reid, C.E.**

1889 **Pembroke Dock Police-Station** was built in Charlton Place. Before this place was erected, the house in Albion Square later occupied by **Mr.Henderson, Painter**, for many years did duty as the station for the force.

1893 the **Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes** was formed, under the Grand Surrey Banner, at the Pier Hotel.

1894 it was transferred to the Grand Lodge of England, and called the Royal **Pater** Lodge. In 1900 the lodge removed from the Pier Hotel to the Market Tavern in **Pembroke** Street. There were about sixty members.

1902 A new lodge was made in addition to the Royal **Pater**, and called the **Sir Thomas Meyrick's** Lodge, under the Grand Lodge of England. The meetings of this lodge were held in the **Bush** Tavern. There was forty members.

Pembroke Dock creation

The reason for **Pembroke Dock** is indicated in its name: it was developed as a dockyard town early in the nineteenth century, no more than two miles away from the established Market of **Pembroke**. Whereas the latter was located on a narrow tidal pill leading off the **Milford Haven** waterway, **Pembroke Dock** was built on a low platform on the southern shore of the main estuary from which ships could be directly launched into the deeper waters of the channel. It was not built by a private entrepreneur as a commercial undertaking but by the Admiralty Board for the Royal Navy and, interestingly, it was to retain a military role **Long** after the dockyard itself had outlived its usefulness. Shipbuilding for the Royal Navy had commenced in **Pembrokeshire** in the mid eighteenth century at **Neyland** and in the late eighteenth century at **Milford** downstream of the subsequent developments at **Pembroke Dock**. When the yard at **Milford** became to expensive an alternative site was sought in the **Haven**. That alternative site became known as **Pembroke Dock**.

Prior to the building of the town, the land - known as **Paterchurch** was largely in agricultural use for centuries under the **Adams** Family until their debts became to great when it was acquired from the new owners by the **Meyrick** family. However, the Ordnance Department already had a foothold there, having purchased part of it at **Paterchurch** Point as the site for a fort - which was started but not finished - in the 1750s.

Initially, in 1810, an area of just over twenty acres was earmarked and purchased for the new venture, but this proved to be far too small and over subsequent years the Admiralty Board progressively extended its holding by taking in more land from the Ordnance Department and the **Meyricks**. The dockyard itself was marked out and fenced off in 1812 and then given a stone boundary in 1814 (which was replaced by a much more substantial structure between 1830 and 1832).

While it was the intention to move operations upstream in 1813, this was delayed until 1814 because of work in hand in **Milford** on the battleship Rochefort. Nonetheless, by the 1820 a dockyard was in place.

In these early days there was little residential accommodation in the immediate vicinity, with the workers in the yard having to travel daily from **Milford** and from other settlements on both sides of the waterway, but plans were afoot to create an associated new town.

The first houses in the town built after the opening of the Yard were built by **Mr. Lowless, John Narbeth** (Carpenter) and **John Jones**, started on the 14th May 1814 they were completed by the 25th September and were occupied by **Mrs Thomas** ,(wife of the foreman of shipwrights,) **Mr. Thomas** (foreman of BlackSmiths) **Mr. Clun** (Issuer of Stores) and **Mr. Honeydear** (Publican) These houses were built in Front St., then called **Thomas St.**

John Narbeth of **Pembroke** recording in his diary

1813 “In the year of the **Lord** 1 January 1813 began the enclosing of the new Dockyard,**Pater** and the fitting up of workshops for the men and sheds for all sorts of materials; there was a temporary dock dug out to take in an old 74 gun ship for a storehouse , and the upperdeck for offices for the Builder and Storekeeper; the yard enclosed with wooden pailings.”

1814“ By 1st January 1814 the whole of the of the workmen were able to come there to commence their shipbuilding with **Mr. Roberts** as their builder , and not so much as one house on the spot , only **Paterchurch** farm, so poor old **Pembroke** was well filled with both officers and men for a few years”.

“On the 14th day of May 1814, **Mr. Lowless** and myself left poor old **Pembroke** to commence its rival, so on that day was the first shaving cut and first window frame made by **John Narbeth**, and by September 25th 1814, was the first four houses ready. **Mrs. Thomas** the foreman of shipwrights wife came to take possession, and we drank to the success of the first house in **Pater**.

Mr Thomas , foreman of shipwrights; **Mr. Stephens**, foreman of BlackSmiths; **Mr. Clun**, issuer of stores; and **Mr. Honeydear**, public house ; were the first four inhabitants of the new town, Michaelmas Day 1814. After that we built a public house for **Mr. Phillips** on the corner of Middle St”.

1815 February 22 **Cresswell Quay**

extract from a letter from **Hugh Wilson** to **J Harcourt Powell**, esq.. ...The dockyard being so nigh will certainly improve the property at **Pembroke**, but great exertions are making to build houses adjoining the yard. There are now near one hundred building and engaged to build on **Mr. Meyrick**’s property and the continuance of building there will , it is thought by everyone, keep the rents from advancing very rapidly at **Pembroke**..

Harcourt Powell MS unnumbered.

1815 **June** the Mayor of **Pembroke** requested help from the Navy Board to repair the old track which connected **Pembroke** with the new yard and which was being increasingly used by the work force who were lodging in **Pembroke** town. Previously it had only used as a means of communication with the farm buildings at **Paterchurch**. This request was refused but the following year the matter was again raised . It was agreed that if the parish would keep in good repair the whole of a road from the “Lodge” to farmer **White**’s house at **Paterchurch** (which stood at the top of what is now Sunderland Ave.) then the Navy Board would contribute £200 towards making the road.

1817 By 1817 the framework for the town was set down outside the east wall of the dockyard in a grid-iron arrangement of **Streets**, some quite spacious, running north-south and east-west. The Admiralty Board and the **Meyricks** (the latter still retaining much of the vacant land adjacent to the dock) granted leases to an army of small builders who gradually lined the new thoroughfares with houses, sometimes in piecemeal fashion. The original leases from the Admiralty were for 60 years at 6d per foot but those from the **Bush** and **Orielton** Estate were for length of three lives with the addition on one in certain conditions.

Building commenced along the waterfront in what is now Front Street then Thomas Street after **Thomas Meyrick** After the building of Front St., houses were built in **King’s St**, **Queen’s St.**, Commercial road, now Commercial Row, and Bellevue Terrace/ Tregennis Hill (Tregennis Hill was

so called because a **Mr. Tregenna** occupied a house at top of it, his son was a prominent contractor and built forts down the **Haven**), **Pembroke St.**, **Cross Park**, **High St.**, **Brewery Row** (now **Charlton Place**)

1816 By 1816 the new Yard was expanding rapidly and more men were required. Work in the other major Royal Yards was slack and there was an immigration of large numbers of skilled tradesmen and their families, from the other Royal Dockyards, about 1816 necessitating a massive house building programme. Houses were erected as fast as possible many with the aid of the dockyard workers who worked on them after a day's work in the yard, but even so some were occupied before they were completed and many were of very poor standard.

1823 Back Cottages (**Park St**) were built in 1823.

1830 According to **Mrs S Peters** the majority of the older houses in **Pennar** were built about 1846 but the Ordinance Survey Map of 1839 based on a survey of 1830 shows that houses were already in existence in **Upper St** (now **Castle St**), **Middle St** (**Grove St**), **Front St** (**Fleet St**), **Military Rd**, and **North St** (**Owen St**) **Mays Buildings** (**Nelson St**)

This was the basic orientation of the grid layout which was to be extended eastwards and southwards After the end of the Napoleonic War, the Yard time was, in the first instance, reduced to five and a half days a week, and later to five days a week. Tradesmen now and again, having to do laborers' work in the Yard and the gardens becoming very important as a source of food. The wages of the Tradesmen dropped to 19s per week and that of the Laborers to 10s

Problems with obtaining a site for a Chapel had an influence on the early town construction. **Bush** estate was loathed to provide a site but **Orielton** Estate was more receptive, also the **Corporation** had made a decent road leading from **Pembroke** through - **Furzey** (**High Street**), caused the construction of the town, for the time being, to move to **Bethany** Square as its center.

1818, cottages were built along **Pembroke** road, north, near **Bethany** Chapel.

1818 **Bethany** Chapel was erected-the first place of worship to be erected .in the new town. The first **Bethany** Chapel, with its cemetery was lighted inside by tallow candles that smoked needing deacons to go round, during the singing of the hymn before the sermon, with a pair of "snuffers" to lop of the burnt wick.

1825 The houses of Belle Vue terrace, described as one of the prettiest places in **Pembroke Dock** were built . Cottages Nestling into the Hill side to the east of Barracks' Hill, surrounded by gardens full of fruit trees, terminating at the bottom with a Row of tall trees.

1820 Shortly after Bethany the first **Wesleyan** Chapel was built at the top of the Row (**Tregennis Hill**), on the north side, just outside **Mr. James Biddlecombe's** garden, on the edge of the Barracks's field It was a small place, but it had a gallery, and a choir sat in it.

1820, **Cross Park** houses were erected, and the big houses in the square followed.

The **Caledonia," Inn**; with its sign of a kilted Scotchman, the "**Cambrian**" Inn, **Phillips** Grocery Store, **Barclays'** School (the present "**Caledonia**") **Glanville's** Grocery, **Tregenna's** workshop and school were the first Temperance meetings were held. In the early days of the town **Bethany** Square was one of the important places of the town where the people met and talked in the summer evenings

Most of this was demolished with the building of the Defensible barracks.

Park St Cemetery

(acc to Mrs Peters History of Pembroke Dock 1905)

As the town of **Pater** increased in size, a proper place for sepulture became necessary. In **Monkton** Churchyard and in that of **St.Mary** 's, **Pembroke**, many of the earliest inhabitants of the town found their last resting-places. **Bethany** Chapel (built in 1818) was provided with a grave-yard wherein many were buried, but it was deemed expedient that a special place should be set apart for burials.

During the growth of the town in three decades, the reaper Death had gathered in so many lives that the old burial ground became too crowded, and it was therefore necessary to provide a new cemetery.

1869 On October 2, 1869, this new cemetery was opened. But before the cemetery was formally opened a few internments took place . The **Rev. Eliakim Shadrach**, a much revered minister of Albion Square **Church**, of whom more in another chapter was the first was laid to rest in this 'God's acre'. He died April 8, 1869. A monument was erected to his memory by the members of the **Church**, and in May, 1872, Miss. **Maggie Moore**, daughter of the late **Mr. Joseph Moore**, chemist unveiled it. This cemetery has recently been enlarged by the addition of more land.

1830's Smuggling

In the early 1830's smuggling was rife as was wrecking in some parts of the county, The Preventative Officers were keen to catch a man called **Truscott** from **Pembroke** who they suspected of smuggling and tried to trap him. A quantity of tobacco had been smuggled in to South Cliffs and one of the Preventative Officers, posing as a customer had persuaded **Truscott** to deliver it to Bentlass. That night **Truscott**, his friends, the tobacco and Truscotts young son who had just been taken along for the trip were waiting in **Pennar** Gut near Bentlass, they were approached by a boat load of Preventative Officers, rowing with muffled oars, **Mr. Larkin** in charge. **Truscott** spotted the Preventive Officers boat and he and his friends started rowing as fast as possible up river towards **Pembroke**. The preventive boat was rapidly overhauling them so the young boy jumped out of the boat and tried to swim towards **Jacob's Pill**. According to his account at the trial, the mate of the preventative boat shouted three time for him to stop before shooting him in the back of the head and killing him. There was a tremendous outcry Throughout **Pennar** and the whole area, with meetings at **Bethany** Square, **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**. The Preventative Officers had to be escorted to and from **Pembroke** Town Hall where the trial was held, by Marines, The mate was found not guilty but for his own safety had to be moved from the area.

From 1830 onwards development also occurred in the Melville Street/Albion Square area close to the south-east corner of the dockyard.

It was in this part of the town that the Market House was built in 1826 after the objections from nearby **Pembroke** had been resolved.

When the Market was first proposed in 1817 the **Corporation** of **Pembroke** objected and finally the mayor of **Pembroke** wrote to the Officers of **Pater** Dockyard

Pembroke 12 September 1818

Gentlemen

Having been informed that the Government have held out an inducement to those persons who are inclined to take lots for building houses at H M Dockyard **Pembroke**, that a Market place is to be built, and a Market established there. I request to know if that be the case, and if you have felt it your duty to acquaint the proper departments of the state that H M Dockyard being situated within the liberties of this borough, where there is a Market established by law, that the establishment of

another Market at H M Dockyard would be an unlawful infringement and injury to the Franchise and revenues of this **Corporation**

I have the honour to be etc.

Anthony J Stokes
Mayor of **Pembroke**

The Principal
Officers of H M Dockyard **Pembroke**

The following year an act of Parliament was past (**George** III 59, C C XXV) giving powers to the Admiralty to build a Market place and to make bye-laws for the good rule and government of the town.

The original landing place for the area was enclosed within Dockyard, but this was not really available at full tide owing to the accumulation of mud. To replace this and to facilitate the bringing of produce to the Market from across the water, the Government built the Hard in 1827.

According to **Mrs Peters** (*The History of Pembroke Dock*) An eyewitness stated that the work of making the Hard was done by the men of the Dockyard, assisted by the marines, and the materials used for it were the refuse stones and rubbish left from the excavations made in forming or extending the Yard.

Objections to this Hard were made by **James Huzzey**, the lessee of **Pembroke Ferry**, who claimed the exclusive right of ferrying.

1826 the Admiralty built the Market Hall paying **Pembroke** borough £3000 compensation for the right to sell goods (this right had previously belonged solely to the Freemen of **Pembroke**) The building cost £4630.5s.7d

1827. The foundation stone was laid in the northwest corner. Prominent at the ceremony were the Freemasons who marched from the Navy Tavern where they held their lodge meetings to the site. Also at this time the Admiralty built what is now Commercial Row, and slip in Front St., to compensate the town for the loss of the previous landing place, swallowed up by the expansion of the Yard, at a cost of £71. Its aim was to facilitate the bringing of produce from the surrounding area to the Market.

This became, right up until the 1850's, the principle landing place for boats to and from **Neyland** causing problems with the existing ferry from **Pembroke Ferry** to **Burton**. The lessee **Mr Huzzey** contended that he had the sole right to ferry people across the **Haven** from any point. The matter came before the courts at the Summer Assizes in 1834 and the judgement went against **Mr Huzzey**. **Mr Huzzey** took the matter of the **Neyland Hobbs'** Point ferry to the Court of Exchequer of Pleas. Again the judgement went against him.

The landing place at **Neyland** was at the point near a Public House called the shipwright's arms and at that time kept by **Mrs Margaret John**. This public house disappeared when the new rail terminus was constructed at **Neyland** by **Brunel**.

Further enhanced means of transport were implemented in the 1830's

The Mail Service had previously run from **Milford Haven** but it was decided to improve the roads to **Pembroke Dock** so as to avoid the **Long** hilly road from **Narberth** via **Haverfordwest** to **Milford**. This necessitated a new pier being built.

1830 the foundation stone of the pier at **Hobbs Point** (Named after a **Nicholas Hobbs**, buried May 4th 1728 who once owned land in the area.) was laid by **Captain E J Savage R E**. The excavations began in 1829 and for much of the work on the seaward side a diving Bell was used. It was completed in 1832 it cost £20,250. 19s.3 1/4d.

Sailing packets - viz., the **Auckland, Camden, Treeling, Gower, Iris** and **Mansfield** - carried the Irish mails in the early twenties between Ireland and **Milford** but in the year 1836 the mails were brought to Hobbs' Point to meet the royal mail-coaches,

The sailing packets were later discarded for small steamers named respectively the **Adder, Advice, Jasper, Prospero, Pigmy, Donkey** and **Viper**. A reserve steamer, the **Firefly**, was moored off Barnlake in case of emergency.

After the pier was completed, the London Mail-Coach road, now generally known as the Lower road, was made. The contractor was **Mr. Henderson**, of **Bangeston** House.

A large hotel was built near **Hobbs' Point** at the same time, with several stables attached for the mail-coach horses. It may be interesting to know that a dinner to celebrate the **Earl Cawdor's** coming of age was held at this hotel also a house was built for the Superintendent of Packets.

For many years after the Government placed a rope across the road once a year to preserve their rights.

1837 the service was taken over by the Admiralty but by 1848 other routes to Ireland had become more popular and the service closed. The hotel and stables was transferred to the War department, and until it was enclosed into the Military Hut Encampment, the Admiralty used the Superintendents house as a temporary hospital.

1831 A Steam ship service was introduced between Bristol and the Haven. Once a fortnight the "Frolic" a steam packet travelled from **Haverfordwest**, calling at **Pembroke Dock, Milford** and **Tenby** to Bristol Unfortunately on 16th March 1831 she was wrecked on the **Nash Sands**. All 71 people on board died including several from **Haverfordwest** and the son and daughter of **Mr Henderson** of **Bangeston** who was a local government contractor. Acc to **Mrs Peters**

1896 At one time the pier nearly became lost to the public. On August 13, 1896, a deputation of the **Town Council Water Committee**, with **Mr. A. McColl** as chairman, waited on **Mr. Austen Chamberlain**, then **Civil Lord of the Admiralty**, relative to the water supply of the town and the proposed closing of Hobbs' Point Pier to, the public.

After the plan of the laying on of the water had been shown and satisfactorily dealt with, the matter of the closing of the pier was brought forward. Upon conditions the deputation received an assurance that the closing order should be suspended for six months. A second deputation, consisting of Messrs. **McColl, Sketch, S. J. Allen**, and **Hulm**, again waited on **Mr. Austen Chamberlain** March, 1897, with the result that the closing order was extended to January 1, 1898. In December, 1897, **Mr. J. Allen**, then Deputy Mayor was in London on private business, when he found that, although the **Corporation** had made all the necessary arrangements with regard to the

water-supply, the **Local Government Board**, in whose hands it then lay, had not so informed the Admiralty. They, thinking that the **Corporation** were the defaulters, determined to issue the final closing order of **Hobbs' Point**. **Mr. Allen** saw **Mr. Austen Chamberlain**, and placed the matter before him in the right light; consequently the closing order was unconditionally withdrawn,

The coaches were drawn by four horses, which were changed at different posting-houses on the road, and ran as far as Gloucester; there they met the train, as the railway at that time was made between Gloucester and the Metropolis. The same driver only went to St. Clears. The posting-house where he stopped was the **Picton Castle**, and, being central for the coaches, a large and flourishing business was done there. The most popular of the men who drove the coach was named Bramble, and he is described by one who knew him well as "a real gentleman". It is sad to relate that this man took the innovation of the railway, and consequent cessation of the mail-coach service to **Pembroke Dock** so greatly to heart that he developed melancholia, and hanged himself, during a fit of depression, in a stable at **Tenby**.

1848 passengers for the royal mail-coaches became very scarce, and they ceased to run to **Hobbs' Point**. After that time the mails were carried by a four-horse coach to **Narberth** road (now called Clynderwen), where it met the royal mail. The coach was owned by a man named **Benjamin Davies** and driven by his son-in-law **John Thomas**. After the railway to New **Milford** was completed in April, 1856, the mails were brought across the water and conveyed by the mail train to their destination. When the royal mail coaches were taken off the Lower road, the stage coaches used to start from, and arrive at, the old Victoria Hotel, at the top of **Pembroke Street**. One of these coaches brought a newspaper every week. Weekly papers at that time cost sixpence, but, owing to the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, were some time later reduced to threepence, and still later to the price of one penny. Alderman **Hughes** of **Bush Street**, used to stand on the steps of the Clarence Inn and read the paper to the people who congregated there for the purpose of hearing it every Sunday. During the Crimean War a crowd collected **Long** before the arrival of the coach on the newspaper day, anxious to hear the latest news.

1831 the town's population was 3,076.

That was the year of the very hard fought parliamentary election between **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton** and Colonel **Grenville** of **Milford. Haverfordwest** was the polling station and large quantities of beer and food were supplied to influence the voters. **Sir John's** supporters included the colliers, many of whom worked in his mines and for intimidation only, one would hope, they marched round with their picks on their shoulders. Of course the other side was supported too. **Grenville's** supporters included the shipwrights who entered the fray carrying their adze. Many fights were won by the Dockyardies. It is said that both gentlemen nearly ruined themselves with the expenses of this election which was won by **Sir John Owen**

The old **Lock-up** stood at the top of Brewery . Reputed to have been a miserable den with an iron studded door, the inside was sufficiently terrorising to expiate the fault of any poor unfortunate prisoner who was incarcerated therein. Attached to the **Lock-up** was the local pound with a strong iron spiked gate.

1834

A description of the town in 1834 reads (*Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis)

Pembroke Dock, sometimes likewise called **Pater**, or **Paterchurch**, is situated on the southern shore of **Milford Haven**, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several **Streets** of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted : there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, , several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the borough. A handsome enclosed Market-place was erected here about five years ago; but it has hitherto been but scantily supplied, and most of the inhabitants frequent the Market at **Pembroke**. The dockyard forms a spacious area enclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the public offices, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, a well-built Chapel fitted . up with elegant simplicity for the use of the officers and men employed in the Yard, and a fort, which is just completed, for the defence of the place, mounting twenty- three **Long** twenty-four pounders. There are twelve slips for ship-building, which is at present the only business carried on in the yard, though, from the low price of labour in this part of the country, and the facility of obtaining materials of all kinds, it is in contemplation to introduce other branches of labour for the naval service. There are at present on the stocks, and in different states of progress, the Royal William of one hundred and twenty guns ; the Rodney, of ninety two gun; the Forth, of forty-six guns; the Andromache, of twenty-eight; the Harrier, of eighteen; and the Cockatrice schooner. The number of men employed at present is about five hundred. Besides the Government establishment there is a small private dock, and it is probable that the Irish packet establishment will be removed from **Milford** to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine jetty is now being constructed at Hobb's Point, a few hundred yards to the east of the dock-yard, from which new roads have been formed, connecting it with the main road from **Carmarthen**, in a new line avoiding both **Narberth** and **Haverfordwest**, by which route the mail will save a distance of several miles. About a mile to the east of the dock-yard is **Pembroke Ferry**, belonging to the crown, and held by **Sir John Owen**, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £200 : it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between **Haverfordwest** and **Pembroke**, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by **Narberth** twenty-five : the fares are one-halfpenny for a foot passenger, one penny for a man and horse, and one shilling per wheel for carriages.

The regularity of the **Streets** suggests at first sight that development took place in a much more structured way than was the case. The reality was that numerous builders were engaged in the process, and terraces were often formed by the coalescence of individual or small clusters of houses, rather than built in their entirety by one person at one time. This is revealed in the Registers of Building Plans which show that many lessees and/or builders applied for building approval in a particular street and that their applications were spread over months and sometimes years. As an example, 'One of the present-day main thoroughfares - Dimond Street - was built piece-meal, the south side of the street completed almost fifteen years before the northern part. In Market St one plot was not built on till 1847 and Princes St still had plots vacant in the 1840's For a **Long** time the northern side retained a high, thorny hedge - an incongruous sight in the centre of the thriving and developing town. By this process, a town of over 11,000 inhabitants (that is, **Pater** Ward of **Pembroke** M.B. in the 1901 Census) came into being during the nineteenth century. What was built was not particularly impressive, rows of terraced houses of one or two storeys with slate roofs The town was built basically to accommodate large numbers of workers in industrial employment. Most **Streets** were lined by two storey, single-fronted houses but showing some variation, especially over

the course of the century. In general, those built in the early days closest to the waterfront and dockyard (such as Front Street, Brewery Street and Clarence Street) were small and had plain facades. Those built later in the century, while retaining the same overall structure, were larger in their internal dimensions and had bay-windows. An interesting and distinctive form of working-class housing was the use of the single storey cottage, particularly characteristic of the outer parts of the town (for example, in High Street and Waterloo), where four rooms were built at street level. Certain areas had far grander houses witness Officer's Row, (Queen St west) which was completely occupied by Dockyard Officers.

At this time every woman walking about the town had to wear clogs or pattens to keep their feet and dresses clear of the mud because the **Streets** were not very well made up. At night a lantern was a necessity as piles of culm and slime for mixing into fuel, would very often be left in the street overnight. Water had to be fetched from wells and rain water collected in Tanks. The Admiralty had their own supply having driven tunnels into Barrack Hill to collect it. They also purchased the right to the springs at Bethany Corner from Mr Tregennis for £200 had piped it down to their reservoir at the top of Charlton Place. These springs had previously fed a stream running down, in a deep ravine, where Tregennis Hill is now. As the town grew, facilities followed. At the start there was skeleton shopping provision in Commercial Row, these included **Trewent** drapery shop, **Clougher's** book shop, the Royal Oak Hotel and general shop kept by **Nathaniel Owen**, where at first the leading hands of the gangs used to distribute the wages, and **Moore's** the Chemist.

Friday St., so called, was where goods were sold before the Market was built. The name was later changed, in 1827, to **Clarence St** in honour of the visit of **Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence (later William IV)** who came to witness the launch of the "**Clarence**" With the town's spread westwards, the centre of commerce gradually shifted in that direction, until Queen Street and Dimond Street, and the spurs leading off them, became the main shopping artery.

After a period of stagnation the town had started spreading eastward in 1836 mainly due to the increase in size and therefore employment brought about by the Dockyard expansion.

Queen St East, part of Meyrick St and Lewis St were built about this time. It had been intended to build a row of better houses up the Dockyard Avenue and two were built but the arrival of Mr Edie as Master shipwright changed the plans. He decided on the planting of a row of trees and the two houses built were purchased by the Government and allocated to the Lieutenant in charge of Police and the Boatswain of the yard.

The Postal Service

1837 London Mail Coach arr. 12.34, dep. 01.32. 273 miles

Hobbs Point was made a Post Town when the Irish Packet was transferred there from **Milford Haven** about 1837. Before the establishment of the harbour at **Hobbs Point** the main centre of population was at **Pembroke Dock** (the Admiralty Dockyard) and the village of **Pater** or **Paterchurch** which both lay about half a mile away to the southwest. These places were, in turn, a fifth Class Post under **Pembroke** two miles to the south east. When **Hobbs Point** was established **Pembroke Dock** became a Penny Post under **Hobbs Point**.

The additional 1/2d. charge.

In 1826 **Telford** surveyed the **Hobbs Point**-St. Clears road as an alternative to the much criticised **Milford**-St. Clears turnpike. In 1833 his road from **Hobbs Point** was under construction but the funds held by the **Turnpike Trust** for completion were inadequate and according to the **1846 Report of the Commissioners on Highways in South Wales** further moneys (the amounts quoted by different people giving evidence to the Commission conflict) were secured against a charge to be Levied on letters carried from Ireland to South Wales. The 1/2d. surcharge Act was passed on 22

June 1 836 and applied to letters coming into **Milford**;. Probable period of use was Jul. 1836 to Dec. 1839.

The Waterford Packet had to come to **Milford** until about 1837 when it moved to **Hobbs Point**, (near of **Pembroke Dock**).

One reason for moving it was the poor state of the turnpike between **Haverfordwest** and **Milford**. This road, built by **Greville** in 1791, was so bad in 1817 that the Secretary of the Post Office, **Sir Francis Keeling**, sent for **Henry Leach**, Collector of Customs and Controller of the Post Office Packet at **Milford** and told him that it would be impossible to maintain the mail for Ireland unless the road was improved. **Leach** in his report the following year attributed the lack of repairs to misappropriation of funds by the trustees of the turnpike.

1825 **Telford** surveyed this road and subsequently was asked to survey the route to **Hobbs Point** from **St. Clear** and **Begelly**. In order to help pay for the new road to **Hobbs Point** an Additional' 1/2d surcharge was authorised on letters
Law and Order

Acc to **Mrs Peters**

The two first magistrates in the town were **Dr. Thomas** and **Mr. Propert**.

Dr. Thomas resided in Officers' Row, and subsequently in Charlton Place. He was also a Town Councillor.

At **Mr. Propert**'s house magisterial business was conducted. The house that he occupied was the small one adjoining Albion Square Chapel. It was at that time, with the exception of the Albion House, the only building in the square. It had a small court of grass and flowers in front, and in addition a similar one at the side.

The guardians of the peace were two or three constables.

One was a retired sergeant named **Gilfillan**, another was **Lipton** and one was named **George Young**, familiarly known as **Old Young**. The duties of these men were manifold, if light.

George Young also acted as sanitary inspector, for which duty he received £5 a year.

At the top of Brewery Row formerly stood the old **Lock-up**. It was a miserable den with a nail studded door, and the inside was sufficiently terrorizing to expiate the fault of any poor unfortunate prisoner who was incarcerated therein. Attached to the **Lock-up** was a small plot of grass, secured by a strong iron spiked gate; this was the local pound. To the delighted curiosity of small children, very occasionally a stray quadruped might have been seen inside.

1843/4 **Mr Edward Laws**, Naval Storekeeper of **Pembroke Dockyard** and a trustee of the **Bush Estate** was selected as Mayor of the borough, he was also the chief magistrate for **Pembroke Dock**.

1860, the next one was **Mr James Cocks** a master mariner and timber **Merchant**. He died age 89 in 1891.

1870 **Samuel Jenkins** and ex Dockyard official and landlord of the Victoria Hotel was Mayor (he later was landlord of the Bush Hotel)

1872 **William S Lewis** a draper of **Pembroke St** was Mayor.

The growth of the town depended on improvements inside the dockyard and the build-up of military support. The presence of the dockyard created the need for armed protection, and from the early there was a military presence in the town. Early in the century they were housed in an old vessel but permanent barracks and fortifications were soon needed. The three most important developments for the overall shape of the town were the Defensible Barracks, the Pennar Barracks and the Llanion Barracks.

Work started on the first in 1844 on the top of the Hill - which became known as Barrack Hill - immediately behind the dockyard; the second was completed before the end of the century for the Royal Engineers; and the third replaced a hut encampment for the Crimean War at Llanion overlooking **Hobbs Point**.

With the demolishment of the houses by the War Department to provide a clear field of fire from the Barracks, many who had lived in Wesley Row, Cross Park, Tregennis Hill west and Bethany Square moved to the new houses that were being built in what is now Bufferland. The influx of military personnel lead to an increase in housebuilding and as well as Dimond St South and Meyrick St Water St East and Lewis St and Laws St were started. The Temperance Hall was erected in 1845.

Migration in and out

But there were times of unemployment, and migration in and out. An example is the Hawgood family recorded in the

1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood William (37) 474 - shipwright - 23 Dimond St P/d born **Dale**

Hawgood Martha (38) 474 - wife - born **Dale**

Hawgood Anne Jane (6) 474 -scholar - born **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Susannah(8) 474 -scholar - born **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Eleanor(11) 474 - scholar - born **Milford**

Hawgood Henry(13) 474 - scholar - born **Dale**

Hawgood Thomas (34) 406 Tailor Master - 14 **Lewis St - Pembroke Dock** ---(was he one who became a Mormon)

Hawgood Mary Ann (26) 406 - wife - born **Milford**

Hawgood Henry (5) 406 - scholar - born **Dale**

Hawgood John (10m) 406 - born **Marloes**

Hawgood Margaret (3) 406 - born **Walywins Castle**

Elizabeth Edwards - visitor - age 14 - unmarried - born Marloes

This part of the family emigrated to the USA in 1856

William Hawgood was blinded in one eye in the Dockyard and later became mine host at the London Coffee House **Picton Terr Neyland**

1900

By the end of the nineteenth century the main features of **Pembroke Dock** were in place, An enclosed naval dockyard, and associated fitting-out facilities on the waterway;

To the east of this yard a grid-iron town, with its **Streets** (some spacious) lined by rows of terraced Properties, these showing some variation in size and style. Residential development had also spread up the Hill to the south, with **Streets** leading off the road to **Pembroke** and towards **Pennar**; Shopping facilities were located in Commercial Row and the Market House nearby, and along the main thoroughfares to the east, especially the Queen Street/Diamond Street axis.

Large tracts of land at the edges were given over to military uses, most notably at Barrack Hill, **Pennar** and Llanion; Land was purchased at Llanion for the use of the army and a site near Hill Farm was also purchased with the intention of building a Military Hospital. Land was purchased at **Pennar Point**, a bridge built to connect Cross Park with **Pennar**, and a road built to connect this bridge with **Pennar** point. The original intention was to bridge the mouth of **Pennar Gut** and then continue the road linking all the Military Forts down to **Angle**.

The **Pembroke** and **Tenby** Railway, which had opened a station in **Pembroke Dock** in 1864, was extended through the town, cutting across some of its **Streets** en route, into the dockyard, with a secondary spur to **Hobbs Point**, in the early 1870s

The use of culm for fires going out of fashion by the 1850's and a coal yard was established at the top of Pembroke St by a **Mr Michael Morris**. House coal from **Newport** arrived by sea and was offloaded at Front St. In the early part of the 1900's the yard was run by a **Miss Leais**.

Among notable buildings and services were the Mechanics Institute, Diamond St whose foundation stone was laid by **Mrs Ramsey** wife of **Captain Ramsey M (Later Earl of Dalhousie)** in June 1862. The land was leased by **T C Meyrick** for 99 years at 2s 6d per year. It contained a reading room, a library of 3500 books and a small museum. Members paid 6d per week

Acc/to. **Kelly's Directory** 1884

The Mechanics' Institute situated in Diamond street, the foundation stone of which was laid June 2th, 1862 contains a fine reading-room, which is well supplied with the daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals: the library contains about 4,000 volumes, and there is a small museum in connection with it.

The Government Savings bank in the Market.

London and Provisional Bank situated at the corner of Diamond St opposite the Royal Hotel

Post Office

acc to **Mrs Peters**

The first post-office, as may be expected, was a very unpretentious place of business. It was held in a small house opposite the Market house. The postmaster who kept it was a **Mr. Tribble**. The office was afterwards removed to the Mail-coach Hotel, **Hobbs Point**; from thence it was transferred to a house on the site of the present Pier Hotel. At both these last named places a **Mrs. Williams** did duty as postmistress. For a time she also kept it in Commercial Row, and while it was held as a general office at the Mail-coach Hotel, a post office branch, or receiving house, was, for the convenience of the public, held at the stores of **Mr Nathaniel Owen** in Commercial Row. After this the post-office was for many years kept by **Mr. George Thomas Husband** of the Clarence Inn, at the top of Pembroke Street. Letters were delivered once daily at 7 pm. The office was then removed to a position in Meyrick Street North. Originally on this site stood a public-house called the Lamb and Flag kept by one **Tom Harris**, who was also a haulier; afterwards it passed into the possession of a **Mr. Joseph Briggs**, of the **Bush** Hotel; it was next an office for the Great Western Railway Company before it was taken over by the Post Office authorities.

The Temperance Hall in Diamond St which was enlarged in the 1870's and besides being used by the Temperance Movement was also used for a variety of other purposes including public lectures and concerts. It held about 500 people.

The Albion Hall in Albion Square capable of holding over 800 people and renovated in the early 1870's used for concerts and lectures and miscellaneous entertainments.

The Police station was in Albion Square.

The area of **Pembroke Dock** ecclesiastical parish 1096 acres and the population in 1881 was 11,662

The Parish Clerk was **Thomas Williamson**.

1872 April 22nd by Order made by Queen Victoria in the Royal Court at Windsor that on and after June 30th 1872 the County Court should be held at **Pembroke Dock** instead of **Pembroke**. The County Court Room was next to the Victoria Hotel in Pembroke St. The Courts were held monthly and the **Pembroke** town Council held their meetings there alternating with **Pembroke**.

Pennar became part of **Pembroke Dock** about 1870 and, at that time, was a thriving community with shops, pubs, places of worship, several smallholdings and allotments. The ***Orielton Estate map*** shows that by that time most of the older houses in **Pennar** were in existence and the road connecting Military Rd. with **Pennar** Point, for which the Admiralty purchased two acres of land in 1862 from the **Orielton** Estate, was built although the road into **Pennar** was in a very bad state. In 1884 there were two bakers and grocers, **Mr. William Lifton** of Military Rd. and **Mr. William Malley** who also kept the sub post office, **Mr. William Phillips**, jun. of Military Rd., **Pennar** was a coal **Merchant** and general carrier, **Mr. William Phillips**, Snr was a beer retailer, while **Mr. David Nicholas** kept the Royal Oak public house, **Mr. John Williams**, the Kilwentage, **Mr. Robert Court Griffiths**, the Commercial Inn and **Mr. Henry Banner**, the Swan Inn. The **Orielton Estate**, of which **Pennar** was a part, had been purchased in 1856/7 by **Miss Jane Martha Jones** of **Cilwendeg** with part of the compensation money for the sale of the Skerries Lighthouse in **Anglesey**. On her death this estate and the **Cilwendeg** Estate passed to her niece **Margarette Sutton Saurin**, wife of **Mark Antony Saurin**. Part of the estate included the ferry from **Pennar** to Bentlass and all the houses which were let, leasehold, in the main to dockyard workers although later some were leased to military personnel.

In 1875 the town was described as well lit with gas and pretty regularly built. The principal **Streets** are Dimond St, Queen St East, Commercial Row, Pembroke St, Bush St, and Meyrick St. Bush St was not completed at that time.

The water supply other than that to the Government dwellings was from wells and by Tanks attached to the houses. It was believed to be adequate by the town council.

The town had at that time two weekly newspapers *The **Pembroke Dock and Tenby Gazette*** and the ***Pembrokeshire Advertiser***.

Acc/to ***J A Findlay writing 1875***

1871 census pop nearly 12000

inhabitants consisted principally of tradespeople and dockyard artisans and comprise persons from nearly all parts of the UK mainly brought hither by the Dockyard and the Garrison

Districts of **Pennar**, Bufferland, and Waterloo are the more recent additions to the Town. It was essentially an English speaking Community.

Principle Landowners **T C Meyrick esq.**, **Mark Antony Saurin** of **Orielton** and the **Government**.

“Seen from the harbour the town makes a considerable appearance. The Dockyard presents a chief feature with its lofty and uniform range of tolerably handsome sheds covering the numerous slips whose entrances are skirted by the waters of the **Haven**. Beyond it crowing the summit of the Hill to which they give their name stands the Defensible barracks. Away to the left the continuous elevations of High St and Prospect Place are occupied by terraces and **Streets** of exceedingly neat looking private houses. Below and nearer us - on the level- is the larger and more business part of the town; where the mass of houses seem closely packed together, but in which the slender pinnacles of the **Congregational** Chapel are the only prominent object.

Seem from the Barrack Hill looking to the North we see the Dockyard beneath us. The building sheds rise majestically and Barrier like along the water's edge ; while from their dark roofs most profusely skylights twinkle in the sunshine. To their right, a **Long** slender structure with its roof and portions of its sides composed wholly of glass (The Glass House) is not without some pretension to beauty. Extensive and imposing blocks of stone buildings occupying the middle of the yard- devoted to various purposes -next to arrest our notice and holding an elevated central position on one of these, the clock is seen-from which the time of day is readily made out. ,

Nearer , fine plantations of high trees separate the well built officers' residences from the parts just described. In the south-east corner stands the Chapel of the yard, with its small square-set tower surmounted by a cupola, and cross ; and at our feet is the pretty entrance to the Establishment. All these catch the eye, and exquisitely combine to render this portion of the picture a most attractive and pleasing one.

Turning from the Dockyard we will now enumerate some of the objects which strike us as most prominent in the second part of the picture.

At the foot of the Hill are the National Schools, containing a crowd of bright, happy-looking, and intelligent children; and near to them the Victoria, Hotel at the top of **Pembroke** Street. A little to our right is Belle Vue Terrace, with its snug little cottages, each enveloped in the shrubbery and fruit-trees of its surrounding garden ; and adjacent, the Government reservoirs, holding two large rectangular sheets of fresh water-bright and sparkling. Beyond these latter, the **Congregational** Chapel, one of the most handsome edifices in the town, appears to advantage; and further along, the Town clock, situated in the rather low and un-imposing tower of **St. John's Church** attracts attention.

Still further beyond, the wooden huts of the Military encampment dot the grassy slope which terminates in the Admiralty Pier at Hobbs' Point,-where a pair of immense , "sheer-legs," , forms a fitting completion to the picture, which has now been describe”

1880 Up till the 1880's the road connecting **Pennar** with **Pembroke Dock** was little more than a mud track a "bitter experience on dark damp nights" and down to Lower **Pennar** and the Ferry was described as "a double source of danger and **disgrace**" Soon after decent road was constructed with the main aim of conveying goods and manpower the new Torpedo store at **Pennar** Point.

1881 The **Corporation** bought the Market Hall from the Admiralty for £4000. The **Corporation** later covered it in.

In the latter part of the century there was much rebuilding. Many of the early houses which had become more or less slums were replaced. The old cottages of Nailers Lane, (Wellington St.) Back Cottages (Park St) and Front St. as well as Pigs Parade (Bush St) were some. The Admiralty sold of its land in **Pembroke St**, Market St, Princes St, Cumby St and Victoria Rd making these sites freehold which encouraged owners to spend money replacing of refurbishing Properties in these **Streets**.

In 1884 according to *Kelly's Directory* 49 public houses are listed in as being in the town

1887 and 1889 **Mr. William Seccombe** the then Mayor had placed a number of seats on Barrack Hill

Kelly's Directory 1884

Pembroke Dock

Pembroke Dock, or **Pater**, is a ward of the municipal borough of **Pembroke**, from which it is distant by rail 2 and by road 3 miles; in 1844 it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from **St. Mary, Pembroke**: the inhabitants, consist chiefly of trades-people and dockyard artisans. The government dockyard here possesses great natural advantages and occupies 80 acres of ground surrounded by a high wall with a formidable fort facing the water, for its protection; on Barrack Hill, immediately behind (from which the entire yard can be overlooked), are strongly fortified artillery barracks mounting guns facing every point. This place, generally called "Little England beyond Wales," was originally a farm with a house and **Church**, then designated "**Pater Church**," and was the residence of **William de Paterchurch**, a follower of **William** the Conqueror. In 1812 surveys were made, and in 1814 the nucleus of the present government dockyard establishment was formed. The **Pembroke** and **Tenby** Railway Company have a line direct into the yard, thus avoiding the transshipment of heavy stores at the passenger station. through the vicinity abounds with magnificent in land and seaboard scenery, **Pembroke Dock** itself has few attractions for the visitor, except the government yard and beautiful **Haven**, which is capable of floating the largest ships at neap tide and across which steamers are continually plying to and from **Neyland** (or New **Milford**) in connection with the Great western railway station, which is situated at the end of Dimond street, and affords communication with every part of the North of England and the Midlands vid ~ the Central Wales line.

Kelly's Directory 1884

Inns and Hotels 1884

Railway Inn	Llanion Terr	Mr John Arlow
Swan Inn	Pennar	Mr Henry Banner
Bush Hotel	Bush St	Mr Samuel Jenkins
South Wales Hotel	London Rd	Mr James Chappell
Dock Gate Inn	Melville St	Mr George Cousins (he was also a Baker)
Foresters Inn	Kings St	Mr Daniel Davies
Landshipping Inn	Queens St	Mr Thomas Davies
Rose and Crown	Queen St East	Mr William Durnford
Railway Hotel	Gwyther St	Mr Henry Elliot
Prospect Tavern	16 Prospect Place	Mr W Emmerson
Talbot Tavern	South Meyrick St.	Mr James Findlay
Star Inn	17 Water St	Mr Samuel Frise
Globe	King St	Mr John Fulcher
Salutation Inn	Lewis St	Mrs Catherine Gibby
Kings Arms	Front St	Mr George L Griffiths
Commercial Inn	Pennar	Mr Robert Court Griffiths
Swan Inn	Queens St	Mr Walter Griffiths
Clarence Inn	1 Victoria Terr	Mr James Gwyther
Rising Sun	Queen St	Mr William Gwyther
Hearts of Oak	Front St	Mr Richard Hall
Charlton Inn	South Park St	Mrs Mary Hancock
Prince Albert	Market St	Mr William Herbert
Pier Hotel	Llanion Terr	Miss Emily Hussey
Navy Inn	Queen St west	Mr William Hyde
Bush Family & Commercial Hotel	Bush St	Mr Samuel Jenkins
Hawthorne Inn	Clarence St	Mr Jenkin Henry Larkin
Red Lion Inn	Lower Commercial Rd	Mrs Mary Ann Leathlean
Bell and Lion	Commercial Row	Fredrick Lewis

Albert Inn	Dimond St	Mrs Anne Llewhellin
Rose and Crown	Queen St	Mrs Elizabeth Llewhellin
Sun Inn	Queen St East	Mr John McBean (also boot maker)
Burton Brewery Wine & Spirit vaults	Dimond St	Mr John Meyrick
Foresters Arms	Kings St	Mrs Ann Morris
Bird In Hand	Lewis St	Mr William Morris
Caledonian	High St	Mrs Elizabeth Martha Morgans
Royal Oak	Pennar	Mr David Nicholas
Duke of York	Pembroke St	Mr Fredrick Noakes
White Hart	Pembroke St	Mr Thomas Page
Alexander Inn	Water St	Mr William Page
Three Tuns	Dimond St East	Miss Mary Maria Phillips
Commercial Hotel	Queen St	Miss Emily Potter
Three Crowns	Laws St	Mrs Jane Louisa Price
Bridgewater Arms	Kings St	Mr Henry Rowley
Pembrokeshire Arms	Lower Meyrick St	Mr Albert Saxby
Queens Hotel	Queen St East	Mrs Anna Sharpe
Navy Tavern	Pembroke St	Mr John Thomas
New Cambria	Prospect Place	Mr Samuel Watkins
Prince of Wales	Laws St	Mr Sydney Webb (also photographer)
Vine	Melville St	Mr David White
Kalwentage Inn	Pennar	Mr John Williams

Entertainment

Various travelling companies of players acted in wooden theatres at the lower end of the cottages and off Lewis Street, where, among other dramas, the tragedy of '**Maria Martin**' was enacted in all its horrors, and was a favourite play, being at that time quite up-to-date. One of the most patronized of these theatres was known as 'Cardonis'. Following these, other temporary 'playhouses' have stayed here at different periods. Later the Queen's Theatre was been erected in Queen Street East; the proprietor was **Mr. Walter Canton**.

Cook's circus was the first that came to the town, and made a great display.

Waxwork shows and travelling menageries were sources of much wonder and delight, and for many years stood in the Station Field. This is now covered by Apley Terrace and Hawkestone road. One travelling show that visited the town many years ago was very amusing. A loud-voiced showman invited the public inside to see 'a living head without a body, which was picked up rolling down the sandy plains of Africa. The deluded person who paid the modest entrance fee of twopence was rewarded by seeing the head fixed in a box-like arrangement which hid the lower part of the body of a local "celebrity", best known by the name of Pyot, the dialect word for the magpie.

The first roundabout that visited **Pembroke Dock** was pushed round by boys, who for this work were rewarded by getting a free ride after a certain number of turns. An improvement on this was the whirligig, which was manipulated by some person. After this came the roundabout worked by a pony, then the steam-horses, finally leading up to the gorgeous gondolas and moving animals belonging to **Mr. H. Studt**. These latest improvements in the way of whirligigs and the revolving gondolas - 'Venice on land' - were each accompanied by a powerful organ; the motive power which produces the music is the same as that which drives the other mechanism, and the illuminant is electricity. **Mr Studt** represents a family who for many years made occasional visits to the neighbourhood. He was well-known for his contributions to local charities

1904 On May 14, 1904, **Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill)** brought his gigantic show of the Wild West to **Pembroke Dock**. Where his “North American Indian, Cossack” and other daring riders gave their magnificent display of horsemanship and marvellous shooting in a large field nearly opposite Bierspool Farm.

In the early eighties bicycle races were held in the **Streets** of the town, the cycle being then the old penny farthing ; some time after these races took place, a cycle-track was made on the ground leading from the Fort road to old **Pater** Battery. June 28, which was then kept as a holiday, being the Coronation day of Queen Victoria, was a favourite day for these races, and large crowds used to gather at such a time to witness them.

The Barrack Hill, the cricket-field, and the field opposite Bierspool, all come in for a **Fair** share of patronage in an athletic way. But in addition to these places, the athletes of the town had a splendid ground for football, cricket, and other games, situated on a piece of Government land opposite the County Intermediate School. The ground was leased at a low rental on condition that sports and other amusements were to be held there, but that it was not to be let to any circus or travelling show. There are three tennis clubs, and courts laid out for the game at **LLanion**, Bierspool, and at Kingswood.

Processions

Many processions had been held in connection with the different societies, such as those of the past in which the Foresters took part in their gay regalia and feathered hats; and of the Rechabites, who, when they paraded the **Streets** in the 1870's of the last century, never marched without carrying aloft on a stick a small cask, open from end to end.

Pembroke Dock people have witnessed many sights of interest in their town. There is a tradition that, when **King George IV**, died, the day of his funeral was observed by a procession of people, who marched round the Market Place and through the few **Streets** that were then built in the town. Queen Victoria was proclaimed at the Dockyard gates by, it is said, **Dr. Paynter** of **Pembroke**, who was then Mayor of the borough.

1839 The centenary of **Wesleyan** Methodism in 1839 was commemorated by a demonstration of Sunday-school children connected with this denomination- each child received on the occasion a medal to Mark the event .

1849 On August 14, 1849, the royal yacht, the first **Victoria and Albert**, with **Queen Victoria**, accompanied by the **Prince Consort**, the **Prince of Wales (King Edward VII)**, and the **Princess Royal** (the late Empress of Germany), came into **Milford Haven**. **Queen Victoria** appeared on the deck of the vessel, attired in a dress of a dark material, with a white shawl loosely thrown around her shoulders, and wearing a white straw bonnet trimmed with blue, and with blue strings. Numbers of small boats put out to see the yacht, and **Earl Grey**, in response to the cheering of the people in them, brought His Royal Highness the **Prince of Wales** to the side of the yacht for them to see. He was dressed in a sailor suit, with a broad white hat. A **Welsh** girl, habited in native costume, went on board the royal yacht, with a present of butter for **Queen Victoria** from the **Earl Cawdor**. **Prince Albert** came up to **Pembroke Dock** in the **Fairy**, a small yacht and viewed **Pembroke Castle**, but went no further. He then returned to the yacht. The **Yeomanry** turned out on the occasion, and a royal salute was fired from the Defensible Barracks. Queen Victoria did not land, and was never in the town.

1858 the **Prince Consort** and the **Prince of Wales** were again in the harbour, having boarded the old royal yacht from **Neyland**, en voyage for Ireland

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1858 On April 7, 1858, the coming of age celebrations of **Thomas Charlton Meyrick**, esq., (later **Sir Thomas Meyrick**, Bart. C.B) took place. A dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel, and shortly after a grand Ball was also given at Bush House in honour of the occasion.

1861 The **Prince Consort** died on December 14, 1861. The sad news did not arrive in the town until the following day (Sunday). The body of the late Prince was interred at Windsor on December 23 (afterwards removed to Frogmore), and **Pembroke Dock**, together with other places in the kingdom, observed the day as one of national mourning.

1864 The marriage of **H.R.H. the Prince of Wales** to **Princess Alexandra of Denmark** took place on March 10, 1864, and was, of course, the occasion of much rejoicing. The children from the various Sunday-schools assembled together and marched through the Dockyard and principal **Streets** of the town, headed by the Rechabite band. The band of the volunteers also accompanied the procession. This regiment held a grand parade and review on the Barrack Hill that day. All the children were decorated with a white silk ribbon rosette, bearing in the centre portraits of the Prince and Princess. The houses were illuminated in the evening - one house in Prospect Place noticeably so, having fixed to it a large Prince of Wales's plume lighted by gas. There was a bonfire on the Barrack Hill. A Ball was held at the Victoria Hotel the same night.

1880 The **Robert Raikes** centenary of Sunday-schools was celebrated on June 28, 1880. Hundreds the children of the town, accompanied by bands, marched from Albion Square, through the Dockyard and the principal thoroughfares, forming a gay pageant as they walked, wearing their bright centennial medals. They disbanded and went to their Sunday-schools for tea, afterwards meeting on the Barrack Hill, where all sorts of games were indulged in.

1887 June 21 the Jubilee demonstration commemorated on Tuesday, the fifty years' reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A huge procession, headed by the 81st Loyal North Lancashire military band, formed between Albion Square. and the end of Bush Street East and marched round the **Streets** of the town, entering the gate of the Dockyard through the main gate, and up south-east Lovers' Walk to the Barrack Hill. The procession comprised the Chamber of Trade and all the scholars of the different Sunday-schools of the town. In addition to the Loyal Lancashire brass band, there were the fife and drum band of the same regiment and the town Excelsior band in attendance. The children marched four abreast and were marshalled by Messrs. **William James**, **John Bray**, and **W. H. Way** on horseback. On the slopes of the Barrack Hill three cheers for **Queen Victoria** were given. Then the National Anthem, 'God bless the Prince of Wales', 'All hail the power of Jesus's Name', and the Doxology were heartily sung by many hundreds of people, efficiently led by **Mr. D. A. Andrews**. The schools divided after the singing, and marched to their several schoolrooms, where the teachers had provided tea. At half-past five they reassembled on the Hill for games; the Excelsior band and the band of the regiment played at intervals. At ten o'clock a monster bonfire was lighted, after which a display of fireworks was given by Messrs. **Llewellyn** and Sons, of Bristol. Each child was presented with a Jubilee medal as a memento of the day.

1892 The death of **Prince Albert Victor**, the late **Duke of Clarence**, on January 14, 1892, and his funeral, which took place at Windsor on January 20, were commemorated at **Pembroke Dock**. On the day his remains were interred an impressive service was held at **St. John's Church**, when the Mayor and **Corporation** and representatives of the army and navy were present. The sermon was preached by the **Rev. W. R. Lloyd**, then curate in charge.

1893 On July 6, 1893, the occasion of the marriage of the **Duke of York** and **Princess May of Teck** (now the **Prince and Princess of Wales**), **Pembroke Dock** was decorated and illuminated.

On the Barrack Hill, a bonfire was lighted, and fireworks were set off by **Mr. K. McAlpin** and **Mr. Joseph Tucker**, of Commercial Row. Many of the townspeople wore a White rose, the York emblem, on the day.

1897 The celebrations of *Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday, June 22, 1897*, were carried out on much the same lines as on Jubilee Day, 1887. The Sunday schools assembled in a field east of Bush Street, kindly lent by **Mrs. Owen Davies**, of Waterloo House. The band of the 2nd Battalion Devon Regiment (**Colonel Bullock** commanding officer) headed the procession. The Salvation Army band also marched and played. Before the procession started the Sunday-school officers distributed medals to the children; then 'God save the Queen' and 'God bless the Prince of Wales' were sung. The same marshals were in attendance as in 1887, with the addition of **Mr. James Eastlake Thomas**. Inside the grounds of the Dockyard the English and **Welsh** National Anthems were sung, after which the children proceeded in marching order to the Barrack Hill, where 'All hail the power of Jesu's Name' the National Anthem, and the Doxology were again sung by the direction of **Mr. Fred Sanders**, and conducted by **Mr. D. A. Andrews**. The children afterwards dispersed to their own schools.

Calamities and disasters

It is not to be expected that during the space of ninety years the town has escaped all calamity.

1866 On January 8th 1866, Bush House, at that time the residence of **Mr. Meyrick**, the owner of the estate, was burnt down. The fire broke out at five o'clock in the evening through some inadvertence. A beam in the chimney caught fire. There was a strong westerly breeze going at the time, which fanned the flames and caused them to spread quickly. The Dockyard men living in the district of **Pembroke**, who were returning home from work, rendered great assistance, as did also the soldiers of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, but all to no purpose, as far as saving the mansion went, although they were able to remove many valuables to places of safety. The fire, happily, was not accompanied by any loss of life.

1880 The biggest fire that has occurred in the town, until the Tank fire of World War II, was that which destroyed the 'Emporium' drapery establishment in Bush Street, then owned by the late **Mr. David Jenkins**. About ten o'clock on the night of July 12, 1880, the first alarm was given. The flames increased so rapidly that they grew beyond control, and the whole of the house was soon on fire, and was completely burned. Unfortunately, a young man named **Richards**, an assistant in the business, lost his life in the burning building.

The drapery business of **Mr. Thomas Phelps**, which was at one time carried on in Commercial Row, suffered greatly from a destructive fire. The conflagration spread until it reached the ironmongery establishment of **Mr. J. Phillips** next door, and did immense mischief. In consequence of this fire both these businesses were discontinued.

Fire also threatened the destruction of **Mr. J. Hancock's** drapery establishment, the Crillion, in Dimond Street, but, fortunately, it was subdued before it had taken too great a hold.

1897 A volunteer fire-brigade was formed in the town in 1897, and paraded for the first time in the Mayor's (**Mr. William Davies**) Procession to Albion Square **Congregational Church** in 1898. It also marched in **Alderman McColl's** mayoral procession in 1900 to **St. Andrew's Chapel**, and likewise took part in the historical pageant in Coronation year, 1902. The late **Mr. D. Hughes Brown**, **Mrs. J. Allen**, and **Mr. McColl** were the first promoters of this fire-brigade.

1905 Owing to lack of support the brigade was disorganized

Calamities other than those by fire have happened in the town. Some have been caused, of course, by the various dangers to be met with in any big works. The waters that wash our coast are responsible for many others.

1831 The daughters of **Mr. William Henderson**, of **Bangeston** House, lost their lives by the foundering of a steam packet called the Frolic, which was wrecked off the Nash Sands (**Glamorganshire**), September, 1831. This ship was comparatively new, having only been in use about a year for trading every fortnight between Bristol and **Haverfordwest**.

1889 A sad accident, resulting in the loss of nine lives, happened on Friday afternoon, February 8, 1889. It was Market. day and the weather was very stormy. The Market-women were returning home across Bentlass Ferry, and the boat was heavily laden, with, amongst other things, a sack of flour; while proceeding across the water, just before reaching the other side, the boat capsized with all her living freight, and the seven women and two men of whom it consisted were drowned. The sadness of the disaster was added to by the thought that they were within one would have surmised, such easy reach of help, and the tide, at the time was but at low ebb.

This was not the only tragedy connected with **Pennar** and the Gut (More information is recorded under **Pennar**)

Newspapers

(Acc/to **Mrs Peters**)

1844 **Pembrokeshire Herald** Published in **Haverfordwest**. First and only newspaper carrying any information and local news (published by **Mr. J. T. Morris**)

1855 **Potters' Electric News**, but in 1870 became incorporated with the **Pembrokeshire Herald**.

1861 **Pembroke Dock and Tenby Gazette** founded by **Mr W. G. Phillips** published every Thursday cost one penny At first published in Queen St East but later moved to North Meyrick St. It was later renamed **Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette** and was a Liberal paper . **Mr W. G. Phillips** died in 1889 and **Mr J.A.Beed** became editor. He was followed by **Mr Llewellyn Powell** son in law of the founder and then his eldest son **Mr H. Montague Powell**

Free Press, mainly a **Pembroke** paper, but which contains **Pembroke Dock** news, proprietor **Mr Ivor Ward Davies**

The **Pembrokeshire Times**, was the **Tenby Telephone**, edited in Bush Street, **Pembroke Dock**, by **Mr. William C.Harris** and printed by **Mr.Alfred Cozens**, later station-master at **Lamphey**.

1880 and 1882 **Pembroke Dock Express**.a halfpenny paper existed for a short time only.

1901 The **Pembroke Dock Journal** was first published on January 24, 1901. A penny weekly paper, published every Wednesday at the Journal office, North Meyrick Street, by its owner, **Mr. W. G. Dobson**.

1904 **The Weekly Post** a Conservative local paper, published from the Weekly Post offices in Bush Street, January, 1904, edited by Messrs. **John Thomas** and Son.

Solicitors 1905

(Acc/to **Mrs Peters**)

The legal profession is represented in the town by **Mr.H.A. Jones-Lloyd** , solicitor (offices Bush Street)

Mr. F. W. Merriman of the firm of Messrs. **George Thomas** and **Merriman**, solicitors (offices, 11 Meyrick Street North).

Mr. W. G. Wynne, son of Major **Wynne** of Mellaston, has recently been admitted a solicitor and has purchased the practice of the late **Mr. D. Hughes Brown** of Meyrick Street North.

Mr.F.S.Reed, solicitor of **Pembroke**, has an office in Dimond Street **Pembroke Dock**

Doctors 1905

(Acc/to **Mrs Peters** 1905)

The members of the medical profession are:-

Dr.H.D.Reynolds,M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.;

Dr.E.A.Saunders, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.;

Dr.Geoffrey Stamper, M.R.C.S. L.S.A.;

Dr.R.H.Williams, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Dr.W.B.Wall, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., of **Pembroke** has a consulting-room at **Pembroke Dock**.

Population & Census returns

	Population	Inhabitated houses
1851	6236	1069
1861	10190	1353
1871	9622	1670
1881	9871	1752
1891	10481	1912

Other Shipbuilding and Industries in the Area

1700's shipbuilding in **Pembroke** River near Bentlass

1700's Shipbuilding and boat building at **Pembroke Ferry** by the **Allen** Family

1780 "Prince of Wales" built for the Admiralty at what is now **Neyland**

1784 "Triumph" built for the Admiralty in same yard.

Mr. William Robinson

In **Pembroke Dock** the first yard was that of **Mr. William Robinson** in Front St. He also had a timber yard and two large saw pits. He had been a Dockyard Clerk but had been left a large amount of property and left the Dockyard to start up in business. Among the vessels built was a barque for the timber trade called Resolution. The Resolution was wrecked coming over from America with timber. .He also purchased a paddle steamer the Cambria the first steam vessel to carry a member of the Royal family and had a gilded crown on the bulkhead of the engine room The Monarch was **George IV** in 1821 and he travelled on the paddle steamer between **Newport** and Bristol. **Mr Robinson** lived in a large house in Water St which was later divided up into smaller dwellings.

Among his other business interests was a flour mill at Hazelbeach which could be worked by either steam or water. He converted the old lightships which had been moored at Carr Rocks and Weir Point one into a barge and the other into a pontoon which he moored at **Neyland** point with a sloping stage which could be varied according to the tide. The Cambria was used as a ferrysteamer between **Neyland** and **Hobbs Point** and thus was the first mechanically propelled ferry between the two points. **Mr Robinson** also purchased another steamer "Pearl" which was used on the Irish trade at first but later used for running excursion trips.

1850's **Mr. Richard Allen** had a yard on the west side of Water St. He built the Arethusa for Captain Pring of Brixham.

1856 **Mr. Allen** formed a partnership with **Mr. James Warlow**. The firm called **Allen and Warlow** built vessels until 1868. Among them was the *Carmarthenshire*, the first **Merchant** vessel to enter Yokohama Harbour. She was owned by Messrs **David Jenkins** of London, Merchants, and carried 1250 tons of Cardiff coal.

1868 In 1868 the firm became **Allen and Long** for about three years. Then **Richard Allen** and Son, Shipbuilders. They were appointed contractors to the **Trinity Brethren** for the repair of Lightships and were also Admiralty Contractors. Also they built and operated a steamer called Wave which ferried people to and from **Landshipping** and other places on route on a Friday for **Pembroke Dock** Market.

1873 **Richard Allen** died and his son **Mr. S R Allen** JP inherited, he moved the business to Lower Meyrick St.

1858 1860 Messrs McMaster and Co built ships at Front St., among those built were a brigantine the Katherine **Jane** and a Barque the Monte Belle. The Yard was afterwards converted into a Timber Store and the firm went into the Timber business with saw mills in Front St.

1873 1879 The **Pembroke Dock** Co Operative Shipbuilding Co employed about 100 men on the site at the bottom of **Meyrick St.** They failed and the vessel on the Stocks was completed by **Mc Masters** and Co.

1888 Messrs **J & W Francis** Shipbuilders of **Milford** started a business at Front St

Saw Mills Front St.

established by **Mr. A.B.Harris** who took over the saw pits of **Mr. William Robertson** Timber **Merchant** and Shipbuilder It was sold to **Messers Mc Masters & Co** and then to **Messers Robinson Davis & Co** of Cardiff and then **Jewsons**.

Jacobs Pill Pennar

1874 a large shipbuilding Yard commenced at Jacobs Pill built the Hei Yei a corvette for the Japanese Navy launched in 1877. Another ship built there was the Acorn. The last work carried out was the building of a Caisson for the Government, the yard closed in 1884.

Jacob's Pill **County Records Office Haverfordwest. Deeds D/LLO/59 66**

Haverfordwest Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Co Ltd (Jacobs Pill) leased many Properties in Fleet St in March 1874 from the **Orielton** Estate.

Company went into liquidation in 1885 as part of the liquidation settlement the company assigned to **Saurin** its foreshore right in front of Fleet St. which it had acquired from the **Board of Trade**

[acc/to the estate map the yard was on the **Pennar** side of Jacobs Pill]
(see also under **Pennar**)

Fortifications and those Manning them

1539 **Thomas Cromwell** proposed the fortification of the **Haven** and two blockhouses were started at **Angle** and **Dale** but not completed.

1595 **George Owen** prepared a plan for the fortification of the **Haven** but it was not carried out

1643 **Richard Steele**, a royalist engineer constructed Pill Fort near **Milford Haven** -- it did not hold out for **Long**

1689 The **Privy Council** discussed the problem of the defence of the **Haven** and an engineer was sent to survey the area but no further action was taken

1748 **Lewis Morris** carried out a survey of shipwrecks and navigation in the **Haven** and suggested that a small fort be built on Stack Rock -- nothing was done

1757 **Lt Col Bastide** (*Director of Engineers*) was sent to survey the area and advise on suitable sites for forts and batteries.

He suggested -- Dale point, Great Castle Head, West Angle, Popton Point, **Paterchurch** and Neyland and a floating battery anchored 500yds north of Chapel Bay. --- The effective range of the cannon was about 500yds so there were areas not covered.

An alternative plan provided for a fort at **Paterchurch** point, one at Llanion Point and one at Neyland. The Ordinance department was put in charge of construction and land purchased. Only one the **Paterchurch** fort was started but it was not completed. The **Paterchurch** fort that was started stretched from the Carr Rocks to the foot of St. Patrick's Hill and the walls were built in the form of a zigzag with a total area of 10 acres. When the remains of this fort were demolished in 1836 during an expansion of the yard, the masonry of parts was so hard that it to be blown up to remove it.

From 1801 to 1803 batteries of guns were sited at **Milford Haven** to defend the dockyard there one at Hakin Point and one on the site of St. Katherine's Church. It is not recorded what guns were actually sited there.

Pater Fort

1830 With the Dockyard moving to **Pater** in consideration was given to fortifying the area and in 1830 work was carried out at **Pater** Fort. It was garrisoned in 1831 but in 1836 it was dismantled. No record is available as to what armament was installed.

Paterchurch Battery

1840 work was started by the Admiralty of the **Paterchurch** Battery and completed in 1842 and mounted 23 guns. It was taken over by the Ordinance Department in 1855 and renovated in accordance with plans drawn up by **Lt Gordon (Gordon of Khartoum)** of the **Royal Engineers**. Until 1855 it was only entered through a gateway via the Dockyard and in charge of a Naval

Gunner. The last one was a **Mr Turner**. It was used by the **Royal Dockyard Battalion** from 1847 to 1857 and in that year, on its being taken over by the **Ordinance Department** a gateway was made so as to allow entry to the Battery from outside the Dockyard wall. In 1864 the **Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers** used it for gun drill and firing practise. It was finally dismantled in 1902 when some of the stone was used for the erection of a new fitter's workshop and some for St Teilo's Church Llanion.

Defensible Barracks

This and the odd bullets, cap badges and tunic buttons, which are still occasionally washed to the surface by the winter rains that lash the Barracks Hill, are all that remain to remind the golfer and stroller of a proud and distinguished past when practically every major regiment of the line was garrisoned at **Pembroke Dock**.

1844 For the army garrison the defensible barracks was erected above the town work commenced in 1844 and the army took possession on 25th November 1845. This barracks was not designed to mount artillery but a Gun was fired daily at noon and at 9.30 pm from it. This needed according to the original plans a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks and the War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west, to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis Hill (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north. Farmer Whites house and all the farm buildings were the first to be cleared as their lease had expired. All the other buildings were held on leases with unexpired portions and the tenants were asked to sell. It would appear that pressure was brought to bear on many of the tenants especially those who were working for the Admiralty and the houses were demolished. All the houses on the west side of Tregennis Hill, much of Cross Park including all those on the North side, and all Wesley Row including the **Ebenezer** Chapel.

Martello Towers

The Martello towers were built in 1850-1851; the contractors were 'Messrs. **Joseph and Charles Rigby**, London; chief-foreman, **Mr, Stovall**; under-foreman **Mr.Noakes**, father of **Mr.Noakes**, High Street. They were intended as a coast defence. One is situated off the Hard, Front Street, and the other opposite the Fort road. One to the South west , was designed to accommodate 1 x 32pounder + 4 x 12 pdr. brass howitzers and the other,by Front street 3 x 32 pdrs. These towers were formerly occupied by sergeants of the artillery and their families, but are now unoccupied and obsolete for military purposes. The one approached by the Fort road is utilized for storage, but the other, off the Front Street, is now a museum

Pennar Torpedo Stores and Magazine near **Pennar** Point.

1875 A description in 1875 reads--Near the shore at **Pennar Point** (or **Pennar Gut**) are torpedo stores and magazines. Submarine Mining experiments have been carried on in connection with this station, and all appliances are kept there for Mining the **Haven** in case of need. At present these submarine Mining works belong to the War Department, and Royal Engineers are established there. But in the near future it is thought that the Admiralty will take over from the War Department all these works. These arrangements are understood to be part of a new scheme for the defence of

Milford Haven, and will probably be developed on lines suggested in a recent Parliamentary statement made by the **Right Hon, Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War**.

If this transfer should take place, it may eventually happen that a torpedo depot will be established in the neighbour **Hood of Pennar Gut**. This has, it is believed, been under consideration, and a part of the **Pembroke** river already been surveyed for this purpose.

Much money has been expended on the various buildings in connection with this establishment at **Pennar**, the total cost approximately being £17,000.

1875 Findlay records

The Garrison comprises Artillery infantry of the line and forms part of the 24th Brigade depot'. The total number of men of all ranks, including those in charge of the forts down the Haven, is about 1,500, the larger portion of which occupies the Hut Encampment and the Defensible Barracks.

The *Hut Encampment* is situated upon a acclivity on the north-east side of the town. It was formed about the time of the late Crimean War. It consists of a large number of huts, built chiefly of wood, arranged in parallel lines - those of the officers standing separately from those of the non-commissioned officers and men and those devoted to hospital purposes from both.

A large stone-built residence for the doctor-formerly used as a hospital, a fine brick canteen, and a splendid gymnasium ; besides schools, Ball-court, etc. There is also a capital parade ground, with plenty of space for field, exercises, and a most capacious magazine for the storage of the War material necessary for the troops in this district.

The *Defensible Barracks*, standing on the summit of a Hill overlooking the town, are always most conspicuous and striking objects. They are visible at a distance of, several miles. From their elevated position, they command the town- a large portion of which lies at the foot of the Hill, the harbour, and the country in all directions: they would in case of actual necessity be well adapted for purposes of defence. ,

They are strong and well-constructed buildings, erected in the year 1844, occupying an area of 6,000 square yards." The outworks are strengthened by ramparts, loopholes, for small arms, and an entrenchment thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep. The outer boundary of the entrenchment was formerly unenclosed, which made it very unsafe for persons approaching it after night had set in; and during the first occupation of the defences by detachments of the Royal Marines-Plymouth Division-some twenty-eight or thirty years ago, several unfortunate members of that corps lost their lives through falling into it, as the grave-stones erected to their memory in the Old Burial Ground only too truly testify.

The barracks, occupying the centre of the works enclose a large quadrangular area and are reached by a drawbridge. The Royal Artillery has for many years occupied them. The armament at present consists of twenty four pounders(used only for firing salutes), likely shortly to be replaced by much heavier ordinance From here a gun is fired morning and evening -- sunrise and sunset-daily Throughout the year, as is usual in most garrison towns."

Pater Battery is situated at the north west extremity of the dockyard, which it adjoins and protects. It mounts twenty-three guns-among them being one breech loading Armstrong 112-pounder. It is a very neat and compact fortification, and is much used by Artillery Volunteers for gun-practice It is occupied by the Royal Artillery

The *Martell Towers* are two in number erected in the years 1849-50. They are situated, one on the south**west**, and the other on the north east of the dockyard -the latter being the larger. They mount five and seven heavy guns respectively. The Royal Artillery occupies them

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1899 quarters for married artillerymen were built on the east side of the Barracks on the site of some very old cottages.

The need to garrison regular troops on a permanent basis did not arise until the establishment of the Admiralty dockyard at **Pembroke** in 1814. Originally the Yard was under the care of caretakers, then a small force of under a naval lieutenant was formed.

Royal Marines

Eventually it was decided to protect the yard with a force of 500 Royal Marines. These men were to be accommodated in HMS Dragon, a hulk deliberately run ashore near the developing dockyard. This accommodation was used until the Defensible Barracks were opened. Work on Defensible, which overlooked the dockyard, had commenced in 1844 and possession was taken at 3 p.m. on 25 November 1845. This was signalled to the spectators by the hoisting of the Union flag; meanwhile, the workmen who had been employed in the construction enjoyed a substantial dinner. When the barracks were ready for occupation the Marines, drawn from the Plymouth, Portsmouth and Woolwich Divisions gratefully moved in.

The Royal Dockyard Battalion

1847 Was a force of volunteers formed from the Dockyard employee's. It is believed that every man who was fit in the Yard, except for one, volunteered. It was raised in 1847 and consisted of eight companies of artillery and infantry combined and one company entitled the boat brigade. The salaried Yard Officers formed the Officers of the battalion and the instructors were professional soldiers. The Yard Officers appointed the non-commissioned Officers from among the volunteers. The uniform consisted of a blue frock coat and trousers, red facings, brass buttons and a spiked helmet. They drilled for two hours, twice a week and were paid sixpence an hour. Some afternoons were given over to target practice and once a year a field exercise was held to which the general public were admitted. Blank ammunition was used for these field exercises but there was the one occasion when a ramrod was fired off by mistake narrowly missing the Commanding Officer. There were comments that the man who fired should have been court-martialed for missing the target. Target practice by the infantry was much encouraged by setting apart certain afternoons during the summer months for the purpose. The place selected for the firing was Llanreath Point, just a little to the west of **Mr. David Price's** house. The target was fixed along the beach to the south. A good deal of rivalry existed between the companies which was fostered by the officers in giving prizes, and it was a remarkable fact that the company possessing the greatest number of shipwrights was the premier shooting company. The leaden bullet used at that time was five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Transporting the regiment by boats, which also conveyed the field guns. One occasion stands out According to **Mason**

"The Field Day in the summer of 1853 was announced to be a special one. The troops were to be conveyed across the water with every equipment for service. The day arrived with a beautifully fine morning, which induced thousands of spectators to cross over to **Neyland**. **Milford** and **Haverfordwest** also furnishing their quota. Shortly after noon, a great number of boats; loaded with soldiers, shot out from the Dockyard, crossed over to the north side of the **Haven**, and landed on the beach between **Neyland** point and **Church-lake**. The regiment formed up with field guns, and marched with the splendid band playing a lively air, to a field at the Gale near Great Honey borough. It was a sight to be remembered. The battalion was drawn up in line in an oblong space reserved for the review ground, and an immense concourse of people surrounded, the ladies dressed in their lightest summer attire and straw hats "being conspicuous amongst the gentlemen". The battalion went through various evolutions splendidly, and were much admired. At about; .3.30 p.m.; the field guns were being exercised and several rounds fired. The first concussion of this firing

produced a slight rain, and as the firing went on, the sky assumed a black, threatening appearance, which suddenly broke out into a terrible thunderstorm. Vivid flashes of lightning flew in every direction, and the rain descended “in a devastating rush”, which scattered the people to seek for shelter. This could not be found, there being only a few houses near at hand. Everybody seemed to be almost immediately saturated, and the ladies looked most pitiable in their wet flimsy garments. The review was cut short, and the battalion limbered up guns and marched of the field en-route for their boats, to re-cross to the Dockyard . When they reached the road, which had become a quagmire, crowded with people going in the direction of the beach, the scene could only be likened to the final attack of the French at the battle of Waterloo. “ They got mixed” it was impossible to keep anything like formation and the word was passed “ Get to the boats the best way you can”. The result was that about one third did not reach the boats, some went directly home and some found themselves in **Haverfordwest**.

1857 it was decided that the *Royal Dockyard Battalions* were no longer required, and with the exception of Malta, they were removed from the Army List.

After the **Pembroke Dock** Battalion were disbanded the **Pater Volunteer Artillery Corps** were reformed, and they continued to serve until 1861.

The Royal Dockyard battalions were never intended to be used as front line troops, their primary task was to defend the Dockyards, but in the event of invasion they were expected to assist the Coastal Defence Units.

Regiments of the Line pre Crimea war

In 1850 the Royal Marines, who had formed the **Pembroke Dock** garrison since the first houses were built around the dockyard thirty-five years previously, were replaced by regiments of the line. General Gordon, destined to die at Khartoum many years later, was a young Royal Engineer Lieutenant stationed at **Pembroke Dock** at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War. It is said that when he received his posting to the Crimea, **Gordon** exclaimed: ‘I have received my death warrant!’

The *21st East Surrey Regiment* was at **Pembroke Dock** when it, too, received orders to embark for the Crimea. Their departure was impressive; on a bitterly cold morning the East Surreys, led by their Commanding Officer, Colonel Slater, marched from the Barracks Hill to the dockyard steps. From there they were ferried out to the troopship *Imperadore*. After the soldiers had gone, collections were made in the town and dockyard in aid of the wives and children left behind.

The *Royal Monmouth Militia* replaced them

Militia Men

Militiamen formed the **Pembroke Dock** Garrison for most of the time of the Crimea War, and from all accounts they were an ill disciplined lot. Many were billeted on the townspeople, who were pleased, when the war ended and the militiamen departed.

The *Royal Monmouth Militia* had to March from **Haverfordwest** in a blizzard to **Pembroke Dock** and moved into the Defensible Barracks the same day that the East Surrey’s left.

There are several records, which show the sorts of problems associated with the militia.

One was tried by Court-Martial disobeying an order in that he proceeding to **Pembroke** without a Pass.

In October 1855 a party of Militia who had been in Duke of Wellington Hotel broke windows of some of the residence in the area, by throwing stones at them. The Duke of Wellington was put “Out of Bounds” and a military piquet of four NCO’s and 12 rank and file policed the town between 7.30pm and 9.30pm to prevent further disorder

Regiments of the Line post Crimea war

1856 to 1861, regiments stationed at **Pembroke Dock** included the *Monmouthshire Light Infantry* and the green-uniformed *Montgomery Rifles*.

1861 batteries of the *15th Brigade*, considered to be an elite corps, arrived, to be followed by the

1865 *62nd Wiltshire Regiment* arrived. This regiment had its own band; it played at the unveiling of the memorial to the Prince Consort on Castle Hill, **Tenby**, by HRH **Prince Arthur, later Duke of Connaught**.

1866 *The Royal Warwickshire Regiment* whose soldiers rendered valuable assistance when the original Bush House at **Pembroke**, seat of the **Meyrick** family, caught fire in 1866 succeeded the Wiltshires. Despite their heroism and that of others, the stately building was destroyed.

1871 The *103rd Foot*, also known as the *Bombay Fusiliers*, occupied part of Defensible in 1871

1873 The 1st Battalion of the *Royal Welsh Fusiliers* whose Commanding Officer was a Colonel Prevost. Even in a town used to the pomp and splendour of the Victorian military, this regiment attracted considerable attention, not least because of the handsome goat that invariably led ceremonial parades.

The 'Holy Boys' of the *9th East Norfolk Regiment* followed the Fusiliers. Their fine band under its dashing Italian Bandmaster, Signor Bonicoli, a member of the Regiment, created a big impression.

95th Derbyshire,

54th Dorsetshire and

41st Welch Regiments, the last-named commanded by **Sir Hugh Rowland**, VC It, too, had a goat as its mascot.

1877 The *36th Worcester Regiment* was in residence at Defensible from 1877 to 1879. Its soldiers were the last in **Pembroke Dock** to have a green facing on their uniforms and to wear the old shako-style headdress. The Regiment was also the last to attend services in the Royal Dockyard Chapel. For some unknown reason Dr Ring, the Dockyard Chaplain had objected to the presence of troops in the Chapel. The military took offence and ever thereafter attended Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. John.

1880 a hutted encampment was created to lodge an overspill of men from Defensible. This was on land overlooking the present Pier road at **Pembroke Dock**, just below the future site of Llanion Barracks where building was due to begin in 1889.

One of the encampment's first occupants was the *2nd Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers*, whose Commanding Officer, Colonel **Luke O'Connor**, was a remarkable man. Commissioned from the ranks, a difficult achievement in those days, he had won the VC in the Crimea. Though severely wounded he had saved his regiment's colours during the thick of the fighting on the heights of Alma.

While the Fusiliers were at **Pembroke Dock**, a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery was also stationed there, quartered in the hospital ship Nankin. This was the time of the Fenian scare and the Marines were brought in from Portsmouth to add weight to the police protection of the dockyard, taking sentinel duty on the yard's boundary walls.

After a tour of duty in Nova Scotia, the *Royal Munster Fusiliers* arrived in the trooper Himalaya. Though weary after the Atlantic crossing, the Munster's marched in immaculate style to Defensible and were said to be the finest body of men ever seen on the **Streets of Pembroke Dock** up to that time. They, too, had an excellent band; **Mr. Dunkerton**, their bandmaster, subsequently became bandmaster in the Scots Guards.

Next into Defensible came the *81st Loyal North Lancashire's*. During this regiment's stay the **Rev. Stuart Patterson**, the Garrison Chaplain, discovered among its possession a Bible on which **George Washington**, first President of the United States was said to have taken his Freemasonry Oath. This was obviously a trophy of the **American War of Independence**, in which the North Lancashire's had fought over a century earlier.

1891 In December 1891 the *88th Connaught Rangers* under **Sir George Larpent** stepped ashore at **Pembroke Dock** in a snowstorm, in marked contrast to the heat of Aden, their previous station. However, the prospect of spending Christmas at home after service abroad put the soldiers in much better humour once they had bedded down. The officers were men of considerable wealth, keen to encourage and promote sport in the locality, and one of their presentations was a cup for competition in the **Pembroke Steeplechases**. During the regiments stay a steel engraving representing **General Picton**, of Waterloo fame; was presented to the officers' mess by **Sir Owen Scourfield**, Bart.

1893 After the departure of the Connaughts, the artillery took over garrison duties until 24 November 1893, when the trooper Himalaya again put into **Milford Haven**, this time with the *41st Welch Regiment* from Malta. There was a particularly warm welcome for the bandmaster, **Mr. Rowlandson**, a popular and well-remembered figure from the regiment's earlier stay in **Pembroke Dock**. Its band played the Vespers Hymn every night at 9.30 on the Hut Encampment parade ground, a sum of money having been bequeathed for this to be done. In addition the **Welsh** and English National Anthems were played.

1894 On **St Davids Day** 1894 the regiment indulged in traditional celebrations and that night there was a grand banquet in the officers' mess. In the early hours of the following morning, by which time the mess was unoccupied; it was ravaged by fire. Many valuable items, including the mess silver, were destroyed, and for some time afterwards the officers dined at the Pier Hotel and, subsequently, in a spacious room in the old **Pembroke Dock** library, specially converted for the purpose. It was still in use as an officers' mess room in the early years of the 1900's

1895 On 17 August 1895 the paddle steamer Cambria brought the **2nd Battalion of the Devon Regiment (11th Foot)** from Ilfracombe. They were commanded initially by **Colonel Kinder** and then by **Colonel Bullock**, who was to achieve fame in the Boer War by refusing to surrender. He was only taken prisoner after being knocked unconscious.

When the Devon's left the **2nd Battalion of the 24th South Wales Borderers (the 24th Regiment of Foot)** replaced them. Every **Pembrokeshire** schoolboy knew about this regiment and its heroic defence of the Rorke's Drift mission station in Natal during the Zulu War eighteen years earlier. The 24th marched through South Wales to **Pembroke Dock** and was given a tumultuous welcome all along the route by thousands of people. When approaching **Pembroke Dock** the marching soldiers detoured to **Pembroke**, where a large crowd in the **Castle** gave them a rousing reception and regaled them with refreshments. There was an official welcome from the Mayor, Councillor **Samuel J. Allen**, who, accompanied by officials in a four-horse brake, members of the **Corporation** on foot and the band of the **1st Volunteer Battalion Welsh Regiment (E Company)**, then preceded the regiment to **Pembroke Dock**. There **Streets** were lined three and four deep with cheering crowds as the 24th, bayonets fixed and Colours flying, marched past.

1899 the *1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers* arrived from Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain, on 5 September 1899. Its stay in **Pembroke Dock** was brief for, on Sunday, 22 October, the regiment entrained for Southampton on its way to South Africa. On the morning of departure from **Pembroke Dock**, a reservist from Cardiff was killed when a drummer named Grainger accidentally discharged his rifle. He was placed under immediate arrest but his subsequent acquittal by a court martial came too late for him to follow his comrades to South Africa. The regiment's commanding officer, **Colonel Thorold**, a man of exceptionally fine physique, was killed in the Boer War.

1899 The Royal **Welsh Fusiliers** were swiftly replaced by the *3rd Battalion of the Welch Regiment (Royal Glamorgan Militia)*, said to be the largest militia battalion in the British Army at that time. These soldiers occupied the hut encampment; their stay was brief for they were soon on their way to South Africa.

Throughout the Boer Campaign **Pembroke Dock** was overflowing with troops for, in addition to the *Royal Northern Reserve Regiment*, which was stationed there, the town also accommodated *Number 1 Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery*, the *35th Royal Engineers*, and a section of the *Royal Pembrokehire Militia*. They all did garrison duty until the New Year of 1903. Many of the men in the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment were time-expired veterans who had fought Throughout the Empire in Queen Victoria's 'Little Wars'; they wore a string of campaign medals with great pride.

1903 One of the most famous regiments in the British Army, the *King's Shropshire Light Infantry*, commanded by **Colonel Bulman**, DSO, arrived in March 1903 from Poonah, India, and there were mixed fortunes for the men in respect of accommodation. Some were lucky enough to move into a block of the half-completed Llanion Barracks, but the majority was quartered in the old hut encampment.

Llanion Barracks

Although condemned some nine years earlier by the **Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army**, the huts had remained in use and the decision was made to extend their life until the new barracks, able to accommodate two battalions, was ready. Building commenced in 1899 and was completed in 1906. There were a number of innovations, not least a commodious mess Hall for the soldiers. At Defensible and the hut encampment, they had slept and eaten in the same barrack-room, a practice that had been common throughout the British Army until the modernisation of barracks and the construction of new ones like Llanion. The new messing arrangements, therefore, were warmly welcomed. Each barrack-block had a veranda so that the men could sit and chat in the open air, and the large gymnasium could also be used for concerts, balls and other entertainments. Houses were built for married personnel who wished to bring their families to **Pembroke Dock**.

The opening of Llanion Barracks signalled the gradual demise of the sixty-year-old fort at Defensible. It had served its purpose well, quartering Throughout Victoria's reign many thousands of troops in defence of the Royal Dockyard. It would never again be the principal source of accommodation for regiments garrisoned at **Pembroke Dock**, although right up to the early 1950s it continued to be occupied from time to time by various small units of the regular army, and local territorials.

Scores of **Pembrokehire** men enlisted at the Llanion Barracks during the Great War, and after the War distinguished regiments continued to serve two to three-year stints at **Pembroke Dock**. In the mid-1920s the *Royal Welsh Fusiliers* - and their goat!, came back. Between then and the outbreak of the Second World War, a number of regiments were stationed at Llanion Barracks including the *East Lancs*, the *Essex*, the *Royal Fusiliers*, the *King's Shropshire Light Infantry* and *The Buffs*. The

latter formed the garrison when Britain declared hostilities with Germany on the morning of 3 September 1939.

In October 1943 the first foreign troops to be stationed at Llanion Barracks moved in. They were American GIs of the *110th US Infantry Regiment*, which formed part of the *28th US Infantry Division from Pennsylvania*. The bulk of the 5,000-strong regiment was at **Pembroke Dock**, with various companies based at **Lamphey**, **Cresselly**, **Haverfordwest** and **Fishguard**. For the next eight months this regiment trained extensively in **Pembrokeshire** for the invasion of Europe, finding the county's many beaches ideal for the purpose. Strenuous route marches were also undertaken in the Preseli hills.

Off-duty the GIs made many friends, and lay on parties for hundreds of local children over the Christmas period, 1943. They also challenged the *Pembrokeshire Home Guard* to a shooting match, believing that their riflemen - in the best tradition of the American frontier - were second to none. In fact the old timers of the Home Guard won!

1944 General Dwight D. Eisenhower,

On 1 April 1944 the **Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower**, paid a surprise visit to the 110th Regiment. **Mr. Joe Gough of Pembroke**, then a detective with the **Pembrokeshire** Constabulary recalled:

“It was not until the day before, that we were informed Eisenhower was coming. I was detailed, along with a colleague, **Jack Evans**, to act as the General's civilian police escort. He arrived by train at **Tenby** and was met by a delegation of top US Army brass. From **Tenby** our police car led a fast convoy of American military vehicles, with motor cycle out-riders, to the headquarters of the 110th Infantry Regiment at Llanion Barracks, **Pembroke Dock**. There the soldiers were lined up for inspection and afterwards Ike asked them to gather round so he could address them. I was struck by the friendly rapport he had with the men”.

The 110th Regiment's Intelligence Officer was Major (later Brigadier General) **Robert M. Gaynor**. He remembered that day at **Pembroke Dock** thus:

“It was chilly and damp and the troops had been standing on the barrack square in the rain and windy gloom for some time. They were a bit displeased but Ike's appearance, with his overwhelming personality, quickly changed the mood and most of us remember the occasion with great satisfaction.”

For his part, **Ralph Johnson** of Philadelphia, then a chief warrant officer and the regiment's assistant adjutant, recalled:

“After the inspection Ike stood in a jeep and used a Bull-horn to speak to us. Later he walked through the re-formed ranks, chatting briefly here and there. He spoke to the soldier next to me and asked 'Are you ready?' The answer had to be 'Yes.' “Before leaving he shouted farewell and added 'Good luck! See you when we cross the Rhine, and we'll all have a drink together.' Sure enough, on the day we did make the Rhine crossing, trucks arrived loaded with cases of champagne. There was a bottle for every three GIs”

Eisenhower also visited other units of the 110th Infantry scattered around **Pembrokeshire**, including the regiment's Cannon Company, whose members were billeted in **Cresselly** House, **Cresselly**. A member of the domestic staff was Miss **Martha Davies**, who later became housekeeper and did not retire until the mid-1980s. She recalled:

“We were aware someone very important was going to arrive, and there was great excitement when General Eisenhower was seen stepping out of his car. The American soldiers paraded on the lawn and I watched from the staircase window as he inspected them. The General had a most engaging smile and impressed us as being affable but determined. I remember that miniature Stars and Stripes were attached to the mudguards of his staff car. After seeing Ike I think we all sensed it would not be **Long** before the invasion of Europe got under way.”

Winston Churchill

There was another very important visitor to **Pembrokeshire** round about the same time. **Prime Minister Winston Churchill** watched invasion exercises on the beaches at Amroth and Wiseman's Bridge, accompanied by senior British and American officers. **Mrs Olive Cook**, whose parents, **Jack** and '**Artie**' **Mathias**, then kept the Wiseman's Bridge Inn, recalled: "There was tremendous excitement when it was realised the great man himself was in our midst. He and his companions stopped by the Inn for refreshments and we carried trays of tea, sandwiches and **Welsh** cakes out to his car, which was flying a small Union **Jack** from the bonnet. Mr. Churchill's daughter **Sarah**, who was his chauffeur and in army uniform, helped us carry the trays. She was a charming girl. I remember amphibious vehicles called DUKWS coming out of the sea and up on to the beach. They were filled with British and American troops. Anti-aircraft guns were placed in strategic positions at Wiseman's Bridge, but whether they were part of the exercise or there to protect Mr. Churchill, I could not say."

110th Infantry Regiment

On 14 April 1944, only a matter of days after its troops had taken part in the D-Day rehearsals witnessed by Churchill, the 110th Infantry Regiment left **Pembrokeshire** under the cover of darkness for a military camp close to Marlborough in Wiltshire. There it remained until 17 July when, as part of the 28th Infantry Division, it moved to Southampton and Weymouth for the crossing to Normandy. In the months that followed the division was engaged in constant combat and late in the year was embroiled in two of the bloodiest battles of the war involving US troops. The first, in the Huertgen Forest, near the Siegfried Line, in November, was fought in a continuous mixture of rain, mist and snow. The second took place in the Ardennes in November and became known as the 'Battle of the Bulge'. Ironically, the 28th had been sent to this thickly wooded area to lick its wounds after the Huertgen Forest mauling. In both battles the 110th Infantry bore the brunt of some of the most savage fighting.

It has been estimated that of the 5,000 men who left **Pembrokeshire** with the 110th Infantry Regiment on 14 April 1944, only some 500 were still fit for combat duty by the end of that year. In the Huertgen Forest alone, the 28th Division suffered a minimum of 6,184 casualties after beginning the battle with its maximum infantry complement of 15,000 men.

A regiment of the *2nd US (Indianhead) Infantry Division*, previously stationed in Northern Ireland, replaced the 110th Regiment in **Pembrokeshire** for some months, before itself leaving for Europe.

1945 British solidiers returned to **Pembroke Dock** for peacetime garrison duty.

The town turned out in force in the mid-1950s to welcome the *1st Battalion of the Welch Regiment*, who's CO was **Colonel Cowie**.

Davey John Lt MC

Among the regiment's younger officers was Lieutenant **John Davey**, a local man from **Lamphey**, who had won the MC in Korea a few years before. He eventually commanded the regiment which, following amalgamation with the *South Wales Borderers*, became the *Royal Regiment of Wales*.

The Welch Regiment was succeeded at Llanion Barracks by the *22nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment*, now known as the '**Welsh** Gunners' because it recruits mainly in the Principality. This regiment had a **Pembroke Dock** cafe named after it. Called 'The Double Two', it was destroyed by fire in the 1970s.

1966 Llanion Barracks became surplus to military requirements in 1966. Eight years later, and following local Government reorganisation, the former head quarters buildings and officers' mess were taken over by the newly-formed **South Pembrokeshire** District Council as its headquarters. The old barrack blocks with their verandas, such a luxury for the troops who occupied them for the first time in the early part of the century, were converted to flats, and the guardroom eventually became a pub of that name! Other buildings were leased or bought, one being taken over by the Department of Social Security. Cars now park on the former barrack square where Eisenhower inspected his invasion troops.

During the early 1970s Defensible was been the headquarters of **South Pembrokeshire** Golf Club. It was sold to an English-based company in 1985 by **South Pembrokeshire** District Council, that Authority having previously used the barracks as a works depot and stores.

The departure of the army in the 1960s, together with the earlier closure of the RAFs flying boat base in the town in 1959, dealt a severe blow to the local economy. It also signalled the conclusion of the military's connection with **Pembroke Dock**; a connection which had spanned 152 eventful years. A colourful era had come to an end.

Pater fort info from Jack Vincent.

Garrisoned in 1831 but was dismantled in 1847

Then was used by the Dockyard Battalion

Captain Wright R.M. & Commander Jennings R.N. appointed to form battalion 19/4/1847.

Terrier Captain was **George Chiles** (Dockyard Stone Keeper). Drills were every evening and Saturday afternoons and the men were dockyard employees. The men wore a special uniform and had a band led by a **Mr. Ribbon**.

The threat of invasion was still real at that time and considerable efforts were made to protect the yard.

A network of Fortifications was constructed, to form a chain of defence, not only to protect from seaward attack but also from landward invasion.

An earlier battery on **Paterchurch** point was improved and Martello towers were built on the south west and north east corners of the Dockyard walls, themselves heightened and strengthened.

Hutted encampments of Infantry and Artillery had been scattered around the town, and permanent barracks were built for them at **LLanion**, on the Barrack Hill and at Pennar.

Further down the harbour, forts were built at Scoveston, Hubberston, **South Hook**, Stack Rock, Angle and East blockhouse.

It is obvious that **Pembroke Dock** was built with just one aim in mind, so the announcement of the closure of the Dockyard in 1926, was a grievous blow, and unemployment remained high in the town Throughout the thirties.

Army – acc to Vernon Scott

Snow flurries gusted across **Pembroke Dock** on a bleak, bitterly cold February morning 132 years ago as the *31st East Surrey Regiment* prepared to leave the town. The men had breakfasted early and at first light they were assembled on the Defensible Barracks parade ground, stamping chilled feet on the frozen square.

As the light strengthened, orders were barked, the troops snapped to attention, and with their commanding officer at the lead, they tramped out across the drawbridge and began descending the Barracks Hill in orderly ranks to the Royal Dockyard below.

The year was 1855 and from garrisons Throughout the nation Queen Victoria's soldiers were off to the Crimea. The 31st East Surreys had received their embarkation orders only a week or two earlier. Although the notice was short there had been time for an officers' Ball to which all the gentry of **Pembrokeshire** had been invited.

It was by all accounts a 'damned swell affair', with a band brought down from Cardiff to play for dancing and 'enough fine Food on the tables to have fed the whole of **Pembroke Dock**' There were some hungry bellies in the town which could have done with it too.

Meanwhile, the enlisted men had said their farewells at a much humbler level. They had swarmed into the smoky inns and taverns of the dockyard town and those of nearby **Pembroke** to 'drink, wench and make merrie'

The snow had thickened by the time the regiment reached the Royal Dockyard and there 'amidst much excitement and tokens of grief from wives, families and sweethearts, the men embarked upon the troopship Imperadore bound for the Crimea'.

The majority of the soldiers had never heard of the place. The war there was the first major military engagement in which the British Army had been involved since Waterloo many years before. There were, in fact, a few grizzled Waterloo veterans in their number who had quaffed many a free measure of ale during the East Surrey's time in **Pembroke Dock** on the strength that they had soldiered with Wellington, the Iron Duke.

General Gordon

As the Imperadore slowly moved away from **Pembroke Dock** in the swirling snow, a young lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and who was attached to the East Surrey's, looked back searching for the barracks on the Hill.

His name was **Charles Gordon** and **Long** before the turn of the century he was to become the best-known general in the Imperial Army. He was also to die a martyr in the Sudan at Khartoum.

As an officer he had been privileged to 'live' out while at **Pembroke Dock** and had lodged in a house at the top of Lewis Street. He was a man who kept to himself and was not altogether popular with his fellow officers. Many who watched the regiment depart **Pembroke Dock** that cold, grey morning, had frequently seen him 'walking to and fro at the foot of the Barracks Hill studying a book'.

When his papers arrived from the war office summoning him to the Crimea for active service with the 31st East Surrey Regiment, he was reported to have exclaimed with despair "I have recieved my death warrant!"

From the high stem of the Imperadore, **Gordon** continued to look back at the sloping town of **Pembroke Dock** and the barracks atop the Hill, until a thick blanket of snow cut both off from his view. He never saw then again.

Work on the building of Defensible had begun 11 years before, in 1844. **Mr. James Cole**, a **Mason** who worked on the battlements during the construction and who remembered seeing **Gordon** 'walking to an fro studying a book', he was still alive and residing in the town when the First World War started in August 1914.

Those who are familiar with the barracks and admire their size and strength may be unaware of the remarkable fact that they were completed in just 12 months, the contractor, **Thomas Jackson**, handing them over to the military on November 25th, 1845.

According to records .. 'Possession was taken at three o'clock in the afternoon and was officially indicated by- the hoisting of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) flag amidst deafening cheers from hundreds of spectators. A substantial dinner with a liberal quantity of double strength **Welsh** ale was given to the workmen'.

These men deserved their reward, too, because even in this day and age, with all the contractors' mechanical aids, it is doubtful whether such a substantial fortress, capable of accommodating a regiment of soldiers, could be completed in 12 months.

Its first occupants were the Royal Marines of the Portsmouth Division, transferred there from the guardship Dragon moored off **Pembroke Dockyard**. They were shortly joined by two companies of the *14th West Yorkshire Regiment*.

For several years after the military's take-over, the trench or moat around the barracks was not enclosed .. "presenting a great danger to the unwary, particularly on pitch black nights".

Several marines, returning to quarters much the worse for wear after over-indulging, toppled over the moat and were killed. Their headstones, with suitable epitaphs, are still to be seen in the old town cemetery (now a garden of rest) in Upper Park Street, and one reads:

To the Memory of **John Harding**. Late Private Royal Marines. who was accidentally killed by falling into the entrenchment at the Fort Barracks, **Pembroke Dock**, October 10th 1850 age 32.

The verse underneath, obviously composed by someone with a very dry sense of humour, says:

The **Lord** direct our feet and guide with gracious care.

in even step we danger meet

in every path a snare.

Then reader pause whoer thou art,

as thus my grave you view

renumber thou from life must part

and perhaps as quickly too!

A local GP named **Dr. Sumpter**, who at that time was widely known in the district, lost his life through similar circumstances while returning from a professional visit to a patient in **Pennar** one night. He never recovered from the shock of the 30 feet fall and died from its effects.

Following the departure of the East Surreys to the Crimea, subscriptions were raised among the young men of the Royal Dockyard and the town in general, in aid of the wives and families left behind. One of the men behind this charitable gesture was a **Mr. Thomas Collins** of Church Street, **Pembroke Dock**, and it was largely due to his efforts that a handsome sum was raised.

During the Crimea Campaign the Defensible garrison was composed entirely of militiamen who .. not only enlivened the town with a drum and fife band, but made it lively for the inhabitants in other less acceptable ways; for the militia were oftentimes a very rough class of men, who were much given to practical joking and disquieting pranks. These men were more in number than the Defensible fort could accommodate; consequently some had to be billeted on the townspeople who doubtless were not sorry when their uninvited guests took their departure'.

Between 1855 and 1861, the regiments garrisoned in the town were the *Royal Pembroke-shire Artillery*, the *Monmouthshire Light Infantry*, the *Hampshire and Antrim Militia*. the *Montgomery Rifles*, who wore a **Green** uniform and the *Royal North Gloucester-shire Regiment*.

This regiment, which afterwards became known as the *4th Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment* were, together with the *Monmouthshire Militia*. the first occupants of the wooden huts or hut encampment. These were built during the time of the Crimea War on the sloping ground overlooking the Pier road leading to **Hobbs Point**. The wooden huts were condemned in 1894 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, then a Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

After 1861 came the crack 15th Brigade to the Defensible Barracks, and they were considered an elite corps. When they completed their garrison duties at **Pembroke Dock** they proceeded from Defensible Barracks by way of Commercial Row, Queen Street. Dimond Street and Water Street to **Hobbs Point**, accompanied by their band.

Because of the death, which occurred at the time, of **Queen Victoria's** Husband **Albert**, the Prince Consort, the band played with muffled drums. The soldiers of the 15th Brigade were ferried out to the troopship Tamar, Iying off **Hobbs Point**.

They were succeeded at Defensible in 1865 by the *62nd Wiltshire Regiment* .. 'which arrived at **Pembroke Dock** to the inspiring strains of its own band'. Within a mater of months this band played on the occasion of the unveiling of the Prince Consort's memorial on **Castle Hill, Tenby**, by His Royal Highness Prince **Arthur**, later title Duke of Connaught.

Various regiments followed the Wiltshires, including the *58th Depot*, the *13th Light Infan tq*, the *103rd Foot*, the *1st Battalion the Royal Welch Fusiliers*, the *9th East Norfolks* (known as the Holy Boys'), the *95th Derbyshires*, the *54th Dorsetshires* and *36th Worcestershires*. These soldiers went into the local record book as the last stationed in **Pembroke Dock** who wore **Green** facings on their uniforms. and who had the old 'shako', a stiff military cap with a peak and a small upright tuft at the front, for headwear. They were followed by the *7th Royal Fusiliers*.

Acc/to *.Kelly's Directory* 1884

Royal Engineers' Staff~ South Wales District~ **Pembroke Dock**.

Lieut.-Col. Commananding, A. T. Storer R.E

Major and Brevet Colonel, Sir A. W. Mackworth bart

1859 The Volunteers

The Volunteer movement at **Pembroke Dock** was first started in 1859, when meetings were held in the Temperance Hall.

Mr. William Harries, of Walwyn House, was one of the first members enrolled.

Mr.Edgecumbe Chevalier was Captain,
Mr.McAlpin, father of **Mr.K.McAlpin**, borough Surveyor, was Lieutenant.
The men wore a **Gray** uniform. It was known in 1860 as the *2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers*.
The first review was held at Portfield, **Haverfordwest**,
1862 the regiment became changed to that of the *Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery*, commanded
by **Mr.Chevalier**; but upon this officer leaving the town
Mr.J.Richardson was made Captain.
Dr.Feynolds was Surgeon; the sergeant-majors were **Mr.W.H.Lloyd** and **Mr.George Sloggett**.
Mr.Richardson held command for some years; afterwards it was passed over to
Mr.C.A.Christie, who kept it until the regiment was disbanded in 1884 outside old **Pater** Battery.
Mrs.Ramsay presented a silver bugle to this corps on July 10, 1861, and some ladies in the town
worked a set of colours and presented them to the Volunteers. The colours were subsequently
handed over to a late Vicar of **St.Mary's Church, Pembroke**, by **Captain Christie**.

1904 A new company the *C.Company, 1st V.B.Welsh Regiment*, was started in **Pembroke Dock** in
1904, **Mr.Treweeks, Pembroke**, as Captain,
Mr. W Bowling , of Dimond Street, **Pembroke Dock**, as Lieutenant.

The silver bugle which was presented to the *Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers* was sent by
Mr.C.A.Christie of London, the last commanding officer of this company, to Lieutenant **W. H.**
Bowling , for *C. Company, 1st V. B.Welsh Regiment* for their use.

Military Cemetery

Situated at a little distance from the barracks lies the military cemetery, where many a soldier has
been laid to his last resting-place by his comrades, who 'with arms reversed and muffled drum'
followed his body to the grave. The largest funeral that has taken place in this cemetery was that of
Colonel Isaac Moore, 13th Depot Battalion, who was buried October 14, 1868.

Pembroke Dock Newspaper snippets 1917

From the **Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette** Friday 14 Sep 1917

Advert

Harrisons Nursery Pomade -- send to our tommies at the front as “ a little Harrisons Nursery
Pomade kills every insect on hair and body”

From the **Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette** Friday 14 Sep 1917

Dr D L Morgan reported to the Town Council that the number of Tuberculosis cases in the town
was three times that of measles

Several reports of Servicemen being killed in action

The Belgian Trawler **Raymond** landed a record catch which sold for £2304

Amount of collections for the Church anniversaries this year.

Trinity Chapel	£31 13s + £24 from the Sunday school
Bethany Chapel	£75
Gilgal	£14 10s + £12 from the Sunday school
St Patrick's dedication festival	£ 19
Albian Sq Chapel	£76 + £15 Sunday school

Bethel Chapel
St Andrews

£45 + £ 15 Sunday school
£52 17s

Distressful happening at a funeral

At the funeral of a lady from **Pembroke Dock** one of the mourners had arrived in his donkey cart. During the internment service the donkey dropped dead

September 21 1917

Advert

Wanted at once, respectable experienced General . Sleep in – **Mrs Evans**

Marriage

The marriage of **Sgt Major Twinee RE** with Miss **Margaret Price** licensee of the Rose and Crown took place at **St John's Church** on Tuesday morning . The bride was given away by **Mr J D Jones** of the Navy Inn while the best man was **Mr John Williams** of the **Bird in Hand**. The **Bridesmaid** was Miss **Williams** fruiterer and the ceremony was performed by the Vicar **Rev D L Prosser MA**

(over 6000 seats in various religious places in the town and at least two “disorderly houses”)

.....

Churches and Chapels

Some Church and Chapel data from the Religious census of 1851 : *A Calendar of the returns relating to Wales, Vol 1, South Wales. Ed. by I. G Jones, & D. Williams. UWP, Cardiff, 1976.* The names are those of the informants

St John's. Pembroke Dock New Parish under provisions 6&7 Vict. cap. 37 Situated at **Pembroke Dock**, in the new Parish Town of **Pembroke Dock** Consecrated on 29th September 1848 by **Bishop of St David's**; Mother **Church, St Mary's Pembroke** Cost defrayed by £500 from Admiralty, £3000 Inhabitants **Geoff. Fitzroy Kelly MA**, Incumbent

Chapel of Her Majesty's Dock Yard **Pembroke** Situated within the walls of the Yard, in the Parish of **St John's**. Neither consecrated nor licensed Erected by Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty **James H Mallet**, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Dockyard

Bethany Chapel, **Pembroke Dock Baptist** Erected in 1818 "Sickness is very prevalent among the members and the congregation at this time. Several families were absent on that account last **Lord's Day...**" **Henry James Morgan**, Minister, Front St

Baptist Chapel Obtained by the **Baptists** in 1836 "The Chapel was erected as a dwelling house afterwards occupied by the **Wesleyan** Body, and taken by us in 1836; since then it has been considerably improved" **Thomas Morgan**, Minister

Tabernacle **Independents** or **Congregationalists** Erected in 1812 Signature illegible] Deacon

Preaching Room, **Castle Back Primitive Methodist** Fitted up for worship in 1839 **John Jones**, Steward, Main St

Gishom Chapel [?], **Pembroke Dock** CM Erected in 1838 **John Adams**, Secretary, **Pembroke Dock**

Bethel Baptist Erected in 1844 "The lower number [in Attendances] shows increase which is accounted for by the fact of the weather being more favourable and therefore the attendance is something larger in the Summer season than in the autumn and winter. Some have also lately left for other and distant places" **Evan Davies**, Minister, **Lewis St, Pembroke Dock**

Wesley Chapel, Meyrick St, Pembroke Dock WM Erected in 1848 "This Chapel was built in lieu of one that was too small, not on the same site but on a more central part of the town. The old Chapel was built in the year 1820 and disposed of in 1849" **John Road**, Steward, shipwright, **Meyrick St, Pembroke Dock**

Temperance Hall **Independent** " is at present used as a place of worship. A Chapel being in course of erection to be called '**Meyrick Street Chapel**' ..." **William** Burdwood, Treasurer

Zion, **Pembroke Dock** Primitive **Methodist** Erected in 1849 **John Maylard**, Minister, **Hobbs Point**

St Mary's Roman Catholic Erected four years **Oliver Maybury** [?], Priest, **Dimand St, Pembroke Dock**

Tabernacle, North Brewery St Ind Erected in 1824 **Charles Sumpter**, Deacon, 7 Queen St

Bethel, West Gate CM Erected in 1826 **William Powell**, Minister

1834 The erection of the Dockyard Chapel in 1834 has already been referred to. I tried to find out when this Chapel was dedicated and to whom but could not. Many sources say it was never consecrated.

Places of Worship

The total capacity of the places of worship in **Pembroke Dock** according to Findlay in 1875 was 6620

Apart from St John's for which an architect was employed there is a remarkable similarity between the original designs of the early places of worship in the Town.

It is believed that a Mr John Road, a draughtsman in the Dockyard drew up the plans and designs. Later he was assisted by Mr George Willing. Mr W Mason is credited with setting out the roofs, he also turned all the pillars free of cost.

Dockyard shipwrights did the roofing and the floors while the dockyard joiners did the doors windows and pews.

1824 - The first Anglican **Church** Services to be held in the new locality were conducted on board the Naval Frigate H.M.S. Lapwing, moored close to the foreshore, when the Vicar of **St Mary's Pembroke** officiated. Later, a wooden **Church** was erected in the South East corner of the yard to be replaced in 1834 by the stone built imposing Chapel which after the closure of the Royal Dockyard in 1926 passed into the care of the RAF. In the post war years of World War II the building was used for the formation of many musical shows and acquired the name of " The Garrison Theatre"

1834 The cemetery in Upper Park St., the gift of **Mr. Thomas Meyrick** of **Bush** was consecrated by the **Bishop** of **St David's** and a small Chapel erected on the site which was enclosed by high walls and a wrought iron gate, kept locked at all times. There was, until the late 1800's a stone in the wall near the north east corner recording the fact that **William Instance**, who had help erect the walls around the cemetery was the first person to be buried in it. In 1898 the **Rev Silas Phillips** recorded that this stone was broken beyond repair. Being so close to the early town was a great boon as the coffins were normally carried followed by the mourners walking. On the north west side were buried the Marines who died while based at **Pembroke Dock**. Burials continued until 1869 when Llanion Cemetery was opened. Some burials were subsequently arranged in family graves, e.g. the "**Teesdale**" grave. Although the Chapel was originally intended just for the burial service it was often used by the priest attending a funeral, for baptisms. **Mason** records that, as there was no font an ordinary basin was used and that sometimes two of three children would be baptised together and sometimes several families. The Chapel continued in use for over a hundred years, latterly as a mortuary. During the time of **Canon David Steven's** the **Church** was persuaded to sell the land to the **Pembroke borough Council/ South Pembrokeshire District Council** who cleared the site and laid it out as a Leisure Garden. The headstones were stacked against the walls and those which had been damaged, preserved A Record was kept of those headstones which can be identified and may be inspected at the Offices of the **South Pembrokeshire District Council**. **Mason** gives and estimates of 3934 burials in this cemetery

Parish of Pembroke Dock

Her Majesty sanction was published in the *London Gazette on June 3rd 1844* The boundaries were defined as " All that part of the said Parish of **St Mary Pembroke** bounded on the north, North – west and south by **Milford Haven** and on the east by an imaginary line commencing at a point at the southern end of Imble Rd and thence extending northward along the middle of such road as far as the middle of the high road to **Pembroke** and thence eastwards along the middle of such last road to a point opposite to the middle of the road leading to **Pembroke Ferry** and thence towards the north-west along the middle of such road as far as the road leading to **Carmarthen** and then in a straight line across such last mentioned road and along the western boundary of a certain meadow called **Patch** so far as the high water Mark at Llanion Pill".

The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

1844 Nov 13 **Rev George Fitzroy Kelly** first incumbent of the Parish and from this date baptisms and burials were registered in the registers of the district of **St John** but until a new **Church** was built marriage had to be celebrated at **St Mary Pembroke**. The new incumbent lived with the captain Superintendent of the Dockyard and he conducted services in the National School. At that time no evening service was held in the Dockyard Chapel.

Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1843/4 By Acts of Parliament in this period and subsequent changes in the structure of Local Government, the area under the description of **Pembroke Dock** was included in the Municipal borough of **Pembroke** and was described as the **Pater Ward** .

Pembroke at this time was in poor shape and in 1823 was insolvent. The union of **Pembroke Dock** with **Pembroke** saved the small town from further decay as the new town went from strength to strength to become a Flag Ship of the British Empire and a Garrison Town of great importance to the British Army. The names of **General Roberts, Kitchener, Gordon** of **Khartoum** - later **Air Marshall Sir Edgar Harris (Bomber Harris)** **Lawrence of Arabia** and the German Spy **William**

Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) (lodged at 26 London Rd.). often pass through the minds of those of us who remember the old Town as it was before it died in 1926

1844 - by Act (6 & 7) VICTORIA, Pembroke Dock was declared a District for the purpose of Local Government and so for Ecclesiastical purposes a new Parish (as soon as a Parish **Church** was consecrated)

On November 13th, the Revd. Dr. **George Fitzroy Kelly** became the Incumbent of the new Parish and remained in office until his death in 1878; the headstone of his grave is close to the Llanion Cemetery Chapel entrance. Pending the building of a new **Church**, the Vicar resided at the residence of the Capt. Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard and conducted Services at the National School in Victoria Rd.

1846 - The land upon which **St John's Church** was built was acquired from the **Bush Estate** Trustees for £50. The resultant building costs amounted to £3500.

On September 21st, the Ceremony of Consecration was arranged. At this time **Pembroke Dock** had become one of the most progressive Towns in Wales and a Military and Naval Station of National importance. It is written that the Ceremony began with the assembly of the Procession at the national school. The procession was said to be the most imposing **Pembroke Dock** has ever seen, comprising the following:-

Scholars of the National School, Architect & Builder, the Mayor and Corporation with Mace bearers, Military Officers of the Depot & Garrison in full dress uniform, Naval Officers in Port in uniform, the Revd Dr **G.F.Kelly, MA** (First Incumbent of the Parish) and Churchwardens, The First **Lord of the Admiralty**, the **Earl of Auckland** with **Sir Charles Adams** and other gentlemen of the Board of Admiralty

At the site, **Lord Auckland** was greeted by the hoisting of the flag of the Admiralty and received by a guard of honour composed of a detachment of Marines, the Enclosure being kept by the **37th Hampshire Regt.**

The Revd **James Allen** Read the inscription on a parchment which was placed in a sealed bottle with the customary coins.

When the stone had been well and truly laid, **Lord Auckland** delivered an address and he was followed by **Captain Falcon RN**, then **Captain Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard**.

A plate seems to have been placed over the cavity in the stone and then walled over. It is believed that the stone lies near the tower door.

1848 - The building of the **Church** was completed - the floors were of concrete, the pews of deal and some were rented. There were no Choir Stalls in the Chancel; the Choir sat at the west end led by an orchestra and was screened by a red baize curtain. The children were seated under the Tower. A large stove stood in the Chancel. Later an Organ was erected in the Chancel - [now in **St Patrick's Church**.]

1849 - In September the weathercock was fixed on the **Church**.

1857 - A site for the Vicarage was purchased for £80 - and the handsome stone residence standing in its own grounds within the Church enclosure was erected. Previously a lime kiln stood on the site. Prior to the building of the Vicarage, the Vicar **Rev D Kelly** resided in the house later occupied by **Mr John Roberts**, Undertaker, in **Bush St**.

1861 - The **Rev John Nicholas** was the first Curate to be appointed, followed by the **Rev C D Quinland** and the **Rev Geo. E. Mc Hugh**

1865 - The Town clock was placed in the Tower

1867 - An attempt was made to provide accommodation for a Sunday School in **King William St.** (Gas House Lane) Better and more substantial work was done at **Pennar**. The curate **Rev G.E.Mc Hugh** had married the daughter of the Chief Constructor at the Royal Dockyard, **Mr Fincham** and with the help and patronage of his father-in-law the **Rev Mc Hugh** commenced cottage lectures and a Sunday School at **Pennar**. A large cottage was purchased for £100 and there Services were held until the building of **St Patrick's Church** in 1894.

1878 - The Vicar the **Rev Dr George Fitzroy Kelly** died at the age of 77 and was buried at Llanion Cemetery. He was remembered as a preacher of great ability with an attractive personality. The Pulpit in **St John's** was provided as a memorial and a tablet affixed there to. Dr.**Kelly** was succeeded by the **Rev F G Montague Polsell MA.** for the next three years during which time the **Church** was restored, reseated and provided with a heating system.

1880 - The **Church** was re-opened on January 4th., as from that date the Infantry Bn., stationed at Llanion Barracks was present having previously attended Sunday morning Service at the Royal Dockyard Chapel.

Early Burial places in the Town

1731 **St Mary** 's register states Jan ye 11 buried ye sonne, **Roger**, of **Mr. Williams Adam's** in their own Burying Ground [at various times remains were unearthed during the construction of the Dockyard and re interned on **St Patrick's Hill**][[under what is now the site of South Pembs. Hospital?]]

The early burials of Town's people were either at **St Mary's Pembroke, Monkton** or from about 1818 to 1834 at **Bethany** [halted by Admiralty because of fears of contamination of the water supply to the Dockyard]

1834 26th September **Mr. Thomas Meyrick** of **Bush** gave the town nearly 2 acres of land free of charge. Consecrated by the **Bishop** of **St David's** on that date. First person buried there was **William Instance** who had worked on the surrounding wall and died on October 11th 1834. Closed September 1869 when nearly 4000 burials had taken place.

St John the Evangelist

1844 Some time after the Dockyard Chapel was built - from 1844 to 1848.- the Church of England services were held in the National School Victoria Rd

During the time that Divine services were held in the schoolroom a rather alarming event took place. A large number of people had congregated to hear a funeral sermon given by the **Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly** (afterwards Dr.**Kelly**). Owing to the weight caused by such an unusually large congregation, the floor cracked down the middle with a loud noise, despite the fact that stanchions had been placed under it in view of an extra strain. Such consternation was caused by the mishap. Fortunately, no accident occurred, but the assemblage at once dispersed.

1844, by the passing of an Act (*6 and 7 Victoria, chap. xxxvii 1843*), **Pembroke Dock** was formed into a district, and in November 1844, the **Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly** was appointed as the first incumbent.

1845 At a meeting held on December 11 (Thursday), 1845, it was proposed by the late **Mr. William Hulm** that a new **Church** should be erected in the old burial-ground. This was seconded by **Mr. Robert Lanning**, then the Town Clerk. An amendment was proposed by the late **Mr. Cocks**, that the sacredness of the burial-ground should not be interfered with, and that other ground should be selected for the **Church**. This was seconded by **Mr. Glanville**, and carried by a large majority.

1846 On August 19, 1846, **Mr. Meyrick**, the late owner of the **Bush Estate**, conveyed through **Edward Laws, esq.**, a site for the erection of a new **Church** [A memorial tablet to him was erected after his death in the Dockyard Chapel. In 1983 this was found smashed, in rubbish, outside the Chapel. It was pieced together, by the Dockyard shipwrights under **Mr M Naish**, framed and was placed in the Main Office *H.M. Mooring and Marine Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock.*]

On this site some of the very oldest inhabitants of the town say there was once a rope-walk, owned by a man named **Eldridge**.

The ground for the building of the **Church** was staked out on Wednesday, September 4, 1846, and the foundation stone was laid on September 21, 1846 by **Lord Auckland**, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. He was accompanied by **Sir Charles Adams** and **Captain Berkeley**, subsequently **Lord Fitzhardinge**, and other gentlemen of the Board of Admiralty. The Mayor and Corporation were also present. It was an occasion of much rejoicing and ceremony. The Superintendent of the Dockyard, **-Captain Falcon**, after **Lord Auckland** had spoken, gave a short address. The Royal Marines formed a guard of honour, and the band of the *37th Regiment* was present and added to the general effect. The architect was **J. Harrison, esq.**, and the contractors were Messrs. **Jones and Griffiths**.

The cost of the **Church** was £3,500.

1848 September the **Church** of **St. John the Evangelist**, as it was named, was consecrated by the **Lord Bishop of St Davids**, the late Right Rev. **Connop Thirlwall**, who was accounted one of the greatest Greek scholars of his day.

With the consecration of the **Church Pembroke Dock** became ecclesiastically a new parish, that of **St. John's**.

The first incumbent, the late Dr. **George Fitzroy Kelly**, was remembered as a preacher of great ability, with an attractive personality; and he gained the affection of all his parishioners. He died January 25, 1878 aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the New Cemetery. The pulpit was placed in **St. John's Church** as a memorial of him, and a brass tablet in front of it is thus inscribed:
In Memory of

Dr. **FITZROY KELLY**, M.A., LL.D The first, and for thirty years, Vicar of this Parish. Died January 25th, 1878.

We preach Christ, and Him crucified.

During the three years that the **Rev. Frederick Glyn Montague Powell**, MA., was Vicar of the parish, **St. John's Church** was restored and re-seated, and also provided with a heating apparatus. The **Church** was re-opened on Sunday, January 4, 1880, and on that day the military attended this place of worship for the first time, having previously gone to the Royal Dock yard Chapel.

The schoolroom, a detached building standing in the **Church** grounds, was erected when the **Rev. John Seymour Allen** was Vicar. **Mr. Kenneth McAlpin** was the architect and contractor. It was opened by Right Rev. **W. Basil Jones**, Lord Bishop of **St. David's**.

There are three memorial stained windows in the **Church**. The first was placed there in memory of the late **Isaac Smedley, esq.**, J.P., who was a devoted Churchman. The inscription reads:
To the Glory of God, and in Memory of **Isaac Smedley**, J.P of Water Street in this town, who entered into rest June 12th, 1896, aged 55 years.

This Window was erected by friends who admired him for the services rendered to the Church, the poor, and the public.

The inscription on another window is as follows:

To the **Honor** and Glory of God, and in Loving Memory of **Richard and Amelia Jane Jenkins**
This window is given by their daughter, **Phoebe S.Mathias**, A.D.1899.

To perpetuate the memory of **Dr.James F.Stamper**, M.D. a memorial window, the work of **Mr.C.E.Kempe**, was placed in **St. John's Church**, inscribed thus :

To the Glory of God, and in Memory of **James Fenton Stamper**, M.D., J.P.who entered into rest May 22nd, 1900, aged 52 He was a devout Churchman, a loyal friend, a skilful physician, and a good citizen. The cost of this window was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

There are seven mural tablets in the **Church**, one in memory of the family of the **Properts**. It will be remembered that **Mr. Propert** is mentioned as being one of the first magistrates of the town. Another tablet is in memory of one **Lewis Davies**, who was killed in an attack on pirates off the coast of Borneo, September 7, 1868.

There is also one erected to **Henry Groves**, an early inhabitant of the town, and a former churchwarden.

Four tablets are fixed in the chancel to the memory of a family named Shawe **Jones**. A grant was given to this family by the Secretary of State for War for rights to be buried in the military cemetery.

1849 In September, 1849, the weathercock was fixed on the **Church**.

1865 In 1865, the town clock was placed in the tower of **St.John's Church**, mainly by the efforts of the late **Dr.Fitzroy Kelly**, the late Alderman **Hughes**, and the late **Mr.Cornelius Williams**. The cost of the clock itself was £170; the expenses in connection with its erection were a little under £50. Public subscriptions were raised to defray the same, to which the Admiralty contributed £50 The Organ was built by Messrs. P.Conacher and Son, Huddersfield. It cost £360, £100 of which was given by the late **Mrs. Thomas McMaster** . The organist is **Mr . H. Taylor**, o f Dimond Street .

For many years only one Bell announced the time for service which was hung in the year 1848. To commemorate the Coronation of our present Sovereign, **King Edward VII.**, a peal of bells was placed in the tower. The bells were first rung on September 29, 1902, on the anniversary of the opening of the **Church**. The makers of the bells were Messrs. **Mears and Stainbank**, who also had made the first Bell in 1848. The cost of the complete peal of bells, which was £403, was principally defrayed by public subcription, but two were entirely given, one by the **Rev.J.W. Longrigg**, M.A., a late chaplain of the Dockyard, and the other by members of the **Teesdale** family,

1857 The Vicarage is a handsome stone residence standing in its own grounds within the **Church** enclosure, and was erected in 1857. Many years before the erection of this building a limekiln stood on the site.

Prior to the Vicarage being built, the first Clergyman, Dr. **Kelly**, resided in a house in **Bush Street**, now occupied by the firm of **W.T.Smith** and Sons, wine and spirit merchants.

The first baptism recorded in the register of the **Church** was that of **William Henry Budge**, son of **George** and **Harriet Budge**, on November 29, 1844. The first baptisms that actually took place within the **Church** walls were on October 1, 1848, and were those of **Elizabeth Sarah**, daughter of **William** and **Jemima Earwaker**; **Thomas John** son of **William** and **Marianne Morris**; and **Dorothy**, daughter of **John** and **Elizabeth Nicholls**. The first marriage that was solemnized was by license, on October 3, 1848. The contracting parties were **Ann Elizabeth Spriggs**, of **Pembroke Dock**, and **James Thomas** of **Haverfordwest**. The officiating Clergyman was Dr.**Kelly**.

It may be interesting to know that **Sir William White**, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., late Director of Naval Construction, was married in this **Church** to Miss **Martin**, daughter of a former Master shipwright of **Pembroke Dockyard**.

For many years there was a small mission cottage in **Pennar**, purchased through the instrumentality of the **Rev George McHugh**, one of the earliest curates in the parish. In this cottage services were held regularly, and were well attended. Later the **Rev.F.G.Montague Powell** interested himself in getting a large wooden building erected in the garden of the mission cottage, which for a time served its purpose very well as a temporary place of worship, until **St.Patrick's Church** was erected. 1894 The foundation stone of this **Church** was laid on May 1, 1894, by the late Lady **Catherine Allen** of Woodfield, mother of the **Rev.John Seymour Allen**, M.A., who was the Vicar at that time. The total cost of **St.Patrick's Church** was £2,324. The architects were Messrs. **Nicholson** and Son, **Hereford**, and the contractors Messrs. **Davies** and **Morgan, Pembroke**. The site was granted by the War Department. The **Church** was consecrated on July 11, 1893, by the Suffragan **Bishop** of Swansea.

1903 On Saturday, June 13, 1903, **Mrs.F.C.Meyrick**, wife of **Colonel Meyrick**, C.B., laid the foundation-stone of **St.Teilo's Church** near Waterloo, and it was opened for Divine worship on February 9, 1904, the name-day of the old **Welsh** saint, by the Arch deacon of **St.David's**. This **Church** was built principally with stones removed from **Pater** Battery, to which reference is made elsewhere. The carting was freely done by Messrs. **Brown**, of Kingswood, and Messrs. **Gibby**. The Bell was given by **Mr.Elijah Howell**, of Queen Street East, and was taken from the wreck of a steamship, the **Ben Nevis**. This mission **Church** will prove a great convenience to **LLanion**, Waterloo, and the surrounding district. The Vicar of the parish, which includes the three churches is the **Rev. Silam T.Phillips**, B.A., B.D., (**St.David's College**, Lampeter), and Rural Dean of **Castlemartin**. He was appointed on August 31, 1894. He is a zealous Clergyman and an energetic worker, and is diligently assisted by two curates, namely, the **Rev.John Titus**, B.A., and the **Rev. A.E. Lewis**, B A.

St John's Church construction

The exterior has walls of trimmed and dressed limestone a triple ridged roof and a square tower. The interior of the **Church** with its fifteen arches supporting the roof and tower, consisted of chancel, nave, north and south aisles and vestry with a square tower and later a chiming clock. The columns are of dressed limestone. The original windows were fitted with small squares of tinted glass. The weathercock was fixed to the top of the Tower in 1848. The floors were of concrete with pine pews. The choir sat at the back of the Church, children under the tower and an orchestra accompanied the choir and congregation. The original entrance was on the south side was designed without steps. The development on Bush St meant that the majority of the congregation used the smaller door on the north side. This entrance had to be altered and a suitable porch built. There was a large stove installed for heating in the Chancel.

Mrs Ann Powell was appointed sextoness and carried out those duties for 33 years.

1898 The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

St John

Originally every legal document described the **Church** as **St John** without indicating which **St John** was meant although it is believed that the inscription on the plate over the foundation stone bore the inscription **St John the Evangelist**.

The first Churchwardens elected on 12 October 1848 were **Mr James Jennings** (Chemist & Druggist) and **George White**.

Patronage of the new benefice was vested in the Crown and the **Bishop** alternatively.

Originally the **Church** floor was of concrete. The Pews were deal and capable of being fastened to prevent the entry of all but those who rented them. There were no choir stalls in the chancel

1867 In 1867 a building was provided at a cost of £96 9s 4d for Sunday School purposes. This building in **King Williams** Street later became a warehouse.

1894 The damage done to the west end presumably by an earthquake was repaired and the chancel screen erected – the screen cost £100 and was dedicated on Feb 1st 1894.

1851 The capacity given in the 1851 census of religious buildings was free 500 other 375 and the average congregation 400 + 79 scholars in the morning and 750 + 62 scholars in the evenings.

1857A site for the Vicarage was purchased for £80 in 1857 and a stone residence standing in its own grounds within the **Church** enclosure was erected. Previously a limekiln stood on the site. The cost was £1100. Until the building of the Vicarage, the Vicar **Rev. D Kelly** resided in the house now occupied by **Mr. John Roberts**, Undertaker, in **Bush St.**

1858A harmonium was purchased was purchased for the **Church** in 1858 and was played by Miss **Adeline Grove**. On the building of **St Teilo's Mission Church** this was moved there.

1860 This was replaced in 1860 by an Organ. The Organ installed was by **Vowles** originally made in 1819 and has two manuals and fourteen stops, at present (1998) it is installed in **St Patrick's Church**. It was fitted in the southeast corner of **St John's** and the choir was moved to that area as well.

1861The **Rev. John Nicholas** was the first Curate to be appointed in 1861 followed by the **Rev. C D Quinland** and the **Rev. Geo. E. Mc Hugh** who lived up in **Pennar**. He married the daughter of the Chief Constructor at the Royal Dockyard, **Mr. Fincham** and with the help and patronage of his father-in-law the **Rev. Mc Hugh** commenced cottage lectures and a Sunday School at **Pennar**. An attempt was made to provide accommodation for a Sunday School in **King William St.**(Gas House Lane) in 1867 but with little success.

1878 - The Vicar the **Rev. Dr. George Fitzroy Kelly** died at the age of 77 and was buried at Llanion Cemetery. He was succeeded by the **Rev. F G Montague Polsell** MA. The **Rev. A Wilson** was Curate

1878The Vicarage was enlarged in 1878

1879 On 16 July, 1879, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**, included the installation of stained glass windows, some by Kempe, a carved pulpit of marble and bath stone, new seating, ornamental tile floor covering, a handsome reredos, patent heating apparatus and the building of a new North Porch.

1879 On the 3rd of August 1879 the choir wore surplices for the first time and moved from the south aisle to the Chancel.

1880 The **Church** re-opened on 4 January 1880 after refurbishing which cost of £1500 After the restoration. Weekly Eucharists were introduced and the Infantry Bn., stationed at Llanion Barracks was present having previously attended Sunday morning Service at the Royal Dockyard Chapel. The pew rents had been abolished which meant that more seats were available for the poorer members of the congregation. The **Rev. F G Powell** resigned and on December 14th the **Rev. John Seymour Allen** became Vicar. He was related to the **Allans of Cesselly**

1883 The Schoolroom and Hall by the **Church** was completed in 1883 at a cost of £1300. The design was by **Mr. K McAlpin**

1884 In 1884 there was a robed choir of forty and the present **Organ** was installed in 1890. It was purchased at a cost of £360 from **Messrs Peter Conacher**

.Kelly's Directory 1884

The parish **Church** of **St. John** was built in 1848, at a cost of £3000, which sum was collected chiefly through the exertions of the Dean of **St Davids** and other members of the **Allen** family : the site, consisting of half an acre, was purchased from the **Bush** estate and conveyed to the vicar and churchwardens : the **Church** consists of chancel, nave, aisles and vestry, with 1 square tower and chiming clock. It is built of finely chiseled limestone, and has seats for 801 persons, so arranged that everyone is within easy hearing of the preacher : the **Organ**, with 14. stops and double manual, is by Vowles : there is a surpliced choir of forty voices : in 1879 the **Church** was beautified and improved ~ internally at a cost of £1500 the alteration comprised ~ stained windows, carved pulpit of marble and Bath stone, new seating, ornamental tile flooring, a handsome reredos and patent heating apparatus : the money was borrowed by the **Rev. F. G.M Powell**, vicar, and repaid partly by him and partly by his successor, the **Rev. J. Seymour Allen**. The Vicarage is a handsome structure of hewn lime stone standing in its own grounds, adjacent to the **Church**, with which the style of architecture harmonizes. The living is a vicarage gross yearly value £370 with house, in the gift alternately of the Crown and the **Bishop** of the diocese, and held since 1880 by the **Rev. John Seymour Allen** :MA of Baliol Colleg Oxford, F.R.G.S. Between the vicarage and the **Church** stands the parish room and Sunday school, a very handsome edifice in complete accordance with the **Church** : it ;was built in 1883 according to the design of **Mr. K. McAlpin C.E.** at a cost of £1,300, collected by the present vicar, the **Rev. J. Seymour Allen** : it consists of .a main room and two class rooms, and is capable of seating 400 Connected with the **Church** is a wooden mission building, at **Pennar**, with accommodation for 200, here services are carried out almost precisely as at the parish **Church** : it is contemplated to build a new **Church** of limestone here, towards which a fund has been started.

1894 The Chancel screen was erected and dedicated on 4th February 1894

Later that year on August 31st saw a new Vicar the Revd **Silas Thomas Phillips** and the following year saw the first use of the High Altar and the dedication of the new **St Patrick's Church**. This was also the first year that women became members of the Choir. They were seated in what is now the Lady Chapel

1898 On 1 July, 1898, a faculty was obtained for the erection of a new east window in the parish **Church**, which was dedicated on September 29th 1898

1902 The peal of eight bells was installed in 1902 .

On Sunday October 22nd a Service of Thanksgiving was held for Peace on our Coasts on the Sunday after the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar

On 28th April the **Rev. Silas Phillips** died and on August 19th **Rev. David L Prosser** became Vicar. He later became **Bishop** of **St David's** then Archbishop of Wales.

1915 Daily Eucharist started March 28th

1919 After the First World War the old choir vestry was converted into the Lady Chapel and the names of those who died from the **Shropshire Regiment** are remembered on the oak panelling there. It was dedicated on October 5th 1919. The Choir then used what had been the Clergy Vestry and a new Clergy Vestry was built above the old one.

Memorial Panels on the north side of the Lady Chapel **St John's Church
Pembroke Dock**

To the Glory of God and in Memory of their Comrades especially those who were Confirmed by the **Bishop** of this Diocese, this screen is dedicated by the Officers and men of the **King's Shropshire Light Infantry** who went from **Bush Camp** in this Parish to the **Great War 1914-1918**

1915

Harry Boycott

1916

**Arthur Longmate;
David Haddon;
William Coombes;
Edwin J Herbert;
Percy Mackenzie;
Victor Leaver;
William H Fletcher;
Ernest Thomas ;
Lionel J Morley;
Frederick Beech;
Harry Bostock;
Harold Grice;
Frederick Stephens;
Alfred H Lowe;
Albert Henshall;
Samual H Allan;
Henry Fleming.**

1917

**Phillip Preece;
William Fox;
William Stockton;
John W Higgins;
George Kniverton;
George Brinsley;
Joseph N Scudmore;
John W Johnson;
Henry J Haver;
Joseph Cotton;
George H Williams;
Charles E Burgwin;
Edwin Noble;
William Carter;
Jesse Haynes;
James H Green;
James Evans;**

**Ernest Cashion;
Harry Grimshaw;
Edward P Davies;
William E Cornes;
Charles Ogden;
Ernest Breeze;
William Southerton;
Richard Lloyd ;
William G P Brown;
John W Langford;
Walter Crowther;
John R Suchon;
Gordon Drury;
Samual Thompson;
George E Lawley;
James H Correll.**

1918

**Cecil Lines;
John Richards;
William H Richards;
George J Turner;
John. Taylor;
Harry Macdougall;
George H Price;
Thomas N Brassington;
Stanley E Davies;
James Maney;
Samual Bower;
William Kelly;
Herbert Goostry;
John J Sawyer;
William Rimmer;
Albert J Johnson;
Jeffery Ryder;
Harold W Symonds;
George H Roberts;
Thomas Francis;
Thomas Evans;
Clarence J Reynolds;
Wallace Taylor;
John Brick;
James T Walton;
Percy Simmonds;
William Roberts;
George Haynes;
Robert Daniels;
Richard Woodruff;
Charles Oliver;
Lewis J Gilbert;
Cadwell Anderson;
Edward H Owen;**

**George Bloomfield;
John T Latham;
Walter Warhurst;
John Tunsdall;
James Norris;
John S Josephs;
Albert Lewis.**

The names are carved on 8 oak panels

Other Memorials

Lewis Davies, who was killed in an attack on pirates on the coast of Borneo on the 7th September 1868 age 21 years 8 months -- Tablet erected by his shipmates - (Presumably buried at sea)

Capt Henry Shawe Jones Late *33rd Reg and Royal Westmorland Militia of Dollandstown Count Meath Ireland*

died at Teignmouth Devon March 9th 1867 age 67 years -- remains interned in the Military Cemetary **Pembroke Dock**

Maria Shawe Jones wife and widow of **Capt Henry Shawe Jones**

youngest daughter of the late **Capt Gilbert Pickering Rudkin** of Wells and County Carlow Ireland Late 35 Reg

Died at **Clifton** Bristol March 11 1895 age 93 years

Henry Shawe Jones Lt *84th Reg*

Youngest son of **Henry Shawe Jones** of Dollandstown County Meath Ireland

born Naples August 1st 1836 died at **Pembroke Dock** Apr 14th 1864 -- served in the Indian Campaign of 1858 -- severely wounded Burrahpore -- medal

Mjr Conyngham Jones

1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles of Dollandstown County Meath

The Roll of Honour

inscribed on the Screen of the Lady Chapel
1914

Oct.	19	Stanley Dier.
"	26.	Edward Bowmaker.
"	28.	William Lynn Allen.
"	28.	Charles George Williams Andrews.
"	28.	Alfred Henry Bull.

1915.

May 13.	Tom Ashton.
	William John McCarthy.
	Edward John Beavil.

	Arthur Benjamin
	Stephen Mules.
" 28.	William Stephen Chivers.
Aug. 10.	Bertie Thomas Ashmore.
" 27	Arthur E. Ridout Thomas .
September. 18.	Thomas Lloyd .
" 25.	Joseph George Watson.
" 28.	Thomas John Birmingham
Oct.	Albert Edwin Williams.
1916.	
March 13.	John Alfred Griffiths
. " 28.	Thomas McCloghrie
. " 30.	William John Beddoe
May 31 .	John Hubert Rogers.
".	Albert Victor Searle.
"	George Evans.
July 16.	Lewis Canton.
" 26.	D. Aubrey Williams.
" 28.	Albert Victor Adams.
September. 26.	George James Rich Saunders.
Nov. 3.	Fred Brooks.
" 13.	David Edgar Evans.
1917	
Jan. 25.	William George Hobbs.
Feb,12	John Martin Evans.
March 20.	Sidney Thomas Elliott.
" 26.	William Arthur Picton.
April 19	Albert S. Lloyd .
June 7.	Frank Manning.
July 9.	Reginald George Thomas .
" 16.	Samuel George Turner.
Aug. 5.	James Wood.
September. 12.	Albert Hugh Bunt.
" 20.	Ernest Norris.
" 21 .	Frederick James Thomas .
Oct. 21.	John Mason.
" 30.	T. Howard Williams.
Dec. 5.	James Edgar Ball.
1918,	
Jan. 20.	Walter I.Phelps
" 22.	John Clements.
April 2.	Thomas Alan.
April 18.	Harry Pugh.
" 23.	Frederick George Truscott.
May 27	John Henry Dawkins.
"	Bertie Theodore Pinniger.
July 7.	Frederick James Bunt.
" 20.	Albert John Moffatt.
Aug. 21 .	Robert Matthew

September. 2.	Ingledeu Leonard.
"17.	John P. Joseph Phillips.
" 26.	Gilbert John Jones.
Oct. 4.	Edwin Skyrme.
" 9.	Stewart Thomas .
" 23.	George Price Davies.
Nov. 5.	Lewis James Thomas .
" 6.	Owen Magall.
" 10.	William Jones.
" 25	William George Bevans.
Dec. 5.	Henry Lloyd ,
" 27.	Edward Farrington.
	Frederick James Jones. .

1919

Feb. 26.	William John Davies.
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Thomas Emmment.
Frederick John Scurlock.
Mervyn Williams.

1924 **Rev. Prosser** had been instrumental in organising fundraising in all the Churches through the war years to build a new schoolroom at **St Patricks**. This was completed in 1924.

In a letter written January 19th 1924 he states that he had recently sold one of the little camp churches built on War Department ground and vested in himself personally. The highest bid he received was £15 – Was this the one on **Bush Camp**

In 1926 the Dockyard closed,. Unemployment and depression hit the town many tradesmen left the for other Government establishments. The Dockyard Chapel also closed and many of the Choristers transfered to **St John's** choir.

The **Rev. Prosser** was followed by the **Rev. J Davies** whose Scottish Terrier is said to still haunt the Vicarage

He was followed by the **Rev. DD Bartlett** who served the **Church** during the Second World War. During that period one of the Air Raid Shelters for the town was the Vicarage basement. After a period of illness he left the town and the **Rev J T Morgan** who had been Priest in Charge of **St Patrick's** was appointed Vicar of **Pembroke Dock**. He had the reputation of being vitriolic and not very tolerant

He was followed by the **Rev D J Stevens** who had previously been involved with Mission work. After his death the **Rev Alan Thomas** was appointed Vicar in 1977

Pemhroke Dock, **St. John**.

A Perpetual Curacy or District Chapelry (**Peel Parish**)

District assigned out of the parish of **St. Mary, Pembroke**, by

Order in Council, dated 23rd May, 1884 (Gazetted 3rd June, 1884).

The income of the Incumbent amounts to £291 gross, and consists of the following annual payments-

1. £271 received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
2. £20 paid by the War Office.

N.B.-A sum of ,£ 12 16s., with interest, is payable every year until 1909 to the Governors of Queen **Anne's** Bounty, dated 4th September, 1878,for £384 for altering and enlarging the Parsonage.

1. The £271 consists of

- (a) £150 under the Order in Council of 23rd May, 1884, and
- (b) £121 annual grant under Order in Council of 27th July, 1863.

2. The £20 is a Rent-charge on the Military Cemetery, and is paid under Deed, dated 28th August, 1860,

3. There are three Curates who are licensed at £120 each.

The buildings are-

The Parish Church with a burial ground about 1 ½ acres in extent, which was closed for burial in 1863.

A piece of land was bought for £50 from the trustee of the will of **Mr. Thomas Meyrick**, as a site for the Church, and conveyed to the Commissioners for building new Churches on 14th August, 1846.

Another piece of land was bought from **Mr. Thomas Meyrick** for the nominal consideration of 10s., and conveyed by Deed, dated 19th September, 1834.

The present Church was consecrated on 29th September, 1848, and the burial ground on 26th September, 1834.

The Mission Church of **St. Patrick's, Pennar**, which was consecrated on 11th July, 1895, the site of which was conveyed by the War Office on 25th April, 1895.

The Mission Church of **St. Teilo**, which was licensed on 8th February, 1904.

The Parsonage, with garden, &c., containing altogether 37 1/2 perches. The site was bought in 1857, by the Governors of Queen **Anne's** Bounty for £80, and they also spent £8 10s. on costs of conveyance in the same year, and £594 0s. 1d. on building the Parsonage. These three sums, amounting to £682 10s. 1d., were made up as follows-

(a) £454 given by **Bishop Thirlwell** in 1855;

(b) £200 grant in the same year out of the Royal Bounty money to meet such gift ;

(c) £32 10s. 1d. interest thereon.

As stated above the, sum of £384 was raised by mortgage in 1878 for altering and enlarging the Parsonage.

I am informed that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners paid £150 in 1858 and £200 in 1859 from the Gally Knight funds towards the cost of the Parsonage, but I cannot find any record of such grants in the Annual Reports.

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St Patrick's Pennar (see under **Pennar**)

Mission Room at Llanreath

The **Rev F G M Powell** contemplated the building of a Mission Hall at Llanreath. Several open air meetings were held there on summer evenings after Evensong at **St John's**. Eventually arrangements were made to use a room erected by the **Calvanistic Methodists** but numbers dwindled and the mission closed.

St Teilo's

The funding of this **Church** was quite unusual. With the exception of a few free gifts the cost was met by the quarterly offerings of the congregations of **St John's** and **St Patrick's**. The Vicar had made an appeal on a pamphlet explaining the proposal for obtaining the funds and the response was such that no fund raising by means of bazaars etc. was necessary. The stone came from the old **Pater** Battery which was being demolished in the Dockyard at that time and was carted to the site free of charge by **Mr Thomas Brown** of Kingswood and **Mr Joseph Gibby** of Bierspool.

Questions were asked in Parliament about the material from the Dockyard being used free of cost in the construction of this **Church**. The **Church** is a small rectangular building with a continuous nave and chancel. A lean to at the west end contains the porch and the vestry. It has a small projecting turret set within the gable apex at the west end containing the Bell. It is constructed of rubble limestone with red brick dressings and the roofs are of slate. Internally the walls are plastered, ceiling boarded as are the floors. The Bell was donated by **Mr Elijah Howell** of Queen St. It had come from the wreck of the Steam Ship Ben Nevis. A harmonium purchased for **St John's Church** in 1858 on the building of **St Teilo's Mission Church** was moved there. It was played by **Miss Maud Thomas**. Among the furnishings donated was a communion service by Dr **Stamper**, cross and vases by his wife and an Alter cloth by Miss **Stamper**. Candlesticks by **Rev Goodenough** MA RN alms bags from **Mrs Harris**, book for the lectern and altar **Miss Packe**, alms dish **Mr** and **Mrs T Brown**, altar desk **Mrs Williams**, kneeling cushions **Mrs Smith** and the stove by a lady member of the congregation

The Mission **Church** was consecrated Feb 9th 1904.

1912 February 7th **St Teilo's** schoolroom opened

In 2003 it was found that the timber in the **Church** was suffering from dry rot and had to be replaced. The school room was used for services until the work was completed

Bethany Chapel

The first Chapel in the town was **Bethany**, which was erected in 1818. The late **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton** granted a little band of **Baptists** a choice of different portions of ground on his estate on easy terms, whereon to build, on a ninety-nine years' lease, at the nominal rental of ls. per year, with power to claim for themselves or successors for nine hundred and ninety-nine years on the same conditions. Taking advantage of these generous terms, the **Baptists** commenced the building of their Chapel at the west end of High Street, between the entrance into Bufferland and the road leading into **Pennar**. Having secured the land, the people had a mind to work 'and, with the exception of the masonry and the plastering, the structure was built up by the labour of love; for the woodwork was made and the carting done gratuitously, chiefly by Dockyard men before and after Government hours, as, indeed, was the case in the building of all the early Nonconformist places of worship in the town. Such free labour helped greatly in the erection of the Chapels. But even then the cost was not inconsiderable. when it is remembered that a farm labourer's wages seldom amounted to more than 5s. a week and food, with possibly a few perquisites, and a Dockyard shipwright's pay was but £1 4s., it is not easy to imagine at what cost of self-denial each little body of worshippers raised for themselves 'a house of prayer'.

Acc to **Mrs Peters** 1905

The original **Bethany** Chapel was smaller than. the present one which was erected later. It was surrounded by a stone wall 7 feet high, with heavy wooden gates, which enclosed a burial ground, where many of the earliest inhabitants of the town were buried. The road by the side of the Chapel, sometimes now called Bufferland Lane, was at that time private property, and was owned by **Mr.Barclay**, schoolmaster. It was shut off from the public by gates at both ends.

The small stream which still meanders slowly at the back of the gardens in Hill Street once flowed almost across the site of **Bethany** Chapel. This stream lies between the **Bush** and **Orielton** estates, though since the early days of **Bethany** much of its waters have been drained, and its course somewhat diverted.

The first pastor of **Bethany** Chapel, was the late **Rev. Gabriel Devereux** , who was a saintly character, and whose ministry was much appreciated and **Long** remembered by many. He died January 12, 1833, at the early age of twenty-six years, and was buried in the graveyard of the Chapel. The old building became very dilapidated; it was therefore pulled down and a new structure erected in its place. The new building was extended 4 feet further out than the old one. The grave of the **Rev.G. Devereux** by this extension became actually enclosed within the Chapel walls, and because of this a tablet was placed to his memory above the spot where his remains lie buried.

Some time after **Mr.Gabriel Devereux's** death the **Rev. John Morgan** was pastor of **Bethany**. He was an able and scholarly man, who for a time also conducted an excellent middle-class school He was followed, in 1845, by the late **Rev. H. J.Morgan**, who was known as a powerful preacher and a strong theologian. He remained here until 1867, when he removed to **Milford**. After him came the **Rev.William Davies**. He was a felicitous preacher, and remained eleven years. It was during his pastorate the present Chapel was erected.

When the first **Bethany** Chapel was built, the placing of the windows was left until the last. This was because at the commencement of its erection the window-tax was in force, but before the building was completed it was repealed. So the fore sightedness of the **Baptists** in this direction was rewarded.

The foundation stone of the present building was laid by Miss. **Rose Reed**, daughter of **Sir E.J.Reed, K.C.B., M.P** in the year 1877, on the morning of the day that the Japanese vessel, the **Hei-Yei**, was launched at **Jacob's Pill**. When the Chapel was rebuilt, the old lease was yielded to the Ordnance Department, who had taken over the Barrack Hill from the Admiralty in 1830. The Government wanted the approaches kept clear for gun-range, and therefore desired to annex some of the surrounding property, which belonged to **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton**. To meet their ends, they offered compensation and lease renewals to all who occupied the land which they required. The old Board of Ordnance stone which marked the boundary of the Government property in the direction of **Bethany** is still to be seen fixed in the wall which encloses the Chapel.

On September 14, 1904, the memorial stones of a new schoolroom were laid, respectively, by **Owen Philipps**, esq., **Amroth Castle**; **Mrs. J. D. Jones** , Miss (*Sketch*) **Edwards**, **Mr . William Evans**, **Mr . John Edwards**, and **Mr.Joseph Llewellyn**. Moreover, the Chapel itself is about to be renovated, and to be fitted with increased accommodation, and also with an Organ chamber.

The present minister of **Bethany** Chapel is the **Rev.J.D.Jones**. He is a native of this county, but went at an early age to **Glamorganshire**, where after a time he became a candidate for the ministry. He studied for four years at **Haverfordwest College**. He first settled in Swansea. In 1880 he accepted the unanimous invitation of **Bethany Church** to become its minister, and there for nearly quarter of a century he has laboured with much acceptance and success.

Rev R C Roberts in his ***Baptist Historical Sketches***

There was no **Baptist** Chapel nearer than **Haverfordwest** or **Molleston**, so originally the **Baptist** congregation hired a room in Front Street, where prayer meetings and preaching services were conducted until a suitable permanent place could be secured. They, however, experienced some difficulty in obtaining an eligible site, as the gentleman who owned a greater part of the land appeared to have no sympathy with Nonconformists. But this difficulty proved to them a blessing in disguise, for **Sir John Owen**, of **Orielton**, whose estate adjoined, granted them a suitable site on an

elevated spot, where the present Chapel stands. No time was lost in setting to work, and in 1818, **Bethany**, the first Nonconformist Chapel in the town and neighbourhood was erected. In that same year the **Church** was constitutionally formed, and also admitted into the Association. On **June 13th**, 1818, the Chapel was opened for Divine worship, but remained two years without a settled pastor.

In 1821, the **Church** invited **Mr. Rees Gibbon**, a student from Bristol **College** to the pastorate. **Mr. Gibbon**, who was a native of Cwmfelin, **Carmarthenshire**, was a young man of eminent abilities, and this infant **Church** anticipated the enjoyment of his services for many years. But his pastorate was brief. He removed to **Haverfordwest**, then to Carmar then, where he conducted a grammar school for some time, and at the death of that eminent **Welsh** author and preacher **Rev. Titus Lewis**, he succeeded him as the pastor of Tabernacle **Welsh Baptist Church, Carmarthen**. **Mr. Gibbon**, however, died at the early age of 33 years, to the profound regret of his **Church** and the Denomination in West Wales.

On August 13th, 1827, a young man named **Thomas Davies**, originally a member of **Rev. Rees Gibbon's Church** at **Carmarthen**, was ordained his successor at **Bethany**. But after only one year's ministry here he accepted the pastoral charge of the newly formed **Baptist Church**, Commercial Street, **Newport**, Monmouthshire. His effective earthly ministry ceased in 1830 by the ruthless hand of death.

At the strong recommendation of **Rev. Shem Evans, Milford** the **Church** now invited **Mr. Gabriel Dewereux**, a native of **Wolfsdale**, in the county, to the pastorate. He was ordained April 17th, 1829.

A young man of great ability, fine diction, good memory, rich in Scripture and Theologic lore. He devoted his fine energies to the promotion of his Master's cause in **Pembroke Dock**. The **Rev. G. Dewereux** appears also to have been one of the prime movers in establishing a **Baptist Church** in the town of **Pembroke**. But in the mysterious Providence of God, consumption was permitted subtly to lay hold of him, and seize him as its victim, and in January, 1833, at the early age of 26 years, he exchanged his earthly toil for his heavenly rest. His mortal remains were tenderly laid until the resurrection morn in the ground on which the vestibule of **Bethany** Chapel now stands. This saintly minister was succeeded in the pastorate by **Mr. J. H. Morgan**, a student from Bradford **College**. He was ordained in 1834, and after ten years' labour here removed to Caerwent, Monmouthshire. The Rev. gentleman is described to have been physically, intellectually and morally a strong man. Towards the close of his ministry a number of members left, and formed the **Church** known today as **Bethel Baptist Church, Bush Street, Pembroke Dock**.

The vacancy in the pastorate was not **Long** ere it was again filled. In 1845 the **Rev. H. J. Morgan** settled here as minister. Some of the older member of our Churches, who often sat under his ministry, have represented him to us as a great pulpit orator, his sermons being the result of profound study and extensive reading, with a powerfully impressive delivery. It was characteristic of him, when he took part in any public meetings he always insisted on speaking before nine o'clock in the evening, as he had strong objection to late services, believing that every one should be in his own home at that hour. In 1867, he resigned his charge after labouring at **Bethany** twelve years. The **Rev. Morgan** completed the census returns for this Chapel in 1851 and recorded that there were 150 free places and 441 others, the average congregation being 300+108 scholars in the morning 130 scholars in the afternoon and 450 in the evening He also records that there was a great deal of sickness among the congregation at that time.

According to **Findlay** in 1875 the Chapel was a very plain building showing outward signs of delapidation accomodating 600

Not many months elapsed and the **Rev. William Davies** removed from **Merthyr** to become the next pastor of this **Church**. Like his predecessors he was no novice in his work. His sermons, beautiful in thought, and full of pathos in delivery, were much enjoyed by his people.

It was during his ministry in 1877 that the old Chapel was taken down, and a new one erected, half the cost of the contract being raised when the memorial stones were laid. **Mr Davies** resigned in 1879, after a ministry of eleven years.

We now come to the ministry of the **Rev.J D Jones** who, after a pastorate of nearly four years at **Carmarthen road Baptist Church**, Swausea, commenced his ministry at **Bethany, Pembroke Dock**, on the first Sunday in April, 1880 Its due to him that the success with encouraging growth of the **Church** and the Sunday School-necessitating increasing accommodation, involving an outlay of £3,000

Acc to *.Kelly's Directory* 1884

Bethany Baptist Chapel, High street, will seat about 600 In 1904 the schoolroom became too small and the Chapel needed reseating. A new schoolroom was built capable of accommodating 650. The interior of the Chapel was re- arranged, a gallery was fitted all round, and the old ceiling removed. The **Organ** and choir were moved to the gallery behind the pulpit. In 1905 the average congregation was 650 with over 300 children attending Sunday school.

Albany Square **Congregational** Chapel

A few years ago an old sail-loft in the Front Street was taken to carry on mission work in that part of the town, where much good is being done. In connection with the work, **Miss. Barret**, **Mr. John Green**, and others, deeply interested themselves, and their efforts are greatly appreciated by the people dwelling in that neighbourhood.

When the Dockyard was transferred from **Milford** half a dozen **Congregationalists**, who had come up from that town, met in a room in the Front Street to hold their services, and once every month went into **Pembroke** to receive the Sacrament from an ordained minister of that place; but seeing that the **Baptists** and **Wesleyans** had built churches of their own, the **Congregationalists** set their minds on erecting a Chapel.

As there was some difficulty in obtaining land for the purpose of building a place of worship, two cottages which belonged to a **Mr.Wilkins**, of Llanbwm, were secured in North Brewery Street. Here the new owners proceeded to erect a small Chapel in the gardens. On Good Friday in the year 1824 this place of worship, which they called the Tabernacle, was opened. The **Congregationalists** had invited the **Rev. Thomas Williams** of Neuaddlwyd, to become their first minister. Owing to the debt on the building, the cause at the outset was not very prosperous, and their minister was not even 'passing rich on forty pounds a year', for the stipend that he received was only £39 per annum. The Sunday School was held in the Chapel. Music for the services was provided by **Mr Thomas Rowe**; violin, **Michael Morgan**, cello; and **George Gibbs**, double bass.

Following this minister came the **Rev. Mr.Lewis**, who was succeeded by the **Rev. Thomas Williams**, of Merrivale, **Templeton**, known generally as the **Rev. Thomas Williams** the second. This minister was the father of the late **B.T.Williams**, esq., Q.C., County Court Judge, **Carmarthen**.

In 1851 the capacity was free 36 other 516 with an average congregation of 200 + 60 scholars in the morning and 300 in the evening. **Charles Sumpter** was the Deacon
This was the first Chapel to have an Organ, which was installed in the 1860's

After a few years the Tabernacle was enlarged by removing one of the sides of the building and making it wider, so that, literally it was 'as broad as it was **Long**.' Still the congregation became too large for the increased accommodation, and, after much prayerful thought as to the advisability of erecting a more commodious Church, they decided to do so.

It needed much deliberation to arrive at this decision, for a debt of £140 still remained on the Tabernacle. However, they purchased a piece of leasehold property from **Thomas Meyrick**, esq., for the term of ninety-nine years, for which they paid £561.

This piece of ground consisted of the house once occupied by the late **Mr. Propert**, J.P., and a portion of adjoining ground. Where the Chapel now stands originally grew trees and plants, which formed **Mr. Propert's** orchard, and which opened out to Albion Square by a wooden door.

The cost of erecting this new place of worship, the **Albion Square Congregational Church**, was £3,940, which included the fees of the architect and clerk of works and legal and other expense~. The foundation-stone of the present handsome building was laid on June 28, 1865, by **Mrs. Jenkins**, of London, in the presence of a large assembly, including the Mayors of **Haverfordwest**, **Tenby** and **Pembroke**. The architect, **R.C. Sutton**, esq., presented **Mrs. Jenkins** with a handsome silver trowel with which to lay the stone. In a prepared cavity beneath the foundation-stone was placed a bottle containing a copy of the *Patriot and the Christian World*, together with a few coins and documents of **Church** matters.

The Chapel was opened for public worship on Friday, **June 28**, 1867. The late **Rev. E. Paxton Hood** preached in the morning and evening, and the **Rev. D. Anthony**, B.A., then of **Tenby** in the afternoon.

Still within the memory of some of the oldest members of the **Church** is the ministry of the late **Rev. Eliakim Shadrach**, who was the pastor at the time the present Chapel was built. He was a saintly man and an excellent preacher, and was much beloved by his people. On the north wall of **Albion Square** Chapel is fixed a tablet to his memory, on which the following words are inscribed:

In Remembrance of THE **Rev. E. L. SHADRACH**,

For forty years a faithful Minister of **Jesus Christ**.

Was ordained at Doncaster in the year 1829. After a short period he removed to Aberystwyth, and was co-pastor with his father, the late **Rev. A. Shadrach**, for six years. In the year 1835 he removed to **Dursley**, where he laboured with great acceptance for twenty-two years. In the year 1857 he commenced his ministry at the Tabernacle, **Pembroke Dock**, where he successfully discharged the duties of the pastorate twelve years. During his ministry this Chapel was erected, in which he preached for nearly two years. After a short illness he fell asleep in Jesus, April 8th, 1860 aged 64 years. To perpetuate his memory the **Church** and congregation have erected this Tablet.

Following **Mr Shadrach** came the late **Rev. Dr Davies** and the **Rev J R Webster**.

The present pastor of Albion Square **Church** is the **Rev. J E Griffiths** who was born at Neath. In 1867 **Mr. Griffiths** entered Bala know Bala Bangor- **College**, where he had a very successful course and obtained a first class diploma. In 1870 he entered his first pastorate, at Vochriw near **Merthyr**. In 1877 he removed to Lion Street **Congregational Church**, Blaenavon, where remained until August, 1886, when he commenced his present ministry at Albion Square Chapel, and since that time has ably, faithfully, and consistently preached the Gospel in that place. During his pastorate he has had the satisfaction of seeing the extinction of the Chapel building debt. Special services were held on the occasion, from Sunday, June 18, to Wednesday, June 21, 1899. On that day a big social tea took place, which was followed in the evening by a meeting at which **Mr. Isaac Samuel**, who was at that time treasurer of the **Church**, announced that the whole of the debt had been completely cleared off. This debt, since the year 1865, had by accumulation of interest and incidental expenses increased to the sum of £6,389.13s.

In 1875 it was described as one of the most handsome and commodious edifices in the town. An exceedingly fine window immediately above the entrance attracts universal notice and admiration. The internal fittings are of the most elaborate kind. The roof is very lofty, and supported by fine wrought iron pillars running above the galleries, which are large and capacious. It will accommodate nearly 1500 persons and possesses a rich toned Organ. Among those who preached at this Chapel was **General W Boothe** of the Salvation Army.

During the latter part of 1897, Albion Square **Church** was closed for renovation, and at the same time a splendid new Organ, made by Messrs. P.Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield, was erected in the north end of the building; the old one had previously stood near the south wall. A platform was also made below the pulpit for the choir. The cost of the new Organ and renovation combined was £700; the Organ alone cost £432. The talented organist is **Mr.William G.Phelps**, of Laws Street North.

The **Church** has sittings for 1,350 people, but has held upon special occasions 1,500. The improvements were completed , and it was re-opened for Divine worship, on February 9, 1898.

Amongst the many zealous workers in Albion Square Chapel, Special reference must be made to the late **Mr.James Hancock**, **Mr.Richard Allen**, and **Mr.Joseph Lewis**, who were truly pillars of the **Church**; also to the late **Mr.John James**, who passed away at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was foremost in every good movement connected with the cause, and was the senior deacon for many years. **Mr.I.Samuel** and **Mr.H.Pinch**, who are still living, have also done much good work in connection with the **Church**.

Acc/to *Kelly's Directory* 1884

The **Congregational** Chapel, Albion square, erected in 1865 is a splendid building, the internal fittings being of the most elaborate kind: the roof is very lofty, and is supported by fine wrought iron pillars

The old Chapel was for a period used as a public **Hall** and later as a Salvation Army Barracks. It was torn down in 1904 to make way for housing , the fate which met its successor in the 1990's

Records available include births and baptisms 1825-37 PRO London (The original Tabernacle in **Pembroke** was formed in 1691 as a branch of Albany **St Thomas Green Haverfordwest** and some records go back to that date)

Meyrick St Congregationalists

In 1843 a dissension arose amongst the **Congregationalists** worshipping at the Tabernacle, and some of the members decided to separate themselves from the mother **Church**. They obtained a piece of land in Meyrick Street South whereon to build another Chapel.

The foundation-stone was laid on February 12, 1851, by **W.F. Moart, esq.**, London, and the Church was opened on Wednesday, December 3, 1852, when special services were held. The **Rev. J.D.Davies**, of Albany Chapel, London, preached in the morning, and the **Rev.D.Rees**, of LlaNelly, in the evening of the day. The services were continued on the following Sunday, December 7, when the **Rev.J.D.Davies** again preached.

The Chapel was renovated in November, 1889. The first minister of Upper **Meyrick** Street Chapel was the late **Rev. Josephus Williams**, who prior to his pastorate in this place of worship had been minister of the old Tabernacle, Albion Square. **Mr. Williams** was an able minister and a man very remarkable for the extent of his general information. He could speak at length on any subject. He was followed by the **Rev.Mr.Ramsay**, who was an eloquent speaker, but he remained only about two years. After him came the **Rev.Charles Goward**, who was a sound preacher, a good man, and thoroughly devoted to his work.

The present pastor is the **Rev.W.A.Edwards**, who was born at . Aberdare, **Glamorganshire**. He studied at Brecon **College**. He has been minister of **Meyrick** Street **Church** for over thirty years successively, and, being so **Long** associated with the people, has made for himself many friends. **Mr.Edwards** is a man of wide Reading, and is well versed in geology and astronomy.

St Mary's Church Meyrick St Roman Catholic

It was started in 1846 due to the work of **Rev. Father Lewis** who was from **Williamston**. Previously there had been since 1840 a large number of Irish immigrants settling in **Pembroke Dock** who had come over with the start of Irish Mail Boats to **Hobbs Point**. He was first **Roman Catholic** priest who lived in the town and it was his custom to preach on Sunday afternoons in the open air at the top of **Pembroke** Street. Mainly by his efforts **St.Mary's Church** was erected in North **Meyrick** Street during the years 1845 and 1847. A private house had been in **King St** had been rented to meet and hold services in but the need for a **Church** was felt greatly. A piece of land was leased from the **Bush** Estate in 1846 and work started. It was dedicated August 29th 1847 capacity 150 +30 standing ,average attendance 110 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon according to the priest **Rev. Maybury** The original **Church** was much smaller than the present building and was enlarged and renovated in 1862 by the **Rev. Father Oliver Murphy**. The original **Church** only extended as far as the present altar rails. At the same time the altar was replaced with a stone one and the Sacristy was built. A large mission room attached to the **Church** on the north side was built in the early 1900's.

The **Church** was dedicated on Thursday, August 29, 1847, and on the occasion the **Rev.Father PMcDonnel** gave a special address in the evening to a crowded congregation. The **Church**, which stands in its own grounds was enlarged and renovated by the untiring zeal of the **Rev.Father Oliver Murphy**, who succeeded the **Rev.Father Lewis**.

On the walls of **St.Mary's Church** hangs a memorial tablet to a lady who was buried within the building. The tablet bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of **Ann Martha Darby** ,

The beloved wife of **Abrahan Darby** RN .

She was born May 16th, 1814 and died March 2nd, 1849, and was ill four years.

Her body lies beneath.

The funeral of this lady was the first that took place in the town according to the rites of the **Roman Catholic Church**. It was on March 9, 1849. The procession solemnly marched through the **Streets** of the town from the house, which is said to have been in Llanion Terrace, to the **Church**, and was accompanied by the two priests (the **Rev.Father Lewis**, and the **Rev.Thomas Sick**, from **St.Bernard's Monastery**) and two acolytes. The body, covered by a pall, was borne by six naval officers, wearing mourning scarves and hat-bands, assisted by the deceased lady's three medical attendants, who also wore deepest mourning. Large numbers of people followed the procession with marked respect. The body was brought into the Chapel, and there laid to rest. An extempore address, given by the **Rev.Thomas Sick**, was intently listened to, and made a deep impression on his congregation. The building was crowded almost to suffocation.

The **Rev.Father Murphy** came as a young and genial priest to **Pembroke Dock** from Kilkenny in the year 1850, and after forty-four years of residence in the town he passed into rest, March 14, 1894, having borne an unblemished character, and won the good feelings, not only of his own flock, but of the whole of the townspeople. In what esteem he was held was shown on the day of his funeral. His mortal remains, by special permission granted by the Home Secretary, were interred in the adjoining **Church** grounds: Amidst a huge concourse of people, his body was borne to its last resting-place by the sailors of H.M.S.Rupert, port guardship at that time in **Milford Haven**. The band of the **Welsh** regiment played the Dead March in Saul. So large was the crowd on the occasion of this good man's funeral that at least two people died from the results of the crush. On the headstone which marks the grave of the **Rev.Father Murphy**, are these words:

In Affectionate Remembrance of The **Rev. FATHER Oliver Murphy**

Born at Kilkenny, 17th March ,1825. Ordained priest at Kilkenny, May, 1850.

Pastor at **St.Mary's Catholic Church, Pembroke Dock** from 1850 until his death, 14th March ,1894. R.I.P. De Profundis. 'Eternal rest give unto him, O **Lord**, and 1et perpetual light shine upon him'.

1900 The officiating and resident priest of **St.Mary's Roman Catholic Church** is the Very **Rev.Dean V.J.Kelly**. He came to **Pembroke Dock** February , 1900. The Dean is a cultured writer and scholar. He studied at Ushaw **College**, Durham, and at the English **College**, Rome.

1875 It was described in 1875 by **Findley** as a Chapel and a small stone edifice which could accommodate between 200 and 300.

1884 **Kelly's Directory** 1884 The Catholic **Church, Meyrick** street, dedicated to **St Mary** , is a commodious building of stone, erected in 1846, by the late **Rev. Father Lewis**; and in 1862; the **Rev Oliver Murphy**, the present priest, enlarged the **Church**, and thoroughly· renovated it, at a cost of over £300, and it will now seat about 350.

The Dockyard Chapel

The first Services were held on the frigate Lapwing which had been run aground and was used as offices and storerooms. Up to about 1820 these were conducted by the Vicar of **Pembroke**. After this ship was broken up in 1828 the Services were held in a wooden building but the increase in the numbers made it imperative that a larger building be constructed. The site chosen was in the north east corner of the Yard and work started in 1831. Consideration was given to future installation of heating by banking up the site before constructing the building. The design was very plain with very large windows. The three west doors are approached by two flights of steps. The interior had a gallery on each side and at the west end, the main floor had a nave, two side aisles, chancel with choir stalls and a sanctury in a recess. It was capable of seating 1100. Most of the pews were box pews with doors. The reading desk was a two decker, the Chaplain reading the prayers from the upper box and the clerk leading the responses from the lower. The pulpit was very high, reached by a winding staircase and when in it the preacher was at the same height as the gallery. Up till 1857 it was the custom for the Chaplain to Read the prayers in a **White** surplice and during the singing of the psalm before the sermon change into a black cassock to preach. Right from the very beginning the Chapel was renowned for its choir, and sang at the visit of the **Duke of Clarence** in 1827. The choir occupied the west end gallery and in 1836 an **Organ** was installed in this gallery. A large painting representing a dove descending from the clouds towards a chalice obscured the east window. In later years a stain glass window replaced this painting.

It was expected that the marines and Dockyard Policemen not on duty marched to the Chapel every Sunday morning as well as the crews the "Royal Sovereign" and the Irish Mail steamers in harbour. All Dockyard apprentices were expected to attend and after the opening of the National School the Master, Mistress, and pupil teachers. In the early days of the Sunday school held in the national school all the pupils after attending Sunday school were marched down to the Chapel for the morning service.

In 1844 **Mr William** Edye Master shipwright drew up plans for landscaping the grounds around the Chapel with trees and shrubs.

A Coat of Arms belonging to the yacht Royal Sovereign was affixed to the west gallery in 1850 when that yacht formerly the Royal Yacht of **William** IV was broken up. The Bell was taken from

the captured Spanish cruiser El Phoenix (renamed Gibraltar) It appears that the building was never actually consecrated during the time it was used by the Admiralty but it is said this omission was rectified in 1927 but no trace can be found

According to the census of Religious Buildings in 1851 the Dockyard Chapel could accommodate 800. This census also lists it as not being consecrated or licensed with an average attendance of 250 in the morning and 100 in the afternoon. The Chaplain of Her Majesty's Dockyard was **J H Mallet**. A Tablet in memory of **Edward Laws** who died in 1854 was placed on the south wall. This was destroyed in the 1970's

Gas lighting was installed in 1874 and the afternoon services replaced by evening services.

A small font was installed at the entrance to the south aisle in 1875

A Description of 1875

A spacious stone building. It is entered by 3 doors at the western end which are approached by flights of stone steps. Above the centre entrance is a small square set tower having a hemispherical summit surmounted by a cross within is one small Bell. The **Church** consists of a nave, a singularly small chancel, side aisles and galleries. In the west gallery there is a fine Organ in front of which the members of the choir sit. The interior has an exceedingly neat and pleasing appearance, the roof is lofty and having a large flat ceiling unsupported by pillars, it is well worthy of attention. Above the communion table, and covering the east window is a handsome painted screen, its subject intended to be emblematical of Christianity. There is also a handsome pulpit reached by a winding staircase and balustrade. There is one tablet affixed to the south wall.

.Kelly's Directory 1884

The Dockyard **Church** is a plain building, erected inside the walls of the Royal dockyard, and consisting of a small chancel, nave, aisles, with galleries, the west gallery containing a fine **Organ** : above the centre entrance is a small square tower, surmounted by a cross : the **Church** was built for the officers and workmen of the dockyard, for whom seats were' appropriated in the area : the north and south galleries are set apart for the sailors and soldiers of the garrison , the public are permitted to attend any of the services , there are seats for about 1100 persons. The **Rev. Fredrick William** Nickoll M.A. is the chaplain, appointed in 1881

From 1885 onwards various alterations to the internal arrangements took place and included reducing the height of the pulpit, doing away with the clerk leading the responses, panels on which were painted the Ten Commandments and the **Lord's** Prayer were removed. The Choir and **Organ** moved to the main body of the **Church**, galleries shortened and pews removed and replace. While Captain **Kelly** was Superintendent of the Yard the Training Ship "Atlanta" which had originally been built in **Pembroke Dock** was lost at sea with a tremendous loss of life and a collection was organised for a memorial window to those lost. £75 was raised by **Mrs Kelly** in the Yard and a stain glass window was installed at the east end of the Chapel depicting Christ in the ship rebuking the wind and saying "Peace be still" at the base was the dedication "To the Officers and ship's Company H.M.S. "Atalanta" Perished A.D., 1879 in 1887.

NB This window was removed at the closing of the Dockyard and all trace lost.

Acc to The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

Dockyard Chapel

As a Government building it neither secures nor claims episcopal oversight and consequently has never been consecrated. Baptisms celebrated there, were registered in the Parish **Church** Register.

Electric light was introduced in 1905 and all gas fittings removed.

Frank Owen remembered the Chapel

Situated at the east end of the Royal Dockyard , standing in its own grounds and approached from the corner of Commercial Row stood the Royal Dockyard **Church**. It could be easily identified

from sea or land by the domed tower at its west end. The **Church** stood at the end of the Senior Officers Houses and was approached by a road flanked by high trees. This road terminated in a wide forecourt presenting a tall building with wide steps which led to the Bell Tower and the entrance. here , right up to the closure of the Dockyard **Mr. Lewis** would welcome you with dignity and present you with your hymn book and psalter --- this between his duties as verger and Bell Ringer.

The **Church** possessed only one Bell, as apposed to **St John's** which had eight. The building was always refered to as a **Church** but in some quarters is only recognized as a Chapel and not consecrated.

The last resident Royal Naval Chaplain was the **Rev. R D Gilbertson** MA whose father was well known in **Pembroke** as a solicitor and clerk to the **Castlemartin** Division which covered an area from **Angle** to **Penally**. Understandably, most of those who worshiped at the **Church** were associated with the Dockyard and on Sunday mornings , the front rows were occupied by uniformed officers of the Royal Navy, the Resident Officers and their families. The remainder of the congregation consisted of the lower ranks and various officials of the civilian branches seated strictly according to rank. This may sound rather snooty but the Dockyard boasted some of the finest craftsmen in the country and there was enormous pride attached to a man's craft or trade. When all were assembled there would be heard the stirring sound of the band of the resident battalion which was stationed at Llanion Barracks. Led by the Drum Major and to the tune of its Regimental March the detachment detailed for **Church** parade would March with pride along the Avenue then enter the **Church** and occupy the pews at either side, towards the rear to allow for reassembly after the service. The band would be in the balcony and play for the service, accompanied by the civilian organist and by instrumentalists who were associated with the choir. The choir was made up of many of the most talented vocalists and musicians in the area under their Choir Master , **Mr. Thomas Handcock** of **Cheriton** House , Water St. **Mr. Hancock** was an imposing gentleman of great personality and musical genius , Stocky with wild hair and goatee beard, he controlled his choir with a baton of iron. Known as "T G" he inspected applicants for the choir, tested them and then gave them a trial run. Boys on acceptance were paid 2s and 6d per quarter - It worked out that if a boy gave 1d per service for the collection, he just about broke even at the end of the quarter but if he spent his money on **Mrs Rogers** home made toffee on the way to **Church** then he had to be well practised in the art of shaking the collection bag to give the impression that he had dropped in a few coins.

Although **Mr. Hancock** was Organist and Choirmaster, other talented musicians, **Mr. Reginald Calver**, **Mr. Frank James** and Miss **Ivy Lewis** -- all first class organists, assisted him. There were also a number of ladies choristers.

At the closing of the Dockyard and the **Church** all these fine trained choristers were in great demand and invited to join the choirs of other churches and other denominations carrying on the traditions which they had leamed.

Later the building became the Garrison Theatre and even later a Motor Museum. Now part of the Enterprise Zone and plans are being submitted to turn it into a warehouse.

NB It was always said that if you wanted promotion in the Yard you had to regularly attend the Church (or Chapel) that your supervisor attended.

Gilgal **Baptist** Chapel, **Pennar** (see under **Pennar**)

Wesley Chapel **Pennar** (see under **Pennar**)

Trinity Wesley Chapel, **Pembroke Ferry**

In the 1870's some of the **Wesleyans** again commenced regular services, and formed a society at **Pembroke Ferry**

Mr.W.Lawrence, of Queen Street East, had the interest of the work at this place greatly at heart, and by his unwearied efforts the present little place of worship, **Trinity** Chapel, was built at a cost, exclusive of the school-room, of £170.

The corner-stones of this Chapel were laid on November 10, 1879, by the late **Mrs. Evans**, of **Trinity** Wharf, **Mrs.W.Lawrence**, **Miss. Trayler**, and **Miss Green**, each lady giving a donation of £5.

The late **Mr.Ladd** was the architect, and the late **Mr.Thomas Thomas** , of Queen Street East, was the builder.

The first service was held in the Chapel on August 12, 1880. The sermon was preached on the occasion by the **Rev.Josiah Cox**, who was at that time superintendent of **Tenby** Circuit.

The late **Mr.Lawrence**, superintended the good work carried on at **Trinity** Chapel for many years, and gained for himself the title of 'the **Bishop** of the Ferry,' by which name he is still affectionally remembered by very many.

He was succeeded by **Mr.Miller**, who during his time did much good work then **Mr.Roblin**.

At the March Quarterly meeting of the **Pembroke Wesleyan** Circuit-. in 1878 four men, **W. Lawrence**, **G.T. Davies**, **W.G. Copplestone** -and **W Dawkins**, were instructed "to select a site and make the necessary- preliminary enquiries as to .ground: rent; with .a view to building. a Chapel .at **Pembroke Ferry**, the present place of worship being . small and inconvenient" . They were to report back but no further action was taken until 1879 . In 1878 the membership was recorded at 12.

A cottage had been opened for the purposes of public services and Sunday School previously but it was damp and considered unsuitable. The congregation became affiliated to the **Wesleyan Methodist** Society of **Pembroke Dock** and a fund was started to raise money to build a Chapel. The building cost £176. The plans were prepared by **Mr. Ladd** the cost was cut to the bare minimum even to the extent that no money was to be spent on flooring etc. in the lower part of the building. The plans had to be altered by reducing the length to avoid interference with other buildings adjacent. **Mr. W John** agreed to do all woodwork.

The building was registered for public worship on 20th July 1880 and the official opening was on Wednesday 4th August 1880 when **Rev. J Cox** of **Tenby** preached

In November 1880 work was started on completing the lower room as a schoolroom.

In 1920 the freehold was purchased for £5 plus £2 . 10. 0d solicitors and auctioneers fee.

The first woman trustee was **Constance Hughes** in 1940

Electricity was installed in 1969, in 1989 the Chapel was re-roofed and the next year the interior was renovated including two new windows being installed.

Gershom Calvinistic Methodist

In 1837 some of the members and adherents of the West Gate **Church, Pembroke**, who resided at **Pembroke Dock** began to hold services in a private house belonging to one of their number in Market Street, and afterwards in a large room in Melville Street. These services were conducted alternately by the **Rev.John Davies**, of Mead Lodge, and the **Rev.William Powell**, of **Pembroke**. Steps, however, were taken to build a Chapel, and a site was obtained in Queen Street East. The responsibility of this undertaking fell chiefly on the **Rev.John Davies**, who was appointed in 1835 home missionary for **Pembroke** and its neighbourhood by the South Wales Association of the **Calvinistic Methodist**.

This Chapel, which is known as **Gershom**, was opened on Christmas day, 1838. It was a quaint little building, standing a short distance off from the street, with, to the modern eye, a somewhat strange arrangement of pews. In 1844 **Mr.Davies** became its recognised and settled minister. He

remained at **Pembroke Dock** until 1852 and was most faithful in his labours. After his removal, he served various churches, and died at **Newport**, Monmouthshire, 1870.

Early in 1853 the **Rev. Lewis Evans** became pastor of the **Church**, and faithfully fulfilled this duty for nearly eleven years. He died October, 1863. The congregation, who mourned the loss of a Christian minister, placed a tablet to his memory on the south wall of **St. Andrew's Chapel**, which bears the following inscription:

In Memory of

THE LATE **Rev. Lewis Evans**,

who presided over this **Church** during a period of eleven years and entered into his rest October 16th, 1863 aged 41 years.

This Tablet is erected by the **Church** and congregation aided by his brother ministers, as a token of the love and esteem which they cherish for him. In life he was faithful, diligent, and blameless, always abounding in the work of the **Lord**; and in death he was more than conqueror, through Him that loved him and gave Himself for him: changing the cross for the crown, and the sword for the palm of victory.

When **St. Andrew's Chapel** was built, this memorial was removed from the old Chapel, and placed on the south end wall of the new place of worship.

The **Rev. William Evans**, M.A. commenced his labours on January 1, 1865, having previously served at **St. John's Church**, Runcorn, for nearly two years and a half.

The **Rev. William Evans** is a native of **Glamorganshire**, and is the grandson of the late venerable **William Evans**, of Tonyrefail, a name that is known and honoured Throughout Wales. This much revered and good man died in 1891 at the great age of ninety six. His grandson was educated for the ministry at Swansea, the University of Glasgow, and Cheshunt **College**. He matriculated in London in 1855, obtained one of Dr. **Williams'** scholarships in 1857, graduated B.A. in 1860, and M.A. in 1861.

The original meetings were held in the school room at **Mr Allan's** house three nights a week and also a Sunday school. Sunday Services were then held in a room of **Mr George Morgan's** house in Market St. In 1837 a **Long** room was taken by **Rev John Davies** in the Melville Hotel in Melville St. but the congregations had increased to such an extent that it was decided to build a Chapel. situated in Queen Street East. Members of the congregation supplied much of the labour and it was opened on Christmas day 1838. Like many of the other early Chapels it had a fine orchestra which included violins, double bass, flutes and clarionets. There was also a fine choir. Members from this Chapel also carried out missionary work and help found the Zion Chapel in **Neyland**.

This Chapel was then found to be too small and work started to build a new Chapel **St Andrew's St Andrew's**

Calvanistic Methodist -- now United Reform

Andrews Calvinistic Methodist

Soon after **Mr. Evans'** settlement it was decided to erect a larger place of worship. Accordingly, **St. Andrew's Chapel** was built. The foundation-stone of this beautiful **Church**, which is built in the Italian style, was laid in August, 1865, by **Mrs. Ezra Roberts**, wife of one of the firm of **Davies and Roberts**, who constructed the **Pembroke and Tenby Railway**. The Chapel was opened in November, 1866. **Mr. Evans** continued his ministry at **St. Andrew's** until 1875; when he removed to Aberystwyth, where he remained six years as pastor of the English **Calvanistic Church**. During his absence the **Rev. John H. Griffiths**, M.A., officiated as minister for the greater part of the time. He is now in the United States of **America**.

The **Rev. W. Evans**, M.A., returned to his former sphere at **Pembroke**

Dock in April, 1881, and continued to faithfully serve **St Andrew's Church** as minister until he resigned the pastorate, preaching his farewell sermon on the evening of Christmas Day, 1904.

Mr. Evans has, however, signified his intention of still identifying himself closely with the work, particularly in connection with the small **Calvinistic** Chapel at Llanreath.

Mr Evans is widely and worthily known as a scholar, and has written two or three books. He has occupied most of the places of honour in his **Church**, and was appointed Moderator in 1897.

At the south end of **St. Andrew's** Chapel is a very beautiful stained-glass window representing the Prodigal Son meeting his Father. This window was given in 1882 by the late **Captain Cocks**, who attended this place of worship. In addition to the tablet raised in remembrance of the **Rev. Lewis Evans**, there is a brass ' memorial tablet placed on the walls to the late **Mr. James Owen**.

On it these words are engraved:

In Memory of

James Owen, R.C.N.C,

A Member and Office-bearer of this **Church**, who died 20th June, 1902, aged 55 years.

Erected by the Officers of the Chief Constructor's Department, H.M.Dockyard, as a Mark of respect and esteem.

During the latter part of the past year another tablet has been placed in this Chapel:

In Loving memory of **James Davies** ,

For many years a Member and Deacon of this **Church**, and a faithful Sunday school Superintendent, Who died 28th September, 1900 aged 61.

This Tablet is erected by his two daughters.

The **Organ** was built in 1896. The organist is Miss **Gertrude Webb**, of **Bush** Street, who is a young lady of much musical ability.

Originally a Chapel was built in 1837 called **Gershom**. This was then found to be too small and then in 1866 a new Chapel was built on the present site. The foundation stone was laid by **Mrs Roberts** wife of **Ezra Roberts** a Railway Contractor whose firm constructed the Railway line from **Whitland** to **Pembroke Dock**, and after the service gold and silver offerings were laid on the foundation stone by those present. **Mr Roberts** laid what was described as a very large cheque. The architect was **Mr K Ladd** and the contractor **Mr Joseph Tregenna**. It was constructed to seat 800 people but unfortunately there was a design fault in the roof , the span being too great for the weight on it and the side walls started to spread outwards while the roof subsided. The original cost had been £3000 but the additional remedial work undertaken by **Mr K McAlpin** involved the rebuilding of a large portion of the outer walls with a new roof of a different design at a cost of £800. At the same time he redesigned a large part of the interior. While this work was being undertaken the services were held in the Schoolroom underneath.

In 1875 it is described as of ornamental design and is a handsome edifice.

Captain James Cocks, a member of the congregation, offered in 1882, to have erected a stained glass window depicting the Prodigal Son. This offer was accepted and **Mr K McAlpin** designed the window and directed the making and installation at a cost of £80.

.Kelly's Directory 1884

St. Andrew's Calvinistic **Methodist** Chapel, **Bush** street, is in the Italian style, and was erected in 1866 ; it is capable of seating 800 and has a beautiful stained window behind the pulpit: The interior was again renovated in 1896. Among the work undertaken was the installation of a new **Organ**, ironwork tracery in the galleries, the renovation of the schoolroom and the installation of heating.

Primitive **Methodists** **Gershom** Chapel

When the **Calvinistic Methodists** vacated **Gershom** Chapel in September 1866, it was taken over after a time by the Primitive **Methodists**, who hitherto had worshipped in a little Chapel at the top of South Park Street, which was approached by a flight of steps. This Chapel was afterwards sold,

and turned into a public-house known as Temple Bar. Prior to this, a few of these **Methodists** met for worship, in Park Street North, two cottages being converted into one room for the purpose. The minister at that time was the **Rev. Mr. Maynard**, and it was through his influence that the early Chapel at the top of Park Street was built.

Acc/to **Kelly's Directory** 1884

The Primitive **Methodists** have a Chapel in Queen street which , seats 500.

Gershom Chapel *Document D/LLB/9 Pemb R O* -- Assignment of **Gershom** Chapel by the trustees of the **Welsh Calvinistic Methodist** congregation to **Rev Nicholas Pasco** and Trustees.

Llanreath **Calvanistic Methodist** Chapel

A Sunday school was formed before 1885 under the pastorate of **Mr Evans** and a Chapel built about that time it, was rebuilt in 1910.

Extra land adjacent to the Chapel was purchased for the sum of £20 from the Admiralty 27th September 1911 by the congregation for the building of a schoolroom **Rev W Evans** 97 Laws St was the minister

According to the *Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette* **Friday 21 September 1917**.

At the anniversary Service the previous Sunday the preacher in the morning was the **Rev E H Merchant** of **Tenby** and in the afternoon **Rev J T Davies** of Gilgal The singing was hearty. **Mr Richard John** acted as usual as precentor and Miss **Mary John** was the organist.

Acc to **Mrs Peters**

In 1883 a branch Sunday-school was opened at Llanreath, in the house of **Mr. Peter L. Jones**, now of Belmont House. In 1885 a Chapel was opened for Divine worship, when the **Rev. D. Saunders**, D.D., preached, who had also preached at the opening of **St. Andrew's** Chapel. Since then the Llanreath Chapel has been enlarged, and there is now a prosperous **Church**, with a flourishing Sunday-school, there, and the good work carried on is universally admitted to be of great blessing to the growing village on the Hill.

2000 The Chapel has now been converted into a house.

Bethel Baptist Church

Bethel

In the early forties, owing to a misunderstanding between the late **Rev. John Morgan** and his people, a great many of the members of the **Church** and congregation left during his pastorate. There being no other **Baptist** Chapel in the place, they held their meetings, at first in the malt-house, now the Criterion, at the corner of Llanion Terrace, and afterwards in a billiard room on the premises of **Mr. William Robertson**, timber-merchant and shipbuilders, in the lower part of North **Meyrick** Street, near the site of the sawmills belonging to the firm of **McMaster and Co**. The room remains to this day, but is now converted into business premises.

This part of the town at that time was commonly known as The Quarry. A **Church** was formed, and deacons were elected, whose names were Messrs. **W. John senior, Samuel Allen, George H. Davies, Thomas Brown, John Peters, and W. John junior**. In 1844 the church was admitted into the **Baptist** Association of the county. The late **Rev. John Rees**, of **Upton**, and the **Rev W. H. Thomas** of Water **Holmes**, took great interest in the young cause, and frequently preached in the room at The Quarry .

Bethel Chapel was built in 1845. The first minister was the **Rev.D.L.Pughe**, who is reputed to have been an able preacher. He remained about four years, and removed to Builth, Breconshire. He was succeeded by the **Rev.Evan Davies**, whose stay was only two years ; he was followed by the **Rev. T. Thomas** , whose brief pastorate terminated in 1854. In October, 1855, the **Rev.W.F.Bliss** entered upon his pastoral charge of **Bethel**. He laboured with much acceptance in the **Church** for ten years. **Mr. Bliss** was a very cultured man. He kept a middle-class school for boys in the town which proved to be of great service. From 1865 to 1868 the **Rev.J.D.Williams** was minister. He was followed by the **Rev.E.Roberts**, who came in 1869 and removed in 1873.

There was an interval of three years before the calling of another minister, and during that period the Chapel was re built.

During the erection of the new building, before the old ceiling could be removed, some of the supports gave way, and it fell in. Fortunately, the accident occurred in the dinner-hour, when there were but few workmen on the spot, or the consequences must have been very serious indeed; as it was, among a few who were present, two or three men were severely injured.

The beauty of the new Chapel certainly far exceeds that of the former structure.

The present minister of **Bethel** is the **Rev.R.C.Roberts**, who was educated in Llangollen **College**. He came here in 1876 and has perseveringly carried on his duties since then without a break. The organist of **Bethel** Chapel is **Mr.John Hancock**, of Queen Street west, who is well known as a musician of great ability .

1851 According to the Census of Religious Buildings it had an average congregation of 250 + 70 scholars in the morning 81 scholars in the afternoon and an evening congregation of 400

A description in 1875 after the rebuilding in 1874 on the same site says, "It is a very handsome stone building accommodating about 800 persons

Bethel

In the year 1843, a number of members withdrew from **Bethany Baptist Church, Pembroke Dock**, The cause is not known but it appeared that they had become dissatisfied with the Minister and failing to bring about a better understanding, they split away. The numbers given were 104 members which was actually the majority of the **Bethany** congregation. At first they met in a room in North **Meyrick** Street, on the west side which they hired. It was behind the Edinburgh Hotel and known as **Robinson's** Billiard Room. There they assembled together for Divine worship. They presented a letter to the County Association held at **Bethany** on 4th **June** 1844 which said that " Formerly we constituted a part of the **Church** meeting for Divine worship at **Bethany** in the town, of which **Church** many of us are the original members, and with which we have continued in fellowship since its formation until a few months ago, when we felt that our further communion with it under certain circumstances must cease.

Immediately after our withdrawment we rented a house for Divine worship, where we still meet in union and harmony.

At a quarterly meeting held at Ffynon on 6th November 1843, our case was submitted to the consideration of the ministers present, when our separation was allowed and sanctioned, since which time we have been regularly and acceptably supplied with preachers, and it is with devout and adoring gratitude, we record that the **Lord** has been graciously pleased to own the services of his servants, in the conversion of sinners, the decision of the halting, and the edification of our hearts.

As to the present prospects, they are cheering. Our congregation exceeds what our place of worship will comfortably contain. We have among us a few enquirers. We have in contemplation the erection of a more commodious place of worship, for which we are making provision

They became constituted into a separate **Church** under the temporary pastorate of the **Rev. John Rees**, of **Upton** who took a deep interest in this cause preaching frequently and administering the the **Christian** ordinances when required, and at the Annual Assembly of the Churches of the county

held at **Bethany**, **June** 1844, this **Church** was cordially received into the Association. The candidates for membership were baptised in the **Haven** off **Front St.** The first being **Mr Thomas Brown** and his wife of **Laws St** and **Mrs Phoebe Peters** of **Queen St.**

In 1844 they leased a plot of land from the **Bush** Estate at the junction of **Bush St** and **Meyrick St** south, the site were the present Chapel stands. The new Chapel was built described as very comfortable and commodious able to seat 400 to 450 people. The exterior was plain with very large windows; semi circular at the top and the front had a moulded design. The interior had a plain flat ceiling, and on the floor were fitted rising seats on either side and at the east end, facing two of seats fitted on the flat in the centre. The pulpit platform was at the west end, and the baptistry under the pulpit pew. There was no gallery. A small schoolroom was built against the west end of the Chapel. The Chapel was opened for public worship in June 1845. The choir occupied the centre pews of the rising portion at the east end assisted by various instrumentalists. In 1855 the Chapel was registered for marriages, the first being that of **Mr S W Willing** to Miss **Amelia Allen**. A harmonium was installed in 1857 played by **Mr W Hancock** member of a very musical family. His three sons also played the harmonium and **Organ** in various Chapels and his nephew was the organist at the Dockyard Chapel.

Some members of this Chapel held cottage meetings at Lower **Pennar**. The numbers attending these meeting increased and it was decided to convert an old farm cowshed into a Chapel. **Mr David Jones** and others loaned the money and Services and a Sunday School were started led by **Mr Bliss**. Those helping at **Pennar** often had to trudge through ankle deep mud to get to Lower **Pennar** as at that time there was no proper road only a track.

The congregation had increased at **Bethel** to such an extent that consideration was given in 1867 to enlarging the building or rebuilding. Unfortunately as the fundraising started there was falling of of shipbuilding leading to massive job losses in the Yard. At the time the feeling was that the Yard would be closed. Proposed building plans were shelved until November 1872 when there was a terrible storm which blew off most of the Chapel roof. The congregation had to hire the Temperance Hall for Sunday services and Sunday School for the next two years while weekday meetings were held in the Chapel in Upper **Meyrick St** the congregation of which had kindly offered assistance. In 1873 an extension on the lease was obtained for a further 99 years and the congregation returned to the old Chapel for one last Service on May 31st 1873. The next week it was demolished and a new Chapel designed by **Mr Hans Price** and constructed by **Mr Isaac Hughes** (who also built **Pennar** school) was accepted. The old building was in such a dangerous state that while demolishing it two labourers were seriously injured by part of the wall falling in on them. The congregation raised enough funds to give the men 8s per week for several months and when they were fit the rest of the money was divided between them. **Mr W Davies** who placed a cheque for £25 towards the building fund on it laid the Foundation stone. The building work proceeded but very slowly, then in April 1874 the builder died. The roof timbers had not been completed and no progress was made till the Autumn. Messrs **Jones** and **John** agreed to complete the contract on a additional payment over the contract price with **Mr Hughes** of £100

The walls of the Chapel are of dressed limestone with bathstone facings it has been described as a squat building. The interior contains pitch pine pews on the ground floor with galleries on either side and the west end on which there is the **Organ** and the choir places. . The platform pulpit is at the west end with the baptistry below the pulpit seat. The large two story schoolroom is attached to the west end and the upper floor has large doorways leading into the west gallery which can be opened so as to increase the capacity of the Chapel.

The Chapel had no boundary wall but Messrs **Jones** and **John** were employed to erect a wall, railings and gates at a cost of £200.

A pipe **Organ** was installed in September 1883 on the gallery at the east end. The actual work of fitting and fixing was done free of charge. **Mr Millard** a Constructor in the Dockyard was responsible for organising this. The schoolroom and the Chapel were completely renovated in 1901 and a new classroom built.

Kelly's Directory 1884

The **Baptist** Chapel, South **Meyrick** street, is a stone building, erected in 1874, having seats for about 800 persons : a very fine **Organ** has been add

Meyrick St Chapel (Trinity)

This **Congregational** Chapel was formed in 1849 after a disagreement at Tabernacle Albion Square The foundation Stone was laid by **W F Mount** of London who gave £105 towards the building costs. **Mr John** road, a draughtsman in the Dockyard, designed it. Dockyard tradesmen carried out the majority of the woodwork voluntarily. The Chapel was opened on 3rd December 1851 **Rev J Davies** Albany Chapel London preached and the harmonium was played by **Mr Thomas Eastlake** while **Mr James Richards** was choirmaster. Records show that it had 100 members in 1864. Restoration work was carried out in 1871. It was described very briefly in 1875 as "Chapel is a plain stone building erected in the year 1851 It accommodates about 700 persons and possesses an **Organ**."

Acc/to.**Kelly's Directory** 1884

The **Congregational** Chapel South **Meyrick** street, is a plain stone building for about 700 per sons, and was built in 1851

The Chapel was altered and renovated in 1899. New pitch pine pews were installed, a porch on the west side as well as a new rostrum.

Zion

A small society of Primitive **Methodists** originally meet in members houses around the 1840's. The built a small Chapel at the top of Park **St** in 1849 capable of holding about 50 people. It was built in a recess cut in the bank and the entrance was on the west side. The cause moved to an **Calvanistic Methodist** Chapel -- **Gershom** when that congregation built **St Andrews** 1867-8. The old Chapel was sold to a **Mr Samual Sloggett** who rebuilt it, raising it up to two stories, and opened it as the "Temple Bar" Hotel.

It had 40 members in 1850 although in the census of 1851 **John** Maylard (Minister) records that in the morning the average attendance was 40 scholars, the afternoon 150 + 50 scholars and in the evening 150. (It would seem that in the afternoon they were sitting on each others laps). Records only go up till 1907.

Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill

Long before **Pater** existed, **John Wesley** had visited **Pembroke** several times, and preached at **St.Daniel's Church** and in the Town **Hall** Main Street, about the year 1763.

Pembrokeshire and Brecknockshire were then divided into two circuits, really the only two in Wales.

Shortly after the formation of the Dockyard, the **Wesleyan Methodists** began to hold meetings in a house at **Pembroke Ferry**, under the leadership of **Mr.Richard Allen**, father of the late **Richard Allen**, shipbuilder. **Mr. R, Allen** senior was the first follower of **John Wesley** in the immediate district, and was a man of strong personality. Among others who preached at the Ferry was the notable **Billy Dawson**, who, detained there on his way to **Haverfordwest** by the inclemency of the weather, gave his memorable sermon from the subject, 'Death on the Pale Horse'.

Ebenezer

A 'society' which consisted of sixteen members was formed, and afterwards met in the house of **Mr.James Allen**, Front Street until **Ebenezer** Chapel was built, when this small band joined themselves to the **Wesleyans** who worshipped in the little 'Chapel on the **Hill**'. ' This Chapel was built on a piece of ground at TreOwen, now known as **Wesley Row**, very shortly after the **Baptists**

had erected **Bethany**. The **Wesleyans** obtained their lease from **Sir John Owen** on the same terms as the **Baptists**, and when the ground was taken over by the Government £30 was given to the trustees of the Chapel in lieu of the lease.

This small Chapel, which was named Ebenezer, was opened for Divine worship in 1820, having been in building about two years. . All the work that could be possibly done by those interested in it was voluntarily given.

At its opening it had a **Church**-roll of something like sixty members. The singing was a special feature in the services. **Mrs. John Rixon**, of **Pembroke**, widow of the late **Mr. John Rixon**, Mayor of the borough 1899-1900, sang as a girl in the choir, which was led by a band of instrumentalists. Every effort was put forth by its members to be in their places in time, for to be five minutes late or to be absent without leave meant a possible penny fine. The preachers who at first conducted the services in this little Chapel were itinerant ministers, who rode **Long** distances from one mission station to another, and whose property oftentimes consisted of but little more than was contained in their saddle-bags.

.....

Other **Methodists** who had come to work in the dockyard from Cornwall first met in 36 King St in 1818. At that time their numbers totalled 16. Public worship was established in this house as was a Sunday School and their numbers increased. It was decided to build a Chapel but they were unable to obtain a site in town due to **Mr Meyrick's** policy regarding leasing land for building non Conformist Churches.

They obtained the lease of a piece of land were the on the north side of what is now Preselly View at its junction with Tregennis Hill. **Sir John Owen** granted the lease from 1820 for 99 years at an annual rent of 1shilling. The building was small plain and rectangular with a gallery at the one end for the choir and musicians. The Chapel was opened in 1820 by the **Rev J Wood, Phillip Rawlins** and **Samual Dunn**. The Musicians consisted of

Mr John Dyer; first violin and leader,
George Lifton; violin,
Thomas Chunn; cello,
James Bateman and **William Davies**; flutes,
Thomas Phillips; (who kept a grocery shop), clarionet,
John Bolch, double bass.

The Choir included

Miss Jane Tregenna,
Mary A Nicholls,
Mary Fender,
Ann Roads,
Betsey Reynolds,
Mary Jackett,
Jane Allen,
Bessie Lifton,
Elizabeth Seccombe,
M and J Thomas ,
E and M Davies,
Mr Thomas Blake,
William Bateman,
W Tapp,
Samual Tregenna,
William Saunders,
George Bateman,
William Lifton and
John Adams.

The number of **Church** members was 54. A Sunday school was also formed at the new **Church** and **Mr Richard Tregenna** was the superintendent. Originally the ministers who took the services came from **Pembroke** but as the importance of the Chapel grew they lodged in **Mr Phillips** house near the Chapel.

By 1843 the congregation had grown to such an extent that the Chapel was too small. There was ample ground to enlarge the Chapel on the present site under the lease granted by **Sir John Owen** but the War Department had purchased the land on which the Chapel stood subsequently to the granting of the lease and were in the course of construction of the Defensible Barracks. This needed, according to the original plans a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks. The War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west, to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis Hill (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north. **Mason** suggests that the Chapel Committee found difficulty in getting approval for any extension to be carried out, from the War Department, and were offered £350 compensation by the War Department to move. They looked round for a new site and one was found in **Meyrick St**. There were no longer any problems with leasing from the **Bush** estate so the new Chapel was built and the old one demolished by the War Department.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel -- Meyrick St

Wesley Chapel Meyrick St Mrs S Peters

In space of time the worshippers at **Ebenezer** increased to such an extent that sufficient sitting accommodation could not be found It was therefore thought advisable to build a more commodious place of worship, so in 1846 a site was obtained in **Meyrick Street North**. The foundation-stone of the new Chapel was laid by **Mrs. John Road**, and it was opened for Divine worship on April 21 (Good Friday), 1848, the **Revs. Mr. Wood** and **Dr. Beaumont** officiating on the occasion. During the erection of the Chapel a prominent **Wesleyan, Mr. John Bolch** senior, who gave gratuitous labour on the building, fell from the scaffolding and was killed.

The first marriage in **Wesley Chapel** took place on August 27, 1850. **Mr. and Mrs. Jones**, the bride and bridegroom, were presented with a Bible, a hymn-book, and one sovereign on the occasion. In the year 1865 **Wesley Chapel** was extended westwards. At the time the foundation-stone of this extension was being laid which ceremony was performed by **Mrs. Jonas Dawkins** - an accident occurred. The platform which had been erected for the purpose gave way, and many were precipitated to the ground. A few people were slightly hurt, but, happily, no serious results followed from the mishap.

It was thought wise to get a renewal of the lease at this time, and it was granted by the trustees of the **Bush** estate for ninety nine years.

The enlargement of the Chapel was not completed until 1867.

The Chapel was further improved between the years 1882 and 1885 by the construction of a new entrance-lobby, by the alteration of the old fashioned high-backed seats, and in many other ways, which rendered it more comfortable for the worshippers. It is the largest place of worship in the town. The ministers, according to the **Wesleyan** system, remain only three years in the **Church**. The present pastor is the **Rev. Isaac Newton**. Miss **Jenkins**, daughter of the late **Mr. David Jenkins**, who was a prominent **Wesleyan**, is the Chapel organist.

The Chapel was 74 feet **Long** by 57 feet wide with galleries at one end and on both sides. It could seat 856 and apart from those seats reserved for the choir and Army and Navy most of them were rented in advance of the Chapel being completed. There were a schoolroom ,three vestries underneath and a house for the Minister on the south side. The total cost was less than £1800 but much of the work was done by volunteers many Dockyard tradesmen who gave their time free

Rev Josiah Evans described the times and the men who built this Chapel.

It was the day of the smaller wages and longer hours of dearer provisions, the time of the duty on corn – I well remember seeing the road menders sitting by the roadside eating their black barley Bread. It was the day when tea was 8s or 10s a pound, and sugar and salt were taxed and they had to look round to see how far a shilling would go. They gave nobly and sacrificed to give. They gave and raised upwards of £1300 in cash but they gave considerably more in work. The working day was **Long** but they managed to put in time before and after work in the Yard. As early as 4am some of them were on the spot, whilst in the evenings as soon as they could they were they were busy. The walls, slating and plastering were all given out to contract but all the woodwork – flooring, pews, pillars, etc. was sawn, planed and fitted up by them. While working on the roof one, **Mr Bolch** fell to his death but his death only seemed to inspire the workers to work on.

A communion service of silver was given by **Mrs Rodgers** the wife of a Dockyard Official and was inscribed accordingly. The clock from the old Chapel made in 1820 by **J Barrett** of **Pembroke** was placed in the Schoolroom and the two communion table candlesticks which had held the dip candles at the old Chapel were also preserved and locked away in the plate chest of the new Chapel.

In 1848 had 200 members and this had risen to 255 by 1867

According to the census of Religious Buildings 1851 it had 346 free seats and 574 others. The average congregation is given as 389 +191 scholars in the morning and 545 + 80 scholars in the evening

Gas lighting was installed in the Chapel in 1852 and in 1862 the **Organ**

It was enlarged in 1867. There had been much discussion about extending but the Chapel had a debt of £433 so until this could be cleared there was little possibility of proceeding. In 1866 the way was clear and a committee was set up who undertook the responsibility if the work. An extension of the lease was obtained for 99 years at a rent of 1s 6d per foot. The Chapel was extended westward by 32 feet to provide extra vestries, an **Organ** gallery at the back of the pulpit and additional gallery space. Increasing the seating from 856 to 1,348. The cost was £1,669. 9s .6d of which £779 9s 6d had been raised. The outstanding debt was cleared by 1876

The feathered mahogany panels used as part of the front of the rostrum are part of the first pulpit which was removed during the extensions

In 1875 **Findlay** says the within the last few years it has been considerably enlarged. It is well fitted up internally and has spacious galleries It possesses a good **Organ** . It is capable of accommodating 1400 persons.

Further renovations and improvements were carried out between 1881 and 1885 and in 1889 the heating system was installed.

Acc/to **.Kelly's Directory** 1884

The **Wesleyan** Chapel, **Meyrick** street, erected in 1848, is very large and will seat over 1,400 persons this: denomination also has a Chapel at **Pennar**, which was erected in 1870

St Alban's Chapel

Bush Camp – suspect that this was the one sold by **Rev Prosser** for £23

St Martin's Chapel

Llanion Barracks dedicated January 9th 1916

St Lukes Church

Military Hospital dedicated February 20th 1916

Temperance Hall

At various periods the Temperance Hall was used by different religious denominations for short periods.

Mormons

In the 1850's the Mormons help open air meetings at the bottom of Bellvue Terrace, The farmyard of **Pennar** Old Farm Ferry Rd. and in Albion Square. They made some converts who left the town and joined the cause in **America**.

Mormans – Very active **Pembroke Dock** certainly from 1847 onwards when Elder **Evans** was baptizing said to have held meetings at Albion Square.

Plymouth Brethren

A small body of the Plymouth Brethren meet for worship in an anteroom of the Temperance **Hall** and also a few of the same denomination hold meetings in a room in the lower part of Commercial Row which they call the Gospel Hall.

A group of members of this sect came to work in the Dockyard on the closing of the yard at Woolwich in 1870, The leader was **Mr Edward Parrett**. Originally they met in the Temperance Hall till 1905 when they moved to a house in High St. Another branch used to meet in the “Gospel Hall” Commercial Row.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army's advent to this town took place on January 21, 1883. The first Captain's name was **Henry Gover**.

For many years the Army held their meetings in the Albion Hall which had formerly been the old Tabernacle of the **Congregationalists**. The Hall has now disappeared, and houses have been erected on the site. The Salvation Army now hold services in a large room attached to the Albion House.

On May 1, 1883, **General Booth** visited the town, and spoke in Albion Square Chapel. The building was so crowded that many failed to gain admission. Since the formation of the Army in the town it has done, and is still doing, much good.

January 1883 Commissioner Cooms, Captain **Harry Gover** and his wife set up a Salvation Army Barracks in the Albion Hall (the old Tabernacle Chapel). Quickly the number of converts grew until the building was packed to overflowing at services. The town was visited by **General Booth** and his staff in 1886 and although the Albion Chapel was borrowed for the Service at which the General preached, such were the numbers that although it would hold 1500 people, many who wanted to, could not get in. After the Albion Hall was pulled down, the meetings were held in the Temperance Hall.

Cemetery's.

Kelly's Directory 1884

The New Cemetery, at Waterloo, has two morituary Chapels : it is four and a half acres in extent, and was opened in 1869 : it is under the control of a burial board of nine members.

Kelly's Directory 1884

The Old Cemetery occupies half an acre, . contains a Chapel : it is closed and under the control of vicar.

Kelly's Directory 1884

The Military Cemetery is situated to the east of the Hut Encampment, a short distance from it, and is appropriated to the garrison.

Education

Until the creation of the Dockyard the only schools in the area would have been in **Pembroke**. A Grammar School was established there in 1690 and was housed in part of the old Town Hall (pulled down in 1820). It was a "free" school usually the schoolmasters were clerics and was described as "excellent" in the eighteenth century.

With the new influx of population in the early nineteenth century, there rose a demand for education. Several small private schools were set up including two by what is now **Bethany** Corner but which used to be **Bethany** Square

1847 There was an inspection of all the Schools in Wales (Report on *The State of Education in Wales*)

Mr. John Allan's School

1815 school opened by **Mr. J Allen** assisted by his son **John** and daughter **Elizabeth** , who taught the girls, in **King's St**

The first schoolmaster in the town was a **Mr. John Allen**, and his school was started in the following way: After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the prospects of the farmers were gloomy indeed. **Mr. Allen**, who at that time farmed the whole of **Mr. Barlow's** parklands at **Lawrenny**, seeing that his agricultural occupation was but a waste of time and energy, moved into the small town of **Pater**, and opened a school in Middle or **King** Street, assisted by his son **John** and his daughter **Elizabeth**, who took charge of the girls.

The school flourished well, and the tuition given to the scholars was much in advance of the times. Very many were the boys who were taught at **Mr. Allen's** school that afterwards passed into the Dockyard and successfully, **John Allen** junior, after the death of his father, continued to run the school

In 1847 the Inspectors report says:-

A **Long** room of the master's dwelling house on the first floor is the place where this school is kept, and is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. The master is experienced in teaching but his course is very limited.

The furniture consisted of one desk for the master with four **Long** desks and twelve benches for the scholars but no blackboard or maps of any description.

The house is in good repair but the schoolroom and furniture had the appearance of having been much used . The parents of his scholars were tradesmen, mechanics, farmers and a very few of them labourers. **Matthew** 5 was Read well by many of his pupils and questions answered. Some arithmetic questions were worked out and many of the copybooks were exceedingly well written and clean.

School at the bottom of Charlton Place Mr. Issacs

School in very large room built for the purpose opposite **Bethany** Chapel by **Mr. Tregenna**, premises later used by a **Mr. Jane** and then a **Mr. Whale**

Then **Mr. Tregenna** opened a school in a very large room built for the purpose opposite **Bethany** Chapel. His school-room at that time was the largest building in the town; temperance festivals, Chapel tea-meetings, and other large gatherings, were held there. A **Mr. Jane** afterwards occupied the premises and kept a school of some note; he dignified the place by giving it the name of '**Jane's Academy**'

Also a **Mr. Whale** conducted a school for a short time in the same place.

Mr. Barclay's School

Mr. Barclay was a man of scientific and advanced ideas. His school was where the Caledonian Inn, High Street, now is. He had a galvanic battery which he used occasionally to allow the boys to try. He oftentimes talked to them about electricity, and told them that this force had great possibilities which he would never see come to light, but that they might.

In 1847 it was inspected.

The school was held in **Mr. Barclay's** dwelling house in a back room. The furniture consisted of 3 desks, 1 table 6 benches 1 small map of the world and a blackboard. He said that he had more maps, a pair of globes and astronomical apparatus. **Mr. Barclay** had received a good education and had, many years ago, been delivering lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

His scholars are limited to twenty and consisted of farmers, trademen and mechanics sons. There was one adult here studying navigation who seemed to have made considerable progress considering the short time he had been under instruction. The manners of the lads were very rude and they amused themselves by mimicking their Master

All in the school Read Matthew Chapter 4 The copybooks of some of them were exceedingly well written Could answer questions on Astronomy and navigation as well as trigonometry. Some of them exhibited a good taste in linear drawing.

Following these schools were other minor ones kept respectively by **Miss. Copplestone**, **Miss. Harrison**, **Miss. Furlong**, **Miss. James**, and **Mr. Hitchings**.

A quaint old schoolmaster, **Mr. Newman**, kept a school for boys in North Park Street. He had a wooden leg, having lost his own in the American War during an engagement between the British frigate Shannon and the American vessel the Chesapeake, which proved one of the most noted naval duels ever fought, and which terminated in a victory for the British.

A dame-school conducted by a **Mrs. Bennett** flourished, too, at this time in the Middle Street.

Mr. Tom Morris kept a school near the old Fountain Well in Upper Park Street; he afterwards removed to Queen Street, and there a large loft at the bottom of his garden was used as his schoolroom, and was approached by a ladder from the back

Mr. William Thomas also kept a school, and was sometimes assisted by his brother, who afterwards became a well-known preacher in the **Calvinistic Methodist** denomination - the late **Rev. John Thomas**, B.A., of Liverpool. The school was situated in Middle Prospect Place, and was of superior standing.

Mrs. Raynes kept a mixed school in Commercial **Row**.

Miss. Pearn had a school for girls.

Mrs. Ellard also kept a school for both boys and girls in Princes Street.

Technical knowledge, apparently, was not unknown in those **Long** ago days, for the children taught by Miss. Slocombe, North Park Street, were expected to 'Ball' her fire, and to assist in the washing-up of dishes and other household duties.

Mr. Gayton, also, who lived in Laws Street North, in the house of his brother-in-law (who was a retired boatswain from the Royal Sovereign), is remembered to have imparted knowledge in the same practical way. His boys sometimes helped to mix the culm and slime by way of profitable exercise.

In the house immediately next Wesley Chapel, where for many years the **Wesleyan** ministers resided, a man named **James** formerly kept a school for boys.

Other private schools were those of **Mrs. Groves**, Bellevue Terrace; the **Rev. W.B. Bliss**; **Miss Canham**, afterwards **Mrs. Venning**; the **Misses Burgess**, in **Bush** Street; and Miss. **Christie**. Some years later, upon the retirement of **Mrs. Raynes**, the daughters removed to the house occupied by **Dr. Reynolds**, then known as Macfarlane House, and opened a high-class boarding and day school. The **Misses Raynes** subsequently kept their establishment in the house where Lipton's shop was. In the same house at one time there was a boys school with a **Mr. Quatermain** as master.

For some time a **Miss King** kept a school in **Meyrick** Street, and afterwards in Queen Street East.

A good school was conducted by the **Misses. Edwards** at the bottom of Tregenna's **Hill**. They subsequently removed it to Lower **Meyrick** Street.

In the same street, also, **Miss Barclay**, daughter of the **Mr. Barclay** already mentioned, had a flourishing school.

Well-known schools for girls were presided over by **Mrs. Eastlake**, in the upper house in Charlton Place; **Miss Ruth Allen**, in Lewis Street; **Miss Rowe**, in Laws Street, subsequently in **Bush** Street; also by the **Misses Davies** of Upper **Meyrick** Street, as well as the **Misses Davies** of Cleddau House, **Bush** Street, who afterwards removed to Water Street.

Mr. Hickson kept a boys' school in Water Street for a short time.

Miss Capplestone's School 1847

The schoolroom was part of a well built house, in excellent repair. The furniture was composed of a square table, 5 benches and three chairs also in good repair. Neither maps, prints nor lessons on a boards were to be seen.

The scholars were tradesmen and mechanics children but not one was capable of reading in the Scriptures. Those present were mere infants.

Miss Furlong's School 1847

This is held in the room of an inn, which is in good repair. The furniture in the schoolroom consists of three tables, six chairs, five benches and a sofa but no maps of any description. The mistress is the innkeepers daughter. The scholars are for the most part tradesmen's children and very young. A

part of the Romans chapter 4 was Read. The copybooks were tolerably well written considering that the scholars were so young.

Miss Harrison's School 1847

This school is conducted in the first-floor room of a well-built and substantial house ; but the room is by far too small to contain all the scholar . Few were present, in consequence of the severe weather.

The furniture consisted of one large box, one square table, and six benches, but no maps of any description, nor lessons on boards.

Tradesmen and mechanics' children were the scholars. Considerable time is devoted in this school to sewing. Writing is not taught.

'The 5th chapter of Romans was Read, but not with ease.

George Hitchin's School

.-This school is kept in a very dirty room on the first floor of the master' house. The grate and many parts of the wall were very much out of repair.

The furniture consisted of a small desk for the master, three broken desks for the scholars, and five equally bad benches, at the sides and in the middle of the room. The master made great exertions to keep his scholars quiet and silent, while I was there, but they cared little for him, though he used the flat ruler upon some of them. The scholars were the children of mechanics and labourers. ·

They Read the 12th chapter of Romans. There are 12 months in a year-- named them correctly, and the number of days in each month, but did not know the number of days in February when it is leap-year--nor the reason of leap-year.

Only one copy- book of those I saw was well written.

Miss James School. 1847

This school is kept on the ground-floor of a dwelling-house, here the mistress lives with her mother. Sewing and reading only are taught. Very few were present, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

The furniture consisted of seven chairs, two benches, and many kitchen articles, but no cards, lessons on boards, prints, nor maps of any kind.

The greater part of the scholars are of the labouring class.

A part of the second chapter of **St. Matthew's** Gospel was Read, but imperfectly and no answer could be had to any question proposed by the mistress or myself upon it. Writing is not taught.

The scholars present were young children

Mr. Neuman's School. 1847

This school is held on the ground-floor room in the master's dwelling-house. The house and especially the schoolroom were in bad repair. I found the master who has a wooden leg, without a coat, and four scholars without shoes sitting near a small fire.

The school furniture consisted of two tables and four benches; in another part of the room were jugs;, fuel, baskets, turnips, and many other miscellaneous articles.

' The scholars were labourers' children; none present could Read in the Testament. copy- books were very ill written.

Miss Pearn's School 1847

This school is held on the ground -floor in a well-built house.

The school furniture consisted only of a few low benches, a large table, but no maps nor any lessons for the use of infant-schools.

The mistress is a young woman living with her parents, and teaches sewing as well as reading.

There was not one present that could Read in the Testament, and, on my requesting, the mistress to put some questions to them her mother said "They are little bits of things they cannot answer any questions."

Miss Pinch's School. 1847

A back room in her parents' dwelling-house is the schoolroom. Five small benches composed all the furniture.

Mechanics and labourers' children were the scholars, with one or two tradesmen's.

None present could Read the Scriptures, or answer any questions except repeating a few religious sentences by rote, and reciting some short pieces of poetry, which last they did correctly. Writing is not taught.

Miss Slocombs School. 1847

When I entered this school I saw the mistress busily engaged with a trowel in her hand, plastering the partition- wall, which was quite out of repair, and the scholars, without any books in their hands looking at her. The schoolroom is a ground room in her father's dwelling-house. One table, two benches, three chairs, and a coffer made up the furniture.

The scholars were labourers' children. None present could Read the Testament; those who were reading in the Spelling -book had a variety of books, and no class could be formed. The mistress said they were too young to be questioned, and declined putting any questions to them.

Mr. Wm. Thomas 's School . 1847

This school is kept in two rooms at the back of the dwelling- house in which the mother of the master lives. The furniture consisted of four tables, two small benches, three chairs, but no maps or lessons on boards of any kind.

The master commenced his vocation of teaching at the early age of thirteen, in consequence of his father's death. He continues to attend **Mr. Barclay's** school in the evening. He had a good control over his pupils, and is assisted by his mother when all his scholars are present.

His scholars are tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers' children many of them are very young. ; A part of the 1st chapter of **St. John** was read tolerably well by many.

1870

In the 1870's **Mr.Nathan John**, B.A. Lond., started a commercial and preparatory school for boys, which had been a much-felt need ever since **Mr.Bliss's** school had been closed. **Mr.John** first opened his school in Meyrick Street North; from thence he removed to the house which was once the Victoria Hotel; subsequently he transferred his school to Meyrick Street South. He afterwards gave up his private school. When the Intermediate School was established, he was appointed one of the classical Masters, where he continued until he was elected Headmaster at Brecon County School.

In 1905 there were only four private schools in the town namely, one kept by Miss. **Radmore**, established many years ago in Laws Street South; also in the same street **Miss. Jenkins** conducted a school for girls; and **Miss B.Grieve** had a school for small children in Bush Street. In an anteroom of the Temperance Hall there was a school for boys; **Mr.F.Bowden** was the master.

Sunday Schools.-

Bethel School. 1847

I visited this school on the 27th December, in the after noon. It appeared well conducted, and the teachers of a superior class. I saw hardly any lads above 13 or 14 years old among the scholars. I was told that at that age they expect, to become teachers directly, and left in disgust if not appointed. They appeared all to be reading They showed a good deal of Scriptural knowledge in their answers, but not much intelligence.- The school appeared to be well conducted.

Tabernacle School 1847

I visited this school, after leaving **Bethel** - Sunday-school, from which it differed little.

Wesleyan School. 1847

I visited this school, in the morning The business of the school was commenced at 10 minutes past 9 by singing a hymn. The 18th Psalm was then Read, and an extempore prayer delivered, as such prayers always are, very fluently ,by one of the teachers. nearly, if not quite, all the children could Read. I saw no ill-clad children. those who cannot afford decent. or even good, clothes for their children, will not send them to school: there are a good many such.

National Schools

From what has been stated, it will be seen that good private schools were not lacking from an early period in the history of the town; but it came to be felt more than sixty years ago that there was a necessity for an efficient public elementary school, and a movement was set on foot to establish such. Accordingly, committee was formed, and to this committee, which included **Captain S.Jackson**, who was the Superintendent of the Dockyard at that time, Messrs. **William Edye** (the Master shipwright), **Thomas Pretious**, **John Adams**, **the Revs.R.Bloxham**, **C.Phillips** and others, the Government granted the lease of a piece of land at the base of the Barrack Hill for the purpose of erecting a National School. The deed of conveyance was, made on June 1, 1841, and the ground was let at a peppercorn rent for 1,000 years.

When the Superb was launched on September 6, 1842, a grand bazaar was held in the Dockyard in order to raise funds towards the building of this school. **Captain Jackson** and Builder **Edye** were the principal promoters of this bazaar, and interested themselves in it accordingly.

A **Long** single story building the old National school had a large basement underneath and a playground to the rear.

In or about the year 1845 the National School was opened. The first master of the boys was **Mr.Francis Allen**, and the first mistress of the girls was **Mrs .Maria Allen**, his wife, with a staff of monitors to assist them.

From this time the educational state of affairs in the town made great progress, and from this school many lads were turned forth who subsequently gained high positions in life. Many of the Kensington students obtained their successes through the grounding received in the National School.

This was a Public Elementary School and the Committee consisted of:

Captain S Jackson (Superintendent of the Dockyard)

William Edye (Master shipwright)

Edward Laws (Storekeeper)

Thomas Pretious (Timber Inspector)

Thomas Cook Jones (Naval Surgeon)

John Adams

Rev. C Phillips (Vicar of St Mary 's Pembroke)

James and E B Soden

The **Education Department** voted a Grant of £462 and the **Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty** supplemented this with a grant of £200. The rest of the cost was raised by public subscription largely from the officials of the Dockyard and the workers with the local townspeople. A large bazaar was held which raised a considerable sum to help clear the debt.

The school was very popular and soon became overcrowded partly because of the belief that as the Dockyard Officials had so much influence in the running of the school future apprentices would be selected from among its pupils.

From 1844 to 1848 **Church of England** services were held in the schoolroom.

1847 The inspection into ***The State of Education in Wales*** 1847 recorded I visited these schools (for the boys and girls separately) on the 18th of January. The Schoolhouse, which is of two stories, is built against the Hill on which the Barracks stands. The ground being higher on one side of the building than on the other rooms which appear from the front to be upon the ground-floor appear from the back to be upon the first floor, and those which from the back appear to be upon the ground-floor from the front are underground. Hitherto the two schoolrooms have occupied the upper floor, one at each end with separate entrance, and the master and mistress have lived on the ground-floor; a change was however being made by which the whole of the upper floor will be appropriated to the boys' schoolroom, what is now the Master's house converted into a girl's schoolroom and a new house for the master erected on the east side of the present one. The ground at the back is terraced, and contains the master's garden, the out buildings (which are very inconvenient) and a small-enclosed yard for the children.

Boys School. I was present when this school was opened for the day. A hymn was sung, having been first repeated by a couple of lines at a time, from the master's dictation. The prayers were few and short and the manner of the children very good. The numbers present at prayers were then taken. Such as had arrived too late for the commencement were admitted into the school and noticed. The business of the day began (in the senior class) with a spelling lesson conducted by monitors. This lesson had been learnt at home. Places were taken, and general animation prevailed. The same class Read a chapter from the History of the land ' published by the ***Christian Knowledge Society***, about **'William Rufus**. They then spelt and explained different words occurring in it. The mode of spelling followed was for each boy to repeat a syllable of the word ; when each syllable, had been in this way repeated separately, the next boy repeated the entire word: the succeeding boys spelt and repeated the word syllable by syllable, and then the entire word, in the same manner and order as the preceding - ones had repeated it. The writing from dictation, which follows, was in general well done;

The Twelve monitors all Read extremely well and answered with intelligence questions from early English history

I attended a little to some of the other classes while at their work. They appeared to be going well The master had a good method of conduction the school. All the scholars were kept employed. The master's manner appeared to me to be rather confused and nervous at times.

After the monitors had collected books and slates, and given in the numbers present of their classes some explanation of absence was asked and the school class by class dismissed.

The school has some tendency to become a preparatory school for the **Apprentices school** in the **Royal Dockyard**. Many of the scholars are the children of shipwrights as such are eligible to be apprentices.

The boys school could accommodate 295 with an average attendance in 1904 of 180. The Headmaster in that year was **Mr H Hinchliffe** assisted by **Mr H M Milburn, J Griffiths, W G Griffiths, and H Williams**.

Girls School 1847

The 1847 Inspection records:-

I was present at the opening of this school in the afternoon The girls entered very slowly and quietly. They began by repeating Grace after meat. The afternoon was given up entirely to sewing except for the teachers who sew for the first hour and a half-then cipher and write for the last hour. I hear 24 girls read from Acts they Read slowly, distinctly and well. They answered questions well especially their senior teacher who appears to me in every way qualified to make an excellent schoolmistress. A few sums were worked both on slate and mentally quickly and correctly. They sang in very good time. Nothing could exceed the neatness and regularity, which appears to pervade this school.

The girl's school was held in the downstairs or basement area of the building and will accommodate 225 girls. In 1904 the average attendance was 153. The headmistress was **Miss D Edwards** and the assistant mistresses **Miss M Fisher, E Griffiths, and E Davies**.

Infants School

Mason says that this was held in a new wing that had been built in the playground in 1894. He describes it as a spacious room partitioned off for the convenience of teaching and it would accommodate 220. **Miss M Jenkins** was the headmistress assisted by **Miss M Grimes, C Roch, M Ogleby**.

British School (Coronation)

Partly because of overcrowding at the National school where very many boys under the age of seven had to be sent home for want of room - and partly because the Church of England principles taught at the National School were disturbing to the minds of many Nonconformists, steps were taken to establish a British School. The suggestion of forming this school was heartily taken up, especially by the workmen of the Dockyard. A committee was formed, with **Mr. Bonniwell** at its head. A site was secured in South **Meyrick** Street, where the Coronation School now stands (later used as a further Education Centre) and the British School was erected together with the school house. The Dockyard men gave voluntary labour, and in addition to this subscribed money according to their means, which money was collected fortnightly.

On May 1, 1846 a concert, at which several selections from Handel and other Masters were rendered, was given in the Temperance Hall in order to aid the funds of the proposed new British School. The concert was conducted by **Mr. John Radmore**. It is recorded that there was a large audience present, including **Mr. Davies**, then Mayor of the borough of **Pembroke**.

Bethel Chapel was in building at the same time as the school, and between the site of that and of the school two sawpits were made respectively for each place, where planks were sawn for the erection of the buildings. The school was built with ordinary stone and mortar. During the latter part of the year 1847 a terrific storm raged over the town, and the west pine end of the British School fell down; owing to the roof not being completed and the newly-made mortar not being dry, the wind had full play to loosen the wall, and caused this catastrophe. But willing hands soon repaired the

damage, and the school was opened in May 1848. **Mr. John Adams** was the head master of the boys, and **Mrs. Adams** headmistress of the girls. Sliding shutters divided the boys' part of the school from the girls'.

Mr John Adams had a reputation of being very quick tempered and fond of the use of a ruler although regarded as an excellent headmaster. There were four pupil teachers, **Thomas Watkins**, **John Jenkins**, **Ebenezer Jones** and **Henry Roach**. **Mrs Adams** was headmistress of the Girl's school assisted by three pupil teachers, **Jane Phillips**, **Jane Thomas** and **Jane Thomas**.

When inspected by **Mathew Arnold**, then Inspector of Schools, it was pronounced the first school in Wales in maths.

In 1854 **Mr Adams** was appointed headmaster of the Goat St School Swansea and **Mr** and **Mrs Cocks** replaced the **Adams's**. **Mr Cocks** was appointed Postmaster of **Pembroke Dock** in 1871 and **Mr William Williams** became Headmaster and **Miss Mumford** headmistress. In 1872 the British schools (but not the National school) became Board schools under the provisions of the Education Act of 1870.

It was found that the numbers of children in the area who had been excluded from education because of the lack of funds was quite large when the numbers in **Pembroke** were taken into consideration. Until 1889 the syllabus at this and the National school, especially for the boys, was built around the subjects required to pass the examination papers set in the dockyard for entering as apprentices. In 1889 the Schools Board, despite great opposition, introduced a wider syllabus to include more commercial subjects as not all pupils were able to gain employment in the dockyard.

During the autumn of the year 1901 the old British School in South Meyrick Street was taken down, and the freehold of an adjacent house was purchased with a view to erect on the enlarged site. This became necessary on account of the inadequate accommodation in the Albion Square School, which is proved by the fact that for some time many of the children of the higher grade were taught in the schoolroom of Albion Square Chapel.

The new school was designed by Messrs. **George Morgan** and Son, **Carmarthen**. The contractor was **Mr. C. Young**, of **Gwyther** Street, and the cost of the building was rather over £9,000. During the time this school was in course of erection the girls and infants were instructed in **Wesley** and **Meyrick Street Congregational** Sunday schools respectively, until the new building was completed.

The structure, which is named the **Coronation School**, was opened on May 4, 1904, by Miss. **Grace Smith**, daughter of **Mr. William Smith**, chairman of the **Pembroke borough Education Committee**. The building is of a handsome character, and consists of two stories. The upper one is given to the higher grade section, and the lower one to the junior portion of the school.

On the day it was opened the children of the various schools, wearing distinctive ribbons, assembled in Albion Square, from whence, accompanied by the teachers and headed by the temperance band, they marched in procession to Meyrick Street, where they were presented with round tins of chocolate which bore a portrait of the **King**. After receiving these children dispersed. The Mayor of the borough (**Mr. W.M. Griffiths**, 1903-1904), the members of the **Corporation**, as well as many of the members of the old School Board, marched from the Council-chambers in the Market house. Upon their arrival the opening ceremony took place. Brief speeches were made by the Mayor and others, amongst whom were **Sir Lewis Morris** and **Mr. Bancroft**, H.M. Inspector of Schools. **Sir Lewis Morris** presented medals to some of the children for regular attendance.

Mr. A.J. Adams and **Mr. W. Williams** are the headmasters of the Coronation School. After the opening of the new school, the girls and the infants were transferred to Albion Square, and the boys to the Coronation School

Education after 1873

By January 7, 1873, the borough of **Pembroke School Board** had taken over the British School. On account of the increase in the population of **Pembroke Dock** and its neighbourhood, it became necessary to erect more schools; consequently a girls' and infants' school was opened in **Pennar** on January 5, 1874, and in 1877 a school, with several class rooms, was opened for boys only, in Albion Square.

1892, a school was built in **Llanion**, which has proved of great service to that district.

After the boys left the British School in Meyrick Street for Albion Square, the British School was improved and enlarged for the girls and infants. **Miss. Rogers**, of **Church Street**, was for many years been headmistress of the infants' school.

1890 **Albion Square School** became so crowded that it was thought expedient to divide it into two sections, and the upper standards were made into a higher grade school. The school was enlarged in 1896, and it was further enlarged at a later date.

County Intermediate School

This was founded under the **Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889**. Despite massive fundraising by way of bazaars, concerts etc. insufficient funds were available to build a new school at first and it was agreed to utilise the old assembly rooms of the Victoria Hotel near the National School at the top of **Pembroke S**. These rooms were fitted out and refurbished but were not ideal. There was no proper playground although the stable yard below the building and the Barrack Hill provided a substitute. The school was opened in January 1895 and the Headmaster was **Mr T R Dawes M.A.(Lond)**, the senior mistress was **Miss I A Perman M.A. (Lond)**.

A new school was built at the east end of **Bush St** and opened on the 27th June 1899. The cost was £3000. It consisted of an assembly **Hall** chemical and physics laboratories, science lecture room, six classrooms, kitchen and manual workshop. The grounds extended to approximately two acres with facilities for hockey, football, cricket and tennis. It was built to accommodate 250 pupils and in 1904 the average attendance was 170. The premises were also used in the evenings for the Evening Technical and Science Schools which had been based at the Mechanics Institute in Meyrick's St.

Pennar School see under **Pennar**

Albion Square School

Built by the School Board in 1876 and opened in 1877. This was one of the schools built to cope with the large numbers of children who had not been able to obtain education due to financial reasons. It had originally been intended to build it in Upper Gwyther St to cater for the children from the east end of the town but suitable arrangements for the land could not be agreed on and the present site was offered by the Admiralty for a sum of £240. Originally this was a boy's school. In 1889, when the School Board introduced the new curriculum, this school was divided in two. The "Higher Grade" for boys, with **Mr W Clemmow B.A.** as Headmaster, included among the subjects taught were book-keeping, French, shorthand, and chemistry. The Junior school again for boys, had **Mr W Williams** as Senior Master. It was enlarged eastwards in 1896. With the building of the Coronation Schools the boys were transferred there and Albion Square School became a Girl's School. The part used by the senior girls will accommodate 180 with an average attendance in 1904

of 162. **Miss C J Griffiths** was the Headmistress and **Misses A C Cullen, E Eynon** and **A R Evans** were the assistant mistresses. The infants portion could accommodate 230 with an average attendance in 1904 of 167 **Miss P C Rogers** was the headmistress and **Misses F Devonald and F Davies** were the assistant mistresses.

Albion Square School -- extracts from the Log Book

EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG BOOK OF THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS **20TH December 1877**

1877 School opened - **Mary Anne Edwards** Headmistress **Myra E Rowe** appointed pupil teacher - 66 pupils

22ND March 1878 - Little boy from first class died after a short illness.

12th April 1878 - Half day holiday Wednesday - Launch in Dockyard.

2ND August 1878 - 152 children.

14TH - 18TH October 1878 - Songs sung before Inspector - Twinkle twinkle little star; Little Bo Peep; Children go; The North wind.

9TH - 15TH December 1878 - Small attendance due to frost and snow.

16TH - 19TH December 1878 - Severe weather - Broke up for two weeks.

12TH - 16TH MAY 1879 - Small attendance - Circus in Town.

11TH - 15TH August 1879 - Half holiday Wednesday - Regatta in Town.

1ST - 5TH September 1879 - 185 children.

17TH - 21ST November 1879 - New stove at further end of school.

15TH - 19TH December 1879 - Public entertainment given by children on Thursday night.

12TH December 1879 - Report " One fire is hardly sufficient to heat the room in very cold weather; and it would be desirable to have a stove or fireplace at the furthest end from the present fireplace.

26TH April 1880 **Muriel J. Davies** and **Myra Rowe** guilty of insubordination. They failed to bring me an exercise which they were requested to reproduce owing to the slovenly way in which it was first executed.

6TH - 10TH September 1880 - 223 children.

20TH - 23RD December 1880 - Broke up for Christmas holidays. On the night of the 23rd. children gave annual entertainment at the Temperance Hall. Prizes for regular attendance were distributed.

10TH - 14TH January 1881 - Frost and snow - small attendance.

17TH - 21ST January 1881 - Severe weather - small attendance.

24TH - 28TH January 1881 - Severe weather - small attendance.

23TH ~ 17TH March 1882 - Visit to Pembroke Dock of **Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh**.

9TH - 13TH October 1882 - Attendance slack on Tuesday owing to **Fair** in Pembroke.

20TH - 24TH November 1882 - Holiday on Wednesday afternoon owing to launch.

30TH April - 4TH MAY 1883 - Holiday on Tuesday. Visit to town of **General Booth**.

27TH th April - 1ST MAY 1885 - 250 children.

1ST - 8TH February 1886 - Snow.

10TH September 1886 - 317 children.

20TH - 24TH September 1886 - Attendance not so good this week owing to the Sports and black-berrying.

10TH - 14TH October 1887 - A very wet cold week of weather.

21ST - 28TH November 1887 - Fever still raging. School smaller through Dockyard discharges.

9TH - 13TH January 1888 - During the school holidays four or five boys broke into the school and did considerable damage to the apparatus and windows.

7TH - 11TH MAY 1888 - Attendance reduced on Thursday afternoon owing to the Circus.

31ST August 1888 - 300 children.

October 1889 - The Teachers have difficult work through the great irregularity through sickness, half day holidays in the Town and Market days.

23TH - 29TH November 1889 - Half holiday Wednesday afternoon because of snow.

13TH - 17TH January 1890 - Great deal of sickness in town Whooping cough and Influenza.

11TH - 18TH August 1890 - Practiced the Japanese Fan Drill.

6TH - 10TH October 1890 - The Mistress from the Hut Encampment likewise visited to see the Drill.

18TH - 19TH December 1890 - Prizes on Friday. Half day holiday.

26TH - 30TH January 1891 - Find the Staff sufficient in number but very inefficient.

4TH - 8TH MAY 1891 - Holiday on Thursday - launch of the Empress of India.

18TH - 22ND MAY 1891 - Small attendance - measles - 80 children.

28TH - 29TH MAY 1891 - School closed Tuesday afternoon by order of the Medical Officer - measles.

8TH - 12TH June 1891 - School re-opened by order of Medical Officer - 140 children in attendance out of 300.

31ST August - 4TH September 1891 - Holiday on Monday owing to the introduction of FREE EDUCATION.

30TH November 1891 - Report on Meyrick St. School. The room is greatly overcrowded and unless the opening of the new school relieves the pressure the classroom should be enlarged.

11TH - 15TH January 1892 - Severe weather - frost and snow.

18TH - 22ND January 1892 - Holiday Wednesday morning - Funeral of the **Duke of Clarence**.

18TH - 22ND April 1892 - Epidemic of Smallpox. Some fearing to come fearing they may come in contact with children from infected homes. Am very careful to investigate and sent all such children home.

13TH MAY 1892 - Letter from School Board to send all children home from Front Cottages and from all houses where Smallpox existed.

17TH - 21ST October 1892 - **Mr. Harries** and **Mr. Hancock** visited Monday. **Mr. Hancock**, Sanitary Inspector, visited on Tuesday. desired us to ascertain if any children were suffering with their throats. If so to send them home as Diphtheria was prevalent and a little child in class four has died with it.

30TH January - 3RD February 1893 - Closed at 3.45 p.m. owing to the launch.

24TH - 28TH April 1893 - 274 children.

8TH - 12TH MAY 1893 - Circus in town on Monday afternoon.

12TH - 16TH June 1893 - The attendance not nearly so good as before Whitsuntide owing to the Diphtheria. A report having been current that the drainage was defective caused many parents to absent their children.

18 January - 1ST February 1895 School closed all week except Tuesday due to very severe weather.

6TH - 10TH MAY 1895 - Half holiday Wednesday - launch of Renown.

20TH - 24TH MAY 1895 - Dismissed children at 11 a.m. on account of The Review.

16TH - 20TH March 1896 - Sent home a number of children suffering from Ringworm.

23RD - 27TH March 1896 - Half holiday Wednesday - Circus.

27TH April - 1ST MAY 1896 - Half holiday Wednesday - Launch.

18TH - 22ND MAY 1895 - Holiday Wednesday - Queens birthday.

17TH - 21ST October 1898 - Absent on 18th at the trial of **Mr. W.C. Harries** at **Haverfordwest**.

8TH - 12TH MAY 1899 - Holiday on Tuesday - Launch of the Royal Yacht and Royal visit.

28TH January - 1ST February 1901 - Half day Tuesday - Proclamation of **King**.

8TH - 12TH April 1901 - Circus in Town.

17TH - 21ST **June** 1901 - Half holiday Wednesday - Circus.

23RD - 27TH September 1901 - A holiday given to children on Friday. Teachers were engaged all day removing all books and apparatus from the old school.

30TH September - 4TH October 1901 - Commenced work in the Meyrick St. **Congregational** Sunday School.

4TH - 8TH November 1901 - Schools closed - Epidemic of measles. Closed two weeks. Opened but again closed. Reopened 3rd December - 80 present.

22ND - 26TH June 1903 - Half day holiday Thursday - Circus.

Half day holiday Friday - Kings birthday.

1ST July 1903 - Control of school passed to Town Council.

30TH September 1903 - 162 children.

18TH November 1903 - Inspectors report: This School is conducted in temporary premises which makes the work very difficult .

2ND - 6TH MAY 1904 - Holiday given - Opening of Coronation School all children took part in the procession.

30TH MAY - 3RD June 1904 - Commenced duties at the Albion Square Council School.

22ND June 1904 - 168 children.

16TH - 20TH January 1905 - Order from Council - Opening time 9.30 a.m. and 2 p. m. Registers closed 10.15 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

16TH - 20TH October 1905 - Order from Council to amass the children on Saturday at the Market House to commemorate the Centenary of **Lord Nelson**.

22ND December 1905 - 8TH January 1906 - Christmas holidays.

14TH - 18TH December 1908 - Medals distributed on 17th. by Committee.

4TH April 1911 - Small fire.

19TH - 23RD June 1911 - School closed for one week from Tuesday afternoon - Coronation.

1ST - 19TH January 1912 - Distribution of medals on Wednesday.

26TH - 30TH August 1912 - The Board of Education have recommended the Education Committee to retain Standard one boys in the Infants school as they are of the opinion that male teachers are not suitable to instruct children of such tender years.

16TH - 20TH December 1912 - Distribution of medals and prizes on Wednesday afternoon.

Children presented with oranges on Friday morning.

27TH June 1913 - End of first book.

SECOND BOOK

1STH - 19TH December 1913 - Distributed oranges Friday morning.

23RD - 27TH February 1914 - Dismissed at 3.40 on Monday - Launch.

16TH - 20TH March 1914 - Mr. Grieve visited relative to the fixing of a new stove.

21ST July 1914 - Broke up through epidemic. Returned August 4th.

23RD November 1914 - 138 children.

14th - 18th December 1914 - Distribution of medals, prizes and oranges.

19TH March 1915 - 197 children.

16TH July 1915 - Holiday - French Flag Day.

7TH October 1915 - School closed by **Dr. Morgan** for three weeks -Scarlet Fever.

19TH November 1915 - Half day on Friday - Russian Flag Day.

22ND December 1915 - Distribution of oranges.

21ST March 1917 - **Miss Edwards** resigned and left - **Mrs. Wright** appointed.

19TH - 23RD February 1917 - The Mayor and Sanitary Inspector visited to form a War Savings Association.

4TH February - 2ND April 1918 - School closed - Measles.

3RD - 7TH **June** 1918 - The Tank and War Loan Certificate week.

12TH August 1918 - **Bessie Susan Jenkins** - Head Teacher; **Mrs Owen** uncertificated; **Mrs Wright** - uncertificated; **Miss Allen** - supplementary.

18TH November 1918 - On November 11th the Armistice was signed. As school was closed that week we celebrated the same today by singing Patriotic school and Music Hall songs - children contributing solos and recitations and experiences of the day.

November 1918 - School closed until 7th January 1919 influenza. 1919 - Staff - **Bessie Susan Jenkins; Rosa J. Luly 29-1 97; Clara E.R. Brooks 30-3-90; Mary H. Brock 3-S-96; Gwen Allen 2S-7-9?; Elizabeth A. Gibby 27-7-91; P.M. Jones 29-6-00 student; Winifred Llewelyn student.**

28TH MAY 1919 - *1st Battalion Welsh Regiment* received colours.

1ST September 1919 - **Rosa Jane Luly** temporary Head Teacher.

24TH September 1919 - **Elizabeth Ann Gibby** Head Teacher.

29TH September 1919 - 149 children.

5TH November 1919 - School closes for YMCA "OLLA PODRIDA" 1ST March 1920 - Patriotic songs and talk.

25TH March 1920 - 149 children.

28TH June 1920 - Early closing for Circus. 30TH **June** 1920 - YMCA Eisteddford.

14TH July 1920 - Half day holiday - YMCA "OLLA PODRIDA".

4TH November 1920 - Leakage in gas pipe - reported and repaired.

23RD December 1920 - The children had a party and concert this afternoon including dramatisation, dancing etc. and a Christmas tree was provided for the babies and third class.

11TH - 21ST January 1921 - Children had been in school during the holidays and tampered with desk and cupboards.

22ND February 1921 - School closed until 7th March - influenza.

27TH July 1921 - YMCA fete in Bush grounds.

30TH August 1921 - Dismissed early baptist Sunday School Singing Festival.

13TH October 1921 - Assembled and dismissed early - Pembroke **Fair**.

16TH December 1921 - The children took part in a collection in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.

23RD December 1921 - A special program had been prepared for the closing day and much pleasure was derived from a surprise visit from Santa Claus who was sent along to us from the Girls Department together with a number of Christmas fairies to help him.

January 1922 - School closed for one month - Whooping cough and influenza.

28TH February 1922 - School closed - marriage of Princess Mary .

3RD April 1922 - Closed on account of snowstorm.

4 TH MAY 1922 - Report - Premises consist of a main room and two classrooms. In the room three distinct classes taught. The lighting in the main room is not good.

24TH MAY 1922 - Empire Day celebrated.

27TH September 1922 - Fete and Gala for Nurses Home.

24TH November 1922 - School opened at 9 a.m. to allow children to assemble to place their pennies on the line for the Half Mile Fund in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.

13TH December 1922 - School closed in afternoon - Fete and Gala for the Unemployment fund.

20TH December 1922 - Held a Mother's Day and Christmas Concert when a collection of £1-5-0d. was taken in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.

22nd December 1922 - The children had gifts distributed among them from the Teachers and the Christmas tree was a great success.

6TH MAY 1923 - Closed for Festival.

6TH June 1923 - Closed 3 p.m. - YMCA Fete and Gala.

21ST December 1923 - Christmas celebrations.

1ST August 1924 - Albion Square Treat

19TH December 1924 - Christmas concert December 18th.

19TH February 1925 - School closed for one week - measles.

23RD December 1925 - The usual concert and Christmas celebrations and the children much enjoyed finding their gifts in giant crackers.

27TH JANUARY 1926 - 32 new dual desks.

28TH April 1926 - School closed - United Choral Festival.

7TH July 1926 - Front Street Mission Treat.

19TH July 1926 - The attendance today is very bad indeed owing to the stormy weather and the demoralising effect of the terrible thunderstorm of yesterday. Several panes of glass in the front classroom were shattered by the hailstones but otherwise the school escaped damage.

13TH September 1926 - Circus in town - dismissed early.

22ND September 1926 - 196 children.

22 ND DECEMBER 1926 - Each child was given an apple and orange in addition to the gifts from the Staff. A concert was held on Wednesday afternoon.

6TH MAY 1927 - A number of four year olds were admitted.

29TH July 1927 - St. Andrews Treat on Wednesday.

23RD December 1927 - On Wednesday afternoona concert was given to which the Mothers were invited and a collection taken for the Boot Fund.

3RD - 10TH February 1928 - Several children excluded for Ringworm and Scarlet Fever by **Nurse Henry and Dr. Saunders.**

7TH December 1928 - School closed on 20th November for Jumble Sale in aid of local Boot Fund.

21ST December 1928 - Christmas celebrations as usual on the 20th.

11TH February 1929 - Attendance not very good - A heavy snowstorm in progress.

12TH February 1929 - Attendance is again so badly affected by the frozen condition of roads that only 62 children are in attendance - school closed.

13TH February 1929 - Only 75 children present - register not marked.

14TH February 1929 - Only 78 present a.m. and 82 p.m.

15TH February 1929 - Another snowstorm - Morning 18, afternoon 17.

22ND February 1929 - Attendance very bad this week

10TH April 1929 - Closed - Annual Choral Festival.

20TH December 1929 - Concert - "A celebration of the Season". Closed until the 6th January.

30TH July 1930 - Coronation Sports - half day holiday. 10TH October 1930 - Pembroke **Fair** - half day holiday.

? December 1930 - The usual Christmas concert was held on Wednesday afternoon and gifts distributed today.

28TH January 1931 - School Holiday - Attendance for past 3 months is 90

July 1931 - Empire Day Celebrations - half day holiday.

June 1931 - holiday.

3RD July 1931 - holiday.

31ST July 1931 - Coronation School sports - half day holiday.

22ND December 1931 - The Christmas concert will be held this p.m.

23RD December 1931 - School closed for Christmas.

21ST December 1932 - Christmas concert.

23RD December 1932 - School closed for Christmas.

19th July 1933 - School closed - Coronation School sports.

10TH October 1933 - Closed 2.30 p.m. - Pembroke **Fair.**

20TH December 1933 - The Christmas concert was held this afternoon and a large number of parents attended. Mrs. Finn loaned us the Christmas tree and a collection was taken for a Gramophone Fund. This raised 17/-.

22ND December 1933 - Closed for Christmas.

21ST February 1934 - 151 children.

14TH March 1934 - Bethany Eisteddford - Closed early.

18TH April 1934 - Wesley Bazaar - Closed early.

2ND MAY 1934 - St. Andrews May **Fair.**

24TH MAY 1934 - The school closes this afternoon for the Air Pageant at the **RAF** Base, HM Dockyard. Empire Day this a.m.

10TH October 1934 - Dismissed 2.30 - Pembroke **Fair.**

28TH November 1934 - School closed tomorrow - Marriage of **Prince George, Duke of Kent to Princess Maria of Greece.**

20TH December 1934 - Concert held yesterday and gifts distributed today.
 5TH March 1935 - **Mr. Harding** the dentist attended today for the first time.
 20TH March - 29TH April 1935 - Closed - measles.
 2ND MAY 1935 - School paraded to the Park at 3.00 p.m. - rehearsal of parade for Jubilee.
 3RD MAY 1935 - School closed on 6th and 7th - Silver Jubilee Children to assemble on Monday at 2 p.m. for distribution of Jubilee Medals.
 MAY 1935 - School closed - Rural Church Festival.
 29 TH June 1935 - Dismissed early - St. Andrews Rose **Fair**.
 3RD July 1935 - Percentage half day holiday - **Bethel** and Bethany Treats. ..
 17TH July 1935 - Half day holiday - Coronation School Swimming Sports.
 22ND July 1935 - Closed 23rd July - Coronation School Sports Four weeks Summer holiday.
 28TH October 1935 - Miss Jones leaves today - promoted to Headship of Llanion Girls School.
 Presentation yesterday afternoon - Jean Carr presenting a bouquet; **Fred Butcher** an engraved umbrella and Miss Allen a handbag on behalf of the children and Staff.
 30TH October 1935 - St. Johns Bazaar.
 6TH November 1935 - School closed - Wedding of the **duke of Gloucester**.
 14TH November 1935 - General election.
 18TH December 1935 - The usual Christmas concert was held today and the Parents turned up in excellent numbers - a collection being taken for the Gramophone Fund though this did not realise as much as was hoped.
 20TH December 1935 - Closed for Christmas.
 28TH January 1936 - Funeral of **King George V** - Dismissed 11.30 a.m
 6TH MAY 1936 - Assembled early for the Church Missionary Pageant.
 1ST October 1935 - Note received from Office that children of three may now be admitted and several have been entered today.
 9TH November 1936 - **Miss Gibby** attending Mayoral Banquet.
 22ND DECEMBEF 1936 - Christmas concert - so many children absent that Parents not invited.
 December 1936 - Proclamation of **King George VI** - half day holiday.
 23RD December 1936 - Children received Christmas gifts.
 29TH January 1937 - ..Attendance today has been very bad because of a fall of snow which has made the roads bad and as many of the children are affected by the unemployment of their Fathers they have not the boots or clothing to face this weather.
 11TH February - 1ST March 1937 - Closed - infiuenza and measles epidemic.
 11TH MAY 1937 - Coronation gift mugs presented by **Miss Gibby** in place of **Mr. W. Smith**.
 12TH - 19TH MAY 1937 - Holiday - Children will parade at 2.30 tomorrow to March to the Parade in the Park.
 30TH June 1937 - Half holiday - Rose **Fair** in Market.
 25TH July 1937 - Coronation School Sports.
 14TH - 18TH October 1937 - Half term holiday.
 2ND November 1937 - Funeral of R.D. **Lowless**.
 23RD December 1937 - Christmas vacation.
 9TH February 1938 - A number of children had to leave school for isolation against typhoid - due to the orders of the Military Medical Officer.
 25TH February 1938 - Low attendance - sickness and inoculation illness.
 18TH MAY 1938 - Dismissed early - St. Andrews May Day **Fair** in Market Hall.
 26TH MAY 1938 - Half Day - Deanery Festival at St. Johns.
 9TH June 2938 - School closed on 10th - schools excursion to Bristol.
 11TH November 1938 - Armistice Day celebrated.
 16TH December 1938 - Dismissed early for Christmas Party Celebrations in Girls department.
 22ND December 1938 - School closes for Christmas.
 23RD June 1939 - Closed Friday for the United Schools Educational Outing.
 8TH June 1939 - Coronation School sports

3RD August 1939 - School closed mid-day - not opened until 2nd October - National emergency - all children under five excluded - some unofficial evacuees admitted.

6TH December 1939 - **Dr. Jones** and **Nurse Merriman** examining children - list of twelve children for Cod liver oil and malt.

21ST December 1939 - Closed for Christmas.

8TH January 1940 - Under fives not admitted - several returned.

19TH January 1940 - Very wintry weather - bad conditions of roads through snow and ice.

10TH MAY 1940 - One week Whitsun holiday.

14TH MAY 1940 - Distributed milk under the milk scheme.

16TH MAY 1940 - Deanery Festival - half day.

5TH July 1940 - First air raid warning.

10TH July 1940 - The first actual raid occurred this morning.
The children remained in school and took cover beneath their desks. Community singing kept them happy and there was no panic. Both Staff and children behaved splendidly. Teachers have resolved to work extra time to make windows more protective by covering with net.

15TH July 1940 - Air raid in afternoon.

17TH July 1940 - Warning given in dinner hour.

18TH July 1940 - School closed due to Air Raids.

4TH November 1940 - School opened - under fives excluded. Sixty four children present out of one hundred and ten.

6TH November 1940 - A severe air raid occurred early this morning only six pupils arrived - fifteen in the afternoon.

11TH November 1940 - **Miss S.O. Davies** is absent suffering from shock following the destruction of her home on the night of November 9th.

25TH November 1940 - School assembled 10 a.m. - air raid alert last night.

5TH December 1940 - Children proceeded to shelters 11.45 a.m. - air raid alert.

20TH December 1940 - Closes today for Christmas after Christmas celebrations.

20TH January 1941 - Hail, sleet and snow.

23RD January 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

13TH February 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

1ST February 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

4TH March 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

11TH March 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night. Alert 10.24 a.m. - all clear 10.34 a.m.

12TH March 1941 - Alert 10.10 - 10.30 a.m.

13TH March 1941 - Alert 3.29 - 3.55 p.m. - Children in shelter.

14TH March 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

17TH March 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.

26TH March 1941 - Alert 3.50 - 4.15 p.m.

27TH March 1941 - Alert just before playtime - in shelters until 11.40 a.m.

28TH March 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert at 2.00 p.m. parents called for children - all collected by 5.15 p.m. - all clear 6.15 p.m.

1ST April 1941 - Alert 10.03 - 10.48.

4TH April 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Easter holiday.

21ST April 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert 10.50 - 11.05.

22ND April 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert

23RD April 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert

28TH April 1941 - Alert 2.58 - 3.50 p.m.

29TH April 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert 2.45 - 2.28.

30TH April 1941 - Alert 2.20 - 2.40 p.m.

1ST MAY 1941 - Alert 9.55 - 10.25 a.m.

2ND MAY 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert last night.

5TH MAY 1941 - School hours altered (Double summer time). Morning 10.00 - 12.34 Afternoon 2.30 - 4.30.

9TH June 1941 - On account of a very heavy air raid on May 11th, the LEA decided in view of the conditions locally to close the schools. They have remained closed until today. (29 children in attendance) The time of assembly has reverted to 9.30 a.m.

11TH June 1941 - There was another heavy raid last night and as only two pupils attended this morning we were instructed to close the school.

12TH June 1941 - Seven pupils - meeting at 3.30 at Coronation School to discuss evacuation.

18TH June 1941 - Registration for evacuation took place on Friday and Saturday 12th and 13th.

Examination of clothing on Sunday p.m. Medical inspections on Monday and the evacuation took place yesterday (Tuesday). From this Department 24 children have officially evacuated. School has re-opened today and 15 pupils are in attendance. Miss S.O. **Davies** has proceeded with one section of the evacuees to **Amroth**. Thirty children remain on the school roll (27 have self-evacuated).

1ST August 1941 - School closed for two weeks - holidays in two parts this year.

3RD September 1941 - 44 children.

12TH September 1941 - Closed for two weeks holiday.

20TH September 1941 - 73 children.

19TH December 1941 - Christmas holidays.

11TH February 1942 - The Wardens examined childrens gas masks. Alert 2.35 - 2.50 p.m.

6TH July 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.

7th July 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.

8TH July 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.

12TH October 1942 - School meals began today - 10 children proceeded to the Coronation School for dinners.

19TH October 1942 - 11 dinners.

2ND NOVEMBER 1942 - 26 dinners.

24TH NOVEMBER 1942 - Alert 2.35 - 2.50.

27TH November - 90 children.

23RD December 1942 - Christmas holiday.

17TH MAY 1943 - The Savings Association for this Department have set a target of £350 for a propeller in the Wings for Victory Campaign this week.

24TH MAY 1943 - The final total was £1,610 (membership 108?).

25TH June 1943 - 108 children.

23RD December 1943 - Christmas holidays - The children received gifts of sweets from the American soldiers stationed in the area.

1 ST DECEMBER 1944 - 151 children .

22ND December 1944 - Christmas holiday.

23RD January 1945 - Heavy snow.

24TH January 1945 - Heavy snow.

26TH January 1945 - Heavy blizzard of snow.

29TH January 1945 - Heavy drifts of snow made school yard impassable and there is no access to the lavatories so school has been closed.

9TH April 1945 - **Pembrokeshire County Council took over - Education Act 1944.**

10TH MAY 1945 - V.E. Day on 8th May. School closed for V.E. and V.E.+ days. Children attended at Llanion Barracks for tea yesterday.

14TH MAY 1945 - Children given a Victory Party by the teachers following school hours.

24TH MAY 1945 - Empire Day - Children assembled in the playground to watch the Royal Canadian Air Force parade and salute on the square.

21ST December 1945 - 100 children have been invited to a party at Llanion Barracks on Thursday

27th December given by the 8th Battalion Manchester Regiment.

4TH June 1946 - Headmistress attended Royal Garden Party as school savings representative. Had the honour of meeting **Queen Elizabeth**.

3RD July 1946 - Coronation School Sports.

20TH September 1945 - Terrible storm - **Miss S.O. Davies** was blown down on the way to lunch - strained wrist and bruises.

27TH November 1946 - **Miss M.H. Brooks** absent this afternoon after getting wet through in the storm that burst as the children were taken to the Coronation School to dinner.

5TH February 1947 - Snow falling steadily.

7TH February 1947 - A bitterly cold day with a further fall of snow has ended a week of very wintry weather. The average temperature in the school was 42 degrees though first thing in the morning the thermometer registered 38 degrees. The percentage attendance for the week was 38

5TH March 1947 - A heavy blizzard of snow which began to fall yesterday has severely impeded roads. Only three children have arrived but there are no fires lit and in the absence of fires the Assistant Director has permitted the closure for today.

6TH March 1947 - The fires are still unlit and the closure of school is again permitted. **Mrs. E. Lewis** the recent Caretaker has been dismissed for failure to carry out her duties and has decided not to work her notice.

18TH **June** 1947 - United Choral Festival at **Wesley**.

2ND July 1947 - P.T. demonstration at the Drill Hall **Pembroke**.

14TH JULY 1947 - **Jacqueline John** fell down in the playground and is detained at the Nurses Home for Xray for suspected concussion,

31ST July 1947 - Measles epidemic - 69 cases.

1ST August - 9TH September 1947 - Holidays.

19TH November 1947 - Closed - Marriage of **Princess Elizabeth** to **Philip Mountbatten**.

19TH December 1947 - School closed today for Christmas Vacation after celebrating a week-end concert.

3RD March 1948 - Bethany Eisteddford - Half day holiday.

30TH April 1948 - **Miss I H. Brock** retired - Member of staff since 30th August 1918 - To show their appreciation of her services **Miss Brock** received a presentation from the staff and scholars, the gifts consisting of a silver cake basket, a case of fruit spoons and forks with server and a beautiful bouquet of tulips and narcissi. **Iona Jones, Elwyn Coleman, Jacqueline Hay** and **Gordon Payne** made the presentation scholars and **Miss M.G. Allen** on behalf of the staff, she having served during the whole of **Miss Brock's** service.

5TH MAY 1948 - Short session because of the visit of the **Dagenham Girl Pipers** to the Garrison Theatre.

1STH **June** 1948 - Combined School Sports at Bush Camp.

14TH July 1948 - Half day - St. Patricks Fete.

28TH July 1948 - Half day - St. Patricks Sunday School Outing.

30TH July - 10TH September 1948 - Holiday.

1ST December 1948 - Area Music Festival at Garrison Theatre.

16TH December 1948 - Concert and party.

17TH December 1948 - School closed for Christmas.

1ST - 22ND February 1949 - Half term.

16TH **June** 1949 - District School Sports at Bush Camp - Short sessions. - 9.15 - 11.15 and 12.15 - 2.15.

15TH June 1949 - Music Festival - Short sessions.

18TH July 1949 - Short sessions - County Sports at Bush Camp.

27TH July - 13TH September 1949 - Holidays.

13TH September 1949 - Coronation status altered to **Modern Secondary School** - Boys and girls transferred to " Upper Department " which has become a Mixed Junior School.

30TH November 1949 -- Short sessions - Bethany Eisteddford.

20TH December 1949 - Christmas party.

17TH March 1950 - Received one ton of Coke.

31ST MAY 1950 - Short sessions - Crowning of May **Fair Queen**.

21ST **June** 1950 - Short sessions - District School Sports Postponed because of heavy rain.
 22ND June 1950 - School Sports as above.
 28TH June 1950 - Short sessions - District United Festival.
 28TH July - 8TH September 1950 - Holidays.
 16TH November 1950 - One ton of Coke delivered.
 8TH December 1950 - One ton of Coke delivered.
 18TH December 1950 - Fall of snow during the night.
 19TH DECEMBER 1950 - Christmas concert.
 20TH DECEMBER 1950 - Christmas party.
 21ST December 1950 - Closed for Christmas.
 18TH - 29TH January 1951 - Closed because of epidemic.
 19TH FEBRUARY 1951 - One ton of Coke.
 23RD February 1951 - One ton of Coke.
 9TH March 1951 - Showers of sleet and snow on Wednesday and today.
 19TH April 1951 - Staff - **Miss E.A. Gibby; Miss C.E. Treivena; Miss I. Thomas ; Miss M.G. Allen; Miss E.G. Davies.**
 6TH **June** 1951 - Short sessions - Area School Sports - **Bush** Camp.
 July 1951 - Short sessions - Choral Festival at Wesley. - School Festival of Britain Celebrations.
 13TH September 1951 - Stormy weather and during the afternoon a strong gust of wind removed several slates and damaged the partition which divides the main room.
 September 1951 - Report - ...all the classrooms except one which has an open fire are heated by closed stoves.
 18TH December 1951 - Christmas party.
 19TH December 1951 - Christmas concert.
 6TH February 1952 - two minutes silence - Death of **King George VI.**
 8TH February 1952 - The School assembled to hear the Proclamation by the Mayor, J.R. **Williams**, of the Accession of **Queen Elizabeth** - Proclaimed from the steps of Albion Square Church.
 11TH March 1952 - One ton of Coke.
 20TH March 1952 - One ton of Coke.
 April 1952 - **Nurse Williams** the District Welfare Nurse attended the school this afternoon. She has taken the place of **Nurse Merriman** who has resigned.
 28 MAY 1952 - Half day - Schools Area Singing Festival.
 29TH MAY 1952 - Half day - Junior and Infants School Sports.
 11TH **June** 1952 - Short sessions - School Area Sports at Bush Camp.
 25TH **June** 1952 - Short sessions - United Singing Festival at Wesley.
 9TH July 1952 - Half holiday - St. Patricks Church Fete.
 17TH July - 2ND September 1952 - Holiday.
 18TH December 1952 - Christmas concert and party. " In spite of the snowstorm the attendance was reasonably good ".
 3RD March 1953 - Ferry boat not sailing - Fog.
 4TH & 5TH March 1953 - Ferry boat delayed by fog.
 May 1953 - The Mayor (**Darrel Rees**), Mayoress, Town Clerk and several Councillors presented a Coronation Mug to each of the Children.
June 1953 - Alderman **E.B. Davies** presented souvenir propelling pencils. Half day - Junior and Department Sports.
 15TH June 1953 - Entry in the log book - " I left this School in 1904 for the Coronation School " signed by **J.B. Munro.**

 23RD June 1953 - The School attended the Cinema to see the Coronation Film.
 24 TH June 1953 - Short sessions - United Choral Festival.
 19TH July 1953 - Short sessions - Royal visit to Wales.
 16TH July - 1 ST SEPTEMBER 1953 - Holiday .

18TH DECEMBER 1953 – School party on Wednesday p.m. - preceded by Concert.

5TH February 1954 - Severe wintry conditions.

8TH February 1954 - Pipes burst during the week end.

1ST March 1954 - **St Davids** Day celebrations - Snow falling steadily all morning.

16TH June 1954 - Short sessions - Junior School Sports.

22ND June 1954 - Short sessions - Area School Sports.

23RD June 1954 - short sessions - United Choral Festival.

16TH July - 1ST September 1954 - Holidays.

1ST September 1954 - Staff - **E.A. Gibby; C.E. Trevena; P.E.B. Lodge; J.E.H. Chick; M.G. Allen.**

16TH November 1954 - Short session so that children can parade for the arrival of the *First Welsh Regiment*.

30TH November 1954 - Severe storm during the night damaged roof part of the play-ground barricaded off - Slates from Co-op. Window panes also broken. Ferry not running and busses hampered by fallen trees.

3RD December 1954 - **Miss Lodge** absent due to a fire at her home.

14TH December 1954 - Christmas concert in which every child took part.

4TH January 1955 - Snowstorm and bitterly cold weather.

25TH February 1955 - Heavy snowstorm.

19TH December 1955 - Christmas concert - By courtesy of **A. J. Morgan** it was held in the main room of the Junior Department.

20TH February 1956 - Snowstorm.

30TH MAY 1956 - Early sessions - Choral Festival.

6TH **June** 1956 - Early sessions - School sports.

13TH **June** 1956 - District School Sports.

10TH July 1956 - Presentation - Assembled in Albion Square Hall schoolroom for presentation to **Miss M.G. Allen** who retired after forty years service. A log effect fire and a toaster were presented.

17TH December 1956 - Christmas concert.

18TH December 1956 - Christmas party.

5TH April 1957 - **Miss Trevena** appointed Headmistress - to take charge after Summer holiday.

29TH June 1957 - District sports.

26TH June 1957 - Choral singing festival.

4TH December 1957 - Electric light on for first time. A **Smith's** electric clock has been installed.

4TH SEPTEMBER 1962 - New lobby - Four wash-hand basins - Extension to Cloakroom to take seventy pegs. Play ground has been re-surfaced.

10TH January 1963 - Christmas holidays extended by two days because of severe weather.

1ST October 1963 - **Mr Evans** 19 **Arthur** Street is the new caretaker.

27TH January 1964 - No coal delivered - school closed early.

April 1964 - School broken into - much damage done to Locks etc. money and Bicos missing.

27TH AND 28TH MAY 1965 - **Mrs Downes** absent a half day each day attending successful interview for headship in Pembroke. (Golden Manor). Left 16th July 1965.

22ND November 1965 - Bad roads - snowy weather.

14TH July 1956 - Retirement of **Miss Trevena**. Assembly of Parents and friends. The Mayor. J.R. **Williams** and school managers present Presents - Nest of tables from parents, a tea trolley from the children and a "wonderful wall electric clock " from the Staff of the Junior and Infants schools. **Mr. A.F. Morgan** will be the Headmaster of both Departments from the 1st September 1956.

Staff - **Miss E.M. Nash, Mrs N. I. Jones, Mrs M.S. Oliver, Miss G.M. Richards and Mrs L.M. Rees.**

Acc to **Mrs S Peters**

The school was built on the London Rd. in 1892 for girls and infants. In 1904 **Mason** records that children from as far away as **Cosheston** and Slade used to attend this school and that it had a very good reputation. The school was built to accommodate 140 pupils in the girls school and had an average attendance of 127, while the infants which was built to accommodate 80 actually had an average attendance of 82. The infant's school was enlarged at about that time. The Headmistress in 1904 was **Miss M C Beer** and the assistant mistress was **Miss M Howell**.

Coronation Council School

This school was opened on the site of the old British School May 4th 1904. At the time **Mason** described it as

“a magnificent building of commanding proportions composed of trimmed limestone and ornamented with bath stone mullions.

It occupies the site of the **old British school's, Meyricks, Street** south. The rooms are capacious and calculated to promote all the conditions of health, necessary in keeping the brain active for teaching and learning. The playground is rather small for a large number of boys but the street outside happens to be a very wide one, providing room to relieve the crowding inside. The school bears on its front the date 1902, but it was not opened for teaching until the 9th May 1904. The upper portion of the school allotted to the senior boys will accommodate 400 The average attendance in 1904 was 322. **Mr A J Adams** the headmaster and **Messrs J R Norris, J S James, W W Winbury, E Griffiths, W Smith, and G F Davies** the assistant Masters.

The junior boys take the lower part of the building capable of accommodation 400. The average attendance was 290 in 1904. **Mr W Williams** is the Headmaster and **Messrs G P Davies, G L Edwards E L P George and J Fisher** are the assistant Masters. If the Central Hall is brought into use then a total of 1200 boys could be accommodated”.

The 1970s also witnessed a re-organisation of secondary education in the area. **Pembroke Grammar School** and the **Coronation Secondary School, Pembroke Dock**, merged to become a comprehensive school on the Bush site, where there is also now a sports centre. Most of the Coronation School building in Argyle Street was demolished and the pupils and staff of Albion Square and Llanion Junior Schools were moved there to a new purpose-built school

Hospitals and Sickness

Hospitals

Sick and injured workers at the Dockyard were hospitalised aboard the **Saturn**, a ship moored in the **Haven**. What conditions were like on this hulk is anybody's guess. Even in the nineteenth century, amputations took place without a general anaesthetic, nursing care was perfunctory, and the state of medical science (while improved) was primitive by today's standards.

The appointment of a medical officer to the Dockyard was not an unmixed blessing for the men. His duties included checking absences from work claimed through ill-health. During potato time, some employees would absent themselves from work at the Dockyard and work on their own plot of land. It is easy to imagine the confusion caused by the arrival of the medical officer in circumstances where absence was due to a need to dig the garden!

Pembroke Dock grew rapidly and delivered prosperity to the south side of the **Haven**. Conditions for the residents of the new town, however, were far from ideal. In common with many towns that underwent rapid expansion, **Pembroke Dock's** infrastructure was not up to supporting the speed of initial development.

Water supplies in the town were eventually drawn from storage reservoirs, but some areas still depended on communal wells for their water supply. Conditions in Bush Street were so foul that the area became known as Pig's Parade.

The Dockyard Surgeon's office was within the dockyard walls. During the Crimean War, an army camp was built at Llanion. This also had a hospital and an attendant medical officer. It is **Fair** to say, however, that the next big step forward was the opening of the **Pembroke, Pembroke Dock** and District Infirmary in 1862 at East Back **Pembroke**. It was supported by voluntary contributions and public subscription. Later known as **Pembroke** Cottage Hospital until its closure in 1961, the hospital provided services for the people of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**. It had beds for approximately 20 patients. Other facilities existed at the workhouse in **Pembroke** which provided the only welfare available for the desperate and needy.

Used from 1866 until 1895, the *Nankin* replaced the old *Saturn* as hospital ship. This facility was only available for the treatment of Dockyard employees, and chiefly dealt with industrial injuries. Such injuries proliferated as industrial practices evolved from the use of wood and nails to build ships to the use of metal and rivets.

While falling from the ships on which they worked remained a common cause of injury and death for the workers, there were now the additional risks associated with the use of machinery. After the *Nankin* was sold and broken up in 1895, those taken ill or injured while working at the Dockyard were cared for in a small hospital within the Yard.

In this period, the unsanitary conditions of life contributed greatly to the spread of disease. Terraced housing built communities, and improved transport links ensured prosperity - but they also made it easier for sickness to spread rapidly. To control the dissemination of dangerous diseases, much depended on the vigilance of the public health officers and the vaccination doctor,

Following the spread of vaccination programmes, smallpox is now extinct in Britain. Before **Edward Jenner's** pioneering work, however, smallpox was a disease that could kill, permanently scar or blind its victims. The disease broke out in **Pembroke Dock** on three separate occasions. The first outbreak centred on Queen Street in the 1850's, and was thought to come from the sale of secondhand clothes brought from Swansea.

The **Pennar** district of the town seems to have been particularly affected by poor social conditions and inadequate sanitation. There were severe outbreaks of *Cholera* in the mid-1860's.

Writing in 1905, **Mrs. S. Peters** colourfully notes that:

"So malignant was the complaint that mourners not infrequently returned from the funeral of one relative to find another of the family had been stricken by the dread disease."

Scarlet fever shortly followed and, in 1892, smallpox broke out.

A parish magazine dating from January 1880 reports, in relation to an outbreak of typhoid,

"We are most thankful to be able to state that this district is now convalescent. By God's mercy we have been saved from any fatal ending to a most pernicious fever."

Pennar was struck heavily by the influenza epidemic of 1919 that followed the end of the First World War. A record of baptisms carried out at **St Patrick's Church Pennar** shows that, most unusually, two were carried out by a nurse rather than a minister.

The private dockyard situated at **Jacob's Pill** went bankrupt in 1885 and part of the buildings were later used as an isolation hospital. This facility was particularly busy during the mid-1920's, when diphtheria struck **Pennar**. The isolation hospital closed before 1940, and the site is now derelict,

Meyrick Hospital

1898 To commemorate the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee at **Pembroke Dock**, the **Nurses' Home and Meyrick Wards** were erected in North Park Street. Alderman **S.J. Allen**, of Cresswell Buildings, was Mayor at that time, and to him the credit of the institution must chiefly be given. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on April 12, 1898, by **Sir Thomas Meyrick**, who gave the wing of the building which bears his name. Three memorial stones were also laid at the same time, which are engraved with the names respectively, of the following ladies: **the Lady Victoria Lambton**, sister of **Earl Cawdor**; **Mrs. Burges-Watson**, whose Husband was at that time **Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard**; and **Mrs. S. J. Allen**.

Its design was obsolete before its completion. Furthermore, with sixteen beds, the hospital was scarcely adequate to meet all the town health needs. In fairness, however, its builders never perceived it as likely to fill that role and such accommodations as existed provided a much needed inpatient facility in **Pembroke Dock**. After its closure as a hospital in 1961, the building was used as a clinic for some years until these functions were taken over by more modern facilities. Eventually, however, the hospital building itself suffered the fate of much of **Pembroke Dock's** Victorian heritage. Unused, and becoming increasingly dilapidated, the property was sold, the building demolished and the site redeveloped. Today the place where it stood is occupied by sheltered accommodation for the elderly.

South Pembrokeshire Hospital

1902 The hospital, on the Fort road, stands on an area of 6 acres 13 perches.

It was completed in 1902 at an estimated cost of £17,500 and was the property of the Admiralty. Before it was erected, the sick and injured Dockyard men, who were hurt or taken ill during service hours, were attended to in a small hospital in the Yard, which was used after the old Nankin was discarded. The Nankin was a wooden two-decker fifty gun frigate. It displaced the old Saturn, which had formerly been used as a hospital ship. In 1867 the Nankin was docked and fitted up for hospital purposes, and was used to this end for many years; lying off in the stream, she was **Long** a familiar and picturesque object. The Nankin was eventually sold out of the service to **Mr. George Harris**, broker, of Bristol, for the sum of £2,200, and left her old Moorings on April 18, 1895, for **Milford** where she was dismantled.

Four years after the foundation stone was laid at Park Street, the Admiralty began work at Fort road in constructing the building that was eventually to become the **South Pembrokeshire Hospital**. The hospital is now a much-loved part of the town. But at the time of its construction, members of the **Pembroke Town Council** objected to the public losing the right of access to a popular walk to the sea

The site of the hospital has an interesting story. When the original Dockyard walls were built in 1844 the workmen discovered many skeletal remains during their excavations. These remains certainly very old may have belonged to the families which owned the property of **Paterchurch** but apart from one old damaged stone in **St Mary's Church Pembroke** I could find no records. The workers' grisly finds were interred opposite the walls on the area subsequently covered by the old gasworks, adjacent to the hospital site: their resting place marked by an inscribed plinth. These remains were probably moved by the Admiralty when they levelled the site to make the ground for the hospital. Whatever happened, it is certain that no trace of the bodies or the memorial plinth remained by the time **Mason** wrote his guidebook to **Pembroke Dock** in 1905.

In the same guidebook, **Mason** recounts the fascinating story of how workers digging the foundations uncovered a paved road and claims to have spoken to eyewitnesses to this remarkable discovery. In an act of astounding **Archaeological** vandalism, he relates that the workmen broke up the road's remains.

The hospital, completed in 1902, covered an area of approximately six acres. Writing a few years later, **Mrs. Peters** reports that the estimated cost of construction was £17,500. Modern, and using state of the art nursing methods, the hospital was then the most advanced health care facility in **Pembrokeshire**.

It is important to remember that the hospital replaced hospital provision for Admiralty employees. The new facilities were not available for the population of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**. Despite the Dockyard's closure in 1926, the Fort road hospital remained under Admiralty control. In 1930, part of the hospital was used as an isolation unit for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients. During the war, when **Pembroke Dock** became a target for German bombing raids, patients treated at the hospital (and at the **Sir Thomas Meyrick** Hospital) were transferred to **Pembroke** Cottage

Hospital and Riverside. The Fort road hospital was then used as a Royal Navy hospital, while the **RAF** used treatment facilities within the Dockyard walls.

From 1948 until the site's redevelopment in 1959/60, facilities at the hospital enter a period of comparative neglect. The building that had been sufficient to care for those injured at the Dockyard was unable to cope with the demands placed upon it. In 1953, after the transfer of maternity care to Riverside, the hospital housed female chronically sick patients in its 16 beds. A succession of forlorn entries in the annual reports of the **West Wales Hospital Management Committee** throw the condition of the hospital into stark relief.

Things changed for the better at **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** when the west Wales Hospital Management Committee took note of the condition of public health care in the south of the county. The **Thomas Meyrick Hospital**, **Pembroke Cottage Hospital**, **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** and **Riverside Joint User Institution**, while admirable in their own way, were scarcely sufficient to deal with the needs of the population of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** in the second half of the twentieth century. Apart from the **South Pembrokeshire Hospital**, all these buildings were of nineteenth century origin and South Pembs itself was built at the century's turn,

At that time, the prevailing trend in hospital provision was to centralise health care in larger institutions, In terms of development potential, only Riverside and the **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** could be expanded. For some time, the Hospitals' Management Committee deliberated upon the merits of both sites, but finally plumped for **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** on grounds of cost and available space. When redevelopment came to the South Pembs site, it was rapid and considerable. Whereas, in 1958, the hospital had sixteen beds that were hard pushed to cope with the demands upon them, the redeveloped hospital had eighty-three. The "new" hospital, which was opened September 1961 by the Minister of Health J. **Enoch Powell**, received outpatients, maternity cases and some acute patients and was equipped with a new operating theatre.

In the 1970's, both the building of **WithyBush** General Hospital and the concentration of non-acute outpatient care in community-based clinics posed a threat to the **South Pembrokeshire Hospital's** future, Despite its extensive refit at the start of the previous decade, the running costs of South Pembs were higher than those of the new unit, The fight to retain maternity facilities failed. But in January 1977 the vigorous campaign by the Friends of **South Pembrokeshire Hospital** wrung out a promise to retain hospital facilities at Fort road.

It remains standing now: a familiar redbrick building on the approach to the sea. The site has had many additions made to it in recent years. The **Pater** Close Units and the Psychiatric Unit at **Haven** Way perform important functions for the local community, the interior has been redecorated and a new boiler house built,

No operations are performed there, and acute care now takes place at **WithyBush** Hospital, but it remains a focus for the community, held in great affection and staunchly defended by its many friends.

Sickness

Smallpox 1857

There was an outbreak of Smallpox in 1857. Eight people died in **Pembroke Dock**, the first being **Mrs Evans** of Queen St. An investigation was carried out by Medical and Senior Officers from the Dockyard into the causes of the outbreak and the conclusion was reached that all those who died had acquired second hand clothing from a street hawker who had originated in Swansea.

Cholera 1853,1866

Pennar from the 1850's seemed to have been hit by several epidemics of infectious diseases.

Cholera in 1853 which was so severe that a public letter was written on the subject by **Lord Palmeston**, **Cholera** struck again in August 1866 spreading throughout **Pennar**, but is alleged not

out of the area because the people of **Pennar** sealed themselves off . The first person to die was a man named **Peter Morris** age 48. The victims had to be buried within twelve hours and such was the rapid spread of the infection that on 29th August 1866 as well as **Peter Morris**, also buried were **Emma Jones** age 28, **Margaret Griffiths** 11 months, and **I .Day** age 29. On the 2nd September **Thomas Charles Powell** age 32 months, **Seth John Stephens**, age 12 months, and **George Jenkins** age 12 months were buried. The next day only one, **William Wilcox** age 25yrs, and **Ann Reese** age 40 on the 5th, but by the sixth of September the death toll had again risen, **Maria Morgan** age 6 years, **Anne Stephens** age 26 years, and **John Ormond** age 28 months. The **Ormond** family was again bereaved with **Elizabeth Ormond** being buried the next day. The 8th of September was the worst day with five victims being buried, like all the others in **Park St Cemetery** by the Curate of **Pembroke Dock**, **Rev. George Edward McHugh**, they were **Michael Birmingham** age 5 years, **Mary Williams**, age 57, **George Davies** age 5 months, **Elizabeth price** age 75years and **Mary May** age 56 years. This was the peak but there was to be still more bereaved families as on the 10th September **Ann Jones** age 39, **Stephen Morgan** age 9years, and **Jane Preese** age 59 were buried. The **Jones** family suffered more losses with **Ann Jones** age 48 being buried on the 14th, **John Jones** age 72 on the 15th, **Mary Ann Jones** and **Fanny Jones** both age 14 years on the 16th and **Mary Ann Jones** age 74 as well as **Elizabeth Vault** on the 17th. The last two of the victims to be buried were **Thomas Mabe** age 62 and **Mary Griffiths** age 23 on the 19th September .

Scarlet Fever 1854

A year [1854] later scarlet fever raged, it struck again in 1909.

Typhoid 1879

Typhoid was present in 1879/80 with over twenty people being affected but fortunately all recovered and the Curate of the time records in the **Church Magazine** that the problem with the health in **Pennar** was, that, although these diseases were preventable and that warnings had been given both after the 1853 and the 1866 outbreak, " We would again call attention to the water supply, which is generally admitted to be the viaticum of typhoid fever , and which we hear is in a worse state than ever". **Findlay** wrote in 1875 of the water supply to the town in general that "save that of the Government dwellings, occupying two or three small **Streets** near the dockyard, and which are supplied from the reservoirs the water supply is furnished by wells in different parts of the town, and by Tanks attached to most of the houses. This supply is believed to be adequate to the wants of the community (remarks made by members of the Town Council at a meeting to discuss the sufficiency of the water supply of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock**) but it is fairly open to doubt whether it would be found equal to the demands of exceptional dry seasons, which may reasonably be expected, and for which it should be the object of the Town Council to provide"

Smallpox 1892

In 1892 smallpox was present, many children, and parents who could, went away, others were re-vaccinated.

Measles

With the turn of the century came measles and influenza.

Influenza

the latter was exceptionally severe in 1915 and 1919 when the Baptismal Register for **St Patrick's Church** records young babies being baptised by the Nurse.

Diphtheria

in the 1920's after the closure of the Dockyard the area was hit with a diphtheria epidemic - The old offices of the Shipbuilding Company by **Jacob's Pill** being used as an isolation Hospital. After that time these scourges seem to have been less violent, probably because of better health care and an improved water supply.

Railway

Originally Brunel planned to lay his main railway line to the small village of **Fishguard**, on the north coast of the county, while to serve the southern parts a branch was planned from near **Whitland** to the town of **Pembroke**. **Tenby** was then little more than a village, but this too was to be served by a branch line connecting with the **Pembroke** line.

The Irish potato famine of 1846, coupled with a general trade depression, caused the company to reconsider its proposals, and after several changes of plan it was decided to proceed with the main line, but to take it through the county town of **Haverfordwest** to **Neyland**, where a harbour was to be built on the shores of **Milford Haven**. There was, at that time, no provision made for a line to the south part of the **Haven**

The line reached **Haverfordwest** in January 1854, and the extension to **Neyland** was opened on 15th April 1856, harbour works being established there as planned. The new terminus at **Neyland** was named New **Milford** by the SWR, and remained the Irish port of the GWR until the building of **Fishguard** Harbour in 1906,

In 1853 the SWR obtained an Act to build a line to the south of the county serving the holiday resort of **Tenby** and the dockyard town of **Pembroke Dock** terminating at **Pennar** Gut but no work was carried out

In 1859 a Company was formed the **South Wales, Pembroke and Tenby Junction Railway** and an Act of Parliament to build was obtained on 21st July 1859

The title was later shortened to **Pembroke & Tenby** Railway. The intention was to link **Pembroke Dock**, **Pembroke** and **Tenby** with Brunel's line near **Narberth** and **Mr J S Surke** was appointed Engineer. The intention was to build a standard gauge line rather than broad gauge

It was two years before the company was able to raise sufficient capital to start the work

David Davies a reputable contractor who had worked on what was later called the **Cambrian** Railway formed a partnership with **Ezra Roberts**, to construct the line for £106,000. The agreement was signed on 4th July 1862, with a completion date of 21st July 1864. Construction started in September 1862

The stretch between **Pembroke** and **Tenby** was completed by 30th July 1863 with the first train to **Pembroke** departed at 7.30 a.m, the final train of the day left **Pembroke** at 9.10 p.m.

There was a coach connection from **Pembroke** station to **Hobbs Point** where passengers could board the ferry **Neyland** and the **SWR** terminal.

Work was in progress on extending the line to **Pembroke Dock** and on by the end of December 1863 a breakthrough had been achieved in the tunnel between **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** however it took some time before work on the tunnel was completed.

The first station at **Pembroke Dock** was near the route to **Hobbs Point** The first train reached **Pembroke Dock** on 9th August 1864

From the first the line proved profitable In 1865 the present **Pembroke Dock** station was opened and became the largest station on the line with two platforms, a turntable and loco shed

An Act of Parliament was obtained in June 1864 to extend the line from **Tenby** to **Whitland** and work started in August 1864, The contract for £200,000 was again awarded to **Davies & Roberts**.

Work included a siding to Moreton Colliery enabling coal to be transported to **Pembroke** and **Pembroke** The official opening took place on 4th September 1866. Because of the differences in gauges of the two railway systems it was not possible to physically link the two systems.

By 1st June 1868 the GWR had converted one line from **Whitland** to Carmarthen from broad gauge to the standard gauge and goods trains started to use this new section. Passenger traffic was allowed from August 1869

Pembroke & Tenby trains could now use the GWR station at **Whitland** where arrival and departure bay platforms were provided for their use.

Not **Long** after the opening of the line to **Whitland** that their Lordships approached the P&T with regard to extending the line into the Dockyard, agreement was reached and an Act of Parliament of 1870 authorised the construction of the line, to run from the Railway station, through the town into the Dockyard where sidings were to be constructed. This involved the demolition of some of the Properties in the town. The new extension was worked and maintained by the **Pembroke and Tenby** Railway Company and carried coal, iron steel and timber for the Dockyard

. In 1891 the Admiralty decided to purchase the line and work it themselves, paying the Railway company £23000

In 1926 the Royal Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** closed and the rail traffic through the town for a time ceased only to start again on a smaller Scale with the re-opening up of the area as a **RAF** seaplane base.

After the closing of the Seaplane base in 1955 the extension fell into disuse and in 1969 the connection with **Pembroke Dock** railway station was taken up and in subsequent years much of the old track removed.

Originally the **Pembroke and Tenby** Railway company intended to build a wharf at **Hobbs Point** and in 1868 authority was given for this line, and a wharf as well as permission to dredge. The Railway line which opened in 1872 ran from the original terminus to a stone-built wharf jutting out into the **Haven**, Sidings were laid out and a wagon turntable built. There were three steam cranes and the majority of the freight using the line was coal shipments which were transferred to lighters. Later freight for the army garrison at Llanion was carried but with the closing to the Barracks this trade ceased and the track also removed in 1969

Negotiations began in 1894 to sell the line to the GWR and a lease was signed effected from 1st July 1896, and **Pembroke & Tenby** Railway ceased to exist from 1st July 1897. In 1902 **Pembroke Dock** Railway station had a new turntable installed as well as new sidings and signal box. Before the First World war there were six passenger trains a day in each direction between **Pembroke Dock** and **Whitland** as well as goods trains. In 1905 a halt was opened at Llanion. There were further extensions in 1942 to cope with the military traffic

In 1953 the **Pembroke** Coast Express was introduced, a daily service between **Pembroke Dock** and Paddington

In the **Winter** of 1963 a new service of diesel multiple units was introduced running between **Whitland** and **Pembroke Dock** with no through trains from Paddington. **Brin Hall** (Councillor **Brian Hall's** father) was the engine driver of the last steam passenger train out of **Pembroke Dock** on Sunday 8th September departing at 5.55pm. With the departure of the steam trains came the closure of **Pembroke Dock** loco shed and one of the platforms.

End of the Dockyard Era

Over the course of the century **Pembroke Dock's** population grew far outstripping the neighbouring town of **Pembroke**. It had a very mixed population in terms of origin in that while a large part of it was drawn from the locality - born and bred **Pembrokeshire** people - there were significant numbers of families from much further afield, particularly those with craft skills who had come from other dockyards in Britain, and those who were billeted at the barracks and remained.

1914 However, all was not well in 1914, when the centenary of the town was marked by a programme of celebrations, which included the unveiling of a monument in Albion Square on 15 July.

It seemed likely to many that **Pembroke Dock** would join what was to become a very large band of towns in Britain which had experienced sustained investment and development in the nineteenth century but, faced with changed circumstances in the twentieth century, were, sooner or later, to decline. Fundamental changes were occurring in the British fleet which were to have severe repercussions locally. Large dreadnought battleships came into favour and supplanted the lighter gunboats and smaller vessels associated with **Pembroke Dock**. The facilities of the old dockyard were inadequate to handle these new battleships, and the Royal Navy looked to its own and other commercial yards elsewhere.

Encouraged by the Great War, there was a continuing - albeit smaller - demand for cruisers and a call for submarines, to which **Pembroke Dock** responded, but that was a short-lived fillip to its fortunes.

1925 The announcement was made on 2 September 1925 that the dockyard would close and, despite protests and deputation's, the closure order was implemented the following year. The impact was considerable - the raison d'être of the settlement had been eliminated.

The closing of the Yard in 1926 hit **Pembroke Dock** hard. Many of the skilled craftsmen left the area, unemployment was rife and there was less opportunity for the trade training of the young men of the area as well as the loss of the educational excellence of the Royal Dockyard School. Even before that time the reduction in employment had been so drastic that the Mayor had organised events such as half a mile of pennies and Fete's and Gala's to raise money for the unemployment fund

Some skilled tradesmen were taken on by other dockyards while many others drifted away in search of work.

Amongst those who remained, unemployment was rife, for there was no real substitute for the dockyard. Partial salvation came in the early 1930s with the establishment of an **RAF** flying-boat base there. But, even in 1937, the number of insured persons registered at the Labour Exchange was 2,590 and of these 53.7 per cent were unemployed. The whole town had looked to the Dockyard and only three areas in South Wales had higher percentages of unemployment

The New Era

Fortunately, the military presence was retained, and strengthened in one respect with the conversion of the eastern part of the yard into a flying boat base by the Royal Air Force in 1930.

Lord Haw Haw

The town attracted one visitor who we probably could have done without He stayed awhile was the German Spy **William Joyce** (**Lord** Haw Haw) who lodged at 26 London Rd. How much knowledge of the towns capabilities and lack of defences did he pass on and how many died because of the knowledge he gained. He lodged overlooking the main road into the town and near the entrance to Llanion Barracks. The old dockyard being converted to an **RAF** flying base was clearly visible as was the massive Tank farm at **Pennar** and there were little or no defences. At the Flying Boats Photographic exhibitions we saw many examples of the detailed aerial maps that were supplied to German aircrew.

The Second World War consolidated the town's military role with all of the armed services using it as a base or as a fuel depot. This military function was a double-edged sword for it attracted the attention of the German airforce, and the town and its fuel Tanks suffered badly from bombing.

Pembroke Dock, with Swansea and Cardiff, was repeatedly and savagely attacked by the Luftwaffe.

The war left the town with many scars; 122 houses were not rebuilt out of 203 severely damaged by bombing.

Considerable repair work was carried out with the help of the War Damage Commission

Royal Air Force

A portent of the military flying use of the **Haven** came in May 1912, when the Royal Navy brought a unique monoplane to **Dale**. This was the Burney X2, an advanced design equipped with hydrofoils. Tests were carried out through out the summer in the sheltered **Haven** waters, these coming to a premature end in September when the aeroplane, with **Lieutenant G. Bentley Darce** in the cockpit, stalled and crashed while being towed aloft, happily without injury to **Darce**. The following summer an improved version, the X3, was brought to **Dale** and initial tests proved satisfactory. However, while engaged in taxiing trials the X3 was wrecked on a **Haven** sandbank, so effectively ending these experiments - the first recorded uses of the **Haven** for military aviation. The outbreak of war in August 1914 brought a new menace to the fore, namely, the efficient and ruthless German U-Boat fleet which had great success against Britain's maritime trade. To counter this major threat and to protect the merchantmen - and later the convoys - close to shore, air stations were set up all around the British coast. **Pembrokeshire**, strategically located at the junction of some of the most vital sea trade routes, was well placed to provide a measure of protection to shipping, and the war years saw the establishment of two Royal Naval Air Stations within the County's boundary.

MAS Pembroke 1916

First to be set up was the air station at Sageston, near **Milton** - this became known as MAS **Pembroke** - and it provided much needed air cover over the south-western approaches.

1916 Initially equipped only with airships, the station became operational in early 1916, the first ascent being made on 25 April by **Commander Fuller** as observer and **Midshipman Colson** as pilot.

MAS **Pembroke** operated various types of non-rigid 'blimps', the first **Submarine Scout (SS)** type being equipped with an aircraft fuselage slung underneath as accommodation for the crew of two. Later, the more efficient and better equipped Coastal type airships - with twin engines and a purpose built 'car' for the crew of three - were introduced at the station.

1917 land planes were added to the complement, the first flight being made by **Sub Lieutenant Allaway** on 29 April in a **Sopwith 12 Strutter biplane**. Allaway became a casualty later in the year, lost on a flight from the station, and there were also losses among the airships, both aloft and on the ground.

Fishguard

The second air station was established at **Fishguard** in 1917 and operated seaplanes initially Fairey Hamble Babies and Short 184s - on similar patrols.

Attacks on U-Boats were made by aircraft from both stations and in May 1918 **Pembroke**'s airships flew 15,000 miles of patrols. An additional type of aircraft was introduced at **Pembroke** in 1918, namely, DH6 training machines which, although unarmed, added to the deterrent against the U-Boats. MAS **Pembroke** had a complement of over 400, plus a contingent of some fifty women personnel. With the Armistice, both **Pembrokeshire** air stations were run down and subsequently closed, but it was not until March 1920 that the last servicemen left the **Pembroke** station. The site returned to agriculture, only to be re-claimed for service use as another great war loomed less than twenty years later.

Military Aviation post World War 1

During the lean post-war years of the 1920s **Pembrokeshire** saw little aviation activity, the occasional flights through to the newly-**Independent** Ireland providing some local interest. As the decade progressed speculation grew locally on the use of the sheltered **Milford Haven** waters for military 'sea planes', this term being used instead of the more correct flying-boat.

1925 Pointers to the future came in September 1925 when one of the first of the Royal Air Force's new Southampton twin-engined flying-boats visited **Pembroke Dock** on trials. After leaving the **Haven** the flying-boat forced landed in the sea off Ireland and had to be towed into Belfast.

1927 In November 1927, the *West Wales Guardian* was confidently predicting that in the near future a seaplane base would be established at **Pembroke Dock** with a **RAF** strength of about a 1,000, speculation fuelled by the arrival of flying-boats on exercise that same month and in June the following year.

1929 County MP. **Major C.W.M. Price**, in the House of Commons in March 1929, prompted the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty to disclose that negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the Dockyard from the Admiralty to the **RAF**.

The Air Base question rumbled on in the newspapers Throughout 1929, it becoming something of a local issue in the General Election in which **Major Price** was defeated by **Major Gwilym Lloyd George**. The new M.P- warned in the August that "the civilian population (of **Pembroke Dock**) will not find compensating employment in the substitution of the air base for the Dockyard".

1930 The local Press quoted the Observer in April as saying "**Pembroke Dockyard** will henceforth be an **RAF** station .. The Air Ministry will use the place as a base for flying-boats and seaplanes".

1930, April the new **RAF Pembroke Dock** station was established under the **RAF's** Coastal Area. The embryo station had an engineering officer, **Flight Lieutenant Bill Liniker**, as its first CO. A small contingent of **RAF** airmen, several **RAF** Police and Air Ministry officials made up the rest of the **RAF's** initial presence. From these small beginnings **RAF Pembroke Dock** was to develop into a major flying-boat station, responsible for guarding the vitally important western Approaches to Britain. The neutrality of Eire meant that the vital trade **Routes** had to be protected from the western seaboard of Britain, and **Pembroke Dock** and the **Haven** Waterway proved to be ideal for the operation of flying-boats. Conditions were primitive and accommodation for the men was initially found in the dirty and derelict sail loft. With true service ingenuity the airmen soon made themselves at home and the town of **Pembroke Dock** - so hard hit by the closure of the Dockyard - welcomed its new service residents with open arms.

1931 **Pembrokeshire s Press**, quoting no less an authority than a **June** 1931, issue of the *London Times*, reported that a flying-boat squadron, No. 210, had been 'temporarily removed from Felixstowe, Suffolk, to **Pembroke Dock** where it will be based until 30th September

1931 **June** a newly-formed squadron, No 210, moved from Felixstowe to **Pembroke Dock**, bringing two Southamptons to the **Haven**. These were permanently moored off the station as there were no slipway facilities to bring the machines ashore. The temporary nature of 210's move became permanent late in the year and **Wing Commander Robert Leckie**, a pilot with a distinguished war record from the 1914-18 conflict, assumed command of both the squadron and the station. This squadron was to look upon **Pembroke Dock** as its main 'home base' for more than a decade, finally bidding farewell to the West Wales **RAF** Station in the dark days of 1943.

1931 March 1931, figures were being quoted, £107,000 for the accommodation of flying-boats at **Pembroke Dock**. The 'Labour Notes' column in the *Guardian* commented: "The sum is not a large one to a town that has been used to receiving £200,000 a year from the Admiralty, but the really important point about it is that this is a beginning".

When the main contingent of No- 210 Squadron arrived in June it was met at the railway station by a large number of town's people, anxious to see the new men in blue. The **RAF**, as with all servicemen, soon settled into their new surroundings, forming sports teams and beginning a series of dances at the Temperance Hall. These were immediately popular, attracting patrons in their hundreds, with the Arcadian Dance Band (directed by **Roy Roberts**) providing the music.

1932 No. 210 Squadron's 'temporary stay was, in January 1932 made permanent and soon afterwards the unique floating dock, used for maintenance of flying-boats on the water, was towed into the **Haven**. It was to be a feature of the waterway for over six years.

1932 September, the *Guardian* was able to report that tenders were being invited for new barrack blocks at the station, This work requiring considerable demolition of old Dockyard buildings. The much-needed slipway was built the following year and the first of the huge hangars, was to rise above the waterfront soon after.

There was a gradual rise in the numbers of personnel at the station which in its early years, was commanded successively by:-

Wing Commander Bob Leckie,

Wing Commander Arthur Harris (Later famous as Bomber **Harris**) and

Wing Commander R.H. Kershaw.

1934 May **Pembroke Dock**'s first Empire Air Day was held at the **RAF** Station and attracted a very encouraging attendance of over 5,000

1935 Singapore and Southamptons took part in the 1935 Empire air Day attended by 2,000 people, the floating dock being one of the main attractions. The **Long**-promised second squadron, No. 230, had by now joined 210, but the new unit was soon to leave, ultimately for the Far East, and towards the end of the year only one flying-boat remained at PD.

1936 With war clouds looming on the European horizon the pace of activity quickened at **RAF Pembroke Dock** with much building work being carried out. Late 1936 saw the emergence of No. 228 Squadron, a unit which was to be **Long** associated with PD. Also 'back in commission in 1937

was the Dockyard Chapel located within the **RAF** station and which was to become well-known to thousands of servicemen as the Garrison Theatre. The Church had been closed since 1926.

1937 Empire Air Day attracted between 4,000 and 5,000 people, many of them travelling in the 500 cars which passed through the Dockyard gates.

1937 August Caledonia, one of the first of the Empire Class of flying-boats, touched down on the **Haven** during a proving flight around the U. K. The large metal Seaplane was the forerunner of her military sister, the Sunderland, which itself was soon to make a maiden flight. Caledonia made PD's biplane flying-boats look old fashioned.

1938 March the **Guardian** reported the arrival of four of the latest type of flying-boats Supermarine Stranraers for No. 228 Squadron.

1938 Empire Day first Sunderland, which had been at **Pembroke Dock** during the previous week, returned to the station on Air Day morning and took off and landed several times.

The Air Day Sunderland left PD soon after and was delivered to No. 230 Squadron in Singapore, on the way breaking all records for the flight.

1938 September A Sunderland of No. 210 Squadron crashed in the **Haven** with the loss of two lives. Later that year the Commanding Officer of 210, **Wing Commander W. N. Plenderleith**, collapsed and died suddenly age of 39. The military funeral was held at Llanion Cemetery.

1939 Empire Air Day the Sunderland and one of the **RAF** new eight gun fighters - the Hurricane - stole the show. The Hurricane approaching from the Llanion Barracks direction, "roared low over the station at over 300 m.p.h., and then a few minutes later returned at its lowest safe speed .. Many spectators would have liked to have seen more of this plane ." reported the **Guardian**.

1939 **June** the Press recorded that "the new wireless station near Imble Lane is nearly completed. The towering pylon have had lighting equipment fixed and can now be seen for miles on both day and night", just in time as in September war was declared.

8th September 1939

Afar so many days of tension the announcement on Sunday morning did not come as a surprise. So reflected the **West Wales Guardian** of 8th September 1939 as **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** geared themselves for war.

1939 September 18th **RAF Pembroke Dock's** first fatal wartime Sunderland night time crash of the 210 Squadron aircraft on 18th September was not reported at all because of censorship, but the succession of funerals with full military honours at Llanion Cemetery, were reported in the Press.

1939 October. Rescue of the 34 man crew of the steamship, Kensington Court, in October 1939. Two Sunderlands landed in the open sea to pick up the crew from a lifeboat, after the vessel had been shelled by a German U-Boat, the pilots **Flight Lieutenants Thurston Smith** (228 Squadron) and **Jackie Barrett** (204 Squadron), were awarded D.F.C.s.

1939 December 200 Australian airmen who arrived at the **RAF** Station PD to join the new Aussie-manned Sunderland 10 squadron.

"Gee, it's cold in this place' said one Aussie . ' we don't mind the rain but this frost, ugh! .. 'Then there's this crook blackout -that's one of our grouses', commented another. 'But for all that I sampled a few of the 'beauties' of the locality these last few nights".

The declaration of war on 3 September 1939 saw **RAF Pembroke Dock** already on a war-footing, its Sunderlands engaged on patrols to protect the newly-organised convoys. **Pembroke Dock** was

no longer **Pembrokeshire**'s only air base; just five miles to the east the former World War One airship station at **Milton** was being hastily transformed into **RAF Carew Cheriton**. This was the first of several land stations to be built within the county during the war years. Yet, for all its military importance, the **Haven** - with its flying boats, naval base, fishing fleet and convoy assembly point - was totally undefended. No anti-aircraft guns were in position locally as the war progressed to its first anniversary, a fact cruelly exposed by the Luftwaffe

1940 19 August three Junkers Ju88 dive bombers flew with impunity up the **Haven** and bombed the Admiralty oil Tanks at Llanreath. The resulting conflagration was the largest oil fire ever seen in Britain, and cost the lives of four firemen as it raged for many days. WW2

Quote from Churchill's Speech on the Eire Bill May 5 1938

" If we are denied Berehaven and Queenstown, and have to work from **Pembroke Dock**, we would strike 400 miles from their effective radius out and home. These ports are, in fact, the sentinel towers of the western approaches, by which the 45,000,000 people in this Island so enormously depend on foreign food for their daily Bread, and by which they can carry on their trade, which is equally important to their existence.

The Navy still retained a small presence at the Yard and combined with Fliers from all over the world and Army Barracks at Llanion and Pennar, **Pembroke Dock** had a very busy and cosmopolitan war.

Wartime was also unkind to the town. The Luftwaffe found **Pembroke Dock** to be both a prime and easy target, and during August 1940 the oil Tanks at Llanreath were bombed, starting one of the most serious oil fires ever witnessed in Britain. Many civilian casualties were suffered, and the housing stock was severely affected with over 200 houses destroyed.

The town was the main Atlantic Sunderland flying boat base plus part of the dockyard used for ship repairs Atlantic convoys assembled much minelaying, minesweeping, and escort work co-ordinated from Dockyard HQ. It is estimated that some 17,000-cargo vessels sailed from **Haven** It was also an important storage fuel storage depot and had sizeable garrison which attracted enemy bombing attacks causing great destruction and loss of life in the town particularly between July 1940 and June 1941

19 Aug 1940

About 2 o'clock on Friday July 5th, 1940, the air raid siren sounded in **Pembroke Dock**. It was the first air raid warning to be sounded in earnest, the vast majority of people seemed convinced that **Pembrokeshire** would never hear a bomb explode. The **West Wales Guardian** stated:- "On a certain afternoon recently an air raid warning was sounded in a certain town". At the time there was no reason to think the siren was anything other than a genuine warning of the approach of enemy aircraft. From early July, 1940, until June, 1941, **Pembrokeshire** was subjected to many air raids. Throughout the period **Pembroke Dock** was the centre of the attack. The damage inflicted in **Pembroke Dock** was as great as that in any blitzed town in the country, every house in the place was damaged to some extent, while the death roll for one raid was as high in proportion as that of most of the big towns. On Wednesday, July 10th, 1940, at precisely 10.12 a.m. without any warning, the whole town was rocked by a terrific explosion. Then, at 10.20, all speculation was ended-by the sounding of the siren in the R.A.F. Station. It was an air raid all right. A few minutes later the raider came in again across the town. There it was for all to see, a big, black Junkers 88, flying from east to west, high. During the next few minutes there were further explosions. Some ten minutes later the Junkers flew away down south to return to its base, where, according to a later German news bulletin, the pilot reported "a heavy raid on **Pembroke** where large fires were started. The first bomb which so shook the town, fell in the harbour between **Neyland** and **Pembroke Dock**. The ferry-boat with a full complement of passengers had just passed within a few yards of where the bomb hit the water! People at **Hobbs Point** and the **Neyland** pontoon were dazed by the explosion.

The other bombs, four or five in number and of smaller calibre, fell in and around Llanreath. The enemy was evidently after the oil Tanks and, one bomb found its Mark but it was a dud.

The anti-aircraft defences in **Pembrokeshire** were almost non existent and that the system of warning was to take many months to become efficient

On Monday, July 15th, 1940, the enemy made his second visit. Shortly after noon a 'plane could be heard, flying very high, but, if it was the enemy, it must have continued on its way, for the all-clear went without event. An hour afterwards, however, when most people had just finished their lunch, a noisy 'plane was heard coming in low across the town, followed in a few seconds by three or four explosions in quick succession. The bombs had exploded and the intruder was well on his way out of the locality before the siren was heard, and then it was the siren belonging to the R.A.F. The town's public siren came into its own half-an-hour later to sound the all-clear.

The bombs fell in the field by the Birdcage Walk and did no damage; they were probably aimed at the railway bridge over Ferry Lane or at the railway line itself

At the meetings of the borough Council demands were made for defences for the area and for the scheduling of **Pembroke Dock** as a danger zone so that **Anderson** shelters could be obtained with Government assistance. Because of the tremendous losses at Dunkirk the whole country, including was practically defenceless; it was decided to urge the County Council to delegate powers to the local authority so that the matter of air raid shelters, etc., could be proceeded with without delay. It was also decided that **Mr. Kavanagh**, the engineer, should carry out an inspection of houses for the purpose of strengthening domestic air raid shelters.

On July 22nd, a week after the attempted bombing (presumably) of the Ferry Lane railway bridge, the ex dockyard town experienced its first night raid. It was a Monday night, according to one report, at least eighteen bombs were dropped that night;. One bomb dropped between Front Street and the dockyard railway causing a great deal of damage in nearby houses. A large, gaping hole was blasted in the dividing wall between two houses in Front Street. In the house most damaged the family with friends, numbering nine altogether, sheltered beneath the staircase while the building tottered about them. They escaped unhurt.

Another bomb came down between King Street and the railway and a third exploded in the gardens between Market Street and Pembroke Street., Other bombs fell in the **Haven**, some near the R.N. Mines Depot, and two at **Hobbs Point**; five exploded between **Carew** and **Cosheston**; four at **West Williamston**; another behind **Lawrenny Castle**, and two on **Mr. Rock's** farm at Waterston.

After the first night raid people began to go out of the town to sleep. It started in a small way but as the raids grew in severity developed into a veritable exodus until in May, 1941,. In August, the then Fire Chief, **Mr. Arthur Morris**, reported to the Council that five members of the Auxiliary Fire Service had failed to turn out upon a "red" message. Four of the men appeared before the Council and three gave explanations, which were accepted. The fourth said he had to see that his wife and children were all right, He also contended that there was insufficient protection and said frankly he was not prepared to turn out in a raid. His resignation and that of the fifth fireman, who wrote that his wife had collapsed when the warning was given, were accepted.

At a meeting of the County Council on 23rd July, the programme for the construction of public air raid shelters in the county was presented and approved. This provided hope to **Pembroke Dock** people as there was concern at the absence of public shelters. At one meeting of the borough Council early in August the complaint was made that public shelters were almost complete in raid-free **Haverfordwest** while in **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** they had hardly been started.

The next raid was just over a week later. There was a hit and run raid on August 1st by a lone 'plane which dropped ten bombs across Llanion Barracks. Although the bombs fell right across the barracks, surprisingly little damage was done. One bomb, however, killed a soldier. The unfortunate soldier, twenty-year-old **Ronald Johnston**, of Manchester, was standing up at the time and was struck in the stomach by a piece of shrapnel. This was the first fatal casualty to have occurred by enemy action in the county.

Pembroke Dock had not been deemed worthy of much consideration in the country's defence arrangements or even of a mention in the national news bulletins-until on Monday, August 19th, a

German `plane flew up the harbour and dropped a bomb plumb on one of the Llanreath oil Tanks. Two local children living in Bufferland actually waved to the pilot whom they could see and whom they believe waved back. The blaze, which followed, was one of the biggest in the history of Britain and consequently anti-aircraft guns began to arrive in the locality and barrage balloons appeared in the sky over **Pembroke Dock**. The raid occurred about 3.15 on the Monday afternoon and was made by three aircraft. They flew up the harbour very low and in quite leisurely fashion, turning south before reaching **Pembroke Dock** and then coming in again to approach the Tanks from the direction of **Monkton**.

Workmen engaged on trenching around the Tanks looked up at the approaching `planes and thought they were British. Then the bomber dived in and the men ran for shelter. Firebombs were dropped and a hit was obtained on a Tank holding 12,000 tons of oil. A great tongue of flame shot up and clouds of black, thick, oily smoke billowed high into the sky. Within seconds it was obvious for many miles around that the Tanks were burning. The flames and smoke could be seen from as far away as **Haverfordwest**. The workmen escaped without injury, the only initial casualty was **Mr. Fred Phillips**, who was treated for shock. The people living in Military road right alongside the Tanks had a severe fright and worse was to come as the wind carried flames and great volumes of smoke in the direction of their homes.

The walls of some of the houses became too hot to touch and the oil-laden smoke percolated into many rooms leaving a trail of ruin. Some of the residents of Military Rd and Owen St worried that the fire would spread during the night and set the street alight took to leaving their houses when darkness fell and snatching as much sleep as they could out on the Barrack Hill.

Very soon after the attack the **Pembroke Dock Fire Brigade** was on the scene under **Mr. Arthur Morris**, tackled what they knew was going to be a formidable task with insufficient resources. . The **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** brigades were largely responsible for preventing the flames spreading to the nearby houses. .Help was requested from all parts of the country and brigades from many areas came to join in the fight.

Acc to **Mr Richards**

The Tanks fire raged in full fury for eighteen days. During that period over six hundred firemen from all parts of the country fought the flames; eleven Tanks each with a capacity of 12,000 tons were destroyed; and firemen lost their lives; the enemy made further savage but fruitless attacks, and the whole town and countryside bore traces of oil carried by the smoke which billowed far and wide. Auxiliary firemen from all parts of the county were on the scene a few hours after the attack and within the next two or three days they were re-enforced by brigades from Carmarthen, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham, Newport and other parts of the country. Altogether twenty-two brigades took part in the colossal task. These men faced one of the grimmest fights of their lives. No battlefield ever presented a more ghastly picture. Flames sprang hundreds of feet into the air and, every few minutes, shot outwards treacherously from the Tanks in great enveloping sheets; the heat was overpowering and the smoke blinding, choking, stupefying. Yet the firemen stuck to their task, and in that terrible holocaust sweated and strained until at last, at **Long** last, they got control of the great conflagration. Even on the eighteenth day, when success was in sight, the pumps broke down and an alarming situation developed for several hours. A Tank collapsed causing a terrific flare-up which led to the explosion of an adjoining Tank. Eventually, when the oil became exhausted the flames died down and at last the fire was under control.

Five firemen lost their lives all belonging to the Cardiff Brigade. They were **Clifford Mills** (31), 118 Brunswick Street, Canton, a son of **Mr. Jack Mills**, the **Welsh** Rugby Union referee; **Frederick George Davies** (31), 6 LlanbrAdach Street; **Ivor John Kilby** (29), 44 Gelligaer Street; Trevor **Charles Morgan** (31), 46 Mey Street, and **John Frederick Thomas** (30), Elaine Street. These men were working a jet on the Tanks just after 1 p.m. on 22nd August, when a large burst of flame enveloped them. **Capt. Tom Breakes**, Chief Inspector of the Fire Brigades Division of the Home Office, who was standing twenty feet behind the men, stated afterwards that when he last saw

them they were trying to retreat. The spurt of flame was caused by a big quantity of oil escaping from the Tank where the heat had caused the metal wall to become soft and burst.

On the Tuesday morning less than twenty-four hours after the blaze had been started a German `plane dived through the pall of thick black smoke and dropped four bombs. Fortunately the bombs exploding half a mile away. A few minutes later the `plane returned and machine gunned the firemen. There was a stampede for safety, most of the firemen diving beneath the fire engines. A dozen men crouching beneath one engine saw a large number of holes appear in a piece of zinc lying a few feet from them. The zinc had been completely riddled with machine-gun bullets! One fireman was taken to hospital with an injury which was not serious.

On Wednesday, the third day of the fire, an enemy machine approached **Pembroke Dock** from the south-west but three Spitfires went up to intercept and it was driven off. Again, two days later the enemy was in the vicinity but due to our fighter interception no raid developed. . On the night of Saturday, August 24th, bombs were dropped and caused damage to hose lines and appliances. There were also some minor casualties but no serious interruption of operations

There were air raids on the town on September 1 st and 2nd but no attempt was made to bomb the Tanks.

Of the seventeen Tanks at Llanreath, holding approximately 45,000,000 gallons of oil, eleven were destroyed, representing a loss of 33,000,000 gallons. The twenty-two brigades in attendance used 600 men, 53 pumps, nine miles of hose and 2,000 gallons of water per minute. Feeding the men during the eighteen days cost £840. Apart from the five fatal casualties, the numbers receiving treatment were as follows:-

Serious cases treated in hospital, 38;
minor cases (mostly eyes), 241;
burns to the hands, face and neck, 180;
sprains and strains, 12;
septic feet, 2;
foot treatment {due to oil entering boots), 560;
cuts and Abrasions, 22;
gastric cases, 13-
a total of 1,153.

Every man who helped to fight that fire was a hero; certain it is that they all shared the tremendous hazards and they all contributed to the splendid combined effort which saved eight oil Tanks and possibly a part of the town from destruction. Who, then, decided that certain firemen's services were more valuable than others, that their bravery was greater, that their daring was more glorious? Who decided that **George** Medals should be awarded to a handful of firemen out of the six hundred? If awards for gallantry had to be made in connection with such an epic battle action -for such it was - the only **Fair** way to have done it would have been to present the chief officer of each brigade engaged with a medal in recognition of the services of his unit. It was no wonder that the deepest dissatisfaction was occasioned locally when the Tank fire awards were announced later on.

Pembroke, evidently unable to pull the right strings, received no recognition, but a **George** Medal and a British Empire Medal went to **Milford Haven**. The indignation of **Pembroke** and **Pembroke Dock** people was expressed on all sides and in no uncertain terms, especially with regard to the B.E.M. award to a **Milford** official who, it was alleged, spent only a short time at the scene of the fire. There was an insistent demand for recognition for **Pembroke's** Fire Chief **Mr. Arthur Morris**, and there is no doubt that if anyone was deserving of a medal it was **Mr. Morris** who, with his men, was the first on the scene, and did not go to bed for seventeen days. All who were there agreed that he worked without relaxation and regardless of personal risk, setting a splendid example to all. Yet all he received was some minor certificate commending him for his gallantry. Those who attended a special meeting of the **Pembroke** borough Council a week after the Tanks were bombed will never forget the appearance of **Mr. Morris**, who took an hour off from his grim task to report to the Council. Beneath the grime which he had not had time to wash off, his pale, drawn face, told

eloquently of the ordeal the men were suffering. He was unshaven and his eyes were heavy and red-rimmed. As the meeting progressed it was noticed that on several occasions he almost fell asleep. Next to the yeoman service of the firemen, perhaps the greatest feature of the historic fire was the magnificent response of the townspeople and members of the Civil Defence Services to the needs of the unprecedented emergency. Wherever one turned men and women of **Pembroke Dock** were giving their services eagerly -providing accommodation for the firemen, helping feed them, wash them, dress their burns and provide them with a score of needs. There were ample gifts of towels, soap clothes, linen, etc., while some ladies, mostly those of the local **Red Cross Detachment** and **St. John Ambulance Nursing Division**, spent hour after hour, day and night, carrying out first-aid work at St. Patrick's Schoolroom, They were described as Angels of Mercy, which, indeed, they were, The following message which the officer in charge of the Bristol contingent asked the **Guardian** to publish at the time provides an indication of how much the local people's efforts from Bristol feel. "The reception we had and the attentions which have been showered upon us by you wonderful people have really been stupendous. When we left Bristol we knew we were going to a difficult and dangerous task. We expected that we would have to endure all kinds of hardships, that we would have to sleep out 'on the job' in all sorts of conditions and that we would have to exist on the iron rations which we had with us. Instead, we were given the most overwhelming hospitality. Everything was done for us, we were given every comfort and the good ladies even went so far as to bathe our feet. In all our experience we have never known such kindness and we do ask you to accept thanks which come from the very bottom of our hearts".

A memorial service to the five unfortunate men was held in St. Patrick's Church, within a few hundred yards of the blazing inferno, on the following Sunday. There was a large attendance of firemen and of **Pembroke Dock** people, who felt deeply the loss of the five brave men.

Tank Fire Memorial

On August 19th, 1940, the oil Tanks at Pennar were attacked by Junkers 88s, starting a huge fire which burned for 17 days and left a pall of thick oily smoke over the town.

55 years later in August 1995 a memorial was unveiled to the five Cardiff firemen who lost their lives fighting the fire on Friday 23rd August 1940 on the site of the Tank farm. The names were:-

Fredrick George Davies age 31

Ivor John Kilby age 29

Clifford Mills age 31

Trevor Charles Morgan age 31

John Fredrick Thomas age 30.

Vemon Scott has described this event graphically in his book ***Inferno 1940***. **Pennar** was heavily involved many houses were destroyed or damaged, Both the School and the Church Hall where occupied by Firemen fighting the fires at the Tanks despite the fact that if the Germans attacked either of those buildings there were no Air Raid Shelters at the time although part of the room underneath the stage at the Church Hall was reinforced so as to provide some sort of shelter. In fact when the school classes did resume the senior pupils attended in the mornings and the junior's in the afternoon because of lack of Shelters, although a committee had attended the school to consider plans for shelters on September 25th 1939.

Despite several Air Raid alerts the shelters were not completed till February 1941 and for the next few months, until May, pupils spent much time in those shelters, After the bombing of the Town on May 12th the school was closed for 6 weeks. Attacks and alerts continued for quite a period with many houses damaged, people killed and children having to be evacuated.

Another author **W L Richards** gives a very detailed description of these events in his book ***Pembrokeshire Under Fire***.

On May 12th the following year, 33 people lost their lives and 21 were injured in a savage raid on the town with the **Streets** of Gwyther, Laws, Bush, Market and Melville being the worst hit. Indeed, up to May 1943, **Pembroke Dock** had 253 air raid warnings and 19 bombings.

The war years saw the town packed with personnel from all three Services and of many nationalities, including the Dutch Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders

And, with the war came new and strict regulations over and above the blackout. One who fell foul of these was keen amateur photographer **Albert Williams**, of Chapel Street, Hakin, **Milford Haven**, who in May 1940, was fined £3 for 'making a photograph of a seaplane without a permit from the Secretary of State for War . Mr. **Williams** got off lightly, he could have been fined up to £100 or gone to prison for three months!

Also before the courts in that momentous summer of 1940 was a 16 year-old youth who on a June Sunday had persisted in a story that he had seen two parachutists land near Trewent, Freshwater East. This had resulted in all the defence forces in the county being called out. The un-named lad was fined £3 and “severely” reprimanded.

From the skies in 1940 came danger for **Pembrokeshire** and **Pembroke Dock** in particular. Veiled stories in the local Press of air raids over a town in west Wales' or 'a dock town' were all that was allowed, but they were the forerunners of much more dramatic incidents and indeed **Pembroke Dock's** most testing ordeal.

The **Western Telegraph** headlined 'Dock Attacked by Bombers -One Tank Set on Fire' over its lengthy report of the 19th August, 1940, raid when oil Tanks at Llanreath were set ablaze by Junkers Ju 88s. The 'dock' location was not mentioned, but the towering pall of black oily smoke over **South Pembrokeshire** testified to the success of the raid and the intensity of the huge fire.

Oil Investigation Tank Fire 1940 Pembroke,

INTERIM REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

This interim report is issued at the request of the farmers and others concerned. It will be appreciated that no scientific investigation can be conducted to a time-table; and in this particular instance, the unprecedented nature of the case has necessitated a more than usual amount of specialised and prolonged study.

From the strictly scientific and academic points of view the investigation is not yet concluded, but it is considered that sufficient data have been collected to justify the issue of this interim statement.

HISTORY.

The Tanks were bombed at 3 p.m. on the 19th August, 1940; the fire resulting therefrom burned for 18 days being extinguished on September 5th. From August 19th to August 24th, the direction of the wind varied between north and north-west, with the result that oil and smoke were carried, and deposited over, a belt of land extending across **South Pembrokeshire** in a south-westerly direction.

This area (which will be referred to as the "oil belt") was comparatively well defined, and measured approximately 6 miles in length by 1 1/2 to 2 miles in width.

In the oil belt, buildings, agricultural machinery, gate-posts, and vegetation of all kinds, were heavily bespattered and contaminated with oil. Produce of Market gardens was entirely spoilt, and the leaves of such vegetables as sugar beet were severely damaged in the fields. Serious losses of sheep occurred Throughout the belt, and a number of cattle also died. The condition of the surviving animals which had been on "oiled" pastures was markedly reduced; and the milk yield dropped suddenly and heavily.

The weather had been excessively dry for many weeks previous to the bombing; and the first real rain fell during the night of September 19th-20th.

summary

OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

Chemical analyses and animal feeding experiments were carried out by **Mr.R.O.Davies**, M.Sc., University **College** of Wales, Aberystwyth; and general observations in the field, postmortem, pathological and bacteriological examinations were conducted by the writer.

Contents of Tanks:- Crude Fuel Oil.

Origin of oil:- Trinidad. (as stated by the Admiralty)

Analysis (as supplied by Admiralty):

Specific Gravity @ 60 F. 0.9565.

Flash point (Pensley-Martens) 194 F.

Viscosity (Redwood. in secs.

60 F 194 @ 32 F. 919. .

Sulphur 1.17% .

Water. 0.5 %

Degrees of Contamination:

Contamination of vegetation in Market gardens and fields was, of course, particularly severe in the immediate vicinity of the Tanks; but stock were removed from the pastures as quickly as possible. Deposition of oil drops commenced on the day of the fire, and continued for 24-72 hours, the **Longest** period of downpour being at a distance of 3-5 miles from the Tanks.

At 3 miles distance the produce of a large Market garden was completely ruined in spite of a 12 foot high wall surrounding it. At a distance of 6 miles, i.e. towards the end of the belt, deposition persisted for several days

On certain farms in the oil belt a number of fields escaped the oil fall. This could be verified by observation of the unspattered appearance of the gate-posts and fences; and the fact would appear to be of some significance in connection with animal losses (see below).

Scale:-

Quantities of grey-blue, flaky 'Scale' were deposited with the oil up to a distance of 5 miles from the Tanks. This material consisted of iron,iron oxide, and paint; but special analysis revealed small proportions of lead and copper. There was no trace of arsenic

Premises Involved

Mrs Jenner. Pennar.

N, B. In this case stock were lost by fire and a claim has been entered in that respect. The case is included so that the list of premises concerned may be complete.

Mr T.Phillips, 54, Military road, **Pennar**.

Mr. G.M,Donovan, 10, Ferry road, **Pennar**.
Mr Reg Lewis, Glenavon **Pennar**.
Mr. R.W.Jones, west Grove
Mr J,Ll Morris, **Brownslade**.
Mr W G Wynne, Mellaston.
Mr J. W Morris Bowett.
Mr A.Hitchcox, **Orielton** Gardens.
Mr J.M Thomas **West Orielton**.
Mr A.H.Richards.Valasthill.
Mr L.B.Roberts.Lyserry.
Mr E.C.Roberts.**Loveston**.
Mr F J.Jones,**Sampson**.
Mr W. James **Carew**.
Mr W Henton, Glebe, Cosherston.
Mr T.H.Griffiths,Style.
Mr Murray, Buckspool.

Note:- , The above list is in order (as far as possible) of proximity to the Tanks; not in order of importance from point of view of losses .

DAMAGE TO CROPS ETC .

Fu11 details will be given in the final report, but the following facts have emerged during the investigation:

Apart from the immediate vicinity of the Tanks, the greatest contamination of crops took place at Valasthill, some 4 miles from them.

Barley after threshing was dark in colour, and difficulty was experienced in disposing of it. This matter was, however, further complicated by the fatal effect of oil contaminated food on experimental guinea-pigs. In view of these experiments, it was considered necessary to notify all concerned that feeding stuffs contaminated by oil must be considered unsatisfactory for stock-feeding, if not actually dangerous.

Note ;

It must be pointed out that the oil used in the above experiments was obtained from a Tank, the greater part of the contents of which had been burnt.

Germination tests of barley were carried out at Aberystwyth in October. The results were satisfactory, but further tests were advised nearer sowing time, in case of possible "delayed action" on the part of the oil.

In view of the feeding experiments, and other evidence which accumulated in connection with losses of farm animals, contaminated grain could not be conscientiously recommended for anything but seed; and then only if further germination tests proved satisfactory, Considerable quantities of grain (chiefly barley) were affected Throughout the oil belt.

On the leaves of vegetables such as sugar beet, the, oil appeared to exercise a corrosive and withering effect. This was very evident on a field of sugar beet at Buckspool (inspected on October 18th) where the oil had fallen on only one part of the field. The contaminated leaves showed distinct withering, the affected area being noticeable on the first glance over the field.

On close inspection the leaves seemed to be "eaten" in places. The holes appeared to be due to the oil drops, as many showed a shining black oily rim. No parasites could be found.

Rain appeared to have practically no effect in washing the oil off the herbage. Grass taken on November 26th from part of a field which had remained ungrazed since the oil fell, was found to be contaminated to the extent of over three per cent, in spite of extremely heavy rain during previous weeks.

EFFECT OF OIL ON ANIMALS.

Condition:

Within a few days after the bombing, sheep and cattle Throughout the oil belt began to lose condition, and became progressively, and fairly rapidly, emaciated. This loss of condition was quite obvious in October, even after supplementary feeding.

Milk Yield:

The milk yield dropped within 3 days from the bombing to from one-half to one-third of the previous total.

Owing to the excessively dry summer, the yield had been gradually diminishing, but such a sudden and severe drop could not be attributed to the same cause.

Examples :-

At Valasthill, the gallonage dropped from 283 gallons in August to 86 gallons in September.

At Bucks pool, 12 gallons were sent off on August 18th and only 3 gallons on the 21st

At **Sampson** the gallonage sent down from 19 gallons to 10 gallons during the same Period
Compararable diminution occurred on other farms in the area,

ANIMAL LOSSES

Again, the following is a summary of results.

General :

The most serious losses occurred among sheep. These began in September and cases had been examined by **Mr.E.P.M. Drewett, M.R.C.V S., Pembroke**, and **Mr Watson, M R.C.V.S., Haverfordwest**, who had come to the conclusion that the condition was of an obscure nature, but were inclined finally to suspect the oil. For some time, however, the oil was not suspected, and the actual investigation was not commenced until the beginning of October; but cases were still occurring, so that it was possible to observe the course of the condition, and to make postmortem and other examinations,

Affected sheep all showed similar symptoms and postmortem appearance A number of cattle also died in the area concerned. These did not show the same symptoms exactly as did the sheep, but all showed identical and somewhat unusual post-mortem appearances.

1. Sheep Losses:

The following points are worthy of note :

(a) No similar cases have occurred within the experience of local farmers or veterinary practitioners; nor, indeed, within the experience of the writer.

(b) No case showing the characteristic symptoms occurred outside the confines oil the oil belt.

(c) In the case of adjacent farms where one escaped the oil, and the pastures of the other were contaminated only the sheep on the contaminated farm were affected.

(d) In the case of farms on which certain fields escaped the oil, only those sheep in the contaminated fields were affected. The difference in condition between sheep on 'clean' and 'oiled' fields was particularly well marked on the farm of Brownslate.

(e) All sheep in the oil belt were reported to have been in good, saleable condition previous to August 19th. This statement was substantiated by inspection of the flocks on Brownslate and other farms.

(f) The most serious losses occurred on the farm of Valasthill where analysis had shown the greatest crop contamination apart from the immediate vicinity of the Tanks, from which area stock were removed.

(g) A slight reorudescence of the condition occurred on the farm of Lyserry after some trouble-free weeks, subsequent to the pasturing of sheep on part of a field which had remained ungrazed since the oil fell.

Analysis of grass from the part of the field in question revealed 3.12% oil contamination

Sheep involved:

Ewes, lambs and rams were affected. Out of a total of 223 deaths, the proportions were as follows:

Ewes 90

Lambs 123

Rams 5

The above figures are affected by the findings in para (d) above

Percentage losses:

On 8 farms in the oil belt the percentage losses varied from 2.4% to 80.8% in flocks numbering from 30 to 194. sheep. The higher percentage refers, of course, to Valasthill, where 76 sheep were lost out of 94. (see above).

The losses diminished from Valasthill south-eastwards, as the oil fall lessened. (see **Page 2**).

Limits of "outbreak":

As far as could be ascertained by questioning farmers and veterinary practitioners, and by reference to diaries etc., the condition was first observed on September 3rd, i.e. 15 days after the oil commenced to fall; again at Valasthill.

Approximately three-quarters of the losses occurred during September, before the investigation actually commenced; but information from the most reliable sources left no doubt that the sheep examined in October were similarly affected to those of the previous month; indeed, a considerable number of the former first showed symptoms towards the end of September.

The condition had practically disappeared by the end of the third week in October. Two sheep developed typical symptoms on November 26th, after spending 14 days on pasture ungrazed since the oil fell.

The flock had been personally inspected on November 11th, when all sheep appeared normal, except for loss in condition. They were put on the pasture in question the next day.

Apart from the above cases, a few isolated ones were encountered in November and December, but these were not quite typical in certain respects (see below),

Course of Condition:

The period between the appearance of symptoms and death was variable. A comparatively small minority died within a week, but others took 4 weeks and even longer. The average interval might be put at 14 days. Some animals recovered spontaneously, and others after treatment.

Symptom:

The principal symptom was ascites (accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity). This was, indeed, almost the only symptom, apart from evidence of jaundice in the later stages. There was no evidence of pain, fever or nervous disorder; nor was there diarrhoea. The ascites was progressive, and the amount of fluid varied from one to between 3 and 4 gallons; but even severely dropsical sheep were remarkably lively and difficult to catch. The swelling was confined to the abdomen, there being no sub-maxillary or sub-thoracic oedema.

Acceleration of pulse and respirations was observed as the ascites progressed. Generally speaking, death supervened within 24 hours from the time the sheep was unable to rise.

Post-mortem:

The fluid was quite clear, almost colourless and germ-free. There was no peritonitis. The liver was the chief Organ affected. The capsule was smooth, with no evidence whatever of injury. There was some enlargement of the gall bladder in the later stages. On incision of the liver, the cut surface showed, as it were, a network of blood-red 'threads' Throughout the tissue. Microscopic examinations revealed an extensive focal necrosis.

It may here be mentioned that, after returning to Cardiff the writer submitted a stained liver section to the Pathology Department of the **Welsh** National School of Medicine, with a request for diagnosis. No personal opinion, and no history or backg round of any kind were given. The report concluded with the following statement;

“The liver lesion may be regarded as a toxic focal necrosis of the type prodmcbed by chemical poisoning. It especially resembles the lesions produced by some of the toxic hydrocarbons”

In some of the older ewes, slight gastritis was observed. Only portions of the edges of the abomasal (4th stomach) folds were involved. In the case of an apprently recovered animal, which was later killed, scars were present on the edges of the folds.

The blood and lymph glands showed no apprent changes, and the renaining organs were comparatively normal. The kidneys were pale in cases of comparatively **Long** standing.

The attempts on the part of the body to repair damage in the case of both liver and stomach lining were noticed almost exclusively in the sheep examined in November and Decenber.

Determination of Cause:

The following possible causes would appear to have been eliminated by analytical and other examinations:

- 1 Bacteria.
- 2 Metallic poisons, including lead.
3. Plant Poisons, including ragwort.
4. Internal Parasites, including Liver Fluke and Stomach Worms.

Special attention was paid to the possibility of fluke, in view of' the dropsical condition.

2. Cattle Losses:

Post-mortem examinations were conducted on a number of cattle which died during October and November, after showing; sympton of liver trouble.

In every instance, enlargement of the liver and gall-bladder and enlargement and impaction of the omasum (3rd stomach), were constant features.

The enlargement of the gall-bladder was very marked; in one instance, the contents amounted to just under one gallon of bile. The macroscopic appearance of the liver was not similar to that in the sheep; and, for various reasons, it was not possible to make microscopic examinations; but the general appearance was that of fatty degeneration, rather than "liver rot". In some cases, but not in all, biliary cirrhosis was evident; and in those cases a few flukes (not more than 12) were found. The enlargement of the omasum was also very pronounced, as well as the impaction; and this was present in 11 cases, irrespective of flukes or apparent fluke damage.

In one case, scars similar to those in the abomasum of the sheep above mentioned, were observed,. There were no dropsical symtoms; but, as no cases with similar post-mortem appenrances were encountered outside the oil belt, either by the writer or, from all accounts, by local veterinary practitioners, they were regarded with considersble suspicion.

DISCUSSION.

The following is a summary of the collected evidence relating to the various possible causes; with special reference to sheep.

. NB The facts that

- (a) no similar cases had previously occurred; and that
- (b) All cases were confined to the oil belt, should be borne in mind.

I. Bacteria:- The distribution and course of the condition, as well as the general condition of affected sheep, and absence of pathogenic organisms, are against this cause.

2. Metallic Poisoning:

In view of the possibility of poisoning from the 'Scale' analyses of various organs were carried out special attention being paid to lead.

No lead was found in any sheep liver; and under 2 parts per million of copper in one case (i.e. within normal limits).

Minute quantities of lead and copper were found in the liver of a bullock, but, again, the copper was within the normal limits, and there was reason to suspect that the lead might have come from the metal container in which the sample was sent. '

Sheep were affected beyond the limits of the 'Scale' deposition.

3. Plant Poisoning:

No poisonous plants likely to cause the condition were found in the area, (either fresh or dried). The two points in the introduction to this section of the report, are also against this cause.

4. Internal Parasites:

(a) Fluke. No flukes, either mature or immature, and no fluke eggs, could be found either macroscopically or microscopically; with the exception of two November cases. In one of these 6 parasites were found; and in the other, a single fluke only was found.

There was no damage to the liver capsule, and no biliary cirrhosis; nor was there any sub-maxillary or sub thoracic oedema. The absence of depression, the remarkable retention of vitality in many cases, and the recoveries, are against this cause.

Furthermore, the condition occurred on farms previously considered 'safe' and which on personal inspection did not seem in the least likely to harbour the intermediate hosts of the parasites.

It is well known that massive infestation with immature flukes may cause comparatively sudden and decidedly severe, ascites, with death after a fairly short interval; but such a state of affairs postulated a previous mild winter and wet summer, whereas the opposite was the case in this instance. The condition of the liver and ascitic fluid, were also opposed to this theory; and it is impossible to believe that any fluke, however immature, could have escaped detection.

(b) Stomach Worms. The number of these parasites was negligible. routine dosing against them is generally practised in the district; and this was certainly carried out at Valasthill on August 28th.

5. The Oil and or Products of its Combustion:

The distinction is an important one, to which full reference will be made in the final report; and it is in this connection that the investigation is still in progress.

In this sub-section, the term "oil" will imply both the oil and/or products of combustion.

(a) Circumstantial evidence:-

(b) The circumstantial evidence against the oil appears almost conclusive as far as the sheep are concerned. .most of it has already been given, but will be recapitulated here:

(c) I. Absence of previous cases with the characteristic symptoms and post-mortem appearances.

Cases entirely confined to the oil belt.

In the case of adjacent farms where one escaped the oil and the pastures of the other were contaminated, only those sheep on the contaminated fields were affected.

In the case of farms on which certain fields escaped the oil, only those sheep on the contaminated fields were affected.

The most serious losses occurred on the farm where analysis had shown the greatest crop contamination, (apart from the immediate vicinity of the Tanks, from which stock were removed) .

Recrudescence of the condition in sheep pastured on heavily "oiled" grass, ungrazed since the oil fell; after the flock had been normal (except for loss of condition) for several weeks.

Diminution in losses as oil fall lessened.

No other cause discoverable.

(b) Direct Evidence:- Work to this end is still in progress; but oil from one of the Tanks, in which the bulk of it had burnt away before the fire was extinguished, has proved fatal to guinea-pigs. The entirely ex parte statement of the Pathology Department of the 'Welsh National School of Medicine concerning the nature, and implications, of the liver lesion, is significant. Some delay was experienced in obtaining sample of oil for experimental purposes, but this was overcome, and experiments are now being conducted on sheep.

CONCLUSION

In view of the evidence, incomplete though it is and on consideration of all the factors involved, the conviction that the oil and /or products of its combustion, is the cause of the losses among sheep would appear to be conclusive

The responsibility of the oil for the cattle losses is not so definite; but, in view of the apparent predilection of the oil for the liver in the case of sheep, one is inclined to regard it with grave suspicion.

The rapid loss in condition of animals on contaminated fields, and the sudden and heavy drop in the milk yield can not, as far as can be ascertained, be attributed to anything but the oil, '

The oil damage to crops and vegetables is obvious; and the feeding experiments point the danger of the Contamination

FINANCIAL LOSSES TO THE AREA

This matter was thoroughly gone into in the course of the investigation; and it is quite evident that the financial losses will seriously handicap food production in the area concerned

Some farmers have lost several years rent, and have been forced to purchase cake and other supplementary feeding stuffs to try to restore condition and milk production. Others cannot afford to buy artificial manure necessary for certain crops: and others, again, who would have normally bought cows in order to keep up the milk supply, are now unable to do so.

In view of the urgent necessity for food production of every kind at the present time and of the impracticability of producing even peace-time quantities in the area concerned, owing to the losses, one would emphatically suggest that compensation would be, sound investment on the part of the -----(document torn)

N.B. This interim report has been so urgently requested, in order that claims may not be prejudiced by undue delay, that there has been no time to communicate with Mr R.O. Davies, who is

responsible for a considerable part of the investigation. Some of his work (from preliminary report) is contained in this statement i.e. those parts relating to analyses and seeding experiments .

Signed Norman **Russell**(?)

M.R.C.V.S, Veterinary Investigation Officer for South Wales and Monmouthshire.

University **College** of South Wales and Monmouthshire

Cathays

Cardiff

February 14,1941. ~

Acc to **Mr Richards**

That day, August 22nd, was the most critical of the eighteen days. The death of the five men greatly distressed their colleagues and the spread of raging flames which followed the escape of oil did nothing to re-assure anyone. In fact, there was near-panic for a short time and this spread to the civil population as the fire ran with devilish speed across adjoining countryside, making Military road impassable and damaging extensively a cottage, farm buildings and crops. In the evening there was another large escape of oil to add to the almost unbelievable difficulties under which the men worked. This produced another wave of alarm amongst the townspeople and started a rumour that another sixty firemen had been burnt to death, So much credence was placed upon this rumour that ambulances rushed to the scene, as well as police, firemen who were off duty and scores of townspeople. Assurances that there had been no further deaths restored public confidence, and the arrival shortly afterwards of re-inforcements from England was a Godsend to the men on the job whose stupendous task was almost beyond endurance.

While the firemen went about their hazardous work in the 1st hours of the fire they realised acutely that heat and flames and boiling-oil were not the only dangers which beset them. They knew that at any moment the enemy might return to try and exact a toll of death from their ranks.

The Germans described it as a great success by the Luftwaffe. It was a serious blow to Britain's war effort, probably the most serious of the early air raids. The fire destroyed an immense quantity of precious heavy oil. **Lord Haw Haw**, who used to live in the town, gloated over it and threatened that the whole town would be destroyed by fire. The Germans said that the pilot was only sixteen and that he had failed to return.

On the afternoon of Sunday, August 25th, when the great **Pennar** fire had been burning for six days, a German `plane flew over and dropped two bombs in the vicinity. It was a bold attack, evidently aimed at producing confusion and adding difficulty to the firemen's great task, but again the enemy's bad marksmanship proved a blessing. Both bombs fell near the Tanks but caused no military damage although a few firemen received injuries and had to be treated at the **Meyrick** Hospital. The first bomb fell near a gate at the top of Military road and uprooted a telegraph pole which flew through the air and, by a freak, landed point downwards a few yards away where it resumed its upright position. The other bomb exploded harmlessly in an open space. Ground defences opened up spiritedly and after unloading its cargo the intruder made hastily out to sea. People who were in Dimond Street as the plane flew over witnessed a very unusual occurrence. An army officer was walking down the street and as the bombs whistled down he stopped, unslung a rifle he was carrying over his shoulder, loaded it and took a shot at the `plane. What he expected to gain by this action is difficult to imagine unless he had hopes of a lucky shot striking a vital part of the aircraft and bringing it down. If he expected to gain the plaudits of the onlookers for a brave act of defiance he was disappointed, for the majority were openly critical of his "sniping" and moved away quickly in case raider flew round to seek revenge for the lone rifle shot, which in the excitement of the moment they thought to be a distinct possibility !

The Tanks fire gave rise to the first suspicions that spies were lurking in **South Pembrokeshire**, Inevitably there were many wild and exaggerated stories of suspicious characters flashing lights, secret transmitting sets, raids and arrests by the police, mysterious midnight movements and so on.

Ninety per cent of such assertions can safely be written down as being pure assumption produced by the general uneasiness of the times; the remaining ten per cent might have had some foundation in fact. There is every reason to believe, for instance, that enemy agencies were at work during the time of the Tanks fire. One night when the blaze was at its height a big car coming from the direction of the Tanks pulled up beside half-a-dozen local residents who were talking at the bottom of Military road. A man, a complete stranger, put his head out of the window and said "Isn't it terrible, twenty men have been burnt to death up there". Then he drove away, never to be seen by any of that half dozen people again. His story was entirely without foundation. It could not have been due to confusion with the incident in which the five Cardiff firemen lost their lives for it was before that occurrence. Of course, it might have been due to a misunderstanding or a mishearing or it might have been one of those stories which start mysteriously but quite innocently upon such occasions. But those who saw the man in the car were unanimous that there was something suspicious about him. In any event the story he told was one well calculated to produce distress and weakened morale. It was well in keeping with the Goebbels formula later to become so well-known. One spy story which gained much credence a few weeks later concerned lights which some people vowed they had seen flashing a few miles south of **Pembroke** on nights when enemy aircraft were in the vicinity. Indeed there were people who began to see lights everywhere, even in Freshwater East, a **Haven** of safety for scores of **Pembroke Dock** folk. On one memorable night towards the end of the year a few privileged people at The Grotto, that cosy Freshwater rendezvous, where so many from **Pembroke Dock** were wont to spend their evenings, were let into the secret that two or three Army officers were going out into the darkness to settle once and for all the matter of the lights said to be winking skywards at the bottom of the village. To add drama to the occasion one officer showed his loaded revolver round before buttoning up his trench coat and venturing forth. It was rather in the nature of an anti-climax when they returned to their expectant friends with nothing to report. They had not seen a soul and the black-out was perfect everywhere!

Pembrokeshire people and those in the south of the county in particular were getting precious little rest at nights at this period. Nearly every night the sirens would sound and even if no attack developed the drone of aircraft almost invariably followed which, though it might be in the distance, was sufficient to keep people on the qui vive. And when the sirens were silent sleep was still an uneasy thing, in **Pembroke Dock** at least, where it had been learnt by grim experience that it was upon such occasions that real attacks occurred. Then there were the 'planes which flew round and round sometimes for an hour and more on end, without any object apparent to the uneasy folk below, unless it was to keep them awake. More often than not, the siren not having sounded, no one knew whether the plane was friendly or hostile, and people used to stand on their doorsteps hoping for the best and staring up into the sky watching the **Long**, pointing fingers of the searchlights as they "passed the sound" from one to the other. Upon one such occasion a 'plane flew back and fore over **Pembroke Dock** quite unmolested for surely an hour. Then someone's patience must have snapped because an anti aircraft gun went off with a great bang-and the 'plane was not heard again. These, presumably, were the nuisance raiders. They undoubtedly served a purpose.

People's nerves were beginning to get ragged, as was evidenced by the demand made towards the end of August for the removal of the flag flying over **Pembroke Castle** which, it was contended, might help enemy 'planes to locate **Pembroke Dock** ! Looking back, the absurdity of the request is apparent. While the **Castle** itself, the harbour and a dozen other aids to navigation remained the flag itself was of no consequence as a guide to the enemy. It is probable that not one enemy airman ever noticed it.

During August a number of bombs were dropped on open spaces and caused no harm. Several fell in the marshland and at Caswell, outside **Tenby**, on August 17th, while on the last day of the month **Morvil** Mountain, near **Maenclochog**, in North **Pembrokeshire**, was a target. Three of these bombs straddled the **Fishguard-Maenclochog** road about four miles from the village.

Pembroke Dock's lucky star must have been well in the ascendant on Monday, September 2nd, 1940. In the early hours of that morning a raider roared in from the east and, with utter indiscrimination, unloaded a cargo of incendiary and high explosive bombs which completely

demolished a number of houses, extensively damaged scores of others, wreaked havoc along the main thoroughfares, scored a direct hit on the Temperance Hall but did not kill a soul! It was the enemy's second visit that night and the majority of **Pembroke Dock** people had fallen into uneasy sleep when, some time after 1 o'clock, without any warning siren, the low flying `plane awakened them. Almost immediately the bombs crashed down. In Gwyther Street people were scrambling out of bed and running for shelter downstairs when a breathstopping, air-splitting explosion threw them against walls, on to floors, downstairs and, in some cases, out of beds, as their houses heaved and tottered. One bomb had scored a direct hit on the wing at the back of No. 23, Lower Gwyther Street, and another had dropped on No. 32 on the opposite side of the road. No. 32 was completely demolished while the houses each side of it, Nos. 30 and 34, were reduced to shambles, as also was No. 23 on the other side. By remarkable good fortune three of these four houses were empty and the fourth was occupied by only two people who had reached shelter beneath the staircase and escaped unscathed,

No. 32 was the residence of **Mr. and Mrs. Young**, who had left on the previous Saturday for a holiday by the sea. Had they been at home they could not have escaped death or serious injury. The house next door above, No. 34, was the home of **Mr. Roch**, a lighthousekeeper, his wife and two children. **Mr. Roch** was away on duty while his wife and children were staying with friends in another district. The house below, No. 30, was occupied by **Mr. W. J. J. Phillips**, the **Pembroke Dock** stationmaster, and a former member of the **Pembroke** Town Council. **Mr. Phillips**, a Special Constable, was out on duty, but **Mrs. Phillips** and their daughter were in the house, and when they heard the `plane they rushed down and under the stairs in their nightclothes -just in the nick of time. No. 23, on the other side, was the home of **Mr. Wyrriot Owen**, who with his family was staying out of the town.

Neighbours rushed out and stumbling through debris and blinding dust reached the wrecked houses where they immediately commenced rescue work. **Mrs. and Miss Phillips** were soon located and with little difficulty were brought to safety. White with dust from head to foot, they were taken to **Mr. and Mrs. Hordley's** house opposite where they soon recovered from their unnerving experience. Later they were joined by friends in the street who, satisfied there was nothing more they could do until morning, spent the remaining hours of darkness singing popular songs with **Mr. Fred Hordley**, home on leave from the Army, at the piano. Had not the three houses been empty there would almost certainly have been a death roll, which would have added dismay, confusion and difficulty to the havoc of the attack, Yet there were people who continued to campaign bitterly against those who sought safety outside the town.

While the town was still rocking to the explosion of the Gwyther Street bombs, more H.E.'s were falling in the **Lewis** Street area. One exploded alongside No. 8 Lewis Street, another at the rear of the **Bird-in-Hand** and another scored a direct hit on the Temperance Hall. The raider's machine guns were blazing but, miraculously no one was hit, Hundreds of small marks noticed next day on the Lewis Street wall of the Temperance Hall were thought to be caused by machine-gun bullets. In the Temperance Hall a number of firemen engaged on the Tanks fire were sleeping and eighteen of them received injuries. Two were seriously injured. Fortunately the bomb which struck the Hall was a small one and the four main walls of the building withstood the blast. All the same, it was nothing but sheer luck that prevented a heavy death roll. On the other side of the road. the **Bird-in-Hand** and the houses below it were practically wrecked. Alderman Joe Gibby, landlord of the inn, was trapped by falling masonry, etc., and it was some time before he was released. However, he suffered nothing more than an injury to the foot from which he recovered within a few days. Police and A.R.P. rescue workers performed excellent service that night, especially at the Temperance Hall where the casualties received quick and efficient ; attention. It was reliably reported that the only mishap occurred when a well known doctor engaged in giving injections to the wounded had a hypodermic ' needle accidentally (?) driven into a tender part of his anatomy by a layman assistant standing behind him!

A number of bombs had been dropped previously, a direct hit being scored upon **Mrs. Lemon's** house on the left hand side going up Tremeyrick Street. **Mrs. Lemon**, a middle-aged lady, was in

the house and when she heard the bomb coming dived under the table for shelter. The house collapsed around her with a sickening crash and she was trapped beneath the debris. Rescue workers were quickly on the scene and after a **Long** and difficult task, made all the worse by the uncertainty as to whether **Mrs. Lemon** was alive or not, the lady was brought to safety. She was injured and badly shaken but could hardly believe her luck in being alive when she saw the ruins of her home which had been levelled to the ground.

The incendiary bombs used were of the oil type but they did little damage. One fell in the park and another on the corner of Argyle Street-Bush Street, where for months afterwards the walls were covered with black, smelly oil.

The enemy had been busy in the **Tenby** area earlier that night. Approximately a hundred incendiary bombs were dropped on KingsMoor Common - miles away from any military objective. Hayricks were set on fire at Enox Hill Farm, **Saundersfoot**, and Little Kilowen, while between thirty and forty incendiaries were dropped near Netherwood House, **Saundersfoot**. The **Narberth** Fire Brigade was soon in action and the fires were extinguished.

Three nights later "Jerry" came again a `plane flew over **Pembroke Dock** and dropped a number of bombs which fell in a field on Bierspool Farm, killing three cows and injuring nine others, the property of **Mr. Edward Gibby**. Some of the bombs fell quite near to Bierspool House, but did little damage. **Mr.** and **Mrs. Gibby** were away from home for the night. Another bomb exploded on the other side of the road near Llanion School and smashed all the windows, while another did similar damage to a number of Llanion houses.

Pembroke borough continued to call out for adequate air raid shelters. While the shelters being erected for the schools were described as the best in Wales there was the utmost dissatisfaction at the County Council's communal shelters. It was stated in responsible quarters that they could be knocked over with a seven-pound hammer and spirited protests were made to the appropriate quarters.

Discontent at the arrangements for sounding the siren reached a critical pitch in **Pembroke Dock** following two raids which occurred without warning, within an hour of each other on the night of Wednesday, October 16th. The first raid was shortly before 9 o'clock. It was made by a single `plane which after dropping a number of flares released a string of high explosive and incendiary bombs. Some people in the **Streets** had seen the flares and were prepared for trouble but to the majority the sickening crash of the bombs, now all too familiar, was the first intimation that "'Jerry' was over again". A devil's chorus of explosions and machine gun fire continued for several minutes and then there was silence. After half-an-hour or so the more venturesome left their shelter, persuaded by the quietness which then reigned, that it was all clear. But within ten minutes the raider was back and caught scores of people in the **Streets** as he released another load of bombs.

Again there was hurrying into shelters and in the absence of anything to assure them that the danger was over many people remained in refuge, cold, shivering and apprehensive, for hours, some until the first streaks of dawn had shot across the sky. The next morning irate citizens went to the A.R.P. report centre to know why no siren had been sounded, firstly to give warning of the raid and secondly to show that the raid was over. They were told that officially there had been no raid, an answer which provoked some interesting comment as the enquirers made their way home through the glass strewn **Streets**. If this was an unofficial raid what, asked one, would an official raid be like? Other suggestions were that the siren should be taken down and presented to the nation as disused iron and that other uses should be made of the materials which went to build the public shelters as the doors of these much maligned little structures were found to be padlocked when people ran to them during the second attack. Another suggestion, and one that was made quite seriously, was that the County A.R.P. headquarters should move from **Haverfordwest** to **Pembroke Dock** which was obviously the centre of attraction to the Germans. It was thought that the town's grievances would then have some attention!

So great was the public discontent that the borough Council decided to communicate with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Security, the War Office and the Regional A.R.P. Commissioner on the matter. A public protest meeting in **Pembroke Dock** was also arranged but it had to be

abandoned because no suitable building with an adequate black-out was available. While there is no doubt that **Pembroke Dock** had every reason for its concern, in retrospect it is obvious that a system permitting warnings at local discretion, which was much in demand, would not have been a satisfactory solution of the problem. On the contrary it is possible that such a system would only have produced greater confusion and added to the perils of the people. There was a general tendency to blame the County A.R.P. system for all the troubles, but the fact was that the County officials were quite powerless, being entirely under the control of Cardiff. In turn, Cardiff, was dependent upon Fighter Command who should have been in a better position than anyone in **Pembroke Dock** to know the movement of enemy planes over the country. That Fighter Command "fell down on the job" on so many occasions in the early days was doubtless due to the fact that the system had not by then adjusted itself to the unexpected conditions caused by the French surrender. Between twenty and thirty H.E. bombs, some of them of the delayed action type, and several incendiaries fell at widespread points that Wednesday night. Several **Long** bursts of machine-gun fire featured the attack and it is thought that on one occasion at least, the raider was firing into the **Streets**. But it was another night of good fortune: no one was killed; only one man was slightly injured, no damage of military importance was done and damage to civilian property was comparatively slight. The explosive bombs landed in King Street Lane, Wellington Street, Milton Terrace and the top of the town, one in the cemetery in Upper Park Street and another (delayed action type) in Hawkestone road. The Bomb Disposal Squad set to work on the time bomb without delay and the following day it was driven away on a lorry before a little crowd of spectators, very interested and still just a little apprehensive!

If the raider had dropped a bomb on Albion Square during its second visit, **Pembroke Dock** would have lost several distinguished inhabitants. Quite a crowd of people, including a few members of the Town Council who had been inspecting the damage caused by the bomb which fell at the top of Wellington Street half an-hour before, were gathered about the square when the 'plane returned. Indeed, all over the town people were standing on the pavement talking about the raid and, it can safely be surmised, making caustic comments about the siren arrangements. Then came the roar of aero engines again and there was a stampede for shelter into doorways and gutters, under walls and out into the open. On the strength of the fallacious theory that a bomb never drops in the same place twice, a number of people, including the author and at least one member of the borough Council, **Alderman J. R. Williams**, jumped into the crater at the top of Wellington Street and there lay face downwards as hell broke loose around. As the bombs whistled somebody shouted a warning and girls crouching in the doorways down Wellington Street began to scream. The 'plane, big and black against the moonlit sky came tearing low overhead, its machine-guns blazing. At the same time a lively defence was put up by the guns in the Air Station, the tracers streaking up and down the sky, creating a pattern at once beautiful and terrifying. Then the raider was gone and all was quiet again. Another attack on **Pembroke Dock** occurred on the following Sunday night. Only incendiaries were dropped, and two houses were set on fire, one at the corner of Bush Street and Gwyther Street and the other in Laws Street. The other incendiaries were quickly and effectively dealt with, some in the **Streets**, others in gardens and fields and one or two on doorsteps. On the same night some explosive bombs fell harmlessly between **Monkton** and **Hundleton** and incendiaries at **Monkton**, **West Pennar**, **Hakin** and **Hayscastle**, all without any serious effect. On the previous Sunday six high explosives were dropped at **Milton Aerodrome**, damaging one hangar, the N.A.A.F.I. buildings and some huts, A Dutch officer received some injuries ,

Pembroke Dock's almost phenomenal run of luck in sustaining repeated air attacks without any fatal civilian casualties came to an end on November 6th 1940. Shortly after 6 o'clock that morning a number of 'planes raided the town and killed three civilians and one Serviceman. The victims were **Mr. and Mrs. W. Kinton** who carried on an old established grocery business in Bush Street, **Mrs. Harvey**, whose Husband, **Dr. Harvey**, had only just taken over the practice of the late **Dr. Rufus Rees** and who lived next door; and a young R.A.F. man who was lodging with **Mr. and Mrs. Kinton**. **Dr. Harvey** was seriously injured but their small baby had a miraculous escape. The trail of death left by the raid created a profound impression Throughout the borough. **Mr. and Mrs. Kinton**

were well known inhabitants of advanced years whose old-world charm and kindliness had endeared them to scores of friends. It was indeed a cruel twist of fate that the violence of war should end two such serene and peaceful lives,

The chill and darkness of a November morning had not begun to dissolve when the siren wailed its mournful warning. Almost at once the drone of aeroplanes filled the air. It was a peculiar sound; the note of the engines seemed different from that heard on previous occasions and later there was considerable speculation as to what type of aircraft was used, some suggesting that they were Italian machines. Whatever they were, there were several of them, and they carried out a violent and indiscriminate attack. It is estimated that nearly thirty high explosives were dropped and most of them were of heavy calibre, causing huge craters. Eight of these bombs fell in the County School playing field, three in the Memorial Park and one (unexploded) near the Llanion Tanks. Others dropped in Bush Street, scoring a direct hit on **Mr. and Mrs. Kinton's** house, in the Co-op. Lane, Prince's Street, Dockyard Avenue and alongside the Military Hospital, where there were some casualties and considerable damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinton's house was completely demolished, burying them beneath the stairs where apparently they were sleeping. Demolition and rescue workers rushed to the scene and worked feverishly for over two hours to extricate the unfortunate people. It was hoped that **Mrs. Kinton** would be saved as she was heard to speak when the rescue work was in progress, but when extricated it was found she had passed away. By this time a large crowd had gathered and the people watched silently and with bowed heads as the bodies of **Mr. and Mrs. Kinton** were carried away to the mortuary. The body of the young Air Force man, in night clothing, was found on the pavement outside the premises. He was beyond human aid. Another lodger, **Mr. T. H. Clement**, a clerk in the **Pembroke Dock** branch of Barclays Bank, escaped with serious injuries and was taken to the **Meyrick** Hospital.

Heroic work by rescuers failed to save **Mrs. Harvey** next door, where a fire was burning, due, it is thought, to the domestic fire in the house spreading when the house collapsed. **Dr. Harvey** was extricated badly injured and was removed to hospital, while the baby escaped unscathed due to the presence of mind of **Mrs. Harvey**, who although partly buried by the debris, and on the point of collapse, threw the child clear of the fire into the passage. There it was found uninjured hanging by its clothing to a clothes peg on the wall! Bush Street from the junction of Park Street to Albion Square, was a veritable shambles. All the shops and houses around were extensively damaged, windows being shattered, doors blown in and roofs crushed by falling stones. People living in the locality had wonderful escapes, many being unhurt although parts of their houses fell in on them. The bravery of A.R.P., fire-fighting and police personnel in the Bush Street rescue efforts won the commendation of everyone and two police officers, **Sergt. Bodman** and **P.C. Humphreys**, subsequently received decorations for their outstanding work.

On the following Sunday night, November 10th, when the enemy made his next visit, a local Civil Defence worker, exasperated at what he considered to be red tape obstructing common-sense procedure, put the siren off without permission - and got into hot water with the authorities. But he was on perfectly safe ground. The voice of the people rose up in his defence and he was acclaimed a hero. His unauthorised action undoubtedly saved several people from injury or death and had the threats of dire punishment, including imprisonment, been carried out there would most assuredly have been a public revolt on an unprecedented Scale. The central figure of this interesting incident was **Alderman J. R. Williams**, one of the most vociferous advocates of reform of the siren system. At that time **Alderman Williams**, the vice-chairman of the old Fire Brigade Committee of the borough Council, slept most nights at the Fire Station at the Market Hall. He was there on Sunday night and when, about midnight, the familiar discordant note of enemy `planes was heard, he ordered a fireman, **Mr. Harry Baker**, to press the button. A few minutes later bombs crashed down on houses which had just been vacated by persons who had run for shelter upon hearing the warning. It is understood that **Alderman Williams** subsequently received some serious letters on the matter, but he remained unperturbed and with everyone stoutly defending his action, nothing came of it.

All the bombs in that Sunday night raid fell in the top part of **Pembroke Dock**. A direct hit was scored on 19, Owen Street, **Pennar**, but the occupants, **Mr.** and **Mrs. Scourfield**, were sheltering beneath the stairs, and had a wonderful escape. On **Bethany** corner three bombs fell together, the point of impact forming an isosceles triangle. One of these bombs completely destroyed an empty fish and chip shop next door to the Caledonia public house and tore away part of the inn. The landlord, **Mr. Beynon**, with his wife and members of the family were sitting in their kitchen and were unhurt. Undeterred by the extensive damage to their premises and the loss of a lot of stock, the Beynons opened again for business without loss of time, an action much appreciated by the many local patrons of this old established house. The second bomb struck No. 11, just opposite the chip shop, the residence of **Mrs. Emmet**, who, fortunately, had run for shelter to the cellar of a neighbour's house nearby upon hearing the siren. **Mrs. Griffiths** next door and **Mr. Joe Davies** and members of his family from next door to the chip shop had also gone to the neighbour's cellar and thus escaped. "thank God for the siren", was the fervent expressions of these people the next day. The third bomb fell on Bethany Baptist Chapel and caused considerable damage. Members of the **Pembrokeshire** Constabulary had narrow escapes. The Police patrol car had only just passed Bethany and was going up High Street when the bombs dropped, It "bounced" with the explosion and it can be safely assumed that the speed cop then put on a bit more speed! A constable on foot, P.C. Greenslade (later Sergt. Greenslade, who died in February , 1965) was standing in the narrow street running up alongside the Chapel when he heard the warning whistle. He lay flat and was uninjured. Other bombs, H.E. and incendiary, fell around Cross Park and Pennar and caused some damage but no casualties.

Although no concentrated attack occurred between November 6th, 1940, and May 12th, 1941, the night skies over **Pembrokeshire** were hardly ever free of the hum of aircraft and the flash and crack of ack-ack fire during that period. It was a period of uneasiness. Night after night the sirens wailed, followed in a few minutes by the sound of aircraft approaching from the south. Sometimes a bomb or two or a single parachute mine or a bunch of incendiaries would be dropped at random; sometimes the metallic rattle of a machine-gun would provide a sharp contrast of sound against the deep note of the bombers, sometimes a low flying raider would fly round and round as if in an intense search. But no major attack developed, As the weeks of 1941 wore on the bombers became more and more inclined to leave **Pembrokeshire** alone, flying high over the area in their hundreds to attack Merseyside, the Midlands and Northern Ireland.

This, however, did not ease the minds of the local people who almost every night, at about the same hour, had to leave their beds or their firesides to go to shelter or out on A.R.P. duty. As the hordes came over, the big guns down the harbour would start firing and between the scores of searchlights, ack-ack bursts like splashes of gold dust would add colour to the beautiful lattice pattern in the sky. Sometimes, but not very often, an aircraft would get caught in a searchlight beam and, small and glistening thousands of feet above the earth and looking so pretty and harmless, it would turn and twist while all the guns for miles around opened up. For hours the all-pervading drone of the 'planes with the intermittent crack of the guns and the zip of falling shrapnel would go on until at last the final flight had passed on its mission of death to the north. A lapse of perhaps half-an-hour and the performance would start all over again as the bombers hooked it for home, obviously in less orderly flight and some of them making ominous noises which spoke of rough handling by our ground defences and night-fighters. The next morning the news bulletins would tell which town had received the bombardment. Liverpool and Merseyside were attacked time and again. Swansea had its merciless three nights blitz. Midland towns were bombed. Belfast had its turn and even Dublin, neutral and well lighted, became an objective on one occasion. All these nights **Pembrokeshire** watched, listened and waited. There was an inescapable feeling that one night it would be **Pembroke Dock's** turn and, sure enough, it came on May 12th, when the town was almost reduced to a shambles under the terrific bombardment.

The sirens had sounded on sixteen out of the eighteen nights preceding May 12th, sometimes twice within a few hours. It was not out of the scheme of things, therefore, when a "red" message set the

banshees wailing again at a minute after midnight on the night of May 11th-12th. Almost at once the sound of aircraft filled the sky. It was soon apparent that these were not the usual high flyers winging their way northward. They were at comparatively low altitude and wheeling round the area. Everybody waited in grim expectancy. Was this it? Nearly an hour passed without the circling 'planes having given any indication of friendship or hostility. Not a gun had been fired at them. The optimists were cheerfully proclaiming "They're ours" and some had indeed gone back to their warm beds when about 1 a.m. a sharp whistle ripped the air and the rear of **Mr. T. P. Owen's** premises in Park Street went up in the air as a bomb exploded with a great crash in his garden.

So began a night of terror, the story of which will be told as **Long** as **Pembroke Dock** exists. High explosives and incendiaries rained down and, between them came many land mines, their parachutes flapping softly in the light night breeze. It was the first time land mines had been used in a local attack of any scale and they proved a terrifying weapon. While the ordinary bombs whistled down and exploded in a matter of seconds, the land mines rustled down slowly over the town, struck earth with a dull thud and then, after a few moments of ominous silence, went off with a mighty crack, wreaking havoc all around. One of the first of the mines to fall, its **Long**, round container swinging back and fore, was mistaken for a parachutist, whilst another swishing over Park Street was thought by **Mr. W. G. Munro**, crouching beside his house, to be a 'plane coming down with its engines cut out. It is estimated that fifteen land mines were released over **Pembroke Dock** that night. A number of them including some that fell in the mud off the bottom of Water Street failed to explode but those that did caused tremendous havoc.

When at last the full cost of the raid was counted up it was found that the town had suffered grievously. The death rate was practically five per thousand, which was much higher than that suffered in one raid in most of the bigger towns. The next day it was found that thirty civilians and two servicemen had been killed, four were missing and a large number injured. Parts of three human bodies could not be identified. Nearly 2,000 houses were damaged. A similar death roll would have given London 40,000 dead in one raid. Glasgow and Birmingham about 5,400, Liverpool 4,280, Cardiff over 1,000 and Swansea over 800.

The raid revealed very vividly the lack of preparation for a raid of such extent. One regrettable feature was the lack of feeding arrangements by the County Council Public Assistance Committee. It is on record that when large numbers gathered at the Wesley Hall to be fed only one small spirit stove was available to boil water. Later in the day the feeding arrangements were improved with the arrival of the Queen's Mobile Canteens. In this connection, mention must be made of the excellent work of the local W.V.S. mobile canteen which proved a veritable boon in the confused and frightened hours immediately after the raid. Started in the winter of 1940 by the County W.V.S. organisers, Miss **N. Thomas**, J.P., and **Mrs. Salmond, Saundersfoot**, this canteen had performed grand service in the **Haven** but it was after the big blitz that its full value was felt. A telephone message in the middle of the night to the then **Mrs. Burleigh Leach**, at the time the W.V.S. Centre Organiser for **Castlemartin** area, resulted in the prompt arrival of the mobile canteen in **Pembroke Dock** where it remained until about 4 to 5 p.m. the following afternoon. The canteen, in charge of **Mrs. Burleigh Leach and Mrs. Pinchard**, operated on its own until about mid day when it was joined by other mobile canteens. The total absence of an information bureau was also keenly felt. Many hundreds of people who had suffered in some way or another were at a complete loss to know what to do for sustenance and advice. Had there been a central bureau much confusion would have been avoided. A compensating feature, however, was the wonderful way in which the surrounding areas rallied to the aid of the stricken town. They showed their sympathy in a thousand practical ways, the wonderful help-your-neighbour spirit which has never failed to reveal itself amongst British people in an emergency being a bright and steady beacon in those dark, desperate days. The heavy raid of May 12th developed according to the familiar Goering formula of incendiaries followed by high explosives. Most of the explosives were of very heavy calibre (for those days) and levelled several buildings completely to the ground. One fell right on the Pier Hotel, burying the proprietor, **Mr. Rhys Morris**, formerly of **Haverfordwest** and a native of the **Solva** district, and a number of people who were staying there, The Criterion Hotel across the road was almost

completely demolished while along Pier road the roofs of all the buildings were blown off and the windows shattered, There was extensive damage in the Ordnance Factory, caused it is believed, by a mine which exploded in the water near **Hancock's Yard**. Other devastation in this area was at the Gas Works, which received a direct hit. The Laundry was destroyed while Squibbs' photography premises on the other side of the road also went up in flames and was burnt out completely. Meanwhile, a mine had parachuted down behind lower Laws Street and, exploding with a terrific detonation, laid in ruins a number of houses. Several old, respected and loved residents perished beneath the ruins. Amongst the houses destroyed was the Three Crowns, one of the most popular and cosy inns of pre-war **Pembroke Dock**. But the landlord, **Mr. Alf Bowen** and his good wife were brought out alive from the beneath the debris the following day. They recovered slowly but life was never the same for them again. Having regard to the devastation in the street and to the Three Crowns itself, it was a remarkable rescue, aided to no small extent by the steadfastness with which **Mr. and Mrs. Bowen** faced the terrible ordeal.

Another public house, the Prince Albert, also received a direct hit, the landlady, **Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Treharne Evans**, and several residents being killed. The Market House was extensively damaged as also were the new houses up at Park View Crescent where a mine touched down only ten yards away from the rear of the premises. The residents of these the town's newest Properties had a really amazing escape. But they were undaunted, their spirit being typified by **Mr. P. Castle**, who, immediately after the raid, hoisted a Union **Jack** over his shattered home where it fluttered proudly during the sombre weeks which followed.

It would require a large volume to describe in detail all the scores of incidents of this savage raid. Death and destruction were abroad that night in their fullest fury but providence was there too, for numerous were the hairbreadth escapes and great were the strength and courage which, flowing steadily from a source beyond the control of man, enabled the aged, the weak and the young to bear the ordeal, and the brave to go forth into the holocaust to perform their matchless deeds of rescue. It is certain that the civil defences met the crisis with unflinching steadfastness and performed their work in a manner which left no room for criticism. With so much heroism crammed into so few hours it would be an impossible task to select fairly those deserving of special commendation. Many heroes there were whose work became known and was rightly praised but doubtless many brave deeds will for ever remain untold. It is better, therefore, to refrain from mentioning the names of many gallant people which come readily to mind. Sufficient be it to say that that night they were put to the test and were not found wanting.

The raid interrupted the gas and electricity supplies and for some time the ferry boat was stopped from running owing to the danger of mines in the harbour. For several days afterwards a minesweeper swept the path of the ferry boat before it crossed to and from **Neyland**.

A ghastly spectacle was presented by the light of Monday's dawn. Buildings lay in ruins, debris inches thick covered most **Streets** and here and there on heaps of rubble rescue workers, pale, drawn and haggard, continued their task with infinite care knowing that at any moment they might find a human body. Everywhere there was devastation and people stood in little knots about the street talking in shocked tones about the events of the night. As the day wore on and the full extent of the tragedy became known residents, sick at heart, attempted to set about their own affairs, striving desperately to reconcile themselves to the terrible loss the town had suffered in life and property. But concentration in such chaos was an impossible thing and sadly people gathered their valuables together and prepared to leave the town for the night.

The Luftwaffe had been making a habit for some weeks to raid the same town on two or three successive nights and **Pembroke Dock** had not forgotten this fact when, early in the afternoon of May 12th, a great exodus from the town began. There was a real and understandable fear that the raiders would come again that night and thousands sought refuge outside the town, the complaints and criticisms about "fleeing to the mountains", so frequent a week before, being forgotten in the overwhelming crisis of the moment. It was not only the rank and file of the civilian population who feared another attack on the second night. Hundreds of Servicemen billeted locally were given the order "Get out of the town. Sleep where you like, but keep away until to **Morrow** morning". As dusk

gathered military trucks went round the **Streets** and men, women and children piled into them to be carried away from the danger area.

Refugees fleeing along the roads of France a year before could hardly have presented a more pathetic picture than the people of **Pembroke Dock** as they poured out of the town that bright Spring evening. An unforgettable scene was witnessed at the Mill Bridge, **Pembroke**. Down over the **Hill** from **Pembroke Dock** they came in an endless stream, in cars, lorries and overloaded buses, on motorcycles, bicycles and horse-drawn carts and wagons. Hundreds came on foot, weary mothers with infants in arms and little boys and girls hardly of school age running behind, wonderment written plain on their pale faces; old men on sticks, young men with grim expressions, subdued boys and frightened girls. Nearly every person clutched tightly some valued possession. Many of the vehicles were piled high with articles of furniture and household ware. Dogs, cats, caged birds and **Parrots** accompanied their owners. Many of the older folk obviously found it difficult to get along. Women bit their lips and some failed to stem the tears that filled their eyes. Children's noise and chatter and high spirits were nowhere to be found. There was no spark of gaiety, no sign of happiness in that motley, unending procession. Dusk fell and still they came, and **Long** after the stars had studded the sky there were stragglers hurrying from a devastated town. Where did they go? Hundreds stayed in **Pembroke** where good people threw open their homes in a grand gesture of neighbourliness, and schools and schoolrooms and vestries were quickly converted into sleeping quarters by many willing hands. Probably the population of **Pembroke** was doubled for that memorable night and, in fact, for many nights to come. **Tenby** took in scores and so did Freshwater; many went to **Haverfordwest** and **Neyland** while others were given sanctuary in the villages and farmhouses of **South Pembrokeshire**. But not everybody found shelter. There were those who, with no friends or relatives outside the town and no money with which to pay for a roof over their heads, had to face the night in **Pembroke Dock** or flee to the open country. It is a fact that many people slept in the open in **Bush** Woods and the surrounding fields and hedges for nights after May 12th,

Pembroke Dock was a dark, deserted, dismal town that night. No more than a few hundred remained to face whatever the midnight hours held and the few who walked the **Streets** had no company except the echo of their own footsteps through the empty houses. And so it was the next night and for many nights after until gradually with the general slackening of the air attacks, people began to return to their shattered homes.

As was expected the raiders came again in the early hours of May 13th, but no bombs were dropped on **Pembroke Dock**. The target that night was **Milton** Aerodrome, several high explosives falling in and around the village, two at **Ratford** Farm, one on the road outside **Milton** House and another (unexploded) in the drive.

When the Germans made their next-and last-big raid on **Pembroke Dock**, on the night of June 11th, 1941, the town was still largely unpopulated and thus a second heavy death roll was avoided.

Although several high explosives were used, this was really an incendiary attack. Locally it is still referred to as "the fire blitz" which is an accurate and expressive description of a memorable night. Thousands of incendiaries were showered over the town and fires sprang up at scattered points. As the flames gained hold, high explosives crashed down, hindering the work of the fire fighters who turned out very quickly and performed valued service.

Several 'planes took part in the attack. They were over the area almost before the last note of the siren had died and immediately the air was filled with a curious hollow, rattling sound. It was a sound which could not be localised or identified. It started in the distance and quickly grew louder and more intense until the whole sky was filled with it and the drone of the 'planes was subdued. "It was like the rattling of ten thousand dry bones" a resident stated afterwards, an apt description. Startled citizens staring skywards were not left **Long** to wonder. Fires broke out all round them - and they knew that the unusual sound was caused by falling incendiaries.

Pembroke Dock was ringed with flame and the horizon was soon shimmering with bright, **White**, intense light. Inside the circle of fire the following formations of raiders poured their bombs with the usual lack of discrimination. The explosives were mostly of the smaller type and they fell on

empty houses, in gardens and open spaces, and a few in the **Streets**. But the town did not escape without paying a toll in life, The whole of the borough was deeply grieved to learn the next day that two lads of tender years, **Arthur Kavanagh**, aged 13, and **Cyril Jenkins**, aged 18, of Bufferland, both A.R.P. messengers, had been killed by blast. These lads, with the grand exuberance of youth, were energetically extinguishing incendiaries in a field alongside Bufferland when a stick of explosives fell right alongside them. A well-known resident, **Mr. Jack Baskerville**, High Street, was killed in the same area while helping his children out into the fields. The blast caught him but the children were saved. Down in **Pembroke** Street an R.A.F. man sacrificed his life to save his wife. The couple were hurrying to shelter when a bomb screamed down beside them. The **Husband** threw himself upon his wife on the ground, was caught by the blast and killed. His wife, protected by his body, was uninjured, except for shock. On the **Neyland** side a house received a direct hit killing the four people in it-**Mrs. Margaret Evans** and her daughter, **Mrs. E. M. Evans**; **Mrs. Esther Griffiths** and her daughter, **Miss Esther Griffiths**.

When the siren sounded many people left their homes and hurried out along the Top road, rightly or wrongly the practice of seeking shelter in cellars, etc., having become very unpopular since the May raid. There was quite a crowd on the road just outside **Pembroke Dock** when a bomb was heard - "coming straight at us" one of them said afterwards. The distant whine grew to a rushing, tearing screech and the frightened people threw themselves into the hedges and on to the road, sure that their last moments had come. The bomb landed plumb in the middle of the road but failed to explode! There were many other escapes just as lucky.

Watched from **Pembroke**, this raid was an awesome spectacle. Fire appeared completely to envelop the town, and through it dark clouds of smoke billowed and played, Every few moments there would be a bright flash against the red glow as the bombs exploded, The darkness above was broken by the golden, rippling stars of anti-aircraft fire and the dot-dot-dot of machine gun bullets as one plane after another tried to shoot down the barrage balloons which obstructed their path. The whole scene was a confusion of darkness and light and noise, awesome and well-nigh overwhelming. "**Pembroke Dock** is burning to the ground" was the word that went round, and no one thought it an exaggeration. After the phantasmagoria of the night people were surprised next morning to find **Pembroke Dock** so little changed. Traces of fire, of exhaustion, of tragedy there were, but the town still stood with no widespread havoc left behind by the vicious assault. The borough's fire fighting and A.R.P. services had again performed grand service, They and civilians, extinguished innumerable small fires and dealt successfully with some big ones as well, including one in Commercial **Row** where a shop was completely destroyed and a number of houses extensively damaged. On the following day, the German High Command communique stated "Minor formations of the German Air Force last night attacked harbour installations at **Pembroke** on the Bristol Channel. Two large and three small fires were observed", One night in March several bombs fell in and around **Pembroke Dock**, but little damage was done. One raider flying low over the town met a terrific barrage and it later crashed into the sea

The Second World War, however, was to have a dramatic military targets; there were oil Tanks at Llanion and Pennar; **RAF** Coastal Command and the Royal Navy in the Dockyard, and the Army at Llanion and Pennar Barracks.

Bombing was to play a significant part in the war and the strong German Luftwaffe was soon able to make great use of the airfields of Northern France to attack Britain.

Critical air battles over Southern England, now immortalised as the Battle of Britain, were followed from afar by readers of the **Pembrokeshire** Press. And at a meeting of **Pembroke** WI in that crisis month of August, **Mrs Jones**, wife of the **Pembroke** Stationmaster, showed a piece of a German

Domier which had been brought down in this country. And, **Mrs Andrews** exhibited copies of leaflets which had been dropped by German and British aircraft.

Everyone at this time loved a Spitfire, rather forgetting its sister fighter, the Hurricane, which bore the brunt of fighting in the Battle of Britain. And, in common with many areas in the U.K., a number of 'Spitfire Funds' were set up in **Pembrokeshire**, one of them being the '**Pembroke** borough and District Spitfire Fund'. **Milford** for example, also had a fund.

Sadly, it appears that none of the local funds reached their targets; had they all joined together to be, say, the '**Pembrokeshire Spitfire Fund**' then this County could well have funded its 'own' Spitfire. However, monies were sent towards new Spitfires. A cheque for £1,400 from the borough Fund was despatched in February 1941, to **Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production**. Call-ups, weddings of Service personnel and the sad deaths of so many local servicemen in the line of duty. were the Bread and butter of the censored, and small newspapers of the war years. Medal awards were also reported in depth for example, the award of the D.F.C. to Flight Lieutenant E.J. **Brooks**, a Sunderland pilot, announced in January 1941, received page one treatment in the **Guardian**.

The early months of 1941 were grim ones for **Pembroke Dock** which received a hammering from the Luftwaffe operating under the cover of darkness. In March, the Guardian reported that several bombs were dropped in and around a '**Welsh** dock town' without causing casualties. There were also reports of German aircraft being shot down; perhaps such statements were necessary to bolster morale in an area which was getting a pasting.

That some Luftwaffe machines failed to return to base is borne out by the fact that the bodies of at least three German airmen were washed ashore locally. The burial of the first, a 24 year-old Al N.C.O., with full military honours (complete with Swastika flag over the coffin) prompted an outcry in the letters column of the papers; 'Maudling sentiment indulged' being the comment of one irate letter writer.

By September 1942, **Pembroke Dock** could boast a new Flight of the **Air Training Corps**, formed at the County School under the direction of the Headmaster, **Mr. H.M. Dowling**.

The year 1943 was to be a decisive one in the Battle of the Atlantic, a battle waged on the doorstep of **Pembrokeshire** and with PD's flying-boats as major contributors in a relentless war of attrition. Yet the dramatic events happening out in the Atlantic and in the Bay of Biscay, Junkers' Alley, were hardly reported by the censored Press. However, the people of **Pembroke Dock** and **Pembroke's** wholehearted commitment to the cause can be judged by the fact that in April 1943, they set themselves a target of raising £90,000 in 'Wings for Victory Week', enough to buy 'one Sunderland, two Catalinas and four Typhoons'.

1940 October **RAF Carew Cheriton**, too, received the attention of Luftwaffe bombers, a hangar and three aircraft being destroyed in October 1940, and there were further raids in 1941.

1941 May **Pembroke Dock** town, so vulnerable near its dockyard and air station, was severely hit in sustained raids in May 1941; it was said the community was one of the hardest hit per head of population in the whole of the British Isles.

The Luftwaffe raids prompted the construction of an airfield in the remote south-western corner of the county, near **Angle** village. From here a succession of fighter squadrons - mostly with Spitfires and Hurricanes but also at one time operating the rare Whirlwind twin-engined fighter - were based from late 1941 onwards.

Both **Carew Cheriton** and **Angle** initially were entrusted with maritime protection, and many fruitless patrols were made over the sea, often in marginal weather conditions.

1942 Maritime protection was also the principal role of the second generation of airfields. **Talbenny** and its sister, **Dale**, opened in mid-1942 and each for a time operated a squadron of Wellington bombers operating under Coastal Command. One was manned by warlike Czechs, the other by equally warlike Polish airmen.

1943 Two more airfields, at **Haverfordwest (WithyBush)** and **Templeton**, open. Neither was to adopt an operational role.

1943 Autumn **St David's** airfield opened

1944 **Brawdy** opened

These two in partnership undertook operational tasks using Halifax bombers of Coastal Command units.

Pembroke Dock had a continual flow of aircraft into and out of the **Haven**, many returning for major servicing at a station which became, in the mid-war years, the largest operational flying-boat base in the world. On one occasion ninety-nine flying-boats were on the water or in servicing areas around **Pembroke Dock** and **Neyland** on the opposite shore. Part of the railway yard at **Neyland** was converted for such a purpose and a slipway specially built.

Pembroke Dock played a key role in the Battle of the Atlantic, its flying boats helping to turn the tide against the U-Boats whose successes threatened the very ability of Britain to fight a total war. The flying-boat station was credited with many U-Boat sinkings from mid-1943 onwards, but the cost was very high in both men and machines. As a station it was known through out the Service simply as 'PD' and it is always remembered with great affection by those who had the privilege of being posted to this **Haven** base. Men of many nations flew from **Pembrokeshire** air stations, and **Pembroke Dock** had the distinction of welcoming the first US Navy squadron to operate in the European theatre when VP-63 flew their Catalina flying-boat into the **Haven** in May 1943. History was also made the same month when an Australian-manned Sunderland made a successful landing on **Angle** airfield after sustaining a damaged hull in a take-off at sea.

Although principally a county of **RAF** stations the Fleet Air Arm, operated from local air bases too. For a time they used **Angle** and in 1943 took over **Dale**. They also established a seaplane training station at **Lawrenny**, operating Walrus amphibians and later Kingfisher floatplanes from the upper reaches of the **Haven** from 1941 to 1943.

The last wartime Christmas at PD brought light relief for the **RAF** station's personnel when the '**Pembroke Dock Gremlins**' staged *Aladdin and his Aldis Lamp* at the Garrison Theatre. Man behind this sell-out panto was a 228 Squadron pilot, **Flight Lieutenant George Bunting**.

The warmth of the festive season was soon dispelled by the cold weather of the New Year. Snow blanketed the county and severely disrupted flying-boat operations. The **RAF** loaned a snowplough to help clear roads from **Pembroke Dock**, a gesture which brought thanks from the borough Council to the Station's C.O., group **Captain Guy Bolland**.

VE Day

With V.E. Day in May 1945, came a new beginning and No. 228 Squadron, a **Long** term resident at PD, celebrated peace in style with a Gala Day at Hill Farm, **Pembroke Dock**. The people of the borough joined in in force, some 6,300 of them passing through the gates during the day. And there was a big attendance at the dance in the evening; 700 crowded in to dance to the **RAF** (BBC) broadcasting Band, leaving another 1,000 hopefuls having to listen from the outside.

Pembroke Dock had been wedding knots tied in the early weeks after the war ended but and even in peacetime sadness and death were not far away. Just days after the war ended an R.C.A.F. officer, **Flying officer Benjamin Hunt**, died in hospital after being struck by a lorry on a slipway in the **RAF** Station.

Throughout the last months of the war, men of No. 422 Squadron, R.C.A.F. had made PD their home base and on May 24th, the Canadians celebrated their third anniversary with a big parade through the town. Led by 'Pilot Officer Straddle', a black Cocker Spaniel, the Canadians smartly marched at the head of the several hundred officers and men column from Llanion Barracks to the **RAF** Station.

Then, in the afternoon, the Squadron played its sister unit. No. 423 Squadron, at baseball and fittingly the home team won. And a memorable day was rounded off with a dance in Llanion Gymnasium, music being provided by the R.C.A.F. Streamliners No.1 Band.

The Canadians, soon to depart from PD, were again in the news in June when sisters **Margaret** (Rene) and **Clarice Thomas**, **Alberta** House, Water Street, **Pembroke Dock**, married two Canadian servicemen at **Bethel** Chapel. Theirs were just two of the many marriages

The wartime secrets of **Pembroke Dock** were on view in September when the **RAF** Station staged its first 'At Home' open day. The many visitors showed particular interest in the mighty Sunderlands, which they could visit, and the radar section.

Two months later came an impressive ceremony in the **RAF Church**, the old Dockyard Chapel, when the Chaplain-in-Chief of the **RAF** dedicated a magnificent stained glass window in memory of those who flew out of **Pembroke Dock** during the war. Sadly, PD no longer has this fine window- it was taken from the Chapel in 1958 to the Officers' Mess at **RAF** Mountbatten, Plymouth but later a copy was made which was installed in public library **Pembroke Dock**

Peacetime

Peacetime saw reduced activity at the base, although the displays continued and Sunderlands were active in many 'Mercy missions'. In 1954 four Sunderlands of 230 Squadron carried home the Scientists of the Greenland Expedition, including some very odd passengers.. Husky dogs

1949 January 1949, PD welcomed back two squadrons of Sunderlands No's 201 and 230. These units were to remain at **Pembroke Dock** for eight years.

For the Sunderlands the round of exercises and training continued from PD and at times they were involved in major searches for missing ships or aircraft.

1949 July In July 1949, several Sunderlands took part in the search for a weather-recording **RAF** Halifax missing 500 miles west of Ireland.

1949 September **Pembroke Dock** re-established the traditional open day at the station. The Guardian reported: "A flight of six Spitfires from Pembrey thrilled the crowd with aerobatics performed against a perfect background of a blue afternoon sky. Mosquitoes snarled t low level over the Yard, banked and then flew in again, followed by buzzing trainer planes, thundering Lincolns and other heavies!".

1950 display suffered badly at the hands of the weather but a Vampire jet did manage a "thrilling display of aerobatics".

1951, July four 201 Squadron Sunderlands left **Pembroke Dock** at the start of the **Longest** training flight since the war, to Iceland, America, Bermuda and Jamaica. The flight was led by **Squadron Leader P.A.S. Rumbold, 201's C.O.**

A 230 Squadron Sunderland made headlines in August that yeas with a dramatic 1,000 mile mercy flight from inside the Arctic Circle to Dundee carrying a sick baby girl. Piloted by **Wing Commander G.G.N. Barrett, AFC**, the aircraft had flown scientists to Greenland in advance of a large expedition the following year.

1952 Battle of Britain air display but, as the Press recorded, the weather again intervened preventing the flypast of Washington bombers (American B-29's in **RAF** service) and other aircraft. However, Meteor and Vampire jets, and the noisy piston engined Harvard trainers, did perform.

Pembroke Dock's Sunderlands were to play vital roles through three summers in the success story of the British North Greenland Expedition both 201 and 230 Squadrons being involved at different times.

1953 August local Sunderlands helped in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes in the Greek Islands, the big boats being used to bring in much-needed supplies.

Pembroke Dock's post war safety record was an enviable one but it was inevitable that flying accidents did occur from time to time, and 1954 was to be a bad year.

1954 February , **Flying Officer B.S.M. Jones** and his six-man crew abandoned their blazing Sunderland after making an emergency landing in **Angle** Bay. Five of the crew were picked up by another Sunderland (**Flying Officer D.A. Austin**) while the other two were rescued from the freezing waters by a marine craft.

1954 March Sunderland '**Baker**' of 201 Squadron crashed in the **Haven**, killing seven of the 11 men on board. **Flight Sergeant E.T. 'Darkie' Evans** three times dived into the sinking aircraft and personally rescued two survivors, This was the worst peacetime crash at Pemboke Dock and townspeople in their hundreds attended the military funeral at Llanion Cemetery of the pilot and co-pilot.

1954 May three local Sunderlands provided escort to the Queen and the Royal Family aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia aircraft being captained by **Wing Commander J.W. Louw, Flight Lieutenant Stan Bowater** and **Flying Officer 'Shorty' Bartram**.

1954 July New air arrivals in July. These were American Navy twin-engined Marlin flying-boats which came with the US Navy's seaplane tender. USS Currituck.

The year 1955 was a royal one for **Pembrokeshire** and the **RAF** at **Pembroke Dock** made a special contribution to the young Queen's first visit as Sovereign to the County. The local newspapers reported the Royal visit in great detail.

1955 September **RAF Pembroke Dock's** last 'At Home' display, in September 1955, was perhaps the best ever, including the new Valiant jet bomber, but the home-based Sunderlands still stole the show. ...

End of the Flying boat Era

1957 **RAF Pembroke Dock** continued its association with the mighty Sunderland until 1957. The flying-boat squadrons, which had carried out such a variety of tasks in the post-war years, finally left the **Haven** early in 1957, and the station reverted to the Admiralty in 1959.

1961 It was not quite the end of the Sunderland saga locally as, in March 1961, a Sunderland latterly operated by the French Navy was donated to The Sunderland Trust for preservation and display at **Pembroke Dock**. This grand old lady was displayed just inside the old **RAF** station wall until 1971, the salt-laden atmosphere of its external location having taken a great toll of the airframe in that time. The aircraft was transferred to the **RAF Museum at Hendon, London**, where today it is on permanent view.

For many years until age caught up with everyone, there was a Sunderland reunion – a week **Long** event organised in **Pembroke Dock** by the RAFA club which welcomed back the multinational fliers from New Zealand, Australia, Holland and Canada were warmly remembered and welcomed by the townspeople. Among other things there was a massive exhibition of old photographs displayed in the upstairs room of the **Pater Hall**. **John Worley** was the organiser and I was an assistant. **John Evans** has written several books about the Sunderland. Recently the Sunderland Trust at PD (**Pembroke Dock**) have been endeavouring raising parts of a Sunderland from the **Haven** bed

Remnants of the past and memories

RAFA

In May 1948, the **Pembroke Dock** branch of RAFA. officially formed and took over their new HQ, a hut in Cumby Terrace given by the Station, CO. group **Captain R.V. Brougham**. The building was named '**Brougham Hall**' after the C.O.

In the grounds of the Health Centre is a small stone plinth with the legend P & T R C commemorating the **Pembroke & Tenby Railway Company in 1864**,

In the middle of the roundabout, is a small brick building which contained pumping machinery, Later to be used by the Quakers. Next to the police station is the Criterion corner. 'two hotels, the Pier and the Criterion, stood here. One night during the last war, an aerial mine demolished both buildings, with great loss of life.

General Gordon stayed in Lewis Street as a young Officer.

Old Grammar School (1904) -- the Coronation

Old Town Cemetery, Park St headstone (in the north west corner) of **Captain Cumby**, who fought with great valour at the battle of Trafalgar, in which **Nelson** was killed.

Co-Op Building (1892).

1856

from record *D/LLO in County Records Office Haverfordwest*

The **Orielton** estates in **Pembroke Dock** (**Pennar** and Llanreath) and **Monkton** formerly the possessions of the **Owen** Family were purchased in 1856 & 1857 by Miss **Jane Martha Jones** of **Cilwendeg**, with part of the compensation money paid by the Government for the Skerries Lighthouse of **Anglesey (D/LLO/284)**

These estates and the **Cilwendeg** estate passed to her niece **Margaretta Sutton Saurin** wife of Mark Antony **Saurin**

1947

In March 1947. during a dreadful winter, **Pembrokeshire** was lashed by hurricane strength gales, 90 mph gusts being recorded at **RAF Pembroke Dock**. A Sunderland was one casualty after, it is believed, a collision with a small craft

1948

The New Year of 1948 was ushered in at the Garrison Theatre at a dance organised by the RAF. Music was by the Blue Stars Band and 'Miss 1948', daughter of **Flight Sergeant Henry**, made her appearance.

And in September 1948 the RAFA's Battle of Britain Ball was held in the **RAF** sports hangar. The Battle of Britain Queen that year was **Miss Rona Hill**,

End of Another Era

2008 The flag of the **Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service (RMAS)** has been lowered for the last time at its **Pembroke Dock** Headquarters, and establishments around the naval bases, and on its ships.

Formed in September 1970, the RMAS provided harbour tugs and pilots at naval bases in the UK and Gibraltar.

It also supplied fuel, ammunition, victualling and other stores in purpose built vessels to ships in harbour and ferried personnel to and from ships at anchor.

The RMAS also provided specialist vessels for tasks like salvage and mooring, torpedo recovery, underwater research and development and degaussing.

In 1996 the running of Marine Services was managed by Serco Denholm under a government owned/commercially operated contract. However, the RMAS continued to provide support to trials around the world with RMAS **Newton**, range safety and support vessels on the Raasay ranges in north west Scotland, and salvage and mooring vessels that have operated around the world.

Serco Denholm will now run all marine services for the Royal Navy following the award of a 15-year £1 billion Private Finance Initiative contract by the Marine Services team in 2007

Just an afterthought

"U-861's" Link with **Pembroke Dock**

This "U"boat survived a **Long** voyage to Penang and back in 1944 and sank five **Merchant** ships on route.

This submarine under **Captain Jurgen Oesten** then amazingly finished her active days in the **Royal Naval Dockyard at Pembroke Dock.**

After leaving Penang she became a "blockade" runner for the return voyage to Europe.

Upon Surrender in May 1945 at Trondheim, Norway, the Navy took her to **Pembroke Dock** with 20 of her German crew and proceeded to unpack her keel which was still full of contraband. She was carrying 144 tons of wolfram, iodine, tin and rubber, all desperately needed by Germany

The "U" boat was thrown open to the public from 15th to 20th of **June** 1945. Finally on 21st **June** she was officially visited by the Mayor and Mayoress of **Haverfordwest** and the Chairman of **Milford Haven** Urban District Council, with the respective District Councillors.

"U-861's" last voyage was to Lisahally, Northern Ireland where she was due to be scuttled on New Year's Eve 1945. She managed to have her tow slipped and with more defiance, had to be sunk by gunfire from the Polish destroyer "Vlaskawica"

with acknowledgements to **Captain Oesten** of "U-861", **Mr Walter Irland** of **Milford Haven** and **Dr Arthur Banks.**

.....

Names associated with Pater, Pembroke Dock and Pennar

Paterchurch Names

Bastide Lt Col 1756 Director of Engineers surveyor fort **Paterchurch** Later
Pembroke Dock

Boston Capt 1791/2 (tenant) **Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch CRO Land Tax**
Records

Bowling Mrs 1786 **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Bradley Bessy 1814 **Pennar** Point looked after boats for **Milford** Dockyard workers
at **Pater** Dockyard

Byam Edward Antiquan **Merchant** Llanion **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke**
Dock

Ferrior Mr 1786 **Pennar Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Ferrior Mrs 1786 **Pennar** register of Land Tax land owned by **Sir William Owen**

George Meares 1665 gent Llanion **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Grenville C F 1790 Hon **Paterchurch** Tower **Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c**
5a section 2a 26 survey

Gwynne Richard	1702 died-trustee Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Gwynne Thomas	1718 son of Richard Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Herriot ? Captain	1759 survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point
Hobbs Nicholas	4th May 1728 buried -- Paterchurch estate Pembroke Dock
Hobbs William broke Dock	1698 Eastermost House west Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Holcombe	1751- 63 family Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Hugh Lloyd	November 1701 and his wife Joan sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion in St Mary's Church Pembroke Hugh Lloyd and his wife Joan tenants Llanion 1710 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock see Adams Elizabeth
John ?	1698 Cuckoos Wood Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Justley Watson	1750s Lt Col fort Paterchurch Pembroke Dock
Kinaston Thomas Pembroke Dock	1786 rented land Llanion from J F Meyrick Paterchurch estate later
Meare Margaret	1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Meyrick John,	who married Miss Adams , the heiress of Patrickchurch , now known by the name of Pater , in the county of Pembroke , whose son sold to the government the ground since converted into one of the royal dockyards
Meyrick J F	1791/2 owner various Properties owner occupier 1786 Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock <i>CRO Land Tax Records</i>
Meyrick J G	1786 Pembroke Buyerspool land tax 1786
Meyrick ? broke Dock	1813 March 10th sold land to Admiralty Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock
Owen Arthur	1704 05 24 28 Sir Pembroke Mayor son of Sir Hugh Owen and Anne was MP 1708 he died in 1753 purchased Paterchurch estate 1716 1718 W Tucker was related to his spouse Ottley MS 510 WWHR 1915
Owen George	1718 received money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Owen John	1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Owen John	1760 Sir sold Paterchurch land to <i>Board of Ordinance</i>
Parry Jane <i>Tax Records</i>	1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch CRO Land
Paterchurch David <i>Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen</i>	1362 Paterchurch also held land at Sageston and West Williamson
Paterhouse David <i>Families G Owen</i>	1447 Paterchurch recorded as serving on a jury <i>Old Pembrokeshire</i>
Paterhouse Elen <i>Adams of Buckspool Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen</i>	1422 Paterchurch father was David Paterhouse she married John Adams
Pilkington ? Pembroke Dock	October 12th 1812 Col Ordnance Department Paterchurch later
Roberts W Tax 1786	1786 Buyers Pool Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock Land
Stone William Dock	1812 of Plymouth Master shipwright Paterchurch later Pembroke
Tewing ? Crown	1786 Capt Pater Church Land tax 1786 Tenant land owned by the
Walker ?	1759 Captain survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point
Webb ?	1786 Mr Brewhouse Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Whelling Nicholas	1698 Ferry Hill Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
White Francis	1812 Paterchurch Farm Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
.....	
Pembroke Dock and Pennar names	
Abethell R	1850 Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock a leading figure in the founding of the <i>Mechanics Institute</i>
Ackland M <i>Book 1895-1941</i>	22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent

Ackland Martha 25 March 1921 9 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Adams Miss of **Holyland** descended from the **Adams** of **Paterchurch** married
Loring William Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock

Adams A J May 4 1904 **Mr** headmaster **Coronation School Pembroke Dock**

Adams Albert Victor 28 July 1916 **The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church**
Pembroke Dock

Adams Charles September 21 1846 foundation stone **Church of St John Pembroke**
Dock

Adams Eric L 23/4/1918 par **Daniel & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Adams Henry Lady Day 1898 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Adams John Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Adams John 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill**
Pembroke Dock

Adams John May 1848 **Mr** headmaster quick tempered and fond of the use of a
ruler British School **Pembroke Dock**

Adams M E Lady Day 1898 **Mrs** 60 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book 1895-1941

Adams Mrs 18 **June** 1833 of **Holyland** HMS Rodney christened on **Pembroke**
Dock

Adams ,Nora 5/10/1915 **Daniel & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Albury Thomas Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Albury Thomas H 19/5/1912 par **Albert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Allan Elizabeth 1815 assistant School Middle or King Street **Pembroke Dock**

Allan John 1815 School Middle or King Street **Pembroke Dock**

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of Woodfield was mother of the **Allen Rev John** Seymour M A curate of **Pembroke Dock** and she laid the foundation stone of **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** May 1 1894

Allen S J 1897 Alderman of **Cresswell Pembroke Dock** Volunteer fire brigade Deputy Mayor March 1897 **Pembroke** Town Council Water Committee Mayor April 12 1898 Nurses Home and Meyrick Wards North Park Street **Pembroke Dock**

Allen S J Mrs Nurses Home and **Meyrick** Wards North Park Street **Pembroke Dock**

Allen & Lewis E M & R 25 March 1931 **Miss & Mrs** Land Lower **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen Elizabeth Jane 05 January 1926 87 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen F J L 29 September 1910 25 March 1925 73 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen George Lady Day 1898 16 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen George Lady Day 1898 Glynavon **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen Gwen 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Allen J E Lady Day 1898 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 5 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen Jane 1820 Choir **Wesleyan** Chapel – **Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack **Hill Pembroke Dock**

Allen M J 1924 **Mrs- Allen Mary Jane** 16 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1924 25 March 1924 Land Lower **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1924 16 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1938 **Glyn avon Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1938 **Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Allen Miss 12th August 1918 supplementary teacher Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock** and Albion Square School **Pembroke Dock** till 28th October 1935

Allen Richard 1850s senior had a shipbuilding yard on the west side of Water St
Pembroke Dock Allen Richard Mr senior first follower of **Wesley John** in the immediate district
lived **Pembroke Ferry**

Allen Richard Jnr shipbuilder **Wesleyan Methodists** Albion Square **Congregational**
Church

Allen Ruth 1814 Miss **Lewis** Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Allen Ruth 1 Jan 1817 **Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire** Died 8 Feb 1881 Salt
Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Married to **Reeves, John Edward** on 21 Apr 1846 at **St George** Street,
Liverpool, Lancashire, England Married to **Pollard, Joseph** on 30 May 1863 at Salt Lake City, Salt
Lake, Utah ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Allen Samual 1844 from **Bethany Baptist** formed **Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock**
admitted into the **Baptist** Association

Allen William Lady Day 1898 82 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March
1926 ***Orielton Rent Book*** 1895-1941

Allen William Lynn 1914 Oct 28 ***The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church***
Pembroke Dock

Anderson Cadwell 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914--19 Memorial

Anderson James E 11/7/1927 par **James & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Anderson Ronald J 27/4/1928 par **Harry & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Anderson Lillian G 2/11/1920 par **James & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Anderson Violet M 30/9/1919 par **James & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Andrews Cyril H 2/6/1896 par **Robert & Hannah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Andrews D A Tuesday **June 22** 1897 conductor **Pembroke Dock Queen Victoria's**
Diamond Jubilee

Angel John Book 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Angel William Book 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Appleby L	pre 1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Arlow John Kellys Directory	1884 Railway Inn Llanion Terr Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Arundell Leslie Book 1895-1941	25 March 1941 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Ashmore Bertie Thomas Pembroke Dock	1915 Aug 10 The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church
Ashton Tom Pembroke Dock	1915 May 13 The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church
Astett Jean D Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	29/5/1923 par Reginald & Lily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Auckland Lord Church of St John Pembroke Dock	September 21 1846 First Lord of the Admiralty foundation stone
Augel William leyan Methodist Chapel records	1877 Ironmonger Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist
Austin D A ing Officer B S M and crew	Flying Officer RAF Pembroke Dock Sunderland rescued Jones Fly-
Austin Edward Book 1895-1941	25 October 1921 10 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Aveston Alfred W Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	4/6/1924 par William & Muriel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Aveston Robert J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	4/7/1916 par William & Muriel Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Ayres W J	1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Badger Elizabeth Jane	7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941

Badger J H Lady Day 1921 10 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Badger William Lady Day 1898 25 March 1926 7 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Bageley? Olive M 27/11/1928 par **Jack & Laura**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Baker Hannah 26/2/1924 par **Henry & Rachel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Baker Harry November 10th 1940 fireman broke regulations and sounded air raid warning **Pembroke Dock**

Balfor Chas J ***Captain Superintendent H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock***

Balfour Georgiana Caesar Pembroke Dock 21 July 1853 **Lady** daughter of the **Earl of Cawdor** launch HMS

Ball James Edgar broke Dock Dec 5 1917 ***The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock***

Ball John 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 11 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Ball Samuel Ellis Cockchafer Pembroke Dock 19 February 1881 age 54 shipwright died from a fall ***HMS***

Barnes? Derek 1953 Corporal **Milford Haven RAF Pembroke Dock** football team Captain

Banfield Steward A G 22/3/1914 par **Charles & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Banfild William C S 30/4/1911 par **Charles & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Banner Arthur Henry 03 January 1924 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Banner E H Miss Lady Day 1898 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Banner Henry <i>ectory</i>	1884 Swan Inn Pennar Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock <i>Kellys Directory</i>
Barclay Mr <i>Education in Wales</i> 1847	1847 School Bufferland Pembroke Dock Report on <i>The The State of</i>
Barclay W Major <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1941 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Barlow Charles J	<i>Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard</i> Pembroke Dock
Barnes Frank W, Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	25/6/1912 par Fredrick & Esther , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Barnes, Lydney J, Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	18/5/1915 par Fredrick & Esther , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Barnes, Marjorie Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	2/1/1914 par Fredrick & Esther , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Barnes Mr <i>Records</i>	1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden <i>CRO Land Tax</i>
Barnett P J <i>Book</i> 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Barnikel Albert E, nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	9/1/1906 par Albert & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Barnikel T	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Barr, Betty nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	3/8/1926 par John & Ethel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Barret Miss	Wesleyan Methodists Pennar Wesley Chapel Pembroke Dock
Barrett G G N Dock 1000 mile mercy flight	August 1951 Wing Commander AFC 230 Squadron RAF Pembroke
Barrett Jackie	October 1939 (204 Squadron) awarded D F C rescued crew of the steamship Kensington Court in October 1939 RAF Pembroke Dock
Bartlett DD Rev War	Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock during the Second World

Bartlett Walter Directory 1884	1884 F C Fleet Surgean HM Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to <i>Kellys</i>
Bartley W	14 January 1941 Mrs 3 Orielson Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Bartraham?,Albert E, Pennar, Pembroke Dock	20/2/1900 par George & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Baser Edith Annie 1934 Orielson Rent Book	29 September 1919 45 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock -25 Mar 1895-1941
Baser Marjory , Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/9/1910 par Frederick & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Baskerville Jack	June 11th 1941 High Street Pembroke Dock killed enemy action
Baskerville P W S Mrs Rent Book 1895-1941	29 September 1927 4 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Bassett C	pre1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Bastide Lt Col broke Dock	1756 Director of Engineers surveyor fort Paterchurch Later Pem-
Bateman George Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke
Bateman James Dock	1820 flute Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke
Bateman William Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke
Bates L	pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Bearne R	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Beaumont Rev Dr	1848 Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock
Beavil Edward John Pembroke Dock	1915May 13 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church

Beazley Mr 31st December 1923 High St Sexton **St Patricks Church Pennar**
Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941

Beddoe John 25 March 1925 03 July 1925 8 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941

Beddoe John 25 March 1925 03 July 1925 94 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke**
Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941

Beddoe William John 30 March 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church**
Pembroke Dock

Beddoes Lilian M, 13/11/1906 par **John & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Beech Frederick 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Beed J A 1889 **Pembroke Dock** and **Pembroke Gazette**

Bell Ethel G, 6/10/1925 par **James & Elsie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Bellerby D 18 March 1941 10 **Orielson** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielson**
Rent Book 1898-1941

Ben Albert P, 28/5/1912 par **Joseph & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Ben Joseph 25 March 1941 16 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Ben Lyon S , 10/8/1909 par **Joseph & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Ben Olwen P , 14/2/1915 par **Joseph & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Ben, Reginal J , 15/10/1907 par **Joseph & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Ben Wilfed H , 23/5/1911 par **Joseph & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Benchley Dorothy L M 2/1/1912 par **Henry & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bennett A 1814 1847 dame school Middle Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Bentley William G 30/6/1931 par **James & Eva**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Berkeley Captain Dock September 21 1846 foundation stone **Church of St John Pembroke Dock**

Berry A J Lady Day 1898 58 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Berry A 1893 trustee (who was also Chapel Steward) **Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Berry Lorne 20 7/1920 par **William & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant Albert 30/10/1917 par **Ralph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant Beatrice M 3/1/1911 par **Frank & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant F 25 October 1921 40 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Besant Ivor E 30/10/1917 par **Ralph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant Levenson F 30/10/1917 par **Ralph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant M A Mrs 13 January 1942 40 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Besant William W F 3/1/1911 par **Frank & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Besant Winifred M 3/1/1911 par **Frank & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Betsey Reynolds 1820 Choir **Wesleyan** Chapel – **Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack **Hill**
Pembroke Dock 1820

Bettis David T J C 19/12/1933 par **Cecil & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Bevans William George Nov10 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church**
Pembroke Dock

Beynon David F C 7/7/1931 par **Albert & Rosina**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Beynon John Lady Day 1898 76 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Beynon Joseelyne C K 17/6/1930 par **Rosina & Albert**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Beynon Mr November 10th 1940 and family Caledonia public house **Pennar Pembroke Dock** unhurt – premises badly damaged-enemy action

Beynon Rees Lady Day 1898 3 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**
Book 1895-1941,

Beynon Ronald A J , 2/6/1896 par **Alfred & Susan** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bickford Miss 1895 Organist **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Bickford Thomas Lady Day 1898 33 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**
Book 1895-1941,

Biggs William J 25 March 1941 4 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Biggs William G 5 Jan 1926 5 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book**
1895-1941

Birmingham Michael 8th September 1866 age 5 died *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Birmingham Thomas , John 1915 September 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Blackmore Olwyn M , 2/9/1934 par **Robert & Muriel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Blackwood J G Lady Day 1898 17 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Blake T Chief Constructor **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock**

Blake Thomas 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock** 1820

Bliss W B October 1855 **Rev** early schools **Pembroke Dock** 1814 1847 **Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock** Minister of **Bethel Baptist Church Pembroke Dock** 1860s

Bloomfield George 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Blunsden Margaret N ,12/6/1900 par **Albert & Lene**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Blunsden J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Blunt J Deceased before 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Bodman Sergt November 6th 1940 Police received decorations for that night enemy bombing **Pembroke Dock**

Bolch John 1820 played double bass **Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock –New Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock** was being built in 1848 died during construction

Bolland Guy Jan 1945 group Captain CO **RAF Pembroke Dock** RAF loaned snowplough to clear roads

Bolt H 04 January 1912 11 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Bond Olive 10/7/1919 par **Joseph & Olive ***, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934 * Baptism by Nurse

Bond Stanley C 25/8/1908 par **Charles & Bertha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bonniwell Richard Pembroke Dock	Major Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force
Bonniwell R	burial Board Pembroke Dock
Bostock Harry 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Bostock Hugh K , Pennar, Pembroke Dock	31/12/1933 par Basil & Dorothea , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Bowden F	1905 Mr Temperance Hall school for boys Pembroke Dock
Bowen Alice Orlton Rent Book 1895-1941,	06 January 1925 Mrs 31 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Bowen D	1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Bowen David Rev	1877 Jul 11 an architect Vicar Monkton Priory Church Bowen David Rev of Monkton Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock 1877 Jul 11 Monkton Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 238, Bowen Rev David 1900 Hamilton House, Pembroke Arch Camb 1900
Bowen Mr	1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Bower Samual 1914--19 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Bowling	1842 Major – The only surviving officer of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry present at the surrender French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883
Bowling Orlton Rent Book 1895-1941,	Messr Lady Day 1898 , 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Bowling A G Rent Book 1895-1941	21 August 1942 , 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Bowling A 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 Mrs Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Bowling E A	21 January 1941 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock , 4 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock , 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 March 1934, 15 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock , Raymond House Llanreath Pembroke Dock 24 March 1942, Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941

Bowling Elizabeth Ann	21 January 1940 Bermuda House Llanreath Pembroke Dock ,
Bowling Mrs	1786 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Bowling T G 1941,	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock <i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-
Bowling T L	25 March 1937 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Bowling T <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 Mrs Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Bowling Thomas	25 March 1923 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Bowling W broke Dock	1904 of Dimond Street Lieutenant Ist V B Welsh, Regiment Pem-
Bowman Victor K nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	12/5/1931 par James & Elsie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Bowmaker Edward Pembroke Dock	1914Oct 26 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Boycott Harry <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1915 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Boyle Neil Wales Pembroke Dock	P M P P G P Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of
Bramble ? stable at Tenby	1846 coach driver Pembroke Dock to St Clears hanged himself in a
Brassington Thomas , N <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Bray W <i>Book</i> 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Breakes Tom	22nd August 1940 Capt <i>Chief Inspector of the Fire Brigades Divi-</i> <i>sion of the Home Office oil Tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock</i>
Breeze Ernest <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI

Briant Mary K , 17/5/1914 par **Arthur & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Brick John 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Brighty G M 25 March 1941 84 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Brinn Stanley T P, 20/2/1923 par **Thomas** , & **Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Brinn Winifred M P , 20/2/1923 par **Thomas** , & **Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar**,

Brinsley George 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Broad Donald 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock* Left sick before 1976 Died 1976 Asbestosis

Broad Sheila A 19/12/1933 par **Thomas** , & **Ruth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Broad T C 25 March 1941 28 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Brock Mary H 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Brooks Clara E R 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Brooks E J 1941 Jan **Pembroke Dock** Flight Lieutenant based at RAF **Pembroke Dock** Sunderland pilot awarded the DFC *The Guardian Newspaper Pembroke*

Brooks Fred Nov 3 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Brooks Lilian M 6/6/1928 par **Charles & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Brooks Richard L , 28/12/1930 par **Charles & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Brougham Group Captain R V May 1948 **Pembroke Dock** branch of RAFA hut in Cumby Terrace **Pembroke Dock**

Brown Mr Dock 1900 Kingswood stone free to build **St Teilos Church Pembroke**

Brown D Hughes 1900 Solicitor **Pembroke Dock Arch Camb**

Brown A Ernest Book 1895-1941 25 March 1925 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Brown Alice Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 25/6/1912 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Brown E 1904 assistant mistress **Pennar School Pembroke Dock**

Brown E M Rent Book 1895-1941 25 March 1941 Miss 13 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**

Brown Ernest Book 1895-1941 28 January 1925 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Brown G B J Book 1895-1941 25 March 1911 4 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Brown J L Book 1895-1941 2 Jan 1923 **Mrs 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Brown Dorothy Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 18/3/1924 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Brown Gladys M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 25/10/1921 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Brown Hilda L nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 7/7/1911par **Gilbert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**

Brown Percival D Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 25/8/1918 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Brown Lilian 03 Book 1895-1941 January 1939 4 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Brown Margaret <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1926 13 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Brown S J <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1941 Mr 11 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Brown T Dock	Feb 9th 1904 gave alms dish to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke
Brown Thomas <i>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records</i>	1877 Gent Bush St Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist
Brown Thomas admitted into the <i>Baptist Association</i>	1844 from Bethany Baptist formed Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock
Brown Thomas <i>torical Sketches</i>	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist His-
Brown W J Mrs society	July 16 1892 wife of the president Pembroke Dock Co operative So-
Brown William G P <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Browne Margt Mrs <i>elton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	08 January 1926 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Bryan R	1893 Rev Minister Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock
Bryant James Dr	of Pembroke the <i>Ancient Order of Druids</i> Pembroke Dock
Brynne Harriet <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	1 July 1926 77 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Bull Alfred Henry Pembroke Dock	1914 Oct 28 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Bullen Chas fought at Trafalgar	Captain who was the first <i>Captain Superintendent</i> Pembroke Dock
Bunt Albert Hugh Church Pembroke Dock	September 12 1917 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns,

Bunt Eleanor 21/5/1929 par **William & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bunt Frederick James July 7 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Bunt Frederick G, 6/10/1931 par **William & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bunt Sheila 4/10/1933 par **William & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Bunting George 1944 Flight Lieutenant 228 Squadron Aladdin and his Aldis Lamp at the Garrison Theatre Christmas

Burden William Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Burgess Misses 1814 1847 **Bush** Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Burges Watson Mrs Wife of Captain Superintendent of the *Dockyard Nurses Home and Meyrick Wards* North Park Street **Pembroke Dock**

Burgin L Pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Burgwin Charles E 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Burleigh Leach May 12th 1941 *Mrs W V S Centre Organiser* for Castlemartin Heavy enemy bombing raid **Pembroke Dock**

Burnell G W 25 March 1935 and wife 44 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941

Burnell Jessie M 03 January 1939 *Mrs 20 Castle St Pennar* **Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Burns William T , 2/6/1914 par **Thomas , & Gertie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Burton Mrs 25 March 1940 land Upper **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book 1895-1941

Butcher Fred 28th October 1935 Albion Square School **Pembroke Dock**

Butler Hurbert Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	11/1/1916 par Jesse & Adeline , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Butler John broke Dock	secretary <i>Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society</i> Pem-
Butterworth A	pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Buxton George W, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	13/4/1915 par Gertrude , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,
Buxton Sidney J, broke Dock 1895 to 1934	12/3/1930 par Freda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-
Byam Edward Dock	Antiquan Merchant Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke
Byren Harriet <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1939 77 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Calnon Howard John <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1935 24 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Calnon Howard J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	13/2/1913 par Howard & Edith , Baptisms at St Patricks Church
Calver Reginald Dock Acc to Frank Owen	1923 Mr Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke <i>Estate Agent</i> Pembroke Dock 1974
Cambell William <i>Force</i> Pembroke Dock	<i>Acting Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence</i>
Canham Miss	1814 1847 afterwards Mrs Venning early schools Pembroke Dock
Canton Lewis Pembroke Dock	16 July 1916 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Canton W G <i>Book</i> 1895-1941,	25 March 1937 8 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Canton W J <i>Book</i> 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 8 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Carr Jean	28th October 1935 Albion Square School Pembroke Dock

Carter Coates	18th August 1923 architect designed processional Cross and Missal Stand St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Carter William <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Cartwright Reid	July 16 1892 H C E architect <i>Pembroke Dock Co operative Society</i>
Cashion Ernest <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Casnodyn William	Minister Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Catherall Cyril E	14/11/1899 par Edward & Margaret , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Cavill (Caville) C A	9 Jan 1940 Mr & Mrs 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori- elton Rent Book 1895-1941
Cavill Frank W	13/6/1933 par Cecil & Winifred , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Cawdor Countess	June 1863 <i>Mechanics Institute Pembroke Dock</i>
Cawton Alfred J	17/10/1919 par Gilbert & Naomi , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Cawton William G,	10/12/1914 par Gilbert & Florence , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Chamberlain Austen	August 13 1896 <i>Civil Lord of the Admiralty Hobbs Point Pembroke Dock</i>
Channon Emily	21/3/1899 par James & Mary Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Channon Margaret A	17/7/1900 par James & Mary E , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Chapman Helen	29 September 1932 Mrs 4 Orielson Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Chappell G T	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941,

Chappell James 1884 South Wales Hotel London Rd Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock**
Kellys Directory

Chappell Joyce E 25/6/1922 par **Frederick & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Chappell Vera W A 19/8/1913 par **Fredrick & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Chapple John 1824,1826,1827 originally of Devonport *Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock*

Charles M 1904 assistant mistress **Pennar School Pembroke Dock**

Charles Thomas 12 Oct 1917 34 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Chatfield Alfred J 1884 *Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock*

Chatfield Mrs 1884 wife of **Chatfield Alfred J** Captain Superintendent very concerned about the conditions that the workmen had to eat at lunchtime and through her work a dining room was built with a recreation and reading room attached

Chevalier Edgecumbe 1859 Captain *2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers Pembroke Dock*(Name Changed of Unit to) *Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery*1861

Chevalier Mr 1850 Mechanics Institute **Pembroke Dock**

Childs John 05 January 1926 2 Gilgal Terr **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Chiles George Major Officer of the *8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock*

Chivers William Stephen 1915 May 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church **Pembroke Dock**

Christie C A Captain 1884 disbanded *Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery*

Christie Miss 1814 1847 early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Chunn Thomas cello **Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock**
1820

Clark E A A <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	14 January 1941 Mrs 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori- elton
Clark E A A <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 October 1926 1 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Clark E A A <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 October 1921 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Clark E A A <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	14 January 1941 Mrs 1 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Clarke Frederick <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	13 January 1942 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Clarke Kathleen	21 1/1913 par Arthur & Eunice , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Clarke P J <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1922 44 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Clarke R	pre 1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Clarke Walker <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941,	Lady Day 1898 16 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Clayton F G <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 October 1921 42 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Clement T H	November 6th 1940 Mr a clerk in the Pembroke Dock branch of Barclays Bank injured by enemy action Pembroke Dock
Clements John Pembroke Dock	Jan 22 1918 The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church
Clemmow W <i>broke Dock</i>	1877 B A Mr Headmaster Higher Grade Albion Square School Pem-
Clerk George D J	13/4/1924 par Frederick & Esther , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Cloughers	1834 <i>book shop</i> Pembroke Dock

Clun Mr 25 Sep 1814 (*Issuer of Stores*) first houses **Thomas , St** (Front St)
Pembroke Dock

Cockburn Mrs 1844 of **Rhoscrowther** launch of the two decked HMS Centurion
Pembroke Dock

Cocks Captain April 10 1869 burial Board **Pembroke Dock St Andrews Calvinistic**
Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock a master mariner and timber **Merchant** 1860 died age 89 in
 1891

Cocks Mr and Mrs May 1854 headmaster and mistress **British School Pembroke Dock**

Codd David W, 31/10/1916 par **Thomas , & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patricks**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Codd George S, 25/2/1914 par **Thomas , & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patricks**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Codd James S 16/1/1912 par **Thomas , & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patricks**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Codd, Lilian I 16/1/1912 par **Thomas , & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patricks**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Cohen Mr Apr 24 1923 of **Milford Haven** addressed the *Scouts* **St Teilos Mis-**
sion Church Pembroke Dock

Coldrick Amy R 11/8/1914 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Dorothy M 20/3/1918 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Francis J 17/1/1905 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Francis J 24/10/1911 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Harry D 16/4/1907 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Helen E 9/12/1902 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Joseph 25 October 1914 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock** sidesman
St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 31st December 1923 *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941
Church Minute Book

Coldrick Louisa, 25/5/1909 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Margaret A 18/12/1900 par **Joseph & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Cole Ada M , 13/4/1897 par **Walter & Ada**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Cole E Miss 12 January 1942 2 Gothic Cottages **Owen St Pennar Pembroke**
Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941

Cole Esther Lady Day 1898 28 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941,

Cole George 25 Oct 1920 10 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Cole Henry Lady Day 1898- 25 March 1941 67 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke**
Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941,

Cole James 1844 *Mason* worked on the Defencible Barracks **Pembroke Dock** still
alive Aug 1914 – **Vernon Scott**

Cole Stella M R, 2/12/1930 par **Henry & Gertrude**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coleman Margaret R 4/4/1920 par **Charles & Dorothy**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coleman Michael K 5/6/1923 par **Charles & Dorothy**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coles Winifred M 26/3/1912 par **Edward & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Collen Gwendoline M 1/11/1910 par **Montague & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Colley Clara E , 24/11/1896 par **Thomas , & Mary** J, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Colley Mary **Mrs** 29 September 1915 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Collins D H Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Collins Daniel 1884 Chief Inspector of Police Her Majestys Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** Acc to *Kellys Directory*

Collins Ruth M 29/5/1923 par **Henry & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Collins R G 25 March 1926 1 Gothic Cottages **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Collins R School Board **Pembroke Dock**

Collins W H 25 March 1926 1 Gothic Cottages **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Constantious II *337 to 361AD Roman coin found Military Rd* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Cook Arthur G S 11/4/1916 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Cook H *Chief Constructor Pater Yard* **Pembroke Dock**

Cook Jane 25 March 1941 **Mrs 2 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Cook William 1824 of Devonport *Worshipful Master Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales* **Pembroke Dock**

Cookson J W 1976 **Pembroke Dock H M Marine and Salvage Depot**

Cooley E Jane Lady Day 1898 15 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Cooley E Jane Lady Day 1898 16 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941,

Cooley W F & W J Book 1895-1941	25 March 1941 15 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Cooley W F & W J Book 1895-1941 25 March 1941	25 March 1941 16 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Coombes B	1976 Pembroke Dock H M Marine and Salvage Depot
Coombes William 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Cooms Dock	<i>Commissioner 1883 Salvation Army</i> January Albion Hall Pembroke
Copplestone Miss	1814 1847 early schools Pembroke Dock
Copplestone William Vallick	1877 Foreman H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records
Cork Sidney A	4/2/1928 par Sidney & Violet , Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Cornes William E 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Cornish Martha Annie Rent Book 1895-1941	25 Mar 1907-1935 16 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Cornish Richard broke Dock	president Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pem-
Correl I James H 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Cory Richard Room Pennar Pembroke Dock	1877 esq. of Cardiff --foundation stone Gilgal Baptist Chapel School
Cotton Joseph 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Courtney R W	Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock
Cousins F	1976 Pembroke Dock H M Marine and Salvage Depot

Cousins George 1884 Dock Gate Inn Melville St (also a **Baker**) Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Cox Clara M W 1/5/1917 par **Henry & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Cox F H 1893 **Pembroke Dock CRO Haverfordwest St Patricks** minutes

Cox Josiah August 12 1880 **Rev Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock**

Cozens Alfred station master at **Lamphey** printed *The Pembrokeshire Times* **Bush Street Pembroke Dock**

Craddock H Chief Constructor **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock**

Cronin Maurice 25 March 1939 46 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Crooker E J 25 March 1941 3 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**
Rent Book 1895-1941 25 March 1926

Crooker, Joyce I 19/3/1922 par **Edward & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Crosby Olive B 30/4/1912 par **Norman & Olive**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Cross K G 1894 **Lord** Conservative Club **Bush Street Pembroke Dock**

Crowther Walter 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI*
1914-18 Memorial

Crutchley Elizabeth A 7/10/1930 par **Herbert & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Crutchley Stanley 25 March 1936 12 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Cullen A C 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Cullen Patrick 26/6/1934 par **Christopher** & Marguerite, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Cullen W 1904 assistant mistress **Pennar** Infants School **Pembroke Dock**

Cullin E 31 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Cullum Jessie 1922-1936 **Mrs 41 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Cullum Mary E 27/3/1923 par **Thomas** , & **Jessie**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Cumby *Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock* buried in Park St Cemetary had fought at Trafalgar

Cutler Janet M 28/8/1928 par **Joseph** & **Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Daniels Robert 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Darlington T A J 25 March 1925 23 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Darlington Alfred 8/8/1916 par **Thomas** & **Lily** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Darlington Arthur T 17/11/1908 par **Thomas** & **Lily** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Darlington Edwin G 15/2/1910 par **Thomas** & **Lily** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Darlington George J 15/1/1907 par **Thomas** & **Lily** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Darlington Stanley C 7/5/1912 par **Thomas** & **Lily** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Darnell K A Mrs 09 August 1941 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Davey William Dock 29 September 1909 Roseven Samble Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke**

Davidson John Pembroke Dock *Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force*

Davies & Bessant J H & Mrs E M 25 March 1941 9 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Davies known as **Morgan Evan C** 18/3/1907 par **Sarah Ann** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Albert S 10/5/1898par **Harry & Maria** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Alfred E 10/11/1914par **Henry & Maria** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies and Bessant J H & Mrs E M 01 April 1941 9 Grove **St Penner Pembroke Dock**

Davies Benj Book 1895-1941 Lady Day 1898 10 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**

Davies Claressa M 28/2/1905 par **Richard & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies D T 1916 **Rev** pastor Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke Dock** died age 37 1927

Davies Daniel Directory 1884 Foresters Inn Kings **St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys**

Davies David 1893 **Rev** Minister resign 1899 died Swansea September 27th 1900 **Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Davies David H G 18/8/1931 par **David & Hamental Kazia** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dennis M 6/11/1900 par **Evan & Agnes** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dennis R 11/2/1930 par **Norman & Francis** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dianne F 24/9/1931 par **Norman & Francis** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Doris F 5/8/1923 par **Richard & Amy** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dorothy M 12/7/1910 par **William & Ellen** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dorothy G 1/9/1896 par **Richard & Sarah E** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Dorothy K 10/1/1899 par **Richard & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies E 24 May 1937 61 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Davies E 1904 assistant mistress *National School* **Pembroke Dock**

Davies E 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack Hill **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Edward P 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Davies Edwin Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock 1 & 2 Orielson Rent Book**
1895-1941

Davies Effie M E 17/1/1915 par **Stephen & Ethel** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Elizabeth Lady Day 1898 2 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Davies Evan **Rev Bethel**Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Davies F 1904 assistant mistress *Albion Square Infants School* **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Florence A 16/5/1916 par **William & Ellen** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Francis 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant **Pembroke St Mary's** Banjeston(Now **Pembroke Dock**) *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Fredrick W 1/8/1899 par **David & Margaret** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies G F May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School* **Pembroke Dock**

Davies G P Dock May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School Juniors* **Pembroke Dock**

Davies G V Rent Book 1895-1941 25 March 1941 33 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Davies George Book 1895-1941 25 March 1935 15 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies George Book 1895-1941 01 April 1935 29 Owen St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies George Book 1895-1941 01 April 1935 37 Owen St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies George Book 1895-1941 01 April 1935 6 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies George Book 1895-1941 25 Oct 1918 9 Grove St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies George Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941 01 April 1935 37 & 29 Owen St +6 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Davies George Dock 8th September 1866 age 5 months buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Davies George H 1844 from **Bethany Baptist** formed **Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock** admitted into the *Baptist Association*

Davies George Price broke Dock Oct 9 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns Church **Pembroke Dock**

Davies George Theobald Methodist Chapel records 1877 Postmaster **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan**

Davies George Theobald	<i>Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress</i>
Davies Gladys Victoria <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1926 33 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Davies Henry <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Davies J Ben March 1926	Lady Day 1898 Fern Cottage Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25
Davies James H Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	9/1/1912 par Thomas & Kate Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Davies James Chapel Pembroke Dock died aged 61	28th September 1900 deacon St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist
Davies James Walter	of Pembroke Dock window in Bosheston Church
Davies Jean P Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	1/10/1929 par James & Winifred Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Davies Joe escaped injury	November 10th 1940 Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock enemy attack
Davies John 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 Upper Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton <i>Rent Book</i>
Davies John W Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	26/11/1927 par Evan & Margaret Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Davies John <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Davies John <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	02 January 1923 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Davies John Methodist	Rev of Mead Lodge Gershom Chapel Pembroke Dock Calvinistic
Davies Joseph Thomas <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	26 March 1926 20 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton <i>Rent</i>

Davies Leslie H 17/5/1932 par **Arthur & Gwendolene** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Lewis September 7 1868 killed in an attack against pirates off the coast of Borneo memorial **St John's Church Pembroke Dock**

Davies Lily Mrs Fern Villa **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941 25 March 1926

Davies M A 14 January 1941 **Mrs 20 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Davies M 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack Hill **Pembroke Dock**

Davies M M Mrs 15 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Davies Margt Lady Day 1898 15 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Davies Martha 13/1/1918 par **William & Martha** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Mary C 20/8/1929 par **Rev Rhys Davies & Gwyneth** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Mary February 8th 1889 of Bentlass 13 year old died Bentlas to **Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock** servant to **Griffiths Mary Ann**

Davies Misses 1814 1847 of Cleddau House **Bush** Street and of Upper **Meyrick** Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Muriel J 26th April 1880 insubordination Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Olwen C J 24/2/1915 par **William & Ellen** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Owen June 22 1897 **Mrs** of Waterloo House **Pembroke Dock** Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday **June** 22 1897

Davies Owen 1976 Wife had Mark's Curtain Shop Queen's **St Pembroke Dock--**
electrician *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Davies Rev Oct 4th 1951 of **Llangwm** pastor Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke**
Dock

Davies Rev Dr Albion Square **Congregational Church**

Davies Richard 26/11/1927 par **Richard & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Richard 26/11/1927 par **Richard & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Robert George 9 3 1952 par **Robert & Harriet** baptism **St Petrox Church**

Davies Ronald I 17/2/1930 par **Ivor & Iris** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar**
Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies S O November 9th 1940 Miss teacher *Albion Square School Pembroke*
Dock absent suffering from shock following the destruction of her home by enemy action

Davies Spencer rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock* 1976

Davies Stanley E 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Davies Susannah 80 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-
1941

Davies Sydney J 7/5/1901 par **Richard & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Tom 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock* 1976

Davies T G 25 March 1941 30 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Davies Thomas 25 March 1926 12 Fleet St Penner **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Thomas C 30/1/1900 par **John & Susan** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Thomas J 8/2/1934 par **William & Marjorie** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Davies Thomas Book 1895-1941 05 January 1926 9 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies Thomas Kellys Directory 1884 **Landshipping** Inn Queens St, Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock**

Davies Thomas Charles Rent Book 1895-1941 14 January 1942 80 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Davies Thomas Henry Book 1895-1941 14 January 1941 30 Owen St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Davies Thomas Lewis Rent Book 1895-1941 29 September 1914 98 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Davies W 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot** **Pembroke Dock**

Davies W G elton Rent Book 1895-1941 14 January 1941 **Mrs 2 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**

Davies W H 17 March 1941 9 **Orielton** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Davies W J Distress 1860s Queen Street East **Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of**

Davies W broke Dock 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pem-**

Davies Wilfred G 12/6/1900 par **Henry & Maria** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Wilfred G 18/8/1931 par **David & Hamental Kazia** Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies William J 7/5/1901 par **John & Elizabeth** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies William M 28/4/1896 par **William J& Mary** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies William Dock 1820 flute **Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke**

Davies William E Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 24/3/1908 par **Thomas & Elizabeth** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Davies William G Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 19/1/1906 par **John & Elizabeth** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Davies William 1867-1878 **Rev** pastor of **Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Dawe Thomas Kellys Directory 1884 *Schoolmaster Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock* Acc to

Dawes Queene nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 25/4/1916 par **James & Selina** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**

Dawes James T nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 6/3/1918 par **James & Selina** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**

Dawkins Gladys M Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 23/2/1915 par **William & Sarah** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**

Dawkins John Henry Pembroke Dock May 27 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns Church**

Dawkins Jonas 1865 **Mrs Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Dawkins Percy W Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 9/3/1916 par **Percy & Ada** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar**

Dawkins William burial Board **Pembroke Dock**

Dawkins William 1860s of Albion House **Pembroke Dock** Society for the relief of Dis-tress

Dawson Henry 19 February 1881 Staff Surgeon **Pembroke Dock**

Deakin Albert J nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 2/10/1928 par **Albert & Annie** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**

Deakin Albert C nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934 19/4/1932 par **Albert & Annie** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**

Deakin Arthur A 5/7/1921 par **Henry & Freda** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Deakin Edna May 25/5/1920 par **Henry & Freda** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Deakin Gwendoline E 2/10/1923 par **Henry & Freda** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Deakin William J 22/10/1930 par **Albert & Annie** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Denison John *Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock*

Denyel Philip 1327 -1328 reeve *Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No 5 52-NB* old manor of Kyngiswode now included in **Pembroke Dock**

Denzey F E 25 March 1921 18 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Denzey? Francis J 2/11/1920 par **Frederick & Margaret** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Denzey John 3 Feb 1921 **Mr 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Detheridge Freda M 6/1/1912 par **Thomas & Kezia** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Devereux Gabriel **Rev** first pastor of **Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock** died January 12 1833 age twenty six years buried in the graveyard of the Chapel

Devonald F 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Infants School **Pembroke Dock**

Devonald W Lady Day 1898 9 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Dibble A 29 September 1921 **Mrs 3 Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Dibble R H Lady Day 1898 Gardens **Owen St Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Dier Stanley Pembroke Dock	1914 Oct 19 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns Church</i>
Disney M	and others 17 Military Rd Pennar
Dobornson R Book 1895-1941	25 March 1921 5 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Dobornson W G	January 24 1901 Pembroke Dock Journal
Donovan M	25 March 1906 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke 10 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1933 Land Upper Pennar Pembroke Dock was farmer Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941
Donovan G M	22nd August 1940 Mr 10 Ferry road Pennar Lost stock because of Tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941
Donovan M & D E Book 1895-1941	25 March 1934 Pill House Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
DooLey M E	5 Mar 1913 25 March 1939 34 Owen St 35 Owen St 36 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941
Dowling H M formed September	1942 <i>Headmaster County School Flight of the Air Training Corps</i>
Driscoll F	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Drury Gordon <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Duckworth H <i>elton Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	25 Mar 1939 Upper Llanreath House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Ori-
Dunmall Henry <i>Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	Lady day 1898 14 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Dunn A V <i>Book 1895-1941</i>	12 Jan 1926 14 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Dunn Annie <i>Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	25 March 1940 Mrs 14 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton

Dunn George <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 8 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 242 <i>Orielton</i>
Dunn Dunn J broke Dock 1895 to 1934	7/6/1934 par Frederick & Dunn Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Dunn James <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Dunn Samual	1820 Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock
Durnford William <i>Dock Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Rose and Crown Queen St East Inns and Hotels Pembroke
Dutton Catherine B Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	20/8/1907 par Henry & Amelia Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Dutton Edward Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	20/8/1907 par Henry & Amelia Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Dutton William H Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	27/4/1909 par Henry & Amelia Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Dutton Mrs Dockyard	3 May 1922 launched Royal Fleet Auxiliary Oleander Pembroke
Dyer John Hill Pembroke Dock	1820 first violin and leader Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack
Dyke Mrs <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1925 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Dyke G M <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1939 Mrs 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Dyke James <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	06 January 1925 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Dyer Winifred I nar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	21/3/1905 par Sydney & Elsie Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Dyson Frank J Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	16/6/1903 par John & Margaret Baptisms at St Patrick's Church

Dyson Fredrick 29/3/1910 par **John & Margaret** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Earwaker Elizabeth Sarah Oct 1 1848 daughter of **William** and Jemina Earwaker baptized – **St John's Church Pembroke Dock**

Eastlake Thomas 1851 played harmonium **Trinity Chapel Meyrick St Pembroke Dock**

Eastlake Mrs 1814-1847 girls school in the upper house in Charlton Place early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Edie W *Chief Constructor* **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock** who was one of the original committee that formed the Dockyard School

Edmond , Arthur J 28/3/1899 par **Edward? & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edmond William C 22/1/1901 par **Leaward & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edmunds G 1907 Organist **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock St Patrick's Church Record's**

Edwards B D J 31 March 1942 13 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards B 25 March 1939 Garden Lower **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards C Lady Day 1898 Lower **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards ,Cyril 28/5/1931 par **David & Myra**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edwards D 1904 Miss Headmistress National School **Pembroke Dock**

Edwards David 25 March 1940 2 Gilgal Terr **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards Eileen A M 30/5/1920 par **Thomas , & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edwards ,Ernest C 29/7/1933 par **Joseph & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edwards Esther 16/5/1933 par **Joseph & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Edwards F pre1976 Deceased **Pembroke Dock H M Marine and Salvage Depot**

Edwards F W 25 March 1934 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards G L May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School Juniors* **Pembroke Dock**

Edwards George 25 March 1923 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards George Lady Day 1898 13 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941 25 March 1926

Edwards Ivan Mrs 69 Military Rd **Pennar Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards J H 27 April 1942 15 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Doc Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards James Lady Day 1898 24 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards John Lady Day 1898 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards John Lady Day 1898 6 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards John September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom **Beth-any Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Edwards M & R 25 March 1925Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards M 1904 *assistant mistress* **Pennar Infants School Pembroke Dock**

Edwards M Jane Lady Day 1898 3 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Edwards M <i>elton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1940 Miss 32 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Edwards Mary & Robert <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton Rent</i>
Edwards Mary Anne <i>broke Dock</i>	20th December 1877 <i>headmistress Albion Square Girls School Pem-</i>
Edwards Miriam <i>elton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1926 Miss 32 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Edwards Miss(Sketch) any Chapel <i>Pembroke Dock</i>	September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Beth-
Edwards Miss	22 March 1917 resigned <i>Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock</i>
Edwards Misses	1814 1847 bottom of <i>Tregennas Hill early schools Pembroke Dock</i>
Edwards ,Phyllis M Pennar, <i>Pembroke Dock</i> 1895 to 1934	28/8/1900par Edwin & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Edwards Robert <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	29 September 1924 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton</i>
Edwards S J <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 Mar 1941 Mrs 13 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton</i>
Edwards T J <i>Book</i>	25 Mar 1941 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton Rent</i>
Edwards Thomas <i>Dock Ori</i> <i>elton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke
Edwards Thomas James <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1926 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton Rent</i>
Edwards V	1976 Pembroke Dock <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i>
Edwards W <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 6 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori <i>elton Rent</i>
Edwards W A Rev	pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel

Edwards William Book 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 1 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Edwards William J nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	5/11/1898 par Edwin & May, Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Edwards William Book 1895-1941	25 March 19266 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Edwards William George 1895-1941	6 Jan 1925 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Edye Mrs	26 April 1843 <i>Foundation Stone National School</i> Pembroke Dock
Edye William Dock	26 April 1843 the <i>Master shipwright National School</i> Pembroke
Eggleton V	pre1976 Pembroke Dock H M Marine and Salvage Depot
Eisenhower Dwight D Regiment at Llanion Barracks	1944 <i>General Supreme Allied Commander</i> inspected 110th Infantry Pembroke Dock
Eldridge ? a new Church Pembroke Dock	1840 had previously a rope walk – Bush Estate site for the erection of
Ellard Mrs	1814 1847 <i>mixed school Princes Street early schools</i> Pembroke Dock
Elliot A George Rent Book 1895-1941	25 Mar 1941 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton
Elliott A George 1895-1941	25 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Elliot Henry Kellys Directory	1846 Railway Hotel Gwyther St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Elliott George Rent Book 1895-1941	15 Jan 1926 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton
Elliott Sidney Thomas Pembroke Dock	March 20 1917 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church

Ellis R G 25 March 1940 **Lily** Cottage Llanreath **Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941 **Pembroke Dock**

Elsey Gladys M E 3/2/1920 par **William & Maud**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Emment Arthur G 25/3/1924 par **Reginald & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Emment Mrs 25 Mar 1941 7 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Emment Mrs November 10th 1940 **Bethany** Corner **Pembroke Dock** escaped injury

Emment Thomas , 7 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Emment Thomas , 1919 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Emmerson J T 1874 JP Jacobs Pill **Pembroke Dock** Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Emmerson William 1884 Prospect Tavern 16 Prospect Place Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Essery Ivor T S 16/9/1917 par **Thomas , & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans ?W 27th September 1911 **Rev 97 Laws St** minister Llanreath **Calvanistic Methodist Chapel**

Evans A 25 Mar 1941 **Mrs 58 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock** Killed by enemy action

Evans A R 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Evans Alfred 25 March 1925 3 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Evans Allan V 23/5/1916 par **Charles & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans Annie B M 8/3/1929 par **David & Beatrice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans Annie 24 January 1941 **Mrs 58 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Evans Benjamin F 29 September 1904 33 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Evans Benjamin T 25 March 1933 33 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Evans C P 17 December 1925 19 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book**

Evans Daniel 1902 15 May *new Infirmary* *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Evans David Edgar Nov 13 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Evans Denis B 20/2/1923 par **Charles & Doris**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans Donald 20/3/1927 par **Charles & Doris**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans Dorothy E M 17/11/1912 par **John & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Evans E T “Darkie” *Flight Sergeant rescued two survivors from crashed Sunder-land* **RAF Pembroke Dock**

Evans Elias Minister Gilgal **Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Evans George 31 May 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Evans Helena 04 January 1926 38 **Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book** 1895-1941

Evans Henry 1870 shipwright **Baptist** local preacher later minister Gilgal **Baptist Chapel – Rev pastor Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock** died November 22 1904

Evans J C Book 1895-1941	05 January 1926 19 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Evans J R Rent Book	05 January 1926 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Evans Jack	1 April 1944 Pembrokeshire Constabulary
Evans James 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Evans John Martin Pembroke Dock	Feb12 1917 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Evans Lewis Methodist died October 16th 1863 aged 41 years	1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Gershom Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pem- broke Dock
Evans Mary Elizabeth Treharne	1941 May 12th Pembroke Dock landlady of the Prince Albert public house killed when it received a direct hit from an enemy bomb Vernon Scott
Evans Mr	1885 pastor Llanreath Calvanistic Methodist Chapel
Evans Mrs in the town	1857 of Queen St Pembroke Dock first of the eight to die of smallpox
Evans Mrs Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock	November 10 1879 of Trinity Wharf Wesleyan Methodists Trinity
Evans Neville R Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	18/11/1930 par John & Winifred , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Evans Pansy J nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	15/10/1918 par John & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Evans Prunella Y A Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	1/6/1927 par John & Winifred , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Evans S A Mrs Book	25 March 1908 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Evans Sarah Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist	1859 Mrs nee Williams Bufferland Pembroke Dock Neyland

Evans Sidney Howell <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 Mar 1939 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Evans Thelma J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	23/5/1916 par Charles & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Evans Thomas <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Evans Violet M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	27/6/1905 par James & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Evans W <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Evans W	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Evans William <i>Orielton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1940
Evans William E <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	25 March 1926 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Evans William M A Rev Dock	St Andrews and Gershom Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke
Evans William	1860s Rev M A Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress sec- retary Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society
Evans William Chapel Pembroke Dock	September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany
Evans William E <i>Rent Book</i>	08 January 1926 74 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Everest Eileen R Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	20/8/1912 par William & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Everest Lydia D Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	15/8/1911 par William & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Eynon E	1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock
Eynon George <i>Book</i>	25 Mar 1941 4 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent

Eynon Mary Lady Day 1898 11 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Eynon Rufus Lady Day 1898 14 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Eynon W Lady Day 1898 4 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Fairfax George E 2/10/1923 par **Tom & Deborah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Falcon Gordon Thomas June 1st 1848 *Colonel 1st Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard*
Defence Force **Pembroke Dock**

Farley Stanley H 19/12/1926 par **Herbert & Anne**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Farrant Peter H 16/5/1929 par **Albert & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Farrant Sheila F 31/1/1933 par **Albert & Freda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Farrington Edward Dec 5 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pem-**
broke Dock

Faukner F W 25 March 1938 41 Military Rd & 43 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke**
Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941

Faulkner Geffrey D 2/11/1932 par **Frederick & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Fender Mary 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack **Hill Pembroke**
Dock

Fernaess John 25 March 1926 Old Farm House Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke**
Dock Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941

Ferrier Simon 1815 son of **Ferrier James Pennar** died at the Battle of Waterloo
leading his regiment the 1st Lifeguards in a charge for the eleventh time although already badly
wounded

Ferrior Benjm 1791/2 tenant **Pembroke St Mary's Pennar CRO Land Tax Records**

Ferrior Charles	13 June 1863 Col died, he had served in India for 28 years Pennar
Pembroke Dock	his father was Col Simon Ferrior who died at Waterloo
Ferrior Jenkin	1739 Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915
Ferrior Jenkin	1751 Pembroke Mayor WWHR 1915
Ferrior Jenkin Pembs WWHR 1915	1769,71,74,80 Pembroke Mayor Monument inscribed at St Brides
Ferrior Mr	1786 Pennar Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Ferrior Mrs	1786 Pennar register of Land Tax land owned by Sir William Owen
Fester Thomas	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Field William James	1899 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Fields William James	25 March 1927 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 7a
Figg Albert J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	18/3/1932 par Arthur & Maggie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Fincham J L	1850s <i>Chief Constructor</i> Pater Yard Pembroke Dock who lived in Bush St when he retired His son in law was McHugh Rev G curate of St Johns, Church Died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at Cosheston
Fisher J Dock	May 4 1904 <i>assistant master Coronation School Juniors</i> Pembroke
Fisher M	1904 Miss <i>assistant mistress National School</i> Pembroke Dock
FitzGerald Charles Penrose Pembroke Dock	1893 -95 <i>Admiral Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard</i>
FitzPatrick J P Book 1895-1941	25 March 1924 12 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Fleming Henry 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Fletcher William H 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI

Folland F 1976 rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Follett Robert 4/2/1908 par **Robert & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Forman ,John S 3/11/1903 par **Charles & Jane**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Forster Hilda M 25/1/1898 par **Walter & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Forward Isaac T 10/5/1898 par **John & Eliza**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Foster George 25 Mar 1941 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Foster O E P 14 January 1942 Miss 31 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Foster Ruby 28/7/1914 par May, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Foster W G 14 January 1942 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Fox William 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI** 1914-18 *Memorial*

Francis James 25 March 1904 30 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Francis Thomas 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI** 1914-18 *Memorial*

Frise Samual 1884 Star Inn 17 Water St Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Froyne J C 1834 *Chief Constructor* **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dock-yard Apprentice** Born 1834 After he retired in 1895 lived **Pembroke**, Mayor also JP

Fulcher John 1884 Globe **King St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Furlong Miss 1814 early schools **Pembroke Dock** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

Furlong Miss's 1847 School **Pembroke Dock** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

Furness Joan M 17/7/1917 par **Frank & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gaddie Fredrick C, 25/2/1903 par **Fredrick & Henrietta**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gammack Douglas J A 16/5/1925 par **Douglas & Alberte**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Garbett Cecilia E M , 8/6/1915 par **Thomas & Lucy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gardner Thomas V, 8/3/1910 par **William & Blanche**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Garlick Haydn Edward 26 7 1964 par **Edward & Sylvia** baptism **St Petrox Church**

Garrett J J 25 March 1941 14 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** & 9 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Garrity Edith M 25/10/1898 par **William & Harriet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gascoigne Mary A E 28/7/1896 par **William & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gascoigne Lilian G 22/12/1903 par **William & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gascoigne William C B 21/2/1899 par **William & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gascoyne Robert T H 10/9/1901 par **William & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gaviett J J 25 March 1926 9 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Gaviett J J Rent Book 1895-1941	25 March 1939 Mr 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Gay David broke Dock	November 11th 1862 Deacon Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pem-
Gay Martha Rent Book 1895-1941	03 January 1922 Mrs Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Gay Mrs Church Pennar Pembroke Dock	31st December 1923 <i>District Visitor Poor relief Fund</i> St Patricks
Gayton ?	1814 1847 Mr <i>Laws Street North early schools</i> Pembroke Dock
Geach Ivy E Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	10/5/1921 par Frank & Bessie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
George E L P Dock	May 4 1904 <i>assistant master Coronation School Juniors</i> Pembroke
George , Edward nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	11/5/1915 par David & Clare Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
George Eli Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	29/1/1918 par Eli & Mary Jane , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
George Ernest James Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	17/3/1896 par Robert & CAmelia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
George Gwendolene A M, 22/12/1914 par Eli & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	
George H	pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
George Hitchins	school Pembroke Dock <i>The State of Education in Wales</i>
George Iris M Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	31/3/1920 par Eli & May , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,
George Maud Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	11/2/1896 par William & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
George Victor E Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	22/8/1922 par Eli & Mary Jane , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church

George William T H 10/6/1913 par **Eli & Mary** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

German Jane E Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book,**

Gibbs George 1825 double bass music for Services ---Tabernacle **Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Gibby ? 1903 **Mr** carted stone free **St Teilos Church Pembroke Dock**

Gibby Catherine 18846 Salutation Inn **Lewis St Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Gibby Edward September 5nd 1940 Bierspool House damage by enemy action - no injuries **Pembroke Dock**

Gibby Elizabeth A 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Gibby Elizabeth Ann 24th September 1919 *Head Teacher Albion Square Girls School* **Pembroke Dock**

Gibby Dunn K , 12/12/1911 par **Richard & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gibby Joe 1940 Alderman landlord **Bird** in Hand trapped by falling Masonry injured foot during Air Raid

Gibby ,John R, 12/12/1911 par **Richard & Alice** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gibby W H Lady Day 1898 20 Castle St Pennar **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book,**

Gibby ,William L 12/12/1911 par **Richard & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gibby Winifred A 13/8/1918 par **William & Winifred**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Gilbert Lewis J 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Gilbertson R D 1923 **Rev** MA Chaplain Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard **Pembroke Dock**

Giles Dean 17 7 1977 par **Brian & Diane** baptism **Bosheston Church**

Gillas M E 25 March 1918 **Mrs 27 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book,

Gillas Walter Lady Day 1898 27 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book,

Gillie Walter *Lieutenant Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force* **Pembroke Dock**

Gillies E J 5 Jan 1926 1 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** & 3 **Nelson St Pen-**
nar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book

Glanville James 1861 Quit notices **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Glanville Louise C Lady Day 1898 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book,

Glanville ? December 11 1845 Objected to site use of the Park St Cemetery stated
other ground should be selected for the **Church Pembroke Dock**

Goddard Evelyn M 16/2/1898 par **Edward & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Goddard George 17/2/1904 par **Edward & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Goffin J W 25 March 1920 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Gold Sydney L 26/2/1913 par **Job & Kate**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar,**
Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Golesworthy S A 25 March 1908 **Mrs Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Good ? Mr *master Dockyard School for apprentices*

Goodenough ? Feb 9th 1904 **Rev MA RN** gave Candlesticks to **St Teilos Mission**
Church Pembroke Dock

Goodrick Rosina A 12/5/1931 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Goodridge Mary Ann <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	29 September 1903 24 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Goostry Herbert <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Gordon ? 1855 Lt Royal Engineers [Roman Coin] Gothicus Claudius	Paterchurch Battery Pembroke Dock 268 to 270 AD Coins found Pennar
Gover Harry broke Dock	January 1883 <i>Captain and his wife</i> Salvation Army Albion Hall Pembroke Dock
Goward Charles broke Dock	Rev pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel Pembroke Dock
Graham A <i>elton Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	13 January 1942 Mrs 48 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Graham R	1976 Fitter H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Grant Jones Frank	1919 Organist St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Greaves N	25 March 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Green James H <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Green John <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Green John <i>Methodist Chapel records</i>	1877 Grocer Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Green John	Wesleyan Methodists Pennar Chapel Pembroke Dock
Green Miss Ferry Pembroke Dock	November 10 1879 Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke
Greenland ,Arthur D nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	18/5/1915 par Henry & Ethel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Greenland Blanche nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	10/1/1911 par Henry & Ethel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-

Greenslade H F <i>Book 1895-1941</i>	25 Mar 1941 12 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Greenslade ? Dock escaped injury from bomb blast-- died February 1965	November 10th 1940 Police Constable Bethany Corner Pembroke
Grenville C F <i>5a section 2a 26 survey</i>	1790 Hon Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c
Gribbell ? Pembroke Dock	October 12 1842 Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society
Grice Harold <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Grieve A F <i>Book 1895-1941</i>	25 March 1934 12 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Grieve B	1905 Miss school for small children in Bush Street Pembroke Dock
Grieves Norman	11 January 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Griffiths A T	31 December 1918 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Griffiths A J	25 March 1933 Mr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Alice M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	11/8/1914 par Howard & Sarah Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Griffiths C J	1904 Miss <i>Headmistress Albion Square Girls School</i> Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Cath Jane <i>Rent Book,</i>	Lady Day 1898 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Griffiths Cath Jane broke Dock	Lady Day 1898 Orielton Rent Book , 74 Military Rd Pennar Pem-
Griffiths , Daisy nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	6/4/1909 par James & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Griffiths Douglas J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	9/9/1930 par Thomas & Annie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church

Griffiths E	May 4 1904 <i>assistant master Coronation School</i> Pembroke Dock
Griffiths E	<i>assistant mistress National School</i> Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Elizabeth Rent Book 1895-1941	05 January 1932 Mrs 31 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Griffiths Ezer Rent Book 1895-1941	29 September 1902 garden Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori- elton Rent Book 1895-1941
Griffiths FA Book 1895-1941	25 March 1921 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Griffiths Fredrick G , Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	4/1/1910 par James & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Griffiths Fredrick J, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	25/12/1917 par Stanley & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Griffiths George Book,	Lady Day 1898 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Griffiths George Rent Book,	Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Griffiths George L Directory	1846 Kings Arms Front St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys
Griffiths Grace E Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	29/10/1918 par James & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Griffiths Harold C N Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	12/6/1922 par Frederick & Rosetta , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Griffiths Henry Book 1895-1941	25 October 1904 31 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Griffiths Hurbert S, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	4/4/1920 par Stanley & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Griffiths J Rent Book 1895-1941	06 January 1941 82 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Griffiths J E Rev	Albion Square Congregational Church Pembroke Dock

Griffiths J M Rent Book 1895-1941	25 March 1941 82 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Griffiths J	National School 1904 Pembroke Dock
Griffiths James Rent Book 1895-1941	29 September 1905 96 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Griffiths John Alfred Pembroke Dock	13 March 1916 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Griffiths John Rev	St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock
Griffiths John <i>torical Sketches</i>	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist His-
Griffiths ,Keith Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	8/8/1933 par James & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Griffiths M Rent Book 1895-1941	25 March 1902 Mrs 19 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Griffiths M	1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Margaret	August 28th 1866 11 months died <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Mary	19th September 1866 age 23 buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock
Griffiths Mary Ann Dock	February 8th 1889 servant died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke
Griffiths Mavyn?T Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	12/6/1924 par Thomas & Gertrude , Baptisms at St Patrick's
Griffiths ? broke Dock	<i>Miss head mistress girls school Albion Square School Board Pem-</i>
Griffiths Morris Book,	Lady Day 1898 41 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent
Griffiths ? raid -escaped injury	November 10th 1940 Mrs Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock bombing

Griffiths Ormond 26/3/1927 par **Harry & Grace**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Griffiths Rhoda A M, 8/8/1915 par **Frederick & Rosetta**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Griffiths Rich H Lady Day 1898 18 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**, 20 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** ,22 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths Robert Court 1884 Commercial Inn **Pennar** Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Griffiths Sidney T 1926 par **Frederick & Charlotte**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Griffiths T H 22nd August 1940 Style Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Griffiths T J 61 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Griffiths , Thomas J 6/4/1909 par **James & Eliza**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Griffiths W G 1904 National School **Pembroke Dock**

Griffiths W J 25 March 1933 9 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Griffiths Walter 1846 Swan Inn Queens St Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Griffiths William G, 2/9/1926 par **Frederick & Charlotte**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Griffiths William J 02 February 1933 9 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Griffiths William 1868 of Park Street Temperance Hall **Pembroke Dock**

Grimes M 1904 assistant mistress National School **Pembroke Dock**

Grimshaw Harry <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Grove Adeline	1858 Miss played harmonium St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock
Groves ?	1814-1847Mrs <i>Bellevue Terrace early schools</i> Pembroke Dock
Gullon Henry Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock	February 8th 1889 Bankers Row Pembroke age 15 died Bentlas to
Gwilliam George Arthur <i>Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	25 March 1929 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Gwynne Richard	1702 died-trustee Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Gwynne Thomas	1718 son of Richard Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Gwyther AA <i>Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	25 March 1929 2 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock
Gwyther I	1976 MS04 Eng <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Gwyther James <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1846 Clarence Inn 1 Victoria Terr Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Gwyther Lilian E Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	26-11-1912 par William & Margaret , Baptisms at St Patrick's
Gwyther Ruby	1904 Miss <i>assistant mistress Pennar School</i> Pembroke Dock
Gwyther William <i>Rent Book 1895-1941</i>	06 January 1925 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Gwyther William <i>Directory</i>	1884-6 Rising Sun Queen St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys
Gwyther William J <i>Book 1895-1941</i>	25 March 1925 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Haddon David 1914-19	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Hagel Alan K nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	6/9/1927 par Robert & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-

Haley Arthur 19/4/1927 par **Arthur & Ellen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Haley Margaret J F 19/4/1927 par **Arthur & Ellen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Haley Marianne D 19/4/1927 par **Arthur & Ellen** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hains Richard Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 7d *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hall Francis 25 Mar 1898 10 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hall J 22 **June** 1920 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hall J 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co**

Hall James 1920 5 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hall James 25 October 1930 6 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hall John Temperance Hall **Pembroke Dock**

Hall ,Maureen B 28/9/1926 par **John & Eileen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hall ,Maureen V 23/12/1932 par **Herbert & Violet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hall Percy 13/3/1906 par **Francis & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hall Richard 1884-6 **Mr** Hearts of Oak Front **St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock**
Kellys Directory

Hall Robert *Captain Superintendent* **Pembroke Dock** his wife was very interested in helping the poor of the town

Hallan Samual 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Ham A H Rent Book 1895-1941	25 October 1921 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Hancock James Mr	Albion Square Congregational Church
Hancock John	of Queen Street Organist Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock
Hancock Mary Kellys Directory	1884Mrs Charlton Inn South Park St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Hancock ? Pembroke Dock diphtheria	21st October 1892 Mr Sanitary Inspector Albion Square Girls School
Hancock T G merce	secretary Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Com-
Handcock Thomas Mr yard Chapel	of Cheriton House Water St choir master and Organist Royal Dock-
Handley Fredrick Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	8/11/1898 par George & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Handley William J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	24/1/1911 par George & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Hanna Cyril S J nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	20/1/1920 par James & Lucy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Hanne,Evelyn J nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	8/2/1921 par James & Lucy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Hanscombe W R	25 March 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Harding John	October 10th 1850 Private Royal Marines killed by falling into the en- trenchment at the Fort Barracks Pembroke Dock age 32
Harding ? Dock	8th March 1935 Mr dentist Albion Square Girls School Pembroke

Hargraves Emily Jane 3 July 1925 **Mrs 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock, 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries Annie 25 March 1921 33 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries Frederick 20/12/1930 par **Frank & Rebecca**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Harries F E 05 January 1926 9 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries J 8 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries J 1919,1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Harries ,Lilian 19/3/1927 par **Frank & Rebecca**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Harries M 25 March 1941 **Mrs 3 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries Margt 33 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941 Lady Day 1898

Harries Thomas 05 July 1928 8 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harries W C 18 Oct 1898 trial at **Haverfordwest** *Albion Square Girls School*
Pembroke Dock

Harries William 1859 of Walwyn House 2nd *Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers* **Pembroke Dock**

Harrington D 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 62 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harris Elizabeth 26 Jan 1909 16 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harris Ann Lady Day 1898 25 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* 1895-1941

Harris Arthur	<i>Wing Commander Bomber Harris</i> CO RAF Pembroke Dock
Harris Charles <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent
Harris Cyril R J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	18/1/1920 par John & Mabel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Harris Dorothy M, Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	9/8/1910 par William & Florence , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Harris Elizabeth <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	26 Jan 1909 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent
Harris George Dock for breaking up	April 18 1895 broker of Bristol purchased the Nankin from Pembroke
Harris Jane Mrs Dock	February 8th 1889 died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry disaster Pembroke
Harris Louisa M nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	23/1/1912 par John & Maria , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Harris Thomas <i>Rent Book</i> 1895-1941	17 December 1924 76 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton
Harris ,Winifred nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	23/1/1912 par John & Maria , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Harrison ? <i>tion in Wales</i>	1814 1847 <i>Miss early schools</i> Pembroke Dock The State of Educa-
Harrison ? 1830	pre1976 Mr mate <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Hart Eileen R nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	1/3/1923 par Robert & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Hart J <i>Book</i> 1895-1941	25 Oct 1903 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent
Hart Robert 1926 33 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book 1895-1941	05 January 1926 29 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March

Hartfield Archibald H A 24/10/1895 par **Adkin & Alice** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934 ,

Hartfield Stanley H 28/12/1920 par **Archibals & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Harvey ,Alfred G 16/9/1913 par **Charles & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Harvey ? November 6th 1940 Dr seriously injured **Pembroke Dock Harvey** baby survived – no injuries mother killed father Dr **Harvey Pembroke Dock** November 6th 1940Harvey **Mrs** Wife of Dr **Harvey** killed blitz **Pembroke Dock** November 6th 1940

Harvey Thomas W 16/9/1913 par **Charles & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Harwood Richard *formerly manager of the London and Provincial Bank, Pembroke Dock* Society for the relief of Distress

Harwood Robert *Acting Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force* **Pembroke Dock**

Haskley W 1893 trustee **Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Haver Henry J 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Haverford Evans 1791/2 owner **Pembroke St Michs CRO Land Tax Records**

Havington D Lady Day 1939 **Mr 62 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Hawgood Anne Jane 1851 age 6 474 scholar born 1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Eleanor 1851 age 11 474 scholar born MilFord1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Henry 1851 age 13 474 scholar born **Dale**1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Henry 1851 age 5 406 scholar born **Dale** 1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood John 1851 age 10m 406 born **Marloes** 1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Margret 1851 age 3 406 born **Walwns Castle** 1851 Census **Pembroke Dock**

Hawgood Martha	1851 age 38 474 wife born Dale 1851 Census Pembroke Dock
Hawgood Mary Ann	1851 age 26 406 wife born Milford 1851 Census Pembroke Dock
Hawgood Susannah	1851 age 8 474 scholar born 1851 Census Pembroke Dock
Hawgood Thomas Dock	1851 age 34 406 Tailor Master Lewis St 1851 Census Pembroke Dock emigrated to USA in 1856
Hawgood William	1884 London Coffee house Picton Terr Neyland Kellys Directory
Hawgood William Pembroke Dock	1851 age 37 474 shipwright 23 Dimond St born Dale 1851 Census
Hawkes Chas Book 1895-1941	Lady Day 1898 19 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Hawkes J	Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock
Hay ,Charlotte Pennar, Pembroke Dock	10/3/1924 par John & Harriet , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Hay ? Dorothy M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	14/2/1921 par John & Harriet Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Hay F A C	25 March 1941 Mrs Fern Villa Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Hay H	pre1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Hay John M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	8/4/1924 par John & Dorothy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Hay John Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941	Lady Day 1897 Grove Cottage 9 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock
Haynes George 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Haynes Jesse 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Hayward Rosie J Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	11/3/1929 par Morgan? & Gwendoline , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Hazell R G 43 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hazell Dorothy E M 17/10/1915 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hazell Edgar V T 11/8/1925 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hazell Edward Glyn 19/10/1920 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hazell Robert W 10/3/1914 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hazell Rowland H 8/10/1918 par **Robert & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Headrick Catherine C 13/3/1906 prev **Rogers**, par **Martha Jane**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Helyer Laurain I 17/2/1915 par **William & Lily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Henderson Esther Lady Day 1898 **Mrs Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Henderson J 1895 **Pembroke Dock Painter CRO Haverfordwest St Patricks Minutes**

Henderson ? 1844 **Mr** contractor for **Pembroke Dockyard** Boundary wall

Henderson ? 16th March 1831 of **Bangeston Pembroke Dock** son and daughter died on the wreck of the Frolic at **Nash Sands**

Henry Harriet C N 9/6/1925 par **William & Maria**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Henry ? 3rd-10th February 1928 Nurse Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock** Ringworm and Scarlet Fever

Henry Turner 31/1/1928 par **William & Maria**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Henry William E A 17/10/1919 par **William & Maria**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Henshall Albert 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** KSLI 1914-18

Heppell Alfred L 1/4/1902 par **Alfred & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Herbert Edwin J 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** KSLI 1914-18

Herbert William Kellys Directory 1884-6 Prince **Albert** Market **St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock**

Herriot ? Captain 1759 survey to purchase land at **Paterchurch** point

Hichborn Philip *USN Naval Constructor* **Pembroke Dock**

Hicks F Rent Book 1895-1941 25 March 1935 **Mrs 10 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Hicks J G Book 1895-1941 25 March 1921 12 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Hicks W J Book 1895-1941 25 March 1935 12 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Hickson ? Dock 1814-1847 **Mr** boys school in Water Street early schools **Pembroke**

Higgins John W 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** KSLI 1914-18

Higgs F 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Hill A & C E Book 1895-1941 25 March 1941 9 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Hill Albert 31/3/1908 par **Charles & Hannah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hill Charles E 6/3/1910 par **Joseph & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hill Edward A 1810/1932 par **Joseph & May**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hill George S 29/5/1926 par **Thomas & Doris**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hill Mabel 22/5/1912 par **Charles & Hannah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hill T 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Hilling Richard 1670 **Pembroke** Town H **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinchliffe H 1904 **Mr** *headmaster National School Pembroke Dock*

Hingard Charles W 2/11/1926 par **John & Caroline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hird Maria February 8th 1889 of west Grove died Bentlas to **Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock**

Hire W B Lady Day 1899 Land **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hitchings E A 25 March 1941 **Mrs 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941**

Hitchings F G 25 Mar 1912 30 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hitchings Howard 25 March 1935 15 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hitchings Joan Mrs 14 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hitchings ? 1814 1847 **Mr** early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Hitchings W G 25 Mar 1921 14 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock -- 2 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hitchings William George 5 Jan 1926 29 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Hobbs Arthur 4/4/1920 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Gwendoline 4/7/1927 par **George & Mary** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Arthur 4/4/1920 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Gwendoline M 4/7/1927 par **George & Mary** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Lavinia 7/4/1925 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Nicholas 4th May 1728 buried --**Paterchurch** estate **Pembroke Dock**

Hobbs William 1698 Eastermost House west Lanion **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Hobbs William George Jan 25 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Hogg J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Holcombe 1751- 63 family lived at Llanion **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Holcombe William 1751 8 July of Llanion purchased **Llanrheithan** Pemb Hist 1971 p72

Hopkins ,Henry F 1/5/1917 par **Frederick & Gwendoline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hopkins Patricia K M 20/3/1921 par **Frederick & Gwendoline** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hopla George Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 4c *Orielson Rent Book* 1895-1941

Hordley Fred September 2nd 1940 on leave when street bombed Lower **Gwyther**
Street Pembroke Dock

Howard John 25 May 1920 3 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**
Book 1895- 1941

Howell Bernard I G 10/10/1930 par **Walter & Everline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell Dorothy M 16/11/1909 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell ,Edward G 16/5/1899 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell Edwin F 7/3/1899 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell ,Elenor R 5/1/1909 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell Elijah June 13 1903 of Queen Street East Bell from steamship the Ben Nevis
St Teilos Church Pembroke Dock

Howell , Fredrick C 21/5/1901 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell George J A 9/8/1898 par **Alexander & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell ,Hilda 20/6/1911 par **Fredrick & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell ,Idwell J S 28/10/1924 par **Frederick & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell James *burial Board* **Pembroke Dock**

Howell ,Ivor R T 16/5/1911 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Howell M 1904 *Miss assistant mistress Llanion School London Rd girls and in-*
fants

Howell , Percy S 9/11/1909 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howell Rayner V A 10/8/1897 par **William & Mary** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howell , Thomas H 7/8/1900 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howell Walter J G 16/11/1909 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howell William 25 March 1904 30 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells Catherine 25 March 1940 **Mrs 7 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells D 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Howells ,Edith D 12/11/1907 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howells , ErnestC V 29/7/1902 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Howells Frederick 25 March 1937 **Mr Garden Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells George Morgan 25 March 1903 23 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells George Morgan 25 March 1931 23 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells J 1976 **HM Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Howells J 15 February 1941 **Mrs 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells Thomas 25 March 1921 7 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 1895-1941

Howells Thomas 17 5 1893 par **Thomas & Elizabeth** baptism **Bosheston Church**

Howells Thomas 25 March 1927 **Hilton** House Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Howells Violet M 31/1/1905 par **Thomas & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Hugh Lloyd November 1701 and his wife **Joan** sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion **St Mary's Church Pembroke Hugh Lloyd** and his wife **Joan** tenants Llanion 1710 **Pa-terchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock** see **Adams Elizabeth court case**

Hughes A R 25 March 1906 Mrs 20 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Hughes Arthur J 25 March 1918 36 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book 1895-1941

Hughes Basil H J 1976 shipwright **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Hughes Brown D 1897 **Pembroke Dock** Volunteer fire brigade

Hughes Brown D January 1905 died ---solicitor legal advisor **Pembrokeshire Perman-**
ent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock

Hughes Constance 1940 *trustee* **Trinity Wesley Chapel Pembroke Ferry**

Hulm William December 11 1845 suggested new **Church** built on old burial ground
Pembroke Dock

Hunt Benjamin 1945 Flying officer R C A F officer **RAF Pembroke Dock** died in
hospital

Hunt George 05 January 1926 27 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book 1895-1941

Huntington ,Arthur H R 3/2/1920 par **Hugh & Harriet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Hurley Isabella 25 March 1925 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Hurley J Mrs 25 March 1939 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Husband George Thomas 1861 **Pennar Quit Notice**

Husband J	1976 rigger <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Hutching , Lavinia Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	17/8/1897 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Hutchings Norman W Pennar, Pembroke Dock	9/8/1896 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Hutchings James <i>Methodist Chapel records</i>	1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan
Hutchings William <i>of Wales</i> Pembroke Dock	1824 of Devonport <i>Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh,Lodge</i>
Hutchings William <i>Lodge of Wales</i> Pembroke Dock	1830 <i>Worshipful Master Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh,</i>
Huzzey James	1834 the lessee of Pembroke Ferry
Hyde William <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Navy Inn Queen St west Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Instance William	October 11th 1834 died Pembroke Dock
Isaacs A M <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1932 Mrs 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Isaacs R A <i>Book</i>	25March 1926 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Issacs ?	1814-1847 Mr School Charlton Place early schools Pembroke Dock
Issacs R A <i>Book</i>	5 Jan 1926 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Ivemey ? Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock	14 January 1926 Mrs 2 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock , 3 Ferry 25 March 1941 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Jackson Samuel	Captain the Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock
Jackson Thomas	1840 contractor <i>Defencible Barracks</i> Pembroke Dock Vernon Scott

Jackson William 3 Aug 1832 born **Pater Pembroke** Married to **Wooley, Ann Esther**
on 21 Dec 1853 at open sea, On The Ship, Falcon ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Jacob David 1670 **Llanstadwell P Roose** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jacobs James 25 March 1902 25 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jacobs M Mrs 05 January 1926 25 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jade William Wade 25 March 1917 74 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jago H J 25 March 1926 Miss 68 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock 70**
Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Jago Selwyn Lady Day 1898 68 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock 70** Military
Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James , Ada Muriel 4/8/1896 par **William & Marina**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

James Alf Fredrick? Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James Arthur Thomas 19/11/1895 par **Arthur & Amelia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

James ,Brenda E 3/2/1930 par **William & Flora**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

James Charles Lady Day 1898 11 Grove St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

James E S W 25 March 1941 34 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

James ,Edith E 14/8/1900 par **William & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

James Edward 13/7/1912 par **Thomas & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

James ,Eleanor H 29/7/1913 par **Abel & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James Elizabeth Estnes? 16/2/1896 par **Charles & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James Elizabeth 10 January 1925 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

James Elizabeth 25 March 1939 **Mrs** 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book

James Elsie M 12/9/1899 par **William & Marena?**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James , Esther SW 4/8/1896 par **George & Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James F F Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

James F 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pem-**
broke Dock

James ,Flora M 7/12/1933 par **William & Flora**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James Frank 1923 **Mr** *Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard* **Pembroke**
Dock acc/to Frank Owen

James H 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

James Ivor 25/2/1914 par **Robert & Ellen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James Ivor G 12/5/1921 par **Ernest& Freda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James J S May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School* **Pembroke Dock**

James ,James 6/3/1910 par **David & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James James Lady Day 1897 North Lodge **Orielton Rent Book**

James Jemima Mrs	69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
James John Mr	Albion Square Congregational Church Pembroke Dock
James M J	1904 Mrs headmistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock - Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock
James M	1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1919
James Mabel W	7/7/1896 par Fredrick T& Lizzia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
James Mark	69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
James ?	1847 Miss School Pembroke Dock The State of Education in Wales
James ?	1814 - 1847 Mr a school for boys next to Wesley Chapel - early schools Pembroke Dock
James ?	31st December 1923 Mrs District Visitor Poor relief Fund St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
James ,Murial B I	19/11/1916 par Frank & Constance , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
James N	1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
James Stephen	25 March 1918 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
James T	1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
James Thomas	Lady Day 1898 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock , 31 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
James ,Thomas G	25/2/1914 par Robert & Ellen , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
James W	Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock 3 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
James W	22nd August 1940 Carew Lost stock because of Tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

James W R G 01 January 1926 & Miss **Esther S W** 34 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James W 1919 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** & 31st December 1923

James ,Wallace J 4/8/1925 par **William & Lucy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James William G 28/2/1899 par **Fredrick & Lorna?**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James , William R G 5/9/1899 par **George & Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James ,William H 25/2/1914 par **Robert & Ellen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James William 25 March 1925 3 Gilgal Terr **Pennar Pembroke Dock 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James William J 25 March 1937 13 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James William 25 March 1936 **Mrs 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

James ,Winifred 28/8/1917 par **William & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

James William J 05 January 1936 **Mr 13 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Jane ? 1814-1847 **Mr Janes Academy opposite Bethany Chapel early schools Pembroke Dock**

Jeans T T **Rear Admiral** was a young doctor at **Pembroke Dockyard**

Jenkin ,Dorethy 18/8/1908 par **John & Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jenkins A J 25 Oct 1921 1 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Jenkins A M 22 **June** 1920 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock** 7 Ferry Rd
Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book

Jenkins Arthur J 27/5/1913 par **William & Mary**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins Bessie Susan 12th August 1918 *Head Teacher Albion Square Girls School Pem-*
broke Dock

Jenkins ,Brenda W 27/2/1933 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Cyril M 8/1/1923 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins Cyril **June** 11th 1941 aged 18 Bufferland **Pembroke Dock** *A R P messen-*
ger killed air raid

Jenkins David 1877 draper **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan**
Methodist Chapel *records*

Jenkins David 1905 late **Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer** Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Jenkins David July 12 1880 owner Emporium drapery establishment in **Bush** Street
Pembroke Dock destroyed by fire

Jenkins David secretary **Pembroke Dock** and **Milford Haven** Chamber of Com-
merce

Jenkins E 1904 *assistant mistress Pennar School* **Pembroke Dock**

Jenkins ,Edna J 27/6/1926 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Ernest 6/9/1919 par **William & Mary** *baptised by a nurse* , Baptisms at **St**
Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Ethel G 13/2/1912 par **George & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Fredrick E 24/1/1922 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jenkins George	Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book
Jenkins George broke Dock	2nd September 1866 age 12 months buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock
Jenkins ,Glenys M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	17/2/1924 par William & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Jenkins H O	02 February 1937 Golden Hill Field Pembroke , Upper Pennar and Military Rd Land Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book
Jenkins ,Iris May Pennar, Pembroke Dock	4/6/1918 par William & Henry , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Jenkins Issac broke Dock	November 11th 1862 Deacons Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Jenkins James Oriulton Rent Book	Lady Day 1899 Old Farm House Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock
Jenkins Jane Rent Book	4 Jan 1912 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton
Jenkins John	May 1848 pupil teacher British School Pembroke Dock
Jenkins ,Lawford George Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/1/1921 par William & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Jenkins M Dock	1904 Miss headmistress <i>Infants School National School</i> Pembroke
Jenkins Mabel Pennar, Pembroke Dock	23/12/1916 par William & Mary baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Jenkins ?	1905 Miss <i>School for girls</i> Laws St Pembroke Dock
Jenkins ? Dock	Miss Organist Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke
Jenkins ? Pembroke Dock	June 28 1865 Mrs of London Albion Square Congregational Church
Jenkins O & H J broke Dock Oriulton Rent Book	25 March 1926 Mr & Mrs Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book

Jenkins O H 06 January 1926 3 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Jenkins ,Owen 2/12/1902 par **George & Jane**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jenkins Samuel 1857 Victoria Hotel **Pembroke Dock** Alderman *Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Grand Master Loyal Prince Albert Lodge of Oddfellows* Victoria Hotel leased land 1857 **Kellys Directory**

Jenkins ,Sidney J 29/7/1913 par **Albert & Beatrice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Wallace S 29/1/1928 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jenkins ,Winston?J 2/4/1912 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jenkns Albert Rose Cottage Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Jenkns Jane 25 March 1912 **Mrs** Rose Cottage Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Jenkns Owen & H J 12 January 1926 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Jenner C 28 **June** 1927 38 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** Upper **Pennar Meadow Pennar Pembroke Dock** 28 **June** 1927 Land Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1928 38 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 19 August 1940 Bombed and Burned out **Orielson Rent Book**

Jenner ? 22nd August 1940 **Mrs Pennar** Lost Stock Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Jennings James 12 October 1848 **Mr** Chemist & Druggist **Church Warden St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Jermin T H 25 March 1941 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Jermin Thomas 08 January 1926 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Jermin Thomas & E Jane 25 March 1926 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

John H A Lady Day 1898 30 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

John prevJames , Letitia 6/3/1910 par **David & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

John ,Alfred 21/1/1931 par **Sidney & Susan**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

John ? 1698 Cuckoos Wood **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

John David Lady Day 1898 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

John E 1893 *trustee* **Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock CRO Haver-**
fordwest

John Edwin 25 March 1918 30 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

John ,Elsie 21/1/1931 par **Sidney & Susan**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

John Ethel 31st December 1923 Miss Organist **St Patricks Church Pennar**
Pembroke Dock

John G W 1893 *Trustee* **Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest**

John H A 25 March 1926 Mrs 30 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

John Henry Lady Day 1898 7 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

John , Ivy D 10/11/1914 par **Herbert & Lizzie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

John ,Linda L 11/1/1921 par **Thomas & Lettia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

John J E 29 September 1921 4 Fleet **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

John J I 1951	1948 Rev pastor Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock until June
John J R Book	25 Oct 1923 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
John J broke Dock	31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pem-
John Jas elton Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 4h Ori-
John L	1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
John Lousa Agnes Rent Book	29 September 1901 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
John Mary	September 1917 Miss Organist Llanreath Calvanistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette
John Narbeth Pembroke Dock	14th May 1814 Carpenter Pembroke started building first houses
John Pandy	Rev pastor Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock
John ,Peter Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	6/3/1923 par Thomas & Letitia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
John , Richard H Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	15/8/1899 par Thomas & Blance , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
John Richard	September 1917 Mr precentor Llanreath Calvanistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette
John Robert Book	25 March 1941 1 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
John Robt Book	Lady Day 1898 1 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
John ,Ruby M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	12/7/1910 par Thomas & Letitia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church

John ,Stanley R 4/6/1907 par **William & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

John ,Sylvy I 19/7/1911 par **Thomas & Letitia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

John T Pandy 1868 Minister **Rev Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** -- former Pastor Returned from **America** became pastor again Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

John ,Thomas 12/7/1910 par **Thomas & Letitia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

John Thomas H 25 Feb 1899 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book

John W Lady Day 1898 65 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton**
Rent Book

John W pre 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

John W B Lady Day 1898 9 **Orielton** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orierton**
Rent Book

John W G Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** - School Board **Pembroke**
Dock Orierton Rent Book

John W H Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent Book**

John W J SunnyHill Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent Book**

John W 1844 junior from **Bethany Baptist** formed **Bethel Baptist Pembroke**
Dock admitted into the **Baptist** Association

John W 1844 senior from **Bethany Baptist** formed **Bethel Baptist Pembroke**
Dock admitted into the **Baptist** Association

John W Wade 25 March 1941 74 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton**
Rent Book

John ,William James 11/1/1921 par **Thomas & Letitia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

John William Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 died by 1925Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton
John William	1899 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
John William elton Rent Book	14 January 1942 deceased Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
John William torical Sketches	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist His-
Johns ,Cecil I	25/8/1914 par William & Edith Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,Colin W	11/6/1911 par William & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,David L	7/12/1919 par William & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,Dorothy M	23/2/1921 par Harold & Maud , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns Elizabeth elton Rent Book	07 January 1927 Mrs 88 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Johns Horatio ings of Devonport	<i>Assistant Constructor in H M Dockyard</i> grandson of William Hutch-
Johns J E	25 March 1936 4 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Johns , Margaret A	25/10/1898 par William & Esther , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,Maurice R W	21/5/1901 par William & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,Sidney G	31/5/1910 par William & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Johns ,Winifred R	28/4/1914 par Richard & Ann , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Johnson Albert J 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Johnson ,Betty 18/10/1926 par **Albert & Jane**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Johnson ,Francis E 4/2/1919 par **William & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Johnson John W 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Johnson ,William S 10/2/1921 par **William & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Johnston Ronald 1940 Aug 1 **Pembroke Dock** "from Manchester, soldier, ""killed at Llanion Barracks in and air raid, struck in the stomach by a piece of shrapnel, First fatal casualty by enemy action in the county," **Vernon Scott**

Jolly ,Derek W 6/10/1929 par ?**Clark& Winifred**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jones & Lowless, R & O F 03 January 1939 20 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock **Orielton Rent Book**

Jones A pre 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Jones Alf Lady Day 1898 39 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jones Ann 10th September 1866 age 39 buried **Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Jones Ann 14th September 1866 age 48 buried **Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Jones ,Brinley E C 29/7/1930 par **Elsie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jones David 1862 Deacon & Gilgal Sunday School Suprintendent **CRO Haver-**
fordwest

Jones David Lady Day 1898 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock **Orielton Rent**
Book

Jones David broke Dock	November 11th 1862 Deacon Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pem-
Jones David	1860s Deacon of Bethel Baptist Church Pembroke Dock
Jones ,Dorothy	B27/9/1921 par Frank & Winifred , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Jones ,Dorothy M	22/5/1910 par John & Nelly , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Jones ?	6th December 1939 Dr examined Children Albion Square School Pembroke Dock twelve children for Cod liver oil and malt
Jones Ebenezer	May 1848 pupil teacher British School Pembroke Dock
Jones ,Edith Maud	23/4/1918 par John & Freda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Jones Eliza <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 78 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Jones Eliza	30 6 1861 par Thomas & Ann baptism St Petrox Church
Jones Eliza	04 January 1926 Mrs 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock , 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Jones , Elsie M	10/5/1913 par John & Freda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Jones Emma	August 28th 1866 age 28 died <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock
Jones F J Sampson	Lost stock because of Tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock 22nd Au- gust 1940
Jones Fanny <i>Dock Orielson Rent Book</i>	16th September 1866 age 14 years buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke
Jones Frederick James Pembroke Dock	Dec 27 1918 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Jones Gilbert John Pembroke Dock	Sept17 1918 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church

Jones ,Haydn F J 7/3/1933 par **Douglas & Beatrice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jones Henry Mrs 2 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones J D September 14 1904 **Mrs** laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom **Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Jones J D Rev pastor of **Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Jones James Lady Day 1898 1 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Jessie Miss Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke Dock** married **Rev T Williams** pastor Gilgal

Jones John 14th May 1814 started building first houses **Pembroke Dock**

Jones John Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 61 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 63 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 78 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones John February 8th 1889 ferryman died Bentlas to **Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock**

Jones John 15th September 1866 age 72 buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Jones ,Kenneth T 2/10/1923 par **Jonah & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Jones Lloyd H B 25 March 1922 **Mrs Llanreath Pembroke Dock**

Jones M A Lady Day 1898 5 **Owen St Pennar** 6 **Owen St Pennar**, 7 **Owen St Pennar** 8 **Owen St Pennar** **Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Martha Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Mary Ann 16th September 1866 age 14 buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Mary Ann 17th September 1866 age 74 buried *Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock*
Orielton Rent Book

Jones ? 26 **June** 1862 Miss of Pantglas a *Carmarthenshire* lady HMS Prince
 Consort christened **Pembroke Dock**

Jones ? 28th October 1935 Miss promoted to *Headship of Llanion Girls*
School -Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock**

Jones ? August 27 1850 **Mr** and **Mrs** married **Wesleyan Methodists**
Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock

Jones ? Mr Porter Stores Tregennas Hill *Ancient Order of Freemason s Loyal*
Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Jones ,Norman J 27/1/1920 par **John & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jones Owen 1851 **Pembroke Dock** trustee Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist His-**
torical Sketches

Jones P M 1919 *student teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock*

Jones R 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Jones R W 22nd August 1940 west Grove Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar**
Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book

Jones Roger Lady Day 1898 Lower **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Jones ,Ronald C 12/4/1921 par **John & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jones ,Ronald LL 9/2/1921 par **Leslie & Violet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Jones Sarah 05 January 1926 30 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jones Sarah 25 March 1941 50 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Jones Sarah 25 March 1926 **Mrs 50 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book

Jones William Nov 6 1918 ***The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church**
Pembroke Dock

Jones ,William F 12/3/1930par **William & Agnes Baptisms at St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Josephs John S 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Joyce William ***Lord Haw Haw*** lodged at 26 London Rd 1930s **Pembroke Dock**

Justley Watson 1750sLt Col ***fort Paterchurch* Pembroke Dock**

Kavanagh Arthur June 11th 1941 aged 13 Bufferland **Pembroke Dock** A R P messenger
killed blitz

Kavanagh ? 1940 July **Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dock** borough Council
engineer "ordered to carry out an inspection of houses for the purpose strengthening domestic air
raid shelters," **Vernon Scott**

Kelly Edward *Captain Superintendent* Her Majestys Dockyard **Pembroke Dock**

Kelly George Fitzroy 1844 Nov13 **Rev** first incumbent of the parish of **Pembroke Dock**
Pembroke Dock Vicar first Vicar of **Pembroke Dock**Kelly **George Fitzroy** Dr died January 25
1878 aged seventy seven years ***Act 6 and 7 Victoria chap xxxvii 1843 1844 WWHR Vol3 P 239***

Kelly J V 1900 Very **Rev** Dean **St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock**

Kelly William 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Kent Harrod Edward , 17/12/1895 par **Arthur & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Kerr Frederick Lady June 1863 *Mechanics Institute* **Pembroke Dock**

Kershaw R H *Wing Commander* **CO RAF Pembroke Dock**

Kew John 25 July 1939 Garden Llanreath

Kinaston Thomas Pembroke Dock	1786 rented land Llanion from J F Meyrick Paterchurch estate later
King Albert Llewellyn	25 March 1917 Raymond House Llanreath Pembroke Dock
King Archibald T Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	12/12/1916 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
King, Joseph C G nar, Pembroke Dock	15/6/1924 par Arthur & Lily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
King Joseph Monkton Cemetary	10th June 1829 first Boatswain Pater Yard Pembroke died buried
King Joseph Nesbit	24th March 1824 son of Joseph married Ann Gale in Pembroke
King Maria Book	25 March 1941 18 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
King ? Dock	1814 1847 Miss <i>school in Meyrick Street early schools</i> Pembroke
Kneebone Richard Pembroke Dock	<i>Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force</i>
Knight Fredrick G , Pennar, Pembroke Dock	12/12/1916 par Charles & Letitia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Knight Gertrude M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	17/10/1915 par Charles & Letitia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Kniverton George 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Ladd K W Dock	borough Surveyor architect for the board burial Board Pembroke
Ladd ? Mr leyan Methodists Trinity	architect Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel <i>records</i> architect Wes- leyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock
Lang O W Yacht	Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock designed the Royal

Langford John W 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Larkin Jenkin Henry Kellys Directory	1884 Hawthorne Inn Clarence St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Latham John T 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Latter William A V Pennar, Pembroke Dock	31/5/1910 par Harry & Annie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lavender Donald M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	7/12/1915 par Bennett & Elsa , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Lavender Sylvia May Pennar, Pembroke Dock	7/12/1915 par Bennett & Elsa , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Lavis T E	25 March 1926 6 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Lawley George E 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Lawrence C W Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress	1893 Trustee of Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest Pem- broke Dock Society for the relief of Distress
Lawrence J	Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress
Lawrence ? Mr Dock	Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke
Lawrence W Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock	November 10 1879 Mr of Queen Street East Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock
Lawrence W Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock	November 10 1879 Mrs Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pem- broke Ferry Pembroke Dock
Lawrence William	Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress

Laws Edward 1843 Naval Storekeeper of **Pembroke Dockyard** trustee of the **Bush** Estate Mayor of the borough chief magistrate for **Pembroke Dock** 1843 occupier 1841 tithe **Pater-church Pembroke Dock** trustee **Bush** Estate site for the erection of a new **Church Pembroke Dock** 1843 **Pembroke** Mayor 1839 **Carew** non resident owned 1167 acres died in 1854 A Tablet in memory was placed on the south wall The Dockyard Chapel **Pembroke Dock** destroyed before the 1970s but later the pieces were restored **WWHR** 1915 Pemb Hist 1972

Leais ? early 1900s Miss coal yard top of **Pembroke St Pembroke Dock**

Leathlean Mary Ann 1846 **Mrs** Red Lion Inn Lower Commercial Rd Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Leaver Victor 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Leckie Robert 1931 Wing Commander **June CO 210 sqdn** and **RAF Pembroke Dock**

Lee Mary J 13/10/1896 par **Moses & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lemon Doris E 30/11/1909 par **James & Maud**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lemon Howard E 24/1/1905 par **James & Maud**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lemons ? September 2nd 1940 **Mrs** injured - house destroyed air raid **TreMeyrick Street Pembroke Dock**

Lennox L J & S J 25 March 1941 6 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Leonard Mervyn T G 3/3/1926 par **William & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Leonard Robert Aug 21 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Leonard William G 22/8/1911 par **Robert & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Levitt A	Pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Lewis A E	1894 Rev B A curate Parish of Pembroke Dock
Lewis A J <i>Book</i>	25 March 1939 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lewis Albert W E	20/2/1901 par William & Clarisa , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Lewis Alexander G A	23/4/1916 par John & Catherine , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Lewis Arthur T	8/3/1924 par Edwin & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Lewis David <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lewis David <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 14a Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lewis David <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lewis Dd <i>Book</i>	25 March 1941 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lewis Dora <i>Book</i>	13 January 1942 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lewis E	6th March 1947 Mrs caretaker dismissed Albion Square School Pembroke Dock failure to carry out her duties
Lewis F R	29 September 1905 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Lewis Fredrick Dock Kellys Directory	1884 Bell and Lion Commercial Row Inns and Hotels Pembroke
Lewis George <i>Book</i>	25 March 1921 2 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent

Lewis Hilary O E 26/8/1917 par **William & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Hilda A 14/6/1910 par **William & Eliza**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Horace W 14/6/1910 par **William & Eliza**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Hurbert K 9/5/1922 par **Hubert & Jessie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Dunn M 15/10/1907 par **George & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Iris G 27/11/1910 par **George & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Iris M 10/2/1929 par **Howard & Louise**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Ivor G 14/6/1910 par **William & Eliza**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis Ivy Miss **Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock**
Acc to **Frank Owen**

Lewis J P Lady Day 1898 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Lewis John H B 7/9/1915 par **Edwin & Amy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis John K J 28/3/1922 par **John & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lewis John aged fifty six Established Labourer No 595 fell fractured his skull invalided 16 Apr 1901 H M Dockyard **Pembroke Dock**

Lewis Joseph Lady Day 1898 29 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Lewis Joseph Hewell 25 March 1903 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Lewis Joseph Hewitt	25 March 1917 Belgrave House Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Lewis Joseph	Mr Albion Square Congregational Church
Lewis Lettice	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 10a <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Lewis Margaret M nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	9/8/1898 par George & Ann , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Lewis Margaret <i>Rent Book</i>	Sep 29th 1908 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lewis Martha <i>Rent Book</i>	29 September 1921 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lewis Mary <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lewis Mary Ann <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 Bermuda House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lewis ? Mr Rev	Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock
Lewis ? Mr	Temperance Hall Pembroke Dock
Lewis ? Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock	1923 Mr verger and Bell Ringer Royal Dockyard Chapel Her
Lewis Norman R Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	14/6/1910 par William & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Lewis Norman T J Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	13/5/1924 par William & Gertrude , Baptisms at St Patrick's
Lewis Phyllis M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	14/6/1910 par William & Eliza , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Lewis R J	6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Lewis R <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1939 Mr 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton

Lewis R Rent Book	25 March 1939 Mr 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Lewis R	25 March 1939 Mr Land Lower Pennar
Lewis Reg Pennar Pembroke Dock	22nd August 1940 Glenavon Pennar Lost stock because of Tank fire
Lewis Reginald Book	08 August 1939 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Lewis ? 1845 Rev	Father Roman Catholic priest St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock
Lewis Sarah E A Pennar, Pembroke Dock	26/9/1899 par William & Martha J , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lewis Theresa Rent Book	29 September 1921 7 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Lewis Thomas 1926 25 March 1941	Lady Day 1898 38 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March Orielson Rent Book
Lewis Victor G B nar, Pembroke Dock	7/8/1900 par George & Ann , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934
Lewis W A elton Rent Book	25 Mar 1941 & wife 76 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Lewis W R Rent Book	29 September 1919 57 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Lewis W T Rent Book	10 January 1925 60 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Lewis William J Pennar, Pembroke Dock	31/5/1931 par Howard & Laura , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lewis William	1862 Deacon of Gilgal Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest
Lewis William Rent Book	September 1901 49 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson

Lewis William broke Dock	November 11th 1862 Deacons Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Lewis William H	<i>burial Board</i> Pembroke Dock
Lewis William H T	9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Lewis William	1872 <i>draper</i> of Pembroke St Magistrate Pembroke Dock
Lilly Stephanie A Pennar, Pembroke Dock	28/8/1923 par John & Roberta , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lines Cecil 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Liniker Bill Coastal Area	April 1930 Flight Lieutenant CO RAF Pembroke Dock RAFs
Llewellyn J O	14 January 1941 & Mrs 5 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Llewellyn Jos Rent Book	29 September 1900 37 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Llewellyn Alwyn W Pennar, Pembroke Dock	14/7/1927 par George & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Llewellyn Beryl W Pennar, Pembroke Dock	29/5/1932 par George & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Llewellyn David	25 March 1926 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Llewelyn Dorothy GM Pennar, Pembroke Dock	21/4/1896 par Richard & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Llewellyn Dorothy R K nar, Pembroke Dock	1/9/1908 par David & Sarah , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934
Llewellyn Eunice G M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	28/7/1933 par George & Mary , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Llewellyn Joseph any Chapel Pembroke Dock	September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Beth-

Llewellyn Mervyn W 19/2/1931 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn Roy W 22/8/1929 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn Sarah I M 3/5/1910 par **David & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn Violet M 27/9/1896 par **David & Jane**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn William H 9/8/1921 par **Arthur & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn Winifred B 30/6/1931 par **Charles & Ivy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewellyn Winifred J 1/11/1904 par **David & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewelyn Winifred 1919 *student teacher Albion Square Girls School* **Pembroke Dock**

Llewhellen Richard 25 March 1941 86 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Llewhellin David 05 January 1926 9 **Orielson** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Llewhellin Elizabeth 1884 **Mrs --Rose and Crown Queen St Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Llewhellin, Ivor R 27/6/1899 par **Richard & Alice M**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Llewhellin Marg Lady Day 1898 25 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Llewhellin Rich Lady Day 1898 86 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Lloyd A 1904 Miss head mistress **Pennar** Infants School **Pembroke Dock**

Lloyd Albert S April 19 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Lloyd Charles J 20/11/1900 par **Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd Daisy E 15/1/1924 par **George & Daisy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd Gwynne L 30/12/1924 par **Sidney & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke**

Lloyd David 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Lloyd David A 8/11/1932 par **William & Helen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd E A Lettice Book Lady Day 1898 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Lloyd Emma Book Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Lloyd F Book 25 March 1940 13 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Lloyd Frederick Rent Book 09 January 1940 13 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**

Lloyd George J 20/12/1898 par **John & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd Henry Book Lady Day 1899 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Lloyd Henry Pembroke Dock Nov 25 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church**

Lloyd Isobel M 4/5/1934 par **Helen & William**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Lloyd John 18/3/1907 par **James & Anne**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Lloyd John	Lady Day 1898 10 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Lloyd John Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 7 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Lloyd M	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Lloyd Mary Pennar, Pembroke Dock	12/3/1933 par George & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lloyd Minnie Pennar, Pembroke Dock	30/7/1918 par George & Daisy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lloyd Owen I T nar, Pembroke Dock	1/9/1927 par Sidney & Mabel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934
Lloyd Richard 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Lloyd W B Book	Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Lloyd W H	sergeant major <i>Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery</i>
Lloyd William G Pennar, Pembroke Dock	19/10/1926par George & Daisy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Lo Faith Stackpole Elider Church	15 4 1963 to Carl F Donald Smith of Pembroke Dock marriage
Logan ,Gladys E M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	6/4/1909 par Bernard & Ethel , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Logan J	<i>School Board Pembroke Dock</i>
Long Arthur Book	25 March 1940 22 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Long Edith E nar, Pembroke Dock	9/12/1919 par Arthur & Jane , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934

Long Samual *Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard* **Pembroke Dock** He and his wife Organised fundraising activities for National School

Longmate Arthur 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI*
1914-18 Memorial

Longrigg J W September 29 1902 **Rev** M A chaplain of the Dockyard

Lorane Phyllis 6/1/1928 par **Percival & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Loring William *Captain Superintendent* **Pembroke Dock** married at **Pembroke Dock** Miss **Adams** of **Holyland** descended from the **Adams** of **Paterchurch**

Lort Phillips? spring 1901 **Mrs** christened HMS Drake **Pembroke Dock**

Lowe Alfred H 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI*
1914-18 Memorial

Lowless ? 14th May 1814 **Mr** started building first houses **Pembroke Dock**

Lowless, & Jones O F & RD 25 March 1939 20 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book**

Lowless James 1877 *Draper* **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records**

Lowless R D Mr clerk of the Board-- School **Pembroke Dock**

Luly C P Lady Day 1898 29 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book**

Luly Rosa J 1919 *teacher Albion Square Girls School* **Pembroke Dock**

Luly Rosa Jane 1st September 1919 **temporary Head Teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock**

Luther Edward 16 Apr 1901 *Fleet Surgeon* **Pembroke Dock**

Lynch M M 25 March 1941 **Mrs** 85 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori- elton Rent Book**

Mabe Thomas 19th September 1866 age 62 buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Mabe Thomas	1861 Pennar <i>Quit Notice</i>
Macdougall Harry 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Macey Alice M Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	13/8/1910 par Samual & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Macey Doris E Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	13/8/1910 par Samual & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Macheny Alfred <i>Rent Book</i>	29 September 1920 11 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Mackeen B R <i>Book</i>	25 March 1921 6 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Mackeen C L E <i>elton Rent Book</i>	14 January 1941 Miss 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Manning Mackeen E M <i>Rent Book</i>	25 Mar 1941 Mrs 10 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Macken Alfred <i>Book</i>	22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Macken C L E <i>Rent Book</i>	25 Mar 1941 Miss 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Macken David J E Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	19/9/1933 par Frederick & Francis , Baptisms at St Patrick's
Macken F	Pre1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Macken Francis <i>Rent Book</i>	25 Mar 1933 Mrs Farm House Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Macken John <i>Book</i>	Lady Day1898 19 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Mackenzie Percy <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI

Mackin Alfred Book	25 Mar 1933 11 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Mackintosh A	secretary Pembroke Dock <i>auxiliary of the Bible Society</i>
Mackintosh Hugh broke Dock	1829 of Bloomsbury Square London contractor Hobbs Point Pem-
Mackworth A W ectory	1884 bart Sir Major and Brevet Colonel Pembroke Dock Kellys Dir-
MacNaughton H	1976 fitter H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Magall Owen Pembroke Dock	Nov 5 1918 The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church
Maire Joan A Pennar, Pembroke Dock	29/1/1918 par Hedley & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Maire,John N D Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/11/1913 par Hedley & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Maires? Freda L nar, Pembroke Dock	4/8/1912 par Hedley & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934
Malcolm Margaret P Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	6/9/1910 par Johnathan & Margaret , Baptisms at St Patrick's 1895 to 1934
Mallet J H Religious Buildings	1851 <i>Chaplain of Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock</i> census of
Malley Michael Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book	25 March 1941 Mr 27 Castle St Pennar & 28 Castle St Pennar
Malpas G A Kellys Directory	1884 Constructor Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to
Maney James 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Manning Frank Pembroke Dock	June 7 1917 The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church

Manrtelow? Anthony J 18/1/1934 par **Charles** and **Freda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Mansfield Joan M M M 20/12/1921 par **Joseph & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Mansfield MiriamE F 27/1/1924par **Joseph & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Maple C H Lady Day 1898 2 **Orielton** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 4a **Orielton Rent Book**

Maple John James 25 March 1939 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Maple R H 25 March 1941 2 **Orielton** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Marryat Frederick 1816 *Captain commanded HMS Ariande author of Mr Midshipman Easy served at* **Pembroke Dock**

Marsden J 1976 Welder **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Martin Constance M 25/7/1933 par **Ronald & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Martin Eric F H 17/12/1924 par **John & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Martin F *Chief Constructor* **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock**

Martin G E 25 March 1941 61 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Martin G E 25 March 1941 **Mrs** 78 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Martin Geffrey 17/12/1924 par **John & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Martin Joan N 2/11/1920 par **Arthur & Muriel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Martin Margaret K E 17/12/1924 par **John & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Mason George Lady Day 1898 12 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 14 January
1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mason John Oct 21 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church*
Pembroke Dock

Mason ,Lilian E 21/4/1925 par **Edward & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Mason W J P 1860s of London road chairman **Pembroke Dock** Society for the re-
lief of Distress

Mason W 1840,s **Mr** roof and pillars for the Chapels *The parish of Pembroke*
Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

Masters T J Lady Day 1898 21 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March
1926 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Masters T 1935 **Mr** a senior **Church** Deacon Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke**
Dock

Mathias A M 29 September 1919 9 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March
1933 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias Albert 03 July 1928 49 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Mathias Caroline D 11/4/1911 par **Fredrick & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Mathias Florence N 28/1/1913 par **Fredrick & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Mathias James 25 March 1926 Crofton Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 25 March
1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias Jane Lady Day 1898 25 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Mathias? John M 6/11/1900 par **Maurice & Florence** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Mathias John	05 January 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Mathias John	13 11 1808 par James & Elizabeth baptism St Petrox Church
Mathias L J <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1926 Miss 26 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton
Mathias ? Dock	November 11th 1862 Rev Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke
Mathias S J <i>Book</i>	25 March 1940 26 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent
Mathias T D	Rev pastor Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock
Mathias W Pembroke Dock	1880's secretary <i>Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society</i>
Mathias William <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1929 47 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton
May Edith	Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock
May Mary Dock	8th September 1866 age 56 years buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke
McAlpin Alister Andrew <i>broke Dock</i>	<i>Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force</i> Pem-
McAlpin K	July 6 1893 fireworks Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock
McAlpin ?	1859 <i>Lieutenant 2nd</i> Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers Pembroke Dock
McBean James A Pennar, Pembroke Dock	12/5/1903 par Arthur & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
McBean John broke Dock Kellys Directory	1884 Sun Inn Queen St East also boot maker Inns and Hotels Pem-
Mc Bean Stuart J nar, Pembroke Dock	2/7/1901 par Arthur & Emily , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934

McCaffery Frank A 5/12/1911 par **Herbert & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

McCallum Francis Lady Day 1898 85 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

McCarthy William John 1915 May 13 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church **Pembroke Dock**

McCloghrie Thomas 28 March 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church **Pembroke Dock**

McColl A August 13 1896 **Pembroke Town Council Water Committee**

McColl J P Alderman C C **Pembroke Dock** Society for the relief of Distress

McColl ? 1897 **Mr Pembroke Dock** Volunteer fire brigade

McCormick Ronald W 5/7/1910 par Florance, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

McDonnel ? 1847 the **Rev Father St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock**

McEnteggart B 1900 **Rev Meyrick** Street, **Pembroke Dock Arch Camb** 1900

McGrath Patrick M 25/7/1933 par **Myles & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

McHugh George Edward 1853 **Rev Pembroke Dock CRO Haverfordwest** Curate of **Pembroke Dock** married Miss **Fincham** lived at 1 Military Rd **Pennar**

MClaren C A 25 March 1936 **Mrs** 6 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

McLean James 1860s **Milford Haven** bank in Commercial Row later the South Wales Bank then London and Provincial Bank **Pembroke Dock**

McMaster Thomas , **Mrs St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

McMurren Frederick J 20/1/1932 par **Frederick & Vera**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Meare Margaret 1698 lent money **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Mercer Geoffrey F 10/8/1920 par **Francis & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Merriman E J 25 October 1911 7 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Merriman Fredrick J B 1/2/1916 par **Henry & Teresa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Merriman F W 1904 of the firm of Messrs **George Thomas** , and **Merriman** solicitors **Pembroke Dock** 1905 solicitor 1904 **Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress** solicitor legal adviser March 18 1905 **Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock** solicitor secretary **Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce**

Merriman Gwendolyn N 14/11/1922 par **Henry & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Merriman Hugh B 7/7/1914 par **Henry & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Merriman Joseph 1859 **Neyland Church Zion Pembroke Dock** *auxiliary of the Bible Society* secretary **South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist**

Merriman ? 6th December 1939 *Nurse examined Children Albion Square School* **Pembroke Dock** twelve children for **Cod** liver oil and malt

Meyhew A Pre1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Milburn H M 1904 **Mr** master *National School* **Pembroke Dock**

Miles? Elizabeth B 3/5/1932 par **Ellen & Arthur**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Miller David Lady Day 1898 35 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Miller ,Ernest J J 17/11/1914 par **Sidney & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Miller ? Mr **Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock**

Mills A W <i>Orlton Rent Book</i>	25 October 1937 Mrs 68 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Mills Alfred <i>Rent Book</i>	16 February 1942 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Mills Clifford	22nd August 1940 age31 118 Brunswick Street Canton Cardiff died oil Tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock
Mills George 1925 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 8 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March
Mills G <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1939 Mr 8 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Mills John <i>Orlton Rent Book</i>	29 September 1919 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Mills Thomas 1931 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>	25 March 1903 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March
Mills William W <i>Book</i>	25 March 1941 6 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Milne J	pre1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Mirehouse ? -Pembroke Dock yard	26 November 1867 Miss of Angle christened HMS Gnat in the dark
Mingard Fredrick J Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	26/11/1912 par John & Caroline Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Mingard Henry C Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	26/11/1912 par John & Caroline , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Moart W F Street Congregationalists Chapel	February 12 1851 esq. London foundation stone Upper Meyrick
Mockler J Mrs	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 454a <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Moffatt Albert John Pembroke Dock	July20 1918 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church

Molland John <i>Historical Sketches</i>	1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist
Moore Isaac Pembroke Dock	October 14 1868 <i>Colonel 13th Depot Battalion</i> Military Cemetary
Moore Maggie May	1872 Miss Albion Square Church Pembroke Dock
Moore	1834 the Chemist Pembroke Dock
Morant George Digby	<i>Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard</i> Pembroke Dock
Morcombe D V <i>Commerce</i>	president Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven <i>Chamber of</i>
Morcombe Jno <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Morehen ?Brenda P Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	16/6/1932 par Leslie & Annie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Morgan W J <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Morgan Albert H Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	8/3/1927 par Thomas , & Charlotta, Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Morgan Ann <i>Rent Book</i>	25 Mar 1911 Mrs 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Morgan Chas <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Morgan ?	7th October 1915 Dr scarlet fever Pembroke Dock
Morgan E C B <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1939 Mrs 9 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Morgan Evelyn L F P Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	5/7/1910 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church

Morgan Henry James	1851 Front St Pembroke Dock Minister Sardis Chapel Burton
Morgan Ivor George Pennar, Pembroke Dock	7/5/1922 par Bertrand & Beatrice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Morgan J A elton Rent Book	25 Mar 1937 Golden Hill Field Land Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Morgan J H Rent Book	25 March 1926 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Morgan J T	Rev Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock reputation of being vitriolic and not at all tolerant
Morgan James Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Morgan John H Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	8/3/1927 par Thomas , & Charlotta , Baptisms at St Patrick's 1895 to 1934
Morgan John Book	Lady Day 1898 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Morgan John	1867 pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock powerful preacher with strong views which angered some of his congregation in the 1840s who left to formed Bethel ,
Morgan L A	Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 Orielson Rent Book
Morgan Maria Dock	6th September 1866 age 6 years buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke
Morgan Mary Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Morgan Michael Pembroke Dock	1825 cello - music for Services Tabernacle Congregational Chapel
Morgan Rose E Pennar, Pembroke Dock	4/3/1919 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Morgan Stephen Dock	10th September 1866 age 9 years buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke

Morgan Thomas Book	Lady Day 1898 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Morgan Trevor Charles Pennar Pembroke Dock	22nd August 1940 age 31 46 Mey Street Cardiff died oil Tanks fire
Morgan Vivian W J Pennar, Pembroke Dock	9/1/1906 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Morgan W Dock	Pre1976 shipwright H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke
Morgan William Book	25 March 1926 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Morgan William	1861 Pennar Deeds Quit Notice
Morgan William George Rent Book	5 March 1925 & wife 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Morgan William	1861 Quit notices Pembroke Dock
Morgan William Book	25 March 1941 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Morgans Elizabeth Martha Kellys Directory	1884 Mrs Caledonian High St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Morley Lionel J 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Morris ? Leslie J R Pembroke Dock	8/5/1923 par John & Ada , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, 1895 to 1934
Morris A M Rent Book	Mar 13 1906 Mrs 1 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Morris A M	20 Jan 1922 Mrs 11 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1922 25 March 1936 13 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 20 Jan 1922 25 March 1922 25 March 1936 Orielton Rent Book
Morris Ann Kellys Directory	1884 Mrs Foresters Arms Kings St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock

Morris Arthur August 19th 1940 chief **Pembroke Dock** Fire Brigade --enemy raid on Monday August 19th 1940

Morris Charles T 1/1/1925 par **Alfred & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Morris Elizabeth M 13/10/1925 par **Frederick & Violet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Morris George Lady Day 1898 7 **Orielton** Terr Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 **Orielton Rent Book**

Morris J pre1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Morris J L 22nd August 1940 **Brownslade** Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pen-nar Pembroke Dock**

Morris J W 22nd August 1940 Bowett Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Morris Margaret S R 14/7/1925 par **John & Ada**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Morris Michael 1850s coal yard top of **Pembroke St Pembroke Dock**

Morris ? Miss of Laws Street North secretary *Ladies Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society* **Pembroke Dock**

Morris Peter August 28th 1866 age 48 died *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Morris Rhys Pier Hotel **Pembroke Dock** demolished **Morris Rhys** 1941 May 12th **Pembroke Dock** "born **Solva** but lived for many years in **Haverfordwest**," " proprietor of the Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed," **Vernon Scott**

Morris Tom 1814 1847 Fountain Well Upper park Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Morris William 1884 **Bird In Hand Lewis St** Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Morrison Mary A E 30/8/1904 par **John & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-nar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Morrissey W 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Morse Arthur J 20/7/1913 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Morse F 1919 Treasurer sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Morse G 1919 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Morse W R 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Morse William T J 12/8/1930 par **William & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Mortimer Elizabeth 29 September 1921 Mrs 10 Fleet **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-elton Rent Book**

Mortlock ,Peggy 24/9/1930 par **Henry & Henrietta**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Moulton James Louis *Major General* of **Pembroke Dock** The **CB** and **DSO** were earned by **Major General James Louis Moulton**, born at **Pembroke Dock** on 3 **June** 1906. He was the son of **Captain J.D. Moulton**, the *King's Harbour master*, and was brought up in the Royal Dockyard. This most distinguished sea officer from the Dockyard town joined the *Royal Marines* in 1924 and rose to command *48 Commando in North-west Europe in 1944-45 and 3 Commando Brigade in the Middle East in 1952-54*. He ended a brilliant career as *Chief of Amphibious War fare*

Mount Gordon R J 14/6/1922 par **Lancelot & Elsie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Mules B J W *Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales* **Pembroke Dock**

Mumford John 1851 **Pembroke Dock** trustee Bethesda Chapel **Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches**

Mumford John secretary *Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society* **Pembroke Dock**

Mumford ? May 1871 Miss headmistress *British School* **Pembroke Dock**

Munro W G come down	May 12th 1941 Mr Park Street Pembroke Dock saw the land mine
Murphy Margt Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 454 Orielton
Murphy Margt Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 36 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 454 Orielton
Murphy Oliver Dock	14th March 1894 Rev Father died St Mary's Church Pembroke
Murphy W H 25 March 1939	25 Mar 1914 42 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1925 Orielton Rent Book
Murray E	Pre 1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Murray T C Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book	22nd August 1940 Buckspool Lost stock because of Tank fire Pennar
Murray William T E Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	16/7/1921 par William & Amy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Naish Audrey	1998 organist at St Teilo's Church wife of Mervyn
Naish Julie Stackpole Elider Church	4 10 1964 par Mervyn & Audrey of Pembroke Dock baptism Stack-
Naish Mervyn	1976 Waterloo Pembroke Dock Charge man shipwright and with the other H M Dockyard shipwrights pieced together memorial tablet to Edward Laws found smashed outside Dockyard Chapel 1983 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Naish Mervyn	22 10 1960 to Audrey Phillips marriage Stackpole Elider Church
Naish Nigel Stackpole Elider Church	29 10 1961 par Mervyn & Audrey of Pembroke Dock baptism
Nash James elton Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Nash Sarah elton Rent Book 5 Jan 1926	25 March 1926 Mrs 39a Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-

Nash William R 18/3/1924 par **William & Daisy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Nathan John broke Dock 1870 B A Lond *commercial and preparatory school for boys* **Pembroke Dock**

Neale Stanley Purchased **Upton Castle** His Daughter who inherited served in the WRAF at **Pembroke Dock** She married **Canon Skelton**

Neuman ? 1847 **Mrs School Pembroke Dock** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

Newcombe Gordon J 13/1/1924 par **Alfred & Catherine**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Newman J pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Newman ? 1814 1847 **Mr school for boys in North Park Street** had a wooden leg -early schools **Pembroke Dock** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

Newton Isaac Dock 1905 Rev pastor **Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Nicholas David 1884 kept the Royal Oak public house **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Nicholas Frank Rent Book 26 March 1926 63 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**

Nicholas Frank elton Rent Book 25 March 1941 and wife 5 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**

Nicholas George 14 2 1829 to **Mary** O'Bryan marriage **Stackpole Elider Church**

Nicholas Ivor J 30/10/1906 par **John & Matilda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Nicholas John Book Lady Day 1898 31 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**

Nicholas John	1861 Rev curate St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock
Nicholas M E <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1941 Mrs 26 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Nicholas ? Pembroke Dock	February 8th 1889 Mrs of Newton died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry
Nicholas Trevor Pennar, Pembroke Dock	25/1/1928 par Frederick & Ada , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Nicholas W <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 19 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Nicholas W <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 26 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Nicholls Dorothy Johns, Church Pembroke Dock	October 1 1848 baptism, daughter of John and Elizabeth Nicholls St
Nicholls Mary A Pembroke Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill 1820
Nickoll Frederick William Acc to <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 M A Rev Chaplain Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock
Nightingale Albert H Pennar, Pembroke Dock	23/6/1903 par Albert & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Noakes Fredrick <i>Dock Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Mr Duke of York Pembroke St Inns and Hotels Pembroke
Noakes Kathleen , Pennar, Pembroke Dock	25/9/1930 par George & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Noakes Lilian B Pennar, Pembroke Dock	28/6/1932 par George & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Noakes William J H Pennar, Pembroke Dock	26/4/1934 par George & Martha , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Noakes ?	1850 Mr under foreman father of Mr Noakes High Street 1851 con- struction Martello towers Pembroke Dock

Noble Edwin 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Noot ,Arthur J 26/9/1911 par **Thomas & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Noot ,Eileen , 14/9/1915 par **Thomas & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Noot ,Hilda 5/1/1913 par **Thomas & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Noot T J 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1 91
Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 17 January 1928

Noot ,William J 22/10/1918 par **Thomas & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Norbury M J 25 March 1941 **Mrs 9 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Norris Emest September 20 1917 ***The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns,***
Church Pembroke Dock

Norris J R May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School* **Pembroke Dock**

Norris James 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Norris W J 25 March 1939 18 Military Rd **Pennar** 20 Military Rd 25 March
1939 22 Military Rd 25 March 1939 ***Orielton Rent Book***

Norris William Thomas 18 Military Rd 25 March 1925 20 Military Rd 25 March 1925
22 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1925 ***Orielton Rent Book***

Norton Alice A E 17/1/1928 par **Reginald & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

O Pell Watkyn Sir *Captain Superintendents* **Pembroke Dock** -had a wooden leg

Oakes R H 28 Castle St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Obray George born 1 Sep 1815 **Pater St Mary Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died Oct 1880 Cache County Utah married to **Edwards, Maria** or **May Elizabeth** on 13 Feb 1836 at **St Mary s, Pembroke, Wales** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray John born 8 Jan 1822 **Pembroke Pembrokeshire** Wales married to **Palmer, Tamar** on Abt 1845 at **Pembrokeshire?** brother of **Thomas "Lorenzo" Obray** was baptized by Elder **Evans** at **Pembroke Dock** before 1851, ordained an Elder on 8 **June** 1851 at the Deptford Branch, London Conference emigrated to Utah mid-1850s but back in Britain by 1861 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Maria Mariah? born 8 Sep 1814 **Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 15 Nov 1879 **Hooper** Weber Utah , married to **Roberts, Phillip** on 2 Feb 1843 at **Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Mary Jane born 7 Jan 1840 **Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire** died 23 Jan 1900 Paradise Cache Utah married to **Thomas William Nash** on 1 Jan 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Robert born 6 Oct 1824 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 3 Sep 1867 - Kidney Failure University **College** Hospital London married to **Downs, Ann** on 25 Dec 1847 **Pembrokeshire?** - son **John Robert Obray** christened at **St Mary** 's parish, **Pembroke Dock**, on 6 October 1824 His parents were **John** and **Elenor Allen Obray** His father a shipwright at the Royal Dockyards **Robert** was joiner's apprentice lived at Queen Street baptized into LDS **Church** 15 Nov 1848 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Samuel William born 18 Jun 1828 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 5 Jun 1910 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the **Ellen Maria** Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Harris, Margaret** on 23 Nov 1856 at **St Mary's, Pembroke**, married to **Bainbridge, Eleanor** at **St Louis**, Missouri married to **Preator, Mary Deborah** on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Thomas Lorenzo born 23 Jul 1821 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 21 Oct 1899 Paradise Cache County Utah married to **Shelton, Louise** on 24 Jun 1854 at Fort Leavenworth married to **Shelton, Martha** on 17 Oct 1854 at Salt Lake City married to **Brenchley, Caroline** on 2 Aug 1857 at Salt Lake City married to **Bradshaw, Ruth Nuttall** on 30 Apr 1864 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Thomas William born 11 Apr 1848 **Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire** died 12 Nov 1912 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the **Ellen Maria** Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Kay, Margaret Chatterley** on 21 Mar 1868 at Salt Lake City His mother refused to emigrate and stayed behind with younger son Father was **Samuel Obray** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

O'Brien ,W Mrs Lady Day 1898 18 Castle St Pennar **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Ogden Charles <i>18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock <i>KSLI 1914-</i>
Ogleby M	1904 <i>assistant mistress National School</i> Pembroke Dock
OHara Cecelia March 1924 25 March 1938	10 Jan 1924 Miss Samble Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i> }
Oliver Charles <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock <i>KSLI</i>
Oliver John <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Chief Boatswain Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock
Orford ,Dunn M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	4/7/1928 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Orford ,William R Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	24/2/1931 par William & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's 1895 to 1934
Ormiston T	<i>School Board</i> Pembroke Dock
Ormond Elizabeth	7thSeptember 1866 buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock
Ormond John Dock	6thSeptember1866 age 28 months buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke
Osmond B Wesley Chapel Pennar	Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 1893Trustee <i>CRO Haverfordwest</i>
Osmond B J <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1935 48 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock <i>Orielton</i>
Owen ,Alice R Pennar, Pembroke Dock	24/3/1908 par Thomas & Edith , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Owen B Dock	1895 13 Military Rd Sexton St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke
Owen Edward H <i>18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock <i>KSLI 1914-</i>

Owen Elias Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 84 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Owen Frank	1920's Estate Agent Pembroke Dock choir boy Dockyard Chapel His Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock
Owen George Book	25 March 1941 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Owen George	1718 received money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Owen James ist Chapel Pembroke Dock	20th June 1902 died aged 55 years St Andrews Calvinistic Method-
Owen John	1822 Sir Orielton sold 51 acres of land at Paterchurch to Admiralty
Owen John	1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Owen John	Mr vice chairman School Board Pembroke Dock
Owen John	1818 Sir of Orielton land for Bethany Chapel
Owen John	1760 Sir sold Paterchurch land to Board of Ordinance
Owen Martha Rent Book	25 March 1922 Mrs 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Owen ? SchoolPembroke Dock	12th August 1918 Mrs uncertificated Albion Square Girls
Owen Nathaniel	1834 general shop Pembroke Dock
Owen John	1822 Sir Govenor of Milford Haven and Vice Admiral of Pembroke-
Owen T L Book	25 March 1926 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Owen Thomas Book	Lady Day 1898 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Owen William	1786 Sir Orielton owned Pennar Land Tax 1786

Owen Wyrriot house destroyed by bomb no injuries	September 2nd 1940 Mr 23 Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock
Owens Ellen <i>Rent Book</i>	10 January 1928 55 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Owens George <i>Rent Book</i>	29 September 1926 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Owens ,T L <i>Book</i>	25 March 1941 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Owens T P exploded with a great crash in his Garden	1941 Mr Park Street Pembroke Dock went up in the air as land mine
Owens Thomas <i>Book</i>	05 January 1926 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Owens William Robert <i>Rent Book</i>	29 September 1901 55 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Oxford ,William R Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	7/12/1929 par William & Annie Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Oyns? Albert E nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934	11/3/1906 par Ernest& Sarah , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
Padmore Alfred <i>Rent Book</i>	25 March 1941 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Page Thomas <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Mr White Hart Pembroke St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Page William <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Mr Alexander Inn Water St -Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Paget C ing Co	1874 <i>Admiral Lord</i> Jacobs Pill Chairman Milford Haven Shipbuild-
Pagett William	April 29 1844 the Ancient Order of Druids Pembroke Dock
Palmer M	1976 Crane driver <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock

Palmer Tamer born abt 1820 **Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire** died 1 Feb 1907
Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire Married to **Obray, John** on Abt 1845 at **Pembrokeshire? Mor-**
mon Records for Pembrokeshire

Parkin War George H very keen on fundraising activities for the National School

Parrett Edward 1870 *Plymouth Brethren* **Pembroke Dock**

Parry F H 25 March 1941 32 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Parry John Lady Day 1898 32 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Parry ? Mrs 1786 **Pembroke N Hook Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

Parry Patricia 8/9/1931 par **Thomas** , & **Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's**
Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Parry Sarah 25 March 1926 32 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Parry Thomas Henry 18 October 1939 32 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Pasley Thomas Sabine 21 July 1853 **Sir Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock** he was
very involved with the early days of the *National School the Captain Superintendent* at launching
HMS **Caesar** Thursday **Pembroke Dock** addressed on history of the Dock **Archaeologia Cam-**
brencis 1851

Paterchurch David 1362 **Paterchurch** also held land at Sageston and west **Williamson**
Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen

Paterhouse David 1447 **Paterchurch** recorded as serving on a jury **Old Pembrokeshire**
Families G Owen

Paterhouse Elen 1422 **Paterchurch** father was **David Paterhouse** she married **John**
Adams of Buckspool **Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen**

Paxton Hood E June 28 1867 **Rev Albion Square Congregational Church**

Payne Betty G 12/11/1931 par **George & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Payne Lionel J W 12/11/1931 par **George & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Payne,Muriel G L 12/11/1931 par **George & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Payne Samual Book 25 March 1941 23 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Payne Samual Orielton Rent Book 5 Jan 1926- 25 March 1941 21 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Payne Samual Book 25 March 1941 24 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Peace J Dock Deceased before 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke**

Pearce Marjorie B Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1/9/1929 par **Reginald & Marjorie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Pearn Charles Napier Directory 1884 *Accountant Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Kellys*

Pearn ? 1814 *Miss school for girls early schools* **Pembroke Dock The State of Education in Wales** 1847

Peek Fredrick JM Pennar, Pembroke Dock 24/11/1896 par **Amos & Fanny** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934,

Penfold Alfred Dock Kellys Directory 1884 *Secretary to Superinterdent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke*

Penfold J 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Perkin Isabella Ellen Pennar, Pembroke Dock 7/1/1896 par **Alfred& Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Peters Stuart 1905 **Pembroke Dock Mrs--** wrote History of **Pembroke Dock**

Phillips Fred 1940 Aug 19 **Pembroke Dock** "working trenching round the oil Tanks at the Llanreath Tank farm when it was bombed," "Was the only casualty – treated for shock, (33 million gallons of oil destroyed)" **Vernon Scott**

Picton Annie F 4/10/1904 par **Thomas , & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton Frederick 1/5/1917 par **James & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton Harold F 25/2/1914 par **James & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton Kathleen M 2/4/1912 par **James & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton J 25 March 1926 **Mr 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book

Picton Leo D 23/12/1919 par **James & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton Margaret K 25/6/1922 par **James & Emily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton Mary 25 March 1939 14 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Picton Mary Jane Mrs 61 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Picton Richard 25 March 1926 14 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**
Book

Picton Susan M 9/3/1922 par **Charles & Fanny**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Picton T 25 March 1941 87 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Picton Thomas 29 September 1921 2 Fleet St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Pilbeam Freda 17/6/1905 par **Ambrose & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Pilkington ? Pembroke Dock	October 12th 1812 <i>Col Ordnance Department</i> Paterchurch later
Pinch H	Mr Albion Square Congregational Church
Pinch ? Wales	1847 Miss's School Pembroke Dock <i>The State of Education in</i>
Pinchard ?	May 12th 1941 Mrs W V S helper Pembroke Dock
Pinnegar Gwendoline M C	25/6/1918 par Bertram & Beatrice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Pennar, Pembroke Dock	1895 to 1934
Pinneger Elsie E	10/1/1922 par Bertram & Beatrice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Pennar, Pembroke Dock	1895 to 1934
Pinniger Bertie Theodore	May 1918 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church Pem-
broke Dock	
Plenderleith W N	1938 <i>Wing Commander Officer of 210</i> died age 39 buried Llanion
Cemetery	
Polkinghorn G	pre1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Pope A J	25 March 1941 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Pope Alfred John	26 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Pope M E	25 March 1941 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock <i>Orielton Rent</i>
Book	
Porteous Freda J	6/11/1923 par Tom & Freda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen-
nar, Pembroke Dock	1895 to 1934
Potter Emily	1884 Miss Commercial Hotel Queen St Inns and Hotels Pembroke
Dock Kellys Directory	
Potter James	<i>Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force</i> Pem-
broke Dock	
Potts F A E	<i>Society for the relief of Distress</i> Pembroke Dock
Powell A	27 February 1906 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock

Powell A 1976 shipwright *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Powell Alan 10/9/1930 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Ann Mrs was appointed sextoness and carried out those duties for 33 years **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Powell Beryl E 26/8/1930 par **Albert & Winifred**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Charles Lady Day 1898 20 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Powell Douglas 10/8/1920 par **RodErick? & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Edward G 12/4/1922 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Frederick Glyn Montague 1878 Rev MA Vicar **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Powell F G M 15 September 1879 Rev 2nd Vicar of **St Johns, Church** and former naval officer **Pembroke Dock** contemplated the building of a Mission Hall at Llanreathresigned 1879 **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Powell Francis E 8/2/1927 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Frederick 25 March 1941 7 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Powell G 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Powell H M F 15 September 1879 Miss six year old daughter of **Pembroke Docks** Vicar launch HMS Tickler and Griper **Pembroke Dock**

Powell Joan M 13 /5/1922 par **Frederick & Agnes**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell John 5/4/1933 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Lilian E 6/12/1923 par **Frederick & Louise**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Llewellyn *Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette*

Powell Marian L 12/4/1921 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Ronald G 6/1/1925 par **Frederick & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Thelma I 1/7/1930 par **William & Doris**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell Thomas 1862 Deacon of Gilgal **Baptist Church Pennar CRO Haverfordwest**

Powell Thomas Book Lady Day 1898 3 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Powell Thomas Rent Book Lady Day 1898 52 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Powell Thomas Rent Book Lady Day 1898 73 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

Powell Thomas broke Dock November 11th 1862 Deacons Gilgal **Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Powell W H 10 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Powell William C 26/8/1930 par **Albert & Winifred**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell William H Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 3/11/1903 par **William & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Powell William John 26 March 1926 4 **Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock**

Powell William Rev Dock of **Pembroke Gershom Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke**

Powell William F 1899 **Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock**

Power D	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Pratty G Dock	Deceased before 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Preator Mary Deborah Samuel William	born abt 1828 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire Married to Obray, Samuel William on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Preece Phillip 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Preece R	pre1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Preese Ann 5th September 1866	age 40 buried <i>Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent Book</i>
Preese Jane	10th September 1866 age 59 buried <i>Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock</i>
Price Ann	died 1804 August of Pennar St Florence Church Records married to John price she was 104 when she died
Price C W M to the RAF	March 1929 Major MP transfer of the Dockyard from the Admiralty to the RAF
Price David	1813 kept the Dolphin Inn at Llanreath Point he died aged 96
Price Elizabeth	1843 12 4 Pennar St Florence Church Records she died age 56
Price Elizabeth Dock	8th September 1866 age 75years buried <i>Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock</i>
Price Elizabeth	2 11 1765 to Faithful Rossiter marriage Stackpole Elider Church
Price George	1804 Nov Pennar St Florence Church Records
Price George H 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Price James	1839 July Pennar St Florence Church Records
Price Jane Louisa Kellys Directory	1884 Mrs Three Crowns Laws St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock

Price John	1803 Feb Pennar wifes name was Ann he was 102 when he died she outlived him St Florence Church Records
Price Margaret	1772 Jan 24 Pennar St Florence Church Records
Price Morrice Tax	1670 of Pennar Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
Price Richard	13 April 1842 Pennar buried age 99 – St Florence Church records
Price Thomas	1666 of East Pennar was mayor of Pembroke
Prickett Abraham Book	Lady Day 1898 18 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Prickett Lily M H Pennar, Pembroke Dock	19/12/1917 par John & Francis , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Prickett Philip W O	8/6/1910 par John & Francis , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Prior ? Mrs Book	05 January 1926 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Propert ? Mr	Albion Square first Magistrate Pembroke Dock
Prosser David	1909 Aug 19 sold one of the little camp churches built on War Depart- ment ground letter written January 19th Pembroke Dock Vicar 1924 Bishop of St Davids d 1950 <i>WWHR</i> Vol3 p 240
Pugh Harry Pembroke Dock	April 18 1918 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Pughe D L	1845 Rev first minister in Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock
Purser Ivor	1976 Cosheston H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock
Quatermain ?	1814 1847 Mr boys school early schools Pembroke Dock
Quinland C D Rev	curate St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Quinland? Elizabeth L 8/11/1904 par **John & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Radmore John May 1 1846 **Mr** concert for British School **Pembroke Dock**

Radmore ? 1905 Miss *school* Laws Street South **Pembroke Dock**

Ramsay Harriet 7 March 1860 Miss christened HMS Howe **Pembroke Dock**

Ramsay ? Mrs June 7 1862 Mechanics Institute **Pembroke Dock**

Ramsay ? Rev **Mr** pastor Upper **Meyrick** Street **Congregationalists** Chapel

Ramsey George *Captain Superintendents* **Pembroke Dock** instrumental in the forming and building of the Mechanics Institute. His son died young buried in Park **St** Cemetery

Rawlins Phillip 1820 **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack **Hill Pembroke Dock**

Raynes ? 1814 1847 Miss's Macfarlane House high class boarding and day school early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Raynes ? 1814 1847 **Mrs** mixed school in Commercial **Row** early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Redman Gertrude M 19/10/1920 par **George & Elsie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Reed E 1874 J P **Sir** K C B MP Jacobs Pill Dir **Milford Haven** Shipbuilding Co

Reed Rose 1877 Miss daughter of **Sir E J P Reed** laid foundation stone of the present **Bethany** Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Reed Wallace 19/2/1924 par **Robert & Leonora**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Reed William Grant 26/10/1920 par **Robert & Lavinia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees A 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Rees A F F 06 January 1931 24 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**
Rent Book

Rees Blanche E A 11/8/1925 par **Albert & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Edna L P 2/8/1910 par **Albert & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Ellen Lady Day 1898 21 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Rees Gladys May 6/5/1896 par **Thomas & Margaret** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Iris C M 5/10/1915 par **Albert & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees James 25 March 1941 29 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Rees John 1844 Rev of **Upton** preached **Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock**

Rees M 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rees Mary Lady Day 1898 16 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Rees Maude E M 17/4/1923 par **Norman & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Olga T 5/10/1915 par **John & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Roland L 11/7/1916 par **William & Ruby**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Ronald 9/2/1929 par **William & Lilly**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees S 25 October 1908 23 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Rees S pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rees Stewart J 27/10/1912 par **William & Lily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees Thomas V 22/6/1915 par **William & Lily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees William J F 29/4/1928 par **Albert & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rees William 14 January 1941 **Pembroke** House Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees William 25 March 1941 **Pembroke** House Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Reynolds Clarence J 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Reynolds H D 1905 Dr **Pembroke Dock**

Reynolds James B 2/9/1923 par **Charles & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Reynolds John C 7/4/1925 par **Charles & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Ribbon Joyce 6/4/1926 par **Ralph & Ethel**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

William Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte** —*George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Rice ? Mr H M *London and Provincial Bank* **Pembroke Dock**

Rice W M *Chief Constructor* **Pater Yard Pembroke Dock**

Richard Clifford A 1/3/1929 par **Thomas & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke**

Richards ? July 12 1880 died fire Emporium drapery establishment in **Bush Street Pembroke Dock**

Richards A E Chief Constructor **Pater** Yard **Pembroke Dock**

Richards A H 22nd August 1940 Walasthill Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar**
Pembroke Dock

Richards Anne D 30/12/1924 par **Thomas** & **Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards D H Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**
Rent Book

Richards Elizabeth Mary born 12 Apr 1821 **Pater Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire** Married to
Maiben, John Bray on 4 Nov 1855 **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Richards ,Elsie L 6/1/1928 par **Thomas** & **Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards George Lady Day 1898 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**
Book

Richards George Bailey Mr 13 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Richards , George B 4/10/1904 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards J T 25 March 1928 **Mr 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nel-**
son St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book

Richards , James F 9/4/1898 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards James 1851 **Mr** choir master **Trinity** Chapel **Meyrick St Pembroke Dock**

Richards John 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Richards Joseph Mr chairman *School Board* **Pembroke Dock**

Richards , Lucy E E 9/4/1898 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards Marjorie E 17/12/1924 par **George & Hannah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Richards Peter *Captain Superintendents* **Pembroke Dock**

Richards Sydney I 28/2/1906 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Richards ,William T 29/9/1914 par **Fredrick & Hilda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Richards William H 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Richardson Cyril P 4/8/1921 par **Henry & Maggie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Richardson Florence E 28/8/1917 par **Henry & Maggie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Richardson J *Captain* **Pembroke Dock** *Volunteer Artillery*

Richardson Lorraine 4/8/1921 par **Henry & Maggie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Richardson Reymond 28/8/1923 par **Harry & Maggie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Ridout Thomas Arthur E 1915 Aug 27 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Rigby Charles 1850 1851 contractor Martello towers **Pembroke Dock**

Rigby Joseph 1850 1851 contractor Martello towers **Pembroke Dock**

Rimmer William 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Ring 1880 Aug 23 **Pembroke Dock** **Rev** Dr Chaplain H M Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** *Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1880 Page 324*

Rixon John 1820 **Mrs of Pembroke Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Roach Henry May 1848 *pupil teacher British School* **Pembroke Dock**

Road Henry Temperance Movement **Pembroke Dock**

Road John	1851 Mr a draughtsman in the Dockyard designed Trinity Chapel
Meyrick St	and plans for other Chapels The parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898
Road John broke Dock	1848 Mrs Pembroke Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pem-
Roads Ann broke Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pem-
Roberts Ann <i>Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 34 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Roberts,Dorothy E Pennar, Pembroke Dock	24/12/1916 par Arthur & Anne , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Roberts E C Pembroke Dock	22nd August 1940 Loveston Lost stock because of Tank fire Pennar
Roberts E <i>elton Rent Book</i>	25 March 1941 Mrs 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Roberts E	came in 1869 Rev and left in 1873 Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock
Roberts Elizabeth <i>Book</i>	25 03 1912 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Roberts Elizabeth <i>elton Rent Book</i>	25 March 1926 Mrs 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Roberts Ezra broke Dock	August 1865 Mrs St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pem-
Roberts,Fredrick T Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	11/8/1925 par James & Gwendolene , Baptisms at St Patrick's 1895 to 1934
Roberts George H <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Roberts,Gwendoline M nar, Pembroke Dock	8/4/1919 par Arthur & Annie Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934

Roberts,Ivy C 20/1/1925 par **James & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar,Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Roberts,James E 4/10/1921 par **James & Gwendoline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Roberts James 29 September 1901 51 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Roberts John G 21/8/1923 par **James & Gwendoline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Roberts L B 1940's Lyserry Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Roberts Phillip born? **Johnston Pembrokeshire** died 6 Feb 1901 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Obray, Maria Mariah** on 2 Feb 1843 at **Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Roberts R C 1876 **Rev BethelChapel Pembroke Dock**

Roberts Roy 1931 Arcadian Dance Band **Pembroke Dock**

Roberts Samual Lady Day 1898 6 Grove St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Roberts T H 25 March 1929 land Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Roberts T H & E 13 January 1942 **Mrs** Bad Debt irrecoverable land Upper **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Roberts W 1786 Buyers Pool **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock** Land Tax 1786

Roberts,William J 26/7/1910 par **William & Evelyn**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Roberts William 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Robinson Joan 29 January 1942 **Mrs** 14 Grove St **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Robinson William	1830s Shipbuilding Yard Front St Pembroke Dock
Robinson William Mrs	of Church Street Treasurer <i>Ladies Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society</i> Pembroke Dock
Roblin ? broke Dock	Mr Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pem-
Roblin S	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Robson Ernest R Pennar, Pembroke Dock	5/2/1901 par William & Fanny , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Roch C	1904 <i>assistant mistress National School</i> Pembroke Dock
Roch ? Mr destroyed by bomb	lighthouse keeper 34 Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock house
Rogers F	1920 Water Street Pembroke Dock Baker
Rogers Jane	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Rogers John Hubert Pembroke Dock	31 May 1916 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Rogers Kathleen M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	31/5/1910 par Thomas & Alice , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Rogers ? broke Dock	1919 Mr 3 Sycamore St Sexton St Patricks Church Pennar Pem-
Rogers P C Dock	1904 Miss <i>headmistress Albion Square Infants School</i> Pembroke
Rogers S A elton Rent Book	13 January 1942 Miss 28 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Rogers Thomas Book	21 June 1923 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Rogers Thomas Book	Lady Day 1898 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent

Rogers Thomas H J	25 Mar 1917 94 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock
Rogers W Book	Lady Day 1898 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Rogers W H Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Rogers William Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 28 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Rollings E M Rent Book	29 September 1908 Mrs Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Rollings J	Lady Day 1898 Executors 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Rollings J L	25 March 1925 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Ross J	24 April 1940 21 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 41 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Rossant D Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Rossant G	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Rossiter I	1976 MS04 Eng <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Rowe Myra E broke Dock	20th December 1877 pupil teacher Albion Square Girls School Pem-
Rowe Myra broke Dock	26th April 1880 insubordination Albion Square Girls School Pem-
Rowe Thomas Chapel Pembroke Dock	1825 Mr violin music for Services Tabernacle Congregational
Rowlands J	<i>School Board</i> Pembroke Dock

Royal Muriel O 10/7/1917 par **William & Effie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rufus Gladys L 1926 par **William & Gladys**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rufus John D 16/5/1899 par **William & Mary Ann**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rumbold P A S July 1951 *Squadron Leader 201s C 0 for 201 Squadron* **RAF Pembroke Dock** to Jamaica

Russan ,AnnieI 1/5/1900 par **William & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Florence M 29/10/1910 par **William & Florry**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Frances M 27/11/1917 par **George & Francis**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Gordon T 9/3/1919 par **Albert & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan G 25 March 1926 Choir Master **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1919 6 Grove **St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book* **St Patricks Church** Minute Book

Russan , George R 24/8/1897 par **William & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan James 1919 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 18 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 31st December 1923 25 March 1926 14 January 1941 25 March 1941 deceased *Orielton Rent Book*

Russan Jas Lady Day 1898 18 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Russan Joyce E A 29/7/1917 par **James & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan J 1907 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Russan ,Lilian V 19/3/1912 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan Margaret E 19/3/1912 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Martha J 19/3/1912 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Raymond F 4/3/1919 par **George & Frances**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,Thomas J 9/4/1918 par **George & Francis**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan ,William G 19/3/1912 par **George & Francis**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russan W Lady Day 1898 40 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Russant Ivor C 15/7/1928 par **Thomas & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russant Sylvia J 30/6/1931 par **Thomas & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Russell G H M 1976 Marine and Salvage Depot **Pembroke Dock**

Russell Gerald W *Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard* **Pembroke Dock**

Russell John 16/5/1911 par **Edward & Francis**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Rutledge Dorothy M 1/2/1916 par **George & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Ryder Jeffery 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Salmon William G 8/4/1925 par **William & Olive**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sambells Lydia Lady Day 1898 Samble Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** *Orielton Rent Book*

Samuel Isaac	June 21 1899 Mr treasurer Albion Square Congregational Church
Samuel Jenkins	1870 ex Dockyard official landlord of the Victoria Hotel and Mayor
Sanders Fred	June 22 1897 Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee
Saunders ? 3rd check for Ringworm and Scarlet Fever	10th February 1928 <i>Dr Albion Square Girls School</i> Pembroke Dock
Saunders E A	1905 Dr M R C S L S A Pembroke Dock
Saunders George James Rich	September 26 1916 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock
Saunders R P yard Apprentice; Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock	<i>Chief Constructor</i> Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Ex Pembroke Dock-
Saunders S	pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Saunders William Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke
Savage E J 1829	<i>Captain R E Hobbs Point</i> Pembroke Dock
Savage J W	25 March 1925 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Savage J W	06 January 1925 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock
Sawyer John J 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Saxby Albert broke Dock Kellys Directory 1884	1884 Pembrokeshire Arms Lower Meyrick St Inns and Hotels Pem-
Scorfield John George Rent Book	25 March 1925 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton
Scourfield David Book	25 March 1941 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent
Scourfield David Rent Book	25 March 1925 Garden Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton

Scourfield Dorothy Rent Book	Lady Day 1898 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield E Rent Book	25 March 1941 Mrs 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield Henry Book	25 Mar 1917 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield J	builder Pembroke Dock
Scourfield J G elton Rent Book	25 March 1939 Mr 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Scourfield J H Rent Book	13 January 1942 Mr 8 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield J Rent Book1895	25 March 1937 Mr 11 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield J Rent Book	25 March 1937 Mr 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield John Book	Lady Day 1898 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield John Book	25 March 1924 15 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield John Book	25 March 1924 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield John Book	25 March 1924 22 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield John Book	25 March 1915 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Scourfield John Rent Book	25 March 1924 4 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Scourfield John George Book	7 Jan 1925 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent

Scourfield John 25 March 1938 **Mr Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield ? November 10th 1940 **Mr and Mrs 19 Owen Street Pembroke Dock**
survived – house destroyed Air Raid

Scourfield Thomas 25 March 1925 Fleet **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas 22 June 1924 22 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 100 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 34 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 71 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 71a Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield Thomas 25 March 1925 frequently in arrears 22 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scourfield William 25 March 1940 19 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scurlock Benjamin 1851 **Pembroke Dock** trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist *Historical Sketches*

Scurlock C A 25 March 1941 **Mrs 16 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock** 16a Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 92 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Scurlock Frederick John 1919 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church **Pembroke Dock**

Scurlock O J 25 March 1926 16 Military Rd **Pennar** 16a Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Sealey K	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock
Searle Albert Victor Pembroke Dock	31 May 1916 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Seccombe Elizabeth Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel Barrack Hill Pembroke
Seccombe William Edward	<i>Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force</i> Pembroke Dock
Seccombe William	1887 Mayor -1889 seats on Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock
Senitock Colin G Pennar, Pembroke Dock	6/5/1928 par Reuben & Margaret , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shaddick Phil	Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 12 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Shadrach Eliakim Church aged 64 years	died April 8 1869 Rev Tabernacle and Albion Square Congregational
Shanahan John	6 <i>Orielton</i> Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Shapcott , Albert E Pennar, Pembroke Dock	28/10/1902 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Alice E M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	27/3/1906 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Anthony I E Pennar, Pembroke Dock	1/8/1933 par Charles & Annie , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Charles E Pennar, Pembroke Dock	28/3/1905 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Harry H Pennar, Pembroke Dock	5/1/1904 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Norman W Pennar, Pembroke Dock	6/12/1910 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Shapcott ,Robert W J Pennar, Pembroke Dock	16/5/1901 par Robert & Rhoda , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934

Sharlack? Brigine? 7/10/1928 par **Edward & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sharpe Anna 1884 **Mrs** Queens Hotel Queen **St East Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock** *Kellys Directory*

Shears Beryl M 30/5/1928 par **Frank & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Shears Dilys E 12/12/1926 par **Frank & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Shears Dorothy M 22/6/1933 par **Frank & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Shears Emily G 4/11/1923 par **Frank & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Shears Norma M 21/5/1931 par **Frank & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sheperdson E Mary Lady Day 1898 Lily Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton** *Rent Book*

Sheperdson H G Lady Day 1898 Lily Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton** *Rent Book*

Shepherd Cyril **W** 30/1/1923 par **Henry & Gwendoline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Shepherdson E M 25 March 1925 Lily Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Sheppard Frederick O 24/7/1934 par **Richard & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sheppard Charles E 19/4/1932 par **Richard & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sheppard Francis E 5/11/1929 par **Richard & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Sillence Wilfred 16/5/1916 par **John & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Simes E L Rent Book	25 March 1939 Mrs 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Simmonds Percy 1914-18 Memorial	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Skelton W	1893 Trustee Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest
Skerme Arthur J Pennar, Pembroke Dock	19/9/1928 par William & Violet , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Skilton Ada	Mrs 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton Rent Book
Skilton C S Rent Book	25 March 1939 73 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Skilton E V elton Rent Book	10 January 1942 Mr 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Skilton M B Rent Book	25 March 1938 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orierton
Skilton M L elton Rent book	29 September 1909 Mrs 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Skilton M L elton Rent Book	25 March 1919 Mrs 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Skinner, Arthur G nar, Pembroke Dock	20/8/1918 par Arthur & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934
Skinner Eva F Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/10/1914 par Arthur & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Skinner Hilda D Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/10/1914 par Arthur & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Skinner Ivy M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	19/12/1911 par Arthur & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church
Skinner Margery R nar, Pembroke Dock	12/6/1917 par Arthur & Julia , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- 1895 to 1934

Skone Robert Lady Day 1898 Upper **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton**
Rent Book

Skyrme Edwin September 26 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns,*
Church Pembroke Dock

Skyrme John B 1877 shipwright **Meyrick St Pembroke Dock** signed the leaseNey-
land *Wesleyan Methodist* Chapel **records**

Skyrme ? 5th May 1877 **Mr** trustees **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel **re-**
cords

Slade Albert F 20/5/1913 par **Herbert & Louise**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Slade William D 1/8/1922 par **George & Louisa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Slocombe ? 1814 1847 Miss North Park Street early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Sloggett George sergeant major **Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery**

Sloggett Mary Ann 25 March 1926 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock** 204 *Orielton Rent Book*

Smart Robert **Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock Colonel Officer of the**
8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force **Pembroke Dock**

Smedley Isaac 1887 esq. J P **Pembroke Dock Society for the relief of Distress**The
Liberal Club Water Street died **June** 12th 1896 aged 55 years

Smith H E F Lady Day 1898 Executors 1 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book

Smith Alfred W 20/10/1914 par **Alfred & Marian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Smith Clifford R A S ?/6?/1904 par **Henry & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Smith Daniel Lady Day 1898 15 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Oriulton Rent**
Book

Smith **F W** Lady Day 1898 **Mrs** 11 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book

Smith F W Lady Day 1898 **Mrs 13 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book

Smith Grace May 4 1904 Miss Coronation School **Pembroke Dock**

Smith Gwendoline W 15/10/1912 par **Frederick & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar,**

Smith Henry I 26/1/1915 par **Henry & Laura**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Smith Jane 25 Oct 1912 15 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Smith Joyce 2/11/1920 par **Clement & Lily**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Smith Margaret L 13/12/1910 par **Frederick & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Smith Margaretta L 26/1/1915 par **William & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Smith ? Feb 9th 1904 **Mrs** kneeling cushions **St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock**

Smith Thomas 25 March 1941 102 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 103 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 104 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Smith Thomas 25 Mar 1933 3 New Houses **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 4 New Houses **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Smith W May 4 1904 and *assistant master Coronation School Pembroke Dock* School Board **Pembroke Dock** trustee **Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1893

Smitham Alfred G 7/12/1930 par **George & Victoria**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Snell Ellen M 7/5/1912 par **Reginald & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Southerton William 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Spriggs Ann Elizabeth October 3 1848 of **Pembroke Dock** and **James Thomas** of **Haverfordwest** married by licence **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Spring Thorpe J pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Spurr John Lady Day 1898 77 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Spurr ,Margaret R 9/12/1931 par **Bert & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Spurr ,Mary E 25/5/1933 par **Bert & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church**
Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Spurr ,William J 21/12/1930 par **Bert & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar,**
Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

St Albans August 1st 1915 Chapel **Bush Camp Pembroke Dock** dedicated It is suspected that this was the Chapel sold by the **Rev Prosser** in 1924 for £15 letter with **St Patrick's Church** minute book **CRO Haverfordwest**

St Lukes Church February 20th 1916 in the Military Hospital dedicated now **South Pembroke-shire Hospital Pembroke Dock**

St Martins Chapel January 9th 1916 **Llanion Barracks Pembroke Dock** dedicated

Stacey, James W J 18/5/1920 par **James & Eva**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Stacey Margaret A 2/4/1918 par **James & Eva**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pen-**
nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Stamper Geoffrey 1904 **Dr Pembroke Dock** 1905 gave Communion Service to **St Teilos**
Mission Church Pembroke Dock 1904

Stamper James F died May 22nd 1900 **Dr M D JP** aged 52

Stamper ? Feb 9th 1904 Miss gave an Altar cloth to **St Teilos Mission Church**
Pembroke Dock

Stamper ? 1904 **Mrs** gave altar cross and vases to **St Teilos Mission Church**
Pembroke Dock

Stephen Arthur Benjamin Pembroke Dock	1915 May 13 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns, Church
Stephens Ada	Mrs 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Stephens Anne Dock	6th September 1866 age 26 years buried <i>Cholera Pennar Pembroke</i>
Stephens Frederick 1914-18 Memorial	1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Stephens J	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i>
Stephens Royston W Pennar, Pembroke Dock	7/2/1928 par James & Lilian , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Stephens Seth John broke Dock	2nd September 1866 age 12 months buried <i>Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock</i>
Stevens D J Rev	Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock
Stevens J pre fore 1976	1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock</i> Deceased before 1976
Stewart Walter	<i>Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock</i>
Stockton William 1914-18 Memorial	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Stone William Dock	1812 of Plymouth Master shipwright Paterchurch later Pembroke
Storer A T ory	1884 Lieut Col Commananding R E Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory
Stovall ?	1850 1851 Mr chief foreman Martello towers Pembroke Dock
Stowe? Sylvia E M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	13/12/1932 par Donald & Agnes , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Stuart G & S Dock Orielson Rent Book	29 September 1931 Mrs & Mrs 21 Owen St Pennar Pembroke

Suchon John R <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Sudbury Alfred John <i>Pennar Orielson Rent Book</i>	25 March 1940 London Rd 12 Fleet St, 79 , 81, 83,Military Rd Pennar Orielson Rent Book
Sudbury Frank	25 March 1941 Hillton House Llanreath
Sudbury Frank	29 September 1934 12 Fleet St 2 Military Rd 3 Military Rd 51 Military Rd 81& 83 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Sulten ?	1867 Mr of <i>London architect Albion Square</i> Chapel Pembroke Dock
Sumpter Charles Dock	1851 was the Deacon Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock
Sumpter J <i>fellows</i> Pembroke Dock	January 29 1837 Dr <i>Grand Master The Loyal Victoria lodge of Odd-fellows</i> Pembroke Dock lost his life by accidently falling over the trench of the Defensible Barracks Pembroke Dock
Sutton R C	June 28 1865 esq. <i>architect Albion Square</i> Congregational Church
Sutton V J broke Dock	25 March 1925 Executors Upper Llanreath House Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Symonds Harold W <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Tapp W Dock	1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock
Tasker Jemima <i>Book</i>	25 Mar 1898 17 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Taylor E	1893 Secretary of the Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest
Taylor F W <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book
Taylor George	31 12 1876 to Elizabeth Adams marriage St Petrox Church
Taylor H	of Dimond Street Organist St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Taylor John <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Taylor Wallace <i>1914-18 Memorial</i>	1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI
Taylor William Powell re burial at Pembroke Dock	30 July 1844 Church of Rhoscrowther faculty removal of the body
Teasdale J H Chamber of Commerce	1882 president 1882 to 1884 Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven
Templeman Norman R Pennar, Pembroke Dock	14/5/1923 par Fred & Florence , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Tewing ? Crown	1786 Capt Pater Church Land tax 1786 Tenant land owned by the
Thomas A V & S E <i>Rent Book</i>	05 January 1911 Rev 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Thomas Alan	1977 Rev St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock appointed Vicar
Thomas Albert	25 March 1935 Treffgarne House Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Thomas Albert J	24/5/1910 par John & Lucy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Thomas Alfred J	18/3/1919 par George & Elizabeth , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Thomas Arthur G	2/5/1899 par James & Lucy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pen- nar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Thomas Augustus <i>Dock Orielton Rent Book</i>	07 January 1941 Revd Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke
Thomas Benjamin J	6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas Betty L	23/2/1931 par John & Kate , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Thomas Charles 13/3/1906 par **George & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Charles Powell 2nd September 1866 age 32 months buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Clarice 1945 Alberta House Water Street **Pembroke Dock** married a Canadian **Bethel Chapel**

Thomas Colin Stanley 4/6/1918 par **George & May**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas D 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Dav Philip 05 January 1926 29 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Thomas David Lady Day 1898 11 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Thomas David Philip 25 March 1926 28 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Thomas ? **Dr** Officers Row *first Magistrate* **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Edith M 10/12/1912 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Elizabeth N 6/2/1919 par **William & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Elizabeth 1833 Mar 3 **Pennar St Florence Church** Records

Thomas Elizabeth 2 Gothic Cottages **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Thomas Emma Lady Day 1898 69 **Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Thomas Ernest 1916 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Thomas Ernest J R 14/9/1919 par **Reginald & Jennet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Evelyn M 27/9/1910 par **Henry & Esther**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Fredrick 13/3/1906 par **David & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas G 24 January 1900 38 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Thomas G 24 January 1900 Upper **Pennar** Meadow **Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book

Thomas Garry 24 9 1961 par **William & Kathleen** baptism **St Petrox Church**

Thomas George L 13/9/1916 par **George & Alice**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas George 1861 Quit notices **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Gus February 1932 retired 1944 **Rev** pastor Gilgal Chapel **Pennar Pembroke Dock** died lived Rose Cottage Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Henry J 12/4/1925 par **John & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Henry 29 September 1910 12 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Thomas Henry 29 September 1910 52 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**
Rent Book

Thomas J 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack Hill **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas J 31st December 1923 choirmaster **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Thomas J J pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas J M 14 February 1921 west **Orielton** Lost stock because of Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock** 22nd August 1940

Thomas James	22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas James Snow	21/4/1896 par James & Lucy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Thomas James Book	25 March 1941 12 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas James Book	25 Oct 1904 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas James Rent Book	25 October 1908 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas James	June 22 1897 Eastlake marshal Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday
Thomas James John Rent Book	September 2nd 1924 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas James	1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Thomas Jane	May 1848 pupil teacher British School Pembroke Dock
Thomas John R Pennar, Pembroke Dock	30/3/1923 par John & Margaret , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934
Thomas John Book	25 March 1926 1 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas John Book	Lady Day 1898 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas John Book	25 March 1926 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas John Book	25 March 1941 7 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas John Book	Lady Day 1898 9 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Thomas John	B A Rev of Liverpool born King Street Pembroke Dock

Thomas John Frederick Pembroke Dock 22nd August 1940 30 Elaine Street Cardiff died oil Tanks fire **Pennar**

Thomas John Kellys Directory 1884 Navy Tavern **Pembroke St** Inns and Hotels **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas ? 1824 to 1826 JP Dr of Officers Row *Worshipful Master Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales* **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Kenneth I 4/6/1918 par **George & May**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Lewis James Pembroke Dock Oct 23 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church**

Thomas M A Rent Book Lady Day 1898 2 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**

Thomas M Pembroke Dock 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill**

Thomas Margaret Rene 1945 **Alberta** House Water Street **Pembroke Dock** married a Canadian **Bethel Chapel**

Thomas Martha Rent Book 05 January 1926 **Mrs 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson**

Thomas Maud 1904 Miss played harmonium moved from **St Johns**, at **St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock**

Thomas ? broke Dock 1907 **Mr** of Swan **Row Sexton St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Thomas ? St Front St Pembroke Dock 25 Sep 1814 **Mr** foreman of BlackSmiths first houses **Thomas** later

Thomas Olwen R M 11/12/1917 par **John & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Percival H R 6/6/1905 par **Arthur & Gwendoline**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Reginald George July 9 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Thomas Richard *National and Provincial Bank* **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Rosalie M G 18/4/1911 par **Albert & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Sheila M 25/2/1926 par **WinFord & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas Stewart Oct 4 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Thomas Sylvia M 29/7/1926 par **William & Maud**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas T 1854 **Rev Bethel** Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Thomas of Queen Street East builder

Thomas W H 1844 **Rev** of Water Holmes **BethelBaptist Pembroke Dock**

Thomas William G J 17/9/1916 par **Reginald & Jennet**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas William J E 2/1/1923 par **William & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas William J H 7/11/1923 par **James & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas William J 25/10/1910 par **George & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Thomas William 1814 1847 **Mr** a school Middle Prospect Place early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas William 1847 **Mr** School **Pembroke Dock** *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

Thompson Samual 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock** *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Thurlow Henry 25 March 1926 15 **Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Thurston Smith October 1939 *Flight Lieutenant 228 Squadron awarded D F C rescued crew of the steamship Kensington Court* **RAF Pembroke Dock**

Tiller Lilian E 13/1/1917 par **Rowland & Edith**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Tinkler George *Superintending Civil Engineer Her Majestys Dockyard* **Pembroke Dock** Acc to **Kellys Directory 1884**

Toogood Dorothy M 6/1/1920 par **William & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Toogood Thomas 25 March 1920 Rent in arrears Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Toogood W C A 25 March 1939 57 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Torrington Dennis C 9/8/1921 par **Charles & Florence**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Trayler Arthur 1877 *Draper* **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records**

Trayler Edwin 1877 *Draper* **Pembroke Dock** signed the lease **Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records**

Trayler ? November 10 1879 Miss **Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock**

Tregenna Jane 1820 Miss Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock**

Tregenna ? 1814 1847 **Mr** School opposite **Bethany Chapel** early schools **Pembroke Dock**

Tregenna ? **Mr** Temperance Hall **Pembroke Dock**

Tregenna Richard 1820 Sunday School superintendent **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack Hill **Pembroke Dock**

Tregenna Samual 1820 Choir **Wesleyan Ebenezer** Chapel – Barrack Hill **Pembroke Dock**

Tremain Henry *Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force* **Pembroke Dock**

Trevena Henry January 13 1863 of Laws Street founded **Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society** **Pembroke Dock**

Treweeks ? **Captain 1904 C Company 1st V B Welsh, Regiment Pembroke Dock**

Trotter Joan 7/7/1929 par **Joseph & Freda**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Truscott Frederick George Apr 23 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Truscott H G G M 1904 *Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales* **Pembroke Dock**

Tucker Joseph of Commercial **Row** fireworks Barrack **Hill Pembroke Dock**

Tucker P M 25 March 1939 **Mrs 3 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Tucker Tegloyn M 12/3/1934 par **Bertram & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Tunsdall John 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Turner George J 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial**

Turner James 25 March 1935 Commercial Inn Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Turner ? 1857 *Naval Gunner* **Paterchurch Battery Pembroke Dock**

Turner P A 25 March 1939 **Mrs Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Turner Samuel George July 16 1917 **The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Turner Walter W T 24/5/1904 par **James & Phoebe**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Tuthill Frederick Robert Lloyd *Rear-Admiral USNR of **Pembroke Dock** Perhaps the most unlikely **Pembrokeshire** sea career was that of a corporal of the **Pembroke Yeomanry** who became an admiral in the United States Navy. Corporal **Frederick Robert Lloyd Tuthill**, born in **Pembroke Dock** on 23 January 1898, served in the Dardanelles and Palestine and on de-mob trained at the Marconi **College** at Cardiff. He later emigrated to the United States and joined the US Naval Reserve as a lieutenant (jg) in 1928. Tuthill was called to active service in October 1940 and served with distinction as a radio specialist. He became Communications Officer to the Naval Task Force Commander in the allied invasion of the south of France in August 1944 and later held key posts with the Chief of Naval Operations, Commander Naval Forces Europe and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. **Fred Tuthill** retired to **Williamsburg** as a rear admiral USNR (retired), corporal **Pembroke Yeomanry** (retired), a unique record of service.*

Twigg Bernard A 29/7/1924 par **James & Julie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vaughan Mary 14/2/1921 par **George & Christiana**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vaughan William 8/3/1927 par **George & Christina**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vaulk Elizabeth 17th September 1866 buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Venable W 1907 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Venables Thomas 25 March 1935 10 Fleet **St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Venning John *Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force* **Pembroke Dock**

Vincent James W 3/3/1928 par **Thomas , & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vincent Richard 3/3/1928 par **Thomas , & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vincent Sarah M 5/1/1933 par **James & Annie**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Vincent Thomas , J 26/11/1927 par **Thomas , & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Violet Constance Mabel Dock July 16th 1895 baptised **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Wainwright F Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wakerell P J Book 25 October 1920 7 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Wakersell P J Book 22 **June** 1920 Lower **Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent**

Wakorell? Henry G H 21/6/1921 par **Peter & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Walker Calin *Flight Lieutenant an R A A F Sunderland. Attacked by eight Ju 88s in the Bay of Biscay*

Walker ? 1759 Captain survey to purchase land at **Paterchurch** point

Walling Evelyn A 10/2/1903 par **Henry & Maude**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wallis Mildred J 15/6/1920 par **William & Cicilia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Walter John 1860s secretary *Pembroke Dock* auxiliary of the Bible Society

Walter John 1860s secretary *Pembroke Dock* Society for the relief of Distress

Walton James T 1914-18 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**

Ware Rowland Mark 26/7/1928 par **Charles & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Warhurst Walter 1914-18 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**

Warlow James D Book	25 March 1925 17 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent
Warlow M E Rent Book	25 March 1941 Mrs Hill House Llanreath Pembroke Dock Orielson
Warlow M L Rent Book	Lady Day 1939 Mrs 17 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Warlow ? broke Dock	1867 Mr of Pembroke Dock contractor <i>Albion Square Chapel Pem-</i>
Warren E C	<i>Chief Constructor</i> Pater Yard Pembroke Dock
Warren E J launched HMS Tickler and Griper	15 September 1879 Miss <i>daughter of the new Chief Constructor</i> Pembroke Dock
Watkins Martha Rent Book	29 September 1921 Mrs 8 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson
Watkins Samual Kellys Directory	1884 New Cambria Prospect Place Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Watkins Thomas	May 1848 <i>pupil teacher British School</i> Pembroke Dock
Watson Burges wife was involved with social work especially the Nurses Association and Home	<i>Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard</i> Pembroke Dock His
Watson Joseph George Church Pembroke Dock	1915 September 25 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town</i> St Johns,
Webb Gertrude Chapel Pembroke Dock	Miss of Bush Street Organist St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist
Webb ?	1786 Mr Brewhouse Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock
Webb ? Records	1791/2 Mr owner Pembroke St Mary's Brewhouse CRO Land Tax
Webb ? Loyal Welsh , Lodge of Wales	Mr shoemaker Meyrick Street North Ancient Order of FreeMason s Pembroke Dock
Webb R	Pre 1976 <i>H M Marine and Salvage Depot</i> Pembroke Dock

Webb Sydney 1884 Prince of Wales Laws **St** also photographer Inns and Hotels
Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory

Webb William 25 March 1925 24 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Webb William 25 March 1939 **Mrs 24 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Webster Gladys M 2/12/1919 par **Charles & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Webster J R **Rev Albion Square Congregational Church**

Webster William G 2/12/1919 par **Charles & Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Welby Patrick W 14/4/1931 par **Sarah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Welsh Audrey A B 27/11/1914 par **James & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Whale ? 1814 1847 **Mr** school opposite **Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock**

Whelling Nicholas 1698 Ferry **Hill Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

White,Cynthia R 5/12/1911 par **Walter & Julia**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

White David 1884 Vine, Melville **St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

White Francis 1812 **Paterchurch** Farm **Paterchurch** estate later **Pembroke Dock**

White George Dock 12 October 1848 **Church Warden St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

White Margaret 1670 **Dale H Roose** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

White Margret 1670 **Rhoscrowther P Castlemartin** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Whitford J Pre 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Whitley Dunn G *solicitor for the board burial Board* **Pembroke Dock**

Wickland G 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Wiele A M 1884 *Storekeeping & Cashier Her Majestys Dockyard* **Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory**

Wilby A Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Wilcox ,Beatrice M 25/10/1921 par **Henry & Gertrude**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilcox David Lady Day 1898 37 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Wilcox Dorothy E L 17/3/1932 par **Henry & Dorothy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilcox Gertrude A M 14/5/1927 par **Charles & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilcox Gladys M 19/11/1918 par **Hurbert & Elizabeth**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilcox G E J Lady Day 1898 4 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Wilcox H V 25 March 1926 84 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock - Wilcox H V** Bad debt 84 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Wilcox Iris V 28/12/1915 par **Henry & Gertrude**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilcox W 1907 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Wilcox William 37 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 18 February 1907 25 March 1907

Wilcox William 25 March 1902 25 March 1930 38 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book** 461b

Wilcox William 3rd September 1866 age 25yrs buried *Cholera* **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Wilde ? February 1902 Barrack Sergeant -lodge of the Good Templars opened in **Pembroke Dock**

Willcocks Henry C 27/8/1928 par **John & Norah**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

William Henry broke Dock July 1827 Prince Duke of **Clarence** launched HMS **Clarence Pembroke Dock**

William Thomas Rent Book 19 January 1935 **Mrs 3 Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton**

William William Dock May 1871 **Mr** became Headmaster pupil British School **Pembroke**

Williams & Lowless, S A & O F 14 January 1941 17 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock 39 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock** 14 January 1941 17 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 39 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 Orielton Rent Book**

Williams A of Commercial Row clerk of the Burial Board **Pembroke Dock**

Williams A J Book 25 March 1925 20 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent**

Williams A K **Hilton** House Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Williams Absolom elton Rent Book 25 March 1929 **Mr 59 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**

Williams Albert Edwin broke Dock 1915 Oct *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams Alfred H Pennar, Pembroke Dock 18/10/1910 par **Henry & Evelyn**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Alice E H Pennar, Pembroke Dock 6/12/1910 par **Henry & Evelyn**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Arnold Lady Day 1898 Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Williams Arnold Dock 25 March 1925 25 March 1940 **Steynton Villa Llanreath Pembroke**

Williams Ben 25 March 1925 14 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Williams Bertha 22/10/1912 par **Henry & Evelyn**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Bronwen R 7/4/1914 par **William & Rosa**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams C 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Williams Charles George 1914 Oct 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Williams Chas Henry 1887 of 4 Charlton Place *stone Mason* Carved stone work in **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock** 1907Minute book **St Patrick's Church PRO Haverfordwest**

Williams Cornelius clerk of the board burial Board **Pembroke Dock**

Williams D 25 March 1926 & others 19 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Williams D Aubrey 26 July 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Williams David 25 March 1941 & Mrs 19 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Williams Dinah born 23 Jun 1841 **Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire** died 14 Aug 1917 **Evanston Wyoming** Married to **Osborne, Richard William** on 12 Feb 1860 at **St Simon, Liverpool, Lancs, England** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Donald C 15/2/1910 par **William & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Dorothy M 20/12/1910 par **Henry & Evelyn**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams E E 10 Jan 1933 SunnyHill Cottage Llanreath **Pembroke Dock**

Williams Eiddwen C 13/8/1918 par **William & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Elizabeth A 25/2/1914 par **Alfred & Eleanor**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Esther 1940 Entry Deleted Miss 25 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-**
elton Rent Book

Williams G 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Williams George 25 March 1939 17 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon**
Rent Book

Williams George 25 March 1939 39 **Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent**
Book

Williams George 25 March 1938 decd Llanreath **Orielon Rent Book**

Williams George 25 March 1926 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielon Rent Book

Williams George 29 September 1909 decd Llanreath **Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent**
Book

Williams George Arthur 29 June 1929 53 Military Rd **Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent**
Book

Williams George H 1917 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18

Williams Gordon 13/11/1930 par **Thomas & Winifred**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams Gwaldys R 5/2/1915 par **William & Martha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams H *National School* 1904 **Pembroke Dock**

Williams Hilda M 4/11/1913 par **Martha & William** Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams J D	1865 to 1868 Rev Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock
Williams J H L	25 March 1941 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 36 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Williams J L H <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>	25 March 1925 deceased 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Williams J R	Wednesday October 16th 1940 Alderman took shelter during a raid, in a bomb crater at the top of Wellington Street Pembroke Dock
Williams J broke Dock	31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
Williams Jacob	pre1814 cottage near Jacobs Pill Pennar
Williams James Dock	June 1868 Rev Minister Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke
Williams John <i>Kellys Directory</i>	1884 Kalwentage Inn Pennar Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock
Williams John <i>Sketches Rev R C Roberts 1907</i>	1835 of Bethany Pembroke Dock preacher <i>Baptist Historical</i>
Williams John	1884 the Kilwentage Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book
Williams Josephus	Rev pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel
Williams Kathleen M Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock	26/11/1927 par Thomas & Winfred , Baptisms at St Patrick's 1895 to 1934
Williams M E <i>Book</i>	25 March 1920 2 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Williams Mark <i>Book</i>	25 March 1921 8 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent
Williams Mark <i>Rent Book</i>	Lady Day 1898 91 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton
Williams Mary	8th September 1866 age 57 buried <i>Cholera</i> Pennar Pembroke Dock

Williams Mary	29 September 1915 Mrs Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Williams Mervyn Dock	1919 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke</i>
Williams ? Dock	May 4 1904 Mr W headmaster Coronation School Juniors Pembroke
Williams ? broke Dock	Feb 9th 1904 Mrs gave altar desk to St Teilos Mission Church Pem-
Williams Olga M Pennar, Pembroke Dock	8/2/1927 par Herbert & Dorothy , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Williams Reginald A Pennar, Pembroke Dock	18/7/1914 par Henry & Evelyn , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Williams S A elton Rent Book	25 March 1940 Mrs 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Ori-
Williams S A Rent Book	09 January 1934 Mrs 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon
Williams Stanley Pennar, Pembroke Dock	6/12/1910 par Henry & Evelyn , Baptisms at St Patrick's Church 1895 to 1934
Williams T Howard Pembroke Dock	Oct 30 1917 <i>The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church</i>
Williams T J Book	Lady Day 1941 25 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent
Williams T M E	25 March 1926 5 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Williams T Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock	1904 Rev pastor Gilgal Mayors Chaplain married Miss Jessie Jones
Williams Thomas Pennar Pembroke Dock	Sep 12 1941 29 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock , 37 Owen St Pen- nar Pembroke Dock 25 October 1935 <i>Orielton Rent Book</i>
Williams Thomas Book	25 March 1935 3 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent
Williams Thomas George	20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielon Rent Book

Williams Thomas 25 March 1903 Miss 25 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book**

Williams Thomas 1824 **Rev** of Neuaddlwyd Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel Merrivale **Templeton** Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Williams Thomas 1905 **Rev** pastor Gilgal **Baptist** Chapel **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Williams Vivian F C 14/11/1911 par **Benjamin & Anne**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams W broke Dock 1877 **Mr** as Senior Master Junior Grade Albion Square School **Pembroke Dock**

Williams W broke Dock 31st December 1923 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Williams Walter E 7/4/1916 par **Walter & Bertha**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams William J N 13/8/1918 par **William & Rose**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Williams William 22 May 1900 aged forty five Labourer No 1899 **Bush** Street H M Dockyard **Pembroke Dock** Discharged Dead

Williams William Mr teacher School Board **Pembroke Dock**

Williamson E 1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Willing George 1840's **Mr** plans for various Chapels *The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips* 1898

Willmore Stanley G 3/12/1912 par **Arthur & Mary** , Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilson A **Rev** was Curate **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Wilson Bernard E W 30/1/1921 par **Arthur & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilson Eileen N 8/5/1923 par **Arthur & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilson Kathleen A 1/7/1919 par **Arthur & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilson ?(Tug) 1976 **Mr** Master on Shore *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* **Pembroke Dock**

Wilson Terence 16/4/1918 par **Arthur & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wilson William A R 13/3/1917 par **Arthur & Kathleen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winbury W W May 4 1904 *assistant master Coronation School* **Pembroke Dock**

Winter Dorothy M 20/8/1925 par **Bertie & Lillian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winter Fredrick B 26/2/1918 par **Bertie & Lillian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winter Harolds W 4/5/1920 par **Bertie & Lillian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winter Joan K 7/9/1932 par **Bertie & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winter Pearl G 17/4/1923 par **Bertie & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Winter Robert H 27/5/1902 par **John & Ellen**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wolley Edward D 26/3/1918 par **Edward & Daisy**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wood J 1820 **Rev Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock**

Wood James Aug 5 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock**

Wood Francis A L 3/2/1920 par **John & Lilian**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wood J? 1848 **Rev Mr Wesleyan Methodists** Ebenezer Chapel **Pembroke Dock**

Woodhouse E J 25 March 1941 Lyndon Villa **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock**
Orielton Rent Book

Woodley G 1919 sidesman **St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Woodley John Lady Day 1897 Highgate **Orielton Rent Book**

Woodruff Richard 1918 Memorial Panels **St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI**
1914-18 Memorial

Wright Damond V 22/7/1924 par **James & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wright F pre1976 **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Wright Marion 15/2/1926 par **James & Margaret**, Baptisms at **St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock** 1895 to 1934

Wright ? 22 March 1917 , **Mrs appointed Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock uncertificated** Albion Square Girls School **Pembroke Dock** 12th August 1918,

Wynne W G 22nd August 1940 Mellaston Lost stock Tank fire **Pennar Pembroke Dock**

Yolland ? October 22nd 1970 Alderman Chairman of **Pembrokeshire** County Council **Pennar** Junior Mixed School opened,

Young Lewis Lady Day 1898 5 **Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton Rent Book**

Young M 1976 ,rigger **H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock**

Young ? September 2nd 1940 **Mr and Mrs** 32 Lower **Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock** house destroyed by bomb no injuries,

Young S E 1904 , assistant mistress **Pennar School Pembroke Dock**

.....

Pennally, Penally

Village SW of **Tenby** on slope of eastern end of **Ridgeway** overlooking the burrows and the sea.

The ancient **Church** has undergone restoration, in 1851 and 1884. It is believed built on the site of an earlier 6c Celtic **Church** and contains a 13c altar tomb of **William de Haunton** and his wife, a Norman font and two squints at the **Angles** between the chancel and the transepts.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches - Salter.

The village is on a spur overlooking **Tenby** golf-course and the sea. The **Church** is of interest, particularly for the elaborately-decorated Celtic Cross now located in the south transept. Behind the **Penally** Arms Hotel are the ruins of the medieval **St. Deiniol's** Chapel. **St. Teilo**, one of **St Davids** contemporaries, is thought to have been born here, and there was once an important Monastery somewhere in the vicinity.

Penally St Nicholas SS 118992

The nave, chancel, and transepts with squints are all 13th century. The porch is 14th century and the tower is probably 16th century. Inside is a late 13th century altar tomb with an incised cross on the top with heads. The **Church**, dedicated to **St Nicholas** has a 10c wheel headed cross and two broken shafts of 9c and 10c crosses. 13c barrel vaulted ceiling, Norman font, squints, tomb to the **de Nauntons** [1260 - 90] in alabaster. Alter tomb with two small heads carved in marble and let into a covering stone under the arms of a cross. Copy of the inscription which runs round the stone was made about 1700 by **Edward Lhuyd**, Keeper of the Asmolean museum "*William de Hamton et Isemay sa femme gesent ici. Dieu de lour alme e}^ merci. Amen*".

St Teilo's Cross.

This slender cross is said to Mark the birth place of **St Teilo** one of the earlier Bishops of Llandaff Cathedral and was held in so much reverence that nearly 20 churches in Wales were dedicated to him. When he died 3 Churches insisted on receiving his body. To settle the dispute the body is said

to have miraculously divided into 3 separate corpses. Consequently each **Church** had the honour of burying his remains, but the **Church** at **Llandaff** has always claimed to contain the body of the real **St Teilo**.

Behind the **Penally** Arms Hotel are the medieval ruins of **St Deiniols** Chapel
Celtic monastic establishment which was dissolved or moved elsewhere before 1500.

*Acc/to **Welsh** Churchman Aug 1997.*

Work has been completed on the restoration and preservation of the crosses
The work was carried out by **Alun Teagle**, Building Conservation of Ruperra **Castle**, Lower
Macheny, Newport.

*Acc/to **George Cavill**.*

Holy wells - one listed in 1301 - site now lost dedicated to **St Teilo**. Another one opposite **St Deniol's** Chapel - known as **St Deniol's well**.

***Pembrokeshire Parsons**.*

The advowson of **Penally Church** was, with a perch of land in **Penally**, granted to the **Prioress of the Convent of Acornebury** by John de Barry with consent from the **King** on 1 March , 1301. - ***Pat Rolls***. This **John de Barry** was the son and heir of **David de Barry** (see ***Harley charters, No. 45, G. 13***), and granted two mills and five carucates of land in **St.Dogwells** to **Sir Richard Simond**, who endowed the **Bishop** of **St Davids** with the manor of **St.Dogwells**. - ***Stat. Menev***.

In 1535-6 the rectory of **Penally** was leased by the Convent of Acornebury to — **Launteley** at the clear yearly rent of £10 13s. 4d. - ***Valor Eccl***.

On 6 Feb., 1541, a lease of **Pennaley Rectory**, co. **Pembroke** (lately owned by the **Convent of Acornebury**), was granted by the Crown to **Rice ap Morgan** and **Richard Merden** of Cranebroke, **Kent**. - ***State Papers***.

In 1291 this **Church** was assessed at £16 for tenths for the **King**, the sum payable being £1 12s. - ***Taxatio***.

Penale Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ad coUacionem epis-copi Menevensis unde **Willielmus Jenyns** est viearius valet per annum c8. Inde sol archidiacono pro pro-curacione et sinodale quolibet anno xixd. Item pro ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno vijd. **De Clare** £4 17s. lOd. Inde decitna, gs. gid. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the headings livings Discharged:- **Penally** V. Archidiac. quolibet anno Is. 7d. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno 7d. Nunnery of Aconbury Propr. **Bishop of St Davids** Patr. Clear yearly value, £22 10s. Od. Kings Books, £4 17s. lid. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 21 September., 1872, a faculty was obtained for the removal of the body of **Dr. John Robert Read**

Coulter from **Penally** churchyard to Mount Jerome Cemetery in the City of Dublin.

Names connected with Penally

Penalie Parish. *Hearth Tax 1670*

Thomas John	Penally	H
Lewis William	Penally	H 3
Waters Thomas	Penally	H 2
Prickard Thomas	Penally	H 2
Rowe Thomas	Penally	H 2
Phillip Katherine	Penally	H
Prickard Thomas	Penally	H 2
Reede Humphrey	Penally	H
Williams Evan	Penally	H
Millard Charles	Penally	H
Jenkins Henry	Penally	H
Cooke Jennett	Penally	H
Powell Thomas	Penally	H 3
Bull Rowland	Penally	H 2

Wilkin Rowland	Penally	H
Lloyd Thomas	Penally	H
Jones Francis, Miller	Penally	H
Barsie John	Penally	H
James John	Penally	H
Lewis Thomas .	Penally	H 2
Bowen Thomas , esq.. of Trefloyn .	Penally	H
Rowe Richard	Penally	H
Wogan Elthred, clerk .	Penally	H 2
Harries Nicholas.	Penally	P
Rice Beynon .	Penally	P
Thomas Nicholas	Penally	P
James Rowland	Penally	P
Griffith John	Penally	P
Martin Richard	Penally	P
Cowart Thomas .	Penally	P
Hughes Thomas	Penally	P
Cooke John	Penally	P
Rotheroe .Thomas	Penally	P
Williams Henry.	Penally	P
Thomas Francis.	Penally	P
Griffith Evan	Penally	P
Mason John	Penally	P
Rice James	Penally	P
Bowen Thomas .	Penally	P
Phillip David	Penally	P

Synnet Thomas	Penally	P
Child John	Penally	P
Wilkin Catherine.	Penally	P
Philkin Maude.	Penally	P
Jenkin Richard.	Penally	P
Child Elizabeth.	Penally	P
Dauids Anne.	Penally	P
Cooke Catherine.	Penally	P
Reede Sage. .	Penally	P

Land Tax 1791

Penally	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally	LLewhelling	Geo. (tenant)
Penally	Williams	Richd. (owner)
Penally several tenements	Waters	Thos (owner)
Penally Ahons Land	Browe	Miss (owner)
Penally Ahons Land	Smith	James (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Bowling	Geo. (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Fennmenbec	G. (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Smith	James (tenant)
Penally Carswell	Davies	Robert (tenant)
Penally Carswell	Tenby	(owner)

Penally Cathings close	LLewhelling	Geo (tenant)
Penally Cathings close	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Court	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Court	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Crackwell	Millar	Thos (owner)
Penally Druselton	Lewis	Benjamin (tenant)
Penally Druselton	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Eynon	John (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Fender	Widow (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Scale	George (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Williams	James (owner)
Penally Glebe	Thomas	Rev Jn (owner)
Penally Glebe	Williams	Elizabeth (tenant)
Penally Great Tar	Dun	Miss (tenant)
Penally Great Tar	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Holiway	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Penally Holiway	Williams	Arthur (tenant)
Penally Holiway tenements	Waters	Thos (owner)
Penally Lidstep	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Penally Lidstep	Meyrick	(owner)
Penally Lidstep	Parsel	Miss (tenant)
Penally Lidstep	Roach	Nicholas (tenant)
Penally Marshes	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Marshes	Scale	George (tenant)

Penally Newhouse	Grant	Widow (owner)
Penally Newhouse	LLewhelling	Geo. (tenant)
Penally Palmerslake	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Palmerslake	Williams	John (tenant)
Penally Penhobway	Lock	Widow (tenant)
Penally Penhobway	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Penhobway	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Penhobway	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Pepper Park	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally Pepper Park	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Pigpark	Saisco	Wm. (owner)
Penally Pigpark	Waters	William (tenant)
Penally Town Land	Tenby	(owner)
Penally Town land (Tenby)	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Troloyn	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Troloyn	Scale	George (tenant)
Penally west Tar	Gwither	John (tenant)
Penally west Tar	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Parsel	Miss (tenant)
Penally Whitewall	Rowe	William (tenant)
Penally one third tythe	Thomas	Rev Jn. (owner)
Penally two thirds tythe	Milford	Lord (owner)

Penrieth, Penrith and Castellan

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849.

PENRIETH (PEN-RHYDD), a parish, in the union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from **Cardigan**; containing, with the hamlet of **Castellan**, 390 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land which, though light and poor, is inclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract of uninclosed **Moor** not susceptible of profitable culture: the total area is 2300 acres. VrenniVawr, which, with only one exception, is the highest mountain in the county, is comprehended within the limits of the parish. The surrounding scenery is bold and striking, but contains few features of picturesque beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**; present net income, £100: the tithes have been commuted for £107, of which £71 are payable to the rector, and £36 to **Lord Milford** the impropiator of **Castellan**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Cristiolus**, is not remarkable for any architectural peculiarities. In the hamlet of **Castellan** is a Chapel; it is now in ruins, but the incumbent receives one guinea per annum from the impropiator on account of the Chapel.

A substantial school-house was built by the late rector, the **Rev. John Jones**, which is used both for a day and Sunday school.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849.

Castellan, a Chapelry, in the parish of Penrith, union of **Newcastle-Emlyn**, hundred of **Kilgerran**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by E.) from **Cardigan**; containing 141 inhabitants. It forms an extensive portion of the parish, and is situated at the northern foot of the Vrenni-Vawr mountain, the second in height in the county. The Chapel is in ruins, but the incumbent of the parish receives an annual payment of a guinea from **Lord Milford** the impropiator. There is a small place of worship for **Baptists**, on the borders of this Chapelry and the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw.

The **Parish Church** dedicated to **St Cristiolus RCAM**

This **Church** was rebuilt in the year 1841 and restored in 1911. It contains nothing of archaeological interest. The bowl of the old font, now used to catch the rain water at the south east corner of the building, has an external diameter of 25in and a internal of 21in, and is 7in deep chamfered off to the pillar. It is quite plain and has been whitewashed –visited 10th September 1914.

A survey by **Dyfed Archaeological Trust** in 2011 describes the present churchyard as "...suboval/subrectangular, now poorly defined..."and the **Church** as "...small, comprising chancel, nave and west porch. It is now in private hands...".

The **Church** was described in about 2012 as abandoned

Pembrokeshire Parsons
Church St Christiolus

This benefice seems to have been originally in the patronage of the **Earl of Pembroke**, by 1594 it had come into the hands of the Crown.

Penrith. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione dicte domine Regine. unde **Thomas Ap Richard** est rector valet communibus annis £4. Inde decima 8s. - ***Valor Eccl.***

Under the heading "Livings discharged":- Penreth alias Penrydd R. **The Prince of Wales**. Kings Books, £4 Clear yearly value, £18, £30 - Bacon's Liber Regis.

In the parish of Penrieth is the site of the old **Church** or free Chapel of **Castellan**, which was granted about the year 1195 by **William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**, to the ***Knights Hospitallers at Slebech.*** -

Anselms Confirm. charter.

Described as the **Church** of Castelthan, it was assessed in 1291 at 10s. - ***Taxatio.*** In 1535-6 it appears under the name of **Castellan** Chapel in the list of churches appropriated to the preceptory of **Slebech**, when it seems valued at 13s. 4d. per annum. - ***Valor Eccl.***

In 1591 it was in the hands of the **King** and was described as a free Chapel. - **Owens Pem.**

So far as is known there is no record of the names of any early incumbents of **Castellan**, the earliest reference being in 1709, when **Evan Evans** is stated in the Visitation Book to have been rector of Penrieth with **Castellan**. It appears, however that the Chapel was served by a curate about the year 1591. But few traces are now left of what must at one time have been a flourishing **Church** with a burial ground for a large district. **Castellan** Chapel was apparently abandoned prior to 1721.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Penrith (S. Ckistiolus). — An **Elizabethan** Chalice and its Paten cover differing in some details from the **Amroth** type.

There are no Hall marks but the date "1574" is engraved on the foot of the paten cover within a band of decorated strap-work. The chalice measures 6 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is of interlaced strap-work and encloses the conventional foliation, a spray appearing above and below each of the four points of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed " POCVLVM ECLESIE DE PENRETH " with leaf ornament between each word. There are no reed mouldings. The knob which has a fillet above and below divides the stem equally. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diam., 1 in. high, . There is also a pewter Plate 8 in. in diameter, with four marks on the rim, viz. T C ; a fleuri-de-lys; a (?) **Griffin** rampant; [?] - Beneath is another stamp, the name **Thomas** and a rose & crown being alone legible.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Blaenffos, in Blaenffos village [**Baptists**, 1785]. Built 1765, restored 1805 and/or rebuilt 1807; rebuilt as the present Chapel 1855. Still open 1998

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Penrith

An agricultural parish in which labourers receive 6s per week on their own finding. There is no resident Clergy nor landed proprietor but 3 farmers pay over £100 each per annum in rent. Some of the parishioners could read but not write-- **Rev Hugh Howell**, Rector of Penrith **Newcastle Emlyn**

Parish of Penrith –Village school.

The schoolhouse stands in the churchyard and was erected at the sole expense of the late Rector, the **Rev John Jones**. It is a substantial building, and in good repair, with the exception of the windows.

It contained only three small tables and ten benches. There were no maps.

The **Rev Hugh Howell**, the present Rector, subscribes £8 and the **Rev W James** of **Capel Colman** £1 annually towards the education of the poor of the parish. The master could not speak English correctly. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers.

The 2nd chapter of the first Epistle of **St John** was read but very imperfectly; and few answers could be had respecting it, partly in **Welsh** and partly in English; chiefly the former.

There were none present learning arithmetic, and with the exception on the writing in one copy book there was very little to praise about the school **Wm Morris Assistant** 26th January 1847.

Sites of Interest Penrith (Penrhudd)

A group of sepulchral tumuli occupies the culminating point of the Prescelly range known as Y Frenni Fawr. Three of the mounds stand in a Row on the boundary line of the parishes of Penrhudd and **Llanfihangel Penbedw** while a fourth is just within the parish of **Castellan**. From external appearance only one appears to have escaped disturbance. **Fenton** (*tour p 509*) gave them his attention, and his unfortunate methods of operation are only too sadly evident today.

The mound to the north west of the **Castellan** is apparently undisturbed; it is 150 ft in base circumferenced, almost 10ft high and is grass grown.

60 ft to the north west the next one has a base circumference of 195 ft and is 5 to 6ft high and grass grown . It has been opened from the top.

About 150ft to the north west is another. In the like manner opened from the summit; its base circumference is 135 ft present height 4ft –visited 10th September 1914.

Ffynnon ddwysant

A cottage of this name about 50yds south east of the parish **Church** where are two wells. "A woman living in the cottage known as Ffynnon Ddwysant, informed us that the holy well was not her cottage well, but a spring that rose in a cornfield just over the way to the south of the road, and the name "Two Saints" was derived from "Ddwy fenydda" (two good or holy women) who had lived there by the well" (*Pem Arch Survey*). Apart from this tradition the springs do not call for notice –visited 10th September 1914

Penrith —Castellan

RCAM – Ruined Church

The ruins of the Chapel of **Castellan** which was annexed to the parish of Penrhudd, stand remote from any habitation nearly 600ft above sea level. They show a building 26ft by 17ft. A fragment of walling about 5ft in height marks the east end of the little **Church** –visited 20th August 1915.

Note – The Chapel of **Castellan** was granted by **William Marshal Earl of Pembroke** to the **Knights Hospitallers of Slebech**, and is returned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as paying 13s 4d per annum thereto. Soon after the dissolution of the **Monasteries** it was annexed to Penrhudd.

In 1685 the rector and churchwardens of "Penrith and **Castellan**" presented "the **Chappell** of **Castellan** to be out of repair.... The beer[bier] belonging to the said **Chappell** was stolen about 28years last past, but by whom we cannot tell" (*MS Presentment, Diocesan Register*)

Oct. 30, 1863. *Lost Churches In Wales. To The Editor Of The Arch. Camb.*

The **Church** of Castellau, near **Clydey**, is also in ruins, and has been so for more than a century : the tithes are improprieate.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by **Mike Salter** (1994).

Not much of this building stands above the foundations.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire JT Evans 1905

Castellan (S.). — A ruined Chapelry in the parish of Penrieth. The following is a copy of an interesting document in the possession of **E. Lewis-Bowen , esq., Lord** of the Manor of **Castellan** which shews how the holy vessels (which are in an excellent state of preservation) came

to be deposited at Clynfiew ; —

" *LORDSHIP and MANOR of **Castellan**.— AT a COURT LEET and View of Frankpledge with the COURT BARON of **William Henry Lewis** esquire **Lord** of the said MANOR, held there on the 36th day of May in the seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign LADY VICTORIA by the **Grace** of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of our **Lord** 1854.*

*BEFORE **Asa Johnes Evans** Steward there, and there duly Sworn before the said **Lord**. The Bailiff **William Jones** appeared. THE JURORS for out Lady the Queen, **Thomas Marsden** Foreman, **David Morgan**, **William James**, **John Owens**, **Daniel Luke**, **David Jones**, **James Jenkins**, **William Evans**, **John Richards**, **Thomas Thomas** , **Abraham Davies**. **John Thomas** SWORN.*

*THE JURORS aforesaid upon their Oath present, that, after solemn deliberation they are of Opinion it would be highly desirable and proper, that the Ancient SILVER CHALICE belonging to the Chapeliy of **Castellan**, should be deposited in some suitable place for safe Custody and preservation ; and they request **Mr. David Morgan** of Moifa, the only Freehold Tenant of the said Lordship within the said Manor, to convey the said Valuable relict bearing the Inscription ;— " **POCVLVM CAPELLE DE Castellan** " to the said **William Henry Lewis**, with the Humble prayer of the said Homage, that he be graciously pleased to allow the same to be deposited in some convenient place at his mansion at CLYNFIEW ; and report the result at the next Court. EXTRACTED from the Record of the said Court by **Asa J, Evans**, Steward."*

The "said Valuable relic" is a beautiful little **Elizabethan** Chalice with its Paten cover Like those belonging to the mother **Church** of Penrieth, they bear no Hall marks and are apparently the work of a provincial silverSmith. The cover of the latter cup however is inscribed 1574 and probably both chalices were procured in the same year. The **Castellan** cup is of more elaborate workmanship than that at Penrieth. It measures 5 in. in height ; decoration of this cup corresponds with the **Amroth** example except that the knop on the stem carries no hyphen marks. Within the lower band on the bowl is engraved " * POCVLVM * CAPELLE * DE « **Castellan**". The Paten cover is quite plain weighs 3 oz.

Names connected with Penrith and Castellan Clergy

Vaughan, Jacobus		Curate
Vaughan , Maurice	1633	Rector
Jones, Howellus	1669	Rector
Jones, Howellum	1669	Rector
Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Rector
Jones, Hoellus	1692	Rector
Evans, Evanus	1709	Rector

Jones, Griffinus	1709	Curate	
Evans, Evanus	1709	Rector	
Evans, Evanus	1714	Rector	
Price, David	1714	Curate	
Lloyd , David	1716	Curate	
Evans, Evanus	1717	Rector	
Lewis, David	1717	Curate	
Jones, Johannes	1720	Curate	
Evans, Evanus	1720	Rector	
Evans, Benjaminus	1725	Curate	
Brock, Georgius	1732	Rector	
Brock, George	1756	Vac (Death)	Rector
Davies, John	1756	Rector	
Davies , Owen	1765	Stipendiary Curate	
Jones , David	1768	Curate	
Bowen Paul	1769	Rector	
Bowen Samuel	1769	Rector	
Davies John	1769	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans Daniel	786	Rector	
Jones Evan	1788	Curate	
Evans David	1793	Curate	
Evans Daniel	1793	Curate	
Davies David	1797	Rector	
Davies David	1804	Rector	
Jones James	1818	Stipendiary Curate	
Jones John	1821	Rector	
Davies David	1821	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Williams John	1825	Stipendiary Curate	

Castellan Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Jenkins Richard	Castellan	h1
Morgan Susan	Castellan	h1
Phillip David	Castellan	h1
Jenkin John Rees	Castellan	h1
Morgan David	Castellan	h1
Thomas Nicholas	Castellan	h1
John Phillip	Castellan	h1
John Lewis	Castellan	h1
Bevan Thomas	Castellan	h1
Griffith John David	Castellan	h1
Phillip Gwenllian	Castellan	h1
George Rees	Castellan	h1
Thomas David	Castellan	h1
Rees Albert	Castellan	h1
Griffith John	Castellan	h1
Griffith David	Castellan	h1
Evan David	Castellan	p
James John Griffith	Castellan	p
John Evan	Castellan	p
Phillip Morice	Castellan	p
Rouland John	Castellan	p
Morice David	Castellan	p
Richard Richard ap	Castellan	p
Evan Thomas ap	Castellan	p
Owen Hugh John ap	Castellan	p
William James	Castellan	p
David Alice widow	Castellan	p
David William	Castellan	p

Sites of Interest

Frenni Fawr Tumulus

This tumulus is placed on the summit of Y Frenni Fawr, at an altitude of 1204 ft above sea level.

The meeting place of the parishes of **Castellan**, Llanfihangel Tenbedw and Penrhudd. It was opened by **Fenton**, whose account is as follows :--

We made a large section, and had not penetrated above 2ft from the summit before we discovered marks of cremation, generally and infallible criterion of the sepulchral character. Within another foot and a half of the surface we came to several flat stones tilted over each other, which induced us to dig more cautiously. Having removed the earth from about them, we found a receptacle of the size and shape of a common oven two feet in diameter, and as much in depth; being opened, it was found full of water; there was a course flag at the bottom and stones of similar sort lined the sides. After ladling out the water we came to fragments of a large urn of very rude Pottery, and half burned bones in a thick black sediment, seemingly of decomposed charcoal, which was most carefully searched in hopes of containing beads, amulets, bone utensils, arrowheads or other relics but nothing of the kind was discovered (**Tour 508**)

The mound is now 5ft high and 180 ft in circumference –visited 10th September 1914.

Picton, see Slebech

Pontfaen,

Settlement in the Gwaun valley with a tiny celtic **Church St Brynach** rebuilt in 1860s. There are memorials to **Arden** family of Pontfaen house and four 9c memorial stones in the churchyard. The Dyffryn Arms in the Gwaun valley is a public house, famous for its home brew. The newly, opened Gwaun valley Trail to Tregynon starts in Pontfaen.

1839 Pontvaen (Pont-Faen) Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

PONTVAEN (PONT-FAEN), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (S. E.) from **Fishguard**; containing 52 inhabitants. It lies on the turnpike-road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Newport**, and has a diversified surface, enlivened by the river Gwayn, which runs through it. Pontvaen House, formerly the residence of the **Laugharnes**, and now by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of **Henry Rees**, esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with thriving plantations. The neighbourhood is supposed to afford some of the best grouse-shooting in the county. The soil is in general fertile; the substratum is slate, which, however, has not yet been worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £72; patron and impropriator, **Mr. Rees**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Bernard**, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance.

Pembrokeshire Antiquities Arch Camb 1865 St Brynach Church Pontfaen.

The **Church** of this parish was, in 1859 one of the humblest and most ruinous of any in **Pembrokeshire**; but it still had attached to it several objects of antiquity worthy of record The **Church** itself consists of a nave 20ft by 15ft internally; a chancel 12 ft by 9ft 6in and a Chapel on the north side 11ft square, connected with the chancel by a low passage 6ft wide. The nave had a single doorway on the south side and a single square square window near the pulpit The chancel had one sashed window in the east end, with one of two lights in the south side ; and a two light window, trefoiled, was in the north wall of the Chapel. All was of the later part of the 15th century; but the **Church** had been much mutilated, and badly treated at various times, specially by the insertion of square windows.

The whole was at the time in a ruinous condition, the windows broken, the door unhinged, the roof of the north Chapel fallen in, the rails of the communion table broken down, the font a plain octagonal bowl on a shaft uncovered, and filled with dirt; no seats remained within the **Church**; everything was in a state of the most lamentable ruin and abandonment; and no service had been performed in it for a considerable period.

This **Church**, however, still contained three stone altars, two of them in situ in the north Chapel and the third, the covering of the high altar, reared up against the wall of the side passage into the chancel. It is so unusual a circumstance to find such adjuncts of ancient Catholic service still remaining. They were perfectly plain – in fact rude of form – supported on bases of rough masonry.

These, the font, the remains of the modern communion table, and the pulpit were all that indicates any purpose of worship in this “neglected spot”

The **Church** was dedicated to **St Bernard**, and one of the altars may have referred to him, while a second would probably be that of the Virgin.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Brynach RCAM**.

In 1861 this **Church** is described as “ruined, with its three stone altars still remaining within the abandoned walls and its font open to all the birds of Heaven” (*Arch Camb* p211) .

Later the little building was reverently restored, only the upper portions of the walls being rebuilt to carry the new roof. It consists of nave 23 ¼ ft by 15ft, Chancel 12 ft by 9 ¼ ft north transeptal Chapel 11 ½ ft by 10 ¾ ft and south porch. There is a single Bell cote above the west gable. The windows are modern.

The chancel arch which is plain and pointed, is only 8ft across. A passage 5 ¼ ft widening to 12ft connects the chancel with the the Chapel. The font basin is square , with slightly chamfered Angles, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base,

Two of the three stone alters mentioned in *Arch Camb* for 1865 (p179) have disappeared”two of the were in situ in the north Chapel, the covering of the high altar, reared up against the wall of the side passage into the Chapel... They were perfectly plain – in fact rude in form – supported on bases of rough masonry”. The high alter slab, it is said, “ now forms the sill of the entrance door.”

Old Parish Churches – Salter.

The **Church** was a ruin in 1861. The small nave and chancel with a plain pointed arch between them are probably of c1200. The north transept and squint are later.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Pontfaen Rectory was part of the possessions of **Pill Priory**. In 1594 it was in the hands of the Crown. – **Owen's Pem**.

Pontvayne. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde **Griffinus Lloid** est rector valet communibus annis 66s. 8d. Inde decima 6s. 8d. **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading “Livings Discharged”:- Pont Faen R. (**St. Bertlard**). Prior de Pulla olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £7. £20 **King's Books**, £3 6s 8d. – **Bacon's Liber Regis**. On 18 Nov. 1903, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage.

Grants

Parish of PONTFAEN, **St Davids** diocese 1861-1863

Grant Reason: Reseating/Repairs Outcome: Approved

Notes:

Grant appears to have been obtained on false pretences; scheme purportedly included repairs to roof and walls.

Church of St Brynach, Cwm Gwaun Grade: II Date Listed:30 July 2002

1406 Episcopal Registers p 369

This **Church** is mentioned in 1406 in a mandate addressed by the **Bishop** of the diocese to the prior

and convent of Pill

The priory, although greatly oppressed with debt was inter alia “overcharged with superfluous and useless men” whom the prior was enjoined to expel within fifteen days. Among the delinquents was **Thomas Newport**, who had been presented to Pontvaen on the 28th March 1406, “because they are talebearers and sowers of discord among you ...and also because the said **Thomas Newport** lightly laid violent hands on.... **Sir Robert Martyn** , rector of the **Church** of Pontfaen

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Pontfaen (S. Brynack). —A tulip-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the Hall marks of 1759 with maker's Mark RG for **Richard Gosling**. The cup is 7 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. On the bowl is engraved in script "Poculum Ecclesiae De Pontuayn", The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop. The Paten cover is 4 in. in diam.; height, 1 in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts.

A small Credence Paten is of earlier date and bears the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard for 1710 with the maker's Mark IS for **Thomas Issod** ; diam., 6 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 8 oz. It bears the following inscription "Doaum J L in usum Ecclesiae Pontvane Aimo Dom : 1710". The donor **James Laugharae** was the grandson of **Francis Laughame** of **St. Bride's** who married **Lettice** daughter and co-heiress of **James Vaughan** of Pontvaen.

There are also two glass Cruets.

1851 Pontfaen Parish **Church** "The **Church** has been some time in a dilapidated state"
Lewis Davies, Perpetual Curate, Temple Druid, Nr Narberth

1929 **St John Baptist Morvil** & Parish **Church** (Pontfaen) & **St Benno** (Llanychllwydog)

Incumbent and Curates; **M H Jones**

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Incised Crosses **RCAM**

Erect and secured in the churchyard are two stone crosses. The taller stone 7ft high carries an bears incised Latin cross on nearly the entire length of its exposed face. It had lain prostrate and well nigh hidden in the soil for some years, until in 1901, it was re-erected by the parishioners. The shorter stone which also a similarly incised cross with a small circle at the crossing of the limbs, **Long** served as the post on which hung the entrance gate to the churchyard –visited 4th **June** 1915.

The State of Education in Wales 1847 No Report

**Names connected with Pontvain
Clergy CCED**

Rees, Theophilus	1673	Curate
Jones, David	1692	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate
Morris, David	1720	Curate
Morris, David	1728	Curate
Llaugharne Allen , John	1765	Perpetual Curate
Morris , David	1765	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Davies , Thomas	1774	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Thomas	1774	Stipendiary Curate
Foley , John	1785	Curate
Higgon , William	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Higgon , William	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Laugharne Allen, John	1804	Curate
Allen , Laugharne	1809	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Higgon , William	1809	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1813	Perpetual Curate
Higgon , William	1813	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1813	Perpetual Curate
James , John	1815	Stipendiary Curate
James , John	1815	Stipendiary Curate
James , James William	1815	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Lewis	1825	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Lewis	1831	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1831	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate

Pontvain Hearth Tax 1670

Lloyd John	Pontvain	H5
Edward David	Pontvain	H
Owen John	Pontvain	H
Dedwith Elizabeth	Pontvain	H
Nicholas Henry	Pontvain	H
John David	Pontvain	H
Lloyd John	Pontvain	H
John Thomas	Pontvain	H
Rees Thomas	Pontvain	P
Morgan Griffith	Pontvain	P
Rees Thomas	Pontvain	P
Owen Thomas	Pontvain	P

Pontfaen: An attractive commodious mansion standing near the parish **Church** on a steep slope above the upper waters of the river Gwaun which flows for some seven miles to reach the sea at **Fishguard**. Behind the mansion, the land rises to the north-east, to the Hill tops of Mynydd Morfil and Mynydd **Cilciffeth**, and before it, across the river the land rises to Mynydd Melyn in **Llanychlwydog** and Mynydd **Dinas** in the parish of that name. The original mansion stood there in early medieval days, and, with a few architectural changes, has retained its status to the present day. The house is protected by a copse of well grown trees.

In 1811 **Fenton** observed: "Pontvaen which was inhabited by a family of considerable influence in this country within these sixty years, of the name of **Laugharne**, the heiress of which married **Rowland Philipps** esq., of Orlandon, whose son **John Philipps Laugharne** esq., my old friend and school-fellow, is the present proprietor."

Some thirty years afterwards S. **Lewis** wrote, "Pontvaen House, formerly residence of the Laugharnes, and now, by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of **Henry Rees**, esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated and surrounded with thriving plantations."

In 1863 the Pontfaen estate in **Pontfaen**, **Morfil**, **Llanychlwydog**, and **Llanychaer** parishes, was advertised for sale, and we are informed the demesne having been in the proprietors (**Henry Rees**) own hands for some years, has been farmed, drained, and improved at a very considerable outlay, under the best system of Husbandry, and is now in splendid condition. The mansion and offices having been built of late years and in thorough repair .

Pontfaen had been the house of three successive families for many centuries. The first known proprietors descended from the Dyfed princeling, **Gwynfardd Dyfed**, whose arms were: azure a lion rampant or between an orle of eight roses of the second, was borne by his descendants.

In the years 1350-1400 the owner was **Rhys ap Robert ap Owen**, said to have been the first of his

line to settle at Pontfaen, and was followed by his son **Gwilym Vychan** who was there in the 1440s. His son **Llewelyn**, succeeded him and the estate passed to his only **Child**, the heiress, Llenca. She married shortly before 1491, **John Vaughan** of Abergavenny descended from the Breconshire chieftain, **Moreiddig Warwyn** whose coat of arms was: gules three boys heads each with a snake proper entwined around each neck.

John settled at his wife's house, and was the first of the **Vaughans** there. In those days Pontfaen was a substantial building, and in 1670 contained five hearths. Six generations of **Vaughans** continued at Pontfaen which eventually passed to the ultimate heiress, **Lettice Vaughan** who married in 1625

Francis Laugharne, younger brother of Major General **Rowland Laugharne**, who took a prominent part in the Civil War in west Wales. **Ann Vaughan**, granddaughter and heir of the said **John** and **Llenca**, married her kinsman, **John Laugharne** of **St. Brides**. Six generations of **Laugharne** lived at Pontfaen until the marriage of the ultimate heiress, **Anne Laugharne** in 1750, to **Rowland Philipps** of Orlandon a cadet of the **Picton Castle** family, who there upon adopted the surname **Philipps Laugharne**. Later descendants inherited the baronetcy of the **Picton Castle** family, the last of them being **Sir Godwin Philipps** who died aged 17 in 1857.

Most of the Properties of the Laugharnes lay in **St. Brides** and **Haverfordwest**, and the later generations took little interest in their Pontfaen inheritance and in 1823 the Pontfaen estate was sold to **Henry Rees** of **Roch** parish. Thus after over five and a half centuries, Pontfaen passed to a stranger.

Some time after 1845, **Henry Rees** sold Pontfaen to the **Gowers** of **Castle Maelgwyn** in North **Pembrokeshire**. In 1863 it was sold to **Richard Arden**, a wealthy London lawyer. It eventually came to the Buckinghamshire family called **Camm**. In 1941 **C.B. Camm** sold Pontfaen and part of the estate to Major **John Francis D.L.** of **Carmarthen**, father of Captain **John Francis**, O.B.E., D.L. whose daughter is the owner at the time of writing.

Refs: *Pembs. RO, LT 1786; Dwinn, ii, 172-3, 244; NLW, Poyston Deeds; Francis Jones, 'Pontfaen in. Journal NLW ?977; Fenton Tour Pembs. 1812; S. Lewis Top. Dictionary of Wales.*

St Brynach's Church, Pontfaen Set in the grounds of Pontfaen House, **St Brynach's Church** dates right back to the saint himself, who settled for while in the valley before going on to **NeVERN**.

The **Church** was first established here by **St Brynach** in the year 540 A.D., but unfortunately there are no surviving records dating from its early years. What is known is that the state of the **Church** deteriorated badly during the 17th century, until, in 1684, there was no cloth on the altar, no cover on the font, and no sort of land whatsoever owned by the **Church**.

RUINED

In 1859-61, the **Church** was described as "Ruined with all three altars still remaining within the abandoned walls, and its font open to all the birds of heaven". It was near to ruin – the windows were broken, the roof had fallen in, the communion rails were broken, the font, a plain basin, was full of mud, and no service had been held in the **Church** for quite some time. The only signs that it had some religious purpose were the filthy font, what was left of the communion table, and the pulpit.

At this time the **Church** was shaped very much the way it is today. It consisted of a main body, a chancel, and a small Chapel on the right connected to the chancel by a low tunnel-like passage called a squint or hagioscope. This word is from 'hagios', Greek for glory, and the purpose of the hagioscope was for people in the chancel 'to see the glory', i.e. to be able to see the Bread and wine

being consecrated on the altar.

RESTORED

This would have been the end of **St. Brynach's**, had it not been for the Arden family who bought the estate of Pontfaen. When **Mr. Percy Arden** saw the state of the **Church**, he decided that restorations should be made at once, and a Vicarage built. When the restoration work began in the late 19th century, it was found that the floor of the **Church** had at some time been filled in with earth to a depth of two feet. Under the supervision of **Mr George Morgan & Sons of Carmarthen**, the floor of the **Church** was sunk and a new tiled floor put in. Also, the roof was repaired and rebuilt where necessary, the walls painted, the drainage system improved, the whole building strengthened, and a new porch built in an early English style.

That was the end of the restorations until 1987, when it further work was undertaken – rewiring, replastering, repairing the wooden dado panelling, and rebuilding of the porch as the sandstone had weathered badly. The work was completed and on a beautiful Sunday morning in October 1987 the **Church** was re-opened by the Archbishop of Wales.

The **Church** also owns an elaborately embroidered set of vestments which were given by the Arden family, but had also deteriorated badly. They have also been restored and can be seen in the glass display case in the hagioscope.

The painting, or icon on the **Church** wall has also been restored. It is a copy of “The Tabernacle of the **Madonna** of the Stars” by **Fra Angelico**, made by **R. Cipriani (Florence)** in 1902. He was one of the numerous Italian copyists who made a living copying famous pictures for collectors, and sometimes for ecclesiastical use. It was probably given to the **Church** by the Ardens in the 1900's.

Who was **St. Brynach**?

St Brynach was an Irish nobleman who, after being converted to **Christianity**, went to Rome in 418AD, then Brittany, and from there to what is now **Milford Haven**. From there he made his way to Pontfaen, where he is said to have cast out many evil spirits and founded the **Church** here. He soon moved on and ended up in **Nevern**, where he established another **Church**. Carn Ingli, or “Mountain of the Angels”, was the place where he is said to have had many angelic visions. Among his converts was Brecan (an Irish chief), the ruler of South Wales, about the year 425, and this Brecan founded numerous churches in Brecknockshire, **Carmarthenshire**, **Pembrokeshire**, Denbighshire, and **Anglesey**. From the **Welsh** “Lives” we learn that **St. Brynach** died 7 April 570 AD, on which day his feast is celebrated.

Pillar Stones

Two 6-9th century pillar stones with inscribed Latin crosses (perhaps near-contemporary with the Saint himself) stand in the circular churchyard, which is a characteristic feature of the earliest **Christian** settlements in **Pembrokeshire**.

Sites of Interest

Pontfaen House, Pontfaen **RCAHMW**

17th century stone, Roughcast, South East elevation, has 4 gables with 19th century barge boards, slate roof, 2 and 3 storey. South west elevation has hipped roof.

Pontfaen House, Farmbuildings

Yard surrounded by whitened stone farm buildings. Probably late 18th century. All openings with arched heads and keystones.

Kilkiffeth, Pontfaen **RCAHMW**

Remains of vaulted building, partly below ground level. No superstructure. Adjacent farmhouse considerably rebuilt.

Vault has a flattened semi-circular profile with three deeply splayed openings in the lateral wall and one in the gable. The present farmhouse has been rebuilt; a large square chimney has been demolished. A.J. **Parkinson**. 2/12/2004

Pillar Stones, Pontfaen **Church**

Two cross-inscised pillar stones in Pontfaen churchyard dated to the 7th-9th century, 2.0 and 1.1m high. One stone bears the stigmata of a former gatepost, and so is not in situ. **RCAHMW J.Wiles** 15.03.02

Caer-Wen, Pontfaen

Earthworks of a field system and probable deserted rural settlement, which may date back to medieval times, approx. 100m south of Caer-wen farm, on the lower northern slopes of Mynydd **Cilciffeth**. Heavily denuded earthworks of field boundaries and enclosures are evident, with suggestions of house platforms. The northern-most boundary is overlain by a minor road, The site was discovered during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** (December 15th 2008) and has not been visited on the ground. L. Osborne, 11th May 2012.

Porthgain,

Porthgain: A place full of character crammed with relics of the local Industrial revolution.

Mining (quarry)

Porthgain Village Industries was largely responsible for the development of the old slate quarry and for the workings of the igneous stone quarry out on the open coast. In the first two It decades of this century Porthgain was a hive of activity, with the little harbour heavily used and, with steam coastal vessels exporting slate, bricks, and various grades of crushed stone to many of the ports of southern England. By 1931 all operations had ceased. But you can still see the **Quays**, the stone hoppers, the remains of the stone-crushing plant, the ruined engine shed, the traces of clifftop railway tracks, and much else besides. Note also the lime-kiln and the beautiful little Row of quarrymens cottages. Now in the care of the NPA.

Prendergast,

At the north-east side of the town of **Haverfordwest**, was a village named, it is believed, after a **Flemish** settler from Bronteggeist, near Ghent. **Maurice de Prendergast** was one of the **Pembrokeshire** knights who crossed, under **Richard Strongbow**, to occupy Ireland in 1169. **Prendergast** was later the residence of the **Stepney** family, after whom the "**Stepney** wheel" was named, and of which was **George Stepney**, diplomat and writer, who was buried with great pomp in **Westminster** Abbey.

1811 **Prendergast Fenton, Tours**

named from a family of that name, lords of the Ville, one of whom **Maurice de Prendergast**, gave the advowson and tithes of its **Church** to the Commandery of **Slebech**, and following the standard of **Strongbow** transplanted his name and family to Ireland from which time we hear no more of them on this side of the Irish channel.

Their successors in the property of **Prendergast** were the **Joyces** then the **Cadarnes** or **Cathernes**, then the **Stepneys** who sold it of late years.

The **Church** is a low mean building, yet boasts a tower, and the nave has a side aisle separated by round arches resting on round clumsy pillars with circular capitals. It contains no ancient monuments but its chancel has three mural marble tablets of rather modern date to some of the **Picton** family, and one to **Lady Philipps** wife of the first **Sir John Philipps**.

I descend to the margin of rich meadows whose banks the Cleddau washes, to see the small remains of the mansion called **Prendergast Place** from the time of **Elizabeth** inhabited by the **Stepneys** till about the reign of **Charles** II where nothing is left but the shell of a spacious barn and one fragment of a portion of the old house with a few small apertures by way of windows cased with freestone, and a part of lofty garden or orchard.

Prendergast Family -- Pembrokeshire Owen

Today **Prendergast** is a suburb of **Haverfordwest** but where did the name come from?

The name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey of those who fought on **William** the Conquerors side. but his army was a cosmopolitan group of men from many parts of France including Flanders. It could be that the **Prendergast** family were **Flemish**. **Thierry** says (Conquest of England by the Normans book iii)"In **Henry** the First's time , **Richard Count of Eu**, conquered the **Welsh** province of Diot, or **Pembrokeshire**" **Maurice de Prendergast** who held land near **Haverfordwest** was one of the Norman who supported the part of the Invasion of Ireland led by **Fitz- Stephen**. Actually he and his followers of "ten gentlemen of service and a good many archers" is recorded as landing at Bannow Bay on the day after **Fitz –Stephen** 1169. According to **Giraldus** who would have known him personally he was "a lustie and hardie man, born about **Milford**". He was awarded a large area of land in **Wexford** which his son **Philip de Prendergast** inherited and whom married the heiress of **De Quiency** one of **Stongbow's** supporters and his standard bearer. **Maurice de Prendergast** in 1177 gave his **Castle** at **Prendegast** in **Pembrokeshire** to the ***Knights of St John of Jerusalem*** and

eventually joined that order becoming Prior of Kilmainham near Dublin. He died in 1205

The family died out through lack of a male heir although the name lingered on through the younger son of **Philip** who acquired land in Tipperary until in Cromwell's days they moved to Connaught .

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire*

“ approach the town of **Haverfordwest** by its long, transpontine suburb of **Prendergast**.”

St David Church Prendergast

The **Church** at **Prendergast** is dedicated to the patron saint, **St David**.

Howel Davies, the **Methodist** leader who was known as "the Apostle of **Pembrokeshire**" lies buried there.

Prendergast Church 1899

1915 The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St David RCAM**

This **Church** was entirely rebuilt in 1867 with the exception of the west tower. The tower (16ft square) is of four storeys, surmounted by a corbel table and plain battlements which have been renewed. The lights are mere slits. At mid height is a plain string course of granite. There is no batter. The west doorway has been renewed; above it is a three light Perpendicular window. The lowest story is vaulted, and opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The font bowl of the cushion type has been redressed and spoiled – visited 23rd July 1915.

The living was appropriated to the ***Knight's Hospitallers of Slebech*** by **Wizo**, Lord of **Wiston**, and his son and grandson.

The ***Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire***. *Evans, John Thomas* ,

Prendergast —The following entries appear in one of the Parish Registers which shew how the **Prendergast Elizabethan** Chalice got transferred to the parish of **Lambston** together with the details relating to the purchase of a new Chalice and Paten at the commencement of the reign of **George 1**

Memorandum that the **Hon. Lady Philips** of **Picton Castle** was pleased to give ye sum of three

pounds five shillings towards paying for the Chalice & Paton ye above mentioned and ye saide **John Pember** paid the remaining two pounds seven shillings and six pence for ye Chalice formerly belonging to the **Church of Prendergast** which Chalice **John Pember** gave to **Lambston Church** in ye yeare of our **Lord** 1715 in witness whereof we hereunto subscribe our names

The new Chalice acquired is a Bell-shaped vessel bearing the Hall Mark of the Britaimia standard for

1713 with maker's Mark F A surmounted by a crown for **Wm Flawdery** 7in high.; diam. of bowl, 4in. ; depth, 4in.; weight, 13 oz. The bowl is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within a "glory". The mouth of the cup immediately above this ornamentation is slightly indented to form a lip which is an unusual feature. The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop. Beneath the base is engraved the date " 1715" . The Paten cover bears the same Hall marks The knop or handle of the cover is ornamented with I. H.S., cross and nails within a "glory".

—An ewer shaped Flagon, 9 in. in height and weighing 13 oz. 10 dwts; Hall Mark 1868 and it carries a spout, handle and thumb-piece. The bowl is prettily chased and rests upon a six-splayed base. The mouth and base are ornamented with beaded mouldings.

—There is also a handsome brass Alms-dish.

1869 The former vicarage for **Prendergast** was built of stone from **WithyBush** quarry, with external stone from **Haroldston** quarry and dressings of Doultling stone from Somerset. It is of Gothic style, L-plan with the main front to the garden and entrance in to rear wing. It has mullion-and-transom windows, slate roofs and red terracotta ridges.

Nonconformists

Hill Park Baptist Chapel Prendergast .Built 1855, in the sub-Classical style, long-wall entry plan. In 1888 the Chapel was replaced by a new one alongside and was converted to a vestry and Sunday School.

By 2000 **Prendergast Baptist Chapel** had been demolished.

Names connected with Prendergast

Prendergast Clergy CCED— Clergy lists

Vaughan, Ludovicus Gwin	1665	Curate	
Vaughan, Ludovico Gwin	1665	Curate	
Prichard, Johannes	1667	Rector	
Pritchard, Johannem	1667	Rector	
Thomas , Eignon	1668	Curate	
Pritchard, Johannis	1668	(Resignation) Rector	
Thomas , Eignon	1671	Rector	
Bowen , Arnoldus	1687	Rector	
Bowen , Arnold	1687	Vicar	
Bowen , Arnoldus	1692	Rector	
Powell, Josua	1694	Rector	
Pember, Johannes	1696	Rector	
Martin, Hudson	1735	Rector	
Pember, John	1735	Vac (Death)	Rector
Andrews, John	1743	Rector	
Martin, Hudson	1743	Vac	Rector
Jones , William	1760	Rector	
Jones , William	1777	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Roch , John	1777	Rector	
Roch , John	1777	(Dispensation)	Rector
Philipps , George	1788	Curate	
Lloyd , Thomas	1790	Rector	
Gibbon , Benjamin	1790	Curate	
Lloyd , Thomas	1790	Rector	
Lloyd , Thomas	1790	(Dispensation)	Rector
Philipps , George	1791	Curate	
Cullis , George W.	1814	Curate	
Philipps , George	1818	Curate	
Lloyd , Thomas	1825	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Watts Harris , William	1825	Rector	

Stephney Family – Prendergast

The connection between **Prendergast** and the **Stephney** or **Stephneth** family came about through **Stephney Alban** 1565 .marrying the daughter of **Thomas Gaddarn** or **Catharn**, of **Prendergast Plas Alban** sat in four Parliaments for **Haverfordwest** and the counties of **Cardigan** and **Pembroke** and was ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** for several years . By his first wife, he had no children for his second partner he chose a daughter of **William Philipps** , of **Picton Castle**, who bore him two sons and three daughters. **Alban** was succeeded by his son

Stephney John 1621 , who was created a baron in 1621.

Stephneth Johannes 1620 of **Prendergast**. ***Justice of the Peace*** in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620.

Stephney Thomas 1621? Knight, was once instrumental in saving the life of **James I.** he was also cupbearer to **Charles I.** He married the daughter of **Sir Bernard Whetstone**, of **Woodford, Essex**, and became ancestor of the famous **George Stepney**.

Stephney, or **Stepney John** 1643, the third baronet, nephew of the second, who it is said only enjoyed the title for three years, was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** and had to enforce the of the hateful 'ship-money." In 1643, he was Governor of **Haverfordwest**, and was surprised by the Parliamentarians, made prisoner and not released without much personal discomfort and financial vexation. The tithes of ***Little Newcastle*** were in 1645 owned by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**, Pems. Bart., who was MP., for **Haverfordwest** in 1640. **Sir John** had been taken prisoner at the capture of **Hereford** in December 1645 by **Col. Birch**, the parliamentary commander and was imprisoned in the Compter, Southwark. **Sir John** alleged that he had not been in arms against the Commonwealth but had arrived in **Hereford** three week before his capture, and was waiting there for a pass from the wife of Major General **Laugharne**. This defense however proved of little avail, and **Sir John** was fined £1230. He represented **Pembroke** in the "Short" and **Haverfordwest** in the ' **Long**' Parliament.

Stephney John the fourth baronet, married a daughter of the great Painter, **Sir Henry Vandyke**, Bart., a portrait of whom, painted by himself, is still in the possession of the family. Two of his family became nuns and afterwards abbesses of a Brussels Convent.

Another of the Stepneys—

Stepney Theodora — married the grandfather of the poet **Cowper**.

Stepney Arthur Sir was the lineal descendant of **Patrick Ruthven**, son of the **Earl of Gowrie** and is thus related to the Royal family through the **Tudor** line by descent from **Henry VII.** He was also of Royal descent by the marriage of **Stepney Thomas** ,1744 Sir the fifth baronet, with **Margaret Vaughan**, of Llanelly, daughter of **Thomas Howard**, Duke of Norfolk **Sir Thomas** died in 1744.

Stepney Thomas 1697 Sir of **Prendergast High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

A distinguished member of this family was **Stepney George** 1663, scholar, poet and diplomatist. He was a friend of Leibnitz. Walpole alluded to him as "that accomplished minister and poet." He was

buried in **Westminster** Abbey and a Latin epitaph records his many excellences an English poet and statesman, was a member of this ancient family settled at **Prendergast**, in **Pembrokeshire**. He received his education at **Westminster** school, whence he removed to **Trinity College**, Cambridge, in 1682, and there, being of the same standing with **George Montague**, afterwards **Earl of Halifax**, a strict friendship grew up between them.

After the revolution he was nominated to several embassies. In 1692, he went to the court of the Elector of Brandenburg, as envoy in 1693, to the Imperial Court, in the same character in 1694, to the Elector of Saxony and two years after, to the Electors of Mentz, Cologne, and the congress at Frankfort. He was employed in several other embassies and in 1706, **Queen Anne** sent him as envoy to the States General. He was very successful in his negotiations, which occasioned his being constantly employed in the most weighty affairs. He died at Chelsea, in 1707, and was buried at **Westminster** Abbey, where a fine monument was erected to his memory.

Stepney Alban 1573 of **Prendergast High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Stepney Alban of **Prendergast** - second son of **Thomas Stepney** married **Mary** daughter and co- heiress of **William Philipps** of **Picton** and they had children –

Stepney Alban 1590 of **Prendergast High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Stepney Alban 1591 November 1 **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.1605 High Sheriff

Stepney Alban 1594 . patron **Walton west Church** son in law of **Thomas Catharne**

Stepney John 1617/8, March 4 . **Sir** Letter from **Thomas Howard** and other Commissioners to **Sir John Stepney**, knight and bart., deputy steward of His Highness's lordship of **Narberth**, concerning the receiving of rents from the tenants. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

Stepney John 1614 of **Prendergast** – afterwards Bart married **Frances** daughter of **Sir Francis Mansel** of Muddlescombe **John Stepney** was the son of **Alban Stepney** by his second wife **Mary** - died 1637 -- **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Stepney John of **Prendergast** 1636 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire----**

Stepney John April 13, 1640 of **Prendergast** was elected for the **Pembroke** boroughs, in the Parliament to meet **King Charles** on This Parliament for once and all declared that the levying of ship money was illegal.

Stepney John **Sir** of **Prendergast, Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire** Gentlemen Who Compounded For Their Estates In The Time Of Cromwell **Arch Camb** 1887

Stepneth John 1649 52 **Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. **Stepneth** ? 1600 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. **Stepneth** ? 1585 **Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. **Stepney John** 1636 **Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Stepney John 1651 September 26 **Sir Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**. **Stepney John** 31 May 1649 of **Prendergast** Bart tithes **Sir Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Stepney John 1674 **Sir** ordered to repair the Chancel roof under threat of losing his rectorship **Rosemarket Church**.

Stepney John 1659 December 9 **Sir** bart **Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660**.

Stepney John 1670 **Sir** bart **Prendergast** H 9 **Dongleddy** Hundred **Hearth Tax** . **Stepney John** 1645 . **Sir** of **Prendergast** Pems tithes **Little Newcastle**

Stepney John 1625 **Sir** of **Prendergast** rectory of **RhosMarket** Inq P M of **Sir John** **Stepney** 2 Car I.

Stepneth Elizabeth 1591 Sister of **Alban Stepneth** married **John Vaghan** of **Llansanfrede** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Francisca 1591 Daughter of **Robert Stepneth** the Younger claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

George Stepneth Fraunces 1591 daughter? Of **Robert Stepneth** the elder claimants to the estate of

William Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth John 1591 son of **Robert Stepneth** the elder – mortuus claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Jone 1591 daughter? Of **Robert Stepneth** the Younger claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Mary 1591 Daughter of **Robert Stepneth** the Younger claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Polle 1591 Daughter of **Robert Stepneth** the Younger claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Robert the elder 1591 **Prendergast** brother of **Alban Stepneth** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth Robert the younger 1591 **Prendergast** brother of **Alban Stepneth** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Stepneth (Stephney)Alban 1591 **Prendergast** second wife was a daughter of **William Phillipps** of **Picton Castle** sister of **Elizabeth** wife of **George Owen** claimants to the estate of **William**

Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Other Names connected with Prendergast

Cadarn Thomas of **Prendergast** Place 1565 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire Stepney Alban of Prendergast 1573 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire Stepney Alban of Prendergast 1590 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Stepney Alban of **Prendergast** 1605 - second son of **Thomas Stepney** he married **Mary** daughter and co-heiress of **William Philipps of Picton** and they had children – 1605 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Stepney John of **Prendergast** 1614 – afterwards Bart married **Frances** daughter of **Sir Francis Mansel** of Muddlescombe **John Stepney** was the son of **Alban Stepney** by his second wife **Mary** - died 1637 -- *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1614

Stepney John of **Prendergast** 1636 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Stepney Sir Thomas of **Prendergast** 1697 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Stepney John 1640 **Prendergast** 2nd Bart **Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town

Adams Thomas 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Date 20 December 1771 Prosecutor **White Ann, White William** the Younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen Elizabeth 11 August 1816 **Prendergast** Single woman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of prosecutor of food and spoons, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor Marten, **Elizabeth Haverfordwest**, gentlewoman Verdict Guilty to the value of 2/6d Punishment Fined 1/- and 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Anderson John 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast** H **Dongleddy**

Barlo John 1579, September, 9 of **Slebech John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **Cicill** his wife,, esq., **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq., and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent, Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, **Dunstrete**, **Arnoldeshill** and **Buckeshill** touching lands (tenants specified) in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow John 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* for mill **Prendergast H Dongledy**

Bevan John 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **White Ann**, **White William** the Younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Evan 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H 2 Dongledy**

Bowen John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast**, Shoemaker Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Mathias John**, **Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Bowen Richard 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dongledy**

Breucer Edward 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H Dongledy**

Broune Thomas 1588 of **Prendergast Michaelmas Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**.

Brown William 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **White Ann**, **White William** the younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cadarn Thomas 1565. of **Prendergast Place High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** - Cardarn **Thomas** of **Prendergast** accused **Sir John Perrot** of treason.

Collins D Ormond 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Collins Elizabeth 14 September 1810 **Prendergast**, Spinster Offence Theft of household goods, a bucket, One recognizance refers to stealing a brass pan belonging to Make **Joseph Prendergast**, Yeoman, **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **White, Jane**, **Prendergast**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins Jane 14 July 1808 **Prendergast**, Single woman Offence Theft of coal and culm, **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **John,Thomas , Prendergast**, lime **Merchant** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 month imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Griffith 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax Prendergast P Dungleddy***

Davies David 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Hatter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John Walwyn's Castle** farmer/bailiff ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies Lewis 23 September 1816 **Prendergast** Labourer/pig drover Offence, Theft from the dwelling house of money pocket books and books Prisoner aged 25 **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Owen David Prendergast** Verdict No true bill ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Dawkins Elenor 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax Prendergast P Dungleddy***

Dean Edward 7 August 1790 **Prendergast** Cotton manufacturer Offence Assault **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Davies Mary** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

de Prendergast Maurice 1177 **Prendergast** gave his **Castle of Prendergast in Pembrokeshire** to the ***Knights of St John of Jerusalem*** and joined that order – he became Prior of Kilmainham near Dublin the chief seat of the Brotherhood in Ireland and died in 1205- had a son **Philip de Prendergast Arch Camb** 1865

Edmundus Pierson 1534 rector **Prendergast Valor Ecc**

Esmond Francis 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax . Prendergast H Dungleddy***

Esmond Richard 16 August 1769 **Prendergast** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Gwynne John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Greefeild Elizabeth 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax Prendergast P Dungleddy***

Griffiths John 30 March 1784 **Prendergast/Narberth**, Yeoman Offence, Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **Thomas David, Castlebythe**, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David**. Indicted twice for the fact – the other alleging the forgery took place at **Narberth. Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Haverfordwest**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith William 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax Prendergast* H 2 **Dungledy**

Griffiths David 1 March 1818 **Prendergast**, Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep, **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Markin, John Prendergast, esq., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Gwyn Elenor 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax Prendergast* P **Dungledy**

Harry Rice 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax Prendergast* P **Dungledy**

Hasel William Pur 6 January 1813 **Haverfordwest** Gent, Offence Sodomy, **Prendergast** 6 January 1813 Prosecutor **Adams Francis** --- 2 accusation **William Pur Hasel Haverfordwest** Gent, Offence Sodomy, **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Evans, William Prendergast**, carpenter *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hempson Henry 20 December 1771 Alias **Henry Empson Prendergast** Excise officer Offence Assault on bailiffs and rescue of **White William** from their custody **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias Mary** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hempson John 20 December 1771 Alias **John Henson, John Emso Prendergast** Excise officer Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast Mathias John**, Prosecutor **Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Higday Owen 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax Prendergast* P **Dungledy**

Hoare Mary 1670 *Hearth Tax Prendergast* P **Dungledy** Hundred

Hopkins John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Shoemaker Offence Assault on

prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast** Prosecutor **John Mathias, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell John 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H Dungleddy**

Hugh William 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz**
Verdict no true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes Edward 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H Dungleddy**

Hughes Edward 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H 3 Dungleddy**

Jackeston Henry 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

James Richard 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Jenkins Catherine 28 November 1778 **Prendergast** Widow Offence Theft of carcasses of **Mutton** from prosecutor's slaughterhouse. Prisoner confessed. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **White William, Prendergast** Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment To be whipped
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jenkins Mary 28 November 1778 **Prendergast** Single woman Offence Theft of carcasses of **Mutton** from prosecutor's slaughterhouse. Recognizance refers to receiving the same. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **White, William Prendergast** Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment To be whipped *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John David 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy** Hundred

John Thomas 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Jones Ellinor 9 September 1820 **Haverfordwest** Spinster Offence Uttering forged 10/- banknotes drawn on the Swansea Old Bank to prosecutor and **Thomas** Scowcroft, **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Lewis, John Prendergast**, shoemaker *Before the Pembrokeshire*

Courts 1730-1830

Jones Martha **Haverfordwest** Servant Offence Theft of household goods, a brass pan. **Prendergast** No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones Mary 23 **June** 1822 **Prendergast** Married Offence Theft from a shop of household goods - cutlery, tea caddies, looking glasses - and of personal goods – necklace, tobacco box, shaving brush, razor - and food and wearing apparel, According to recognizance prisoner to be charged with burglary of prosecutor's shop, Prosecutor **Barnasconi, Francis Haverfordwest**, hawker Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Lawrence Richard 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast** P **Dungledy**

Lewis William 30 March 1760 **Prendergast** blacksmith Offence Assault on prosecutor's son, **Williams John** the Younger. **Prendergast** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Llewelin William 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Carpenter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Lloyd Rowland 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast** P **Dungledy**

Maddocke Alban 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast** H **Dungledy**

Maddocke Margret 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast** H **Dungledy**

Mathias John 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Nash John 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast** P **Dungledy**

Nicholas Mary born 2 Mar 1842 **Prendergast Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Owen Evan 1670 **Prendergast P Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Palmer Mary 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Parry Arnold 1670 **Smith Prendergast H 2 Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Parry Evan 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast H Dungleddy**

Powell Lewis 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Prendergast Francis 1820? **Hubberston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and packets of silk. Two other similar counts of stealing shirts and silk belonging to **Thomas , Dillon** and **Hugh Stokes.**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price William **Prendergast** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, **Prendergast** 2 July 1818 Prosecutor **Peel, Jonathan Haworth** esq., Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/-, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rice Elizabeth 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Rice Richard 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Rogers Gwenlleean 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Rogers James 12 May 1795 **Prendergast** Gent. Offence Neglect of duty in refusing to undertake his appointed duty as overseer of the poor. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **William Bowen** , esq., JP Punishment Small fine *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sinnett Rowland 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz**

Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Thomas 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* . Prendergast P Dungleddy

Sparkes William 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* . Prendergast H5 Dungleddy

Stephney John 1639 Jan 6 **Sir Prendergast HW Corp MS 239**

Stepneth Alban 1579, September, 9 ,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **Cicill** his wife esq.,, **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq.,, and **Thomas Woogan** of Antisladd, gent, agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and Buckeshill touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Surman Thomas 27 July 1756 the younger **Prendergast** Offence Breaking and entering closes in order to catch and destroy fish in the Dungleddau river and treading down and consuming grass. *Haverfordwest Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Symins Francis 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* Prendergast P Dungleddy

Tackry Thomas 20 December 1771 Alias **Thomas Tackery Prendergast** Shoemaker Offence assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John**, **Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Warren Elizabeth 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* . Prendergast H4 Dungleddy

Webb William 30 March 1784 **Prendergast/Narberth** Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **David Thomas Castlebythe**, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David**. Indicted twice for the fact – the other alleging the forgery took place at **Narberth**. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Williams Robert**, **Haverfordwest**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

White Ann 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Married Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to

prosecutor's mother. Indicted with her husband, son and daughter. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

White Elizabeth 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Spinster Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

White William 29 April 1769 **Prendergast** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Wiston** Prosecutor **David Lloyd** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

White William 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830***

White William 20 December 1771 the elder **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of himself from their custody following his arrest for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his wife, son and daughter. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

White William 20 December 1771 the younger **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his parents and sister. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

White William born 19 Jan 1794 **Prendergast Pembrokeshire** died 19 Nov 1874 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 29 Jan 1849 aboard the Zetland Arrived in New Orleans on 2 Apr 1849 Married to **Griffiths, Martha** on 25 Oct 1825 at **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, South Wales ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Whittoe George 1670 Hundred ***Hearth Tax*** **Prendergast P Dungleddy**

Williams John 20 August 1753 the younger **Prendergast** Shoemaker Offence 2830

Assault. **Prendergast** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 16 February 1757 **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Expedition lying in **Lawrenny** Creek. **Carew** Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 30 March 1760 **Prendergast** Alehouse-keeper Offence Assault. **Prendergast** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Wise John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Farming

According to *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days Francis Green*

Alban Stepneth of **Prendergast**, rented to **Moris Hancocke** ' 40 good sufficient lambs ' with their wool for a term of five years at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., and the tenant was to deliver up to the lessor at the end of the term the like number of lambs or 2s. 6d. for each **Lamb** at the option of the lessor.

Education

The Parish of **Prendergast** 1847

The **Rev William Watt Harris**, rector, informed me that (besides the private schools in the suburbs of **Prendergast**) the children in this parish are at liberty to go to the National school held in **St Mary's** parish, to which he and others in the parish of **Prendergast** are yearly subscribers – that the respectable farmers were well educated, and the smaller ones mostly, could read and write a little – that among the labouring classes ignorance to some extent prevailed, but that there were schools enough, and near enough to all who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity. I was informed by several in the village that there are many who never attend any place of worship.

January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mr Bowen 's School

This small school is held in a very dirty room of the master's dwelling house. His wife used to keep the school for 30 years, and when she was obliged to give it up in consequence of blindness and old age (77 years) he took it up, five years ago. They get 2s a week relief from the parish, and seem miserable poor. The master said that he would rather be a labourer again than keep school, if his health allowed him, and if he had someone to take care of his wife in her illness. Nothing beyond reading and writing are professed to be taught. He could not speak English correctly. January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mr Griffiths's School

This is held in a schoolroom erected by **Thomas Morgan**, esq. solicitor of **Haverfordwest**, for which the master pays £4 a year. The **Baptists** and **Independents** also pay a small sum to the master for the use of the room to preach in; the former twice a week and the latter once a week. There is no Sunday school held in it by either denomination nor indeed in the parish. The furniture, which is the property of **Mr Morgan**, consists of one master's desk, one large table, three long desks five benches and seven chairs. Tradesmen's mechanic's and labourer's children compose the scholars. The master has but lately changed his employment of tailor for that of schoolmaster. He told me "the women's schools in this neighbourhood ruins my school; they takes children at such a low rate."--January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mrs Hughes's School

A room on the ground floor of the mistress's dwelling house was the school room. It was in good repair. The mistress (a blacksmith's widow in low circumstances) receives 2s a week from the parish towards her support. She could not speak English correctly. In the room were three benches, four stools, an old coffer, and some few other articles for domestic use. Her scholars were mostly labourers' children and judging from their dress, appeared to be very poor. They conducted themselves quietly during my stay in the school. A part of the 10th chapter of revelations was read, but not well; and the scholars could answer no questions on the portion read. Nothing beyond reading is taught in this school – no writing nor sewing.---January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Miss Lloyd's School

This school is conducted in a ground floor room in the house of the mistress's father. The mistress appeared to be an intelligent young woman and knew English well. The furniture in the room consists of four tables and five benches. No maps of any kind were to be seen on the walls. The copy books were taken home by the scholars, who are mechanics' and labourers' children, except a few farmers' children from the country. – January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

Mrs Smith's School

A small room on the ground floor of the mistress's dwelling house was the schoolroom. It contained

one table, two benches, one chair and several old articles for domestic purposes. The mistress is a widow who had seen better days. She now receives 3s a week from the parish towards her own support and that of her son. She could speak English well. Nothing beyond reading is taught. – January 7th 1847 **WM. Morris** Assistant.

1877 Board School **Prendergast**

The former Board School on **Prendergast Hill** was built in 1877. It has been substantially altered and modernised and forms part of the present day **Prendergast** County Primary and Junior School.

1884 Sunday School, **Prendergast**, was opened since closed

Other *Sites of Interest*

Tump Field (*Tithe Schedule* No 100) **RCAM**

A field 250yds north west of Park House. There are no surface indications of any mound, sepulchral or otherwise having stood here

Puncheston

Puncheston is a small village situated approx 6 miles SE of **Fishguard, Pembrokeshire**, on the Afon Anghof. It lies on the western edge of the Presili Hills. *The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castell Mael* is on the eastern edge of the village.

L. Osborne, 19th Nov 2010.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

Puncheston, a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish is also called "**Castell Mael**," probably from an ancient encampment, of which there are still some vestiges. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the total area is 2200 acres. The surface is boldly undulated, in some parts rising into mountainous elevations; the soil is various, but in the low grounds fertile and productive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 6. 8.; patron, the **Rev. James Williams James**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105; the glebe comprises forty-five acres, valued at £40 per annum, and there is a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is not remarkable for any architectural details. Here are meeting-houses for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**, in each of which a Sunday school is also held; and the Society of Friends had formerly a place of interment in **Puncheston**. Of Martel, in the parish, the ancient seat of the family of **Symmons**, before their removal to **Llanstinan**, nothing now exists but the site. The remains of the encampment above noticed occupy the summit of a rocky eminence, inaccessible on one side by the precipitous steepness of the acclivity, and defended on the other sides by a deep intrenchment. The **Rev. Mr. Gambold**, father of the **Bishop** of that name, and compiler of a Welsh, Latin, and English Dictionary, was for some years rector of this place.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** . **RCAM**

The present **Church** is modern – a nave and chancel without structural division, and a single Bell cote above the west gable – visited 1st **June** 1915.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

Pembrokeshire Parsons

According to the **Valor Eccl.** the rectory of **Puncheston** was in the patronage of divers persons, but **George Owen** states that it was appendant to the manor ad **Puncheston**, and that in 1594 the patron was **Owen Johnes**. - **Owens Pems.**

It is certain that **Owen Jones [Johnes]** of Trecoen owned the manor and advowsons of **Puncheston** till his death in 1622. - *Inq. P.M. of Owen Jones, 21 Jac. I.*

There is no doubt that the **Church** was held in 1326 by the **Lord** of **Kemes**, as in that year the advowson, being of the annual value of 8 marks, was assigned to **James de Audeley** , as kinsman and coheir of **William**, the son of **William Martin** - **Close Rolls**.

On 14 Feb., 1338 licence was granted by the **King** to **James de Audeley** to alienate in mortmain to the warden of the chantry of **St. Mary** , Punchardon, the adowson of the **Church** there (said to be held in chief), to find two chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the said **Church** for the good estate of **Philip le Dyere**, **Margaret** his wife, **William le Dyere**, and **Isabella** his wife in life, arid for their souls after death, and for the appropriation of the **Church** by the said warden. - ***Rolls***.

In 1291 the **Church** was assessed at £6 13s. for tenths to the **King** – ***Taxatio***.

Ponchereston. - Ecclesia ibidem es collacione diver-sorum patronorum ibidem unde **Willielmus Jenkyn** est rector valet communibus annis 106s. 8d. Inde decima 10s. 8d. - ***Valor Eccl.***

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Poynges-ton alias **Puncheston** alias Ponchardeston alias Castel Maul R. (**St. Mary**). Divers. Patron., 1535; **John Vaughan**, esq., 1728; **Thomas Warren**, esq., 1729; **Thomas Williams**, esq., and **Anne** his wife, 1762. Clear yearly value, £22. Kings Books, £5 6s. 8d. – ***Bacon's Liber Regis***.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate

Puncheston —The only piece of silver now belonging to this **Church** is a Bell-shaped Chalice; height, 9 in.; diam. of bowl, 4in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, 4in.; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. It bears the Hall Mark of 1725 with maker's Mark R B for **Richard Baytey**. The bowl is ornamented with a shield of arms with mantling—Concerning this coat **Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen** writes " I have no doubt that the Arms on the **Puncheston** Chalice are those of **John Symons of Llanstinan, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1713.

There are two pewter Plates, each 8 in. in diam. and bearing the maker's Mark, viz. a rose on a stem crowned, for **Allen BRIGHT (London)**.

Smyrna Welsh Baptist Chapel, Puncheston

Smyrna **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1827, after **Puncheston Baptists**, led by **Benjamin Davies** and **John George**, pushed to create a daughter Chapel here from Beulah. A fracture came in 1870 when differences of opinion caused Smyrna to split from the mother Chapel, something that came a difficult time as the Chapel was in the middle of being restored. The new Chapel opened in 1871 desite still needing decoration and a lighting system, and was officially reopened May 1872. The Chapel was restored in 1928 when the current heavy concrete render was applied.

The Chapel is stone built with a concrete render, and is constructed in the gable entry form in the sub Classical style. the façade contains a central doorway with a simple round-headed fanlight with radiating bars and a mixture of plain and coloured glass. Above is a short, segmentally jheaded window and a dateplaque inscribed "SMYRNA CAPEL Y BEDYDDWYR 1827-1871-1928". There are tall round-headed windows flanking the door, and pronounced quoins to the corners. In the pediment is a narrow, round-headed vent.

Internally a platform pulpit is reached by a plain flight of steps to either side, while to the rear is a matchboarded arch topped with a winged pediment identical to that at Beulah, ***Little Newcastle***. There are two pulpit windows flanking the pulpit on the rear wall, a late use of such a feature. The small sedd fawr and gallery front are of relatively plain moulded and fielded panels, the brass handrail to gallery having been added recently for health and safetey purposes. The ground floor

pews are laid out in 7 blocks, there being two blocks facing towards the pulpit on either side instead of the more usual one.

In May 2014 the number of members is around 17 and services are held once or twice a month.

RCAHMMW May 2014.

Bethel Welsh Calvinist Methodist Chapel, Puncteston

Bethel Chapel was built in 1827 thanks to **Shem Evans**, son of the **Rev. Arthur Evans**, as members of the cause in **Puncteston** had to travel to Woodstock or **Castlebythe** for services. The cause soon flourished and by 1851 it was recorded as able to seat 100, with standing room for another 200. The Chapel was rebuilt in 1891/2 by **Griffth Jones** and Son of Penffordd who were also the designers.

It is built in the Simple round-Headed style with stone walls, a slate roof and a gable entry plan. The external walls are concrete rendered with inscribed lines to mimic ashlar stonework. The central door has a fanlight with marginal glazing,. This glazing with pattern galss to the centre panels and red glass to the margins is also used in the tall round-headed windows which flank the doorway and are in the side elevations, and the two, much smaller, windows above the doorway. In the pediment is a plaque "**Bethel Calvinistic Methodists BUILT 1827 REBUILT 1891**". In 1926/7 the trustees bought a plot of land and built a manse. A vestry was added 1949-51 at a cost of £1233-9s-11d.

The interior is unusual, with a low plain plaster ceiling and the internal walls similarly concrete render with inscribed 'ashlar' as the exterior and devoid of any memorials, plaques or other embellishment. The plain panel platform pulpit has only low level matchboard panelling behind it, and there are five blocks of plain panelled pews.

In May 2014 the Chapel is still in use with monthly services. **RCAHMMW**, May 2014

Quakers Burial Ground & Meeting House, Puncteston

Meeting house existed by 1700, discontinued in 1725, no remains. Burial ground was first mentioned in 1683 (ref., *The Quaker Meeting houses of Britain, Vol. ii*)

Names connected with Puncteston

Clergy CCED

LLewis, Jenkin	1661	Rector
Owen, Richard	1679	Rector
Owen, Richardus	1679	Rector
FFord, Alexander	1690	Rector
FFord, Alexander	1692	Rector
Phillips, David	1692	Curate
Gambold, Gulielmus	1709	Rector

Price, Gulielmus	1715	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1717	Rector	
Davies, Rodericus	1720	Curate	
Davies, Rodericus	1721	Curate	
Jones, Griffithius	1726	Curate	
Price, David	1728	Rector	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1728	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Thomas , Johannes	1729	Rector	
Rees , David	1761	Curate	
Evans , William	1762	Rector	
Thomas , John	1762	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans , William	1762	Rector	
Owen , Thomas	1784	Curate	
Williams , Walter	1787	Curate	
Davies , Howell	1795	Curate	
Phillips , John	1796	Rector	
Evans , William	1796	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Davies , Howell	1801	Curate	
Phillips , John	1802	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Davies , Howell	1804	Curate	
Watkins Cullis , George	1818	Curate	
Williams James , James	1825	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Hughes , John	1831	Curate	
Richard Griffiths , James	1834	Curate	

1851 **Puncheston Parish Church**

William Davies, Curate

1929 **St Mary & St Peter (*Little Newcastle*)** Incumbent and Curates; **D Morgan**

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments Quakers Burial Ground Puncheston

The Society of Friends once owned a meeting house and burial ground in this parish. The latter was situated about two thirds of a mile south west of the village, Midway between **Puncheston** and **Little Newcastle**. The field, known locally as “Parc back hen fynwent” exhibits the outline of a square enclosure, of about one acre in extent. The surface has long been ploughed over, and traces of the foundations of the enclosing wall are becoming faint. The meeting house is said to have stood on part of what is now the yard of Pen y graig farm on the southern outskirts of the village, but nothing remains above ground by which the actual spot can be identified – visited 21st October 1914.

The Puncheston Friends

are alluded to in a **MS presentation of 1684**, preserved in the ***Diocesan Registry Carmarthen***. “There are several persons called by the name of Quakers – viz.,

Hugh Symmins,

James Gwynne alias **Symmins**,

Thomas Symmins sen, and **Mary** his wife,

John Symmins.

Francis Symmins,

Whos live in ye parish and refuse communion with the **Church** of England “

1668 - Further references appear in ***Besse's Sufferings*** (p 752)

“ **Thomas Simmonds** of **Pembrokeshire** for suffering meetings at his house had his cattle taken away at one time, worth £24, which were sold for £8.

At another time some household goods of his worth 26s were sold for 7s.

And at a third time corn Hay and thatch taken from him to the value of £20 were sold for £5 of which one third was ordered at sessions to be given to the poor.

Some Quaker Records

Edwards David of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Edwards Henry of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought

to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Edwards Laurence committed to Prison for Absence from the National Worship, **Edwards Laurence** of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings– recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Edwards Margaret of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Ellis, Thomas 1683 of **Puncheston** , Quaker, emigrated- daughter married **Lawrence, David** Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Gambold Hector b **Puncheston** 1714 son of **William** Snr he emigrated to USA in 1742 and d. in Pennsylvania in 1788 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales* , September., 1961

Lawrence David of **Puncheston**, Quaker, married daughter of **Thomas** , **Ellis**, Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Simons Evan 1682 son of **Thomas** of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, He married **Jane**, the daughter of **David John**, died in 1682, buried at **Puncheston** *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Hugh son of **Thomas** of **Puncheston** married **Anne Thomas** of **Llanddewi Velfrey**, committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Jane wife of **Thomas** of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons John son of **Thomas** of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Thomas of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Ursula daughter of **Thomas** of **Puncheston** committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months

Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

[*The Church of England Rector of Poncheston from 1679 to 1690 was the Rev Richard Owen who would have been the one to bring the charges*]

Poncheston Parish, *Hearth Tax* 1670

Lewis Jenkin	Poncheston	H2
Edward Lawrence	Poncheston	H
Symins John	Poncheston	H
Symins Evan* and Cornockel John	Poncheston	H
Symins Thomas	Poncheston	H4
Symins Hugh	Poncheston	H
Cornocke John	Poncheston	H
Griffith William	Poncheston	H
Morgan John	Poncheston	H
William David	Poncheston	H
Thomas Morice	Poncheston	H
David Evan	Poncheston	H
Jenkins Evan	Poncheston	P
Griffith John	Poncheston	P
William Owen	Poncheston	P
Lewis Mathias * brother of Hugh	Poncheston	P

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Education

***The State of Education in Wales* 1847**

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 7d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor and only one farmer paying more that £100 rent per annum. Many of the population can read but not write.

National School Opened 1855 — According to **RCAM** --A school house has been erected within the enclosed area of **Castell Mael** a horseshoe shaped work standing immediately east of the parish **Church**, and on the parish boundary,— visited 21st October 1914 **RCAM**
New School built 1953

Sites of Interest

March Mound

A Long narrow plot of ground near Marsh cottage is known as “Parc law [?lan] carn”. At its southern end is a low and circular mound, which from external appearance would seem to be sepulchral. It is slightly domed, with a base circumference of 180ft, and has not been disturbed – visited 1st **June** 1915 **RCAM**

Stones

In the field some 10yds south of the ruined farmhouse of Pen mynydd bach are two stones both erect, which are said locally to be all that is left of a small cromlech. The taller stone is 3ft above ground and is somewhat pointed; the shorter stone is distant from it about 6ft –visited 2nd **June** 1915. **RCAM**

Stone

In the western hedge of the field next to Parc Carreg is an erect monolith; height above ground 7ft 3 in. it is said that to a former generation, it is known as “Carreg quoitan” “the quoit stone” – visited 2 **June** 1915 **RCAM**

Stone

This is an erect monolith standing on the field called “Parc maen **Llwyd**” directly west of Capel Smyrna in the village of **Puncheston**. It has a clear height above ground of 10ft. Its broad sides 40 in and 54 in across, face north and south respectively – visited 21st October 1914 **RCAM**

Stones

In the field known as “Parc Maenhir” 150 yds north of the farm house of Fagwyr fran west is an erect and somewhat slender stone leaning slightly to the west. It has three sides 38,33 and 26 in broad, facing east west and north respectively. Its height above ground is 9ft.

In the adjoining field and distant some 260 yds north west of the above mentioned maenhir is a line of 5 striated boulders. Whilst they have evidently been placed in position by man, they can hardly be classed as an alignment. The stones, which have an average height of 2ft are not set in the ground but rather stand on it. They may possibly be the remains of a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone has vanished, and to which the standing stones may have been a “pointer” – visited 1st **June** 1915.

Castell Mael

This is a horseshoe shaped work standing immediately east of the parish **Church**, and on the parish boundary, near the river Anghof which skirts the steep slope that forms the boundary to the east. It is protected by a much disturbed rampart which rising at its best 6ft, falls about 12 ft to a ditch now largely filled in. the summit of the slope may have carried a mound of which faint traces may be detected. The length of the slope is about 220ft; the rock has been scarped in places. The entrance was midway in the rampart; it has been ruined. A school house has been erected within the enclosed area – visited 21st October 1914 **RCAM**

Pwllcrochan

Acc to *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*

Fenny Coome or **Popton** Camp

The insignificant remains of an earthwork on a field known as Fenny garn about 600 yds north east of **West Popton** farmhouse. **Lt Col W Ll Morgan R.E.** A former Royal Commissioner, examined this site about the year 1879 when there was considerably more of it in existence than is apparent; he says of it:-

“This work cannot be represented as a cliff **Castle**, for although situated on the shore of the **Haven**, it is only imperfectly protected on the sea side by a steep slope; the other side of the promontary being a steep slope – the side of an inland gully. Across the tongue of land is a rampart and ditch 220ft long much bowed out. The rampart is 4ft high, 12 ft fall to a ditch 4 ft deep. Beyond this, at a distance of 30yds is a second line 130yds long, parallel to the first. The northern half of this line has been destroyed. The bank is 4ft high, has a 7ft fall to a ditch 6ft deep. Both these banks two last banks have been very much destroyed by cultivation so that their original condition is only a matter for conjecture. The ground slopes towards the north”.

Apparently the entrance bisected the outer bank and lead to the north end of the main vallum where the bank seems to have sloped to the level ---visited 23rd May 1922.

West Pennar Rath

On a field known as Rath Park or Rath **Hays** 150yds east of **West Pennar** farmhouse are the remains of an earthwork now almost cultivated away. It seems to have been of horse shoe shape and to have faced north. The rampart has a length of 150ft, is about 5ft in height and falls 10ft to a ditch. This ditch must have been of fair depth, judging by the remains of the counterscarp, which rises to 10ft and drops 4ft to the surrounding level. The greater part of the rampart has all but disappeared, though there are slight traces of it to the north. At the eastern bend a line of several base stones is still in situ leading to the eastern rampart, which is 150ft in length, and somewhat lower than that on the western side. The enclosure is level. visited 23rd May 1922.

West Popton Cross

At a crossroads in the hamlet of **West Popton** stands the remains of **Popton** Cross – a stone base of three steps, the octagonal and plain shaft 48in high and the two diagonal arms of the cross 29in across; the upper member is missing. Some years ago the shaft and arms were found in the neighbouring hedges and were replaced. visited 23rd May 1922

St Mary Church Pwllcrochan

- **Church** closed.

The **Church** is supposed to have been erected by **Radulph Benyer** in the 14th century, whose effigy is in the south transept under a recess, inscribed, - Hic jacet **Redulphus Benyer**, hujus ecclesie.- Another inscription runs, - Erat ista ecclesia constructa de novo, cum capella ista per **Redulphum Benyer** qui rexit ecclesiam per annos A.D. 1342. this is in the north transept.

-*ArchCamb. 1888 Ser. V., Vol. V, p. 127.*

Acc to *RCAM 1922*

The **Church** consists of chancel 26ft 6ins by 15ft, nave 45ft by 9in, north transeptal Chapel 13ft 9in by 10ft 6in and a south tower 18ft by 16ft. The original south porch is now used as a storehouse. The present entrance to the **Church** is through a modern porch, and by a doorway in the north wall having a pointed arch. Several of the windows are blocked; the remainder are modern. In the north wall of the chancel is a low stone ledge; an aumbry occupies the south-east angle. The chancel arch and those leading from the tower and the north Chapel plain pointed. **Sir Stephen Glynn** in 1871 saw “ an original vestry north of the chancel, opening by a flat arch, and having a square headed two light label window” This vestry has been removed , the blocked doorway to it visible in the chancel wall. There is a squint between the chancel and the north transept. The east wall of the nave contains the corbels for the rood. In the north wall are two plain tomb recesses, now empty, and another recess occupies the south wall.

The tower of two storeys has a parapet and corbel table, and is surmounted by a graceful octagonal spire. The belfry is lighted by two small lancets. The lower story has a plain vault, and contains a blocked window of two lights. The font, of the cushion type, has been redressed – visited 23rd May 1922.

Acc to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

In a recess in the south wall is an effigy of Rector **Ralph Beneger** d1342, with an inscription saying that he built the chancel and Chapel. There are two other recess in the nave north wall which contains a 13th century doorway. The south transeptal tower with a plain corbelled parapet was built or remodelled when the north transept with a squint was added in the Tudor period. A north vestry was later removed. There are corbels for a rood beam in the nave.

Pwllcrochan Church originally formed part of the possessions of the priory of **Pembroke**, and on the transference of that priory to the abbey of **St. Albans**, the patronage became vested in the latter house until the dissolution of the monastic establishments, when it came into the hands of the Crown. In the 19th century the patronage was transferred to private hands.

Described as Ecclesia de Portcrachan, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the **King**, the sun payable being £1. -*Taxatio*.

Poullecrochon Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione abbatis Sancti Albani unde **Griffinus Lloid** est rector habens glebam et mansionem. Et valent fructus hujus rectorie et glebe per annum x. Inde sol ordinari quelibet tercio anno xvjd et pro sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus vs ixd. -*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading“Livings remaining in Charge”: - Pulchrohon alias Pwllychroehon R. (**St. Mary**). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s. 4d. Syn. and Prox., 5s. 9d. Abb. **St. Albani**, olim Patr; The Prince of Wales. **King's** Books, £9 12s. 11d., Yearly tenths, 19s. 3d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

During the Civil War, two companies of Royalists landed at **Pwllcrochan**, and took up their quarters in the **Church** until more suitable quarters could be provided for them. The next day they were surprised by a party of Parliamentarians under **Poyer**, but they resisted stoutly until allowed to March away and embark for Cardiff, after giving an undertaking not to land again in **Milford Haven**.

1794 circa [**St Petrox**].

Extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St David's**.

List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy
 Revd **Mr Buckridge Pulchroan** £1 1 0
Church in wales MS AD/AET 1209
Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

It is now surrounded by oil refineries.

Names connected with Pwllcrochan

Land Tax 1791

Pwllcrochan Bullwill	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Bullwill	Waters	James (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Combe Hill	Rogers	Thd. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Combe Hill	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan East Popton	Williams	Wm. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan East.Popton	Meares	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Glebe	Buckeridge	rector (owner)
Pwllcrochan Glebe	Hicks	Mr (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Green Hill	Davies	Morgan (owner)
Pwllcrochan Green Hill	Webb	Eliz. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Haull	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Haull	Rixen	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Kiln Park	Cuny	In. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Kiln Park	Meares	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Landbith	Meares	Hugh (owner)
Pwllcrochan Landbith	Philps	Geo (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Middle Popton	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Middle Popton	Morgan	In. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Naule	Meares	John (owner)

Pwllcrochan Naule	William	Mary (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Sautron	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Sautron	Rixon	Stephn (tenant)
Pwllcrochan rectory	Buckridge	(owner)rector
Pwllcrochan rectory	Hicks	Mr (tenant)

Hearth Tax 1670

Adams	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Beavan	Thomas	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Bowen	Griffith	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Buckney	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Charter	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Coale	Elizabeth	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Codde	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Dalson	Saint John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Dowr	Richard	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Dugan	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Evan	Margaret	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Furlong	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Gronoe	James	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Harry	William	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Hay	Margret	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Hitchin	George	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth 1
Howell	Lewis	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Howell	Hugh	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Hurloe	Henry	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Husband	Rice	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1

Hutwell	George	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Jenkins	Richard	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Jones	David	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Keaston	Mathew	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Leach	Thomas	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Lewis	James	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Llewhelin	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Longdell	Giles	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Marchant	James	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Morgan	William	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Munt	Richard	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Oliver	Mathew	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Owen	David	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Phillip	James	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Phillipps	William	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Phillp	Lewis	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Price	David	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h3
Price	Thomas (clerk)	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h3
Purser	Rice	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Realy	Luke	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Rice	Joane	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Robinson	Adam	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Scurlocke	Lewis	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Smart	David	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Snap	Anne	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Stephen	William	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p

Stewart	Henry	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Tidd	Thomas	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Wade	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
Webbe	Griffith	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth p
White	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
White	Griffith	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1
Lewis	Anne	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Daniell	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h2
Filkin	John	1670	Pwllcrochan Hearth h1

Clergy CCED

Benyer present Church	Redulph	1342	Pwllcrochan reputed to have built the
Cradok	Roger	1339	Pwllcrochan vicar
le Dygher	Philip	1348	Pwllcrochan vicar
de Hedyndon	John	1348 Apr 26	Pwllcrochan vicar
Rowland	David	1349 Sep 2	Pwllcrochan vicar
Wrenche	Thomas	1349Sep3	Pwllcrochan vicar
Geffraye	John	1398Oct 20	Pwllcrochan vicar
Richard	William	1398 Nov18	Pwllcrochan vicar
Lloid	Griffin	1535-6	Pwllcrochan vicar
Woogan	Thomas	1554 Oct 6	Pwllcrochan vicar
Hughes	Richard	1556 jan 19	Pwllcrochan vicar
Trevor	David	1563 Feb 3	Pwllcrochan
Hughes	Henry	1564 Jun11	Pwllcrochan vicar
Smart	Humphrey	1630Aug 2	Pwllcrochan vicar
Edwards	Samual	1677 2847	Pwllcrochan vicar

Newton	Rice	1693Jul 24	Pwllcrochan vicar
Lewis	Stephen	1705Mar 26	Pwllcrochan vicar
Edwards	Thomas	1743Nov24	d 89 Pwllcrochan vicar
Buckeridge	Charles	1789Oct 14	Pwllcrochan vicar
Lloyd	James D P	1828Mar 31	Pwllcrochan vicar
Smith	John	1832Dec 25	Pwllcrochan vicar
Macaulay	John	1832 May30	Pwllcrochan vicar
Cartmel	George	1834Jan 28	Pwllcrochan vicar
Lang	Charles Seymour	1857Aug 5	Pwllcrochan vicar
Lukin	James	1865Dec 20	Pwllcrochan vicar
Eaton	Charles Pemberton	1869Apr 9	Pwllcrochan vicar
Thomas	David	1875Jul 27	Pwllcrochan vicar
Gabriel	David Thomas	1910Jan4	Pwllcrochan vicar

Some Pwllcrochan names

Beneger Ralph 1342 of **Bangeston** rebuilt **Pwllcrochan Church** in 1342 It contains two inscriptions recording his name, and an effigy of him in his canonical habit, as Rector

Dawes Henry, married **Walters Lettice**, daughter of **Walters William** of **Roch** (her brother's daughter, the famous **Walters, Lucy** went to France and there met **Charles II**, by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of **Monmouth**) **Henry Dawes** was the son of **Dawes Griffith**, whose widow **Dawes Joan**, daughter of **Fletcher Richard**, married **White Henry** of **Henllan**, near **Pwllcrochan** , who was Sheriff in 1592

Benyer Redulph 1342 **Pwllcrochan** *WWHR* Vol3 P 251, 4

Buckeridge Charles 1789 Oct 14 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252,

Buckeridge rector 1791/2 (owner) **Pwllcrochan** Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Buckridge Ch Revd 1791/2 --Pulchroan -- £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the Clergy rector (owner) **Pwllcrochan** rectory (owner) west borough Tythes *CRO Land Tax Records* Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

Cartmel George 1834 Jan 28 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253,

Cradok Roger 1339 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p254 ,
2848

Cuny In 1791/2 (tenant) **Pwllcrochan** Kiln park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Morgan 1791/2 owner **Pwllcrochan Green Hill** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawes Griffith 1592 whose widow **Dawes Joan** daughter of **Richard Fletcher** married **Henry White** of **Henllan** near **Pwllcrochan** now a ruin

de Hedyndon John 1348 Apr 26 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 254

Eaton Charles Pemberton 1869 Apr 9 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p253

Edwards Thomas , 1735 Aug 5 **Carew** Vicar 1735 Aug 5 **Lamphey** Vicar 1737 Apr 21 **St Twinnels** Vicar 1743 Nov24 d 89 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p264*WWHR* Vol3 p 308 *WWHR* Vol2 p221

Gabriel David Thomas 1910 Jan4 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

Geffraye John 1398 Oct 20 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 254

Hicks ? 1791/2 **Mr** tenant **Pwllcrochan** Glebe tenant **Pwllcrochan** rectory *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hughes Henry 1564 Jun11 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Hughes Richard 1554 **Roscrowther** Rector 1556 Jan 19 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 25*WWHR* Vol3 p 258

Lang Charles Seymour 1857 Aug 5 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

le Dygher Philip 1348 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 254

Lewis Stephen 1705 Mar 26 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Lloid Griffin 1535 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar **Lloid** Grifiinus est rector *Valor Eccl* 1534*WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Lloyd James D P 1828 Mar 31 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Lukin James 1865 Dec 20 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

Macaulay John 1832 May30 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

Morgan In 1791/2 tenant **Pwllcrochan** Middle **Popton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Newton Rice 1690 Jan 13 **Gumfresdton** Rector ,1693 Jul 24 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252 *WWHR* Vol1 P 306 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Rixen John 1791/2 tenant **Pwllcrochan** Haull *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers	Thd	1791/2	tenant	Pwllcrochan	Combe Hill	CRO Land Tax Records
Smart	Humphrey	1630 Aug 2		Pwllcrochan	Vicar	WWHR Vol3 p 252
Smith	John	1832 Dec 25		Pwllcrochan	Vicar	WWHR Vol3 p 253
Thomas	David	1875 Jul 27		Pwllcrochan	Vicar	WWHR Vol3 p 253
Trevor	David	1563 Feb 3		Pwllcrochan		WWHR Vol3 p 252
Uoid Griffinus		1534	est rector	Pwllcrochan Church		Valor Eccl

Redberth,

The **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** has been described as a Lovely Little Victorian **Church** built in 1844 by **George Brown** and restored in 1913 by **F.R.Kempson**. It has doored box pews, a miniature two decker pulpit with adjacent reading desk, three sided communion rails and the Ten Commandment tablets on either side of the altar.

1653 Redbert Parliamentary Survey: **Pembroke**, No. 5.

There is no survey of this small manor earlier than that of 1653, of which the following is a transcript:-

Parliamentary Survey: Pembrolce, No. 5.

A Survey of the Manor of Redbert with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof in the county of **Pembroke**, late parcel of the possessions of **Charles, Stuart**, late **King** of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, by vertue of a Commission granted to us by the Hon'ble the Trustees appointed by act of the Commons assembled in parliament for sale of the honours, manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late **King**, queen, and princes, under their hands and seals.

£ s. d.

The chief rents due to the **Lord** of the manor of Redbert by divers freeholders within the parish of **Carew** and Redbert holding of the said manor in fee and common socage, payable according to the custom and usage thereof at Michaelmas only, per **Ann**. £2 1s 1d

The courts leet and luv days, fines and amerciements of courts, waifs, estrays, deodands, felons' goods, goods of felons of themselves, of fugitives and of condemned persons, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other royalties, jurisdictions, immunities, and profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the royalty thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, we estimate to be worth, communibus annis

£1 0 0

Sum total of present rents and royalties are per **Ann**. ... £3 1s 1d

All which said manor and the rents and royalties thereof (as we are informed) were granted by letters patent dated the 29th April, x Car. inter alia unto **James Houghton** for 21 years, but forasmuch as no such patent was procured nor any claim made by verture thereof, therefore we return the said manor in possession, valued as abovesaid.

A rental of the free rents payable by the freeholders holding of the said manor payable at Michaelmas only according to the custom and usage thereof per **Ann**.

Col. .John Ashburton for **Button's** lands

Mr . Lewise Barlow for **Price's** lands...

The said **Mr. Barlow** for **Stedman's** lands

Phillip Ph'eep	for one tenement
Thomas Lark	for his tenement
Thomas Rasson	for one tenement
Roget Wacock	for one tenement
William Droane	for one tenement
George Meredith	for one tenement
Phillip Yong	of Castletown
David Mathew	of StackPoole
Mr. Thomas Adams	of Morgans
Mr. Henry White	of Hentland
Mr. James Price	of Rickerston
Mr. Adams	for Lady Phillip

Pembrokeshire Parsons

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the ***Valor Eccl.***

Under the heading “Not in Charge” - Ridpert alias Ridbert, Capel to **Carew. Bishop of St Davids**

Patr. £2 5s. 0d certified value – **Bacon’s Liber Regis.**

Listed by **Erasmus Saunders** in 1730 as a curacy with a value of £2 0s 0d yearly.

Redberth Clergy

Thomas	1543 Redbert Churchwarden
Llewelin John	1543 Redbert Churchwarden
Andrew John	1737 Aug2 Redbert vicar
Handcock Thomas	1785 Jun 18 Redberth vicar
Phelps John	1865 Feb 24 Redberth vicar
Devonald George	1829 Feb 12 Redberth vicar

Gibbon Hugh Harries	1878 Mar 15 Redberth vicar
Morgan John Popkin	1884 May9 Redberth vicar
Lewis Joseph Pollard	1891 Jun 2 Redberth vicar
Howell James Antony	1910 Nov 28 Redberth vicar

1839 Redbarth Rydbberth *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**

REDBARTH (RYDBERTH), a parish, in the hundred of **Narberth**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (N. W.) from **Tenby**; containing 117 inhabitants. The name was originally spelled Rhydbeith, from Rhyd, "a **Ford**," and Beith, "a brake." The parish is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and bounded on the west by that of **Carew** north by **Jeffreston**, north-east by **Begelly**, and south by **St. Florence**; and consists of about 300 acres, 50 of which are common land. The soil is clayey, and not very fertile; a little wheat, barley, and oats, are grown, but the principal produce is potatoes. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a colliery in the adjoining parish of **Begelly**. The mail-coach road from **Carmarthen** to **Hobbs' Point** passes through the place, which was formerly a hamlet in the parish of **Carew**. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St Davids**; net income, £66: the impropriation belongs to the Crown. The **Church** having fallen into a very dilapidated condition, was rebuilt, and opened for divine service in August 1841, the expense amounting to £200, part raised by rate, and part by public subscription and contributions, aided by the Church Building Society, which granted £20. It is in the early English style, in length 53 feet and breadth 24, and contains 200 sittings, including 110 free. There is a small place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a day and Sunday school is held, under the active patronage and superintendence of **Miss Thomas**, of Redbarth Lodge, through whose exertions the schoolroom and the present parish **Church** were both built.

1847 **Redberth** *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **Redberth** – **Mr John Athol**, farmer informed me that labourers with food get 10d a day and 1s 4d without; farm servants from £4 to £8, and female servants from £2 to £3 a year. Most if not all children in the parish attend the day and Sunday schools

December 24th 1846 **Wm Morris Assistant**

National (Day) School – On the 24th day of December 1846, I visited this school. It is held in a new school room erected by subscription through the exertions of **Miss Thomas** of **Redberth** Lodge, towards which **George L Phillips** of Ashdale near **Haverfordwest**, gave £10; **Mrs Barlow** £5; **Rev James Ware** of Suffolk £10; and **Miss Ford** of **Clifton** £5; with other smaller subscriptions. The whole cost was £70. It is a substantial building, and there is a lobby at the entrance for holding bonnets and cloaks and a door from it to the coalhouse. The furniture consists of 1 desk for the master, 2 moveable desks, and fixed desks round the schoolroom, 24 benches, 4 monitors boxes, a table box, a blackboard and stand, a large map of the world, a map of England and Wales 3 maps of Palestine and a map of the British Isles; 12 lessons hanging round the schoolroom on natural

history, 2 alphabet boards, 2 large scriptural boards and the rules of the National Society framed and glazed, hung above the fireplace. The master appeared well adapted for his duties and his pupils were kept in the best of order by moral means.

Most of the scholars are labourers and small farmers children. The girls devote two days a week entirely to learn sewing and industrial instruction. The 7th chapter of Acts was read. The children answered Readily and correctly the questions put to them by Miss **Thomas** and the Master.

Proposed by me :- Christmas Day is on December 25th; Lady Day the 25th March ; Midsummer day the 25th another 24th of June; Michaelmas day 29th of September. Days and Nights are the same length the 21st March and the 21st September Victoria is our Queen Prince **Albert** her consort

They sang “God Save the Queen” very well. Some of the copybooks were well written.

National (Sunday) School

I visited this school on the 4th January

The school commenced by **Miss Thomas** ,who called over the names, and marked down those present. She then read the 5th of **Dr Watt**’s Hymns and asked “For what we thank God in it”. It was then sung very well, Miss **Thomas** giving it out verse by verse. There is only one service in the **Church** on Sundays : the Sunday school in reality forms a second service. After the hymn, the master of the day-school read the Collect for the second Sunday in Advent, the **Lord**’s Prayer, and the Benediction, all present kneeling and repeating the **Lord**’s Prayer after him. The children then commenced their work in classes.

I heard the day-schoolmaster and a class of eight boys engaged upon the first chapter of Genesis. He questioned them exceedingly well. The following answers were given to his questions:- Genesis means creation. In asking for the work of each day, he required answers in their own language, saying “How would you tell a man if you met him on the road and you had not your Bible with you?” Firmament means heaven – referring to the first verses of Genesis, and the expression “Let us” to prove the **Trinity** – correct answers were given to his questions on this head – mentioned that we do not find any solemn expression like “Let us” in connection with the physical creation

– though three persons, there are not three Gods –“in God’s image” means “holy” – there is no image of God - - God is a spirit. (In answer to me) – The second commandment forbids us to make images of God – the next recorded sin to eating the forbidden fruit was the murder of Abel by Cain – there was no sixth commandment then – yet it was wrong – and Cain knew it – by his conscience – by which, as well as in his written word, God speaks to men.

Miss **Thomas** ’s class of girls had just finished reading in the Old Testament about Moses conversing with God. On my asking for some similar glorification of Christ, they mentioned the Transfiguration. I heard them say the **Church** catechism very well, and they seemed to understand it more than is usually the case. They answered a variety of questions from the New Testament, in general very well and intelligently. Two junior classes of boys knew the meaning of several words which I asked them, and seemed not to be taught by rote. The books were then collected. Before separating, Miss **Thomas** read to the school an answer from the secretary in acknowledgment of their subscriptions for the **Church Missionary Society** in the preceding year. They had raised 30s. Miss **Thomas** , from the words of the secretary’s letter, asked for the anecdote of the widow’s mite which was correctly given. She also mentioned that but for the subscriptions of those who had never

seen them (meaning those present) she could not have raised or maintained the school. It was their duty, as far as they could, to do the like by the heathen. They could not explain the word “appreciate” for the meaning of which she asked them, in the secretary’s letter.

The school ended with prayer and singing

Altogether this appeared to me to be a truly excellent school, both in spirit and discipline. At The commencement Miss **Thomas** had to form her teachers as well as her school. She took the class of men and lads herself. I saw a very respectable looking collier in the school aged 34, who is now a teacher, and had learned to read at the same time as his little son.

One of the neighbouring Clergy called Miss **Thomas** “the chief civilizer of the neighbourhood” which description appeared to me, so far as I could see, to be perfectly just, - her tact in dealing with the people being equal to her earnestness. On the day that I first called upon her (31st of December) the wedding feast of one of her servants, who had been a teacher in the Sunday school, was being celebrated in her house. I have already spoken of the disgraceful proceedings which characterized such occasions, in my account of the adjoining parish of **Begelly**. The common word among the working-people for such a festival is “a spree” This was to be an example of a “sober Spree” retaining all its characteristic customs that were harmless. I found her house full of people, all very smartly dressed, and the men mostly smoking. In the evening the bride and bridegroom held the usual feast in their own house for “the bidding”. It is the custom for the Bridesmaids to go round with plates, and empty the collections into the White apron of the bride, who stands to receive them. On this occasion £8 was so collected, a greater sum (the collier –teacher in the Sunday school told me) than could have been realized had the newly married couple sold beer in the usual manner. Miss **Thomas** attended this gathering herself. In the course of it, some of the young fellows were once or twice disposed to sing the looser songs usually sung on such occasions. However, the girls who had been educated in the day and Sunday school with great tact, checked the attempt by beginning to sing some of their school tunes especially “Happy Land” which is a general favourite with all classes: as they could sing better than the “Mauvais Sujets” and the latter felt themselves to be in the wrong, after a little jeering at first, the whole company acquiesced, and the whole evening passed as pleasantly as if the common licence had been permitted. I was assured that the example thus set of purifying rather than abolishing an old custom had made a deep impression in the neighbourhood.

I cannot say how much I was struck with the success of Miss **Thomson**. Without any other than precarious assistance, and with no great resources of her own – living in a country and among a population which exhibits no picturesque nor in any way sentimental character, but very much the reverse – she had rebuilt the **Church**; established, and was maintaining, a good day and Sunday School; and was the centre of improvement and instruction among the poor in her neighbourhood.

The Dissenters commonly attend **Church** and Chapel indifferently. When Miss **Thomas** commenced her Sunday School, she availed herself of the services of the **Wesleyan** teachers. These however had gradually fallen away as the school advanced, and there were none of them in it at the time of my visit.

1923 **RCAM** Parish of **Redberth**

This small parish of about 300 acres has been formed out of a hamlet formerly part of the parish of **Carew**. The name appears as “Ridebard” in the Inq. post mortem of **Robert Robelyn** (died November 1361) and “Rodebart” in the Inq. post mortem of **Wenthliana Berthot** (died 1367). The Hospitallers of **Slebech** owned land here, and doubtless sustained the Chapel which **Browne Willis** calls Rhydbert Chapel. The name probably derived from perth, a **Bush**, with the secondary meaning

of an orchard, and the particular **Bush** may have been situated on the banks of the little river **Cresswell** or a tributary thereof, where is a **Ford** (**Welsh** rhyd) called Norchard Ford at the present day. The Clergy list gives no dedication to the **Church** but the medieval Chapel doubtless conformed to that of the Hospitallers of **St John** to whom it belonged.

So little appears to be known of the early history of Rhydbberth, that the inclusion of the following transcripts of documents in the Public Records Office may be welcome; They present an interesting glimpse of the social to which the reformation had given rise in many parishes of the Principality. The relation of the Chapelry of Rhydbberth to the **Church** of Carew, which is illustrated by the documents, exhibits a condition of things frequently found to have existed in the parishes of Wales and the Chapels subordinate to them, and affords the explanation of a circumstance which has puzzled local antiquaries.

Star Chamber Proceedings Edward VI Bundle 3 No 73

To the **King** our sovereign **Lord**. Most humbly show unto your excellent highness your faithful and obedient subjects and daily orators, **Robert**, **Bishop** of Saynt **Davyes** [**Robert Ferrar** 1558-1554], **Thomas** Uprychard [**Ap Richard**], **Steven Greene**, **Roger Owen**, **John Evans**, clerk, and **John Davyes**, gentleman. That where our late sovereign **Lord** of famous memory your most dearest father was by good and just title seized as of fee and right of and in the rectory of parsonage of **Carew** in your **Grace's** county of **Pembroke**, and of and in the Chapel of **Redbark** in the same county, with alltithes, oblations, and other spiritual commodities in **Redbarke** aforesaid, unto which parsonage the said Chapel, with all the commodities and profits thereunto pertaining, is and of all the time whereof there is no man's memory to the contrary hath been annexed and used, reputed, known and occupied by the parson of **Carew** for the time being and his subtyents as parcel of the said parsonage. And our said late sovereign **Lord**, so being of the parsonage and Chapel with the appurtenances seized, in consideration that **William** late **Bishop** of Seynt **Davyds** with the chantor and the chapter of the same **Church** granted and surrendered by their deed under the common seal and enrolled in one of the courts of the said late **King**, the manor of Lantesey [**Lamphey**] with the appurtenances in your **Grace's** said county of **Pembroke** then being part of the same bishopric to your said most dearest father and to his heirs forever. It pleased his said late highness in full recompense for the said grant and surrender to grant to your said **William** then **Bishop** and to his successors for ever the said parsonage and Chapel with all tithes, oblations and other commodities and profits to the same belonging as by his **Grace's** letters patent thereof made and ready to be showed more plainly may appear by virtue whereof the said **William** late **Bishop** in his time was thereof seized as of fee and right, as in the right of his said bishopric: and yourf said orator **Robert** now **Bishop** after his translation, was of the said parsonage with the appurtenances seized of fee in the right of his said bishopric. And forasmuch as one **Thomas Collyn**, one of the inhabitants within the precincts of the said Chapel of **Redbarke** who of right ought to have paid his tithe and other spiritual duties to ine **John Taylor** late fermor of the said parsonage and Chapel with the appurtenances. And for non-payment of such tithes as the same **John Collyn** ought to have paid to the said **John Taylor** then fermor of the said parsonage, the same **John Taylor** made complaint to your said orators **Thomas Prychard** and **Robert Owens**, then and now your **Grace's** commissaries under the said **Bishop**, being lawfully authorised within the diocese of the said bishopric, your said orator **Robert** then and now **Bishop** at the complaint of the said **John Taylor** awarded process of citation in the name of your majesty against the said **Thomas Collin**, according to the Laws and statutes of your **Grace's** realm. Willing and commanding him by the same personally to appear before the said **Thomas Prychard** and **Roger Owens** to answer to the libel of the said **John Taylor** concerning the said cause of subtraction of tithes, as lawful was for him to do. Whereup on one **Roger Barlow** from malice which he then bare towards your said orators, surmising that the said **Collynge** detained and subtracted the said tithes wrongfully from the said **Taylor** which he ought to have paid to the same **Taylor**, and that by the commandment of the same

Barlow, he the same **Barlow** intending the grievous vexation of your said orators, at your **Grace's** Great Sessions holden in your **Grace's** county of **Carmarthen** before your justices in **June** last past there pursued your **Grace's** writ of premunire fac[ias] against all your said orators, some as principals and some as aiders and consorters, surmising by the same writ that your said orators had cited the said **Collyns** before them to answer to the taking away of certain corn severed from the nine parts and set out as tithe as for the tenth part, whereas of very truth there was no such libel made against the said **Collyn** before your said orators or any of them, but only a libel for subtraction of tithes that he, the same **Collyns**, ought to have paid to the said **Taylor**, as plainly shall and may appear upon the indifferent hearing and debating thereof. Nevertheless your said orators according to their duties, upon the return of the said writ of premunire personally appeared and had day over until the next Great Sessions there to be holden; and in the mean time, forasmuch as your said orators perceived the said country barren of well-learned men in the laws of this realm resorted up to London to use the advice of such as were substantially learned in matters of such great weight, who then refused to be of council with them unless they were thereto commanded by some of your highness' honourable council or by your justice of your said county of **Carmarthen**.

Whereupon your said orators made suit unto your highness's most honourable council in this behalf, who, perceiving the scarcity of learned men in those parts of Wales, and thinking meet that so weighty a matter should not be there determined, addressed their honourable letters to your **Grace's** said justice of **Carmarthen**, willing him to put as well your said orators as the said **Barlow** under sureties to appear here before your most honourable council in the Starred Chamber at **Westminster** this present term of **St. Michael** to the intent the circumstance of the premisses should be here heard discussed and determined according to equity. Wherefore your said orators most humbly desire your excellent highness that the said **Barlow** and his adherents may be commanded to this present bill to make answer before your excellent highness, and also that it may please your highness to appoint some learned in your laws of this your realm to be a counsel with your said orators in the said matter. And your said orators shall daily pray to God as it is their most bounden duty for the preservation of your highness in most prosperous reign **Long** to continue.

The answer of **Roger Barlowe** to the bill of complaint of **Robert Bishop** of Sainte **Dauids** and

Thomas ap **Richard**, **Stephen Grene**, **Roger Owen**, **John Evans** clerk, and **John Davies** gent.

The said defendant sayth that the said bill of complaint untrue uncertain and insufficient in the law to be answered unto and the matter therein contained devised feigned and imagined only of malice to put the said defendant to unjust cost, vexation and trouble, and for none other cause nor intent, and the matter therein contained is matter determinable at the **King's** common law and not elsewhere whereunto he prayeth to be remitted. Nevertheless if the said defendant shall be compelled by the order of this honourable court to make any further answer to the said insufficient bill of complaint, the advantage of the insufficiency thereof to the said defendant at all times hereafter saved, the said defendant for answer saith That the late **King** -of famous memory, **King Henry VIII**, father to our sovereign **Lord** the **King** that now is, was seized in his demesne as of fee by the dissolution of the late Hospital of **St. John's** Jerusalem in England of and in the Commandery of **Slebeche** in the county of **Pembroke** in South Wales, as parcel of the possessions of the said late Hospital; and that the said town or hamlet of Redbart mentioned in the said bill of complaint, and all lands and tenements within the same were and have been time out of memory of man parcel of the said commandery, and so used, taken, accepted and reported, time out of memory of man; and that also all the tithes renewing and coming of corn, wool, lambs, or otherwise, within Redbart aforesaid, have been paid and answered unto the

commander of **Slebeche** aforesaid, and to his fermor or fermors of the said tithes of Redbart for the time being as Parcel of the possessions of the said commandery, except the one-half of the tithe of Midsummer cheese renewing within Redbart aforesaid which hath been used heretofore to be paid to the said parsonage of **Carewe** mentioned in the said bill of complaint, in recompense for the burial of the inhabitants of Redbarte aforesaid within the parish **Church** or churchyard of **Carewe** aforesaid. And the said defendant that for and in consideration of the said tithes so paid to the said commander, his deputy or deputies, or to his fermors thereof, that the said commander or his said fermors have always used to find one Priest to minister sacraments and sacramentals and other divine service within the said Chapel or **Church** of Redbarte mentioned in the said bill of complaint to the inhabitants of Redbart aforesaid ; and that the said late **King Henry VIII**, so being of the said commandery seized, by indenture made betwixt his highness on the one part and the said defendant on the other part, bearing date the 6th day of April in the 32nd year of his reign [1541* This alleged grant is not enrolled upon the patent roll at the date here given; the grant to **Roger** and **William Barlow** of most of the **Slebech** Properties was made in 1546.] demised, granted and to ferm did let unto the said defendant the said commandery of the lordship and manor of **Slebeche**, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in the said county of **Pembroke** being late parcel of the possessions of the said late hospital of **St. John's** Jerusalem in England, and all lordships, manors, lands and tenements, mills, Ineadows, feedings, pastures, commons, tenths, offerings, waters, [a blank], passages, fishings, rents, rent-services, courts hundreds, leets, issues, amerciaments, fines, profits, commodities, advantages, Possessions and emoluments whatsoever¹ they be to the said commandery belonging or of old time appertaining, To have and to hold the aforesaid commandery lordship and manor of **Slebech** and the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other premises, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said defendant and to his assigns from the feast of the Nativity of **St. John Baptist** last past before the date of the said indenture unto the end and term of 21 years from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended, Yielding and paying therefor yearly £128 of lawful money of England, as by the said Indenture amongst other things more at large it doth and may appear. By virtue of which said lease the said defendant did enter into the said commandery and with and upon the said tithes in Redbarte aforesaid as parcel of the said commandery, and was thereof possessed accordingly. And the said defendant so being thereof possessed did demise, grant, and to ferro let all the tithes renewing ahnd coming within Redbarte aforesaid, except the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese, unto the said **Thomas Collyn** mentioned also in the said bill of complaint, To have to the said **Thomas Collyn** from year to year at the will and pleasure of the said defendant, yielding and paying therefor yearly unto the said defendant 2s., and finding one priest to minister within the said **Church** or Chapel of Hedbarte aforesaid, by force whereof the said **Thomas Collyn** was of all the said tithes severed from the nine parts, except before excepted, accordingly. And forasmuch as the said **John Taylor** named in the said bill of complaint caused the said **Thomas Collyn** to be convented [convened] before the said **Bishop** or his deputy by virtue of a citation subscribed with the hand of the said **Bishop** at day and place appointed in the said citation in the court ecclesiastical, and at the said day and place when and where the said **Collyn** did appear by virtue of the said citation the said **John Taylor** did libel against the said **Thomas Collyn** in a cause of perceiving, having and detaining tithes, both predial and personal more and less, mixed and small, and especially for the tithe of sheaf, wool, Lamb, calf, cow, and pig, and other tithes within Redbarte aforesaid, being before that time severed from the nine parts, and that the said libel was admitted by the said **Thomas ap Ric[hard]** and **Roger Owen**, two of the plaintiffs aforesaid, judicially commanding the said **Thomas Collyn** to answer to the same, which must of necessity be taken and expounded to extend to those tithes which were divided, set out and paid by the inhabitants of Hedbart aforesaid, to the said **Thomas Collyn** as fennor unto the said defendant, before the said libel in the said ecclesiastical court exhibited contrary to the **King's** prerogative royal, and contrary to the form and effect of divers statutes and laws of this realm of England in such case ordained, provided

and made. Therefore the said defendant pursued for the said writ of premunire against the said complainants for the condign punishment of their offence, as lawful it was and is for him and all other the **King's** true subjects for to do.[Defendant then specifically denies each several allegation of the bill of complaint, and that the tithes of Redbart, " other than the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese," was lawfully possessed by the **Bishop**.]

The decree of the court has not been preserved, but it would seem that the grant to the **Barlows** was so far renewed that when **George Owen**, about the year 1600, drew up the list of **Pembrokeshire Church** patronage which appears in *Dr. Henry Owen's edition of his literary remains (i, 309)*, the **Church** of **Carew** (and doubtless the Chapelry of Rhydherth) is entered as under the patronage of the queen (**Elizabeth**).

Mining Accidents

Redberth

1800 Cooks Grove Pit owned by **James Hill Lawrenny Ferry**

Reynaldston,

Not mentioned by **Giraldus** -- c1200 in his list of churches of the area

Church not listed in the *Taxatio* of 1291 -- therefore doubtful if it existed at that time otherwise it would have been assessed for tax.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales --- M Salter

dedicated to **St Oswald** Tiny **Church** -- south doorway, south transept and vaulted west tower probably 16c main body walls probably earlier Font Norman.

R C A M 1915

The Parish **Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 NW) Ded **St James**

On plan the **Church** is a parallelogram (34 feet by 13 feet), with no structural division between nave and chancel; a south transept Chapel (92 feet by 9- feet) and a western tower (12 feet by 11 feet). All the windows are modern. The south doorway has a plain pointed arch. The south Chapel is approached from the nave through a plain and somewhat obtuse arch, at the eastern spring of which is a corbel. In the south-west Angle of the transept are the remains of the stairs to the rood loft the tower is of two storeys, the louver being faulted In the west wall is a modern two-light window The only opening is to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The font bond (20 inches square externally, and 14 inches internally, is of the ordinary cushion type; it stands on a circular shaft and modern base. The **Church** was appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas Haverfordwest**. visited, 26th May, 1915.

Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons* 1910

This benefice belonged to the priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, and according to the account of the **King's** minister, the yearly value of the rectory was set down at £2 13s. 4d. in 1538-9. From the Crown the patronage came into private hands.

The following under the heading of churches appropriated to the Priory of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, is the only reference to this benefice in the **Valor Eccl(1534)**.—

Ecclesia de **Reynoldon** per annum 3s. 4d-

Under the heading ' Not in Charge ':—**Reynoldston** Cur. Chapel to **Begeley. Lord Milford** . £2 certified value.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The vicarage of **Reynoldston** was united to that of **Jeffreyston** under an Order in Council dated 26 Nov.,1900.

Clergy CCED

1409. **Philip Pencaer.**

1409. Mar. 28. **Thomas Loke** vice **Philip Pencaer**

1562. Aug. 21 **Thomas Hartley**,a vice deceased. --- resigned.

1752	David Lewis.
1752. Aug. 24.	Evan Rice , vice David Lewis , deceased.
1802. Jan. 18.	John Evans vice Evan Rice , deceased.
1825. Aug. 17.	John Miles , vice John Evans . deceased
1831. Jul. 17.	John Dawkins Palmour , vice John miles , deceased
1895. Jul. 27. died on Jan., 1895.	James Joseph Philipps , vice John Dawkins Palmour , deceased, who died on Jan., 1895.
1901. Jan. 18. 26 March , 1900.	John Lloyd , D.D., vice James Joseph Phillips , deceased, who died on 26 March , 1900.
1903. Dec. 18. 1903	William Williams , B.D., vice John Lloyd . D.D.. resigned on 30 September., 1903

Listed by **Erasmus Saunders** in 1730 as a curacy with a value of £2 0s 0d yearly-- only one other (**Redberth**) is listed with such a low value.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1839.

Reynoldston, a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (S. by W.) from **Narberth**; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and on the turnpike-road leading from **Narberth** to **Pembroke**, comprises a very small tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village has every appearance of antiquity, and in all probability was originally inhabited by a portion of the **Flemings** to whom **Henry I.** assigned territories in this part of the principality, with a view to strengthen his interests in the country, and for the greater security of the possessions which the Normans had usurped from the natives. Though now fallen almost into decay, some of the cottages have still the round chimneys that usually distinguish the **Flemish** dwellings. The place was formerly a hamlet in the parish of **Begelly**. In this vicinity, the **Saundersfoot** and **Tenby** railway will quit the **Pembroke** branch of the Great South Wales railway, should these lines of communication ever be carried out. The living is a donative, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; total net income, £62; patron, **Lord Milford** . A tithe rent-charge of £33 is payable to the incumbent. The **Church** is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower.[It would appear that this date the **Church** had not been moderised.]

1851 **Reynoldston** Parish **Church James Dawkins** Palmour, Incumbent

1929 Parish entry for **Jeffreyston** with **Reynoldston** from The **Welsh Church** Year Book, 1929 **St Jeffrey & Parish Church (Reynoldston)** Incumbent and Curates; **H Morgan**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Chapel , in **Reynalton** village [**Independents**, c 1866-70]built 1867, rebuilt 1906 Still open 1993

The **Independent** Chapel The cause started about 1866 and a schoolhouse was built about 1870 in which Sunday Services were held. No records seem to be available but it is believed that in 1873 it had 80 members.

On *The State of Education in Wales* 1847.

PARISH OF **Reynalton**. - on the 9th day of December, 1846, I visited this parish, and was reliably informed by the **Rev. J. D. Palmour**, the Rector, that there is no school of any description whatever held in it. There was a day-school held here until these last two years at a dwelling house rented and paid for by himself. The average attendance was from 12 to 15. The population of the parish is only about 100 souls. A schoolmaster cannot be supported there. Day-labourers get 10d. a day with food, and 1s. 2d. or 1s. day without; masons 2s. 6d. a-day on their own finding, and carpenters 2s; farm servants wages average from £3 to £6, female servants from 30s to £3. With rare exceptions, the people are industrious, steady, and sober. Most of the respectable farmers can read and write; the humbler class of farmers and the labourers are illiterate. ----**WM. Morris**, Assistant.

Mining Accidents

1917 **Reynoldson** no date when it opened but it was in existence in 1901.
In 1919 it produced over 11000tons of coal. Closed 1921

Rhoscrowther,

A little hamlet now totally dominated by the Texaco and BP Oil installations. The **Church**, in a cluster of cottages, old rectory and Council houses, is of Norman origin, with a corbelled tower. There is a little annexe to the **Church** which was possibly once the cell of **St. Decuman**. On the edge of the Texaco refinery is **Eastington** Farm, an ancient building with a square tower and parapet, probably of Norman age. This was **Eastington** Manor, one of Little England's minor fortresses.

Church St Decuman

The Saint was said to have been born here and built his cell here. It was once one of the seven bishops houses of Dyfed associated with **St David's** before the Norman Conquest. Its **Church** has a bellcote and later typical **South Pembrokeshire** tower. The porch floor is cobbled and there is a grotesque figure above the doorway. 12ins high it is said to have been brought from **Angle** and is possibly medieval, could it have come from the Chapel destroyed by the sea?

Restored in 19c and again by **W.D. Caroe** in 1910.

Nave and chancel probably 13c, 14c transepts and a Chapel south of the Chancel as an annexe on SW side under a separate roof is a much earlier building. **W.D. Caroe** suggests the possible site of **St Decuman's** cell. Under the tower are two inscribed cross-slabs and a female effigy. The north transept or **Hendleton** Chapel contains the pedestal of a 15th century shrine and is the same size as the vaulted north porch bearing shields inscribed **EL** and **Mary** .

Font Norman is of Caen stone and there is a 14c richly decorated monument on the North wall of Chancel.

Nearby is **St Decuman's Well** where the Saint after he is alleged to have had his head cut off, brought it back to his home country here in **Pembrokeshire** and where he placed it on the ground holy water has flowed ever since. He was martyred 706AD near Dunster in Somerset .

The 1715 memorials of the **Powell** family of Greenhill brought here after the closure of **Pwllchrocan Church**

St Decumanus Parish . This rectory appears to have belonged to the **Earl of Pembroke**, in the 14th century.

On 20 September., 1526, a grant of the next presentation to the rectory of **St Teguinus**, Roscrowther, South Wales, was made by the **King** to **William Owen**, and **Stephen Feltwell**, grocer, of London. - *State Papers*.

In 1291 the **Church** was assessed at £13 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. *Taxatio* of 1291.

Rosecrowther Rectoria. - Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex regia collacione unde **Thomas Bewike** clericus est rector habens rectoriam et glebam. Et valet hujusmodi fructus singulis annis xvj- inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno svjd. Et insinodalibus et procuracionibus archidiacono quolibet anno v ixd. Et remanet elare £15 12s. 11d. Inde decima 31s. 3d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "livings remaining in Charge":- **Roscrowther** alias **Rhos y Cryther R.** (**St. Decumanus**). Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. The Prince of Wales. **King's Books**, £15 12s. 11d. Yearly tenths, £1 11s. 3d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The tower pinnacles are a modern addition to the tower of the **Church**.—*Arch. Camb. Ser. V., Vol V., p. 130.*

On 30 July, 1844, a faculty was granted for the removal of the body of **William Powell Taylor**, from the churchyard of **Rhoscrowther**, and its reburial at **Pembroke Dock**.

1324 **Rhosecrowther Church** and rent in the possession of **Aymer de Valance**.

1794 circa [**St Petrox**].

extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St David's**.

List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy

Revd **J Bowen** , **Rosecrowther** £1 1 0

Church in wales MS AD/AET 1209

Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

1582

Griffith White of **Henllan** had raised crops on some land at **Rhoscrowther** which was in some

dispute between him and **Sir John Perrot** who seems to have been the villain of the Piece. **Perrot** allowed the crops to grow, but at dawn on the 28th August some twenty or so of his retainers, armed with pitchforks and daggers, travelled with eleven carts to the land in dispute with the intention of carrying away the crops to the nearest **Perrot** farmhouse. They were spotted and soon encountered **Griffith White** who tried slashing the traces of the horses. He was overpowered and held to the ground at the point of a pitchfork, though the intervention of his sons **Harry** and **George** saved him from injury. **White**, a JP., now ordered the constable of **Roscrowther** parish, one of his own men, to call on his opponents to disperse in the Queen's name, and at the same time he exhorted his neighbours to intervene with their arquebuses, bows and arrows. **Perrot's** men fled upon the appearance of the latter, thereby terminating what could have been a very nasty incident.

Names connected with Rhoscrowther

Dawes Ann, married **White Griffith**, son of **White Henry** of **Henllan**, who was Sheriff in 1658 **White Griffith** of **Henllan**, three times Sheriff, was buried in **Rhoscrowther Church** The Whites were a very old **Tenby** family, and acquired **Henllan** through **Eynon Jestina**, daughter and heiress of **Eynon John** of **Henllan**, who married **White John**

Bewike Thomas 1535 6 **Roscrowther** Rector , **Bewike Thomas** , clericus est rector **Church of Rhoscrowther** 1534 *Valor Eccl WWHR* Vol3 p 258

Bowen James Rev 1791/2 (owner) **Rhoscrowther** Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Butler John 1791/2 (tenant) **Rhoscrowther** **Hilton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Campbell John 1766 **Stackpole**, **Cambell John** esq. *N L W M S 1352 B ff 333 9 1796 March 29* **Pembroke** **Campbell John** esq. 1760 *Bacons Liber Regis* esq. Propr **Castlemartin Church** 1787 *Bacons Liber Regis* Various Properties *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2 (tenant) **Rhoscrowther** **Kitewell** *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2 1794 **Stackpole** *CinW MS SD LET 1209, 1795 Dec 9 NLW MS 1352b ff310 14,*

Caroe W D 1910 restored **Church** of **Rhoscrowther**

Cockburn George Alexander 1842 Oct 7 **Roscrowther** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 258,
Cockburn Mrs 1844 of **Rhoscrowther** launch of the two decked HMS Centurion
Pembroke Dock

Cosens John 1791/2 (tenant) **Rhoscrowther TreBowen** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny John Powell 1791/2 , esq. (tenant)**Rhoscrowther Eastington** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Benjamin 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Neith** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eleanor ? Elen daughter and sole heiress of Merchion **ap Rhys** ap Rhydderch ap
Jestyn of Jestynton Eastington by **Rhoscrowther** South **Pembrokeshire** M Mirehouse

Feltwell Stephen 20 September 1526 grocer of London grant **Church** of
Rhoscrowther — *State Papers*

Filkin Phillip 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Newton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Filkin Richard 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Newton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Griffiths Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Newton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Thomas 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Hoplas** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harold Alice c1378 daughter of **Sir Richard** married **Peter Perrot** esquire of
Eastington Rhoscrowther **Pembroke** squire to her father **Charles E Sinnett**

Henry Russell 13c land Ystinstone **Eastington** by **Rhoscrowther**

Hitchings Griffith 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Cheveralton** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hood Benjamin 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Kilpason** *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hopley Katherine 1670 **Rhoscrowther** P **Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Catherine 23 May 1812 **Monkton** Married Offence Theft of a cow,
Prisoner aged 23, *NLW MSS 206D* records that contrary to the belief of the Judge, one of the jury
'said it was believed they thought she was insane because she took it in the day time', **Monkton**
Prosecutor **Evans, Margaret Rhoscrowther** , widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Owen William 1662? September 19 **Rhoscrowther** co **Pembroke** S T P
Rector of **Rhoscrowther** vice ----**Phillipps** deceased (*12 Chas II p1 No140*) S T P-Sanctae
Theologia Professor *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Owen William 20 September 1526 grant **Church of Rhoscrowther** — *State Papers*

Owens Mary 16 July 1818 Alias **Mary Owen Rhoscrowther** married Offence Theft of food - milk - milked prosecutor's cow, Prisoner aged 35, **Rhoscrowther** Prosecutor **Butler George, Rhoscrowther**, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 6d Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Powell Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant **Rhoscrowther Newton CRO Land Tax Records**

Scourfield Katharine who married **Meares George** of **Eastington Rhoscrowther**

Taylor William Powell 30 July 1844 **Church of Rhoscrowther** faculty removal of the body re burial at **Pembroke Dock**

Thomas Griffith 3 April 1820 Hamlet of **St Thomas** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor, also **John Phillips, James Morgan** and **James Lewis**, being servants to prosecutor, from an ox house, Prisoner aged 30, **Rhoscrowther** Prosecutor **Furlong Dinah**, Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ystin John 13c , granted land **Eastington** by **Rhoscrowther**

White family Henllan – Pwllcrochan and Rhoscrowther

White Griffith of **Henllan Castlemartin** son of **James White** by **Margaret** daughter of **John Herbert** of **Laugharne** married 1st **Margaret** daughter and heiress of **Thomas Watkins** had children **Henry** and three other sons and married 2nd **Mary** daughter of **Sir Owen Perrot** by whom he had two daughters 1561 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of **Henllan** 1570 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of **Henllan** 1581 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of **Henllan Castlemartin** son of **Griffith** married **Jane** daughter of **Rich Fletcher** and had children *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1592

White Henry of **Henllan Castlemartin** 1604 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of **Henllan Castlemartin** 1626 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of **Henllan Castlemartin** 1657 & 1658 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lewis Sir William of Bristol but **Henllan** connection 1708 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Dawes Pheobe 1671? **Bangeston** daughter of **Griffith Dawes** and **Alice** she married **Griffith White** of **Henllan WWHR** 1915

Lort Thomas succeeded to **East Moor** he married **White Elizabeth** of **Henllan**, but died without issue. A few references have been found to **East Moor**. In 1670 **Thomas , Lort** was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence.

Lort Thomas 1641 **East Moor Manorbier** 1641 son of **Sampson** married **Elizabeth White** of **Henllan** – no children. - 1687Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire* **Brian and John Howells** 1980

White of Henllan, Rhoscrowther .

The Whites were a very old Tenby family, and acquired Henllan through Jestina Eynon, daughter and heiress of John Eynon of Henllan, who married John White. One Griffith White of Henllan, three times Sheriff, was buried in Rhoscrowther Church in 1589. Griffith Dawes of Bangeston only daughter and heiress, Ann, married Griffith White, son of Henry White of Henllan, who was Sheriff in 1658.

White Griffith 1577 May 14 Rickaston in **Roose** "of **Henllan** -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

White Griffith 1550's of **Henllan Castlemartin** son of **James White** by **Margaret** daughter of **John Herbert** of **Laugharne** married 1st **Margaret** daughter and heiress of **Thomas Watkins** had children **Henry** and three other sons one was **George** and the another **Harry**---and married 2nd **Mary** daughter of **Sir Owen Perrot** by whom he had two daughters 1561-1570 -1581 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* ----**White Griffith** of **Henllan JP Rhoscrowther** 1582. land at **Rhoscrowther** .three times Sheriff buried **Rhoscrowther Church** 1589. recorded in the *Port Books of Milford The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire Historian Vol. 1 p 25*

White Henry 1592 of **Henllan Castlemartin** son of **Griffith** married **Jane** daughter of **Rich Fletcher** and had children 1592 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* **White Henry** of **Henllan** near **Pwllcrochan** The second son **John** of **Henry White** of **Henllan** was born in 1590. **White Henry** of the Whites of **Tenby** lived at **Henllan Pwllcrochan** **Lewis Dwnn** *Deputy Herald of Wales* 1613

White Henry 1604 of **Henllan Castlemartin** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White John 1590 The second son of **Henry White** of **Henllan** in **Pembrokeshire** was born in 1590. **John White** studied at **Jesus College** Oxford and then moved to the Middle Temple where he became a Barrister and later one of the **Masters** of the Bench.He held very strong feelings against the orthodox Clergy which he expressed both in his written works and when he was elected as one of the Committee for Religion which committee he was served as chairman. In 1640 he was elected to represent Southwark in the **Long** Parliament. Four years later on January 29th 1645 he died and was buried in the Temple **Church**

White Griffith 1626 of **Henllan Castlemartin** 1626 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of **Henllan Castlemartin** 1657 1658 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry 1651 Feb 18 JP 1652 May 13 JP *HW Corp MS 286,*

White Griffith 1670 **Pwllcrochan H Castlemartin** Hundred *Hearth Tax*1671?
Henllan married **Pheobe Dawes**, *WWHR* 1915

White Jenkyn or John 1498 who was mayor of **Tenby** in 1498 and married as his second wife Christina -heiress of **Eynon John of Henllan**

White Griffiths 1626 of **Henllan Castlemartin** who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1626 married a daughter of **Lort Richard of Stackpool**

White Roger 1626 the eldest son of **White Griffiths of Henllan Castlemartin** who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1626

White Francis 1698 born at Studdock near **Henllan** in 1698

Whitte Gruffethe 1620 of **Henllan**. *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire**

Rosecrowther Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Marchant Abraham.	Rhoscrowther	H.
Watkins Thomas	Rhoscrowther	H
Owens Dr. William.	Rhoscrowther	H
Meare William	Rhoscrowther	H 5
Watkins Walter. .	Rhoscrowther	H 2
Nash John. .	Rhoscrowther	H
Howell Thomas . .	Rhoscrowther	H
Owen Sir Hugh, bart.	Rhoscrowther	H 2
Welsh William.	Rhoscrowther	H.
Bryan Widdowe.	Rhoscrowther	H
Gwither William.	Rhoscrowther	H.
Proute Jane. . .	Rhoscrowther	H
Marchant Thomas .	Rhoscrowther	H
Phillipps Phillip.	Rhoscrowther	H

Roch John, senior	Rhoscrowther	H 2
Tucker Widdowe	Rhoscrowther	H.
Oriell Hugh. . .	Rhoscrowther	H
Mace William.	Rhoscrowther	H
Codd Thomas .	Rhoscrowther	H
Codd Henry. .	Rhoscrowther	H .
Poyer George. .	Rhoscrowther	H
Machan Hugh. .	Rhoscrowther	H 2
White Henry, esq..	Rhoscrowther	H 8
Howell Valentine.	Rhoscrowther	H 2
White Phillip	Rhoscrowther	H
Roch John, junior	Rhoscrowther	H
Lawrence George.	Rhoscrowther	P
White John.	Rhoscrowther	P
Hammond Thomas	Rhoscrowther	P
Watkins Thomas .	Rhoscrowther	P
Atkins Walter	Rhoscrowther	P.
Nicholas .?	Rhoscrowther	P
Husband John	Rhoscrowther	P
White Margret. .	Rhoscrowther	P
Machan John	Rhoscrowther	P
Hendy Anne	Rhoscrowther	P
Thomas Elenor	Rhoscrowther	P
Griffith William	Rhoscrowther	P
Jones Thomas .	Rhoscrowther	P
Welsh Maude	Rhoscrowther	P

Codd Elenor	Rhoscrowther	P
Richard William	Rhoscrowther	P
Roch Phillip	Rhoscrowther	P
Hopley Katherine	Rhoscrowther	P
Welsh Phillip	Rhoscrowther	P
John Owen	Rhoscrowther	P
Gwither Phillip	Rhoscrowther	P
Tasker David	Rhoscrowther	P
Knethell Jennett	Rhoscrowther	P
Williams Charles	Rhoscrowther	P
Williams Margret	Rhoscrowther	P
Thomas John	Rhoscrowther	P

Land Tax 1791

Rhoscrowther Cheveralton Meares	John (owner)	Hitchings Griffith (tenant)	Rhoscrowther Cheveralton
Rhoscrowther Eastington		Cuny esq.	John Powell (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Eastington		Meares	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Glebe		Bowen	Rev James (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hilton		Butler	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Hilton		Meares	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hoplas		Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hoplas		Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kilpason		Hood	Benjamin (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kilpason		Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell		Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell		Campbell	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell		Phips	George (tenant)

Rhoscrowther Lower Hentland	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Lower Hentland	Mirehouse	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Neith	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Neith	Davies	Benjamin (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Filkin	Phillip (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Filkin	Richard (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Griffiths	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Powell	Elizabeth (tenant)
Rhoscrowther TreBowen	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther TreBowen	Cosens	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Upper Hentland	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Upper Hentland	Dawkins	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Windmill	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Windmill	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Woagaston	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Woagaston	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)

Rickeston and Scotsborough,

Names and information connected with Rickeston and Scotsborough,

John ap Rice of **Rickeston** married **Katherine Perrot** [born in 1530] daughter and sole heiress of

John Perrot of **Scotsborough**, a large mansion in **Gumfreston** parish, near **Tenby**, owner of a valuable estate in **South Pembrokeshire**. The **Perrots** had held **Scotsborough** since the latter half of the fourteenth century.

In 1405 **Thomas Perrot** of that place negotiated a truce with **Owen Glyndwr**, and eight years later served as Mayor of **Tenby**; his descendants intermarried with the families of **Verney**, **Wogan** of **Wiston**, **Wyrriot** of **Orielton**, and **Lloyd** of **Tenby**. This union allied **John up Rice** to some of the best known houses in west Wales. As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many **Pembrokeshire** People still adhered, and in 1592, together with **George Owen** and **Alban Stepneth**, caused **St Meugan's** Chapel on the border of **Cemaes** and **Emlyn** to be denuded of superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes. He died in 1598 and was buried in **Brawdy Church**. His wife survived him by nearly 16 years and was buried with her **Perrot** ancestors in **Gumfreston Church**, where an inscribed slab records that **-Katherin Parat** wife of **John Apris** esquire died on 17 September 1614. They had the following children:

Thomas ap Rice of **Rickeston and Scotsborough** was High Sheriff of the county in 1610, and a JP. In 1598 he married **Margaret** daughter of **William Mercer** of Lancashire. She died in childbirth on 1 May 1610 in her 30th year after she had lived 12 years in wedlock with him and borne 10 children of which 7 survived, he then married **Alice** daughter of **Lewis Thomas ap John** of Cwngwili near **Carmarthen** but they had no issue. His will was dated 1650.

His eldest son **Perrot ap Rice** died during his father's lifetime - last reference found dated March 1640 and his eldest son **James ap Rice** succeeded his grandfather to the **Rickeston and Scotsborough** estates.

James ap Rice He was High Sheriff in 1655 and a JP, will dated **June 1 1658** proved on 26th July 1660. His wife **Anne ap Rice** daughter of **Sir Rice** Rudd of Aberglasney. children and after **Anne's** death in 1673 the estate passed to **James's** brother **John ap Rice**.

John ap Rice had married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Thomas Newsham** of Abersannan, **Carmarthenshire**. **John** was responsible for inviting the **Rev Stephen Hughes** who had been evicted from his parish at Meidrin in 1662 for Nonconformity to preach near **Brawdy Church**. 1660 he was indicted for pulling down Causeway Mill bridge over the road from **Gumfreston** to **Tenby** and in August 1662 sued by the rector of **Tenby** for non payment of Tithe as he had a messuage and 200 acres of land in the parish on which he grew corn. In 1667-8 he was summoned to appear in the Grand Sessions for non-payment of rent for Park House and the White Close of Kingstowne in the "out-liberties of **Tenby**" belonging to **James Lewis** and his wife **Anne** of Abernantbychan. **John ap Rice** died on 2 **June 1670** age 37. He was buried in **St Mary's Church Tenby**. **Elizabeth** had difficulty in securing her dower 1670-1 claimed from **William Rochford** a third of the lands she was entitled to as widow of **John ap Rice**. The heir was **James**

ap **Rice**, eldest son of **John** and **Elizabeth**.

James ap Rice was Bailiff of **Tenby** 1678 and in 1681-2 Mayor of **Tenby**. Whilst Mayor he committed a Quaker schoolmaster of **Tenby** to goal for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was also a JP. August 6th 1681 he mortgaged **Scotsborough** and **Cornish Down** to **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston** and on 3 Oct 1681 **James ap Rice** granted **Cornish Down** and Causey Park except for the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts to **Tenby Corporation**. He was then involved in several law suits and quarrels.

1681 July 20 attacked in **Tenby** by **Thomas Davids**, gentleman, **Thomas Meyrick** corviser of **Tenby**, and **Isaac David** of **Martletwy**.

1682 secured from **John Owen** of **Orielton** a lease of the tithes of **Rickeston** - but failed to pay rent sued by **Owen** 1690.

1684 sued for damages by **Arthur Laugharne** for slander.

1689 sued by **Griffith Dawes** for a sum of money.

James ap Rice died suddenly in 1692 and was survived by his widow **Eleanor** daughter of Captain **William Powell** of **Ludchurch** and related through her mother **Marie Vaughan** to the Earls of Carbery.

James and **Eleanor's** son

James ap Rice inherited the estate but it was in a financial mess with property mortgaged twice to different people by his father.

John Rickson **Merchant** of **Pembroke** paid off the mortgages on the understanding that all the estates were conveyed to him absolutely.

Scotsborough was later conveyed by Willian Rickson in 1764 to his brother-in-law Revd. **Hugh Thomas** who left it to his son **William Thomas**. His widow who later married **Matthew Campbell** cousin of the first **Lord Cawder** settled it on her nephew **Richard Parry**.

1810 3 September. **Richard Parry** sold **Scotsborough** to **John Owen** of **Orielton**.

1817 Feb 13 **John Owen** of **Orielton** sold **Scotsborough** to **Jacob Richards** of **Tenby**.

By this time **Scotsborough** was largely ruinous. The west front was Converted into Cottages for working people but about 1824 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in these tenements and the occupiers fled. The building soon after became a total ruin.

Rickeston has totally vanished, the site is now part of **Brawdy** airfield.

Robeston west, Robeston west

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Robeston (west), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from **Milford**; containing 97 inhabitants. It lies a few miles to the north of **Milford Haven**, on the old turnpike-road leading to Old **Milford** or Haking; and comprises a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and in a profitable state of cultivation. **Robeston Hall** a good family mansion, is pleasantly situated, and with its grounds, which are well laid out, forms an ornamental object. The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £187. 10., and the glebe comprises three acres and a half, valued at £6 per annum.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer*

of England and Wales described **Robeston west** thus:

Robeston (west), a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; 2½ miles N W of **Milford** railway station. Post-town, **Milford-Haven**. Acres, 1, 100. Real property, £1, 770. Pop., 159. Houses, 29. **Robeston Hall** is the seat of the **Scourfields**. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £169. Patron, not reported.

Church St Andrews

Of red sandstone, tower and north Chapel reputed to be early, Chancel and nave added 14c, a broken effigy of a lady dates from c1350.

Acc/to *Salter Old Parish Churches*.

A tower with features of c1500 but probably older masonry lies between the north Chapel and porch. A female effigy lies under an arch of the Chapel arcade and on the pier is a brass inscription, with symbols of death, to **Thomas Cozens** and four of his children who died in infancy. The font is Norman. The nave and chancel are probably 13th century. It is unlikely that the Chapel formed the original nave as is claimed.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St James** – other sources say **St Andrew**

RCAM

This **Church** consists at present of a short northern aisle to the chancel and eastern portion of the original nave, terminating in a tower of the regular **Pembrokeshire** type ,and a considerably larger chamber now forming the nave and chancel of the edifice. It is clear that the northern body has been enlarged by the addition of a more elaborate and dignified southern chamber , to which the principal altar of the **Church** has been moved. There is a much worn effigy of a lady which dates circa 1350;

and this may point to the period of the **Church** extension, the Norman cushion font marking the date of the original edifice – visited 26th August 1920

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory was appendant to the manor of Robeston, which was formerly owned by the **Perrots** of **Haroldstone**. –*Owen's Pems.*

The advowson of **Robeston** was in 1531 owned by **Thomas Perrot**, esq.. -*Inq. P.M. of Thomas Perrot, 23 Hen. VIII.*

The patronage was probably forfeited to the Crown on the condemnation of **Sir John Perrot**.

Robeston.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione **Johannis Parret** unde **Willielrnus Stradlinge** est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem et terras. Et valet fructus et emolimenta hujus rectotie per annum et sic commuaibus annis vjxi xiijs iiijd. Inde sol in sisitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anllo xijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sino (lalibus et procuracionibus allnua-tim v8 ixd. Et remanet Clare £6 6s. 8d. Inde decima 12s. 8d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under "Livings in Charge":- **Robeston** alias Robberton west **Joun Parret**, 1535;The prince of Wales. **King** s Books, £6 6s. 8d., £70 Yearly tenths, 12s. 8d. –*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire - Robeston west

The Chalices of the Restoration period and towards the end of the century are usually massive and rude in design. They are remarkable as showing an utter disregard of artistic beauty of any description. Though small, the Chalice, **Robeston** west (1697) belong to this group

A Chalice with plain resting on a trumpet-shaped stem. The Hall marks are of the Britannia standard for 1697, the maker's Mark being DI with a cherub's head winged above, and what may be a mullet between two pellets below, for **Isaac Dighton**. Height, 6.in.;diameter of bowl, 3in.; depth,3in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. Inscription "The Gift of **Martha Holland** to the Parish of **Robeston** west 1698 ".—

A modem Paten, Hall marked 1900 and inscribed " The Gift of **Thomas Erskine Holland** K.C. to the Parish of **Robeston west**"; diam., 5 in.; weight, 3 oz. 18 dwts.

A pewter Plate, 8in. in diam., bearing the marks RB; **Robert** B—; harp; **Griffin** rampant; snake's head. —Another pewter Plate, 9 in. in diam., carrying the stamp of **S. Duncumb** (London).

Names connected with Robeston west

Robeston west Clergy CCED

Howell, Georgius	1673	Curate
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Powell, Timotheus	1681	Rector
Powell, Ludovicus	1683	Curate
Powell, Timotheus	1688	Rector
Evans, Audoenus	1710	Rector
Evans, Audoenus	1720	<i>(resignation)</i> Rector
Evans, Riceus	1720	Curate
Herneman, Johannes	1720	Rector
Herneman, Johannes	1726	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Harris, Johannes	1726	Rector
Harries, John	1733	<i>(Death)</i> Rector
Rock, William	1735	Rector
Williams, Frederick	1733	Rector
Williams, Frederick	1735	<i>(cession)</i> Rector
Cleaveland, William	1748	Stipendiary Curate
Murrow , Thomas	1771	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , James	1804	Rector

Scourfield William Henry 1776- 1843 was born in 1776 the only son of **Henry Scourfield** of **New moat** and **Robeston Hall** and **Elizabeth** daughter of Rt **Rev John Ewer** DD of Bangor. His first wife whom he married on 27th October 1804 was **Maria Groate** daughter of Lt Col **Edward Groate** of Brent Eleigh Hall Suffolk **Maria** died on the 2nd August 1835 and they had no surviving children. His second wife was **Louisa Sarah Bowen** daughter of **Richard Bowen** of **Manorowen** whom he married on 28th December 1837 and settling his **Dewisland** estate on his bride, to whom it reverted on his death in January 1843. He also left her the lease of his London house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and an annuity. Family heirlooms, however, were entrusted to his brother-in-law, the **Rev. Joshua Rowley**, and passed with The moat in 1862 to his nephew **John Henry Philipps** (1808-76) of **Williamston**, who assumed the name and arms of **Scourfield**.

He was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1812 Captain in **Pembrokeshire** Militia and Capt commander of the **Haverfordwest** Fusiliers.

Although elected to **Parliament** in 1818 and again in 1820 he spent much of his time in **Pembrokeshire** where he was very fond of hunting with his pack of harriers

Mining His large estates of over 12,000 acres included coal workings.

Adams Thomas 17 January 1778 **Robeston** west Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Wilkin Charles. Milford Haven** Date 17 January 1778 Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel**
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

De Brian Family held **Bride's, Hasguard, St Ishmael, Marloes, Dale, Herbrandston Hubberston, Talbenny, Haroldstonwest, Walton west, and Robeston west .-Old Pembrokeshire Families** H Owen

Furlong Thomas 17 January 1778 **Robeston** west Labourer Offence Murder of **Wilkin Charles** by beating him with a stick. **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel**
Before the **Pembrokeshire** Courts

Owen Francis 15 June 1779 **Robeston** west blacksmith Offence Assault with intent to ravish. **Robeston** west Prosecutor **Williams Elizabeth** Verdict No prosecution.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Owen William 15 June 1779 **Robeston Wathen** Yeoman Offence Assault with intent to ravish. **Robeston** west Prosecutor **Williams Elizabeth** Verdict No prosecution.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wilkin Charles 17 January 1778 **Elizabeth Roch Milford Haven** Spinster Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin** by beating him with a paddle –
Furlong Thomas **Robeston** west Labourer Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin** by beating him with a stick.
Adams Thomas **Robeston** west Labourer Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin** ---
Roch Mary **Milford Haven** Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel**
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Education

I could find no information relating to a school in this parish. It is not mentioned in *The The State of Education in Wales* 1847.

Rickeston Rath - (Earth work Hill Fort) RCAM

An almost square, and now much obliterated work standing on Rath Park, a field of Lower **Rickeston** Farm. On its west side it overlooks a stream which is here the boundary between the parishes of **Robeston** west and **Walwyns Castle**, and confronting it on the opposite bank of the stream is the enclosure known as Capeston Rath. The side above the stream is unprotected; elsewhere the rampart, though wanting in places, has an average height of 3ft, with a fall of 5ft to a ditch which has well-nigh disappeared. To the east the ditch appears to leave the line of the rampart and to project northward; but as it is also much obscured, it is difficult to say whether this was the main defence, and the inner line supplementary to it. The entrance was in all likelihood to the east, with a width of about 30ft. The enclosed area has a diameter of some 350 ft – visited 26th August 1920

Robeston Wathen,

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1833).

Robeston Wathen, or EAST, a parish in the hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from **Narberth**, containing 421 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the turnpike road leading from **Narberth** to **Haverfordwest**, and within a short distance from the **Canaston** or **East Cleddy** river, which is navigable to within a few hundred yards of its western boundary. It comprises but a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated: the soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the procuring of limestone, which is found in some parts of the parish of a very excellent quality, resembling that of **Aberthaw** in **Glamorganshire**, and for the exportation of which the river Cleddy affords every facility. The village is seated on an eminence, and with the lofty tower of its **Church**, rising above the thick foliage of the adjacent wood, forms an interesting and highly picturesque object, as seen from a distance. The surrounding scenery is beautifully and richly diversified, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interesting and romantic features.

Robeston Wathen House, the seat of the **Rev. J.W. James**, is a pleasing residence, surrounded with thriving plantations, which, with some neighbouring woods, form one of the few well-timbered spots with which the prevailing nakedness of the county is richly contrasted. From the churchyard is obtained a highly picturesque and beautiful view of the opposite hill, crowned with the magnificent ruins of **Lawhaden Castle**, apparently on the brink of a richly wooded precipice, overhanging the river Cleddy, which flows at its base, and on the margin of which is seen the **Church of Lawhaden**, in a romantic and sequestered spot. The living is consolidated with the rectory of **Narberth**, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St Davids**. The **Church**, which is situated on elevated ground, is an ancient structure with a lofty square embattled tower. There are some trifling charitable benefactions for the poor, to whom also **William Hawkins** is said to have bequeathed an annuity of £11.10., of which no account can at present be obtained. In this parish are the remains of a small encampment, popularly called a Rhâth but nothing of its origin is known, neither do the remains possess any interest. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £78.

1851 **Robeston Wathon Church** Ancient Parish **Church** attached to the Rector of **Narberth Wm Lloyd**, Rector

Parish entry for **Narberth** with **Robeston Wathen** and **Mounton** from *The Welsh Church Year Book*,

1929

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease (**Robeston Wathen**) & Chapel of Ease (**Mounton**) Incumbent and Curates; **W Evans** (**J R Williams**) Rural Deanery of **Narberth** Acreage 3,468 & 1,425; Population 1,944

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Sites of Interest

Robeston House; **Robeston** House Hotel, **Robeston Wathen**

Present building largely dates from circa 1780

The front elevation is of two storeys, three windows wide and has double brackets at the eaves. The windows are 12- pane sashes, one a modern replacement, the others with hornless sashes in

recessed frames. To the right is a large mid 19th century projecting bay window. To the centre is a mid 19th century French window of sash type; there was formerly a porch in front of this opening. *Cadw.*

Bush Inn enclosure

The **Bush** Inn enclosure is set on SW facing slopes above a scarp edge, with a bank and ditch completing the circuit and an entrance to the SE.

Education

The former National School in **Robeston Wathen** was built in 1872 and has a dated plaque on the outside wall below the Bell housing.

Pembrokeshire Churches.

Robeston Wathern Dedication Unknown

The west tower is 13th century. The nave and chancel were mostly rebuilt in the 19th century, and the south transept and north aisle are also of that date. This benefice is a Chapelry with a parish of its own and appears to have been annexed to **Narberth** Rectory from the earliest date, and to have been served by the rectors of that rectory.

On 19 May, 1875, a faculty was granted for the restoration of **Robeston Wathen Church**.

Roch,

Once an attractive Anglo-Norman settlement centred around the 13th century Peel tower **Castle**, perched high on a crag of rhyolite. The **Castle** was one of the alleged birthplaces of **Lucy Walter**, mistress to **Charles II** and mother of the ill-fated **Duke of Monmouth** but it is doubtful as to whether it was inhabited at the time. The nearby **Church**, in its circular churchyard, and the fine farm buildings opposite the **Castle**, are also attractive, and there is a trace of a village Green. But the western end of the settlement is modern, with bungalow ribbon development all the way to the A487.

1839 **Roch** - *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Roch, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (North-west by west.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 835 inhabitants. It derives its name from a rocky mountainous ridge, rising abruptly from the plain, and the summit of which is occupied by an ancient **Castle**. This **Castle**, from its situation near the extremity of the district of **Rhôs**, was probably erected as a border fortress by some of the earlier Norman invaders, or by the **Flemings** who, in the reign of **Henry I.**, settled in this part of the principality. The first possessor of it, of whom any notice is extant, was **Adam de Rupe**, or **de la Roche**, who is by some writers supposed to have been the founder, and to whom also is attributed the establishment of the **Church**, and of the priory of **Hubberston Pill**. Little is recorded of the history of the **Castle**, which appears to have been constructed equally with a view to military and domestic purposes. It is known, however, to have belonged to the **de la Roche**'s till the reign of **Henry VI.**, when the extensive estates of that family were divided between two co-heiresses, at which time it is thought to have been abandoned as a residence. It was garrisoned for the **King** during the civil war of the seventeenth century, and in 1644 was besieged by the parliamentarians, under the command of Captain **Edwards**, to whom, after a defence of two days, it was surrendered.

The parish lies on the eastern shore of **St. St Bride's Bay**, and on the turnpike-road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **St Davids**. It is of considerable extent, comprising a large tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of Cyfern mountain, occupying only a small portion of it, and the cliffs to the west and south-west, bordering upon the bay, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation.

Mining 1839

There is a culm colliery in the parish; and a breakwater has been formed for the protection of vessels arriving at **Nolton Haven**, whence a large quantity of culm is shipped by means of jetties.

Cyfern is a handsome residence occupying a pleasant situation. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**; present net income, £137; impropriator, **George Augustus Harries**, esq.. The tithes have been commuted for £299. 17., of which £200 are payable to the impropriator, and £99. 17. to the vicar: a glebe of 2½ acres, valued at £6 per annum, belongs to the incumbent. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a plain neat edifice without a tower, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and containing a chaste monument to the memory of the **Rev. John Grant**, a former vicar. There were anciently two Chapels of ease, both now in ruins; one at **Hilton**, a mile south of

the **Church**; and the other, called Caradoc's Chapel, at Trevran, about a mile and a half distant from it, on the margin of the bay, probably erected to commemorate the spot where the corpse of **St. Caradoc** rested on its way for interment at **St Davids**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyan Methodists**, and the **Independents** hold a Sunday school in a farmhouse. **John**, third son of the **Rev. John Grant**, bequeathed £500 for the endowment of a free school here, the interest of which sum, £18, is paid to the master of a day school for boys and girls, who receives also £2 in fees; the school is carried on in a cottage on the glebe-land, by the permission of the vicar, and the master is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, who also nominate the children. Another school, for girls, is partly supported by subscription. **Mrs. Fluerton**, in 1700, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 to the poor, but it is at present unproductive.

The remains of the **Castle** form an interesting and striking object. The structure originally consisted of one stately tower, divided into three stories, each composed of a large apartment, with an elegant smaller apartment, or retiring-room, having an arched roof and an oriel window, both enriched with tracery: the ruins consist of the shell of this tower in a very perfect state. The rock on which it is built is, on the south side, incorporated with the building for nearly half the height, and a huge mass protrudes into the lower apartment. A very extensive prospect is obtained from the tower, commanding the whole of **St. St Bride's Bay**, with a great part of the adjacent country, which, however, from the want of wood with the exception only of two or three small patches, is generally destitute of picturesque character.

1811 *Fenton (Tours)*

Visit **Roch Castle** or the **Castle** of the Rock, situated on a spot well calculated to command the most extensive view by sea and land, and therefore well adapted to the purpose for which it appears to have been built, as a **Barrier** fortress and specular by the Normans or **Fleming's**. The **Castle** is so called from its peculiar site, a circumstance that probably gave name to the first possessor of whom we hear of, **Adam de Rupe** who was likewise the founder of pill Priory. It occupies the south west extremity of one of those inland rocky ridges such as **Pembrokeshire** abounds with running nearly east and west a little to the northward of the **Church** of **St Mary de Rupe**; and as the ridge here rises considerably, and its summit broken into various irregular points, the building is formed to embrace them that the rock and the masonry seem thoroughly incorporated, giving it at once an air of great singularity as well as strength.

The **Castle** at a distance appears a very inconsiderable turret but closely examined it proves much larger than could be imagined, and had all the necessary circumvallations, if not a moated ditch to render it more inaccessible and almost impregnable, as it could not be commanded by any higher ground within such a distance as to be annoyed by it.

Though built originally without doubt for defence and observation, from the remains of its internal appearance, its window cases of wrought freestone, its spacious fireplaces, and the general arrangement, there is every reason to think that it was soon converted into a habitable mansion, and made to answer both ends.

The building to the west shows almost a semicircular form; to the north a plain front; to the east an irregular side, having the principal entrance with square projection to the south. It had three stories,

each story consisting of one large apartment, perhaps divisible into two, besides smaller apartments in the southern projection, having elegantly groined roofs and handsome oriel windows looking out over a precipitous breeching, part of the foundation, and commanding a charming prospect, and serving for oratories or withdrawing rooms for the ladies. The average thickness of the walls was 5ft 10 in. At what time it was inhabited I never could learn, but it must have been prior to the reign of **Henry VI**; about which times the great possessions of the family of **de la Roche** , the lords of this **Castle** , fell between co-heiresses, one of whom married **Lord Ferrers**, the other **Sir Thomas Longeville**, who soon after sold the property.

The tradition is, that a former proprietor of the family of **de la Roche** having foretold (and in that age of superstition such predictions had great weight) that he should die by the bite of a viper, erected this **Castle** on a rock at a distance from any growth that might be liable to harbour any noxious creature and there immured himself for years; but that a viper concealed in a faggot of wood happened to be brought in, and was the cause of his death; and on the monument of a crusader in **Langwn Church**, said to be his they show you an almost effaced thong of his military boot that winds round the leg, for the viper,

An “inquisitio post mortem” of the possessions of **de la Roche** , I have seen, mentions the **Castle** as then ruinous and deserted. This inquisition was taken after the death of the last male possessor. **Thomas de la Roche** , so that it is probable it never was inhabited since the days of the crusader, whatever might have been his object for perching himself on this crag. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for the **King** and held out a smart siege under the command of a gallant officer , Captain **Francis Edwards** of Summerhill, a mansion house in that neighbourhood: and the tradition is that during the siege he threw from one of the eyelet windows of the **Castle** a javelin which cut the string of **Oliver** Cromwell's helmet, said to have been present, which fell to the ground, and obliged him to gallop off. To give some colour to the above tradition, there was a person living in the **Brawdy** parish in the year 1745, who declared herself to be at that time about one hundred and ten and who said that she perfectly remembered to have seen **Roch Castle** on fire, and observed a person ride by **Roch** Mill well mounted having a short stick (a truncheon probably) in his hand, and a chain round the horse's neck. He was dressed in scarlet and gold and was generally believed to be Cromwell hastily decamping after a narrow escape from a well directed javelin.

[It could not have been Cromwell as this siege took place in 1644 and Cromwell did not visit **Pembrokeshire** till 1648]

This Captain **Edwards** afterwards took command of some post in North Wales, where he was killed.

After passing through several hands in the lapse of 200 years this **Castle** , with part of the vast territory formerly annexed to it is now [1811] the property of **Rees Stokes** esq..

1872 From *Annals and Antiquities*

On a crag in the open and slightly elevated country near the sea between **Haverfordwest** and **St Davids**-a district now remarkable for nothing except the poverty of its soil and the depressed and backward condition of its semi-**Flemish** population-stands the beautiful and romantic structure, **Roch Castle**, so called from the rock (Fr., *rothe*) on which it is planted. Beyond doubt, it was built as a post of observation by the **Flemish** settlers. It sweeps far and wide the country of Pebydiog, then as Cymric and hostile as it could be, as far as the eye can reach, the ridge of Plumstone, and the bay of **St. Bride's** from the mouth of **Milford Haven** to **St Davids Head**. Its rocky site gave name to its earliest possessor known to history, **Adam de Rupe** ("Adam of the Rock"), founder also of Pill Priory, near **Milford**. The **De la Roche**s in their earliest stages were of the first rank of Norman families, and of great possessions in **Pembrokeshire**. It appears probable that they had the province (now hundred) of **Rhos (Roose)** committed to their care by **Henry II.**, when it had been peopled with **Flemings**, for one of the family was styled "Comes Littoris," which office was hereditary, and the extent of its jurisdiction was marked by the two castles of **Roch** and **Benton**, the latter being on the **Haven**, near **Williamston**, and nearly opposite **Lawrenny**. **Roch Castle** would be exactly suited for the residence of such an official, being in a commanding situation at the upper end of the **Flemish** province of **Rhos**, as **Benton Castle** was at the lower end. **Fenton** seems to think, from an "inquisitio post mortem" made after the demise of **Thomas de la Roche**, and mentioning the **Castle** as being then deserted, that it was never since his time inhabited; and he intimates an opinion that **Thomas de la Roche** lived in the time of the Crusades.

But we find from the pedigree of the family in **Dwnn** that there were in that family three of this name, the first and last living five generations apart-the first (probably the "Crusader") living circa 1250 for his daughter married **William de Valence**, for a short time **earl of Pembroke** (d. 1296); the second about the year 1420. This man died without issue male, and probably was the **Thomas** meant by the "inquisitio." It is clear, at least, whether the **De la Roche**s dwelt at **Roch Castle** or not, during these generations, that they continued in the county, and their intermarriages with the **Carews**, **Malifants**, **Flemings**, &c., are evidence of the standing they maintained.

The name **Roch** still lives in **Pembrokeshire**, but is not traceable to this ancient Norman stock.

Roch Castle, during the civil wars, was put in a state of defence for **King Charles I.**, under command of Capt. **Francis Edwards**, of Summerhill, but was as early as 1644 surrendered after a sharp siege and burning. The tradition, therefore, that Cromwell attacked it (Cromwell has been traditionally present wherever a **Castle** has been destroyed !) is at fault, because Cromwell only came to this county in 1648, to the difficult task of reducing **Pembroke Castle**. The **Castle**, never after restored, passed through various hands, and became at last the property of the **Stokes** family.

1898 *Visit of Arch.Camb to Roch E Laws*

Roch Castle and Church.— Here the Vicar, with **Mr. Massey** and others awaited the party. The Vicar had brought with him a number of old documents of interest, and the plate belonging to **Roch** and **Nolton Churches** ; and **Mr. Massey** showed a stone which had recently been found in **Roch** churchyard bearing sculptured figures.

Roch Castle was examined by some of the party. This **Castle** is said to have been built by **Adam de Rupe**, founder of Pill Priory. **Mr. G. T. Clark**, who accompanied the Association here in 1864, thought the **Castle** might date from the reign of **Henry I**, or early in the following one. The bonding stones in the tower show that the projected building was never completed. The Tudor windows are evidently later additions. About the middle of February , 1644, the **Castle** was garrisoned by the Royalists, under **Lord Carbery**, and two days after the fall of Pill Fort the garrison was summoned and they surrendered. Captain **Francis Edwardess**, of **Summer Hill**, hard by, was in command of the **Castle**. It was at this time owned by the **Walters** family, this family being connected with the **Barlows**, who were strong Royalists. After its surrender it was apparently garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops, as we read that on a Sunday night in the month of July following. Colonel **Charles Gerard** recaptured the **Castle**, taking as booty 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

1923 *RCAM*

This **Castle** is described by **Mr G.T. Clarke** as follows:--

It is built on one Horn of a double up-burst of igneous rock and consists of a D-shaped tower with prolonged sides, and may be of the reign of **Henry III** or more probably early in the following one. The lower floor is probably a barrack, although filled up to one quarter of its area by a mass of rock in situ which must have been very inconvenient. A straight staircase, marked by some broken steps and the rake of the loops, led from the floor, past a guard-robe to the front door and Chapel. The principal room occupied the square part of the floor, with three large openings to the west, north and east. South of this was a second room; and beyond this an oratory, which consisted of a small vaulted chamber occupying a projection from the south convex face of the tower. Above it is another small such chamber also vaulted but now inaccessible. The floors were of timber. Each stage had a fireplace. The stairs lay in the thickness of the wall; but the inner shell had fallen. The exterior door had no portcullis but was some little height above the ground. Certain stones in the tower indicate that it was at one time intended to enclose the other portion of the rock in a kind of court but that had never been carried into effect. At the foot of the rock are a double bank and ditch enclosing a base court or paddock. There are certain Tudor windows and other later alterations. (*Arch Camb* 1865 III, xi p361)

The present owners have transformed what was a 13th century Peel house into a modern residence. The Chapel, now used as a boudoir, retains its ribbed vaulting; it is 10 ½ feet in length and 7 ft in breadth. In the east wall is an opening which , if the Chapel possessed a Chapel, may have been an aumbry – visited 11th May 1921.

Note The **Castle** was probably built **Adam de Rupe**, founder of Pill Priory. *Fenton* speaks of an **Inquisition post mortem** of the estates of **Thomas de la Roche** , apparently temp **Henry VI**, which mentions the **Castle** as then being in ruins.

Roch Castle Chris **Johnson** 1996: Tony **Roberts** 1989

A few miles S of **St David's**, Dyfed, west Wales.

This 13th-century **Castle** is located off a dirt road, but is easily seen from the main road leading

south from **St David's**. A sign on the fence at the entrance to the **Castle** informs visitors that the **Castle** is available for holiday lets, but is not open to the general public. The caretakers of the **Castle** live across the street, not far from a very interesting old **Church**.

Roch Castle stands on the northern edge of the boundary between the Welshry of north **Pembrokeshire** and the Englishry of **South Pembrokeshire**. This is a small **Castle** built on a volcanic outcrop with a commanding view over the wide countryside. The D-shaped tower originally had a **Bailey** and ditch, long since vanished. The **Castle** is generally attributed to **Adam de la Roche**, and there is an interesting legend concerning its construction. It is said that its builder chose the spot because a local gypsy had foretold that he would perish after being bitten by a poisonous snake. The **Lord** reasoned that it would be more difficult for such a prophecy to come true if his home was well elevated above ground. However, his greatly disgruntled wife sought revenge on her Husband by placing a poisonous snake in the **Castle's** kindling wood one day. Later, when the **Lord** was gathering wood for the fire, he was indeed bitten by the snake and died as a result, thus fulfilling the gypsy's prophecy. Another version claims the snake got in the **Castle** on its own.

The **Castle** played no recorded part in history and passed through various local families, including the **Walters, Harries** and **Stokes**. The **Castle** was modernized about 1900 when a new wing was added.

Legend also holds that there are at least two, possibly three, tunnels running underneath the **Castle**, one of which leads to - Victoria Cottage, - supposedly built for the Princess of Scotland. It is said that while visiting the area the princess fell in love with the view of the water from the Hill and spent much time there. The cottage still stands today, a short distance from the **Castle** and keeps company with a pub next door. The pub is found in what used to be the cottage stables, while a two-story house incorporates part of the original cottage.

Roche family were followers of Stongbow and invaded Ireland with him in the 12c.

2000 **Roch Castle RCAHMW**,

The **Castle** has a 'D' shaped plan and is a tall single structure with projecting chambers and stands on an isolated rock outcrop surrounded by a moated enclosure.

Roch Castle was first built circa 1200 by **Adam de Rupe** or **de la Roche**, founder of Pill Priory, **Milford**. The present **Castle** has been dated by G.T. **Clark** to circa 1270. Though built for defence, it appears to have been adapted to habitation with freestone windows and fireplaces. The **de la Roche** estates were broken up in the fifteenth century and the **Castle** was then ruinous. It was garrisoned for the royal cause during the Civil War and besieged in 1644. From 1901-4 it was restored and made habitable for **Sir J. Wynford Philipps** Bt of **Picton**, later Viscount **St Davids**, to the designs of **D.E. Thomas** of **Haverfordwest**. Further works were carried out in 1910 and circa 1918-20, the latter by **D.F. Ingleton**.

1811 **Roch Parish Church Fenton, Tours** Published 1811

The **Church** is a pleasing building, consisting of a nave and a chancel separated by a low unornamented round arch, and having but one window on the north side wrought with stone tracery. The entrance is by a porch having a roof ribbed with stone archway and chequered, and a very ancient doorway. The interior with pews properly ranged is neat and decent, and does credit to the care of the gentleman who unites the character of its vicar and rural dean, the **Rev Moses Grant**; to commemorate whose respectable parents I cannot resist noticing on the south wall an elegant monument of Coade's artificial stone, representing a female figure with a book in her hand, her arm thrown round an urn resting on a pillar, as it is made to speak a known truth in the following inscription at once appropriate and impressive:

Sacred To The Memory Of The **Rev John Grant**

Rector Of **Nolton**, And 47years Vicar Of This **Church** Who

Died July 25 1767 Aged 75;And Of **Elizabeth** His Wife Daughter Of **Gilbert Davies**,

Who Died July 7, 1782 Aged 72

A Contented Happy Pair¹ Their Integrity Of Heart Of Simplicity

Of Manner; Their Regular Discharge Of Every Religious

And Social Duty; Their Strict And Unwearied A

Attention To The Education Of Their Children,All

Rendered Them Ornaments Of Their Age And Examples Worthy

The Imitation Of Posterity These Virtues They Lived To See Amply Rewarded, By The

Extraordinary Success Of A numerous Offspring.

Near it is a brass tablet to commemorate a benefaction of their third son who died Jan 8th 1804, and left five hundred pounds to endow a school in this parish.

1921 The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** *RCAM*

With the exception of the porch the building is a modern one. The porch 10ft by 8ft has a ribbed vault and narrow seats on each side. Resting loose on one of the seats is a weathered canopied cross head 20in by 12 in by 9 in. the figures are very indistinct; but the figures seem to be

1] Crucifixion, with **St Mary** and **St John**

2] Virgin and **Child**

3] mitred **Bishop** with staff;

4] Indistinct? Good **Shepherd** and **Lamb**.

The font basin 22ins square externally, of the cushion type, has a circular shaft and a square base; the total height is 36 inches

The **Church** stands within a roughly circular burial ground, the level of which is some feet above the lane which surrounds it to the south , suggesting the site of an earthwork. visited 3rd May 1921

Church registers

The registers preserve a few items of interest pertaining to the earlier structure

1698 Chancel arch raised and the aisle taken down, and the seats thereof moved to the chancel.

1799 On account of the expense of keeping the roof of the aisle good, which was half a roof, but

had originally evident marks of being double roofed, and having been connected, within the memory of **Moses Grant**, the present vicar (1767-1810) by a leaden gutter with the chancel, the said aisle was taken down, and **Folkeston**, **Smith's** part of **Simston** and **Hilton** seats were this year put up in the chancel and in[?] On] the site of the old division or partition wall between the nave and chancel which was taken away, and the present semi-circular arch turned over it. This improvement was made more convenient by means of a gallery having been erected in west end in 1795 by subscription.

Old Parish Churches. Acc/to Salter

The font is probably of c1200. The 15th century south porch has a rib-vaulted ceiling. The rest has been rebuilt since 1800 when the chancel arch was raised and an 18th century south Chapel demolished, its arches to the nave and chancel being blocked up. In the porch is a former churchyard cross-head depicting St Mary & St John, The Virgin & Child, a Bishop and what is probably the Good Shepherd with a Lamb.

1851 **Roch Parish Church** **James Tasker**, Curate, **Nolton** Rectory

1929 **St Madog & St Mary (Roch)** Incumbent and Curates; **Ivor Evans**

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire 1904

Roch . —A modern Chalice and Paten of medieval pattern, bearing the Hall marks of 1866 with maker's Mark Ib in a four-lobed shield. The cup which is of parcel gilt measures 7 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; diam. of foot, 4 in.; weight, 10 oz. The sacred monogram appears on each of the six splays of the base. Inscription " **Roch Parish Church** 1867. **John Bagnall Evans** M.A., Vicar. **John Stokes**, **Thomas Wade**, Churchwardens ". The paten is 5 in. in diameter, and weighs 3 oz. 17 dwts, with IHS engraved in the centre of its six-lobed depression. Both these pieces were presented by the above mentioned incumbent.

A modern Flagon, 8 in. in height, and weighing 5 oz. 8 dwts: Hall Mark for 1885 . The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross and on the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram.

A Chalice of plated metal, 6 in. in height, the diam. of its egg-shaped bowl being 3 in.; inscription " **Roch** Parish. **R. Rees** esq. and **W Roberts** Churchwardens 1831 ".

There is also a pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., upon which the marks are illegible.

St Caradoc's Chapel Trevan RCAM

Subordinate Chapels to **Roch** parish **Church** are said (*parochiale wallicanum*—*Y Cymmrodor* xxii

25) to have stood at **Trevan** and **Hilton**.

The site of that at **Trevan** is marked on the 6" Ordinance Map as being on **Newgale** sands, about half a mile north of Trefrane Colliery and close to culm pits, which have practically obliterated the site. It is probably to be identified with a shallow oblong depression which is traceable in dry weather. --visited 13th April 1921

1811 **Fenton** (**Fenton** was travelling along **Newgale** sands from **St David's**)

“Turned to the left and fall in with the trifling ruins of **Cradock's** Chapel which, with that of **Hilton**, was subordinate to the mother **Church** of **Roch**. The former, erected to commemorate the resting of the corpse of the hermit saint, to whom it is dedicated, on its way to **St David's** to be interred, was built of the large smooth pebbles from the neighbouring beach with mortar. It was a **Long** narrow building without transept; and if it was here the funeral procession stopped on its way from the vicinity of **Haverfordwest**, where his cell was, then the road to **St David's** must have taken a very different course from the present.”

Hilton Chapel *RCAM*

Of this building at **Hilton** there are no remains above the soil. **Fenton** speaking of **Hilton** “where formerly stood a Chapel of ease to the parish of **Roch**”.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This **Church** was dedicated to **St. Hilary**, and was granted by **Adam de Rupe** about the year 1200 to the monks then of the **Order of Byron, at Pill Priory**. - *charter, 25 Edw I, n 8*. On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** in the reign of Hen. VIII., Pill Priory was granted to **Roger Barlow** and **Thomas Barlow**, but the rectory of **Roch** was not included in this grant, and the sight of presentation remained vested in the **King**. *Orig., 38 Hen. VIII., p. 5*.

In 1536-7 a lease for 21 years of the rectory of **Roch** was granted by the Crown to **Edward Lloyd** of the Household. - *State Papers*.

Described as **Ecclesia de Rupe**, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £13 6s 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.

Rupe. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti plioris de Pulla unde **Johannes Barbor** clericus est vicarius habens parvam mansionem sive glebam. Et valet communibus annis in omnibus emolimentis iiiijli. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio an1o ;iiij d ob . Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet an1lo pro sino (alibus et procuracionibus v8. Et remallet elare £4 13s 9d. Inde decima 9s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading “Livings Discharged”:- Rupa alias Rock alias **Roch** V. (**St. Mary**) Castellgraig **Roch**. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 2d. Archid. quolibet anno, 5s. Alans. cum gleb., &c. Pri. Pill olim Patr.; The Prince Of Wales. Clear yearly value, £17, £30 **King's** Books, £4 13s. 9d . - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1681 The oldest parish register of this **Church** was purchased, and contains a number of very interesting entries, among them being the following, which have been selected as throwing light on the history of the benefice and **Church**:-

1760. This **Church** [was] augmented by a Lot of **Queens Anne Bounty** in **Bishop Ellises** time. Soon after a purchase was made (of **Wm. Trevannion**, esq., of Corhays in Cornwall, and MP. for Tregony, who married Miss **Barlow** of Slebetch in this county) of lands in Grange in the parish of Llanvihangel Abercowin, in the County of Caermarthen, called Place bach, consisting of twenty-four acres with a cottage thereon.

In 1767 the **Church** was seated and paved, and a list is given in the register, showing to what farms the pews were allotted.

1795 A gallery at the west end [of the **Church**] built this year, by subscription. This year, 1798, the Chancel Arch was raised and the aisle taken down and the seats thereon moved into the Chancel.....

1799. The arch between Nave and Chancel completed and considerably raised, and Chancel floor raised, and seats that were in aisle (which is taken down) placed in the **Church**, viz, Folkeston, Hilton, and Simston.

1799, Apr. 15. Memorandum. On account of the expense of keeping the roof of the Ile [aisle] good, which was an half roof, but had originally evident marks of being double roofed, and having been connected (within the memory of **Moses Grant**, the present vicar) by a leaden gutter with the Chancel, the said Ile was taken down, and Folkeston, Smith's part of Simston, and Hilton seats were this year put up in the Chancel, and in the site of old division or partition wall between the Nave and Chancel, which was taken away, and the present semicircular arch turned over it. This improvement was made more convenient by means of a gallery having been erected in west End in 1795 by subscription.

The vicarage of **Roch** was united with the rectory of **Nolton** by an Order in Council, dated 20 July, 1868.

Subordinate Chapels are said to have been at **Hilton** and **Trevran**.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Penuel [**Baptists**, 1818]

1851 Penuel **Baptist** Erected in 1822 "Average number of congregation according to the total more or less as the weather permitteth. No Sunday School at present we are visiting the sick in the afternoon....." **Elias Thomas** , Minister

Penuel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1822, modified in 1829, restored in 1850 and again in 1892. The present Chapel, dated 1892, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. **RCAHMW**,

Roch Methodist Chapel [**Wesleyan Methodists**, 1784], **Church Rd, Roch** was built in 1834 and converted for use as a private dwelling during the late twentieth century. **RCAHMW**,

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

The Parish of **Roch** – On the 5th of January I visited the above parish. I found there one day school supported by the same means as that at **Nolton**, and a small dame school which was chiefly supported by **Miss Stoke** of Cuffern. The Boy's free school was held in a most miserable hovel, lighted by four small windows. Two tables and six benches (the only furniture there) were very bad repair. The floor was of bare earth and exceedingly damp. The door was in a very dilapidated state, and the rain was coming through the thatch when I was in the schoolroom. There were two Dissenting Chapels in the parish but no Sunday school held in either. Wages were 8d a day with food or 1s 4d without. The people were all very sober and industrious. – **David Lewis** Assistant

Names connected with Parish Roch

Clergy CCED Roch

Owens Johannes	1660 Vicar
Williams Georgius	1678 Vicar –1692
Lewis Erasmus	1692 Vicar
Davies Johannes	1694 Vicar – Death 1715
Bowen G Walterus	1715 Vicar – Natural Death 1719
Grant Johannes	1719 Vicar – Resignation 1767
Grant Moses	1763 Curate
Grant Moses	1767 Vicar – Natural death 1810
Row Thomas	1791 Curate
Dalton Thomas	1804 Curate
Harries George	1810 Vicar & Rector
William Thomas	1828 Curate
Crymes Amos	1833 Curate

Roch De Rupe **de la Roche**

Roch Nicholas 1675 Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire**

Today **Roch** is a village near **Haverfordwest** well known for its **Castle** perched on its rock.

The rock gave its name to a family who held a large amount of land in **Pembrokeshire**. In French deeds the family are referred to as “**de la Roche** ” and in Latin deeds as “**de Rupe**” We know that family members took part in the Invasion of Ireland because both **Adam** who endowed Pille Priory **Milford** and **Eustace** were awarded large grants of land. It is probable that part of the family settled over there as in 1291 **Sir Thomas de Rupe** “de wallia” was residing on property that he held in Ireland according to records of the time. The residence of the **Roche** s in Ireland was at Astramount in the county of Wexford. From records of the mid 1200’s **Sir Gerald Roche** possessed 5 Knights fee’s in County Wexford and a large estate in County **Cork**. His descendants were the **Viscount Roche ’s of Fermoy**

Roch De Rupe **de la Roche** -According to *Old Pembrokeshire Families* **Henry Owen**

The family of the Rock were called in Norman French, **de la Roche** and in charter Latin, **de Rupe**. They took part in the **Pembrokeshire** conquest of Ireland, which has so often been referred to in these papers, and founded a family there who afterwards called themselves **Roche** and of whom the heads were the Viscounts Fermoy.

It was from one of the Irish family,

de la Roche George 1299 that **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** procured in 1299 a grant of his rights at **Castle Maurice** to found the **Wogan** chantry at **St David's**,

de la Roche David 1358 **Lord** of Fermoy, appointed his **Pembrokeshire** kinsmen

de la Roche William 1358

de la Roche David 1358

de la Roche Richard 1358

his bailifs, to take seisin for him of the manors of **Manorbier** and **Penally**, to which he had succeeded on the death of **Avic de Barri** this seems to be the same person as the **David de Barri** mentioned in the Barri paper, and in the Irish records we hear of a **William Roche de Barri**, which shows that the two families had got somehow mixed up. The **Pembrokeshire** family in time called themselves **Roch** and passed through **Rickerston** to **Clareston** to **Butter Hill**, **Llether**, and **Paskeston**.

Flemings took a large part in the conquest of Ireland, and it has been before observed that **Fenton's** statement that the colony consisted of the " lower orders " cannot be accepted, the men of rank among them speedily adopted the language and usages of their Norman allies.

Godebert, "a **Fleming** of **Roose**", held lands in that district in 1131, his two sons, **Richard** and **Rodbert**, took part in the Irish expeditions. **Richard** was one of the first invaders, and is called in the Norman-French poem, " The Song of Dermot and the Earl, a "Knight from **Pembrokeshire**." **Rodbert**, who gave lands in **Roose** to **Slebech**, acquired, according to the same authority, some Irish property which had originally been granted to **Maurice** of **Prendergast**, one of the numerous founders of **Pembrokeshire** families in Ireland.

Rodbert's three sons, **David**, **Henry**, and **Adam**, took the name of **de la Roche** as appears from

the charter by which they gave the **Bishop** of Begerin in **Wexford** harbour , with the **Church** built thereon, to **St. Nicholas** Exeter, for the soul of their father **Rodbert**, the son of **Godebert** the Witnesses to the charter are **Maurice** above mentioned, and other **Pembrokeshire** allies.

There were two principal branches of the **Pembrokeshire** family, settled respectively at **Roch Castle** and **Langum**

Fenton has confused them they were united by marriage, as will be seen later on. **Fenton** also states that there is reason to believe that one of the family had charge of the province of **Roose**, and held the hereditary office of “Comes Littoris”, but as he does not give the reason, we need not believe.

The first of the **Roch** late 12c **Castle** family was **Adam**, who founded Pill Priory at the close of the 12th century in the general words at the end of his charter he gives the churches of all the lands he had acquired he must have added considerably to the family acres, for he gives to **St. Mary** , **St. Budoc**, and the order of Tiron, the land on which the Priory was built, other lands in **Roose** and at **New moat**, and the churches of **St. Cewydd** now **St. Peter** at **Stainton**, **St. Mary** of **Roch**, **St David** now **St. Peter** of **Little Newcastle**, and **St. Nicholas** of **New moat**. We learn from the charter that his wife's name was **Roch Blandina**. Late 12c he was a witness to **Robert Fitz Elidor**'s grant to **St David's** , his charter to the **Church** and **Canons** of **St David's** , was witnessed by **Peter de Leia**, **Bishop** of that see from 1176 to 1198, who began the building of the present cathedral.

Roch David 1224 the son of **Adam**, confirmed his father's charter to **St David's** of a pension of 2s. yearly, payable on **St David's** Day, out of lands of **Roch** held by **Wobald**, the son of **Ernebald**, more **Flemings**. Among the Witnesses is **William** the Precentor the confirmation was soon after 1224, when the first precentor at **St David's** was appointed.

de la Roche Adam 1219 was witness to the **Marshall** charters to **Haverford** in 1219 and some eight years later he seems to have been **Lord** of **Roch** as the charter of **Thomas** mentioned below, suggests that there was an **Adam** the younger.

The next was

de la Roche John 1251 but whether he was the son of **David** or of **Adam** the younger there is nothing to show, He held of the Earl in 1251 one fee and one third of another fee in the barony of **Roch** ." He married **de la Roche Matilda** 1251 the niece of **Thomas Wallensis Bishop** of **St David's** 1248- 1256 , who was a **Carew** and received from the **Bishop** a grant to himself and his wife, and their heirs, of the manor of Eglwys Cummin, which manor the **Bishop** himself held of **Guy de Brian**. It was to this marriage that the building of **Roch Castle** by **Laugharne** is due.

de la Roche Thomas 1274 the son of **John** and **Matilda**, confirmed and enlarged the charter to Pill of the founder, whom he calls **Adam** the elder his grant included lands at Suthoc, (**South Hook** in **Herbrandston**), Denant and a share in the mill there , Stodhaze, (Studdolph) , Windsor ,by Strickemers Hille, (Dredgman **Hill**) , Redeberch, (**Redberth**), now in **Walwyn's Castle** parish , Thorneton misspelt Porneton, villa Ledelini (Liddeston), and castrum Vydii, which seems to refer to the **Castle Hill** abutting upon **Stainton** Highway mentioned among the possessions of the Priory at the dissolution he also gave the right of wreck in the half carucate of land at “Neugol”, (**Newgale**) on which had been built the Chapel to **St. Caradoc** to commemorate

the resting-place of that saint's body on its way to burial at **St David's** , also the churches of **St David** at Hubertston (**Hubberston**) and **St. Madoc** de Veterivilla (**Nolton**) .

One of the Witnesses to this charter was **Nicholas Martin, Lord of Kemes**, who died in 1284.

Thomas de la Roche held a carucate of land at 'Pill Rhodal" by **Milford** , and in 1274 a fine was made between him and **Sir William de Boleville** (Bulwell) as to lands at **Westfeld** held of the manor of **Burton**."

1295 **William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke**, and **Joan** his wife brought a suit against the bailiffs of **Queen Eleanor, lady of Haverford**, alleging that they had forcibly taken the barony of **Roche** of which Monsier **Thomas de la Roche** was **Lord** from the earldom, the suit failed the **Thomas** mentioned in the pleadings was a minor in the custody of the **Lord of Haverford**. At the time of his father's death in 1301, he signed the barons' letter to the Pope as **Lord of Roch**. It is not clear whether the above documents refer to one **Thomas** or to two, father and son.

de la Roche John 1314 The will of **John**, the son of **Thomas** is extant, it is dated 1314 and proved in the same year, and he tells us something of the family history the testator of those days generally made his will on his death-bed, which was to the advantage of holy **Church John** seems to have postponed it rather late, as he says at the end that he cannot give any more thought to it, and his executors must dispose of the residue. Among the bequests are his soul to the blessed **Mary** and his body to be buried at Pill Priory he is careful to add with a due regard for economy 40 shillings to the convent of Pill, and a like amount to the Friars Preacher of **Haverford**

To his mother, the **Lady de la Roche Margaret** 1314 mother of **John**, half his farming stock at the manor of Pill, with the option of buying the other half at its Market value to his sisters

de la Roche Elizabeth 1314 sister of **John**,

de la Roche Johanna , 1314 sister of **John**

de la Roche Thomas 1314 brother of **John** his armour which he had left at Pill there are also legacies to an old servant and of a book called The **Sirculus** to the Lady of **Courtenay**.

John had in 1313 grants from **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** in **Llysyfran** and **Lambston**, which latter **Wogan** had obtained from **John's** father. **John's** successor was his brother

De la Roche Thomas who was **Lord** for some ten years in 1315 he obtained a grant, for himself and his wife **Elizabeth**, from **Nesta** wife of **Roger Corbet**, and one of the co-heiresses of **Robert de Valle** , of lands at **Castell Loyth, Wolf's Castle** and **Rinaston** in 1317 he was commanded to return apparently from Ireland to his domain in Wales for its defence

In 1319 there was a fine between him and **John Cole** in the court of **Aymer de Valence, Lord of Haverford** and **Earl of Pembroke** , as to land at 'ZeimsHille" (DeemsHill) in **Steynton**.

There are also two charters to **Thomas** one from **Adam Baret** of a **Carmarthen** family who held in the county , of land at **Gibbrick's Ford** now **Ford** by **Trefgarn** , in which his wife **Nesta**, who must have been a second wife, is mentioned, and the other from **Philip**, the son of **Thomas Martin** the fuller, of a fulling mill at the same place, therein called **Gilbert's Ford**. To the latter, **William Martin, Lord of Eemes**, is a witness.

It is stated in an ancient extent cited in the Black Book of **St David's** , that **Vadum Gyhrygh** (**Gibbrick's Ford**) was held by a **Geffrey de Rupe** as half a fee' And it may be mentioned here that **George Owen** gives two charters of lands in **Roose** to "**Master Tankard de la Roche** ", to one of which **Gilbert** of Musselwick, who was one of the executors of the will of **John** above mentioned, was witness **Tankard** was a witness to the grant of Redwalls by **John**, the son of **Maurice** to **Adam**, the son of **Hugh Cole** and **Sarah** his wife, the daughter of **William Philbeach**. But who **Tankard** was there is no evidence.

Thomas left a son

de la Roche William	1324 who succeeded him, also four daughters, the second of whom,
de la Roche Johanna,	1324? , married Sir David de la Roche of Langum .

Leland mentions a **William de la Roche** who married the daughter and coheirress of **Peter Delamere** he would be a contemporary, but there is nothing to show that he came from this county.

There are several charters referring to **William**, and we have now happily reached the time when these documents are dated, a custom which began about the reign of **Edward II** but some of these charters appear to refer to a second **William**. In 1324 he held of the Earl one fee at **La Roche** worth £20 in 1326 he held of the **Bishop** Lysurane (**Llysyfran**) in capite as one fee and half a fee at Oweynston. (**Eweston**) , and also at Neugol (**Newgale**) in 1327 he was one of the court of the conspiracy trial - in 1330 he founded a chantry in the Chapel of **St. Thomas** the Martyr by Pill Dead Man's Lake , for the souls of his parents and of his family generally in 1334 there was a fine in the court at **Pembroke** of **Isabel, Lady of Clare** the guardian of the earldom during the minority of **Lawrence** Hastings , between him and **Walter** Alex, clerk probably a trustee , as to land at Ayllwarston (Alleston) and Kingeston in 1336 **John de Stackpole**, chaplain, granted him £400 yearly rent out of the manors of **Burton** and **Hodgeston** , in 1353 he granted a lease of a messuage and land at **Roch** to **John Baret** the son of **John** and **Johanna**, his wife , in 1358 he was appointed one of the bailiffs of **David, Lord of Fermoy**, as above mentioned and in 1367 he granted a lease of another messuage and land at **Roch** to **Henry**, son of **Thomas Baret**, for life, at a nominal rent but **Henry** is to guard the **Castle** and the prisoners, to do all necessary **Mason** or carpenter work for repairs, and to dig stones for certain works, which then seemed to have been in progress there, the tenants of the manor to provide the carriage.

But it is probable that these two last documents refer to another **William**, a son and successor and in 1298 we have a grant from **Philip** of **Angle** to **de la Roche William** 1298 of lands at **Angle**, Sepin Ilond (Sheep Island) , and the windmill at **Angle**. The explanation may be that **William** the second left as his heiress his sister **Margot**, whose only child **Margaret** married **Sir Roger de Clarendon**, and died without issue in 1382, when the barony of **Roche** was divided among the representatives of the co-heiresses daughters of **Thomas** , and **Roch Castle** and some lands in county Tipperary fell to **Thomas de la Roche** of **Langum**, who was descended from the **David** above mentioned, who married **Johanna**, .

The barony of **Roch** consisted of the present parishes of **Roch Nolton**, **Camrose** and **Trefgarn**, and we have seen how widely their possessions were distributed in other parts of the county.

There was doubtless a fortress at **Roch** from early times, but the present **Castle** was built at the close of the 13th century there are later additions and some **Tudor** windows and there is evidence that the building was not completed. It does not appear that the **de la Roche** s lived there after they had attained to their great position, most of their charters are dated from Pill. They probably also occupied **Benton Castle**, a small fortress in their manor of **Burton** of the same as **Roch** .

There is ample evidence that the **de la Roche** s of **Langum** were a branch distinct from the lords of **Roch** until they were united by the marriage of **David** and **Johanna**, their residence was either at the **Castle** House at **Langum** or at a house where now Grant **Nash** stands. They were buried in the **de la Roche** Chapel in **Langum**

the family of Roch Castle

The first we hear of them is

de la Roche Robert 1219 who was a witness to the Begerin charter, which shows that the three sons of Rodbert, son of Godebert, the **Fleming**, took the name of **de la Roche** .

It is not too much to conjecture that he also had adopted the Norman custom, and he may have been the son of **Richard**, Rodbert's brother, above mentioned but of this there is no evidence. This **Robert** was granted **Talbenny** by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, who died in 1219. His son was

de la Roche Geoffrey, 1241 who granted lands at Penvey to the monks of **Whitland**, which he warranted against all lawful men, Normans, Flemings, English and Welsh, , which shews the mixed character of the inhabitants of the district in those days he was a witness to the charters of **Thomas Wallensis** and **Tankard de la Roche** and to a **Kernes** charter in 1241 he was one of the **Pembroke** magnates who, in 1244, sent to **John de Monmouth**, chief bailiff of South Wales, an account of their attack upon **Cardigan**, and in 1251 he held two fees of the Earl. His successor was

de la Roche Gilbert 1268 , probably his son, who in 1268 was present at the fine between **Philip de Stackpole** and **William de Crespyn**, and in 1298 joined in the petition of the four co-heiresses of **Robert de Valle** one of whom he had married to the **King's** bailiffs at **Haverford** to do them right and justice as to **Robert's** property.

In 1287 **Gilbert** granted, by a deed dated at **Langum**, the farm called Russelsland to **Philip**, the son of **Roger**, and to **Alice** his wife for their lives. Among the Witnesses to this charter was **David de St. Patrick**.

Among the charters to which **Gilbert's** name appears as witness, are those of **William de Valence** to **Tenby**, and those of **Philip** of **Angle**, **Roger Mortimer**, **Philip** the son of **Thomas Martin** and **Geffrey** of **Uzmaston**, above mentioned in the later ones he is described as a Knight.

The heir of **Gilbert** was

de la Roche David 1303 as appears from a charter of **Geffrey Hascard** in 1303 as to a right of distress at **Johnston** In the same year, as **Lord** of Landegam and Maynclochant

(**Langum** and **Maenclochog**). He granted to the abbot and convent of **Whitland** the right of pasturage for seven years on his lands at Precelly and other mountains and deserts in part payment for a horse, the abbot would seem to have got the best of this deal, and in 1306 he granted to **Alan**, rector of **Talbenny**, a lease for his life of **Talbenny Hall** and a Garden at 'le Brodemore (**Broad Moor**) **Alan** was to keep the Hall in the same state of repair as it then was, and apparently that state was not good. **David** was also a witness to charters in 1324 he held of the Earl a tenth of a fee at OsbarNeston (**Yerbeston**) , and, about the same time, of the **Bishop** two carucates of land at Hendref Cradoc in the patria of **LLawhaden**.

He must have died soon afterwards, for in 1326

de la Roche Adam 1326 held of the **Lord** of Kermes three fees at **Maenclochog**, **Monington** and **Llanychaer** respectively. This is the only notice of **Adam** which I have found. It is probable that he was the eldest son of **David**, and that he was succeeded by his brother, the

de la Roche David 1326 who married **Johanna, de la Roche** of **Roch Castle**.

The son of the last **David** was

de la Roche Robert 1334 who was present at the above mentioned fine of 1334.

He was a Knight, as was also his son

de la Roche John died 1376 who married Isabel de Bromwich, the heiress of **Castle Bromwich** in Warwickshire, and the widow of **William de Peto**. **Dugdale**, in his *History of Warwickshire*, gives a short pedigree of the **de la Roche** s.

Sir John died in 1376 his inquisition is extant and we can learn the possessions of the **Langum** family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at **Yerbeston** by military service of the **Lord** of **Kemes**, the **Castle** and 200 acres of land at **Maenclochog** of the **Lord** of **Walwyn's Castle**, the manor of **Dale** and lands at Snelleston (Snailston) and Raymes **Castle** (Ramas **Castle**), called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, (**Roman's Castle**) of the barony of **Roch** land at **Freystrop**, parcel of the lordship of **Stackpole** of the **Lord** of **Haverford**, the manors and advowsons of **Langum** and **Talbenny**, with other lands of the **Lord** of **Carew** land at **Marteltwy**, also parcel of **Stackpole** of **Isabella**, widow of **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** , land at **Guilford**, near **Langum** also lands at **Herbrandston**.

de la Roche John elder son of **John**, died under age,

younger son, **de la Roche Thomas** 1382 succeeded In 1382 the custody of **Thomas** and of the manor of **Langum** in Wales, and of his share of the inheritance of the barony of **Roch** by the death of **Margaret de Clarendon**, , was granted by the **King** to **Sir Thomas de Bermingham**, whose daughter **Elizabeth** afterwards married his ward. **Margaret** died on the 9th September 1382, and ten years afterwards **Richard II**, **Lord** of Ireland and **Haverford**, issued a writ to the sheriff of the county of **Haverford** to partition the inheritance of the **Roche** s, of **Roch Castle**, between the representatives of the four daughters of **Thomas de la Roche** of **Roch Castle**, that is to say, **David Fleming**, **Thomas de la Roche** of **Langum**, **Sir Warine Archdekyn**, and **Eleanor**, the wife of **Robert Verney**. From the extent of the property we learn that there were :-

in **Roch Castle** divers buildings in a ruinous state, and that the demesne consisted of seventeen

messuages and six carucates of land worth eight pounds there were also six cottages, and the pasture of the moat was worth two marks. The buildings at the mansion of **Castle Pill** were partly standing and partly in ruin it had large Gardens, and the demesne there was four carucates and thirty acres that is to say, 158 acres . The demesne lands, rents, and services, were divided into four parts, and a share of "les colpyttes", the profits of **Burton Ferry**, and other dues, was allotted to each. From the pedigree given in the roll it appears that **Eleanor** was the daughter of **Lucia de la Roche** and **William Levelance**.

Roch Castle was held for the **King** in the civil war, and was even then called "a very considerable stronghold." It then became the property of the family of **Walter** , and eventually passed through **Harries** of Trevaccoon to **Stokes** of Cuffern.

Walter Family of Haverfordwest, Roch, Dale and Rosemarket

Walter John 1509? father of **Morris Walter** and **Husband** of **Alson Mendus** He or his father was Approver and Chancellor of **Pembroke** and west **Haverford** until 1509 His father was also called **John Walter** .

Walter John 1541 July 31 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539—1660*.

Walter John 1581 of **Roch Castle** had a son **Walter William** Mayor of **Haverfordwest** 1581 and 1597 He had an elder son **Morris Walter Arch Camb** 1904

Walter Morris 1593 of **Haverfordwest** married **Jane Warren** had a son **William Walter** born about 1561 **Morris** died in 1593 and was buried at **St Mary's** **Haverforwest** on the 27 **June** 1593 His father was **John Walter** and mother **Alson Mendus** of **Fishguard**. **Morris** was Mayor of **Haverfordwest** 1579 and 1587

Walter Moris 1582- 3 January 11 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539-1660*.

Walter Morice 1585 -1592 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539-1660*. .

Walter Morris 1567 October 17 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539-1660*.

Walter Morris 1588 January 20 then mayor 1587 **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539-1660*.

Walter Morris 1553-58 **Haverfordwest** Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands- ex prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Walter Morris 1577 May 14 **Stainton** **Rainsbottom Hill** –free tenant – in **Roch** from him was descended **Richard Walter** of **Roch Castle** sheriff in 1657. *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Walter William 1581 was the son of **John Walter** of **Roch Castle**. **William Walter** was twice married, each time to a widow. His first marriage was to **Alice** whose first Husband had been **John Dolben**, of **Haverfordwest**. By him she had one son, **William Dolben**, **Bishop-**

designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son **John Dolben** was **Bishop** of **Rochester** and Archbishop of York 1683-1686.

His second wife was **Alice Middleton**, daughter of **Sir Hugh Middleton**, her brother **Charles Middleton** married **Catherine Bateman** daughter of **Richard Bateman** of **Haverfordwest**.--
Alice's daughter, **Jane Dolben**, married **Richard Wogan**, of **Boulston Arch Camb** 1904

Walter William 1611 May 18 Will of **William Walter** of the parish of **St. Mary** ,
Haverfordwest, alderman. His wife was **Alice Middleton** . 1593. mayor 1591 1592 1597
Merchant 1588 1589 1591 1593 .mercier chamber reeve 1596 mercier collector of the chamber rent
1585 gent 1589 1591 1596 . 1582 3 January 11 1588 1592 1597 1609 October 23 **Haverfordwest**
Records 1539—1660

Walter William about 1561 of **Haverfordwest** of **Roche Castle** married **Jane**
Laugharne of **St Brides** about 1585 **St Brides?** leased several areas of land and buildings around
Steynton and **Rosemarket** previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12
April 1616 Had several children ---His father was **Morris Walter** and mother **Jane Warren** --**Jane**
Laugharne of **St Brides** born about 1565 probably at **St Brides?** Had several children

Walter William 1591 married **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William**
Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS 1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Walter Mary 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the
estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS 1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb**
1854

Walter Elizabeth 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the
estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS 1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb**
1854

Walter George 1591 parents **William Walter** and **Jane Lagharne** claimants to the
estate of **William**
Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS 1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

Walter Rowland Born 1586 Parents **William Walter** and **Jane** nee **Laugharne** at,
Cwmgigfran, **Carmarthenshire**, - wife – **Frances Griffiths** Born Abt 1590 at Trevrane,
Pembrokeshire, Wales Parents Father-**Ap Thomas ap Rhys Griffith** Married Abt 1604 at
Trevrane, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales
Died 25 Jul 1619 **RhosMarket**, Wales although some records of the ancestors of **Lucy Walters**
suggest he died at **RhosMarket** on 15 Nov 16

Children of Walter and Francis

Walter William Born 1605 at London, Middlesex, England -of **Roche** and **Treffgarne**
Some records suggest he was christened on 29 Mar 1605 in Mawgan, Meneage, Cornwall, England.
He died in Feb 1650 in London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in **St-Giles-In-Feld**, London,
Middlesex, England. Married **Protheroe Elizabeth** who was born 1606 at Hawkesbrooke
Carmarthenshire Parents Mother **Eleanor Vaughan** daughter of **Walter Vaughan** of Golden
Grove father **John Protheroe** of Hawkesbrooke the Astronomer will d 20th Aug 1655 proved 8 Feb
1655/6 Grandfather **James Protheroe** High Sheriff of **Carmarthen** 1599 Grandmother **Bridget**
Birt daughter of **Robert** Byrt Mayor of **Carmarthen** in 1593

Children of William Walter and Elizabeth nee Protheroe

Walter Richard Born 1628 at Trevrane, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales Died 1671 Will dated. 21 Sep 1671

Walter Justus Born 1631

Walter ? Born Abt 1650 **Pembroke**, Wales, Wales

Walter Lucy Born 1630 at **Haverfordwest**, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales Died 1658 at Paris, Seine, France but other authorities suggest that **Walters, Lucy** the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of **Charles II**, and mother of the Duke of **Monmouth**, was born at **Rosemarket**. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. She also used the name **Barlow**.

Arch Camb 1898

From *Pepys Diary 27th Oct 1662* " There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of **Charles's** mistress." **Lucy Walter** was the daughter of **William Walter** of **Roch Castle**, co. **Pembroke**, and **Mr. S. Steinman**, in his "*Althorp Memoirs*" privately printed, 1869, sets out her pedigree. **Roch Castle** was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and **Lucy** was in London in 1648, where she made the acquaintance of **Colonel Algernon Sidney**. She then fell into the possession of his brother, **Colonel Robert Sidney**. In September of this same year she was taken up by **Charles, Prince of Wales**.

Charles terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651, and she died in 1658, as appears, by a document administration entry in the **Register of the Prerogative Court** met with by the late **Colonel Chester. William Erskine**, who had served **Charles** as cupbearer in his wanderings, and was appointed Master of the charterhouse in December, 1677, had the care of **Lucy Walter**, and buried her in Paris. He declared that the **King** never had any intention of marrying her, and she did not deserve it. **Thomas Ross**, the tutor of her son, put the idea of this claim into his head, and asked **Dr. Cosin** to certify to a marriage. In consequence of this he was removed from his office, and **Lord Crofts** took his place
Steinman's "Althorp Memoirs".

In the *History of Haverfordwest - John Brown* writes "It is an historical question of unreal doubt" I am quoting the words of a gentleman who devoted a considerable amount of research to the matter "whether **Lucy Walters** was lawfully wedded to **Charles II**. There were some very singular circumstances connected with Court intrigues which favour the supposition.

That **Charles**, when questioned on the subject, gravely denied it, is true but His Majesty was not distinguished by a very strict regard to truth. It is matter of fact that the reigning house had lasting and grave doubts upon the subject. It is further recorded that **Katharine of Portugal**, the wife of **Charles**, had a firm conviction of the legitimacy of the unhappy **Monmouth**, and earnestly interceded with **James II.** for his life. There is another very remarkable circumstance connected with the affair. Some time antecedent to the middle of the 18th century, under high warrant from the **Home Office**, the marriage register of the Parish of **St Thomas Haverfordwest**, where the family of the **Walter's** resided for some time, was sent for to headquarters. No reason was assigned for the requirement by those who applied for these documents, but it was afterwards asserted, and with considerable confidence, by some who were likely to be well informed on the matter, that the register contained a record of a marriage which was solemnised a century before, which, if it had been proved, would have been of some consequence as regards the succession of the House of Brunswick. It is now, of course, only a romance of history, but the register was never returned!"

According to notes in *The Diary of Samuel Pepys for October 1662*.

"At that time there was speculation that young **Croft** is the lawful son of the **King** , the **King** being married to his mother." So even at that period of time there was suspicions as to the legitimacy of the future Duke of **Monmouth**.

James , the son of **Charles II.** by **Lucy Walter** , daughter of **William Walter**, of **Roch Castle**, was born April 9th, 1649, and landed in England with the **Queen-Mother**, July 28th, 1662, when he bore the name of **Crofts**, after **Lord Crofts**, his governor. He was created **Duke of Monmouth**, February 14th, 1663, and married **Lady Anne Scott**, daughter and heiress of **Francis**, second Earl of Buccleuch, on April 20th following. In 1673 he took the name of **Scott**, and was created **Duke of Buccleuch**.

Then there is a footnote to the Dairy entry saying that

"There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of **Charles's** mistress. **Lucy Walter** was the daughter of **William Walter** of **Roch Castle**, co. **Pembroke**,..... **Roch Castle** was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and **Lucy** was in London in 1648, where she, at the age of seventeen was the mistress of **Algernon Sidney** a Roundhead officer. In September of that year in the Netherlands she met his younger brother, a Royalist exile, **Robert Sidney**, and this same year she was taken up by **Charles, Prince of Wales**. A son was born in April 1649 called **James** whom **Charles** acknowledged as his. although as the relationship had been off and on during the period there could have been some doubts. Certainly there was over the daughter **Mary** born in 1651 as she had relationships with two other members of the Court at that time. **Charles** terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651. The Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

In 1655 **Lucy** was pensioned off with an annuity of £400

In 1656, the year **Richard Walters**, was ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***, **Lucy** came to London, where she was arrested as a spy and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin abroad. She died in Paris 1658 as appears by a document administration entry in the ***Register of the Prerogative Court*** aged about 28. She was buried in the **Huguenot Cemetery Paris** and ***Letters of Administration*** were granted 6 Dec 1658

As Pepys said – "How true this is, God knows"

- I certainly don't as there are so many conflicting records.

.....

Walter Margaret 1663? **Pembroke** married **Henry Dawes** they has a son **Francis** she was from **Roch WWHR** 1915

Walter Richard 1656 of **Roach Castle** descended from an Essex family intermarried with the **Laugharnes** and **Warrens**
– 1656 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

Walter Henry died before 1727 wife **Bridgett** bequeathed the **Roch** and **Rosemarket** estates to eldest son **Richard Walter**

Walter Richard Sir eldest son of **Henry** and **Bridgett** inherited the estates of **Roch** and **Rosemarket** in 1727 **Walter Richard Sir Kt** of **Rhos Market** 1727 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** and died by 1733. He had a son and heir **Joseph**

Walter Joseph 1733 inherited the estates of **Roch** and **Rosemarket** in 1733 from his father **Sir Richard Walter -Joseph** married **Elizabeth Barlow** -- he died in 1746 She then married **Alexander Eliot** of Eareweare **Amroth**

Butterhill

de la Roche Richard 1358 --- his bailifs, to take seisin for him of the manors of **Manorbier** and **Penally**, to which he had succeeded on the death of **Avice de Barri** this seems to be the same person as the **David de Barri** mentioned in the Barri paper, and in the Irish records we hear of a **William Roche de Barri**, which shows that the two families had got somehow mixed up. The **Pembrokeshire** family in time called themselves **Roch** and passed through **Rickerston** to **Clareston** and to **Butter Hill**, **Llether**, and **Paskeston**.

Roch Thomas 1760 of Butter **Hill** High Sheriff of had son **Roch George**

Roch George 1841 of Butter **Hill** son of **George Roch** by **Mary** daughter and co-heiress of **William Jones** of Llether -*High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1841-they had son **William Francis**

Roch William Francis 1841 of **Butter Hill** near **Haverfordwest** son of **George Roch**

Roch George 1841, March –**George Lort Phillips** of DumbleDale, **Isabella Georgina Allen** of **Cresselly**, spinster, **John Hensleigh Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Seymour Phillips** esq., **George Roch** of Butterhill, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Other Names

Allen John 10 August 1817 Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 27, **Roch**
Prosecutor **Berry, John Roch**, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/-, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Barbor Johannes 1534 clericus est vicarius **Roch Church Valor Eccl.**

Codd Thomas 1 June 1789 **Woolcock Lettice**, a servant, aged thirteen, by chance-medley. The girls employer, **Nicholas Thomas**, of **Roch**, was obliged to have his leg cut off, having broken it a year previously. In order to meet the cost he organized a meeting for shooting at a target for a bridle and a saddle. The girl crossed the prisoners path whilst he fired the gun. **Roch**, Prosecutor **Davies William**, **Roch**, constable Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cole David 1489, 17 January On 17 January, 1489, by the said vicar one **Sir David Cole** was admitted to the vicarage of **Roche** and instituted in the same according to the form of the legatine constitutions etc. the vicarage being then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Pery**

Thomas , last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior of Pill and the convent of the said house etc.-----

Cole David deprivation 1491, 4 February . **Vaghan Thomas** , On 4 February in the year as above, at **Llamphey**, one **Thomas** , **Vaghan** , chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church of Roch** then vacant by the deprivation of **Sir David Cole** last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.

Grant Moses 1800 Jun 5 1799 Apr 15 Vicar **Roch Church. Owen & Colby MS 2150.**

Griffith Elizabeth 2 November 1807 **Roch**, Servant Offence Theft of wheat from the dwelling house of prosecutor, her employer, **Roch**, Prosecutor **Williams John, Roch**, farmer Verdict Guilty, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Lallis Richard 16 Dec 1782 Simpson **Hill Roch Pembrokeshire** died 17 Nov 1864 **Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire** Married to **Thomas** , **Dorothy** on 11 May 1830 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**, Wales may have Immigrated. ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Lloyd Edward 1536 7 of the Household lease for 21 years rectory of **Roch State Papers**

Longueville Henry 1577 May 14 **Langum** Manor and Manor of **de Rupe (Roch)** "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" ***Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903***

Malefant Walter c1244 , who married **de la Roche Avice**, and as **Upton** was part of the great possessions of the **de la Roche** s, it may have come to the Malefants by this marriage.

Morgan Grace 6 May 1735 **Roch** Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her bastard child. **Roch** Guilty. Pleads pregnancy Punishment , death, pardoned, transported for life ***Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830***

Owen John 1662?Nov 27 **Roch** co **Pembroke** MA Vicar of **Roch (12 Chas II p1 No 45)** Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II ***Arch Camb 1886***

Perrot John 1398 17 May steward of the barony of la **Roche** **Patent Roll21 Richard II pt 3 m 18 Cal p 342.**

Reed Martha born 8 Jun 1820 **Milford Haven** died 8 Aug 1904 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the **Clara Wheeler** Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Twiggs, John** on 24 May 1845 at **Roch Pembrokeshire** ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Rees Henry 1823 of **Roch Haverfordwest** purchased **Pontfaen** ***Major Francis Jones late Wales Herald Extraordinary.***

Roch Nicholas 1731 **Roch** 1 son and 2 daughters inoculated by **Richard Wright** A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire** **Internet Archives Pembrokeshire**

Thomas Stephen 14 February 1771 **Roch** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Roch** Prosecutor **Griffiths Samuel** Verdict Discharged?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Twigg John born 6 Jul 1819 **Roch Pembrokeshire** died 24 May 1888 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the **Clara Wheeler** Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Reed, Martha** on 24 May 1845 at **Roch, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twiggs William born 22 Jan 1804 **Roch Pembrokeshire** died 15 Jan 1854 **Milford Haven Pembrokeshire** Married to **Reed, Mary** on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, **Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Vaghan Thomas 1491, 4 February . On 4 February in the year as above, at **Llamphey**, one **Sir Thomas , Vaghan**, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Roch** then vacant by the deprivation of **Sir David Cole** last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.

Wade Henry 1 September 1773 the elder **Roch** Labourer Offence Theft of wool from prosecutor's dwelling house. **Roch** Prosecutor **John Lawrence, Roch**, weaver *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb Roger **Roch. 1623 . Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980**

Woolcock Lettice 1 June 1789 -**Thomas Codd Nolton** blacksmith/Yeoman Charged with Murder of **Lettice Woolcock**, a servant, aged thirteen, by chance-medley. The girl's employer, **Thomas Nicholas Roch**, was obliged to have his leg cut off, having broken it a year previously. In order to meet the cost he organized a meeting for shooting at a target for a bridle and a saddle. The girl crossed the prisoner's path whilst he fired the gun. Prosecutor **Davies William Roch**, constable Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Wright Richard 1731 **Roch** inoculated 3 children of **Nicholas Roch** A letter from **Mr Evan Davies** to **Mr John Eames** FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at **Haverfordwest** in **Pembrokeshire**

Roch Parish *Hearth Tax 1670.*

Walter	William.	Roch	H .
Waters	John . .	Roch	H
Duggen	Walter . .	Roch	H
Tasker	Richard . .	Roch	H 4
Roblin	John . .	Roch	H
Griffith	Richard. .	Roch	H

Griffith	John . .	Roch	H
Higdon	Henry. . .	Roch	H.
Bevan .	Lawrence	Roch	H .
Lullocke	John . .	Roch	H
Bevan	Lewis. . . .	Roch	H .
Nash	William. . .	Roch	H.
Rees	John . . .	Roch	H
Webbe	William. .	Roch	H 2
Reede	Richard . . .	Roch	H
Thomas	William .	Roch	H
Moris	Thomas . . .	Roch	H 2
Evan	John . .	Roch	H
Goodman .	Thomas .	Roch	H
Gastred	Elizabeth.	Roch	H 2
Morice	William. .	Roch	H
Jenkin	Richard . .	Roch	H 2. .
Ormond	William	Roch	H
Thomas	Hugh . . .	Roch	H
Stokes .	Anthony.	Roch	H 4
Stephens .	Morgan.	Roch	H 4
Evans	Griffith .	Roch	H.
Edwards,	Jane widow .of Summer Hill	Roch	H 5
Reynbote	Thomas .	Roch	H 2
Tasker	Richard	Roch	H
Raymond	John . .	Roch	H
Evan	Thomas	Roch	H 3

Young	John. . .	Roch	H 3
Harris	Thomas . . .	Roch	P
Griffith	Francis	Roch	P
Griffith	John	Roch	P
Watkin	William.	Roch	P
Meredith .	Anne	Roch	P
Gwynne	Alice . .	Roch	P
David	Anne	Roch	P
Howell .	Rowland.	Roch	P
Warlow	John	Roch	P
Warlow,	Mary widow.	Roch	P
Owen	Thomas . .	Roch	P
Stephens	Rees . .	Roch	P
Jenkins .	Alban.	Roch	P
John	Thomas . .	Roch	P
Seare	Francis. .	Roch	P
William	Lewis . .	Roch	P
Thomas .	Thomas	Roch	P
Walter	Owen . . .	Roch	P
David	James	Roch	P
Bowen	John	Roch	P
Walter .	Luke. . .	Roch	P
Martin .	Elizabeth.	Roch	P
David	John	Roch	P
Sayce .	Katherine .	Roch	P
Bevan	Thomas . . .	Roch	P

Raynbote	Anne. , .	Roch	P
Bevan .	William. .	Roch	P
Lawrence	John	Roch	P
Thomas .	William	Roch	P
Summer	Thomas . .	Roch	P

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Places of interest

Kyffern [Cuffern] ***Fenton*** Tour 1811

Leave **Roch Castle** and after a short ride arrive at Kyffern the seat of its present proprietor, a handsom modern mansion, well placed with a rising ground to the north, and commanding in front a pleasing and not confined view of **Haverfordwest**, **Picton Castle**, and several shining reaches of **Milford Haven**; and to the west **St Bride's Bay** and the conspicuous fortress on the rock. Though much exposed to the sea breeze, the place is prettily wooded, with an exception of a few old trees , being not above thirty years growth, and of so flourishing appearance as to give the greatest encouragement to the spirit of planting; I am sorry to say almost extinguished in this country. Here under this hospitable roof I lose the fatigues of the day, and next morning

Summerhill ***Fenton, Tours*** 1811

[Heading to the road from **St Davids** south along **St Bride's Bay**]

In doing this I pass Summerhill, a mansion once the residence of a respectable branch of the family of **Edwards**, descended from Tubor Trevor. Of this house was the gallant captain who held out a siege in **Roch Castle** against the parliament forces.

2000 Summerhill, Simpson Cross

Built from remains of old manor. Rubble farmhouse, grouted slate roof, 2 storey, 4 windows, whitened outside, good proportions. An 18th century farmhouse with an earlier core. 2 storeys, 4 window front, the walls are of rubble in clay. The roof is of grouted slate and stone chimneys have projecting dripstones. Small pane sash windows. ***RCAHMW***

Hilton ***Fenton, Tours*** 1811

[Heading to the road from **St Davids** south along **St Bride's Bay** after Summerhill]

Leaving **Hilton** to the left , where formerly stood a Chapel of ease to the parish of **Roch**.

Coal Mining Roch Parish

Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis 1839 There is a culm colliery in the parish [Near **Nolton**]

Southwood colliery North East of **Roch** Parish probably sunk in 1850's

Southwood Colliery owned in 1869 by **Walkers and Canton**

Southwood Colliery **Roch** Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880 owned in 1878 by **Canton** and **Roberts**, manager **D Canton**

1879 23 July Mining accident **John Powell** collier age 15 killed by a roof fall

1880 **Thomas Lallis** age 42 killed in Mining accident.

Southwood Colliery **Roch** Estate accounts 1864–1882

Southwood Colliery Lease of coal seams at and use of the engine 1860s

Southwood Colliery 1884 owned by **Thomas Walters**

Eye pool Colliery (near Southwood)

Black Cliff Colliery – in 1899 employed 35 men. Coal was drawn to the surface along a tramline in drams. Four women were employed on the surface hitching and unhitching the drams. The last coal for sale dug in 1907.

Engine Pit, Colliery **Roch** Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880

Folkstone Pit coal mine-workings

Folkestone Colliery Lease 1840

Folkestone Colliery Accounts of 1848–1849

Rickets Head Colliery

Simsons Colliery 1836 Sale particulars of

Gouts Colliery **Roch** Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880

Gouts Colliery **Roch** Estate accounts 1864–188

Trefane Cliff Colliery

St Caradoc's Chapel nr Trevane Colliery **RCAM** [culm pits]

The site of that at Trevan is marked on the 6" Ordinance Map as being on **Newgale** sands, about half a mile north of Trefrane Colliery and close to culm pits, which have practically obliterated the

site . It is probably to be identified with a shallow oblong depression which is traceable in dry weather. --visited 13th April 1921

Trefrane Cliff Colliery Coal mine opened in 1850's by **Thomas** and **Canton**. It had incline shafts 50 fathoms deep In 1896 was worked by **Walters** and **Canton** and employed 8 surface workers and 28 underground.

Trefrane Lease of mineral rights 1912–1914 – **Roch** Estate correspondence

2000 - Trefran Cliff Colliery ---Colliery surface features of Trefran Cliff Colliery including a chimney stack, a presumed engine house and spoil heap.

According to tradition, the workings at Trefran extend out beneath the waters of **St Brides Bay** and the colliers could hear the waves breaking on the cliffs in stormy weather.

1921 **RCAM**

Cromlech

In the field next west of **Roch** Casatle are two upright stones which would appear from their relative positions to be supporters of a cromlech. They stand about 5ft clear of the soil, and are 70 feet apart. The capstone could not be found - visited 11 May 1921

Slade Camp (**Hill** Fort)

A horse-shoe enclosure 100yds w west of the farmhouse of Middle Slade. It overlooks a gorge through which runs a little stream that here divides the parishes of **Roch** and **Brawdy**. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises about 6ft from the level of the enclosure and falls 12 ft to the ditch which is seen at its best to the north east where it has a depth of 5ft and a counterscarp of 4ft. The side overhanging the gorge has a length of 250 ft. the entrance to the northeast has been disturbed, as has the rampart in several places – visited 5th May 1921

Lady Well

This is doubtless the well associated with the parish **Church**, which is dedicated to **St Mary** . There are no signs of stonework around it, and no traditions concerning its healing Properties could be gathered – visited 3rd May 1921

Cuffern Cromlech

Until a few years ago, when it colapsed, what was probably one of the supporting stones of a cromlech stood on the west side of Cuffern Rock, on the south eastern slope of Cuffern mountain.

It is described as having "rested on a single stone, the side being supported by a rock. It fell in the memory of men now living (**Pem Arch Survey**.) Many boulders lie scattered around – visited 29th September 1920.

Cuffern Manor; Cuffern Hotel

18th century large house. Stucco. 3 storey. **Welsh** slate roof. 7 windows. Central door with Doric portico and fanlight. Interior, room with early 18th century panelling. **RCAHMW**

Cuffern Mountain, Cropmark Enclosure

Cropmarks of a sub-circular ditched enclosure, in the region of 60m across, occupying a niche on the south-west facing slopes of Cuffern Mountain, with rising ground immediately to the north. **RCAHMW**

Cuffern Mountain, Enclosure; Slade Camp

A sub-oval earthwork enclosure, 90m north-east to south-west by 60m, resting on steep valley slopes to the north-west, defined elsewhere by a bank and ditch, having a south-west facing entrance. **RCAHMW**

Bathesland **Church Hill**

At the site marked on the 6in Ordinance Sheet as that of a **Church** is an oblong depression which may mark the foundations of a building. About 500 yds to the south west is a well known as "the holy well" and midway between the site and the well is another unnamed spring. Immediately due south is the farm of Bathesland. The name suggests a well of reputed sanctity, with a Chapel or well chamber pertaining to it – visited 3rd May 1921

Church Hill

The site of a **Church** at **Church Hill** has been variously noted during the twentieth century. **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance during March 2002 has revealed two denuded circular enclosures on the **Hill** with rectangular earthworks to the east, suggesting complex remains. **RCAHMW**

Roch Mill **RCAHMW**,

Roch Mill is a low rubblestone building, approximately 6 x 5 metres and probably dating from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, attached to the mill house. A mill existed on this site by 1297, when it belonged to the estate of **Roch Castle**. The mill was still working in the early 1950s, producing animal feed.

Most of the mill machinery appears to have been replaced in 1868, from a date on the very short wooden upright shaft. The 12ft (3.6 metres) diameter overshot waterwheel had six wrought iron spokes and was mounted on a 4-inch (0.1m) square iron axle.

Rosebush,

Rosebush Slate Quarry.

The only undertaking in the region to operate on a really large Scale (albeit briefly) and certainly the only one to have its own railway.

The early history is obscure, it does seem that **T.R. Hutton** also took rights to this land when he commenced at Bellstone in 1837. It is not known if he worked here or even if any quarrying had been done at this time, but it is unlikely that such obvious outcrops could have been ignored. In 1842 the land was bought by **William Young** but again we do not know what work if any was done and in 1862 he sold on to **William Williams**, a **Narberth** Draper. **Williams** must have died soon afterwards as in 1863 his widow, **Mary**, let it to **John Davies** and **William Keylock**.

In October the following year this item appeared in the Mining journal:

-There are several rather valuable veins of slate in the northern district of **Pembrokeshire** and some 20 or 30 years ago the extensive quarries on the breast of the Precelly mountains near **Maenclochog** were worked and an enormous capital sunk there. These quarries either from want of capital, bad management or some other cause have ceased working for a number of years until a short time ago they were started by a London company and a good many hands are now employed. The same company have taken or are in treaty for commencing to work other quarries in the same county including **Llangolman, LLandilo, Tyrch &c**. The extraordinary demand for slates has, no doubt, been the chief inducement in taking these quarries and it is to be hoped that they will turn out profitable to the enterprising speculators.

This report like so many in the Mining Journal at the time would have been submitted by the promoters and the style of this one is redolent of **John Davies** himself and refers to the **Rosebush Slate Co.** which he and **Keylock** set up, obtaining capital from amongst others, a **Mr Hodges**.

Serious work must have been intended as some trouble was taken to obtain a reduction in royalty from 1/8th ad valorem to 1/16th. A **Benjamin Rees** was manager. Shortly afterwards there was a further brief item in the Mining Journal naming the **Rosebush** company, saying that "An enormous amount of capital has been sunk a short time ago". Most of this enormous amount of capital was the £8000 which **Davies** and **Keylock** reputedly received for the lease!

In spite of a firm Market, transport costs and royalties meant they were on a loser. They did

negotiate with a **Josiah Thomas** to take over their lease but this fell through and the company wound up in 1868.

In 1869 **Edward Cropper**, a retired Manchester businessman living in **Kent** heard of the quarry through his step-son **Joseph Macaulay** who had business interests in the county. In spite of advanced age and ill health he bought the freehold from **Mrs Williams** for £3750 and bought the plant, such as it was from the receivers of **Rosebush** Slate for £800. His purchase of the freehold not only freed him from rent and royalties, but also gave him security of tenure which enabled him to invest freely in infrastructure. With ample means and no shareholders hungry for instant profits he was able to take a long view on such investment, which notably included the **Narbeth road and Maenclochog Railway**.

He put **Macaulay** in charge, assisted by **William Pritchard**, by now the most experienced manager in the county, whose job at Cronllwyn had just fallen through. Wisely ignoring pre-existing work, an opening was made part-way up the hillside on new ground to the south, working on 4 terraces. All **Tipping** of waste was to the north, good block being taken to the south by tramways on each level. A self-acting incline brought material from levels 1 and 2 down to level 3 and another from 3 to 4. Roofing slate being made on levels 3 and 4.

It was on these upper levels that **Macaulay's** ingenuity over-rode **Pritchard's** experience when a windmill was erected apparently to drive dressing machines. The windmill was damaged in a storm before drive-gear could be devised and the dressing machines were never powered.

A further incline lowered finished product to the ground level stock yard and block to a mill which had 4 saws and 3 planers, driven by a **Francis** water turbine via underfloor shafting. A contemporary report said that: "This machinery did its work famously and required but few hands".

When working progressed downward below level 4, rubbish was removed via a tunnel on level 5, a tunnel on level 6 drained, carried block to the mill and rubbish to the tip. It also provided an exit for roofing slates made in the pit. Latterly, slates were made in the mill using a treadle operated slate dresser thus forming, albeit in miniature, the only example in south Wales of an Integrated Mill, processing both slab and roofing slate.

Water supply for the mill was obtained by damming the original working, fed by an inverted siphon from Mynydd Du to the north. The tailrace supplied the quarrymen's cottages as well as Macaulay's own house.

In 1878 no less a person than **C.E. Spooner** (of Ffestiniog Railway fame), was called in to advise on further development. It is a tribute to the soundness of the methods that the only advice he could give was to acquire more tipping ground adjacent to the level 6 tunnel.

The quarry was one of the best planned in Wales and after the opening of the railway, one of the

very few able to load directly into standard gauge wagons. Its workforce of well over 100 and its near 5000 ton output dominated the **Pembrokeshire** scene. The principal product was slab said to have been in sizes up to 7 x 4 x 4. Offcuts were used to make items such as inkstands, letter weights and chessboards, which were sent to **Langer, Powell & Magnus** at Buckingham Palace road , London for enamelling.

The 26 cottages which still form **Rosebush** Terrace were models of their kind. Though having only one room above the other and a lean-to kitchen, with their slate roofs and flagged floors, they were much superior to the sort of earth floored hovel that most of the men must have been accustomed to, and let at £2 p. a. were much sought after.

Unfortunately even before the railway opened in 1877, the price of slate which had advanced almost every year since **Cropper's** purchase, collapsed. Besides which, with the Market moving into surplus, buyers became more choosy, opting for the more fashionable north Wales products. Up to the time of his death in 1879 it was estimated that **Cropper** had spent £22,000 at **Rosebush** and that his gross revenues had not greatly exceeded a third of that figure.

By 1880 the trade press euphemistically suggested that this quarry could do with more trade, as indeed also could the railway. Even at its peak, the quarry output would have scarcely filled 10 wagons per week. Under-utilised and burdened by the GWR's £500 p. a. charges at **Narberth** road (later Clynderwen), the railway closed in 1882. With both price and demand in a steepening downward spiral. **Rosebush's** brief glory was effectively over.

Edward Cropper's widow **Margaret** had married landowner Col. **John Owen**, son of **Sir Hugh Owen**. They tried to offset the quarry's decline by energetically promoting the health giving Properties of the **Maenclochog** air. They publicised the facilities of Precelly Hotel and put lakes and fountains, (fed by the mill supply) in their own garden to amuse visitors. The visitors may have been amused by the fountains, but the Colonel does not appear to have been amused by the visitors. Shortly after his death in 1890 **Margaret** wrote quoting him as having said: "Not one word can be said in favour of them. They cheat the nation, they defraud the Railway Companies of their fares, they bilk the turnpikes. No corn, no hay are wanted, no ostler to be paid, no posting, no coaching required. A pint of beer perhaps the only harvest of the town through which they pass".

These dreadful parasites were cyclists!

Some of them, it was alleged even propped their bicycles against the hotel wall to eat their sandwiches.

The re-opening of the railway in 1884 failed to restore the quarry's fortunes. **Macaulay** moved away. **Cropper's** elder son **James** was a professional soldier and his younger son **Edward** took

little interest in matters at **Rosebush**. By 1887 **William Pritchard**'s son **Alfred** had leased the quarry and moved into the 9 roomed manager's house, with the adjacent village shop being run by his two sisters.

By this time not all the cottages could be let and one was used as an office. Before the end of the 80s the railway had closed again and the quarry was idle. In 1889 an attempt was made to sell them both. There were no takers for the railway and the best that could be done with the quarry as a let at a nominal £1 p. a. as a source of tip material. In 1891 with the Market recovering, **Pritchard** investigated the prospects for a revival. It was estimated that there was a potential for 1300 tons p. a. of roofing slates, 500 tons of slab and 3500 tons of rough block. To produce this would require another tunnel to fully work the 6 levels and a second turbine in the mill would call for doubling up on the supply pipe. With the prospect of this costing £5000 and faced with cartage costs to **Fishguard** of 15/- per ton, nothing was done. By 1895 when the railway reopened as the North **Pembroke** and **Fishguard** Railway, **Pritchard** was busy re-opening Gilfach.

Most of the quarry property was now owned by **Joseph Rowlands** a Birmingham solicitor, although **Rosebush** Terrace was bought by the **Rev. Albert** and **Mr Walter Hughes**.

In the early 1900s the Misses **Pritchard** were still running the shop, but apart from renting a stable, **Pritchard** himself had severed all connection. Some desultory work was done until c.1905 by **Griffith Williams** who rented both **Rosebush** and **Bellstone** at £6. 5. p. a.

There was an amusing episode in 1904 when several women living in **Rosebush** Terrace, broke fences to extend their gardens onto quarry land. It appears from extant correspondence that **Williams** found these ladies intimidating neighbours and they may well have precipitated his departure.

In 1908 when this quarry and Bellstone came up for sale. **Col. Owen**'s daughter **Edith** bought them for £720 with the intention of finding a tenant to work them. She was unsuccessful.

Remains: The site abuts Bellstone, the most obvious relic being the plastered walls of the fine mill building. In one corner the mill is the pit for the water turbine. The ruined loco shed on the other side of the railway track bed matches the style of the mill. Maps show a subsidiary building to the south of the mill and a range of buildings behind the engine shed, but almost all trace of these has been lost. Also prominent are the abutments of the bridge which carried the **Tipping** line from 5 tunnel over the railway.

On levels 3 and 4 most of the 10 or 12 dressing sheds survive, several paired back-to-back. Where such a layout, rarely seen outside north east Wales, was adopted they were normally of different

sizes, the larger being intended for slab dressing, the smaller for roofing slate. These are of identical dimensions suggesting that roofing slate was worked in one or the other according to wind direction.

On the south side of the quarry are the three much degraded inclines.

Both tunnels are open at the quarry ends; however the one on level 6 which emerged on the level is blocked at its outer end. The level 5 tunnel has a nice arch at its outer end but being partly through waste is supported by crossbars and props of light railway rails which have collapsed at one point. There is a partly flooded tunnel entering the working face at level 4 which may have been a pre-existing metal mine. Above level 1 there is some trial working.

All trace of the windmill on the Hill above has been obliterated by forestry. At level 2, cut by the workings, is a leat which may have been an early water supply.

The access track to the original (pre-**Cropper**) working is prominent and the pit still holds water. Some pipework is visible, both here and up valley to the north. Some distances away on the flat ground to the west, a powder house survives.

The houses of **Rosebush** Terrace, along the rail line to the quarry, are still occupied, several with the original slates on the roofs. At the end is the manager's house, now a cafe, and abutting it is the Misses **Pritchard**'s shop. Local legend has it that their customers were required to drop their coins through a hole in the counter into a basin of water, so that they were cleaned before the ladies handled them. Since 1972 the dwellings have been on mains water, a matter of complaint at the time as apart from having to pay, the occupiers complained that the public supply was inferior to the quarry water.

The corrugated iron Precelly Hotel, now renamed - Tafarn Sine - is still very much in business and the station partly reconstructed. **Mr Gareth Williams**, besides restoring the water gardens has at last, with his caravan park, succeeded in promoting the area as a tourist destination. **Mr William**'s grandfather **Griffith Williams** was the quarry's maintenance man. When he took up his appointment he walked from Porthgain having sailed there from Porthmadog which he had reached

by walking from Aberdaron.

In 1940, **Pembrokeshire** like the rest of the country was getting ready for imminent invasion. Panic measures were taken Throughout the area; all signposts were taken away and hid-in a safe place and people placed strips of adhesive on windows to stop flying glass in the event of an explosion.

Steel ropes, supported by barrels, were placed across the reservoir at **Rosebush**, to stop landings by enemy gliders and the reservoir itself was guarded by the Home Guard. The area was also used for shooting practice, whilst an anti-Tank ambush was constructed in a field above the New Inn. The figures 44, made of White stones, had been placed on a hillside by one of the regiments stationed at **Rosebush** and they were demolished by the police as they formed a landmark for enemy planes.

On a clear moonlit night, enemy planes used to follow the **Welsh** coastline on their way to bomb Liverpool and Merseyside. Searchlights were a familiar sight, and one these units was sited near **Maenclochog**, as well as an Observer Corps unit. There was always the threat of gas warfare and children had to carry their gasmasks with them to school.

Several planes crashed into the Preseli Mountains during the war including a Liberator and a Flying Fortress.

The highest peak, Foel Cwm Cerwyn, is only 1760ft above sea level but altitude instruments on those planes were not up to today's standards.

On the night of August 29/30th, 1940 German bombers dropped bombs on **Morvil** Mountain, including one time bomb which went off at 8 the following morning. Later on in the war the railway line between New Inn and **Rosebush** was used for practice bombing by the R.A.F. This was done to find out the extent of damage done to railways in France by British bombers.

Due to its geographical location **Pembrokeshire** played an important part in the Battle of the Atlantic and thousands of American troops were stationed at Rose Bush and nearby villages.

Rosemarket,

Iron age **Hill** fort, Celtic style **Church**

Under Norman rule the **Pembrokeshire** landscape underwent great changes, particularly in the south where large numbers of peasant settlers, many from Flanders, colonised the area in the twelfth century. New villages were established on a planned lay-out. **Rosemarket**, near **Neyland**, is one of several around **Milford Haven** founded on Norman lines, typically laid out along a main street, with a **Church**, village **Green** and nearby open fields which have now been enclosed. It was sited close to a circular Iron Age fort, possibly re-fortified at this time.

David Leighton, RCAHMW, 13 November 2008

Rosemarket . A large South Pembrokeshire village, overlooked by most of the guide-books. Once an important Market, the village has an Iron Age Hill-fort a Celtic-style **Church**, and (unusually) a network of village Streets.

1839 RhôsMarket (**Rhôs**-Market) *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 Lewis

A parish, in the hundred of **Rhôs**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from **Milford**; containing 473 inhabitants. This parish comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is undulated, and in some parts hilly. Its situation, about half-way between **Haverfordwest** and **Milford** affords great facility for conveying its agricultural produce to Market. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord Chancellor**; present net income, £106; impropiator, **G. S. Roch**, esq.: the vicar, in addition to the small tithes, has the tithe of hay. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Ishmael**, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in it. In the village are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the family of **Walters**, and in which was born **Lucy**, daughter of **Sir Richard Walters**, the favourite mistress of **Charles II.**, and mother of the unfortunate Duke of **Monmouth**: the ruins of this mansion are now the property of **Mrs. Owen Barlow**, who is the principal proprietor of land in the parish

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

Rosemarket, a primitive -looking village where, in the days of the **Stuarts**, dwelt a certain fair maid named **Lucy Walters**.

Here at the age of seventeen 'that browne, beautifull.bold but insipid creature,' as **Evelyn** calls her, was discovered by the gay Prince Charlie, who was so fascinated by the young lady's charms that he bore her away with him in his cavalcade.

Lucy's grandfather it is said constructed a fine genealogical tree, in which that gay lady figures as ' married to **King Charles y"** Seconde of England.'

The house where **Lucy Walters'** father lived has long since disappeared, the only relics of that period being probably the old stone pigeon-house east of the village, and the parish cockpit !

Rosemarket acc to *RCAM*

The parish is in the **Welsh** district or cantref of **Rhos**, which form is frequently converted into Ros, **Rose**, or **Roose**. The name means an unenclosed and uncleared area covered with heath and wild undergrowth, the **Rhos** usually formed the open ground where the tribal flocks of cattle and swine were depastured.

Pembrokeshire is a county of **Rhosydd**, and it is probable that the district to the north and west of **Milford Haven** was known particularly as Y **Rhos** by reason of its wide extent. The **Welsh** name **Rhos** commonly took the form of Rose in English documents, and Rose-Market doubtless denotes the site of a common meeting place for barter of stock and commodities within or on the border of the **Rhos**.

Fenton Tours P 197

Proceeding to Ros Market, a village now of very mean appearance lying on the edge of a cheerful little **Valle** well wooded and watered by a small stream, but which was once of more consequence than one would be induced to suppose from its present state, for in deeds which I have seen there are streets referred to in it. Here **Sir Richard Walter** had a mansion, whose remains speak it to have been highly respectable about a century ago, and possessing all the appendages of a great man's house in those days.

A daughter of the gentleman who resided here, the celebrated Miss **Lucy Walter**, was a favourite of **Charles** the Second, and mother to the unfortunate Duke of **Monmouth**.

In this village was born **Doctor Zachary Williams**, the father of Miss **Williams**, the blind lady who had for many years lived under Doctor **Johnston**'s roof and survived all his other pensioners, died an inmate of his 6th September 1780.

The father was brought up to physic, but fancied that by an intuitive kind of penetration he had been fortunate enough to discover the longitude by magnetism, and fired by this idea and alluring prospect of splendid recompense, he quitted his business and his country, and accompanied by his only daughter, came to London about the year 1730; but soon his golden hopes ended in disappointment, and all he gained was admission into the charter House, which by some irregularity he soon forfeited, and was turned adrift on the wide world. In a narrative he published in 1749 he complains of his expulsion as injustice. In 1755 he published in Italian and English an account of an attempt to ascertain the longitude at sea, by an exact theory of the magnetic needle, written, as is supposed by **Doctor Johnson**, to whom he had imparted his afflictions, and translated by **Baretti**. **Mrs Johnson** became acquainted with his daughter, now totally blind, and found her possessed of qualities strongly recommencing her to her friendship. The effects of this friendship she enjoyed not long, for **Mrs Johnson** died; but it was more than supplied by a continuance of the doctor's regard for her, of which he gave the most convincing proof by getting **Mr Sharp** the surgeon to perform an operation on her eyes, usual in the case of cataracts; and during the time of its performance assigned her apartments in his own house, her own being small and inconvenient. The experience did not succeed, but she never after she left the doctor's house, their society producing mutual relief; the solitude of her blindness was cheered by his enlightening conversation, and the efficacy of this cheerfulness displayed in numberless soothing attentions on her part, served to alleviate his grief for

the loss of his wife.

Before she became the object of the doctor's benevolence, she visited and was respected by, **Lady Philipps** and other ladies of her own country, who generally made her an annual present; but afterwards, by the co-operation of **Mr Garrick**, who gave her a benefit night at the theatre, and the produce of a subscription for a book of poems, a provision was made for future exigency, and her later days were rendered comfortable.

What the doctor thought of her living, and what he felt at her death, he briefly but forcibly expresses in a letter to **Mrs Trale**, dated September 22, 1780 "poor **Williams** has I hope seen an end of her afflictions; she acted with prudence and bore with fortitude.

Had she had good humour and prompt elocution, her universal curiosity and comprehensive knowledge would have made her the delight of all who knew her"

I had once the pleasure of passing a day in company with her and the great moralist, whom I found, contrary to my expectations from the character I had heard of him, affable, communicative, and not at all dictatorial; and making allowances for some awkward habits, peculiarities of gesture and dress, and a sort of constitutional characteristic growl, perfectly well bred.

Miss **Williams**, his blind protégée fully answered Lady Knight's account of her, for she displayed fine taste, a retentive memory, and strong judgement, and seemed to have various powers of pleasing.

She had all the nationality of her country, for finding I was a Welshman, she increased her attentions; but when she had traced me to **Pembrokeshire**, she drew her chair closer, took me familiarly by the hand, as if kindred blood tingled at her fingers ends talking of past times, and dwelt with rapture on Ros Market.

Rosemarket Church

The parish **Church** dedicated to **St Ismael** Acc/to ***Rhigyfarch's "Life of St David"*** an important member of the group of monks who founded the settlement at **St David's** Tradition and evidence of dedications suggest that he sailed from that area and landed at Monk **Haven** where he founded Eglwys Ismael, one of the seven "**Bishop** houses of Dyfed. From there he seems to have sailed further up stream to Westfield Pill. At **Rosemarket** he established a **Christian** site alongside the local settlement on "the Rings", a century before **St Augustine** came to convert the Saxons.

Present **Church** dates from the 12c. Built by the Norman/**Flemish** settlers who occupied the **Welsh** cantref of **Rhos** following the invasion of the area around 1108

Part of the development of a new Norman borough of "Romarche" the Rings was refortified as a **Castle**, a Market was established and it was linked by water with the Norman stronghold of **Pembroke**.

Church was rededicated to **St Leonard**

(acc to ecclesiastical records **Tasker John** 1489, 12 May . ----- On 12 May in the year aforesaid, at **Lamphey** the Rev. father collated to one **Sir John Tasker** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the

parish **Church** of **St Leonard Rosemarket** , vacant and in his collation by lapse and he instituted him etc. And he had Letters thereof etc.)

but later reverted to **St Ismael** Holy well alongside Barn Lane still called **St Leonard's** well

First written evidence of the **Church** 1145 but believed to have been completed 30 yrs earlier.

Simple "Celtic style" Nave almost certainly part of the original **Church** font of Norman design and may well be as old as the **Church** North Transept could well have been a late medieval memorial Chapel chancel may have been rebuilt

During restoration work in the mid 1800's an old tombstone was found in memory of a **Walter Jordan** was he a member of the **Jordan** family of **Jordanston** nearby (a **Walter Jordan** was Royal Attorney at the turn of the 14c with strong **Pembrokeshire** connections was he the founder of the townredd of Jordenston?)

Church and income given to the **Knights of St John of Jerusalem** by **Alexander Rudapec** at some time between 1115 and 1147 (one of the earliest recorded gifts to the Knights in Wales.)

A Commandery of the Order was established later in the century at **Slebech** , **Robert** , son of **Godebert** the **Fleming** of **Rosemarket** gave, with others, the whole vill of **Rosemarket** to the order. The Prior or Commander of **Slebech** became rector of **Rosemarket** and claimed the rectorial title tenth of all corn and hay from the parish was given to the Commandery. The Prior appointed a parish priest he and the Order were responsible for the upkeep of the chancel. Acc to **A History of Rosemarket Church by Geoffrey Nicolle**

This **Church**, together with the whole vill of ' Ros-marche,' mill and lands and all their appurtenances and liberties, was granted to **Slebech** Preceptory by the three barons, **William**, son of **Haions**, **Robert**, son of **Godebert**, and **Richard**, son of **Tankard**.—**Anselm's Confirm. charter.**

On the suppression of that house the patronage came into the hands of the Crown. In 1625 the rectory of **RhosMarket** was held by **Sir John Stepney** of **Prendergast**.—**Inq. P.M. of Sir John Stepney, 2 Car. I. RhosMarke:**

RoseMarkett.—Vicaria il)idem ex collacione precep-toris de **Slebeche** unde **Willielmus Capriclie** clericus est vicarius habens ibidem glebam et terras dominicales, Et valet eum fructibus et emolumentis communibus anais **Clare** £4 Inde deeima 8s.—**Valor Encl.**

On 10 July, 1656, the Commonwealth approved of the union of the parishes of **Langwm**, **Rosemarket**, and **Freystrop**—**State Papers**

Under the heading ' Livings discharged':—Ros Market alias **Rosemarket** V. (**St Ishmael**) Precept. **Slebeche** Prop.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £15 **King's Books**, £4.—**Bacon's Regis.**

On 31 July, 1891, a faculty as obtained for the restoration of **RhosMarket Church**.

1920 The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Ismael RCAM**

(The dedication is given in the **Episcopal Register** as Ecclesiastes parochialism Sc Leonardo de Mass-Market The **Church** was appropriated to the Hospitalises of **Slebech** by **William** the son of **Haicons**, **Robert** son of **Godebert**, and **Richard** son of **Tankard**, clearly members of a Viking family)

The **Church** consists of chancel 22 ½ ft by 15ft, nave 48ft by 20 ½ ft, north memorial Chapel 18ft by 13 ½ ft and a north porch. The chancel is connected with the Chapel by a plain vaulted passage lighted by a narrow slit' the round and plain chancel arch has taken the place of one that is described as having been low, rude and obtuse. On the south side is a plain squint. The arch between Chapel and nave is round headed. In the Chapel is an empty tomb recess, two ambreys and the remains of a mutilated piscina. The Norman font bowl of cushion type has been re-dressed and now stands on a modern base. The porch retains a stone bench on either side. In the restoration of 1891 a stone bench round three sides of the chancel was removed, as well as traces of the rood stairs.

visited 5th August 1920

Rhos Market (St. Ismael) 17 September. 1856. *Glynne Arch Camb* 1885

A very characteristic **Church** of the **South Pembrokeshire** kind. It has a nave and chancel, with no aisles; but a north transept, and a belfry at the west end ; a large north porch of rude construction, having a deformed outer arch ; and an ill-shaped, obtuse inner door, and stone benches. The windows are mostly wretched ; but at the end of the transept is a square headed one of Perpendicular character, and two lights. There are several original benches of stone against the walls. The arch to the north transept is rude and obtuse. The chancel-arch is also low, rude, and obtuse ; and there is a stone bench on each side of the chancel, returned, as at Marloes, on each side of the chancel arch. There is also the odd, vaulted passage of the lychnoscopic nature, from the north transept to the chancel, cutting off the Angle, and opening by a very flat arch. On the north of the chancel-arch are also the rood-steps. The transept is very long. On its walls are several stone brackets, and a square recess in the west wall. The font much resembles a cushion capital, upon an octagonal stem on three steps, but is not as early as Norman. The west end of the nave has no pavement, only the bare earth. The belfry resembles **St. Ismael** : a kind of shallow, oblong tower; the upper part, above the **Church** roof, perforated by two open arches for bells. The west window is much overgrown with ivy,

Rosemarket Arch Camb 1898 E Laws

Rosemarket Church. — **Lucy Walters**, the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of **Charles II**, and mother of the **Duke of Monmouth**, was born at **Rosemarket**. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth.

Here was also born Dr Zachary **Williams**, who invented the means for discovering the **Longitude** by magnetism. Dr. **Williams** was also the father of Miss **Williams**, the friend of Dr. **Samuel Johnson**, of whom the great lexicographer spoke so affectionately.

Rosemarket Church is entered by descending steps, and previous to its restoration steps also descended from the nave to the chancel. There are very remarkable double hagioscopes in the **Church**, and outside there is a cross which probably rested on a tomb in the interior.

The font is Norman, and of the same type as those at **St. Twinnells** and at **Castle Martin**, in the neighbourhood of **Pembroke**. The ground plan of the **Church** consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept. The building belongs to the smaller type of **Pembrokeshire Church**, without any Bell-tower.

Circa 1145, the three barons; **William, son of Haion, Robert, son of Godebert, and Richard, son of Tancard**, gave to the Hospitallers the whole vill of Rosmarche with, the **Church**, mill and lands, with all their appurtenances and liberties.

David, Bishop of St Davids (1147-76) confirmed to the Brethren the **Church** of Rosmache.

In 1230, **Bishop** Anselm confirmed the gift of the **Church** of Rosmarthe.

In 1338, the Preceptor of **Slebech** received from RosMarket rent of one water-mill ; £2 -rent of a fulling-mill ; and £24 from the **Church** and glebe-land.

The 1434 list repeats the above particulars of the original donation.

In 1535, the Knights were in receipt of £4 13s. 4. from their manor of RoseMarkett, and from the **Church** there. **William** Capriche was vicar "by collation of the Preceptor of **Slebech**", and his stipend amounted to £4, out of which he had to pay his tithe

*As to the donors, **William**, son of Haion, was probably of the same blood as **Robert Fitz Hamon**, the invader of **Glamorgan**, and a near relative of **William the Conqueror**. I find that a certain **William**, son of Hamon, son of Vitalis, " one of them who came in with the Conqueror", built the **Church** of **St. Mary Breden**, in Canterbury, as his father, Hamon, had built that of **St. Edmund**, Ridigate, in the same city.*

***Robert**, son of Godebert, the **Fleming** of Ros, was, I think, a nephew of **Richard Fitz Tancard**.*

*For **Richard**, son of **Tancard** the **Fleming**, see under **Garlandeston** and **Haverfordwest**. (**Fenton**, p. 197 ; **J. Rogers Rees**, in the " **Pembroke County Guardian**".)*

Non Conformist Chapel

Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel was built before 1800, rebuilt in 1831 and restored in 1885. the present Chapel, dated 1831, is built in the Romanesque/Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan.

Names connected with Rosemarket

Clergy CCED and notes

1481 **Sir John Tasker** incumbent

1535 **William** Capriche

c1540 **John Howell** Involved in a court case **John Baghe v John Howell** re " Goods of complainant in the said vicarage

1579 **Thomas Meredith**

1613 **Lewis Phillips** MA

c1620 **Harri Barbar** MA

1627 **John Prichard** , Vicar

1634 **Marco Carr** , Vicar

1635 **John Owens** ejected on a charge of Drunkeness resumed the living c1660
resigned 1671

1640 **Church** in a "ruinous state." A **Church** rate was fixed by the wardens. According to some landowners it was fixed in more ways than one. Accusations were made that the assessment had been so arranged that the Churchwardens paid as little as possible. Some refused to contribute. **Thomas Feild** was eventually called before the Court of Arches to make him pay up.

1665 **Thomas Price**, Rector

1678 **Richard Swain**, Vicar

1674 **Sir John Stepney** was ordered to repair the Chancel roof under threat of loosing his rectorship

1709 **Johannes Williams**, Vicar Was this the grandfather of **Anna Williams**

1714 **Johannes Williams**, (*Death*)Vicar

1714 **Thomas Davies**, Vicar

1745 **Thomas Davies**, (*cession*)Vicar

1745 **John Phillips**, Vicar

1776 **John Phillips** , (*natural death*)Vicar

1776 **Jordan , John** Vicar

1778 **Jordan , John** (*resignation*)Vicar

1778 **John Phillips** , Vicar

1788 **John Morris** Stipendiary Curate

1795	Thomas Phillips ,	Stipendiary Curate
1802	John Phillips ,	(<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
1807	Church	was in "good order"
1802	James Saunders ,	Stipendiary Curate
1802	Benjamin Gibbon ,	Vicar
1811	William Lloyd ,	Stipendiary Curate
1813	Benjamin Gibbon ,	(<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
1813	Thomas Owen ,	Vicar
1825	Thomas Rees ,	Stipendiary Curate
1833	Thomas O Foley	MA
1835	William Edward Tucker	BA
1856	Silvanus Brigstocke	
1875	John T Willis	BA
1879	Henry Davies	
1883	Morgan Lewis Jones	BA
1898	John Henry Davies	MA
1903	T. Atterbury Thomas	BA
1935	Ifor James Jones	BA
1938	Arthur George Pettit	MA
1948	Cecil P Willis	BA
1951	J Oliver Evans	BA
1958	F V Stevens	BA
1964	David G Williams	BA also Rector of Freystrop
1974	Gwynfa Warrington	
1978	John Hale	also Rector of Burton

RhosMarket

Stepney John
Stepney2 Car I

1625 Sir of **Prendergast** rectory of **RhosMarket** Inq P M of **Sir John**

Jenkins, Albert Edward: convicted at Shire **Hall Haverfordwest** on 2 Mar. 1950 of murder and sentenced to death.

The Notorious Case Of The Furze Hill Farm Murder 1949.

On 21st March 1950, the **Rosemarket** farmer **Albert Edward Jenkins** was convicted of killing his landlord, **William Llewellyn**. The jury at **Pembrokeshire** Assizes, consisting of two men and ten women, took less than two hours to reach their verdict.

Jenkins had denied the allegation. Throughout the trial, however the facts of the case were clear.

On the morning of 10th October 1949, **Jenkins** was visited by his landlord at his home, Lower Furze **Hill** Farm, in **Rosemarket, Pembrokeshire**. There was back rent owed and discussions were being held regarding **Jenkins** buying the farm. He claimed to have handed **Llewellyn** £1,050 that day: £50 for the rent, and the rest in order to purchase the farm. The cash was taken from a beam in the roof where **Jenkins** had kept it.

William Llewellyn never returned home and his wife subsequently alerted police. His body was found the next day, buried in a clay pit on **Jenkin's** land. The injuries to the body were terrible, revealing that he had been killed by a number of heavy blows.

According to the **South Wales Evening Post**, the judge pointed out to the jury that

'there was no evidence, no evidence of any eyewitnesses, but from the knowledge of affairs the jury would hardly expect in murder cases to find eyewitnesses. The evidence placed before them by the Crown was circumstantial and circumstantial evidence was often the best.'

The case for the prosecution was that **Llewellyn** was killed by **Albert Jenkins**. Despite what the accused man said about giving his landlord a considerable sum of money - and having a receipt to prove that the money did indeed pass hands - no cash was ever found on the body.

An officer of the Milk Marketing Board, **Mr Cudd**, had called at Lower Furze **Hill** Farm on the morning of 10th October and saw **Albert Jenkins** driving his tractor down the field. There was, he said, a large bundle on the box of the tractor, covered by tarpaulin and **Jenkins** 'looked rather wild.' **Llewellyn's** bicycle - on which he had arrived at the farm - was later found at nearby **Neyland**. Two Witnesses claimed that they had seen **Jenkins** riding a bicycle towards **Neyland** on the afternoon of 10th October, yet when he was later seen by a policeman, returning from **Pembroke Fair**, he was walking and there was no sign of the bicycle.

William Llewellyn's boots were also discovered buried in manure in the calve's cot at the farm, and leather laces on the murdered man matched two more laces found on **Jenkins**.

Earth taken from in front of **Jenkin's** house was, when tested, found to be saturated with human blood.

The prosecution case was clear. After obtaining a receipt for the money, **Jenkins** had clubbed the unlucky **Llewellyn** to death and reclaimed his money. He had then wrapped the body in tarpaulin and buried it in the clay pit. When the guilty verdict was given, **Albert Jenkins** gazed intently at the judge and remained unmoved during the proceedings.

With **Albert Pierrepoint** officiating, **Jenkins** was executed on the morning of 19th April 1950. At 9:25 a.m the main gate of Swansea Prison opened and two warders posted the declaration of the sheriff and a certificate from the surgeon at the door. A crowd of around thirty five local people stood outside.

Walter Rowland Born 1586 Parents **William Walter** and **Jane** nee **Laugharne** at, Cwmgigfran, **Carmarthenshire**, - wife – **Frances Griffiths** Born Abt 1590 at Trevrane, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales Parents Father-Ap **Thomas ap Rhys Griffith** Married Abt 1604 at Trevrane, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales
Died 25 Jul 1619 **RhosMarket**, Wales although some records The ancestors of **Lucy Walters** suggest he died at **RhosMarket** on 15 Nov 1645

Walter Lucy Born 1630 at great house **RhosMarket**, **Pembrokeshire**, Wales Died 1658 at , Paris, Seine, France

Walters, Lucy the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of **Charles II**, and mother of the Duke of **Monmouth**, was born at **Rosemarket**. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. Also used the name **Barlow**.

Arch Camb 1898

From Pepys Diary 27 th Oct 1662 " There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of **Charles's** mistress."

Lucy Walter was the daughter of **William Walter** of **Roch Castle**, co. **Pembroke**, and **Mr. S. Steinman**, in his "**Althorp Memoirs**" privately printed, 1869, sets out her pedigree.

Roch Castle was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and **Lucy** was in London in 1648, where she made the acquaintance of **Colonel Algernon Sidney**. She then fell into the possession of his brother, **Colonel Robert Sidney**. In September of this same year she was taken up by **Charles, Prince of Wales**. **Charles** terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651, and she died in 1658, as appears by a document administration entry in the *Register of the Prerogative Court* by the late **Colonel Chester**.

William Erskine, who had served **Charles** as cupbearer in his wanderings, and was appointed *Master of the charterhouse* in December, 1677, had the care of **Lucy Walter**, and buried her in Paris. He declared that the **King** never had any intention of marrying her, and she did not deserve it. **Thomas Ross**, the tutor of her son, put the idea of this claim into his head, and asked Dr. **Cosin** to certify to a marriage. In consequence of this he was removed from his office, and **Lord Crofts** took his place
Steinman's "Althorp Memoirs".

Lucy Walter took the name of **Barlow** during her wanderings.

Described as the "**The RhosMarket siren**" in "**Rosemarket – A Village beyond Wales,**" a lecture by **Geffrey Nicholle** who suggests that she was born at the Big House,(but the big house is recorded by **RCAM** as a modern dwelling near the ruins of the Great House) **Rosemarket**.

Lucy was "wife or mistress" to **Charles II**, mother of the Duke of **Monmouth**, great granddaughter of **Morris Walter** and an ancestor of the late **Princess of Wales Diana**. He says **Richard Fenton** and all other established sources of **Pembrokeshire** history give **Rosemarket** as **Lucy's** birthplace.

More recently **Roch Castle** has been suggested, possibly because of its more romantic appeal to lady novelists. The **Walter** family owned both Properties, but the **Roch** claim does not appear to be based upon any fresh evidence. He gives a typical **Pembrokeshire** accepted view of **Lucy Walter**

In the *History of Haverfordwest* - **John Brown** writes "It is an historical question of unreal doubt" I am quoting the words of a gentleman who devoted a considerable amount of research to the matter "whether **Lucy Walters** was lawfully wedded to **Charles II**. There were some very singular circumstances connected with Court intrigues which favour the supposition.

That **Charles**, when questioned on the subject, gravely denied it, is true but His Majesty was not distinguished by a very strict regard to truth. It is matter of fact that the reigning house had lasting and grave doubts upon the subject. It is further recorded that **Katharine** of Portugal, the wife of **Charles**, had a firm conviction of the legitimacy of the unhappy **Monmouth**, and earnestly interceded with **James II.** for his life. There is another very remarkable circumstance connected with the affair. Some time antecedent to the middle of the 18th century, under high warrant from the Home Office, the marriage register of the Parish of **St Thomas Haverfordwest**, where the family of the **Walter's** resided for some time, was sent for to headquarters. No reason was assigned for the requirement by those who applied for these documents, but it was afterwards asserted, and with considerable confidence, by some who were likely to be well informed on the matter, that the register contained a record of a marriage which was solemnised a century before, which, if it had been proved, would have been of some consequence as regards the succession of the House of Brunswick. It is now, of course, only a romance of history, but the register was never returned!"

In her book "**South Pembrokeshire**" - another local author **Mary Mirehouse**, refers to **Lucy Walters**, as the daughter of **Richard Walters** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, - no mention of **Rosemarket** but says she became the mistress some say the wife of **Charles II.** She was then eighteen. There seems to be in my mind strong doubt as to where **Lucy Walters** was born but all agree she became the mistress or wife of the future **Charles II.** But how did a girl of respectable family in **Pembrokeshire** get to meet the future **Charles II**?

Again confusion....

Mary Mirehouse, says "In 1645, **John Barlow** of **Slebech** was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near **Milford Haven**, by the Parliamentarians. Later, **John Barlow** accompanied the Marquis of Worcester to the Court of the exiled **Charles II** in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, **Lucy Walters** daughter of **Richard Walters** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, who assumed, on arrival in Paris, the name of **Barlow**" That she did use the name **Barlow** is an established fact.

Geffrey Nicholle suggests that, "**Lucy's** aunt, **Margaret** Gosfright, who after the Restoration took possession of some of the **Walter** land at **Rosemarket**, took her to **Holland**. **Lucy's** parents had separated and her aunt was married to a Dutchman. Whether **Lucy** and **Charles** met first in **Holland** or before is uncertain".

So many conflicting stories.....

According to notes in *The Diary of Samuel Pepys* for October 1662.

"At that time there was speculation that young **Croft** is the lawful son of the **King**, the **King** being married to his mother."

So even at that period of time there was suspicions as to the legitimacy of the future Duke of **Monmouth**. **James**, the son of **Charles II.** by **Lucy Walter**, daughter of **William Walter**, of **Roch Castle**, was born April 9th, 1649, and landed in England with the Queen-Mother, July 28th, 1662, when he bore the name of Crofts, after **Lord Crofts**, his governor. He was created Duke of **Monmouth**, February 14th, 1663, and married Lady **Anne** Scott, daughter and heiress of **Francis**, second Earl of Buccleuch, on April 20th following. In 1673 he took the name of Scott, and was created Duke of Buccleuch.

Then there is a footnote to the Dairy entry saying that "There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of **Charles's** mistress. **Lucy Walter** was the daughter of **William Walter** of **Roch Castle**, co. **Pembroke**,..... **Roch Castle** was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and **Lucy** was in London in 1648, where she, at the age of seventeen was the mistress of **Algernon Sidney** a Roundhead officer. In September of that year in the Netherlands she met his younger brother, a Royalist exile, **Robert Sidney**, and this same year she was taken up by **Charles**, Prince of Wales.

A son was born in April 1649 called **James** whom **Charles** acknowledged as his. although as the relationship had been off and on during the period there could have been some doubts. Certainly there was over the daughter **Mary** born in 1651 as she had relationships with two other members of the Court at that time. **Charles** terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651. The Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

In 1655 **Lucy** was pensioned off with an annuity of £400.

In 1656, the year **Richard Walters**, was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*, **Lucy** came to London, where she was arrested as a spy and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin abroad. She died in Paris 1658 as appears by a document administration entry in the Register of the Prerogative Court aged about 28. She was buried in the Huguenot Cemetery Paris and Letters of Administration were granted 6 Dec 1658

As Pepys said – “How true this is, God knows”
- I certainly don’t as there are so many conflicting records.

Her two children-

Crofts James later Scott was born in Rotterdam on the 9th April 1649 **Charles** Prince of Wales later **Charles II** acknowledged the **Child** as his and he was later given the title 1st Duke of **Monmouth**. but **Charles** never admitted that he had been married to **Lucy** in fact he denied it twice to the Privy Council. **James Croft** Duke of **Monmouth** married **Anne Scott** and by her had children -- He is also reputed to have fathered several bastards. After the **Monmouth** rebellion he was beheaded on Tower Hill 15th July 1685.

Walter Mary daughter of **Lucy Walter** born 6th May 1651 was never acknowledged as his **Child** by **Charles** and was born after he and **Lucy** had separated -- she was probably fathered by **Theobald Taaffe 1st Earl of Carlingford** although **Lucy** had a liaison with **Henry Bennet 1st Earl of Arlington** at the time .

Mary married first **William Sarsfield** and second **William Fanshawe** -- she died in 1693.

West Wales Historical review, The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion The Diaries of Samuel Pepys etc,

Walter Richard Sir Kt of **Rhos** Market 1727 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* and died by 1733. He had a son and heir **Joseph**

ap **Bevan James** **Rosemarket** pauper **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

ap **Bevan Jane** **Rosemarket** pauper **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Avery W G 1861 of Bramble a maltster of **Rosemarket**.

Avery William 1861 general manager lived **Rosemarket**.

Barbar Harri MA c1620 **Rosemarket Church**

Barnard Evan 1861 blacksmith of **Rosemarket**.

Barnard Margaret 1861 charwoman of **Rosemarket**.

Barrah Elizabeth	1861 farmer of Rosemarket .
Barrah Stephen	1861 housebuilder of Rosemarket .
Bowen Michael	1861 Butcher of Rosemarket .
Bowen William	Hearth Tax 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred
Brigstocke Silvanus and immorality.	1856 Rosemarket Church described village as a hot bed of dissent
Carow John	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
Cousins James	1861 cabinet maker of Rosemarket .
Cullum Mary	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
David Elizabeth	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
David John	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
David Mathew	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
David William	1728 Rosemarket old 'Noraway' keefe or boat
Davids John	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
Davies Elizabeth	1688 Rosemarket .
Davies Henry	1879 Rosemarket Church
Davies John Henry	MA 1898 Rosemarket Church 1902 Sep 25 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Parsons
Davies John	1682 of Basleford Rosemarket
Davies William	10 March 1788 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating Rees Richard Rosemarket , James Garret , Griffith Furlong Lamphey all ship carpenters in stealing timber from Lord Milford 's Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from Llanstadwell to Burton where prosecutor worked to make boats Burton Prosecutor Fields John Verdict No true bill <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Davis William	1670 Rosemarket H 3 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
Edward Thomas	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax .
Edwards John	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
Evans Oliver	1951 BA Rosemarket Church
Foley Thomas O	1833 MA Rosemarket Church
Fosku David	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax
Gibbon William	1622 Rosemarket .
Gilford Phillip	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Godebert ?	the Fleming -Robert his son -of Rosemarket
Goodridge James	1861 sawyers of Rosemarket
Griffith Margaret	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffiths Ann	1861 grocer of Rosemarket .
Gronow John	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hale John	Rector of Burton & Rosemarket Church
Hall James	1861 shoemaker of Rosemarket
Hay Ellenor	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred
Hay Margaret	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hopkin John	1670 Rosemarket H 2 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Husband William	6 January 1781 Rosemarket Yeoman Offence Assault on Sarah
Davies prosecutor's wife Rosemarket Prosecutor Evan Davies Verdict No true bill <i>Before the</i>	
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	
Hussey Thomas	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Istance Richard	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
John David	1670 labourer Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John William	1861 sawyers of Rosemarket .
Jones Benjamin	1792 Rosemarket .
Jones Ifor James	1935 BA Rosemarket Church
Jones Martha	1861 Laundry woman of Rosemarket .
Jones Morgan Lewis	1883 BA Rosemarket Church
Llewelyn Henry	1861 innkeeper of the Barley Mow who was also a Chelsea
Pensioner of Rosemarket.	
Low Anne	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mabe John	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mendus Ellenor	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mendus George	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Meredith Elizabeth	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Meredith Thomas	1579 Rosemarket Church
Miln John	1447 son of John , granted to Sir Thomas , Perrot a burgage in
Rosemarket. ' Old Pembrokeshire Families	

Morgan Jennett	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Mary	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morris John	1809 Rosemarket Church
Morris Stephen	1861 of the New Inn was also a publican of Rosemarket .
Mule Jane	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mulligan Mary	1861 dressmaker of Rosemarket
Narbeit Anne	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Nash Thomas	1861 sawyers of Rosemarket .
Obra John	1810 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Assault, No indictment,
Rosemarket Prosecutor Davies Jane? Rosemarket <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i> ,	
Owens John	1635 ejected on a charge of Drunkenness resumed the living c1660 resigned 1671 Rosemarket Church
Parry William	30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Tailor Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket , by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i> ,
Ramber Marmaduke	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees James	1861 sawyers of Rosemarket
Rees Lettice	1861 dressmaker of Rosemarket
Revell Henry	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Revell James	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richards Thomas	1715 son of Richard Evans a pauper of Lledrod Carms <i>Will and Inventory NLW Rosemarket Church</i> .
Richards William	1773 Rosemarket Church -- never visited the parish.
Rowe John	1770 Rosemarket Church
Rudapec Alexander	1115 gave Rosemarket Church to the <i>Knights of St John of Jerusalem</i>
Russan Mary	1861 Laundry women of Rosemarket
Scurlock John	1861 sawyers of Rosemarket
Signett Richard	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sinnett William	1765 Rosemarket
Smith John	1616 Rosemarket .
Smyth Elizabeth	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Smyth Peter	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Stepney John	1674 Sir ordered to repair the Chancel roof under threat of losing his rectorship Rosemarket Church .
Stevens F.V.	1958 BA Rosemarket Church
Stokes Anthony	1732 Rosemarket
Summers James	1773 Curate Rosemarket Church conducted one service per week.
Summers Thomas	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Summons William	1861 blacksmith of Rosemarket .
Tasker Francis	1670 Rosemarket H 4 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tasker John	1489, 12 May . ----- On 12 May in the year aforesaid, at Lamphey the Rev. father collated to one Sir John Tasker chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish Church of St Leonard Rosemarket , vacant and in his collation by lapse and he instituted him etc. And he had Letters thereof etc.
Taylor John	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Taylor John	1670 senior Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Richard	30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Shoemaker Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket , by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 ,
Thomas T Atterbury	1903 BA Rosemarket Church .
Thomas Tasker	1697 Rosemarket
Truffit Thomas	6 June 1770 Rosemarket Yeoman Offence Killing a horse. Rosemarket Prosecutor Wray Thomas Rosemarket , blacksmith <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Tucker William Edward	1835 BA Rosemarket Church .
Vaughan Griffith	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vaughan Griffith	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vayle Robert	1670 Rosemarket H 3 Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Venables Martha	1861 dairywoman of Rosemarket .
Voyle Thomas	1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wade Dorothy	1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Walter William	about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides about 1585 St Brides? leased several areas of land and buildings around Steynton and Rosemarket previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12

April 1616 Had several children

Walter Lucy Born 1630 at **Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire**, Wales Died 1658 at , Paris, Seine, France but **Walters, Lucy** the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of **Charles II**, and mother of the Duke of **Monmouth**, was born at **Rosemarket**. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. Also used the name **Barlow**. *Arch Camb* 1898

Walter Henry died before 1727 wife **Bridgett** bequeathed the **Roch** and **Rosemarket** estates to eldest son **Richard**

Walter Bridgett 1727 widow of **Henry** bequeathed the **Roch** and **Rosemarket** estates to eldest son **Richard Walter**

Walter Richard Sir eldest son of **Henry** and **Bridgett** inherited the estates of **Roch** and **Rosemarket** in 1727

Walter Richard Sir Kt of **Rhos** Market 1727 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* and died by 1733. He had a son and heir **Joseph**

Walter Joseph 1733 inherited the estates of **Roch** and **Rosemarket** in 1733 from his father **Sir Richard Walter** - **Joseph** married **Elizabeth Barlow** -- he died in 1746 She then married **Alexander Eliot** of Eareweare **Amroth**

Warlow Elizabeth 1861 Laundry women of **Rosemarket**

Warrington Gwynfa 1974 **Rosemarket Church**.

Williams David 1728 **Rosemarket**

William Robert 1670 **Rosemarket** pauper **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Anna Maria, 1706 – Sep 6th 1783, the friend of Dr. **Johnson**, (see *Fenton* Tour P197 quoted above) was the daughter of a surgeon and physician in South Wales, where she was born in 1706. Reputedly at **Rosemarket** where her grandfather was Vicar. Her father was **Zechariah Williams**. She moved with her father to London when she was twenty. Must have been quite old when *Fenton* met her as he was born in 1746/7.

Williams Caroline born 28 Jan 1853 **Rosemarket Pembrokeshire** died 18 Jul 1947 San Diego California Marriages, Married to **Nicholas John** on 27 Sep 1875 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams David 1964 BA Rector of **Freystrop & Rosemarket Church**

Williams John reputed father of Zachariah and grandfather of **Anna Williams** **Rosemarket Church**. (See *Fenton, Tours*)

Williams John 1747 **Rosemarket Church**.

Williams John 1861 joiner of **Rosemarket**.

Williams Mary 1861 postmistress of **Rosemarket**.

Williams William 1861 carpenter of **Rosemarket**.

Williams Zachary about c1673-1755 Dr born (it is said) at "The Great House"

Rosemarket. Invented the means for discovering the **Longitude** by magnetism. Dr. **Williams** was also the father of Miss **Williams** the friend of Dr. **Samuel Johnson**, of whom the great lexicographer spoke so affectionately surgeon and physician, and a native of South Wales, was a man of great ingenuity. *Arch Camb* 1898

Acc/to *Arch Camb* 1866 p161 the writer refers to Boswell i35 and I quote"

.....This pamphlet **Johnston** (Dr **Johnson**) presented to the Bodleian Library . On a blank leaf of it is pasted a paragraph cut out of a newspaper, containing an account of his death and character of **Williams**, plainly written by **Johnson** thus" On Saturday the 12th about twelve at night died **Mr Zachariah Williams** in his eighty third year, after an illness of eight months , in full possession of his mental faculties . He has been long known to philosophers and seamen for his skill in magnetism, and his proposal to find the longitude by a peculiar system of variation of the compass. He was a man of industry, indefatigable, of conversation inoffensive, patient of adversity and disease, eminently sober, temperate and pious ; and worthy to have ended life with better fortune"

He was born 1673 and died in 1755 his family were friends of the **Philipps** of **Picton Castle** and originally he was offered employment by them. His wife's name was **Martha** and their daughter **Anna** was born in 1706.

Willis Cecil P 1948 BA **Rosemarket Church.**

Willis John T 1875 BA **Rosemarket Church.**

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* **Rosemarket**

I visited the schoolroom of this parish on the 9th of January. The scholars were absent for the holidays. It is a substantial building , and was well supplied with desks , but very dark owing to the smallness of the windows. They could not however well be made larger, as the site is one of the bleakest and most exposed imaginable. The room was raised by subscription of the landed proprietors on a site allowed (whether secured I could not ascertain) by the representatives of the late **Sir Wm Owen Barlow**. The mistress is daughter to the master of the National school at **Johnston** who lives in **Rosemarket**. Though rather young to manage boys above ten years of age , she seems , on the whole , superior to the common run of dames. She expressed herself well.

Rosemarket

The Incumbent of **Rosemarket** pointed out to me how well the existing schoolroom at **Rosemarket** (at present only occupied by a dame) might be made conducive to the purpose of the trust. But it appears that the deed requires the school to be held in the parish of **Llanstadwell** though for the benefit of **Llanstadwell** and **Rosemarket**

RCAM Earthwork

In the field adjoining the parish **Church** styled “Encampment” in the ***Tithe Schedule*** is an earthwork having an east to west diameter of 450 ft and 300ft from north to south, The low plateau upon which it is placed is bounded on one side by a mill race and on the other by a nameless brook: these streams unite at the point of the promontory, and to them the land falls abruptly. To the north is the churchyard. The main bank has a height of about 4ft and falls some 20ft to an external ditch with a rise on the outer side of 10ft but along the margin of the slopes it averages about a foot. From 10ft to 12 ft down the slope is a terrace 15ft broad, the margin of which is protected by a bank of 3 ft with a steep drop to the streams. The entrance at the eastern side of the main earthwork has been considerably altered by farming operations. The local name for the earthwork is “Ring Meadow”; the Ord Survey calls it “Rath”

visited 5th August 1920

Rosemarket Rath is an oval enclosure, about 130m east-west by 97m, set on a south-facing spur-end above a stream confluence, defined by double banks and ditches on the north-east, elsewhere by scarps above steep natural slopes; the north-east-facing entrance appears to have been recently reconfigured.

A pipe trench dug across the north-east of the enclosure (**Barnie 1975**) provided a section through the defences. CADW

St Leonards Well. RCAM

By the road side a short distance from the parish **Church**, is a strong spring which goes by the name of **St Leonards Well**. No trace of local tradition is connected with it and there are no signs of masonry around the well-chamber Visited 5th August 1920

Old Pigeon House RCAM

About 200 yds south of Big House – a modern dwelling- are the remains of a dovecote which originally formed part of Great House of which some walls were standing within living memory
visited 5th August 1920

Cross Farm (or **Rosemarket**) Dovecote is a circular, rubble-built structure with a conical roof, containing some 200 Nesting boxes, possibly 13th-14th century. **Rosemarket** was granted to the Knights Hospitallers in the 12th century and after the Reformation the dovecote was associated with the 'Great House', which stood until the 19th century.

(**Rees 1992 (CADW guide to monuments in Dyfed), 179-180**).

Rosemarket dovecote Grade 2 listed building 13 December 1951 In the centre of a field known as Pigeon **Hay** some 100m NE of the crossroads near the **Church** of Saint Ismael

Cross farm Rosemarket

Built into slope. Vault below lower end. Superstructure seems modern. Vault appears medieval fragment.

Great **Westfield** is a gentry house of early origins, possibly 16th century, enlarged in the 17th century and with a formal range added in the front in the early to mid 18th century . The house was small, with 3 hearths in 1670 when owned by **William Davies**, but by the time of an inventory of 1728 there were 14 rooms, possibly the present house. The building is rendered with slate roofs, 2 storeys and attic, double-pile with rebuilt red brick end stacks to the front range. The front range is taller than the rear and probably of later date. The front has a 5-bay elevation with 15-pane hornless sashes and stone sills, and a centre fine timber Palladian window with an arched centre with radiating bars to the head of the upper sash. There are 2 slate-hung gabled dormers. To right set back is 20th century 2-storey addition.

Rudbaxton

1839 Rudbaxton *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Rudbaxton, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3 miles (N.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 649 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the turnpike-road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**, and is watered by the western Cleddy, as well as by the Rhâth brook, which flows into that river. It is surrounded by the parishes of **Prendergast**, **Camrhos**, **Trevgarn**, **Spittal**, and **Wiston**; and contains by computation about 4000 acres, of which 2000 are pasture, a large portion arable, and 60 acres woodland, the prevailing timber consisting of oak, ash, and fir. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of a good quality, producing the usual crops of wheat, barley, and oats. There are two small flour-mills. It is enlivened by two gentlemen's seats, of cheerful aspect; Wythy bush, a good family mansion pleasantly situated; and Poyston.

The petty-sessions for the hundred were held at the New Bridge in the parish, prior to their removal to **Haverfordwest**.

The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £15. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; present net income, £199. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Michael**, consists of two aisles, with a square tower at the west end, of an unknown date, and is in length sixty-three feet, and in breadth thirty-three; in the interior is a freestone monument of the **Haward** family, of Heatherhill, the figures of which are nearly as large as life. Opposite to the entrance of the churchyard is one of those large mounds so frequently found in this part of the principality, but of which the use has not been clearly ascertained. There were formerly two Chapels of ease, one in honour of **St. Margaret**, and the other of **St. Catherine**; but both are now in ruins. Here are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**, with a Sunday school held in each of them. A National day school is supported, for which a handsome schoolroom with a master's house has been lately built by means of grants from the Committee of Council and the National Society, together with voluntary contributions. There is also a day school connected with the **Baptists**, having an endowment of £4 a year. **Thomas Haward**, by deed, gave a rent-charge of £2, which is paid by the **Corporation of Haverfordwest** to poor housekeepers of **Rudbaxton** not receiving parochial relief; and children from this place have a claim to be received into **Haward's** or **Tasker's** free school at that town. About three miles north-east of **Haverfordwest**, within the limits of this parish, is a Hill on which is an encampment, called by the country people "the Rhâth."

Lieutenant-General **Sir Thomas Picton**, G.C.B., who fell in the battle of Waterloo, is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish, but, really, was born at **Haverfordwest**; the family mansion, Poyston, being in course of erection at the time.

11c The site where **Alexander de Rudepac** established a motte and **Bailey** fortress in early 11c.

Church St Michael

believed built on the site of an early Celtic **Church** dedicated to **St Madoc**.

St Michael's Church, Rudbaxton is an early 13th century building and is Grade 1 Listed.

Most of the **Church** early 13c restored 1870's. There is a holy well nearby dedicated to **St Madoc**.

Rudbaxton Church Glynne 1869 – **Arch Camb** 1888

A pretty good specimen of the **Pembrokeshire Church**, and in good repair. Consists of a nave and chancel each with south aisle, west tower and south porch. In the chancel arcade the arches are wider and the column smaller than in the nave. The roof seems to be new; the aisle begins east of the porch, as at **St Martin Haverfordwest**, and is extended along the chancel. The nave is divided from the aisle by two plain obtuse arches upon a central circular column with square capital. The chancel arch is a plain pointed one. The chancel opens to the aisle by two somewhat flat arches, on circular column with square capital. There is a single lancet on the north of the chancel. The east window is a new one of two lights; the other windows are labelled square headed , Perpendicular of three lights. There are head corbels on each side of the chancel arch. The tower arch is a plain pointed one. The font is of a common kind in this country. The bowl square, scalloped at its base on a circular stem set on a square pedestal.

At the east of the aisle the wall is occupied by a very large monument having three arched divisions

(1) containing the figure of a man (**George Howard** 6th May 1665 age 32)

(2) those of a man and wife (**James Howard** 29th November 1668 age 35 and his wife **Joanna**)

(3) the same (to the son **Thomas Howard** (7th July 1682) and the daughter **Mary** (1st January 1685) of **James Howard** and his wife Ioanna (**Joanna**)

All the figures carry a skull and are of the family of **Howard**.

The tower is of the strong military type with Parapet and corbel table, belfry windows of two lights, plain, west window of two lights and some other small slit like openings. Neither string course nor buttress, but again a stair turret at the north east. The porch is vaulted; in it is a circular stoup.

1923 The Parish **Church RCAM**

Dedicated to **St Michael** but formerly **St Madoc** (A spring outside the churchyard wall still goes by the name of **St Madoc's Well**)

This **Church** described as “Ecclesia de Rudepagstona” is included in the grant of Wizo, **Lord of Wiston** to the **Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem**.

The **Church** was well restored in 1892. The plan shows a chancel, nave, west tower and south porch all of the 13th century, to which in the late 14th century was added a south aisle to cancel and

nave. The chancel arch has on either side a corbel, both of which have been renewed in parts. The windows, with the exception of that at the east end are Perpendicular with square headed labels; two are closed. The font basin, of the cushion type 26in by 21 in externally 19in by 15in internally stands upon a circular shaft with square base; the total height is 36 in. a huge monument to the family of **Howard** (1665-1685) characteristic of its period, occupies the whole of the east end of the south aisle.

The tower is of two stories with corbel table and plain parapet. In its north east angle is a vice of 24 stairs. The Bell is inscribed, "Thanks be to God AD 1610" The porch is vaulted and has a plain circular stoup.

On the south east angle of the outer wall is a stone sun dial dated 1689; the gnomonic had disappeared – visited 6th **June** 1920

St Michael's Church, Rudbaxton

Medieval fabric with surviving detail C15 or C16. Altered in 1845 and restored in 1892. Stone rubble construction with slate roofs. Consists of nave, chancel, west tower, South porch and South aisle. All roofs of 1892. Fittings include C12 font on round shaft, moulded base; C20 pine pews and chancel stalls; C20 pulpit with Gothic blind tracery. Stained glass C20 with mid C19 painted glass East window to nave. Notable C17 monument to the **Hayward** or **Howard** family in S aisle, featuring full length carved figures bearing skulls set into three recesses along East wall.

(Source CADW listed buildings database) RCAHMW

Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater.

Greater **Rudbaxton** - St Michaels.

The long 16c south Chapel east of the older porch has a pair of four-centred arches to each of the 13c nave and later chancel. The whole of the Chapel east wall is filled with a monument to several late 17c Howards and Pictons. The west tower is 15c. Little remains of **St Leonard** s Chapel by the **Castle**.

Described as Ecclesia de Rudepagotona, this **Church** was granted by Wizo, **Lord** of **Wiston**, **Walter** his son and **Walter** son of the said **Walter**, to the *Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem Anselm's Confirm. charter.*

On the dissolution of the **Monasteries** the rectory came into the hands of the **King**. The patronage is now vested in the **Lord Chancellor**.

1291 Under the name of Ecclesia de Rudepac, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at ? 4d for tenths the **King**, the sum payable being £1 1s. 4d. - *Taxatio*.

Rudbackestan Rectoria. - licclesia ibiderl utlde **Thomas Lloid** rector ex cohaciotle predicte peceptorie de **Slebeche** tenet ihidem unam reetoriam mansiollem et gardinum que valent per annum v. Et fructus et oblaciones ejusdem ecclesie valent cum predictis v per annum xiiij- viijd. Inde sol in quadam pensione predicte preceptorie annuatim viij. st in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinddalibus et procuracionibus vs ixd. st remanet clare £15 4s. 0d. Inde decima 30s. 5d.— *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading “Livings remaining in Charge”:- Rudbacston alias Rudbarston R. (**St. Michael**). Pens. Preceptorise de **Slebeche**, 8s. Ordinario quolibet tertio athlo, 2s 2id. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 9d. Precept. **Slebeche** olim Patr.; Prince of Wales. **King’s** Books, £15 4s. 2d., £150. Yearly tenths, £1 10s. 5d. — *Bacon’s Liber Regis*.

1892 On 8 Aug., 1892, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

There were two subordinate Chapels in the parish, called **St. Margaret’s** Chapel and **St. Catherine’s**

Chapel. —Paroch. wall. There was also a Chapel dedicated to **St. Leonard**.

Rudbaxton, St. Michael 1844-1846

Restored from a state of ruin by the Present Rector, who was appointed by the **Lord Chancellor** in Nov 1844. Parsonage and school built since.

1851 "The 2 Congregations [He is referring to the morning and afternoon congregations] do not consist of the same individuals, the **Church** being 2 miles from the bulk of the population. The only Church way being a very narrow **Long** lane nearly impassable the greater part of the year"

William Meyler, Rector

1929 **St Michael** Incumbent and Curates; A J **Phillips**

Alighting at **Rudbaxton** village, we step aside in order to visit the parish **Church**. Upon the south side of the chancel, a pair of flat limestone arches open into what is known as the **Howard** Chapel,

the eastern wall of which supports a large, seventeenth-century monument, commemorating various members of that honourable family.

The male and female figures beneath the arched recesses are represented as nearly the full size of life, habited in the costume of the period, and painted in a somewhat crude and barbaric manner. As may every figure save one bears a human skull in its hand, thus recording in a suggestive way the decease of that individual. One effigy alone is minus this grim feature, as it represents the lady in whose lifetime the monument was erected.

The panel beneath the central group bears the inscription, 'To the memory of **James Howard** of this Parish, esq.. who lyeth before this monument, and departed this life the 1668, Aged 35 years. Also the memory of **Joanna**, the Wife of **James Howard**, who erected this monument for her Deare friends and children. with the intent to Joyne partner to this Monument, and left this life. . . '

The figure to the left represents **George Howard**, who died in 1665 ; those upon the right being **Thomas** and **Mary** , son and daughter of the central figures, who died, respectively, in 1682 and 1685. A sundial upon the outer south wall of the **Howard** Chapel bears the initials J. H. and the date 1665.

Rudbaxton Church Arch Camb 1898

Rudbaxton Church. — The advowson of the **Church** was once part of the endowment of the **Commandery of Slebech**, the gift of one **Alexander** Rudepac, from whom probably the place-name has come.

In the **Church** (which, by the way, is well kept through the munificence of the **Owen** family of **WithyBush**), there is a remarkable tomb erected to the Howards, dating from the seventeenth century.

Fenton makes a curious error in describing this tomb. He says that "there are grotesque human figures coarsely painted on the stucco of the wall", whereas the figures are sculptured and painted ; and, although they are examples of the decadent art of the seventeenth century, they afford good illustrations of the dresses of that period. One figure represents **Mary Tasker**, the donor of charities at **Haverfordwest**, who erected the tomb to the memory of the others and herself. The plan of the **Church** consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch and western tower. There is a holy-water stoup in the porch. The font is Norman, of the cushion capital type common in **Pembrokeshire**. Outside the **Church** is a mound which probably was a tumulus, afterwards used as the site of a small fortress.

c 1145, **Wizo** the **Fleming**, with the subsequent approval of his son **Walter** and his grandson

Walter, gave to the Brethren of the Hospital the **Church** of Rudepagston.

Afterwards, **Alexander of Rudepac** confirmed to the Hospitallers the advowson of the **Church** of **St. Madoc** in the vill of **Rudepac**.

This was one of the churches about which the Lawsuit took place between the Monastery of Worcester and the Knights Hospitallers.

Peter, Bishop of St Davids (1176-98) confirmed the gift of **Wizo**, as also did **Anselm** in 1230. Particulars of the original gift were repeated by **Stillingflete** in 1434.

In 1508 the Preceptor of **Slebech** granted a three years' lease of the pension of the **Church** to **Thomas ap Philip of Picton**.

In 1535 the Knights received their annual pension of 5s. from Rudbackeston Church, of which **Thomas Lloid** was rector, " by collation of the Preceptory of **Slebech**".

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas ,

Rudbaxton —The vessels which may have been used by **Archbishop Laud** when Rector of **Rudbaxton** have long since disappeared.

The present service consists of two modern Chalices and a Paten of plated metal.

—Besides two glass Cruets there is a pewter Plate, 8 in. in diameter, marked " MP" the other marks being illegible

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethlehem Baptist Chapel Spital was built in 1820 and restored/interior refitted in 1874. This Chapel is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan and two storeys
RCAHMW,

Rawlins shows cause starting in 1818, 100 members in 1840

1851 Bethlehem Particular **Baptist** Erected in 1819 **John Lewis of Ambleston**,
Deacon and Elder

Crundale Congregational Chapel was built in 1837, rebuilt in 1872, rebuilt again in 1882 and modified in 1930. The present Chapel, dated 1882, is built in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable entry type. *RCAHMW*,

Crundale , in Crundale [**Independents** / UR, 1838]. 1851 Cundale Ind. **Henry**

Mathias, Minister, **WolfsDale**

1847 The State of Education in Wales

Parish of **Rudbaxton** –

National School

The schoolroom at which this school is held has been but recently erected with a house for the master, nearly completed at the cost of £160 towards which the **National Society** gave two grants of £30 each, and the Committee of Council £58. The remaining sum of £42 is to be made by voluntary contributions. The school buildings are erected on glebe land near the **Church**, and, when the master's house is completed, they will be a handsome pile.

In the schoolroom I found one desk for the master , one desk for the scholars,(others are being made), 10 benches , a stove in the middle, maps of Palestine, British Isles, a small map of the world, a map of the journeying of the Israelites, and the definitions of land and water, black board, chronological table, and a large alphabet sheet hanging on the wall.

The master, considering the small advantages he has had appeared to be well adapted for his situation, and spoke English tolerably well.

The scholars were composed of labourers, mechanics, and farmers' children who pay 1d per week for their instruction. The other portion of the Master's salary is made up by the Rector. The school had been but newly re-opened after the Christmas holidays and few were present.

Those capable of reading the Scriptures read the 20th chapter of **St Matthew**, and answered the questions put to them by the Rector readily.

Questions on Arithmetic and Geography were answered readily. It was evident that much pains had been taken. The copy books were fairly written

Labourers wages averaged 8s per week on their own finding; farm servants get on average about £6 a year (did not know whether they attended Sunday Schools; none has been opened in the **Church** yet). The means of education is plentiful in this parish, and parents are anxious to have their children instructed. The respectable farmers can read and write well, and the small ones can read. The moral character of the people is good

January 6th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Bethlehem Chapel Day School

This schoolroom is erected at the gable end of the Chapel, by the late **Rev David Rees**, who also bequeathed the sum of £66 towards purchasing land and the building of cottages, the rents of which are appropriated to support the minister at the Chapel, and the sum of £4 to be paid yearly for the instruction of 10 poor children of that connection. The trustees are the deacons of the Chapel, and the acting one at present is **Mr William Morris** of **Church Hill Wiston**. The master is a member of the **Church of England**, and has been engaged as a teacher for a great number of years. He seems well adapted for his duties. The furniture consisted of only two tables and eight benches. Farmers, Mechanic, and principally labourers children compose the scholars. Only eight were present, the school having been but recently re-opened since the Christmas vacation. A part of the 5th chapter of Acts was read with ease by one of the scholars, who also answered questions readily from the chapter

The copy books were fairly written. January 6th 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant.**

Names connected with Rudbaxton

Rudbaxton Clergy CCED

Vaughan, Ludovico 0	Preacher
Walter , Morgan	1607 Disp- Rector
Hudson , Franc	1624 Disp- Rector
Gwynne, Lewis	1661 Rector
Bowen , Jacobum	1671 Rector
Bowen , Jacobus	1688 Rector
Bowen , James	1692 Rector
Harries, Johannes	1700 Rector
Harries, John	1734 Vac (Death) Rector
Edwards, John	1734 Rector
Martin, Hudson	1734 Curate
Elliot, Phillip	1743 Rector
Edwards, John	1743 Vac (Death) Rector
Roch , John	1767 Rector
Elliot , Philip	1767 Vac (natural death) Rector
Roch , John	1777 Disp Rector

Turner , David	1790	Rector
Turner , David	1790	Prebendary
Philipps , George	1790	Curate
Roch , John	1790	Vac (natural death) Prebendary
Gibbon , Benjamin	1791	Curate
Turnor , David	1796	Disp Rector
Powell , Charles	1797	Rector
Ferrier , Robert	1799	Curate
Watkins Cullis , George	1801	Curate
Evors , George	1804	Rector
Watkins Cullis , George	1818	Curate

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Blakeman John 1397 14 February bachelor of Law.----**Blakman John** died 1408, July 14. On 14 July in the year above said at **Haverford**, the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Raceton Adam**, clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of Master **John Blakman**, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Grendon Walter** , prior of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc., and instituted him in the person of brother **Brisele John** his lawful **Proctor**.

Bowen David 1754 **Rudbaxton**, Offence Theft of poultry, game cocks, belonging to **Warren William**, esq., Trewern, **Nevern**. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Brisele John 1408, July 14. On 14 July in the year above said at **Haverford**, the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Raceton,Adam** clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of Master **Blakman,John** last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon**, prior of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc., and instituted him in the person of brother **John Brisele** his lawful **Proctor**.

Cokworthy John 10 November 1415 Institution **Rudbaxton**.

de Rudepac Alexander 11c **Rudbaxton** motte and **Bailey**

Edwards Sarah 5 May 1838 born Kilnbarth, **Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire** died 3 May 1914 Mendon, Cache, Utah Left Liverpool on 14 July 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 8 July 1868 Married to **Lallis, John** on 5 September 1868 at Malad City, Idaho
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Evans David 8 August 1821 Alias **David Evan** **Rudbaxton** Labourer Offence Theft of a horse, Prisoner aged 62, **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Gambold George** Verdict Guilty,

Punishment Death, reprieved, 2 years imprisonment with hard labour, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Morris 6 December 1822 **Rudbaxton** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 28, **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Martin Thomas**, Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Thomas 16 March 1816 **Rudbaxton** clerk Offence Riotous assembly in the **Church** at night, and menacing and obstructing **Williams John, Church Warden** in the execution of his office, No indictment **Rudbaxton** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gambold William 11 January 1808 **John, Martha Rudbaxton**, Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by stabbing it with a knife, having concealed its birth. Second count of infanticide by strangulation. **Rudbaxton**, Prosecutor **William Gambold Rudbaxton**, farmer/ constable Verdict of infanticide, guilty of conceal Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gambold George 8 August 1821 **Evans David** Alias **David Evan**, **Rudbaxton**, Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Prisoner aged 62. **Rudbaxton**, Prosecutor **George Gambold** Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, reprieved, 2 years imprisonment with hard labour. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Goddard Nicholas 20 May, 1567 Yeoman of **Rudbaxton** the tithes of the prebend and parsonage of Spital for 40 years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d., the lessee to provide a curate to serve the **Church**.

Grendon Walter prior of the *Hospital of St John of Jerusalem* in England patron parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** 10 November 1415.

Hawards of Flether Hill Rudbaxton

Haward Ursula c1668 of **Rudbaxton** of the tithes of the prebend and parsonage of Spital the second daughter of

Haward George c1668 senior, of Flether Hill in the parish of **Rudbaxton** the tithes of the prebend and parsonage of Spital deceased before 1668

Haward George 1660 September 28 esq. **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Haward James 1668 of **Rudbaxton** Pems, esq., the tithes of the prebend and parsonage of Spital for the lives of **Haward Thomas** of **Rudbaxton** son and heir apparent of said **James Haward**, at the yearly rent of £13 6s 8d, The tenant to find meat for the preceptor and a horse when he came to preach at Spital

Haward Mary of **Rudbaxton** daughter of said **James Haward**, at the yearly rent of £13 6s 8d, The tenant to find meat for the preceptor and a horse when he came to preach at Spital -- nephew of **Haward James -Tanckred, Griffith** of Easter Dudwell Pems, gent at the yearly rent of

£13 6s 8d, The tenant to find meat for the preceptor and a horse when he came to preach at Spital

Haward /Tasker Mrs Mary 1684 daughter of **Thomas Howard** of Flether Hall **Rudbaxton** late of **Castle Pill** in the parish of **Steynton**, a widow, bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest** for “the breeding and maintenance of poor children of both sexes” “that competent maintenance should be allowed them yearly until they should be put apprentice to convenient trades, and a sum of money at the completion of their apprenticeship” After 12 months on the foundation a boy was to be given annually “a blue coat turned up with red, waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, a pair of stockings, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a neck- handkerchief” A girl was to be given “a jacket and petticoat of cloth, a cap, a hat, two shifts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and an Irish cloth apron”

Haward Anne 1670 widow **Rudbaxton H 4 Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Haward Joane 1670 widdow **Rudbaxton H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins John 31 January 1784 **Rudbaxton** Yeoman Offence Assault of **John, Elizabeth** prosecutor's wife. **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **John Jenkin** Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

John David 20 January 1768 **Eglwysrw** Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering ox house of **Mary Edwards, Rudbaxton**, spinster and stealing a box containing money belonging to the prosecutor, **John Hugh**, Clydai implicated but not indicted. **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Nicholas James** servant Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Martha 11 January 1808 **Rudbaxton** Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by stabbing it with a knife, having concealed its birth, Second count of infanticide by strangulation, **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Gambold, William Rudbaxton**, farmer/ constable Verdict of infanticide guilty of conceal Punishment 1 year imprisonment, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

John Thomas 16 March 1816 **Rudbaxton** Labourer Offence Riotous assembly in the **Church** at night, and menacing and obstructing **Williams John, Church Warden** in the execution of his office, **Rudbaxton** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen Susan 17 December 1814 Alias **Susan Oliver?** **Rudbaxton** Single-woman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food, a pot and a fowl, **Rudbaxton** Prosecutor **Mackenzie, John Rudbaxton**, Gardener Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Raceton Adam 1408, July 14 . On 14 July in the year above said at **Haverford**, the aforesaid vicar general admitted **Adam Raceton**, clerk, to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** of the diocese of **St David's** , vacant by the death of Master **John Blakman**, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother **Walter Grendon**, prior of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, true patron etc. and instituted him in the person of brother **John Brisele** his lawful **Proctor**.

Reade Jenett 1608-9 Mar. 17 . Will of Jenett **Reade** of **Newton**, in the parish of **Rudbaxton**, widow. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Tasker Mary 1684 of **Castle Pill Steynton** daughter of **Thomas Howard** of Flether Hall

Rudbaxton bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest**

Williams John 1 November 1796 **Rudbaxton** Gent. Offence Assault on prosecutor as he walked on the road wielding a stick from his horseback. Had for several years refused to pay tithes of agistment to the prosecutor as curate of **Rudbaxton**, and the rector. No indictment. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Gibbon Rev. Benjamin, Wiston**, Clergyman Punishment Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rudbaxton Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Edwards Anne , widow	Rudbaxton	H
Fancocke John	Rudbaxton	H
Davis Widdowe	Rudbaxton	H 2
Grunnowe Thomas	Rudbaxton	H
Rowland John.	Rudbaxton	H 3
Jones John.	Rudbaxton	H
Smith Mary .	Rudbaxton	H 2
Symond William.	Rudbaxton	H
Edmund Elinor	Rudbaxton	H
Evans David	Rudbaxton	H
Edmond Morrice	Rudbaxton	H
Jones Arthur.	Rudbaxton	H 2
Haward Joane , widdow	Rudbaxton	H
Lord Edward	Rudbaxton	H
Grunowe George	Rudbaxton	H
Davids Thomas .	Rudbaxton	H 3
Lewis William	Rudbaxton	H
Higday Edward.	Rudbaxton	H
Haward Anne , widow	Rudbaxton	H 4
Moore Phillip	Rudbaxton	H
Phillip William.	Rudbaxton	H
David George	Rudbaxton	H
Cod David	Rudbaxton	H

Symins John	Rudbaxton	H
Sparkes William	Rudbaxton	H
Tasker William.	Rudbaxton	H 2
Griffith Thamas	Rudbaxton	P
David Thomas	Rudbaxton	P
Morse Anne	Rudbaxton	P
Rice Thomas .	Rudbaxton	P
Esmond Griffith	Rudbaxton	P
Voyle Mary	Rudbaxton	P
Rogers Thomas	Rudbaxton	P
Esmond John	Rudbaxton	P
Picton Gillian	Rudbaxton	P
Rice Griffith	Rudbaxton	P
Evan David	Rudbaxton	P
Lewis Eynon	Rudbaxton	P
Llewhelin Owen	Rudbaxton	P
Propert Thomas	Rudbaxton	P
Evan James	Rudbaxton	P
Griffith Lewis	Rudbaxton	P
John William	Rudbaxton	P
Evan Lewis	Rudbaxton	P
Lewis William	Rudbaxton	P

Sites of Interest

Rudbaxton Rath

a Hill fort sub circular banked, ditched enclosure measuring around 100m by 95m; resting within the western ramparts is a second enclosure of 50m by 32m.

The Raths Of Pembrokeshire, Arch Camb 1864

The largest of these works with which I am acquainted is, however, one that is situated on a farm called " The Rath," in the parish of **Rudbaxton**, near **Haverfordwest**, and upon an elevated spot overlooking Cartlet Brook and Wiston Mill. Its character is somewhat uncommon, from its

containing within its exterior vallum an inner camp of smaller dimensions. It is considerably hollowed or depressed in the centre, and was defended by lofty aggers of earth and deep fosses. The whole surface of the interior has the appearance of having been raised above the level of the surrounding land and the inner, or smaller, rath is unquestionably raised very much above the surface of the outer camp. The inner camp is defended by a vallum and fosse : it resembles a kind of keep, and may have been intended for use as an inner defence of that character. Within the smaller camp there are indications of some irregularities in the ground that very probably mark the site of a tump or mount similar to that which exists in the rath at Down Patrick. The bottom of this inner rath is a partially formed ellipse, being hollowed out very slightly at the centre. The larger rath is entered at its eastern side by a capacious roadway, which at its narrowest part is eight feet wide, and widens towards its entrance, it being doubtless constructed for men and cattle. It is commonly said that, when standing in the centre of the rath, no portion of the country is visible from the interior, and that the heavens alone can be seen there from. There do not appear to be any traces of outworks to cover the main entrance, nor do I believe that any existed. It will be seen that the fort was protected by lofty aggers and fosses, and must originally have been a place of great strength.

On the north-eastern side of the rath, at no great distance from the entrance, a well of considerable size still exists, which yields a copious supply of water. Whether any connexion existed between this well and the fort cannot now be determined, though it is more than probable that some means existed of diverting the water into the rath, and supplying its defenders with water.

It is clear that water was readily obtainable, as another spring of water occurs at the distance of a few yards to the north-west of the entrance.

It will be clearly seen that considerable alterations have been made in the vicinity of the well, a road having been constructed through a portion of the outer vallum at the point which has been altered, though the spring continued to be retained, and was probably employed during succeeding centuries for the supply of the holy fathers, who subsequently dwelt or performed their duties in the adjoining Chapel of **St. Leonards**.

The ruins of this Chapel are now so limited in extent that they may well escape observation ; and on their discovery, a few years ago, a considerable number of bones were disinterred, and, it is feared, very irreverently dealt with. The Chapel of **St. Leonards** was at one period a Chapel of ease to the **Church of Rudbaxton**, and in the grant of it by **Alexander Rudepac** to the **Commandery of Slebech**.

William Llewellyn, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c. Glanwern, Pontypool.

The Rath **RCAM**

The following account is contributed by **Lieut Colonel W.Ll. Morgan RE., FSA.**, a former Commissioner

This is a ringed enclosure with a ringed keep. The outer ring is 320ft north to south internal measurement ; 310 feet east to west. The rampart is 10ft high with 23 ft fall to a ditch 6ft deep. 2ft of which are artificially built up on the south; 8ft high, 16ft fall to a ditch 3ft deep on the north. The

entrance is to the North. The inner ring is 150ft north to south and 100ft east to west. The rampart is 5ft high with 18ft fall to a ditch 5ft deep. Entrance to the north east The outer bank beyond the ditch of the outer enclosure commences at a steep declivity on the east. along the southern side it is of only moderate dimensions, but on the western side it is of considerable width, though no great height. Outside the entrance of the outer enclosure on the right hand side are the remains of a ruined Chapel. – visited 27th August 1915

Rudbaxton Rath; Crundale Rath; The Rath

Rudbaxton Rath is a sub circular banked, ditched and counter scarped enclosure, about 100m north- south by 95m, having a possible north-facing entrance; resting within the western ramparts is an elliptical enclosure, about 50m by 32m, presently ploughed-down, but depicted on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXIII.13 1889), as banked and ditched, with a north-east-facing, causewayed entrance - thought to represent a medieval **Castle**. On the north-east **St Leonard's** well - associated with Chapel) impinges on the main rampart. The site is said to have been involved in the English revolution and finds of unspecified armour have been noted.

Possible Roman finds

Two twisted iron rings, about 20cm in diameter, possibly torcs and an approx. half-sized iron model of a hand, found 'at "the Rath"' about 1865, thought to be Iron Age, or possibly **Roman**, although the presence of a **Castle**, holy well and Chapel should be taken into consideration. Sources: **Arch. Journal 22 (1865), 81-2**;

British Museum 1925 'Guide to Antiquities of the Early Iron Age' 2nd ed., 149. RCAHMW

Rudbaxton Mount RCAM

To the east and closely adjoining the parish **Church** is a circular mound in a fair state of preservation. The diameter of its flat grass grown summit is 40ft; the fall to the ditch, now largely obliterated is 15ft . There is no **Bailey**. The mound was recently enclosed in the yard of **Rudbaxton Farm**. the original 1in Ord. Map marks it as a Tumulus – the modern issues are silent (but **RCAM** have listed it as **Castle** Mounts without enclosures) visited 6th May 1920

Newton Rath RCAM

About one third of a mile north west of Great **Newton** farm House is an originally circular enclosure some 180 ft in diameter; it is surrounded by a bank which is now represented by a slight rise on the east side only. This is hardly one foot high with a 2ft fall the remainder having

disappeared under continuous cultivation. It was however traceable about the year 1870 when seen by **Lieut Colonel W. Ll. Morgan RE** though no signs of a ditch then remained. Possibly the entrance was to the west. The field is known locally as Rath Park –visited 5th May 1920

The Three Tumps **RCAM**

On a field known as the Three Tumps, half a mile north west of the parish **Church**, are three grass covered mounds from 2ft to 3ft above the surrounding level, each in circumference about 170 ft; they have every appearance of being undisturbed burial mounds visited 13th May 1920

Leech Pool Tump **RCAM**

On the field directly north of Leech Pool are faint traces of a mound which cultivation has almost entirely removed but which in all probability covers a burial. The adjoining field is known as Tump Park –visited 5th May 1920

The Tumps **RCAM**

A low mound some 160 ft in circumference, stands on a field south west of Tumps Smithy; it is probably a tumulus. It has been slightly disturbed on the east. The field is known as the Tumps – visited 5th May 1920

Greystone **RCAM**

A stone , now recumbent, but which is said to have been erect about seventy years ago, stands on a field of this name, near the Corner Piece Inn. It is 107ins high, 42in wide and 33in broad. visited 7th September 1920

Stone Park , North Stone Park. South Stone Park **RCAM**

A tract of land some 300yds west of Poyston, known formerly as Stone Park, now divided into three fields. A few large stones on the North Stone Park may denote the remains of a ruined cromlech. visited 6th May 1920.

Parc Maen **RCAM**

The undergrowth on this field may conceal traces of a fallen maenhir

St Catherine's Chapel **RCAM**

In 1398 the rector of “Rodeparkston” was granted 40 days indulgence in aid of the repair and building of a bridge called “Rebbrug” (Redbrugge – Rhyd brygge – the Ford at the bridge) and the Chapel of the same, with permission to celebrate or have celebrations in the Chapel (**Episcopal**

Registers p84). The Chapel stood at the west end of what is still called **St Catherine's** Bridge on the **Rudbaxton** side of the western Cleddau, but no trace of it remains visited 6th May 1920.

St Leonard's Chapel RCAM

In the grant of this Chapel to the Commandery of **Slebech** by **Alexander** Rudepac it is styled Capella Sci Leonardi de Casto Symonis, and in 1398 permission to celebrate mass in **St Leonard's** Chapel was granted to the rector of “Rodepakston”

The Chapel stood on the north east slope of the rampart of the Rath. Some slight ruins of the little building remained to the middle of the 19th century, when a considerable number of bones were disinterred (**Arch Camb 1864 III,x,13**) but have since completely disappeared. (**W Llewelling (Arch Camb 1864 p13** States that the ruins of this Chapel are now so limited in extent that they may well escape observation; and on their discovery a few years ago, a considerable numbers of bones were disinterred and, it is feared, very irreverently dealt with). He also mentions that there were two springs of water near this fortification.

A well adjoining the Chapel site was restored a few years since –visited 27th August 1915.

St Margaret's Chapel RCAM

A Chapel dedicated to **St Margaret** is said to have formerly existed in the parish, but no traditions of it have survived and some confusion with either the Chapel of **St Catherine** or that of **St Leonard** may have been made. There are a **Church Hill** and a **Church** Field in the neighbourhood.

Priory Hill RCAM

A field in Great **Newton** Farm is known as the Priory **Hill** – It may have belonged to **Haverfordwest** Priory

Quaker Park RCAM

It is possible that the two fields indicated were at one time owned by a member of the Society of Friends, or were the property of one of its meetings but no traditions survive and no reference to the property in this parish has been discovered in the historical literature of the Society

Great Rudbaxton, Building

The well-preserved foundations, or lower wall footings, of a rectangular building are located about 50m NE of **Rudbaxton Church**. It takes the form of a rectangular enclosure measuring 7m (North-South) by 3.5m within a broad stony bank up to 1m high externally, 0.75m internally. Although the S wall is marked by a line of six large stones (including the SE corner) there are no visible opposing edges to suggest the original dimensions to the structure, but overall the spread remains now measure 13m by 7.3m. There is no obvious entrance gap though the E wall is largely absent. The

size of the banking and the clear presence of stone beneath the turf, indicated by probing, suggests a building substantially made of stone. Apart from a tree growing out of the SW corner, the structure appears to be undisturbed.

This site lies to the immediate East of the village earthworks of **Rudbaxton** . It is possibly, therefore, part of the medieval village, though it is unlike the earthworks located there. An alternative explanation is that it represents a stage in the contraction of the village to its present extent around the **Church**. visited: **D.K.Leighton 14 October 1998 RCAHMW**

Rudbaxton Mount

A mutilated motte, surviving up to 2.4m high. There is a surviving portion of ditch to the E, and the monument is placed adjacent to the churchyard. There is no trace of a **Bailey**. **RCAHMW**

Rudbaxton Airfield

The evidence for this satellite landing ground includes gaps in hedges; levelled platforms or aircraft hides; the mess, latrine and tractor garage building alongside the A40; a narrow concrete roadway; and a bungalow which was originally the two buildings which comprised the Watch Office.

Event and Historical Information:

During the war, in addition to the facilities listed above , the landing ground had a grass strip, two Nissen huts, tented accommodation and a Blister hangar. A series of fields to the east of the A40 had their hedges and fences removed to created the landing strip. These hedges were then repainted onto the ground to camouflage the site. Other hedges had gaps created in them to allow the tractor to tow aircraft to the hide locations (a series of platforms extended into the tree line at the eastern edge of the fields). **Rudbaxton** had only a short life because of its unsuitability due to frequent low cloud and its proximity to **Haverfordwest**, the main runway of which lay directly over **Rudbaxton**. It was designated as 4 Satellite Landing Ground in April 1941 and was used by 38 Maintenance Unit at Llandow until 25 September 1942 when it was released to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Up to 30 aircraft are recorded as being stored here. The site was returned to its owner on 1 July 1943, with the hangar and Nissen huts being dismantled and re-erected at **WithyBush**. **RCAHMW**,

Poyston, Rudbaxton

18th century mansion, 3 different sized blocks, 2 or 3 storeys, hipped slate roof, rough cast. Birthplace 1758, of General **Sir Thomas Picton**, died at Waterloo 1815. (other records state he was born in **Haverfordwest** as the mansion was at that date under construction) **RCAHMW**

Roman Road Via Julia ?

Roman road west Of **Carmarthen**; **Via Julia**, Possible Section At Windy **Hill**

Linear crop Mark near Slough Mill. ?*Via Julia RCAHMW*

"Slouth Mill" is at SM 9458 1978

A c.220m linear crop-Mark feature, running west South west -East North East, from SM95031976 to SM95251986; less distinct features would extend this line c.160 to the East, on a rather more southerly bearing: a possible section of the **Roman** road W of **Carmarthen** , last seen North of **Wiston**, 7.75km to the East South East

St Issells (Saundersfoot), and East Williamston

East Williamston

The narrow 13c nave and chancel are divided by a plain pointed arch. A small turret is perched on the west wall. The **Church** has been heavily restored.

1867 *Glynne Arch Camb* 1897

A very small **Church**, in a wretched state, in a secluded site, buried in trees: a Chapelry to Begelley. It has merely chancel and nave, the outer walls of which are whitewashed, and over the west end an odd belfry – a kind of half tower supported on brackets – having a corbel table under its parapet , and pierced with an arch for a Bell

There are few windows and those are modern of the worst kind. The chancel arch is very rude, low and misshapen, with much walling about it. There are several stone brackets in the chancel. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The interior is miserably dilapidated, and the capacity quite insufficient for the inhabitants.

1915 *RCAM* The **Church** dedication unknown

This **Church** with the exception of the west end was practically rebuilt on the old foundations about 1885, when the walls were raised one foot. It consists of a Chancel and Nave. The western gable was crowned by a small square erection which was doubtless intended for a Bell-cote; this, however, stands on a stout buttress erected to strengthen the west wall. The wall was pierced by a single light about 4 feet above the ground level, now blocked. On the eastern side another buttress was built, the lower part rounded. Above the curve are corbels from which rises a canopy, and on this stands the north, south and east walls of the belfry. The Bell chamber to it is by external steps following the line of roof. The whole is a curious example of the local restorations of the early 18th century. **Sir Stephen Glynne**, who saw it in **June** 1867, calls it “a kind of half tower”. The chancel arch is plain pointed; it probably copies the original. In the south wall of the nave is a blocked door. The present entrance is by a modern door in the north wall. The font has a circular bowl of tub form 89 inches in circumference, bound with an iron fillet; its upper margin is ornamented with an arcade of pointed arches. The bowl is of the Norman period: the base is modern. Several rude corbels remain in the walls of the nave and chancel. All the windows are modern – visited 14th April 1915. The **Elizabethan** chalice is inscribed: *Poculum ecclesie de Williamstowne Elynor*
NB This parish was formerly known as **Williamston Eluard** or **Elnard**.

St Issells (Saundersfoot)

Hean Castle

The name, *hêngastell*, may refer to an Iron Age Hill-fort on the site. The oldest part of the present house is the north-east wing, of about 1840. In 1863 the industrialist **C. R. Vickerman** acquired **Hean Castle**. He employed the Manchester architects **Pennington** and **Bridgen** to rebuild the house in 1875-6. The house was enlarged in 1926 by the addition of a north-west wing in similar style.

There is a main range of Victorian-Tudor buildings in an ambitious style which extends east/west. The outline in both plan and elevation is irregularly composed, but the east half of the main south front is advanced for extra emphasis. There are octagonal turrets at the corners and a high tower in a central position set back from the front. The parapets are all crenellated. There are return wings at the east and west and a rear service range.

The main building is of two storeys, in a masonry principally of small regular rock-faced courses of a red stone brought from Runcorn. All the stone dressings are in a lighter sandstone. A darker stone

is used for aesthetic variation in bands and in a battered plinth beneath a string course at ground storey window-sill level. All the roofs are concealed behind parapets. The windows Throughout are dressed in a lighter coloured sandstone and are glazed in plate glass.

For the duration of the War the house was occupied by a school evacuated from Wandsworth.

Saundersfoot (Coal mining and coal exporting port)

was known in medieval times as Llanussyllt and after the Norman Conquest as St Issels (sometimes Issells), both after the parish Church dedicated to the **Welsh St Issell** Its Bishop or abbot was considered one of the seven principal clerics of Dyfed under medieval **Welsh** Law. In

1870-72, **John Marius Wilson** described the village and parish as **St Issells** in his Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales.

1764 **Saundersfoot** --**Hean Castle** estate plans shown in the area of the modern **Saundersfoot**

1810 **Leach** in his guide to **Saundersfoot** says that there were six cottages and two small hostels

1845 According to a Plan of the **Tenby** and South Wales Railway were 30 houses

1866 A branch of the Great western Railway reached the town.

To the majority of visitors **Saundersfoot** does not look like a former industrial town. In its heyday **Saundersfoot** was at the centre of the export trade of very high grade anthracite won from the deep pits and shafts of the **Pembrokeshire** coalfield. In contrast to the medieval **Tenby**, the town and harbour at **Saundersfoot** were largely developed during the nineteenth century. The local coalfield was first recorded in 1324, and by the middle of the seventeenth century some 30,000 tons were being exported annually from coal works around **Saundersfoot**, **Begelly** and **Jeffreston** to destinations as far afield as **France** and **Holland**. Despite this apparent boom, the infrastructure for mining and transport was still at its most basic, with cart loads of coal being hauled by oxen and horses along poor country roads to the sea.

Before **Saundersfoot** Harbour was built, the loading of coal mined at local pits was undertaken from the local beaches. The harbour was constructed in 1829-30 by the **Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company** for the export of anthracite. By 1837, the harbour had five jetties handling coal, iron ore, pig iron and firebricks from local companies and mines. The **Saundersfoot Railway** was built to link **Bonville's Court Colliery** amongst others and **Stepaside Ironworks** to the harbour. This is now given over almost entirely to the holiday industry, what was once a colliery site is now a caravan park

Nowadays the glorious sandy beach and the safe bathing and sailing waters of the bay are the main attractions, but **Saundersfoot** first came to prominence as a coal exporting port. Mining seems to have begun in the late 13c as the **Earl of Pembroke** was paid an annual fee for the sea coal mine at that time. This would probably have been a Bell pit although seams of coal can be seen running along the beach cliffs. The inland coalmines were connected to the harbour by railway lines that ran through the village, and from 1829 onwards there were sailing vessels (and later on, steam vessels) coming in on every tide. They departed with holds full of top quality anthracite and also pig iron from the Stepside iron works. Around 1864 up to 4000 tons of pig iron from the Stepside works

were exported annually through the port. Coal shipments ceased at the onset of the Second World War, and since that time the harbour has gradually been given over to use by pleasure craft.

Traces of the areas industrial past are now difficult to find, but some of the old buildings of the old iron works can still be seen at Stepside, and there are still a few traces of the **Bonville's Court** (now the site of a caravan park) and other collieries. The tunnels which connect **Saundersfoot**, **Coppet Hall** and **Wisemans Bridge** are the old tunnels used by the railway to **Stepaside** and **Kilgetty**.

The most attractive buildings in the area today are the parish **Church** of **St Issels**, in a lovely sylvan setting not far from **Coppet Hall** and the imposing **Hean Castle** on the Hill to the north of **Saundersfoot**.

1810 *Fenton, Tours*

there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of **Bonville's Court Colliery**.

This was the Norman **Castle** dating from the 12c. The Norman family de **Bonville** were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the Earls of **Pembroke** but all trace of them has been lost.

1839 Issel's *St Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

ISSEL'S, **St.** (**St. ISSELL**), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3½ miles (N.) from **Tenby**; containing, with the village of **Saundersfoot**, 1552 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the western extremity of **Carmarthen** bay, and has its surface singularly diversified with abrupt and precipitous eminences and deep dingles, which, being richly wooded, form a striking contrast to the dingy and sterile appearance occasioned by the coal-mines in the immediate vicinity. But the greatest ornament of this part of the county is the wooded eminence on which stands the seat of **Hean Castle**. This house commands extensive marine views, embracing a great variety of beautiful and romantic scenery along the coast: the estate attached to it formerly belonged to the **Wogans** of **Wiston**, from whom it passed to its present proprietor, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses of that family. **Kilgetty**, an ancient mansion in the parish, in which the late **Lord Milford** was born, is now in the occupation of a farmer, and going to decay. The sands on the coast are extremely favourable for sea-bathing, and a few families, who wish retirement and tranquillity, resort hither during the summer season, preferring the humbler, but more peaceable, accommodations which the inns of this parish afford to the gaieties of **Tenby**. The beach abounds with most of the species of shells found at **Tenby**, and numerous fossil remains are discovered in the mines, at a great depth from the surface. The turtle, or "scorpion" stone, as it is here called, is frequently met with; it is susceptible of a beautiful polish.

The parish abounds with excellent coal and culm, of which great quantities are raised; the anthracite coal-field here contains ninety-five per cent. of carbon. There is also an abundance of ironstone and limestone. The ironstone was formerly wrought extensively by the **Pembrey Iron Company**; and from the improvements about to be made at **Saundersfoot**, it seems likely to be again worked by another company on a large Scale; if, indeed, operations have not already been commenced for working and smelting the ore. **Saundersfoot** is a thriving coal-port, picturesquely situated in a sheltered part of the bay: the harbour belongs to a company formed in 1829; it is artificial, protected by piers, and connected with the collieries of **St. Issel's** and the neighbouring parish of **Begelly** by tramways. In 1846 an act was passed for the formation of the **Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales** railway company, who have power to purchase all the works at **Saundersfoot**, and intend to carry out important improvements. The line will commence at **Tenby**, have a short branch to **Saundersfoot**, proceed through the parish of **Begelly**, and terminate in junction with the great South Wales railway at **Reynoldston**. At present, however, its construction has not even been

begun, owing to the delay that has taken place in the formation of the South Wales line, which is not likely to be brought into this part of the country for some time.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 17. 6., and endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and those payable to the chapter for one of £140; attached to the vicarage are also a house, and a glebe of ten acres valued at £8 per annum. The **Church** is romantically situated in one of the richly-wooded dells with which the parish abounds, and is a neat structure in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, seen to great advantage above the wood in which it is embosomed.

There is a place of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**.

John Jones, esq., in 1712, bequeathed £300 in trust for the gratuitous instruction of fifteen boys and fifteen girls, the children of poor parents in the parish; the interest is £15 per annum, and is applied towards the support of a National school, held in a school-house erected in the churchyard. Three Sunday schools are supported, one of them in connexion with the **Church**, another belonging to the **Calvinistic Methodists**, and the third to the **Wesleyans**.

1857

George Burrows stayed at the **Hean Castle** Hotel then called the **Picton Castle** Inn and described it as "a small straggling place on the bottom and declivity of a Hill there is a pier, coal works and a tramway.

1864 **Saundersfoot**

appears to have become as a coal mining and shipping centre, around 1864 up to 4000 tons of pig iron from the Stepaside works were exported annually through the port.

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1891

Kilner described it as a "busy little port trading in the shipment of coal".

1895 **Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

Another pleasant excursion from **Tenby** takes the visitor past the little secluded creek of **Waterwinch**, giving him, en route, a charming glimpse of the town, rising above the wooded shores of the north bay. Thence a steep, narrow lane leads to the village of **Saundersfoot**, a favourite seaside resort with a diminutive harbour, an hotel and groups of lodging-houses.

The whole of this district has been, at some remote geological period, one vast forest, of which traces still exist upon the adjacent coast ; where submerged trees, and barks of timber encrusted with shells, are occasionally found. Tall chimney-shafts, rising amidst the woods, attest the presence of anthracite coal beneath our feet; this is raised from several mines in the neighbourhood, and sent down by tramway to **Saundersfoot** for exportation.

Pursuing a delightfully shady road that winds inland past the grounds of **Hean Castle**, we soon find ourselves amidst some of the loveliest sylvan scenery in all the countryside. Presently we get a peep at the **Church** of **St. Issels**, almost lost to view amidst Green aisles of embowering foliage.

As at **Gumfreston**, by footpaths only can the little edifice be approached ; while the stepping-stones across the rivulet are supplemented by a rustic foot-bridge, for use in times when the stream is in

flood. This **Church** has lately been restored by some appreciative hand ; it has the characteristic tall Gray tower such as we have grown accustomed to in this locality, and contains a handsome font of respectable antiquity.

Hence the wayfarer may return to **Tenby** by way of **Bonville's Court**, a fortified manor-house of the Edwardian period, of which but a single dilapidated tower and stair-turret remain : or by fetching a compass round, and wandering through quiet lanes draped with Hartstongue fern, ivy and convolvulus, he may explore the country away towards **Jeffreyston** or **Redberth** ; returning over high ground beside the finely-timbered estate of Ivy Tower: and so home by the previously mentioned route through **Gumfreston** village.

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But it would appear that it was not until after the First World War that **Saundersfoot** really gained a reputation as a holiday resort

1913 South Wales Wade

Saundersfoot a village in **Pembrokeshire** (with a station 1m away) 3m N of **Tenby**. It lies in a hollow by the sea and is chiefly engaged in shipping the anthracite coal mined in the neighbourhood, though it makes some claim to be a watering -place. The parish **Church**, which bears the name of **St Issel** or **Ussyllt**, father of **St Teilo**, has been rebuilt with exception of the tower. The Norm. font is decorated with interlaced ornaments.

1943

In August 1943 the beaches were used for D-Day rehearsals. (*Four Welsh Counties Kilner*).

Old Houses **RCAM**

The parish contains the sites of several residences, the ruins of which existed until recently. Still to be traced are the remains of **Bonville Court** or **Castle** and **Kilgetty House**, the latter an ecclesiastical residence of the **Canon** of **St Davids**.

Stone Cross **RCAM**

A farm where, about the year 1888, a fine maenhir was broken up for building purposes.

Penrath **RCAM**

The name suggests the former presence of a mound or camp, but no indications of such are visible -- visited 17th May 1915

Kings Moor RCAM

This is an extensive common , part of the ancient possessions of the Crown within the country: it formed an item in the celebrated *Ditchfield grant of Crown lands in 5 Chas I*

Finds--Medieval Seal **RCAM**

At Moylands in the south of the parish "near a spring before it was utilised for **Tenby** water supply, were some ruined walls and in the vicinity a White cornelian seal was dug up while draining. On it was a mitre and a coat of arms; it was in the possession of the late **W H Richards** esq. of **Croft House Tenby**, but is now missing (*Pem. Arch Survey*).

Hean Castle is nearby.

ST ISSELLS Church

1864 **Church** of **St Issels** is not far from Coppet Hall. 13c renovated in 1864 and in 20c with a richly carved Norman font. *Arch. Camb*

1867 July 1, St. Issells Church Glynne acc to Arch Camb 1888

This **Church** seems to have been wholly reconstructed, save the tower ; but it is possible that the original plan may have been in some measure preserved, but made more regular and capacious, on account of the increased population. The present arrangement is nave with north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower. The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches on octagonal pillars with plain cups. The chancel-arch is lofty and pointed, and, from its singularity, is probably original, having cylindrical mouldings carried down through the capitals. The windows of the nave are generally single and trifoliated, at the east of the aisles, of two lights, under an arch, with circle in the head.

The chancel rises very much towards the east, on account of the steepness of the ground. On its north side is a vestry. In its north wall is a plain flat arch. The south-east window is of two trefoil-headed lights under an arch, with circle in the head, and the sill forms a sedile. The font has a square bowl. The porch is new. The tower is of the **Flemish** sort, perhaps of Perpendicular period ; is embattled, with square turret, also- with embattlement rising high at the north-east ; corbel-table under the battlement ; has neither stringcourse nor buttress. The base slightly projects. The west doorway flat-arched with label ; the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, of late form ; other openings are slits. The tower-arch to the nave is plain and pointed.

The churchyard is highly romantic, being of great extent, and the ground uneven and undulated in an extraordinary degree, some portions quite precipitous, and much covered with trees, in some measure recalling that of Llanfihangel, near Aberystwith. On the north side is the shaft of a cross, raised on several steps.

1923 *RCAM* St Issell Church

Parish of **St Issells**

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Issell**

This is a **Church** that has probably been enlarged by the addition of an aisle to the north side of what had hitherto been a single chamber. The earlier **Church** was of the type that is found everywhere Throughout the south part of the county, with the usual tall unbuttressed tower at the west end of the building; this part dates from the mid 13th century. About a century later came the addition of the north aisle, and, at a comparative recent period, a south aisle to the nave was erected. The **Church** has been much restored, the windows throughout renewed. The tower is of three storeys. The font basin, a square of 18 inches is of Norman type; its sides are decorated with conventionally treated scroll pattern of unusual character. One of the bells is of pre reformation date. In the churchyard is a restored medieval cross – visited 8th April 1915

Note – **St Issells** was one of the seven “**Bishop** houses” of Dyfed, which probably means that its incumbent exercised some form of Episcopal authority over the neighbouring clergy. On the

authority of a late vicar, the **Rev John Jones**, it is reported that the ruins of walling said to have been that of an “old **Castle**” or “bishops house”, but more probably that of the medieval rectory were removed from a corner of the early churchyard within the memory of some who are still living. A closely adjacent field is called “Old **Castle**” in the ***Tithe Schedule***.

RCAHMW

St Issel's Church is situated within a large, irregularly shaped churchyard, which has been extended to the south-east. A stream bisects through the churchyard from north to south, some 20m west of the **Church** building. The three pairs of churchyard gates, North Churchyard Gates Rear Churchyard Gates and South Churchyard Gates are Grade II listed. The gates were reportedly fabricated at the **Kilgetty** ironworks. A restored medieval churchyard cross stands to the immediate north of the **Church**.

The **Church** consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south aisle, south porch, north vestry and west tower. The square, oolitic limestone font is thought to be twelfth-thirteenth century in date. It has a slightly different design on each face, with raised scroll faces and apparently randomly placed stars and crescents. Its limestone stem is thought to be two reused twelfth or thirteenth century column caps. The chancel arch is also medieval, as is the north arcade. The **Church** was restored extensively in 1862, to the designs of **J.R. Kempson, Hereford**. Only the tower was retained, with the rest of the building being rebuilt. The original layout was retained, but the floors were raised. A window at the south end of the chancel is dedicated to the **Rev. John Jones**, Vicar (1888-1912), and depicts the restored **Church**, held as a model in the hands of **St. Issell**. The **Church** reopened in 1864. The vestry was added in 1910 and the pews were renewed throughout. After the First World War a new pulpit, by **Caroe**, was constructed as a memorial, incorporating the roll of honour. It is carved in Perpendicular style and depicts **St George** and the dragon. The porch doors and a flight of curved- plan steps were added in 1978 in memory of the third **Lord Merthyr**.

Church Records

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in distinguishing between entries relating to the churches of **St. Ishmaels** and **Issells** in **Pembrokeshire**, and **St. Ishmaels** in **Carmarthenshire**.

Stat. Menev. See Vol. II., p.209.

This **Church**, which in the statute of **Bishop Reginald de Brian** is called **St. Ursini**, belonged to the abbot of **Seys** in Normandy, who granted it and the **Church** of **Jeffreyston** to the **Canons** of **St Davids** Cathedral, subject to the payment of 2s. by each of the two churches to the prior of **Pembroke**. -

Bishop Henry Gower in Aug., 1339, consolidated the two churches and ordained that a perpetual vicar should be appointed by the chapter to the **Church** of **St. Issells**, and that the **Church** of **Jeffreyston** should be served by a chaplain.

Under the heading of Deanery of **Pembroke** the ***Valor Eccl.*** gives the following entry - Vicaria Sancti Ismaelis. - Viearia ibidem ex eollacione Magistri Novi Collegii junta Meneven unde **Hericus Stiffvowe** clericus est inde vicarius habens ibidem mansionem. St valent fructus hujus vicarie per annum iiijU. Inde sol in visit-acione arch ri pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quo-libet anno id vjd. let remanet dare £3 17s. 6d. Inde decima 7s. 8d.

From this it would appear that the master of **St. Mary's College, St David's**, was the patron of **St. Issell's**, but this seems incredible in view of the fact that in 1339 the patronage was vested in the **Canons of St David's Cathedral** and was still in their hands in 1564. The extract given above apparently relates to **St. Issell's**, but the ascription of the patronage to the **College** is erroneous, and the mistake probably arose from confusing **St. Issell's** with **St. Ishmael's** in **Carmarthenshire**, which latter **Church** was annexed by **Bishop Adams Houghton** to the **College** in question. **Bacon's Liber Regis** has apparently followed the *Valor Eccl.*, as we seen by the following extract: p98 **Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Ishmael's** alias **St. Issell's** V. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 2s. 6d. Col. near **St Davids** olim Patr.; Chanter and Chapter of **St Davids**, Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value £12. **King's Books**, £3 17s. 6d – **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Described as Ecclesia de Sancto Ussello, in 1291 - *Taxatio*.

According to a survey made in 1649 the living had a glebe, house, barn, yard, small garden, and 3a. 7291r. of arable land, with the endowment of the tithes of hay, wool, lambs, cheese, pigs, etc., and was estimated to be worth £12 per annum.

Non Conformist Church/Chapel Saundersfoot

Saundersfoot Methodist Chapel was built in 1892 in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type.

Bethany Methodist Chapel was built in 1868 in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan and two storeys. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted into flats.

Hebron Baptist Chapel was built in 1854 and restored in 1881. The present Chapel, dated 1881, is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type.

Sardis Congregational Chapel was built in 1808, rebuilt in 1825 and rebuilt again in 1924. The present Chapel, dated 1924, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan, a hipped roof and hexagonal tower

Thomas Memorial Congregational Chapel was built in 1838 and rebuilt in 1899. The present Chapel, dated 1899, is built in the Romanesque style of the gable entry type.

Bethesda Methodist Chapel was built in 1826, rebuilt in 1864 and rebuilt again in 1894. The 1894 Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.

Names Connected with St Issells (Saundersfoot), and East Williamston

Clergy CCED

1492	John Lamb
1492	John David
1534	Henry Storbrow

1554	John Howell
1556	John Emlot
1559	Thomas Crane
1560	Maurice Wolcoke
1564	Rhesen Morris
1613	Griffith Johns
1625	Rice Thomas
1625	Henry Griffiths
	Nicholas White (no date)
1686	David Rees
1696	Thomas Nash
1721	David Lewis
1751	James Beynon
1782	Thomas Dalton
1839	James Dalton
1888	John Jones M.A.
1912	Howell Rosser B.A.
1924	E Owen Jones M.A.
1936	William J Williams B.A.
1955	Glyn Evans B.A.
1980	Michael Butler

St. Issells Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Jenkin Lewis	St Issells H.
Smyth Lewis	St Issells H
Jenkin John	St Issells H3
Williams Thomas	St Issells H

Hurlo Thomas	St Issells H
Elliot William	St Issells H
Roach John	St Issells H
Levett John	St Issells H
Coale Phillippe	St Issells H2
Welsh Jane	St Issells H
Lowelinge William	St Issells H
Thomas Jenkin	St Issells H5
Morce Jane, widdow	St Issells H
Lloyd Izacke, esq.	St Issells H 7
Birch William	St Issells H
David Hary	St Issells H
Bartlett Peerce	St Issells H
Web Henry	St Issells H
Lewis Mr. Nicholas of	Hean Castle. St Issells H 8
Hancocke Widdow	St Issells H2
Hobert Phillipp	St Issells H
White Nicholas	St Issells H
Potter Richard	St Issells H
Child Grace	St Issells H
Thomas William	St Issells H.
Webb Thomas	St Issells H2
Hillin Richard	St Issells H
Browne Francis	St Issells H
Sherbane William	St Issells H
Jenkin Griffith	St Issells H

Whelin John	St Issells H
Lloyd Jane	St Issells H
Jermin Joseph	St Issells H
Browne Robert	St Issells H
Webb Henry	St Issells H
Jones William	St Issells H9 (Bonville)
Lewis Phillip.	St Issells H2
Jenkin James	St Issells H
William George	St Issells H
Meredith John	St Issells H
Lloyd Thomas	St Issells H
Eaton Jennett	St Issells P
Webb Phillip	St Issells P
David Lettice	St Issells P

*(Please note these names are only those I am certain of as in many of the old records the name **St Issell's** can refer to Churches in other areas)*

Baret Stephen 1359 **St Issells Saundersfoot**

Stephen Baret was charged with the sum of 50s yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at **St Issell's** granted to him on the death of **Vaughan David**, whose heir was under age, as was also (**John**) the heir of Hastings **Laurence, Earl of Pembroke. Stephen Baret** sought to be released from the payment charged, and obtained a writ, d 1st October 1378, directing the barons of the Exchequer to do right under the circumstances set forth by an inquisition taken at **Hereford (Haverford ?)** on the 1st September then last, which shows the descent of the lands to **Portan David**, and further states that the lands for which **Baret** had been charged had been held by **Wiseman John** the son of **Wiseman Andrew** since the death of **Nesta** the *Floyd MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA 1902*

Bishop Matthew 1560 of Portclew **Pembroke** Yeoman held tithes of **St Issells Saundersfoot**

Burrows George 1857 **Hean Castle Hotel Saundersfoot** then called the **Picton Castle Inn**

Callan James 1822 born **Saundersfoot** , Died 23 Oct 1847 **Saint Issels, Pembrokeshire** South Wales? Married to **Proutt, Sarah** on 15 Apr 1843 at **Pembrokeshire**, Wales
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Callan Stephen 14 May 1846 born **Saundersfoot Pembrokeshire** Died 23 Sep 1908
Dayton, Franklin, Idaho Married to **Boden, Mary** on 24 Jul 1866 at Brigham City, Box Elder,
Utah Comments, Found a 2nd wife in AF, **Marshall Sarah**, 18 July 1888, **Logan** , Cache, Utah
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Callen Martha 19/05/1830 **St Issells** Found dead on road from **KingsMoor** to
Saundersfoot with no marks of violence *Inquest report*

de Bonville William 1315 who held lands from the **Earl of Pembroke** -half a Knights fee
at Merrion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Coedrath 1324 Aug 20 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area *I
P M Edward II files 84 & 85*His wife's name was

de Bonville Joanna pre1364 had died by 1364 **Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire
Families**

de Bonville Nicholas August 20 1324 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area held one tenth
Knights' fee held by worth yearly 26s 8d Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de
Hamptona King's** Escheat at **Pembroke**

Frost Bill 1850-1935 from Pembs, he designed a flying machine that he
claimed to have flown at Stammer **Hill, Saundersfoot** , on September, 1895 The machine hit a tree
after take off documentary proof is missing [**Lewis Arnold, Cecil Ewart**, Private, 35027, Welsh,
Regiment **Arnold**, was the son of **Frost Elizabeth** Married **Lewis Benjamin**, of Pontycymmer,
Garw valley, **Glamorgan Benjamin** and **Elizabeth** were both from Saunderfoot, and had moved to
Pontycymmer looking for work, which is where **Arnold**, was born. When **Arnold**, was just 6 years
old his parents died from TB, and so **Arnold**, and his sister **Elizabeth** went to live with their Aunt
and **Uncle Bill** and **Ann Frost**, in Stammers, Saunderfoot. **Arnold**, lived there until enlisting at
Bridgend into the Army, and he was posted to the 15th Battalion, Welsh, Regiment The 15th Welsh,
had been formed during October, 1914 as the **Carmarthenshire** Battalion, and moved to Rhyl for
training They became part of the 114th Brigade, 38th Welsh, Division the following year, and
moved to France during December, 1915 and moved to positions near Richebourg, in French
Flanders This was known as the 'Nursery Sector' where new units were blooded into trench life, and
after an initial, relatively quiet spell in the lines, the Division moved further south during the Spring
of 1916, taking up positions near Ginchy It was here that **Arnold**, lost his life, when he was killed
on the 9th March , 1916 **Arnold**, was just 22 years old, and is buried at Guards Cemetery, Windy
Corner, Cuinchy]

Frost William Bill 28 May 1848 – March 1935 was a amateur aviator, who, some
believe, made a manned flight of considerable distance in a winged powered flying machine of his
own design His father was **John Frost** and his mother **Rebecca Frost** *Patent description*

*"The flying machine is propelled into the air by two reversible fans revolving horizontally
When sufficient height is gained, wings are spread, and tilted by means of a lever, causing the
machine to float onward and downward When low enough the lever is reversed causing it to rise
upward & onward When required to stop it the wings are tilted so as to hold against the wind or air
and lowered by the reversible fans The steering is done by a helm fitted to front of machine"*The
patent seems to contradict itself slightly in the next paragraph which says, *"The steering is done by
a Rudder at both ends"*

Howells Roscoe 1977 **Saundersfoot** wrote *Old Saundersfoot*

King Mary 1690 married name **Windham** widow of London with **Isaac Houblon** held tithes of **St Issells Saundersfoot** for 3 lives

Lewis John 1878, July 4 The **Baron de Rutzen**, **John Lewis** of **Saundersfoot**, hotel- keeper Lease for 21 years of the Rutzen Arms hotel, **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

Maleufaunt David 1324 Aug 20 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area I P M Edward II files 84 & 85

Milford Lord 1815 held tithes of **St Issells Saundersfoot** till 1815

Morgan William 03-Sep1798 ----**Thomas William St Issells** Collier on **Saundersfoot** beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon in control of **Isaac Thomas** of **Church Inn** equipment property of **William Morgan Inquest report**

Stickings Thomas 1970 **Saundersfoot Story of Saundersfoot**

Thomas Isaac 03-Sep1798 -----**Thomas William St Issells** Collier on **Saundersfoot** beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon pulled by similar in control of **Isaac Thomas** of **Church Inn** as well equipment property of **William Morgan Inquest report**

Thomas James 17-Jun1822 **St Issells** Aged 10 he was waiting to cross road at **Saundersfoot** when a cart carrying culm passed by one of horses knocked him to ground and the wheel of the cart passed over his head killing him the cart belonged to **John Williams** farmer *Inquest report*

Thomas William 03-Sep1798 **St Issells** Collier on **Saundersfoot** beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon in control of **Isaac Thomas** of **Church Inn** - equipment property of **William Morgan Inquest report**

Vaughan David Died 1350 held of the manor of **St Issel's** for half a Knight's fee and a rent of 16s **Stephen Baret** was charged with the sum of 50s yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at **St Issel's** granted to him on the death **David Vaughan** of whose heir **Walter** was under age, as was also **John** the heir of **Laurence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke**. Also had a daughter **Isabella** 1359 the **FLoyd MSS** by **Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA**

Vaughan Isabella pre 1350 daughter of **David** Married **Portan** or **Portcan** and had a son **David** who inherited the **St Issel** property

St. Issell / Saundersfoot old Records

Tithes of St Issell Collectanea Meneversia.

In 1490 the tithes of **St. Issell's** were apparently let with those of **Jeffreyston** to **David Wogan**. Soon after the Reformation the tithes of **St. Issell's** were leased to **William Philipps** of **Picton**, esq.. This lease terminated about the year 1560, when they were let for 30 years to **Matthew**

Bishop of Portclew [**Pembroke**] yeoman, at the yearly rent of £12 6s. 8d. In July, 1617, a lease of the tithes was granted to **Philip King** at the rent of £12 6s. 8d., for the lives of **Henry King**, archdeacon of Colchester (eldest son of **John King**, Bishop of London), and **Dorothy**, the daughter of the said **John King**. In 1663 the tithes were leased to **John King** (eldest son and heir apparent of **Henry King**, Bishop of Chichester) for the lives of the said **John King**, **Henry King** (brother of the said **John King**, and second son of the said **Henry**, Bishop of Chichester, and one of the gentlemen of the **King's** Privy Chamber), and **Mary King** (eldest daughter of the said **Bishop Henry King**), at the yearly rent of £12 6s. 8d.

In 1690 **Isaac Houblon** of London and **Mary Windham** of London, widow, were granted a lease of the tithes for the lives of **Mary Windham** (formerly **Mary King**), **Henry Houblon** (son of **Isaac Houblon**), and **Dorothy Herbert** (daughter of **Mary Windham** by her first Husband, **Richard Herbert**), at the same rent as under the previous lease.

In 1720 a lease of the tithes for 21 years was obtained by **Nathaniel Morgan** Chapter clerk at the same rent, and in 1741 **John Philips** of **Kilgetty**, Pems, esq., paid a fine of £150 for a lease for 21 years at the rent of £12 6s. 8d. The last leaseholder for lives was **Lord Milford** whose lease expired in 1815. He declined to renew it and subsequently the tithes of the **Church** were let annually for some years. In 1814 the tithes were valued at £156 10s, but no tenant could be found to rent them at that figure.

Extract from *Old Pembrokeshire Families* in the Ancient County Palatine of **Pembroke** from inpart the *Floyd MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA (High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire)* 1902.

-There is preserved the record of a long and interesting suit relating to lands in **St. Ussyls (St. Issels)**

which contains much local family history.

- **Stephen Baret** was charged with the sum of 50s, yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at **St. Issel** granted to him on the death of **David Vaughan**, whose heir was under age, as was also (**John**) the heir of **Laurence Hasting**, **Earl of Pembroke**.

We have scattered notices of the Barets, who seem to have been originally burgesses of **Carmarthen**, and held of **Guy de Brian** in the lordship of **Laugharne**. **Lewys Dwnn** gives three pedigrees of branches of the family at **Pendine** (afterwards at **Tenby**), **Philbeach** and **Gelliswick**,

Adam Baret, **John** the son of **John Baret**, and **Henry** the son of **Thomas Baret**, have been mentioned in the **de la Roche** paper.

In 1348 **David Baret** was chancellor of **St Davids**; in 1376 **Adam Baret** was a juror at **Haverford**, in 1378

John Baret at **Pembroke**, and in 1430 **David Baret** at **Haverford**, but what kin any of them were to our **Stephen** there is nothing to show.

The **Vaghans** had been settled in the district for some years.

Robert Vaughan was on a jury at **Pembroke** in 1302, when all the jurors were persons of good standing.

In 1324 and 1348 a **John Vaughan** held one-tenth of a fee at **La Torre** (Tarr), and in coparcency with **John Emebald** and **William** son of **Nicholas de Barri**, five bovates of land at **Lanteg (Lanteague)**.

John had a son **David** who died about 1350, holding the manor of **St. Issel's** for half a knights fee and a rent of 16s. 8d.; his heir was

Walter Vaughan who held **St. Issel's** and died in 1361 leaving a daughter, **Nesta**, who died aged four years in 1364, when the property passed to

David Portan or **Portcan**, who was the son of **Isabella** the daughter of **David Vaughan**.

Stephen Baret sought to be released from the payment charged, and obtained a writ, dated 1st October 1378, directing the barons of the Exchequer to do right under the circumstances set forth by an inquisition taken at **Hereford (Haverford)** on the 1st September then last, which shows the descent of the lands to **David Portan**, and further states that the lands for which **Baret** had been charged had been held by **John** the son of **Andrew Wiseman** since the death of **Nesta**.

The Wisemans were probably brought to the county from Scotland by **Aymer de Valence**. They gave their name to Wiseman's Bridge over the stream which divides **St. Issel's** from **Amroth**.

Andrew Wiseman held at the death of Earl **Aymer** half a knight's fee at **Coytrath** (Coedrath); his son **John** was born about 1336. There are a few later notices of the family; in 1383 **John Wiseman** (who in 1378 was one of the sureties given by **John Harold** for the custody of **Stephen Perrot**), and in 1392 **Thomas Wiseman** and **John** were jurors at **Pembroke**; in 1400 **John Wiseman** was one of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the King's debts at **Pembroke**.

East Williamston Names

Day William 11 January 1818 **East Williamston** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep **Gumfreston** Prosecutor Shears **Lewis Gumfreston** farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hall Thomas 06-Jul-1820 collier **Jeffreston** pit at **East Williamston** fell to the bottom

Inquest report

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 **Rev MA late Gwyther of Picton Castle** Vicar of **St Mary's Haverfordwest** was Vicar of **Madeley Salop** patron of the livings of **Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower** and **Reynalton**. Assumed the surname **Philipps** on succeeding his half brother **Lord Milford** in 1857. Born at **Winkfield Wilts** 1814 married **Mary Catherine** daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of **Ludstone Salop**.

Bonville Names

The main stock of the **Bonvilles** settled in Somerset and Devon, and were of **Wescomb** and **Shuts** in the latter county. **Pole** says that **John d Bonville** was of **Bonvileston** in **Plymlegh, co. Devon**, 27 H. III and 50 Ed. III. They also gave their name to a village in **Pembrokeshire**. --*Arch Camb* 1868

de Bonville Elizabeth pre1400 married before 1400 **Carew Thomas** of **Carew Castle** born 1367 **Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families**

de Bonville Joanna 1364 widow of **Nicholas** held half a fee at **Gumfreston** of **de Carew John**
Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families

de Bonville Sir John Williams eldest son was

Bonville Sir John who had a daughter

Bonville Elizabeth pre 1400 She married before 1400 **Carew Thomas** of **Carew Castle** who was born in 1367 With that marriage the **Pembrokeshire** branch name of **Bonville** died out

de Bonville Nicholas inherited from his grandfather

de Bonville William 1315 who held lands from the **Earl of Pembroke** -half a Knights fee at Merion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Coedrath 1324 Aug 20 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area *I P M EdwardII files 84 & 85* His wife's name was

de Bonville Joanna pre1364 had died by 1364 **Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families**

de Bonville Nicholas August 20 1324 **Coytrath Saundersfoot** area held one tenth Knights' fee held by worth yearly 26s 8d Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de Hamptona King's** Escheat at **Pembroke**

de Bonville William 1272 land from the **Earl of Pembroke** at what is now **Saundersfoot** seneschal of **Pembroke** in 1272 and in 1275 he was accountant for the lordship **Haverfordwest** which was entrusted to his care upon its surrender by **Humphrey de Bohun** to **Queen Eleanor Bonville** Court was probably erected by him His grandson **Nicholas** inherited According to the Roll of Battle Abbey Holingshed Chronicles one of those who came over with **William** of Normandy was called "Bondeville" There is no proof though as to whether the **Bonville** family of the west of England and Wales is descended from him **Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families** –

The **Castle** and manor of **Haverfordwest** were restored to **Humphrey de Bohun**, (jun., who had livery in right of his wife, **Eleanor**, of the **Castle** and town of **Haverford**, 1251) in 2 **Edward I** 1274 but it appears that in the following year **William de Bonville** 1275 was receiver of the **Castle** and manor, then taken into the hands of the **King**; and they appear to have been afterwards granted, with the town of **St. Clears**, to **Queen Eleanor**

de Bolevill William 1290 November 6 **Sir** steward of **Pembroke** *Charter Roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 Clipston*

de Bonville William son of **de Bonville Nicholas** inherited and in accordance with the settlement gave the manor of **Jeffreyston** to his brother **de Bonville Hugh** until he was provided with a suitable ecclesiastical benefice and then it would go to another brother probably **John Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families**

Bonville Family of **Bonville** Court Coudrath (**Saundersfoot**) (acc/to **Owen**) According to the Roll of Battle Abbey (Holingshed Chronicles) one of those who came over with **William** of Normandy was called "Bondeville" There is no proof though as to whether the **Bonville** family of the west of England and Wales is descended from him. The **de Bonville's** held land from the **Earl of Pembroke** at what is now **Saundersfoot Pembrokeshire** west Wales. The family also held land in the west of England and near Swansea.

The **Bonvilles** first appear in **Pembrokeshire** records with **Bonville William** de 1272 who was seneschal of **Pembroke** in and in 1275 he was accountant for the lordship of **Haverfordwest** which was entrusted to his care upon its surrender by **de Bohun Humphrey** to **Queen Eleanor**. **Bolevill William** de 1290 November 6 **Sir** steward of **Pembroke** *charter Roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 (Cal p 373) Clipston*. **Bonville** Court was probably erected by him. He was succeeded by his grandson **Nicholas** who held lands from the **Earl of Pembroke** -half a Knights fee at Merion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Co-edrath (**Saundersfoot**) in 1324.

Bonvill **Nicholas** de 1324 Aug 20 **Coytrath** (**Saundersfoot** area) *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85.*

In 1364

Bonvill Joanna de widow of **Nicholas** de Bonvill held half a fee at **Gumfreston** of **de Carew John**.

Bonvill William de the son of **Nicholas** by his settlement, gave the manor of **Jeffreyston** to his second son

Bonvill Hugh de until he was provided with a suitable ecclesiastical benefice, and then to another son presumably the elder brother **John** --- **Williams'** eldest son was

Sir Bonville John who had a daughter

Bonville .Elizabeth before 1400 She married,

Carew Thomas , of **Carew Castle** who was born in 1367. Whether the **Bonville** property in the county passed to the **Carews** by that marriage is not known.
As far as I can ascertain with that marriage the **Pembrokeshire** branch name died out.

There is a record of a

Bonville Sir John de 1330 being summoned as a baron to Parliament in Ireland, but this would suggest that this was not the son of **William**, although it could have been a brother of **Nicholas**.

Many **Pembrokeshire** families at the time held estates in Ireland. He could have been one of the **Glamorgan** branch from the west of England who definitely held land there.

Note ---According to **Leyland** ----**Bonville** ---**Lord Bonville** had many bastards and whom he left some land to one whose issue male yet remaineth --- (whether or not this was one of the **Pembrokeshire** family I do not know)

c1500

Philip Elliot, the **Husband** of **Jane Perrot**, was of Erwer (now called **Amroth Castle**) in **Pembrokeshire**.

John Elliott, son of **John Elliott** by the second **Jane Perrot**, married **Letty**s, daughter of **William ap David ap Griffiths** of Kidwelly, by **Alson**, daughter of **Richard ap Owain** and his wife, **Catharine Perrott**, of the Pill, Devonshire. Who this **Catharine Perrot** was is uncertain ; but she seems to have been an heiress, for her daughter, **Alson**, had a son by her first **Husband**, **Williams John** of **Bonville Court** ; and this son quartered the **Perrot** arms.
Notes on the Perrot family. Rev. E. L. Barnwell Arch Camb 1865

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Sites of Interest

Williamston East

Extensive strip field system to west of Wooden and Moreton as far as **East Williamston**, recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance. **T. Driver**, **RCAHMW**, 7th October 2008.

Morton Methodist Chapel was built in 1851 in the Simple round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Broad Moor - Ebenezer Baptist Chapel was built in 1861 in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type.

Strip field system *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Well preserved medieval earthworks of a strip field system, south of **Broad Moor**. The s-curve of the field boundaries are evident from the aerial reconnaissance undertaken by *RCAHMW* on 29th Nov. 2007. The site is now truncated by the A477. L. Osborne, 15th Dec. 2010.

South Hill Cottage *RCAM*

Attached to this cottage is a circular pig-sty with thatched roof, one of the few remaining examples of a type common in the country a century ago – visited 14th April 1915

Castle Hill *RCAM*

A group of six fields about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the parish **Church**, which still goes by the name of **Castle Hill**. They have **Long** been under cultivation, and the traces of an earthwork are more than doubtful. Nothing is known locally of such a work.

Hoarstone *RCAM*

Two fields to the south of the **Castle Hill** fields are called Hoarstone – visited 14th April 1915

moat Meadow *RCAM*

The name for two fields just west of the parish **Church** is now not remembered. Nothing of **Archaeological** interest is visible upon them, although a small motte **Castle** may have once occupied the site -- visited 27th May 1915.

Bonville's Court (or Castle)

1810

acc/to *Fenton* 1810 there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of **Bonville's Court Colliery**

Norman family de **Bonville** were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the **Bonville's Court (or Castle)**

c1300

Bonville Court erected in the Forest of **Coydrath** eastern part of the **Pembroke** property of Lordship of **Pembroke** (the property around **Amroth** was part of the holdings of the **Lord of Narberth**) was so called from the Norman settler of that name, whose descendants were, according to *Fenton*, still existing in the time of **Edward II**. The building like that of **Eastington** seems to have been adapted for defence with many of the characteristics of a small **Castle** with its square tower from which a lookout could be maintained on **Carmarthen** bay.

1810

acc/to *Fenton* 1810 there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of **Bonville's Court Colliery**

Norman family de **Bonville** were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the Earl's of **Pembroke** but all trace of them has been lost could have been a medieval Hall house.

1868 *Arch Camb E L Barnwell Domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire*

In the parish of **St Issel**, about four miles from **Tenby**, is a building which approaches the **Castle** rather than a domestic edifice. It takes its name of Bonvil Court from one of De **Bonville**, its anglo Norman possessor; The date however, of whose arrival in there parts is uncertain. The building must be assigned to Edwardian time. The **Pembrokeshire De Bonville** may be an offshoot of the **Glamorganshire** family. According to **Fenton Nicholas De Bonville** was returned as possessing lands in Coedtraeth within which **Bonville** court stands, in the time of **Edward II**. He may, perhaps, therefore have been the builder.

The tower at the front of the house, like the square tower at **Nangle**, is provided with internal communication by a newel stair placed in an angle of the highest tower. The entrance on the right hand leads to the interior of the larger basement, and to the stairs which conduct to the upper chambers and the exterior of the roof. At the opposite end of the building is another entrance, which merely opens into a very narrow vaulted room of rather a wide passage, which was evidently intended for stores only. Over it and the adjoining basement is the large upper chamber which is vaulted in the same manner as the basements. As you enter there is a large fireplace on the right hand and beyond it a window: which, however is a later insertion, like the one beneath which lights the basement. The original windows were doubtless better adapted for defensive purposes than the present one.

In the middle of the building is an opening, the sill of which is level with the floor of the upper chamber. The use of this opening appears to have been the same as the one at **Angle**, namely the hoisting up of bulky articles, such as could not be easily conveyed up the stairs, There are no traces of any supporting corbels which might have supported a small projecting gallery such as might have commanded the entrances below on each side. At some period and additional building has been reared against the front, but has long since been destroyed. The fragment of a wall still remaining may have been connected with that addition, and which may have been made when the windows in the principal chamber were inserted, and the mansion in general been adapted for more modern requisitions.

Originally there were parapets all round the building; and as the rooms below the roof are stone vaulted, there was good footing for defensive purposes. There appears also to have been a square court which enclosed the building, one side of which seems to correspond with the present low garden in the front. The whole building is far inferior in size to those of **Eastington** and **Nangle**, but is nevertheless a valuable example of domestic buildings at a period when the country was still unsettled, and the security of such property depended more on the strength of the building and its occupants than parchment deeds,

Of its history little is known, except that a **Welsh** family of good descent came into the possession at an early period. The first who assumed the surname of **Jones** married an **Elliot** of **Amroth**. His son **William** married a daughter of **Walter Philpin** of **Tenby** whose mother was **Jane** sole heir of **Thomas Perrot** of **Scotsborough**: and, as in the time of **L Dwinn**, the owner of **Bonville** quartered **Perrot**, this coat may have been thus assumed.

1868 **Barnwell** --- It is in a very neglected condition, and appears to be an appurtenance common to some cottages at its foot, and which are occupied by miners. The walls, however, are in a tolerably sound condition.

1877 *Arch Camb*

Bonville Court is now degraded as a depository of rubbish

1895

In *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* (1895)

H Thornhill Timmins states of **Bonville** Court “ A fortified manor house of the Edwardian period of which but a single dilapid tower and stair –turret remains”

1920

Bonville Court farmhouse was covered over by the slag heap from the colliery in the 1920 and the site later converted into a Caravan park.

Bonville Court Colliery

Bonville's Court Colliery operated from 1842 to 1930, during which time it remained one of the most important collieries in **Pembrokeshire**. It produced anthracite of exceptional quality, which was particularly valuable in the malting trade, being used in SE England and overseas. **Bonville's** Court was one of the most organised and mechanised of **Pembrokeshire's** collieries. In 1925 it employed 3-400 men and was responsible for 82% of the coal output of the County. After closure in 1930 its screens continued in use for some years for coal from nearby pits. Several features from the colliery survive at the Tower Pit site, begun in 1847, now within the caravan park: including the heapstead, power house, weighbridge house, pay office, carpenter's shop, and former railway alignments.

Served by the **Saundersfoot** Railway from 1830 and later by a branch from the **Pembroke & Tenby**

Railway (GWR) from 1896. Mining ceased before World War 2. *B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 09 June 2003*

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Bonville's Court Colliery was opened first by **Myers Mining Company** in 1842 but then by the **Bonville Coal Co Ltd**. It operated till 1930, during which time it remained one of the most important collieries in **Pembrokeshire**. It produced anthracite of exceptional quality, in much demand for the Navy and which was particularly valuable in the malting trade, being used in SE England and overseas. **Bonville's Court** was one of the most organised and mechanised of **Pembrokeshire's** collieries. There were two shafts, one of which was known as the Tower shaft and had a depth of 522 feet and the other shaft west of the Tower shaft reached a depth of 738 ft. Output was around 1000tons per week which was conveyed by rail to **Saundersfoot** harbour initially but from just before 1900 by a branch linking it to the **Pembroke** and **Tenby** railway. In 1920's it employed around 300 men and was responsible for 82% of the coal output of the County but the problems with fractured seams and the reduction in demand for coal by Navy ships, many of whom had coaled at **Pembroke Dockyard** (closed 1923). Ships that had converted to the use of oil as fuel, with also the problem that the coal seams had only a thickness of 20 inches, lead to its closure in 1930.

Several features from the colliery survive at the Tower Pit site, now within the caravan park: including the power house, weighbridge house, pay office, carpenter's shop, and former railway alignments..

1920 The tower which had been used as a store for colliery tools and the **Bonville** Court farmhouse were covered over by the slag heap from the colliery in the 1920 and the site later converted into a Caravan park

2008

In 2008 there was an planning application to convert the power house to camping site facilities

Mining Accidents

St Issells	1866 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1867 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1875 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1883 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1886 Bonville Court	firedamp explosion
St Issells	1891 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1906 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1908 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1918 Bonville Court	
St Issells	1920 Bonville Court	

Mine Fatilities

1867	Phillips David age 26 Roof fall
1875	Edwards James age 24 Roof fall
1883	Brinn William Albert age 15 Fell on railway line
1886	Childs John age 16 Explosion of fire damp – took top of safety lamp as they normally worked with naked lights
1891	Thomas George age 48 Roof fall insufficient shoring
1906	Hilling Thomas Henry age 14 Crushed between two trams
1908	Wilson William Phillips age 53 Caught in pit head machinery
1918	Prout John James age 18

St Issells Other Collieries Accident Records

St Issells	1793 Parsonage Pit owned by Rev James Dalton
St Issells	1795 Parsonage Pit
St Issells	1796 Stammers Pit owned by Lord Milford
St Issells	1796 Beacon Hill Pit owned by Messrs Stokes and Roberts
St Issells	1800 west Park Pit owned by Lord Milford
St Issells	1841 Woolstons

St Issells Morton -- sunk about 1770 – 100yds deep - **Lord Milford** ?- and according to the **Picton Papers** in 1777 employed 30 men and 8 women. 1839 lease taken over by the **Moreton Coal** company – it closed 1887

1841 REPORT by Robert Hugh FRANKS, esq., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales

This Mine is not mentioned in this report but in the preamble it does state that some owners were not inclined to co-operate.

St Issells	1843
St Issells	1847 Moreton
St Issells	1847 Moreton all three killed age 13 but one was a girl and under the <i>1842 Collieries and Mines Act</i> -- <i>No female was to be employed underground and no boy under 10 years old was to be employed underground although Parish apprentices between the ages of 10 and 18 could continue to work in the mines</i>
St Issells	1851 Morton
St Issells	1879 Morton
St Issells	1860 Moreton
St Issells	1880 Moreton
St Issells	1886 Morton gas explosion defective ventilation
St Issells	1853 Lower Level
St Issells	1855 Lower Level

Broad Moor COLLIERY AND OTHER MINING FEATURES Community

East Williamston Type of Site COLLIERY Features representing colliery portrayed as disused on OS County series (**Pembroke. XXXV.14 1890**), set in an area displaying numerous similar features.
RCAHMW

Ship wrecks Saundersfoot

1832. May 21st. CORNWALLIS (BT BRISTOL). Sloop. 45 tons. Lost in **Saundersfoot** Bay

1835 October. WHEATSHEAF (SUNDERLAND). Sloop. **Saundersfoot** Harbour. North Pier.

1839 February 23rd. DURHAM. Collier Brig. **Saundersfoot**. Just outside harbour.

1867 January. MARTHA. (**Milford**). Sloop. 31 tons **Saundersfoot**.

1872 December ANNE. (Aberystwyth). Sailing Ship. 83 tons. **Saundersfoot** roads
Sank at anchor.

1880 October. HARRIET R. (LLANELLI). Brigantine. 130 tons **Saundersfoot** Stranded. Refloated a month later. Plymouth to Llanelli

History and Heritage Saundersfoot

The harbour in **Saundersfoot** was first built in 1829 and it transformed the small fishing village into a thriving industrial port exporting high quality anthracite by sea. Queen Victoria decreed that only coal from **Saundersfoot** should be used to power the first Royal Steam Yacht because it gave intense heat yet produced very little smoke.

Originally, there were many small, privately owned pits and the coal was transported by horse and cart to Coppid **Hall** Swallow Tree and Wiseman's Bridge where it was transferred to boats which were grounded on the beaches at low tide. When fully laden the boats would sail off when they were floated by the next high tide. The completion of the harbour and the opening of larger and deeper pits producing more coal, saw the construction of rail links bringing coal from the outlying areas of **Begelly**, **Thomas** Chapel and the more local **Bonvilles Court**, as well as Stepside and Wiseman's Bridge.

In 1870 the horses that had towed the "drams" into which the coal was loaded were replaced by steam engines. "The **Rosalind**" began the day by towing the drams filled with workmen going eastwards to Stepside, returning via Wiseman's Bridge through the tunnels along Railway Street as the Strand was then known and also along **Milford** Terrace to the foot of the Incline, eventually bringing back its human cargo at the end of the day. Another engine " **The Bulldog**" operated from the top of the Incline to **Bonvilles Court**, **Begelly** and **Loveston**. There were five coal chutes on the harbour to tip the coal into the waiting barges.

Permission to build the harbour was granted by Parliament in 1829 to the **Saundersfoot** Railway and Harbour Company for the export of anthracite coal from the many mines in the area, although

coal was exported from the beach for centuries before this. The village grew up to serve the port which

by 1837 had five jetties handling coal and iron ore and subsequently pig iron and firebricks from local sources. The course of the tramway from **Bonville's** Court mine bisects the village and ends at the jetty. The tramway from Stepside forms the sea front. The industry finally faded away in the early years of the twentieth century, and the village took advantage of the nearby **Saundersfoot** railway station to attract tourists from eastern Wales and England.

The **Saundersfoot** Railway and Harbour Company was formed in 1828 to build a harbour at **Saundersfoot** and a tramway connecting it to the collieries around **Begelly** and **Stepaside**. The tramway, which consisted of two main mineral lines and a number of small branches, originally used horses to pull up to three laden wagons along the tracks.

Of the two main lines, the first was built in two stages to connect collieries near Stepside and the later ironworks (a mile east of **Kilgetty** railway station) to **Saundersfoot**, running along the coast through a series of short tunnels and terminating in the centre of the village at the harbour.

The second line ran from the harbour to **Thomas Chapel** colliery, **Begelly**. The route, which traversed an incline of 1 in 5 approximately half a mile from the harbour, passed beneath the GWR station through a tunnel at **KingsMoor**.

As part of a modernisation project, the whole line was upgraded to a narrow gauge railway in 1874. The tramway was relaid with flat bottom rails on wooden sleepers allowing a locomotive to be used on the line to Stepside.

Following the cessation of large-Scale mining around **Begelly**, the track from the **KingsMoor** tunnel to **Thomas Chapel** was lifted in 1887. Around 1914 it was re-laid and a new 1.5 mile branch line built to support the opening of a short-lived colliery at **Reynalton**. A new engine was purchased for this purpose.

But by the late 1920s coal mining was in recession and the line closed. In 1932 a brief resurgence in local mining led to the lines being briefly reopened.

However, only seven years later, due to financial considerations and the workings becoming exhausted, the railway finally closed on the eve of the Second World War. Subsequently, the rolling stock along with the tracks scrapped for use in the war effort

Scotsborough(see also Tenby)

Scotsborough House,

The residence early in the 17c of **Rhys ap Thomas** whose monument is in **Tenby Church**.

Previously

a **Perrot** family home.

Edward Lluyd stayed there and in a letter dated 28th Feb 1697 records that he - discovered many undescribed zoophytes by dredging here, and many new sorts of figured fossils, among which a figure of a flat fish represents one of the greatest rarities hitherto observed by the curious (this was in the **St Florence** valley which was at that time tidal could the "flat fish" have been a Trilobite)?

The house was sold by the **ap Rhys** family early in the 18c.

Introducing west Wales Maxwell Frazer 1956.

Acc/to Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council -

Near **Tenby** Ruins of **Scotsborough** - Late medieval mansion of some substance - once a **Perrot** family home 16c. It is interesting that the Royal Commissioners wrote in 1915 - "*of this 16c house hardly one stone remains above another*". One suspects they did not walk the full distance up the path to the ruined house.

Slebech and Picton

Slebech

Note - With regard to **Slebech** Records I am following *Fenton* for as he says

“It has been my good Fortune to have had a more intimate acquaintance with that curious collection, not only in my friend **Mr Symmons**'s time by his kind favour and indulgence, but in the exercise of my profession as a barrister , since the place has changed masters”.

Also many of the records are old and over time the spelling of names etc. have changed, as far as possible I have used the original document spelling.

Slebech 1847 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Slebech, a parish, in the union of **Narberth**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (East.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 294 inhabitants. This parish is delightfully situated on the northern bank of the Eastern Cleddy, and on the turnpike-road from **Haverfordwest** to **Narberth**. It is bounded by the parish of **Wiston** on the north, by **Lawhaden** and **Robeston-Wathen** on the east, and by **Uzmaston** on the west; and comprises 4438 acres, whereof about 3000 are pasture, 1000 arable, and the remainder woodland, the timber consisting chiefly of oak, of which there is a great quantity of large growth. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil generally fertile, chiefly producing barley and oats. The rates are collected by the ploughland. Limestone is found at a great depth, and some quarries are worked to a limited extent; it is also procured at a small expense, in abundance, in the neighbourhood. On the Eastern Cleddy, at the eastern boundary of the parish, is a large mill and wharf, called **Blackpool**, where goods are landed for the town of **Narberth** and the surrounding country, as the river becomes navigable here for vessels of considerable burden. About four miles below, the Eastern joins the western Cleddy; and the two rivers, after flowing a short distance, form the magnificent expanse of **Milford Haven**.

The parish is enlivened with some gentlemen's seats, the grounds attached to which form a fine contrast to the want of variety and embellishment observable in other portions of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Baron de Rutzen** , who is impropriator of the tithes; net income, £50. The old parish **Church**, originally the **Church** of the commandery, and the only remaining portion of that establishment, is a venerable structure in the Norman style of architecture, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river, and embosomed in the luxuriant groves which surround it. It contains some ancient monuments, and also a handsome monument of modern erection to the memory of **Sir William Hamilton**, and his first wife. The building, however, is so much dilapidated that a new **Church** has been erected about a mile distant, and in a more central part of the parish, entirely of

hewn stone, chiefly at the expense of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**. It was consecrated in the year 1847, and forms a very handsome edifice, conspicuously placed on the side of the turnpike-road: the designs were furnished by **H. Goode**, jun., esq., of London.

There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; a day school is held in connexion with the Established **Church**, and the **Baptists** have a Sunday school. The commandery of the ***Knights of St. John of Jerusalem***, according to **Bishop** Tanner, was established here prior to the year 1301, and endowed with lands by Wize and his son, **Walter**; it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £211. 9. 11.

1807 Slebitch The Scenery Antiquities of South Wales Malkin

The grounds of Slebitch unite with those of **Picton Castle**.

Slebitch was anciently a commandery settled on the ***Knights of St John of Jerusalem***, with considerable allotment of lands, on the conditions imposed on the order of serving as champions for the recovery of the holy sepulchre. This place is very beautifully situated on the Clethy. There is here one of the best modern houses in South Wales now belonging to **Mr Philips**

1811 Fenton, Tours

Slebech, once a commandery of the knights hospitallers, or of **St John** of Jerusalem, though not a trace now remains of the former establishment of this **Church** militant but the **Church** itself. All their buildings have long since been swept away.

1815 Beauty of Wales Rees 1815

The elegant mansion of N. **Philipps** esq. pleasantly situated on its western shore. The present house is of modern date having been built by the late **John Symmons** esq., of **Llanstinan** who had come into possession of the property by marrying the heiress. On the decease of his lady without issue **Mr Symmons** sold the estate to **William Knox** esq. from whom it was purchased by the present proprietor.

But though **Slebech** Hall is of recent origin, the site is of ancient celebrity, having been occupied as the seat of a **Commandery of the *Knights of St John of Jerusalem***. The precise date of the first foundation of this religious establishment at **Slebech** has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It appears however to have been nearly coeval with the introduction of the order into England which is assigned to the year 1100; for **David FitzGerald, Bishop** of **St David's**, who was raised to that dignity in 1148, in a deed still extant confirms the grant of some churches in his diocese to the society.

This establishment appears to have acquired a high reputation at an early period; it was most liberally endowed from time to time by all the great land holders of this part of the principality. At the time of the Dissolution its annual revenues were estimated at £211 9s 11d or £184 10s 11d clear of all charges.

The possessions of this house were at this time sold to **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow**

Deed of Sale to Roger and Thomas Barlow. *iiij die Junij anno r' r' Henr' viij xxxviij* -

Solde by the Kinges Majesties Commissioners the seid day and yere, to **Roger Barlowe** of **Slebeche** in the countie of Penbrok gent., and **Thomas Barlowe** of Catfield in the countie of Norf, clerk.

Parcell of the Com'aundry of Slebich in the countie of Penbroke of the possessions of the late priorye of hospitall of Seint Joh'nes Jerusalem in England.

Mannor, lordship, or late Commaunderey of Slebiche in the countie of Penbrokew't the parsonage of Slebiche and all singuler thappurtenances to theym belonging and apperteyninge,

the parsonages of **Bulston** and **Martheltwy** in the same countie,

and also the **Lord**-ship or Mannor of **Mynwere** w't the parsonage of **Mynwere** in the seid countie, w't thappurtenances to the same belongings, valued by seuerall particulers of the premisses made by **William Riggs**, Auditor to be clere yerely

-- xxixli ijs iiijd .ob

Wherof in Tenthe and Rent reserued going oute of the seid Mannors, parsonages and oder premisses by yere , lixs iijd

And remayneth clere xxvjli iijs jd ob

Which, sold to the seid **Roger Barlowe** and **Thomas Barlowe** at xx'ti years purchas amounting to Dxxiiijli ijs vjd

The last representative of this family conveyed the property by marriage to **John Symmons** esq..

The remains of the **Church** which belonged to the House is still standing. It was a very respectable building and had contains some ancient monuments.

1909 **Slebech** Priory

Scanty are the relics of the celebrated Commandery from when the ***Knights of St. John*** of

Jerusalem lorded it over the land.

Sir Roger Barlow purchased the estate from **King Henry** at the Dissolution, and his descendant, **Mrs. Symmons**, pulled down the Commandery in the latter part of the 18th century, replacing it with the modern house. In the 19th century **Baron de Rutzen**, then owner, completed the vandalism by desecrating the **Commandery** Chapel and erecting **Slebech new Church** in lieu thereof.

The ruined **Church** consists of nave and chancel (below which is the **Barlow** vault), North and South transepts, and a three-storied tower. A fine Perpendicular arch, old font, aumbrey and piscina are extant. The encaustic flooring tiles, patterned with heraldic devices, are weathered and worn away ; the beautiful effigies are now at **Slebech new Church**. On the other side of the water are the interesting, but somewhat mysterious ruins known as the " Sister Houses." **Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909**

Slebech Ruined Church

1546 **Griffith Hiraethog** gave a description of some of the stain glass windows in the **Church of Slebeche** contained in folio *156 of Peniarth MS 136 NLW* and mentioned by **Francis Jones** in "some **Slebech** notes". They are not recorded by **Fenton**

The highest window on the right side The arms of **Harry Wogan** and of his wife **Elizabeth Wogan**

The window on the other side The arms of **Sir Robert Derses** (**Sir Robert Eure** commander at **Slebech** 1513)

Of the ancient commandery not a trace is left of any building coeval with it but the **Church**, a very respectable but not very large building. It is dignified with a tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and transepts; the floor of the nave is paved with small painted bricks, such as those we find at **Carew** and in the chancel of the cathedral of **St David's** and that of of the chancel with black and **White** marble. The roof of the latter is ceiled with wood in square compartments, with a flower in each angle, and overlaid with the **Barlow** arms. On the south wall near the communion table is a plain black marble tablet containing an epitaph referring to **Anne Vernon** and **George Barlow**

dated 1591. Near the above on the same side , under a rich canopy inlaid with white marble, are two recumbent figures in Alabaster, one a female, the other a male; the former seems of older date much than the later, being fitted to the niche, at first not intended for two, for the male effigy is placed without the canopy, being by measurement above six feet, if any reliance is to be placed on the dimensions of such figures, and therefore could not, without using Procrustes's stratagem (?), form a convenient bedfellow for the lady. He is in rich armour, having a collar about his neck, which inclines me to think it was intended for **Roger Barlow**, who for his great services to Spain might

probably have been honoured by **Charles the Fifth** with that high Mark of distinction. His head rests on his helmet, on which was placed the crest, but ,though mutilated, discovers enough to shew that it bore no similitude to that the **Barlows** adopter for nearly two centuries. That part of the lady's dress below her waist is disposed in most elegant folds, she is tightly laced, has a cloak over all thrown back, hair loose, flowing, but confined round the head by a twisted roll or wreath, and the whole seems by its appearance to be of a date much prior to the man. Over the canopy, just in the centre, there is an escutcheon of marble, supported by angels, but without blazonry.

There is on the north side of the chancel an elegant mural monument of marble to **Anne**, wife of **John Barlow**, esq.. Eldest daughter of **Simon Lord Harcourt**, who die in 1731.

The achievements of **Sir William Hamilton**, since his late interment there deck the north wall, as does the achievements of **Mr Symmons** that of the south, commemorative of the late **Mrs Symmons** burial there.

The **Church** is entered by a porch, immediately over the door of which there is an escutcheon of arms in freestone, quartered first and fourth a fesse dauncette, second and third a lion rampant, and over a window higher up on another a plain cross. The arches are a little pointed. That to the north transept is older than the others and more ornamented, and in one of the pillars that it rests on there is a small cell or locker. The south transept has been modernized into a family pew.

The **Church** of **Slebech** is a vicarage and was endowed by **George Barlow**, grandson of **Roger Barlow**, the first of that name there.

1924 St John's Church; Slebech Old Church RCAHMW

Church, in the possession of the Knights Hospitallers from the 12th century to the dissolution, exhibiting 14th,

15th and 16th century features.

Associated with commandery of the **Knights Hospitilers** the **Church** is said to have become parochial at the dissolution. Deliberately ruined in the opening years of the 19th century, becoming a landscape feature in **Slebech** park/gardens); replaced by **Slebech Church**

[In the 1990's the Rev Colin Bowen of Pembroke organised some walks/pilgrimages following the old Pilgrims tracks. On one of them we visited the old church at Slebech and took part in a Communion Service there using a very old Chalice and Platen]

Slebech Hall RCAM

1776 The present house, built c. 1776, was built 'Castle wise' in that it once possessed castellated parapets and the rounded bays reflected the round towers of medieval keeps and gatehouses that occur throughout **Pembrokeshire** and beyond. The castellations were removed from the house some decades ago, but they remain on the outbuildings

The house is an imposing rendered block of three storeys, once painted yellow, with sash windows of twelve lights on the two principal floors and of six on the upper floor. The flat roof, which is still surrounded by a reduced parapet is leaded and there are multiple chimney stacks to either end. The main entrance is to the west-north-west; the door, which is reached up a shallow flight of steps, being protected by a semi-circular canopy. The canopy, which forms an open porch, is supported by four columns, two adjacent to the house and two associated with the steps. This porch is topped with a small castellated design which, presumably, echoed the parapet of the house. To the north and south of the building are the semi-circular bays mentioned by **Jones**.

The site of **Slebech** is one of established settlement. In the twelfth century the site was occupied by the **Commandery for the Knight's Hospitallers**. No views or plans of this building appear in the **National Library of Wales** but an internal wall, in excess of 1 m wide, is believed by the present owner to have been one of the original walls.

Following the Dissolution, **Slebech** became the home of the **Barlow** family and in

1773 **Anne Barlow** brought it to her Husband, **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**. By then the house was obviously in considerable need of attention and **Jones** (1951) refers to a letter from **Anne Symmons** 1774 to her mother **Mrs Barlow**, written in 1774, in which she complains that the house is cold and they are unable to shut the door because the smoke would not then go up the chimney.

1776 another letter from **Anne** tells of building work which were being carried out under the direction of **Mr Calvert**. Plans, probably drawn up about 1760, are held in the **National Library of Wales**. These show the 'imitation **Castle**' referred to by **Sir Christopher Sykes** in 1796 and also alternative designs for the principle entrance and other features.

1783 **Slebech** was sold to **William Knox**. Two years later a visitor wrote in his diary for

1787 September 4th 1787 : 'In the way to H. west call at **Slebech**, a handsome house built **Castle-wise**, surrounded with fine Woods. The apartments are neat and pleasant. The estate is for sale, the purchase money £75,000. It appears to disadvantage from symptoms of neglect attending the family's leaving it'.

1791 In 1791 **Mrs Morgan** in her ***Tour of Milford Haven*** records: 'It is an exceedingly handsome house and has accommodations for a vast many people. I think they told us there were 25 bedrooms with each a dressing-room adjoining; and likewise two parlours, a study, a drawing room, a dining room and a billiard room, besides offices and accommodations of every other kind'.

1792 According to **Jones** (1996), the sale particulars of May 1792 of the 7,000 acre estate were very

detailed, describing the interior of the house and the curtilage. He states that: 'The mansion had three regular fronts with flights of stone steps to the principle floor. The north and south fronts each extending to 88 feet with uniform semi-circular bows'.

1796 **Slebech** was eventually sold to **Nathaniel Phillips**, wealthy Jamaica **Merchant**. In 1796 **Sir Christopher** Sykes noted that : '**Slebech** now **Mr Phillip**'s but built by the **Bowers** (sic) now extinct. It is a beautiful Situation on the banks of the Clethy as is also **Picton Castle** between which places there is a fine Walk of 3 miles along the River side. It is a very good living house of 6 rooms, built in imitation tho a bad one of a **Castle** but altogether it is a very enviable Place, and capable of Improvement. It stands close to the inner angle of the River by which it commands two fine reaches, and when the tide is up it is very beautiful'.

1815 Estate maps from the **Phillips** occupation show the plan of the house very much as it is today, although some areas of the grounds were remodelled from c. 1815 onwards.

1822 to 1944, **Slebech** was the property of the **de Rutzen** family. **John, Baron de Rutzen** was killed in action in 1944. His widow, inherited **Slebech**, later married **Lord Dunsany**. **Slebech** was then sold to the Hon. **William Philipps**, C.B.E., fourth son of the 1st **Lord Milford** and although he made some internal alterations, the house is essentially the structure erected by **Symmons**.

To the north and east of the house are the service buildings and stables. One building, which has been referred to as the kitchen or dairy abuts the house to the north. This is an extremely humble building when compared with the adjacent house to the south. Of one and two storeys with an extremely low parapet and single pitched roof, it is dominated by the massive chimney which is at the junction between the higher and lower sections of the building. The stack appears to have been recently rendered and it is thought that the parallel fluting is a representation of the original. Because of the size and complexity of the chimney, it has been suggested that this was part of the original structure of the Commandery.

To the north-east of the house and set nearly at a right-angle to it is the coach house and stable courtyard. This complex is thought to have been designed by **Keck**, who also worked at Penrice, **Gower**, in the late eighteenth century. The three-sided building stands mostly to two storeys with decorative recessed arches on the ground floor. Across these arches and below the castellated parapet run dressed stone string courses that would have originally stood proud of the rendering. At the two southern corners and over the principal grand entrance are elevated, castellated walls that give the effect of towers. Some of the rendering has now gone revealing that windows have been moved and blocked; although it is not clear when these alterations were made.

Fenton apparently knew the site well and had access to family papers and documents; indeed **B.G.Barlow** writing in the *National Library of Wales Journal in 1947-48* suggests that **Fenton** may have 'acquired' some of the **Slebech** papers including, possibly, a late eighteenth-century map. That notwithstanding, **Fenton** does give some clues as to the origin of the terraces, stating that they were 'of Dutch origin, and much in vogue about a century ago'. This suggests the garden design influences introduced under the reign of **William III** and **Mary II** and would put the creation of the terraces to somewhere between 1689 and 1702, possibly during the occupation of **Sir John Barlow** or his successor.

is a well-known and well-preserved park with extensive gardens set within an outstandingly beautiful and picturesque location. This ancient site incorporates the romantic remains of the **Church of St John the Baptist**. Although now outside the walled garden, which was to the north of the stable block, the layout has changed little since the plan of about 1790. The park and water features to north and east of the house are recorded on this plan. The south-facing terraces overlooking the **Eastern Cleddau** are of outstanding historical interest. They were probably constructed by **Sir John Barlow** or his successor during the reign of **William and Mary** . The range of plant material within the park and garden remains extensive and impressive.

Slebech Park, Stables *RCAHMW*

The stables at **Slebech Park**, dating from the late 18th century, are largely two-storeyed, castellated, measuring 40m NW-SE by 30-40m. Originally entered from south-west, the open north-east side being closed by a coach house, having a walled garden adjoining on the north-west; currently entered from north-west. Associated with house of c.1776

1773 Slebech Hall

According to **Francis Jones** in his article "*Some Slebech notes*" (1952)

"Nothing is known of the old house of **Slebech**. After the dissolution the Commandery became the property of the **Barlows**, who, no doubt, found it necessary to make structural alterations."

In the *Hearth Tax* records of 1670 for **Slebech** Parish there is a record of **Sir Erasmus Phillips** of **Picton Castle** paying tax on ten Hearths but the name **Barlow** is not mentioned at all. [Looking further afield I found that **John Barlow** of **Slebech** paid *Hearth Tax* for seven hearths on a property at **Martletwy**.]

Later descriptions would indicate that it was not a very comfortable house to live in.

It was one hundred years later that **Anne Barlow** heiress to the property married **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**. The letter **Anne Symmons** wrote to her mother in 1774 complained about the coldness of the house, smoking chimneys and doors which could not be shut. They lived, she said, in the breakfast parlour. Is there any wonder that in 1776 alterations had started although from **Anne Symmons** correspondence of 15th November 1776 it would seem that they were still living there while alterations were going on.

Pre 1811 *Fenton*-- **Slebech** Mansion there is no doubt but that the present mansion of **Slebech** occupies part of the old site of the commandery, yet the elegant edifice we now see retains nothing that can enable us to form any idea of the extent or disposition of that religious house, which was most likely connected with that of offices. The pleasure grounds are neatly laid out, and the gardens are extensive, where the hanging terraces of Dutch origin, and are much in vogue about a century ago, are happily made subservient to fashionable luxury, by presenting walls of the best exposure for out-door fruit and a series of noble walks and parterres.

The present proprietor **Mr Phillips** seems to have taken firmer root than most modern purchasers, having

married a lady of the country.

1830

Slebech Hall was a substantial building in the form of a square with a circular tower at each corner, and a wing containing domestic offices on its north side.

1847,

The property of the **Baron de Rutzen** , by marriage with the heiress of the late **Nathaniel Phillips**, esq., is an elegant, substantial, and comparatively modern mansion, presenting a quadrangle of noble elevation, and containing a fine collection of paintings by the old **Masters**, marble busts, and bronzes, with every appendage of luxury. Near the house is an extensive garden, strikingly pleasing in its appearance, with curious and ancient terraces, planted with the rarest fruit-trees and choicest vines, forming a rich and ornamental vineyard, attached to a **Long** range of hot-houses: the park has lately been very considerably enlarged, and inclosed with a lofty wall. The house was erected by the late **John Symmons**, esq., on the site of a commandery of the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, which at the Dissolution was purchased by **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow**, the last representative of which family conveyed it by marriage to the late **Mr. Symmons**, from whom it was purchased by **Nathaniel Phillips**, esq., whose daughter is the present **Baroness de Rutzen**. There are many peculiar privileges belonging to the property, such as right of free **Warren**, &c.

1872 *Annals and Antiquities* **Thomas Nicholas**

Adjoining the manor of **Picton Castle** is **Slebech**, now called **Slebech Hall** a name the origin of which is unknown (**Baron de Rutzen**), a place of great antiquity, remarkable as having been a commandery of the **Knights Hospitallers of St. John** of Jerusalem, and as such the resort of pilgrims, devotees, and mendicants for several ages. **Glyn Cothi**, the historic bard of the time of the Wars of the Roses, in a poem addressed to his friend **Sir Thomas Philips**, of **Picton**, aforesaid, whom he calls "Tomas ab Phylip o Bictwn," gives us to understand that he was himself of the number of such pilgrims, and bespeaks a resting-place at **Picton**, while in search, we suppose, of ghostly benefit. He says that at **Slebech**, as at the holy island of Bardsey, pardons and purification were to be obtained under **St. John's** auspices. In his greeting to **Sir Thomas Philips** and his lady he alludes to the latter as "descended from two Barons, **Wogan the Fair** and **Owen Dwinn**," calls her "the golden daughter of Harri Dwinn," and avers that in her old age she wore "a saintly face." (**L. G. Cothi's Works**, p. 301.)

1895 **Slebech House (Hall)** *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* **Timmins**

appears to have been erected at a period when architecture had fallen to about its lowest ebb ; its yellow plastered walls being pierced with rows of featureless windows, and surmounted by meagre, meaningless battlements. Nevertheless, the spacious chambers command such charming vistas of

woodland and shimmering waters, as to go far towards making amends for architectural shortcomings.

The mansion has superseded a structure of no mean antiquity, but of its history, which was presumably quiet and uneventful, few records have survived to our times.

1897 **J Roger Rees** comments

As to the place itself : **Slebech Hall** which, by the way, is a comparatively modern building occupying the site of the ancient Commandery, is in the occupation of **Baron de Rutzen** , the present owner of the estate, and is charmingly situated on the banks of the Cleddau, midway between the towns of **Haverfordwest** and **Narberth**, from either of which places it is within easy driving distance. But the pleasantest way of getting to it — in the summer time, at least — is by boat from the Great Western Railway terminus at New **Milford** going up with the flow of the tide and returning with its ebb.

The old Commandery has hopelessly disappeared,I think I am correct in stating that there is no document or picture in existence giving any idea of what the old house was like. One fact, however, is tolerably clear : it was built for purposes of defence.

1930,s

In the 1930's an heiress of **Picton** married the heir to **Slebeche** but shortly after World War 2 the **Slebech** park estate and the Hall were sold. The Hall was turned into flats. The property were repurchased by the family in the late 1950's

Slebech Parish

Most of **Slebech** parish is taken up with the **Picton** and **Slebech** estates. In the 12th century there was a Commandery of the ***Knights of St. John*** here, with the rights of sanctuary for criminals and refugees.

This benefice was one of the churches granted by Wizo the **Fleming**, Lord of **Wiston**, **Walter** his son, and **Walter** the son of **Walter**, to the ***Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem***, under whom the **Church** at **Slebech** was served by a curate. On the dissolution of the monastic establishments the advowson with the other possessions of the **Slebech** Commandery came into the hands of the Crown,

1546

It was purchased by **Roger Barlow**, whose descendants resided at **Slebech**.

The **Church** of **Slebech** was endowed by **George Barlow** (the grandson of **Roger Barlow**, who acquired the advowson from the Crown) with a house and land, and tithes of the parish of **Slebech**,

etc.

In the list of churches appropriated to the preceptory of **Slebech** appears this entry in the Eccl.:-
Ecclesia de **Slebeche** per annum cx.

Under the heading "Not in Charge": **Slebech** Cur. (**St John Baptist**). Preceptory of **Slebeche** olim
Impr.; **William Knox**, esq.. £5 certified value. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Slebech ruined Chapel

stands beside the 18th century **Slebech Hall** and a service is held here once a year on the first
Sunday in June. The ruined **Church** and its churchyard still belongs to the Order of **St John**.
Only the main walls are left.

1811 *Fenton* Vill of **Slebech**

At a little distance from the (old) **Church** towards the west stood the vill of **Slebech**, where the
vassals of the commandery lived, but of which not a vestige now exists, though I am informed that
about a century ago several of the houses were inhabited.

1581 **Barlowe John** 1581, Oct, 21, **Lewis** Begge of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Barlowe** of the
same, esq., Grant of a messuage and a garden in the town of **Slebech** above the wall of the cemetery
of **St, John** the **Baptist** on the west side, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1923 *RCAM* The Modern Parish **Church**

The Parish **Church Church** dedicated to **St John** the **Baptist**. This is a modern building.

It contains two effigies that have been removed from the earlier parish **Church**, which was
deliberately ruined and deserted by the first **Baron de Rutzen** about the commencement of the
19th century. The ruins comprise the remains of the tower, the chancel, transeptal Chapels, and the
nave, all the buildings are roofless. The south transept appears to have been walled in and a
fireplace introduced when it was converted into a family pew by the **Barlows**. – visited 14th July
1920

The old **Church**

According to the churchwardens accounts (which commence with the year 1706) show that from
the year 1757 constant repairs were required by the **Church**.

1747 a payment was made for tiling the **Church**, but whether this refers to
the floor or the roof is uncertain; it may be mentioned, however, that there are tiles on a portion of
the floor of the **Church** at the present time. The accounts indicate that the **Church** was steadily
decaying.

1762 no fewer than 3000 slates were purchased at 7s. 6d. per thousand, and 3000 more slates at 7s. per thousand were bought in 1763, while on 8 Mar., 1764, **Lewis Harry** was paid for 4+ days work at 1s. 2d. per day, for repairing several small breaches broken on the roof of the **Church** by storms at different times in February .

1766 It would appear that in 1766 the ceiling, or a portion of it fell down. The accounts show that 8000 slates at 7s. per thousand, 1000 ft. of deal at 1s. per ft., 40 bundles of laths at 1s. 4d. per bundle, 180 Bushels of lime at 1s. per bushel, and 8 lbs. of lath nails at 2s. 6d. per lb., were bought for repairs, while among other disbursements to workmen, **Onven**, the boatmate, received 4s. for the job of stripping the **Church**. From this period down till the year 1804 there was frequent expenditure on the maintenance of the **Church** and in the last mentioned year 8000 slates, at 11s. 6d. per thousand, were purchased.

1804 **John Harries** received £5 10s. 3d. for tiling the **Church** at 7d per yard, the area repaired by him being 169 yards. From 1804 down till 1812 (the latest year covered by the accounts) little appears to have been spent on the up-keep of the **Church**.

1812 new wheel for the Bell was obtained from **Morris Owen** at the cost of £1 1s and £1 15s. was laid out in acquiring a chest to hold the parish records.

Many interesting entries are contained in these accounts. One of these is the payment in 1706 of 1s. for a "**Locke** to ye stocked" which indicates that this form of punishment was still in vogue in the parish at that time. Another is the payment of 2s in 1709 to **John Howell** "for a foxe" a payment which suggests that foxes were more plentiful in that district than at the present day.

1840 In c1840 the original **Church** was unroofed and the 15th century effigies of **Sir John Wogan** and his wife were removed to a new **Church**.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire.*

The mansion and ruined **Church** of **Slebech** occupy the site of a Commandery of the ***Knights of St. John of Jerusalem***, who early in the twelfth century established a small community here, to collect funds for the purposes of that ancient fraternity. The creation of this Commandery appears to have been an event of considerable importance ; and we find such names as **Maurice de Prendergast**, the invader of Ireland, and **FitzGerald**, the **Bishop of St David's**, enrolled amongst its earliest benefactors.

Dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, the old ruined **Church** of the Knights-Templars stands in a low, sheltered situation, half surrounded by the waters of the Cleddau ; just one of those secluded spots that seem to have been congenial to the mediaeval temperament. The main walls and arches of the fabric still remain fairly intact, and, like the western tower, are smothered in masses of rank, untended ivy.

A doorway in the northern face of the tower gives access, beneath a low-pitched, Gothic archway, to the interior of the **Church**. This archway is surmounted by a decayed stone escutcheon, charged with certain armorial bearings which **Fenton** deciphered as ' arms quarterly, first and fourth a fesse dauncette, second and third a lion rampant.' A similar shield, at the apex of an upper window, displays the simple cross of the Order of **St. John of Jerusalem**.

The dismantled interior, carpeted with rank herbage and vaulted with the dome of heaven, looks picturesque in its decay..

Through the open archway upon the right we gain a glimpse of the roofless, desecrated chancel. When **Fenton** was here, about the beginning of the present century, the latter was still covered with its wooden ceiling, fashioned into square compartments and ornamented at the crossings of the beams with floreated enrichments, conspicuous amidst which appeared the arms of the **Barlow** family.

At that time the **Barlow** monument occupied a prominent position against the south wall of the chancel, which may be easily identified by the ragged stonework whence the structure has been torn away.

This act of vandalism is much to be deplored, for the monument appears to have been an unusually handsome one, the effigies of **Barlow** and his lady reposing beneath a sumptuous canopy, surmounted by a blank escutcheon.

By some lucky chance these figures have escaped destruction, and are now safely stowed away in the vaults of **Slebech** new **Church**. They are excellently carved in alabaster, that of the knight being of great size ; his head with its long curling locks rests upon a helmet, while the collar and order of the Golden Fleece is suspended around his shoulders. Hence it is supposed that this figure represents a certain **Roger Barlow**, who in the reign of **Henry VIII.** travelled into Spain, and was employed by the Spanish Monarch in his South American ventures.

The lady, whose effigy is apparently of somewhat earlier date than that of the male figure, is arrayed in a handsome robe, over which is drawn a gracefully flowing mantle ; while her **Long**, smooth hair, bound with a chaplet around the brows, falls upon either side about her sloping shoulders. Foundations of ancient buildings are said to have been traced in the grounds, between the **Church** and the neighbouring mansion ; but nothing worthy of note has as yet seen the light of day.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Slebech (S. **John Baptist**). — Once a rich possession of the Knights Hospitallers. In the reign of **Henry** the 8th the greater part of the estate was acquired by the **Barlow** family in whose possession it continued for about 130 years. The **Church** which almost adjoins the mansion is now in ruins, and the plate is kept by the patron and present owner of **Slebech**, the **Baron de Rutzen** . It consists of a Chalice and Paten cover, Flagon and Almsplate, all bearing the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard for 1714 with maker's Mark A Ne for **Anthony Nelme**. The cup is Bell-shaped and carries a knopped stem, the lower half of the bowl being inscribed " This Plate was given to **Slebech Church** in the County of Pembroke in the year '1714 by **John Barlow** esq." ; height, 8 in. ; diam. of bowl, 4in. ; depth, 4in. ; diam. of base, 3in. ; weight, 13oz. 10dwts. Beneath the Paten cover the inscription is as follows " This Plate was given to **Slebeche Church** in the County of Pembroke in ye year 1714" and on the foot or handle " by T B " ; diam., 4 in. ; weight, 5oz. — The Flagon is a fine **Tankard**- shaped vessel with whistle handle, thumb-piece to raise the domical lid, and spreading base, the inscription being similar to that on the chalice except that " **Slebech** " is here " **Slebeche** " . — The Almsplate carries the same inscription ; diam., 8| in. ; weight, 11 oz. 3 dwts.

The Knights of St John of Jerusalem or knights hospitallers – Fenton 1811

Afterwards called the knights of Rhodes, and now knights of Malta are indisputably the oldest equestrian fraternity in the **Christian** world. Though it manifested such vigour in its after growth, its infant state was very feeble, for they were no knights but pure almsmen supported by charity, without any honour but what they derived from being eleemosynary ministers.

In the beginning of the ninth century the merchants of Amalfi in the kingdom of Naples traded to Syria, and usually led to visit the holy city of Jerusalem, were desirous of having a **Church** there. The Caliph of Egypt Romensor Mustesaph gave them permission to build one in that quarter set aside for **Christians**, opposite to the Chapel of the Resurrection. This **Church** was consecrated to the blessed Virgin, and called **St Mary** the Latin, to distinguish it from others in which the Latin customs were not observed; to this succeeded a convent for monks of the order of **St Benedict**, whose duty it was to receive and entertain such pilgrims as came there; and in consequence of the increasing number of the pilgrims, an hospital for male persons only, the healthy as well as the sick, with an additional Chapel to the honour of **St John** the **Baptist** for its peculiar use. The hospital was under the direction of a master or rector, appointed by the abbot of **St Mary's**.

Gerald of the island of Martinique on the coast of Provence was the first who had the superintendence of it in that character

Some years later **Godfrey** of Bouillon having conquered Jerusalem, and being struck with the meekness, the humility, and the benevolence of this institution, endowed it with large estates, and induced other persons of rank to imitate his princely munificence, so that in a short time the revenues of the hospital were considerably augmented.

Thus circumstanced, **Gerald** and his brethren thought it might be for the advantage of the hospital to separate it from the jurisdiction of the convent, and establish a particular congregation under the protection and to the honour of **St John** the **Baptist**. With the title of Hospitallers, or Brothers of the hospital of **St John** of Jerusalem. In 1104 the order became military and in 1113 the year of **Gerald's** death Pope Pascall the Second was pleased to confirm all the donations which had been made to the hospital, taking it under his apostolical protection, and ordaining that after **Gerald's** death the inspector should be chosen from the fraternity.

To Gerard succeeded **Raymond de Podio**, or, as translated, **du Puy**, who first assumed the title of master, and drew up a code of written laws for their government, exacting, in addition to their strict observance of the three solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience to their superior, that they must receive the sacrament thrice a year, hear mass once a day if possible, and are to be no merchants, no usurers, art to fight no duels, and to stand neuter should the princes of Christendom fall out.

The first grand master separated the hospitallers into three classes, the first to consist of gentlemen who were destined to defend the faculty and protect the pilgrims; the second of chaplains and priests to supply the **Church**; and the third of serving brothers, who formed the militia of the order.

To be qualified for the order the person was to be eighteen at least, of able body, not descended of Jew or Turk, no bastard except a prince's bastard.

At his creation the knight was first girt with a belt, to remind him of the necessity of preserving his chastity, then had a sword with a cross hilt delivered to him in token that he must be valiant in defence of the cross. With the sword unsheathed he was struck three times over the shoulders to teach him patiently to suffer for Christ, which sword taking in his hand he waved, and thrice plunged its point into the air, thereby, as were defying the enemies of the Catholic faith in the name of the holy **Trinity**. The sword was then wiped and sheathed, implying that from that time his life was pure and undefiled. Gilt spurs were next fixed on as a stimulus to noble actions, and because he was to spurn gold as dirt. With a taper in his hand, for he was to be a light to others by his exemplary life, he was to proceed to hear mass; and after carrying the missal on which he ratified his three solemn vows to the altar and back again to the person commissioned to invest him, received the insignia of the order and was admitted into all its privileges annexed too it. With a rope round his neck, betokening his submission to the yoke of the **Lord**, he was dismissed.

The reputation of this military brotherhood diffused itself over all the world, and they had seminaries in most of the countries of Europe, and said to be possessed of twenty thousand manors in Christendom.

The Order of the Knights has shrunk spectacularly, but it is still in existence headed by a Grand Master and several Commanders over the Knights. It devotes itself to maintenance of hospitals. The uniform remains the same, a black **Tudor** cap and the **White** eight-pointed Maltese Cross worn on a black cloak. Their blessing still remains too, we wish you all "God Speed" today as of yore.

The Knights of St John of Jerusalem Slebeche – Fenton 1811

1100 In England **John Briset** a rich and religious man built the Knights of **St John** a large house at Clerkenwell near west **Smithfield** and they soon acquired immense possessions. Their superior, the **Lord** prior had a seat in parliament and was accounted the first lay baron.

How early **Slebech** was founded is not definitely known but one of the earliest benefactors was **Wizo** and **Walter** his son who granted the land of **Slebech** itself with advowson of its **Church**, as well as that of several other churches in Daugleddeau

This establishment is NOT mentioned by **Giraldus** 1146-1223 but he lists most of the other religious establishments.

1145 They owned enormous lands in South Wales in 1145 and were strong enough locally to have a commander at **Slebech**. Not even Bishops could discipline them and they could offer sanctuary to any criminal they liked, provided the crime was not treason or sacrilege. When some one happened to be ex-communicated, he would be cold shouldered by most of his friends. The Hospitallers were not bound to turn their backs on the excommunicated, they had the vested right to say "God Speed" to them.

1147 to 1176 **Bishop David FitzGerald** –between those dates grants and confirmed the appropriation of several churches in his diocese to the Knights Hospitallers at Sebech

1175 to 1203 **Bishop Peter de Leia** also confirmed the appropriation of some churches to the Knights Hospitallers at **Slebech**

1259 In a Papal **Bull** of 1259 **Alexander IV** addressed the Hospitallers "the elect people of God, a princely race, an earnest body of righteous men."

Many men of property contributed, some agreeing that, if they ever adopted religious habit, it would be that of the Knights Hospitaller and many bequeathed their bodies to be interned among that of the fraternity.

Master's of the Order in **Pembrokeshire** held some of the highest orders under the Crown ; **Robert Waldeslief** for example under **Edward I** in the late 1200's was *Steward of **Pembroke**, a Kings Justice of west Wales and the **King's** Justice in the bishopric of **St David's***

1415 10 November 1415 Institution of **Sir John Cokworthy** to the parish **Church** of **Rudbaxton** on the presentation of **Brother Walter Grendons, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England**, the benefice vacant by the death of the last incumbent. Given at London.

Schedule of Properties attached to Slebech Commandery Knights of St John 13c

*Arch Camb*1897 & 1898

It would appear from this list that the earliest Properties were given c1130 also the land of **Slebech** (100 acres) and much other property was given to the Commandery by **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson pre 1176

pre1176 ? Amlot ? The **Church** to the Knights of **St John** Confirmation
by **Bishop David** (1147-76)

c1150 **Herizon William** by permission of **William de Narberth**

Amstrud the **Church** with 50 acres of Sanctuary land and two carucates with there appertenances and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

1142 **Hanerand (Anerawd, son of Gryffith ap Rhys) Benegerdon** one carucate of land upon Berngdone (**Benegerduna**)Manor and the vill which is called Dolbryvawr
[. Anerawd could well have been, in 1140, **Lord** of the land which afterwards came into the possession of the Martins, possibly through the marriage of **William Martin** with a daughter of **Rhys ap Gryffith.**] to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1150 **le Poer William** Blakedon seven oxgangs of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1230 **Maelgyn the Great Maelgyn Merthyr Kinlas? (Mathry?)** a moiety of his land which is called **Merthyr Kinlas** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1150 son of **Lomer Robert Minwear** all his land with the **Church** of **Mynwere** and all their apparently and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1169 son of **Gryffith Owen** Moelon(Cardiganshire?) all the land called Moyl'on to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c1195 son of **Martin Raymond** **Martletwy** the **Church** of Martheltwi with all its appurtenance and liberties (the right of advowson was held by **William de Caumville** who released it)to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

1176 son of **Eilard** (Elidur) **Willia** Alleston(Aylwardstone) One carucate of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1145 sons of **Eugene Mereduc, William** and **Res** Kidwelly all the arable land of Kidwelly with forest and plains etc. to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** ***Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880***

c1130 son of **Letard Yvo** **Llanychaer** the **Church** of the vill Letard with its appurtenance to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation** (*this Church site is now occupied by a farm-house called Hen Eglwys*)

c1195 son of **Martin** **William** **Benegerdon** Two carucates of land in **Benegerduna** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1200 son of **William** son of **Martin** **William** **Newport** one burgage in the New Burgh in **Kemes** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1150 son of **William de Henllys** **Maurice** **Berry** (Bury part of Llwyngwayr) fifteen acres of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1150 son of **Gryffith** **Kadugan** **Betmenon?** The whole land of Betmenon with its appurtenances and liberties (a **Church**, mill etc)to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1150 son of **Gerald** (and **Neste**) and **Odo** his son c1150 **Redberth** the whole vill of Redebard to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1176 son of **Gryffith** **Rhys** **Llansantffraid** (Cardiganshire) the **Church** of Lansafreit and all the land which belonged to **William** of **Lansafreit** with all their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1176 son of **Gryffith** **Rhys** Llanrhystyd
(Cardiganshire) the whole land of Riustud with the vill and **Church** and mill and their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

post 1230 son of **Gryffith** **Owen** **Rhostie** (Cardiganshire)
all his land of Riostoye to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c1145 son of **Haion, William**; son of **Godebert, Robert**; son of **Tancard, Richard** **c1145 Rosemarket** the whole vill of Rosmarche with the **Church**, mill and lands and all their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1125 son of **Humphrey** **Robert** **c1125 Llanfair-nant-y-gof** the **Church** of Landegof and two carucates of arable land with all their appurtenance and liberties except the lords Chapelry to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1200 may be c1230 son of **Raymond** **John** Blakedon one oxgang of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880***

c1145 son of **Tancard** **Richard** Garlandeston?(part of Skomer island?) the **Church** of Garlandston with one hundred and twenty acres of land and their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1145 son of **Tancard** **Richard** **Haverfordwest** six burgages in the vill of **Haverford (St Mary's)** with their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1160 son of **Stephen** by **Neste** Princess of Wales **Robert** Llanvynach the **Church** of **St Brenach** of Bleintav in **Kemeys** and one hundred acres of land with all their appurtenances and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1278 son of **King Henry III** **Edmund** Llanllwch a third part of the mill of Landloche and its pool to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c1170 son of **Wizo** and **Henry** his son **Philip** Bocchinfeild ?(in

Dungledy) five carucates of land on Willansel and Bocchinfeild to the Knights of **St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation**

c1170 son of **Philip** son of Wizo **Henry** Alleston(Aylwardstone)
One oxgang of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1176 son of **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson
Merryborough(near **Wiston**) the land of **St Mary** Bergha to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1176 **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson **Boulston** the
Church of Boulston with its Chapel of Pincheton to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

[Wizo, **Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c 11.?? **Picton** the **Church** of Boleston
with its Chapel of Pincheton to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***]

pre 1176 **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson **Clarbeston** the
Church of St Martin of the vill of **Clarenbald** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1176 **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson **Almenolffestun**
the **Church** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson **Prendergast** the
Church of Predegast to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11.. **Rinaston**
(near **Ambleston**) The Chapel of the Vill of Reineri to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11.. **Uzmaston**
the **Church** of Osmund's vill to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11.. **Walton**
East The **Church** of blessed **Peter** of Waletun to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms***

Confirmation

C11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11.. **Wiston** the **Church of St Mary** of the **Castle of Wizo** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms*** **Confirmation**

C11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11 Woodstock
the Chapel of Wodestoke to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms*** **Confirmation**

C1170 son of **Wizo** **Philip** and **Henry** his son c1170 Willansel (in
Dungledi) five carucates of land upon Willansel and Bocchinfeild. to the ***Knights of St John***
Slebech Anselms **Confirmation**

C11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson c11..
 Rudbaxton the **Church** of Rudepagston to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms***
Confirmation

c11?? **Wizo, Walter** his son and **Walter** his grandson **Slebech**
the whole vill of **Slebech** (one hundred acres of land) with the **Church**, mill, fishery and lands with
all their appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms*** **Confirmation**

C1160 son of **Wizo** **Walter** c1160 Stokebury half a carucate of land upon
Stokebury to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms*** **Confirmation**

C1188 **Bured Robert** c1188 Burlake? (Barnlake?) All his lands in
Burlake to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms*** **Confirmation**

C1150 **Lodmer** **Robert** c1150 **Canaston** All his land of
Mynwere together with all the land of Cadugan within the territory of **Mynwere** to the Knights
of St John ***Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880***

1241 **Marescal** **William Earl of Pembroke** 1241 **Canaston** A
free chase and **Warren** over the whole manor of **Mynwere** including the land of Cadugan with all
the forest of the manor with its liberties and customs to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle***
Hill MSS vol 19,880

C1158 **Clare Roger Earl of Clare** c1158 **Cardigan** Three burgages in the town of **Cardigan** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre 1176 **Hai Simon** (son of **William de Hay**)
Cilmaenllwyd(***Carmarthenshire***) the **Church** of Kilmaenloc with its appurtenances and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

pre1176 **Apelgard Walter** Cilsant (***Carmarthenshire***) one carucate of land on the west side of the **Castle** of Res ap Bleder to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

post1230 **le Bull Adam** **Clarbeston** one burgage together with two oxgangs of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880***

C1160 **de HwlFord (Lord of Haverfordwest)Robert** c1160 Cuffern two carucates of land in Coferum to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

Ante 1142 **Hanerand (Anerawd, son of Gryffith ap Rhys)**
Dolbryvawr one carucate of land upon Berngdone (**Benegerduna**)Manor and the vill which is called Dolbryvawr [Anerawd could well have been, in 1140, **Lord** of the land which afterwards came into the possession of the Martins, possibly through the marriage of **William Martin** with a daughter of **Rhys ap Gryffith.**] to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

C1195 **Marescal Earl of Pembroke William** Esgermaenhir (near **Newcastle Emlyn**) the **Church** of **Castelhan Emelin** and the whole land (80 acres)of Castel Emelin and Esgermaenhirwith all their appurtenance and liberties

c1158 **Clare Roger Earl of Clare** Homdon (**Cardigan**) one hundred acres of land at Homdon to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1221 **de Brewose John** Ilston the **Church** of St Yltint vanik in Goher with all its appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1170 **de Londres** **William** c1170 Kidwelly two burgages and
twelve acres of land in Kedweli to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1167 **de Turberville** **William** Llandimore (**Gower**) the
Church of Landimor (no records of this **Church** after 1291) to the ***Knights of St John Slebech***
Anselms Confirmation

pre 1176 **Lord of Penkethli** ? pre 1176
Llanfigan (Breconshire) the **Church** of St Maugan with all its appurtenances and liberties to the
Knights of St John Slebech **Anselms Confirmation**

c1200 **Carpenter** **Robert** Llanllwch a moiety on his mill of
Landlothe outside the walls of the town of **Carmarthen** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech***
Anselms Confirmation

c1167 **de Turberville** **William** c1167 Llanrhidian (in **Gower**)
the **Church** of Lanriden (with its Chapel of **Walterston**) to the ***Knights of St John Slebech***
Anselms Confirmation

c1158 **de Clare** **Roger** Earl of **HertFord** Llansantffraid
(Cardiganshire) the **Church** of Lanfracrie with five carucates of land to the ***Knights of St John***
Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880

c1170 **Marmoi** **Geoffrey** and his heirs **Llanstephan**
(**Carmarthenshire**) the **Church** of **St Stephen** of Landestephan with fifty acres of arable land and
one curcate of land between Goher and **Longfforest** and a fishery in the Taf with all the easements
of the same vill of Landestephan in wood and plain and in ways etc and a boat with free ferryage
across the Towy to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation** --(his heirs--- **William**
de Chamvilla and **Albrea** his wife, **Sir William de Chamville** son of **William** and **Albrea**,
Geoffrey de Damville(Chamville) Lord of **Llanstephan** followed--- a **William de Camville** was
Justice of South Wales c1285)

pre 1176 **de Bruse** **William** and **Meurich** son of **Adae** Llanvihangel-
nant-melan (Radnorshire) the **Church** of **St Michael** of Nantmelan with all its appurtenance and
liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1165 **de Newburgh** **Henry** Lloughor (**Gower**) the **Church** of Lochud with
3002

all its appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1113 **de Cantitun** **Jordan** **Newcastle- Emlyn the Church**
of Castelhan Emelin and twenty acres of land lying near the **Church** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation*** --- This grant had the confirmation of **William** son of **Grold** (**Gerald**) **William FitzGerald** son of **Gerald** and **Neste** who appears to have been Governor of **Tenby Castle** c1152

c1195 **Mareacal** **William Earl of Pembroke** c1195 **Newcastle - Emlyn the Church** of Castelhan Emelin and the whole land of Castelhan Emelin and Eschirmainhir with all their appurtenances and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1165 **de Mara (de la Mare)** **Robert** **Oxwich (Gower)**
Ten acres of the fee of Oxenwiche with their appurtenance and liberties to the **Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation**

c1165 **Tortemains (Tortesmaris?) Helia** **Oxwich (Gower)** Twelve acres and a little corner over and above to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

After 1230 **de Haidon** **Thomas** after 1230 **Penkeyte (Pencoed)** his right in the land of Penkeyte to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c1200 **Blanesighel** **John** **Penmaen (Gower) the Church of St John Baptist** of Penmaine with all its appurtenance and liberties and twenty four acres of Sanctuary-lands pertaining to the same **Church** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation*** and **Middle Hill MSS vol 19880**

c1180 **de Penrice** **John** **Penrice (Gower) the Church of St Andrew of Penrice** with all its appurtenance and liberties to the **Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880**

c1165 **de Mara** **Robert** **Porteynon (Gower) The Church of Porthainan** and a mansion by the **Church** and six acres of land which **Thomas** the priest's son held to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1167 **de Turberville** **William** **c1167 Rhosilly (Gower)** the **Church** of Rossili with all its appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech***
Anselms Confirmation

? ? **Ros, Castle??**The **Church** of **St Leonard** of the **Castle** of Ros with
its tithes and all its profits to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c11?? **Rudepac** **Alexander** **Rudbaxton** the advowson of
the **Church** of **St Madoc** in the vill of Rudepac with the Chapel of **St Leonard** of **Castle Symons** ,
for charitable uses for ever to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

c1130 **le Poer** **Philip** **St Lawrence** the **Church** of **St**
Lawrence of **Patrick's Ford** and the tithe of the mill and fishery of the same **Ford**, together with
nine acres of land between Hellebeches and the **Church**, and seven acres above Poersberch to the
Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880

1147-76 **Bishop of St David** **David** Sarnnelay? The **Church** of
Sarnnelay to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880***

Ante 1176 son of **Elidr** **Robert** **Ante 1176** **Stackpole** two messuages
and two oxgangs of land at **Stakepol** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Anselms Confirmation***

c1165 son of **Walter Robert** **Swansea** a third part of the whole
fee of Brictric Canut and one acre of meadow and thirty acres of land with their appurtenance and
liberties all being for the construction of the Chapel of **St John** the **Baptist** to the ***Knights of St***
John Slebech Anselms Confirmation

c1165 **de Newburgh Henry** **Swansea** one burgage, together
with the burgage of **William** son of **Palmer** and twelve acres of land which Einan and his brother
Goroneu sons of Loarht gave – all in the vill of Sweyneshea to the ***Knights of St John Slebech***
Anselms Confirmation

c1180 **de Penrice** **John** **c1180 Swansea** the house of the Hospital
of **St John** the **Baptist** at Swansea which he had built, for charitable uses for ever to the ***Knights of***
St John Slebech Middle Hill MSS vol 19880

c1221 **de Brewose John** Swansea all the land which is called Mullewood (Millwood now known as Cwmfelin) and Borlakesland (Bwria Heig and Cwmbwria) with its appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1158 **Earl of Clare Roger** c1158 Troed-yr aur (Cardiganshire) the **Church** of Traftrehir with all its appurtenance and liberties to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c 1167 **de Turberville Walter** **Walterston (Gower)** the **Church** of Lanriden with its Chapel of **Walterston** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1130 **de Poer of Kemeys Philip** **Welsh Hook** two carucates of land in Walschok to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

c1158 **Earl of Clare Roger** Ystrad Meyric (Cardiganshire) The **Church** of Stradmeurice with five carucates of land to the ***Knights of St John Slebech Middle Hill*** **MSS vol 19880**

ante1176 son of **Gryffith Rhys** Ystrad Meyric (Cardiganshire) the lands of Stratmeurich to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** **Anselms Confirmation**

1100 to 1536 Knights Hospitallers of St John of Slebech and other names connected with Slebech

12c **son of Godebert Robert** 12c vill of Rosmarche to **Slebech**
Preceptory Anselms Confirm charter.

12c **son of Haions William** 12c vill of Rosmarche to **Slebech** *Preceptory*
Anselms Confirm charter.

12c **son of Tankard Richard** 12c vill of Ros marche to **Slebech**
Preceptory Anselms Confirm charter.

1115 **Rudapec Alexander** 1115 gave **Rosemarket Church** to the *Knights*
of St John of Jerusalem

1130 **Fitz Tancred Tancard Richard** 1130 surviving son of **Tancred**
outlived his elder brothers and inherited. Made donations to the **Knights of St John at Slebech**.
The **Church** of Garlandstone, given by the **Richard Fitz Tancred** , may have been the destroyed
Church in Skomar Island He was granted two fees of the episcopal Barony by **Bishop David Fitz**
Gerald. Documents record him as being **Lord** and governor of **Haverfordwest** 1171 and **Lord**
and governor of **Haverford** 22 March 1188.

1131 **Godebert, "a Fleming of Roose"**, recorded as holding lands in that
district in 1131, his two sons, **Richard** and **Rodbert**, took part in the Irish expeditions. **Richard**
was one of the first invaders, and is called in the Norman-French poem," The Song of Dermot and
the Earl, a "Knight from **Pembrokeshire**." **Rodbert**, gave lands in **Roose** to **Slebech**,

1147 **Fitz-Gerald David** 1147 -- **FitzGerald David** son of **Neste** Princess
of Wales and **Gerald de Windsor** Uncle of **Giraldus Cambrensis** --appointed **Bishop** in 1147
died 1176 and **Giraldus** had hoped to succeed him. Had a daughter who married **Walter** son of
Wizo the **Fleming of Wiston** soon after 1148

1151 **de Cantinton Jordan** 1151 granted, with the consent of **Fitz Gerald**
William, the **Church** of **Castellan** in **Emlyn** to **Slebech**. *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

1151 **William de Carew (Fitz Gerald William)** 1151 confirmed the grant by **Jordan de Cantinton**, a well-known man in North **Pembrokeshire**, of the **Church of Castellan** in **Emlyn** to the Preceptory of **Slebech**," died in 1173 *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

1173 **de Carew Other of Carew** 1173 confirmed his fathers gift of the vill of **Redberth** to **Slebech**. He died about 1204 ,*Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

1176 **de Leiâ Peter** (1176-1198), the third Norman **Bishop**, a Florentine monk, who had been Prior of WenLock Abbey, Shropshire, was the first of the great **Bishop** builders.

1239 **Simond Richard** 1239 married **Beatrice**, daughter of **Nicholas de Carew Richard Simond** was a witness to Earl Aymer's confirmation to **Slebech** in 1323 In 1325 he was appointed seneschal of **Pembroke**, removed by **Roger de Mortimer** and restored on his fall.

1295 **Waldeshof Roger** 1295 to 1323 **Roger Waldeshof** of the **Knights of St John at Slebech** was **Master of Slebech**. According to *Fenton* he filled many temporal offices in the reign of **Edward I**, being Steward of **Pembroke** under **William de Valence** who died in 1296. His name appears in 1323 as acting for the Hospitallers of **Slebech** in the agreement with **Aymar de Valence Arch Camb** 1899

1301 **de Tottenham William** 1301 Preceptor of the **Knights of St John at Slebech** was created Grand Prior of the Order in England Reference to **William de Tottenham** is found in a letter addressed to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury July 17th 1314 He died October 12th 1318 *Arch Camb* 1899

1323 **de Waldeshof Roger** 10th December 1323 Commander Order of **St John at Slebech Arch Camb** 1898

1323 **Harold William** of **Haroldstone**,was a witness to **Aymerde Valence's** charter to **Slebech**,

1323 **Joce John** 1323, being then a Knight, witness to that Earl's [**Aymerde Valence'**] arrangement with **Slebech**.

1323 **Malefant Walter** 1323 the grandson son **Malefant Walter** married

Elizabeth, daughter of **John de Londres** was in 1323 a witness to the agreement between Earl **Aymerde Valence** with the **Commandery of Slebech**

1334 **de Penres Richard** 1334 yearly retaining fee of £2 by the Order of **St John** at **Slebech** to maintain and protect the bailiwick " against the highway robbers and malefactors of the countryside of Wales who are fierce in those parts **Arch Camb** 1898

1336 **Loi Phillip** 1366-1367 reeve of Tempilton . **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1338 **de Ffrouwyck John** 1338 **Sir Knt Preceptor or Commander brother of the Order of St John** at **Slebech Arch Camb** 1898

1338 **de Frouwyck John** 1338 **John** de Frouwyck was Preceptor of the Knights of **St John** at **Slebech Arch Camb** 1899

1338 **de MountGomery James** brother of the **Order of St John** at **Slebech Arch Camb** 1898

1338 **de Thame Philip** 1338 Slebes prior for the Order in England **Arch Camb** 1873 **Page 173**

1338 **Laiuicelyn Simon** 1338 brother of the Order of **St. John** at **Slebech Arch Camb** 1898

1338 **William** son of **Henry** 1339 rector, Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud' --1339, Friday after Easter **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1339 **Geraud Maurice** 1339, Friday after Easter Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud' -- **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1339 **Geraud Richard de Ernebaud** 1339, Friday after Easter son of **William Geraud de Ernebaud**,Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a

half acres of meadow in Ernebaud'-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1339 **Geraud William de Ernebaud** 1339, Friday after Easter Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud'-- ***Slebech Estate and family Records***

1339 **Geroud Sarah** 1339, Friday after Easter formerly wife of **William Geroud**, Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud'--***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1339 **Northwood Thomas** Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud'--Friday after Easter ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1339 **Rys William** 1339, Friday after Easter Release of one messuage and five bovates of land and one and a half acres of meadow in Ernebaud'-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1399 **Vrende Robert** 1399 reeve of **Slebech**.Witness,burgage in the vill of **Slebech** - ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1342 **de Walton Robert** 1342 Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1342 **Goch John** 1342 son of **Robert Goch** of Preskyli transfer land and tenements, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1342 **Hichekoc Alice** 1342 daughter of **Richard of Cotysgrave** Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1342 **Midilhyll John** 1342 transfer land and tenements, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1342 **Ricard John** , 1342 Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of

land in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1342 **Nichol John** 1342 Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1342 **Richard of Cotysgrave** 1342 daughter **Alice Hichekoc** Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1342 **Sampson Nicholas** 1342 Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1342 **Schirbour John** 1342 Grant of a messuage and one and a half acres of land in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Colle Walter** 1345 grant of a burgage in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Crispyn Robert** 1345 bailiff of **Slebech**, grant of a burgage in **Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Gadde William** 1345 grant of a burgage in **Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Gybbe John** 1345 senior, grant of a burgage in **Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Gybbe Richard** 1345 grant of a burgage in **Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **John Ricard** 1345 grant of a burgage in **Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **le Ferour Richard** 1345 grant of a burgage in **Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1345 **Nichol Phillip** 1345 reeve of **Slebech**, grant of a burgage in ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1345 **Robelot William** 1345 , grant of a burgage in ***Slebech' Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1356 **de Coggeshale John** 1356/7-1357/8 auditor of the **Earl of March**
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1357 **Wyn John** 1357-1358 .receiver of **Roger de Mortuou Mari, Earl of March** , for Nerbert and a third part of the commote of Amgoyd and Plunyok, from , 31 **Edward III** to , 32 **Edward III**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1358 **Seys John** 31 May 1358 Juror

1359 **ap Ieuan Vachan,Griffith** 1359 beadle of Amgoit and Pelinauc
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1359 **Bauson John** reeve of Seint Clier, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1359 **Cutta Ieuan** reeve of Castledurant. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1359 **Langs ?n David** reeve of Moylaston ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1359 **Mold Thomas** 1359 reeve of Lanwaythan ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **ap Howel Llewelyn ap Griffith** 1361-1362 beadle of Wilfrey
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1361 **Baron John** 1361-1362 reeve of **Robertson**, ***Slebech Estate and***
3011

Family Record

1361 **Cole Phillip** 1361-1362 reeve of Kanaston, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **de Wylteschir John** 1361-1362 receiver constable and forester of **Philippa** Countess of March for **Narberth** a third part of Amgoyd and Penllinyniaug and **St Clare** from Michaelmas 35 **Edward III** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1361 **Gibbe John** 1361-1362 reeve of Tempilton, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Gotta Iuan** 1361-1362 reeve of Castro Durant, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Henry Phillip** 1361-1362 reeve of **St Clare** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Hychyn David** 1361-1362 reeve of Nova Domus New House ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Iuan David** 1361-1362 reeve of Moileston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1361 **Meynlas Iuan** 1361-1362 reeve of Lanwaythan. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Tailour John** 1361-1362 reeve of the town of Nerbert. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1361 **Vachan Gwyon** 1361-1362 beadle of Amgoyd and Pluniauc ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1362 **Robelyn Robert** died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston **Cosheston** ? of the Earl, at **Oggeston [Hodgeston]** of **Walter de la Roche** at **Jameston** of the Lord of

Manorbier, at **Williamston**, and **Redbard Redbertli [Redberth]** of the **Master of Slebech** and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at Jorbardeston [**Yerbeston**] of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

1363 **de Wilteshire John** 1363-1364 receiver constable and forester of **Philipps** Countess of March for Nerbert a third part of Amgoyd Pellyniok and Seint Cler ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1364 **ap Gr Gwyon** 1364-1365 beadle of Amgoid and Pluniawc . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **ap Gwylm Iuan** 1364-1365 reeve of Castro Durant (**Castell Dwyran**) . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **ap Meredith Thomas** 1364-1365 beadle of Wilfrey ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **ap Ros William** 1364-1365 reeve of Albaland' **Whitland** . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **ap Sair Gr'** 1364-1367 reeve of Lanwaythan. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Ade William** 1364-1365 reeve of Kanaston . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Baroun Thomas** 1364-1365 reeve of Nova Domus New House, . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Brian Thomas** 1364-1365 reeve of Robeston, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1364 **Kyft Phillip** 1364-1365 reeve of Tempilton ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **le Smyth William** 1364-1365 reeve of the town of Nerbert. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **le Webbe Robert** 1364-1367 forester of the forest of Nerbert . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Stocker Roger** 1364-1365 reeve of Moileston, . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Thomelyn Thomas** 1364-1365 reeve of St, Clare ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1364 **Wade William** 1364-1365 reeve of Kanaston . ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1364 **Wyn John** 1364-1365 receiver, constable and forester of **Philippa, Countess of March** , for **Nerberth**, a third part of Amgoid and Penllynioch, and **St. Clare**, from , 38 **Edward III** to 39 **Edward III**.. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1365 **ap Gr Eynon** 1365-1366 beadle of Amgoid and Pluiawc ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1365 **ap Iuan Res'** 1365-1366 forester of the forest of Nerbert. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1365 **ap Mereduth John** 1365-1366 beadle of Wilfrey ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1365 **Adam John** 1365-1366 .reeve of Nova Domus New House ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1365 **Bosoun John** 1365-1366 reeve of **St. Clare**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1365 **Gilbert David** 1365-1366 . reeve of the town of Nerbert, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

- 1365 **Goch Adan** 1365-1366 reeve of Albalanda **Whitland**,. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **Cole John** 1365-1366 senior, reeve of Kanaston,. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **Jankyn John** 1365-1366 reeve of **Roberteston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **John Maur'** 1365-1366 son of reeve of Tempilton. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **Llewelyn David** 1365-1366 reeve of Moileston . *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **Sair Gr '** 1365-1366 reeve of Llanwaythan. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1365 **Stocker Adass** 1365-1366 . reeve of Castrum Durant **Castell** Dwyran *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1366 **ap Gwylm dominus Gr'** 1366-1367 reeve of Albalanda **Whitland** *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1366 **ap Iuan Vachan Gr'** 1366-1367 beadle of Amgoid and Pluniac . *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1366 **ap Mereduth Phillip** 1366-1367 beadle of Wilfrey *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1366 **Adyn Phillip** 1366-1367 reeve of Rob'ston . *Slebech Estate and Family Records*
- 1366 **Br'nles James** 1366-1367 reeve of the town of Nerbert, *Slebech*

Estate and Family Record

1366 **Henry John** 1366-1367 reeve of **St Clare Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1366 **Ph'yn Walte** 1366-1367 forester of the forest of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1366 **Phillip John** 1366-1367 reeve of Nova Dom' New House . **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1366 **Rowe John** 1366-1367 reeve of Moileston . **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1366 **Sth' William** , 1366-1367 reeve of Kan Aston **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1367 **ap Gosseline Lawelun** 1367-1368 beadle of Wilfrey . **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1367 **ap Gr Vachan Thomas** 1367-1368 beadle of Amgoyd and Penyloc. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1367 **ap Cadogan Llywelyn** 1367-1368 reeve of Moileston **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1367 **ap Ieuan Howel** 1367-1368 reeve of Albalanda **Whitland. Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1367 **ap Ieuan Res** 1367-1368 foresters of Nerbert **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1367 **ap Iuan Vachan, Griffith** 1367-1368 beadle of Amgoid and Pluniauc . **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1367 **ap Meredith Phillip** 1367-1368 reeve of **Whitland** (Albaland) .
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1367 **Cole Phillip** 1367-1368 junior, reeve of Kanaston, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Duy Iuan** 1367-1368 reeve of Llanwaythan *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1367 **Goldi John** 1367-1368 reeve of a third part of **St. Clare** Sanctum Clarum, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Gronowe David** 1367-1368 reeve of **Robertstoun** *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Held Walter** 1367-1368 reeve of the town of Nerbert *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Hichyn David** 1367-1368 reeve of New House Novus domus *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Hike Walter** , 1367-1368 reeve of New House Novus Domus
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1367 **Hychyn William** 1367-1368 reeve of Tempiltoun, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Jacke William** 1367-1368 reeve of Robetistoun. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **Knethil Eustas** 1367-1368 . forester of the forest of Nerbert *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1367 **le Clerke Phillip** 1367-1368 .reeve of Kanestoun *Slebech Estate and*

Family Records

1367 le **Webbe Richard** 1367-1368 reeve of Tempilton ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1367 **Owan Thomas** 1367-1368 reeve of Moylestoun. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1367 **Phillip David** 1367-1368 reeve of Castrodurant ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1367 **Ph'yn Walter** 1367-1368 foresters of Nerbert. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1367 T **John** 1367-1368 Chaplain, reeve of the town of Nerbert .
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1367 **Thew Howel** 1367-1368 beadle of Wilfrey,. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1367 **Thomlyn Thomas** 1367-1368 reeve of a third part of St. Clare
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1367 **Veleyne Phillip** 1367-1368 reeve of **Castell** Durant -Castro Durant.
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1369 **Athon John** 1369 reeve of Robiston, – 1370, Michaelmas. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1369 **Bron Walter** 1369,-1370 reeve of Kanaston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1371 **de Hales Robert** 1371 — **Robert de Hales** Preceptor of the **Knights of St John at Slebech** and **SaundFord** and **Bailli of Aquila** was appointed **Grand-Prior of**

England. He was beheaded by **Wat Tyler's** supporters in 1381 *Arch Camb 1899*

1383 **Broun John** 1383 one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1383 **Gastyner Henry** 1383 one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1383 **Cradok Alice** 1383 daughter of **Roger Cradok' de Slebech'**, one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1383 **Gadde John** 1383 one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1383 **Creborghe John** 1383 one Messuage 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1383 **Nycholl John** 1383 one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1383 **Standard William** 1383 one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 rood situated above Warlond in the tenement of **Slebeche**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1393 **Belsandr' John de Blebach** 1393, April 21 and **Agnes** his wife. Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech**. Rent. 4s annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1393 **Clerc, William** 1393, April 21 Witness—Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech**. Rent, 4s annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1393 **Helsandr' William** 1393, April 21 Witness--Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech** Rent 4s Annually *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1393 **Hodyn David de Wyston** 1393, April 21 Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech** Rent 4s Annually ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1393 **Nichole John** 1393, April 21 junior, Witness--Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech**. Rent 4s annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1393 **Peryn John** 1393 April 21 --Witness--Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech**. Rent 4s annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1393 **Rynioy Thomas** 1393, April 21 Witness—Grant in fee-farm of one burgage and two acres of land in the town and fields of **Slebech**. Rent 4s annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1398 **ap Meredydd Griffith** 1398-1399 beadle of Wilfrey ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1398 **Heilot Phillip** 1398-1399 reeve of Nova domus New House ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1398 **Peytevyn Thomas** 1398-1399 receiver of **Edward de Mortuo Mari**, Knight, for the lordship of **Nerberth**, from , 22 **Richard II** to , 23 **Richard II**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1399 **Broun John** 1399 ,burgage in the vill of **Slebech** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1399 **Byschop William** and **Joan** 1399 his wife of **Slebech**',burgage in the vill of **Slebech** -- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1399 **Gad John** 1399 reeve of **Slebech**.Witness,,burgage in the vill of **Slebech** -- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1399 **Gode Joan** 1399 ,senior, daughter of **John** Gode,burgage in the vill of

Slebech -- *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1399 **Jefrey Phillip** 1399 reeve of **Slebech**.Witness ,burgage in the vill of **Slebech -- *Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1400 **de la March William** 7 August 1400 esquire **Slebech Knights of St John**

1400 **Walter William** 7 August 1400 **Knights of St John London**.
chaplain **Slebech**

1408 **Styward William** 1408, July 12 . On 12 July in the year above said, at **Slebech, Sir William** Styward chaplain, presented to the vacant **Church of St. Peter, Carmarthen**, by **Thomas** prior of the priory of **St. John the Evangelist, Carmarthen**, and the convent of the same place, had a commission to the archdeacon of **Carmarthen** or his official to enquire of the right of the presenter etc.

1412 **Alisander John** 1412 Witness two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Herford John** 1412 Witness two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Heyn Thomas** 1412 praepositus of the vill of **Slebech**, Witness two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Gadde John** 1412 Witness two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Gardiner Henry** 1412 and **Agnes Colman**,-- his wife, of **Slebech**,two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Rubeioy Thomas** 1412 Witness two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1412 **Shepherd, Walter** 1412 junior, of Pykeld, and **Agnes Gobath**, his wife.two burgages in the vill and fields of **Slebech**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **ap Griffith John ap Davis** 1429 seneschal of Nerbert, Witness two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **Cole John** 1429 Witness,, two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **Grono John.** 1429 Witness- two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **Herry John** 1429 ,son and heir of **Wadyn Henry** of **Kynaston** two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **Herry Phillip** 1429 senior, reeve of Kanaston, Witness, two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1429 **Wadyn Phillip** 1429 his brother, and **Joan**, his wife., two and a half burgages in and outside the vill of Kanaston-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1433 **Hobbe John** 1443 ,brother of **William** messuage and two acres of land in Mynner ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1434 **Andrew Margarete** 1434/5, March 4 formerly wife of **John Shepben**, senior, of Kananyston messuage with 24 acres of land, the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1434 **Bron Phillip** 1434/5, March 4 messuage with 24 acres of land, the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1434 **Call John** 1434/5, March 4 messuage with 24 acres of land, the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1434 **Cogan Thomas** chaplain, 1434/5, March 4 ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1434 **Creseborgh Richard** 1434, July 3 son of **Thomas** . one messuage, 7 acres and 1 rood of land in the vill and fields of **Slebeche**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1434 **Creseborgh Thomas de Slebeche** 1434, July 31 . one messuage, 7 acres and 1 rood of land in the vill and fields of **Slebeche**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1434 **Daa John** 1434/5 March 4 messuage with 24 acres of land the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1434 **Jankyn Phillip** 1434/5, March 4 senior, of **Roberston** Waytham messuage with 24 acres of land, the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1434 **Wade David** 1434/5, March 4 reeve of the vill of Cananyston, messuage with 24 acres of land, the messuage in Kananyston ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1434 **Wogan Henry** 1434, July 31 . one messuage, 7 acres and 1 rood of land in the vill and fields of **Slebeche**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1443 **Duy John** 1443 Witness messuage and two acres of land in Mynner ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1443 **Hobbe William** 1443 son and heir of **John** Hobbe, of Mynner, messuage and two acres of land in Mynner ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1443 **Herforde, Walter** 1443 Witness, messuage and two acres of land in Mynner ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1443 **Hicke Walter** 1443 Witness, messuage and two acres of land in Mynner ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1443 **Wade John** 1443 ,Witness messuage and two acres of land in Mynner. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1447 **Browne William** 1447/8, Feb. 1 .messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Carnell David** 1447/8, Feb. 1 .messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Cole David** 1447/8, Feb. 1 of **Canaston**, and **Margaret** his wife,
.messuages and lands in **Canaston-- Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Coll Brian** 1447, Nov. 18 nephew of **John** of **Canaston**,.messuage
and lands in the vill and fields of **Canaston Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1447 **Coll David** 1447, Nov. 18 son of **John** of **Canaston**,.messuage and
lands in the vill and fields of **Canaston Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1447 **Coll John** 1447, Nov. 18 of **Canaston**,.messuage and lands in the vill
and fields of **Canaston Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1447 **Coll Margaret** 1447, Nov. 18 daughter of **John**, of
Canaston,.messuage and lands in the vill and fields of **Canaston Slebech Estate and Family
Record**

1447 **Hychyn John** 1447/8 Feb 1messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Perrot John** 1447/8, Feb. 1 messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Perrot Stephen** 1447/8, Feb. 1 messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1447 **Rede Henry** 1447/8, Feb. 1 messuages and lands in **Canaston
Slebech Estate and Family Records**

- 1447 **Veyser Hanry** 1447/8, Feb. 1 .messuages and lands in **Canaston--
Slebech Estate and Family Records**
- 1450 **ap Gruffith Owen** 1450/1, Feb. 20 son.of Gruffin, **Nicholas., Lord of
Nerberth and Wylfrey-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1450 **ap Phillip Phillip ap Mereduth** 1450/1, Feb. 20 Witness **Nicholas
Gruffin, esq., Lord of Nerberth and Wylfrey -- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1450 **ap Thomas Phillip** 1450/1, Feb. 20 Witness **Nicholas Gruffin, esq.,
Lord of Nerberth and Wylfrey -- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1450 **Forster Gruffyth** 1450/1, Feb. 20 Witness **Nicholas Gruffin, esq.,
Lord of Nerberth and Wylfrey -- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1450 **Gwyn William** 1450/1, Feb. 20 Witness **Nicholas Gruffin, esq.,
Lord of Nerberth and Wylfrey,-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1450 **Nicholas Gruffin ,** 1450/1, Feb. 20 esq., **Lord of Nerberth and
Wylfrey-- Slebech Estate and Family Records**
- 1450 **Watkyn Thomas** 1450/1, Feb. 20 Witness **Nicholas Gruffin, esq.,
Lord of Nerberth and Wylfrey-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1469 **Gan William** 1469 possession of a messuage and lands in Newhouse
Slebech Estate and Family Records
- 1472 **Alisonder Phillip** 1472, Oct. 30 and **Ellen** his wife Had daughter
Ellen. lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Slebeiche and Arnoldushulle.-- **Slebech Estate
and Family Record**
- 1472 **Bole John de le Knocke** 1472, Oct. 30 Witness. .lands and tenements
in the vill and fields of Slebeiche and Arnoldushulle.-- **Slebech Estate and Family Record**
- 1472 **Miles William** 1472, Oct. 30 Witness .lands and tenements in the vill

and fields of Slebeiche and Arnoldushulle.-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1472 **Robbyn John** , 1472, Oct. 30 senior.Witness .lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Slebeiche and Arnoldushulle.-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1474 **ap Henry Robert** 1474-1475 bailiff and receiver of the rents of Emote, formerly wife of **Richard** Neuton, knight, in co. **Pembroke**,. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **ap Gwillim Lewis** 1482-1483 beadle of Kemmys. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **ap Gwillim Rees** 1482-1483 beadle of Kemmys . ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **ap Henry Robert** 1482-1483 reeve of **Kyngeswode** and **Gawdon**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **ap Llywelyn Rece ap Phillip ap David** 1482-1483 beadle of Trayne Clynton. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **ap Phelip Jankyn** 1482-1483 reeve of Coidroth. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Davy John** 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of **Pembroke** villa **Pembrochie** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Davy John** 1482-1483 beadle of the manor of Waldwyn's **Castle** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Davy Thomas** bailiff of the town of **Pembroke** villa **Pembrochie** 1482-1483 ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Dymet Robert** 1482-1483 farmer of the ferry of **Burton Slebech** ***Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Goss John** 1482-1483 reeve of More ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Hante Richard** 1482-1483 knight, and occupier of the mills of
Pembroke Slebech Estate and Family Records

1482 **Honyburgh John** reeve of **St Florence** Sanctus Florencius 1482-1483
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1482 **Hoper William** 1482-1483 **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1482 **Hoyman William** , 1482-1483 reeve of **Haroldeston Slebech Estate**
and Family Records

1482 **Lewis John** 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Tembie. **Slebech Estate**
and Family Records

1482 **Lloid David** 1482-1483 beadle of Penryn. **Slebech Estate and Family**
Records

1482 **Lloid Llywelyn ap Llywelyn ap Gwillim** 1482-1483 beadle of
Osterlowe. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1482 **Maughlett Thomas** 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Tembie.
Slebech Estate and Family Records

1482 **More William** 1482-1483 reeve of **Rowespole. Slebech Estate and**
Family Record

1482 **Philkyn John** 1482-1483 beadle of **Rous . Slebech Estate and**
Family Records

1482 **Reynold John** , 1482-1483 reeve of Suertebury. **Slebech Estate and**
Family Records

1482 **Saunders Thomas** 1482-1483 reeve of Malros. **Slebech Estate and**
3027

Family Records

1482 **Smyth John** 1482-1483 reeve of Syke. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Tasker John** 1482-1483 reeve of villa Castro Walwini. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Thomas David** 1482-1483 reeve of Fletherhill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Thomas David** 1482-1483 .bailiff of Dongledy ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Walter Jank** 1482-1483 reeve of Fobbeston??(Robbeston). ***Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1482 **Wynter William** 1482-1483 . bailiff of the vill of **Llanstephan** and reeve of the court of le Ferry ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1488 **Evers Robert** preceptor of **Slebech**,1488, 19 April On 19 April in the year above at **Lamphey** one **Philip Sir John** chaplain , was admitted by the aforesaid Rev. father to the vacant perpetual vicarage of **Martletwy** on the presentation of the religious man **Robert Evers**, preceptor of **Slebech**, patron of the said vicarage. And he had Letters etc

1496 **Eure Robert** 1496 Preceptor of the **Knights of St John at Slebech**, was made ***Prior of Ireland***. He was, however, suspended and deprived of his priory for misgovernment and debts, by **Bull** of the **Grand-Master Emeri d'Amboise**, dated May 8th, 1511. He was summoned to Rhodes, where he died in 1513. ***Arch Camb*** 1899

1500 **Gobogh Agnes** 1500/1, Feb. 7 of Sebech. twelve acres of land had of the gift of **John Baret**, senior, of Hetoke ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1500 **Gobogh John** 1500/1, Feb. 7 senior, of **Wiston**. of twelve acres of land had of the gift of **John Baret**, senior, of Hetoke ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **David Phillip** 1501 July 17 clerk three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgage in **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **Lloide James** 1501/2, Jan. 8 message and lands, etc., in the vill and fields of **Slebech**. Attorney - **James Lloide**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **Roger John** 1501, July 18 of Bentebergh.three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and one burgage in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard Voulér**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **Saundre John** 1501/2, Jan. 8 of **Wiston**, yeoman messuage and lands, etc., in the vill and fields of **Slebech**. Attorney- **James Lloide**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1501 **Stephen Thomas** 1501, July 17 of Arnoldishill , son and heir of **Richard** Stephyn.three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgage in **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1501 **Stephyn Richard** 1501, July 17 had son and heir Stephyn **Thomas** of **Arnoldishill** .three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgage in **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1501 **Stephyn Thomas** 1501, July 18 .three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and one burgage in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard** Voulér. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1501 **Voulér Richard** 1501, July 17 .three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgage in **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **Voulér Richard** 1501, July 18 three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and one burgage in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard** Voulér. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1501 **Wogan David** 1501, July 17 three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgage in **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1502 **Steven Thomas** 1502, Dec. 20 of **Arnoldishill** , gent. Bond for the payment of money. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1503 **Roger Phillip** 1503/4, Feb. 20 of **Tenby**. Grant for eight years of lands,***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1503 **Roger Jenkyn** 1503, **June** 22 son and heir of **John Roger** of Bentibargh. Agreement to nullify a grant of an annual rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1503 **Roger Thomas** 1503, **June** 22 Agreement to nullify a grant of an annual rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1503 **Rogers John** 1503, May son and heir of **John Rogers** of Bentybergh Release of three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgagee in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard Vogler**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1503 **Scurfill Jenkyn** 1503, **June** 22 Agreement to nullify a grant of an annual rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1503 **Stevyn John** .1503/4, Feb. 20 of **Marteltwy**. Grant for eight years of lands, ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1503 **Stevyn Thomas** 1503 ,of **Arnoldishill** , gent. May Release of three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgagee in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard Vogler**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1503 **Stevyn Thomas** 1503, **June** 20 of **Arnoldishill** , gent.rent of 26s. 8d. from messuages, etc., in Ardenoldishill and **Slebeche**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1503 **Stevyn Thomas** 1503, **June** 22 of **Arnoldishill** , gent Agreement to nullify a grant of an annual rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1503 **Vogler Richard** 1503, May Release of three messuages and two carucates of land at **Arnoldishill** and a burgagee in **Slebeche** in the tenure of **Richard Vogler**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

1508 **Docwra Thomas** 1508 Aug 26 prior of the hospital of **St John** of Jerusalem in England Lease for three years of the pensions of the churches ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1508 **Philip Thomas** , 1508 the Commander of the **Knights of St John at Slebech** granted a three years' lease to **Thomas Philip** of Pictoyn, of the pensions of several churches,***Arch Camb*** 1899

1512 **Scorffill Thomas** 1512, **June** 8 . of the parish of Saynt Tyssellis Coetrath, co. **Pembroke**, two messuages and lands in Moleston in the lordship of **Nerberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1515 **ap Thomas Rhys** 1515, **June** 4 knight, of the **Castle**, manor vill and lordship of **Nerberthe**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1515 **Gybbe David** 1515, September. 10 of Canyston in the lordship of **Nerberth**, Husbandman messuages, burgages and lands in the vill and fields of Canyston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1515 **Vnfrey Thomas** 1515, September. 10 of Rosecrothur, Husbandman messuages, burgages and lands in the vill and fields of Canyston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Cole Ellen** 1524, March 29 wife of **David Webb**. 31/2 acres of arable land and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Cole Phillip** 1524, March 29 31/2 acres of arable land and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Grono Phillip** 1524, March 29 . 31/2 acres of arable land and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Molde Richard** 1524, March 29 . 3 1/2 acres of arable land and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Morce William** 1524, March 29 3 1/2 acres of arab**Leland** and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1524 **Webb David** 1524, March 29 . and **Ellen Cole**, his wife 3 1/2 acres of arable land and 1 stang of meadow lying in the fields of **Canaston** in the lordship of Nerbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1526 **Hugh Maunsell** 1526, July 1 gent, and **Joan Wogan**, his wife Lease for sixty years of the manor of **Arnoldishill** with two tenements called Tow**Nestrete** and Killgrene ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1526 **John Stephyn** 1526, July 1 gent brother and heir **Phillip Stephyn**,.Lease for sixty years of the manor of **Arnoldishill** with two tenements called Townestrete and Killgrene ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1530 **Cole Elen** 1530, May 9 .widow, messuage and one loft with a garden attached, and 3 1/2 acres of arable land and 1/2 acre of meadow in the vill and fields of **Canaston** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1530 **Gybb John** 1530, May 9 of **Canaston**. messuage and one loft with a garden attached, and 3 1/2 acres of arable land and 1/2 acre of meadow in the vill and fields of **Canaston** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1531 **ap Parre Maurice** 1531-1532 receiver of the **King**, in the lordship of **Narberth** and its members,. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1531 **Phillipps John** 1531-1532 esq., deputy of **Maurice ap Parre**, receiver of the **King**, in the lordship of **Narberth** and its members,. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Begg Richard** 1532, July 20 of **Slebeche**, and **Margaret Porett**, his wife, tenement, etc., in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Husbond John** 1532, July 30 of **Arnoldishill** four messuages and three carucates of land in **Arnoldishill** and **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Husbond John** 1532, July 31 of **Arnoldishill** Grant of land, tenements, etc, in **Arnoldishill** , **Slebeche**, and Underdowne ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Jones , Richard** 1532, July 30 . four messuages and three carucates of land in **Arnoldishill** and **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Porett Margaret**, 1532, July 20 wife of **Richard Begg** of **Slebeche**, .tenement, etc., in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Robyn William** 1532, July 20 .of Pyckell, Husbandman, and **Elen**, his wife. tenement, etc., in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1532 **Scurdefeld Henry** 1532, July 30 . gent. four messuages and three carucates of land in **Arnoldishill** and **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1532 **Sutton John** 1532, July 30 . four messuages and three carucates of land in **Arnoldishill** and **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1533 **Begge Richard** 1533, July 18 of **Slebeche**, Husbandman, and **Margery Porrett**, his wife,. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1533 **Brodene Thomas** 1533, July 18 Witness. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1533 **Fairabody Traharn ?** 1533, July 18 Witness. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1533 **Gobough Thomas** 1533, July 18 Witness. tenement and garden lying

in the vill of **Slebeche**

Slebech Estate and Family Record

1533 **Matho Elen** 1533, July 18 wife of **William Robyn** of Pickell, Husbandman,. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1533 **Porrett Margery** 1533, July 18 wife of **Richard Begge** of **Slebeche**, Husbandman,. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1533 **Robyn William** 1533, July 18 of Pickell, Husbandman, and **Elen Matho**, his wife. tenement and garden lying in the vill of **Slebeche** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1534 **West Clement** . 1534 . ***Tanner, in the Notitia monastica***, states that at this time **Clement West** was Preceptor of the **Knights of St John at Slebech**. This position he occupied during the last days of the existence of the Order in England and on its suppression was granted a pension of £200 per Annum. **Clement West**, Preceptor of **Slebeche**, and Receiver of the Common Treasury, was named Turcopolier by- **Bull of L'Isle Adam**, Grand-Master, d Malta, January 7th, 1530-1. He was deprived of the habit and dignity for insubordinate conduct, 1533. He died in the year 1547. ***Arch Camb*** 1899

pre 1535 **Sheffield Thomas** (pre 1535) treasurer of the hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England Lease for three years of the pensions of the churches ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***
1897 ***Rees J Roger 1897 Apr Article on Commandery and the Knights of St John Slebech Arch Cam 1897***

1535 Dissolution Henry VIII

1536 **ap Phelippes John** 1536, a tenement called Tallyth in the said Lordship at a rent of 20s. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1536 **Apparry Moris** 1536, Oct. 20 esq., surveyor to the **King** of the Lordship of **Nerberth** .Lease for 21 years of a tenement called Tallyth in the said Lordship at a rent of 20s. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1546 Barlow of Slebech

Barlow John of **Barlow Hall** Lancashire. Married **Barley Christian**, daughter of **Barley Edward**, esq.. of Barley Com. HertFord.

John Barlow was committed to the Tower by **Henry VII** for his support of the Lancaster fraction and in particular for harbouring at **Barlow** his brother-in-law **Barley**, and **Clifford Sir Robert**, who had married his wife's sister, on the night before their departure for the court of **Margaret**, Duchess of Burgundy,

All his estate was confiscated and was conferred upon **Vere, Earl of Oxford**, then recently created **Lord** high chamberlain of England. **John** and **Christian** had children

Barlow Thomas a secular priest who co-signed several deeds with his brother **Roger** for property in **Pembrokeshire** he was described as a clerk of Catwick- chaplain to **Queen Anne**

1500 **Barlow Roger** 1500 - 1553 This **Roger** was the first of the family who came and purchased an estate in **Pembrokeshire**, (1546 **Slebech** Estate). He married **Daws Julian**, daughter and co-heir of **Daws Robert**, of Bristol

Roger Barlow (ca. 1500 - 1553) was brother of **William Barlow Bishop** of **St David's** as well as

Thomas , Barlow.

Roger Barlow the second son of **John Barlow** on his father's commitment to the Tower, went over to Spain, and was employed, at the recommendation of the Duke of Modena, by The Emperor **Charles V.** for the discovery of Peru, but having communicated his discovery to the English ambassador at Madrid, **Boleyne Sir Thomas** , he was ordered by his own sovereign, **King Henry VIII.**, to return home, with a promise of preferment. He was afterwards appointed vice-admiral to **Lord Seymour**, and but for the death of the **King**, was to have undertaken the discovery of a north passage to the East Indies with three of his highness's ships from **Milford Haven**. He had accompanied **Sebastian Cabot** out of Bristol April 1526 translated the Famous Spanish treatise **Sume de Geographie.** gent of Slebych granted Pille Priory bought **Slebeche** estate

1546 Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt. 38th Henry V111 acc to Tanner.

He was succeeded by his son, **Barlow John.**

1536 **Barlow William** 1536 **Bishop** of **St David's** previously Prior of **Haverfordwest** priory – translated from **St Asaph's** in April 1536 distinguish for allegedly removing the lead from the roof of the Bishops Palace at **St David's** to provide dowry for four daughters who all married Bishops

1569 **Barlow William - the Bishop** died about 1569 brother of **Roger** and **Thomas** , --first came to **Pembrokeshire** as Prior of **Haverfordwest Priory** then , was a **Canon** regular and prior of **Bisham**. he was constituted **Bishop** of **St. Asaph**, and two months afterwards translated to **St David's** . He was very keen to get the Diocese transferred from **St David's** to **Carmarthen** In 1538 **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's** , unroofed the Palace at **St David's** , (some say he sold the lead to get portions for his five daughters, who all married bishops). He also unroofed **LLawhaden**.

1540. In 1540 **Henry VIII**. rented **Lamphey** Palace from **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's**, and gave it to **Devereux Richard**, eldest son of Earl Ferrers, afterwards **Earl of Essex**.

1547 In the **2nd Edward VI**. (1547) **Bishop Barlow** was translated to Bath and Wells but in the 1st of May 1553 he was deprived and forced to fly the realm, and remained in exile until the accession of **Elizabeth**, when he was appointed **Bishop** of Chichester, and was the principal **Bishop** of the four at the consecration of Archbishop **Parker**.

Bishop Barlow, the first Protestant **Bishop** in England died in 1569, and was interred in his own cathedral of Chichester. He had married **Wellesbourne, Agatha** a runaway Abbess of Norfolk, daughter of **Wellesborne, John** esq.. They had several sons, but only one is known.

1625 **Barlow Rev William** d. 25 May 1625 **William Barlow** son of **Bishop William Barlow**[d 1569] was an English churchman and scientist. and was born at **St David's** when his father was **Bishop** of that diocese. In 1560 he entered a commoner at Balliol **College**, Oxford and graduated B. A. in 1564. He then went to sea, but in what capacity is not known. About 1573 he entered into holy orders, and was promoted to a prebendary stall at **Winchester**, and rector of Easton, near that city. In

1588 **Barlow** was transferred to a prebendary stall at Lichfield, which in the following year he resigned, on being appointed treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral. He afterwards became chaplain to **Henry Frederick**, Prince of Wales, son of **James I**, and finally archdeacon of Salisbury (1615).**Barlow** died 25 May 1625, and was buried in the chancel of his **Church** at Easton.

Bishop William Barlow and his wife **Agatha Wellesbourne** had five daughters, four became the wives of bishops, namely,

Barlow Anne Married first, **Bradbridge Augustus** then **Westfaling, Herbert** Bishop of **Hereford**.

Barlow Elizabeth went as a companion with the **Countess of Oxford** into Scotland, and was maid of honour to **Mary Queen of Scots**. Married first, **Alexander, Lord Elphinstone** when she was only 13 or 14

second

Lord Drummond and was mother of the succeeding **Lords Elphinstone and Drummond**. She died before 1622

Barlow Margaret Married **Overton William, Bishop** of Lichfield and Coventry.

Barlow Frances Married **Parker Matthew**, son of **Archbishop Parker**, then **Matthews Tobias**, Archbishop of York. **Tobias Matthews, Archbishop of York**, was a great favourite of Queen **Elizabeth** and **King James I.**,

Barlow Antonina Married **Wickham W., Bishop** of Lincoln

1535-1758 **Barlow Slebech Estate, Family and other Records**

Clergy CCED Slebech Old Church

Davies, Morganus	1688	Libc	Curate
Davies, Morganus	1692	Libc	Curate
James, Levi	1717	Appt (Licensing)	Curate
Bowen , George	1739	Appt (Licensing)	Curate
Ayleway, Charles	1746	Subsc	Stipendiary Curate
Philipps, William	1747	Subsc	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , George	1750	Vac (Death)	Curate
Eynon, William	1750	Subsc	Curate
Philipps , William	1781	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Williams , William	1781	Subsc	Curate
Williams , James	1798	Subsc	Perpetual Curate

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1535c **Barlow John** c1535 the son of **Roger Barlow** purchased **Slebech** property **Martletwy**

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

1540 **Hughes John** 1540 LLD Letters Patent granting to **John Hughes** ,
LLD, the stewardship and receivership of the **Castle**, Lordship and manor of Narbart, etc ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1541 **Barlo Roger** 1541/2, March 11 of Slebach, gent. Grant of a meadow
in the vill of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of the said vill,
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1541 **Holl William** 1541/2, March 11 Witness Grant of a meadow in the
vill of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of the said vill, ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1541 **Wade John** 1541/2, March 11 Witness Grant of a meadow in the vill
of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of the said vill, ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1541 **Rowe Robart** 1541/2, March 11 Witness Grant of a meadow in the
vill of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of the said vill, ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1541 **Wade John** 1541/2, March 11 Witness Grant of a meadow in the vill
of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of the said vill, ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1541 **Walter David** 1541/2, March 11 vicar of Martheltwy, Witness Grant
of a meadow in the vill of Mynwer called Adeismede, and ten acres of arable land in the fields of
the said vill, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1542 **Barlo Roger** 1542, Nov. 1 of **Slebeche**, gent. Bond for the
performance of covenants ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1542 **Nascent David** 1542-1543 the **Grange** of Blaynwethnoy. ***Slebech***
Estate and Family Record

1542 **Thorne Nicholas** 1542, Nov. 1 of Bristoll, **Merchant** Bond for the performance of covenants ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1543 **Barlowe Roger** 1543/4, March 14 Letters Patent granting a commission to **John, Lord Lysley, High Admiral of England, John Tregonwell, Anthony Husey, Thomas Jones** and **Roger Barlowe** to administer the **Maritime Laws** of the realm in cos. **Cardigan, Pembroke** and **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1545 **Barlo Roger** 1545/6, Feb. 14 of Slebyche, gent. messuage and lands in the vill and fields of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1545 **Hoper Walter** 1545/6, Feb 14 Witness --**Joan Steven**, wife of **Richard Lome** of Mynwer sic, tailor, and messuage and lands in the vill and fields of Mynwer ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1545 **Lome Richard** 1545/6, Feb. 14 of Mynwer sic, tailor, and **Joan Steven**, his wife messuage and lands in the vill and fields of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1545 **Steven Joan** 1545/6, Feb. 14 wife of **Richard Lome** of Mynwer sic, tailor, messuage and lands in the vill and fields of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1546 **Barlow Roger** 1546/7, Jan. 22 Receipt from **Sir John Williams**, knight, ***Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations***, to **Roger Barlow** , gent., for £110 in respect of the grant and purchase of the woods and underwoods growing in and upon the Commandery or manor of Slebiche, parcel of the possessions of the late Hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1546 **Barlowe Roger** 1546, **June 26 Letters Patent**, in consideration of £705 6s. 3d., granting to **Roger Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent., and **Thomas Barlow** of Catfield, co. Norfolk, clerk, the Lordship and manor of Slebyche, the late priory of Pyll', the site and lands adjoining late of the Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the Chapel called **Creswelle**, all lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the site of the friary of **Haverford** with all its appurtenances in the town of **Haverfordwest**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1546 **Barlow Thomas** 1546, **June 26 Letters Patent**, in consideration of £705 6s. 3d., granting to **Roger Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent., and **Thomas Barlow** of Catfield, co. Norfolk, clerk, the Lordship and manor of Slebyche, the late priory of Pyll', the site and lands adjoining late of the Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, i the Chapel called **Creswelle**, all lately

belonging to the dissolved Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the site of the friary of **Haverford** with all its appurtenances in the town of **Haverfordwest**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1546 **Barlow (Barlowe) Thomas** 1546 brother of **William Barlow Bishop** of **St David's** bought **Slebeche** estate ***Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt.*** Clerk of Catfeld ***Pille Priory granted 38th Henry V111 acc to Tanner. Monasterii de Haverfordwest Orig 38 Henry VIII 5***

1546 **Eynon David** 1546/7-1547/8 reeve of Caniston, parcel of the manor of **Carew**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1546 **Hancok Phillip** 1546/7-1547/8 deputy of **John Webbe**, reeve of the town of Narbert ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1546 **Griffith Reis** 1546/8 .esq., attained of high treason,-***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1546 **Webbe John** 1546/7-1547/8 reeve of the town of Narbert. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1547 **Barlow Roger** 1547/8, Jan. 4 three acres of land lying at Stryvacre in the fields and parish of Slebyche and three acres of land lying at Sturboule ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1547 **Goubough Thomas** 1547/8 senior,. of Slebyche, Husbandman,, Jan. 4 three acres of land lying at Stryvacre in the fields and parish of Slebyche and three acres of land lying at Sturboule ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Barlo Roger** 1549 April 9 .of Slebyche, esq.. a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **APhillip John** 1549, April 9 a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Begge Lewis** 1549, April 10 Witness. a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Goboghe Thomas** 1549, April 10 Witness. a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Goboghe William** 1549, April 10 Witness. a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Jenkyn Henry** 1549, April 9 . a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1549 **Sawnders John** 1549, April 9 of **Wyston**, yeoman. a burgage and half a burgage in the vill of Slebyche, and three acres of land ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1550 **Row Robert** 1550, Oct. 7 .of **Newton** a fulling mill at Penglin in **Newton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1550 **Vaughan John** 1550, Oct. 7 of **Nerberth** of land in **Newton** and land called Montayne land. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1550 **Wyllie Thomas** 1550, Oct. 7 possession of a tenement court roll of Newhouse. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1551 **Vaghan John** 1551/2, Jan. 4 of **Nerberth**, gent., Surrender of interest in 5 acres of land at **Newton**. and 7 acres of land called Montaigne lands held by lease of the **Countess of Bridgewater**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1553 **Barlowe Roger** 1553/4, Feb. 15 died--**Inquisition post mortem** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1553 **Barlowe Roger** 1553/4, March 14 The Most excellent Prince and Sovereign Lady Queen **Mary** to **George Owen**, esq., one of the Queen Majesty's physicians Grant of the custody and wardship of **John Barlowe**, son and heir of **Roger Barlowe**, esq., deceased. Attached an extent of all the manors, lands, etc., of the late **Roger Barloe** and **John Barlow** his son and heir. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1553 **Barlowe Roger** 1553, April 10 Release of the Lordship and manor or

late the preceptory of Slebiche, the rectory and **Church** of Slebiche, the rectories or churches of **Bulston** and Marthelwy, the priory or hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in Anglia, five messuages, etc., in **Slebeche**, now or lately in the occupation of **William Goboghe, Morgan William, Thomas Picton, Thomas Loyed, John Maddocke** , all of which were Granted to the said **Thomas** and **Roger Barlowe** by **Henry VIII**, 21 **June** 1546. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Barloe Thomas** 1553, April 10 of Cattfled, co. Norfolk, clerk,.Release of the Lordship and manor or late the preceptory of Slebiche, the rectory and **Church** of Slebiche, the rectories or churches of **Bulston** and Marthelwy, the priory or hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in Anglia, five messuages, etc., in **Slebeche**, now or lately in the occupation of **William Goboghe, Morgan William, Thomas Picton, Thomas Loyed, John Maddocke** , all of which were Granted to the said **Thomas** and **Roger Barlowe** by **Henry VIII**, 21 **June** 1546. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Barloe Mary** 1553, April 12 daughter of **Roger Barloe** Grant of an Annuity of £40 by the said **Roger** to **Thomas Barloe** issuing out of lands and tenements in co. **Pembroke** and £20 to **Mary** , daughter of the said **Roger Barloe** for the preferment of her marriage, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Barloe Roger** 1553, April 12 of Slebiche, esq.. Grant of an Annuity of £40 by the said **Roger** to **Thomas Barloe** issuing out of lands and tenements in co. **Pembroke** and £20 to **Mary** , daughter of the said **Roger Barloe** for the preferment of her marriage, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Barloe Thomas** of Catteffeld, co. Norfolk, clerk,1553, April 12. Grant of an Annuity of £40 by the said **Roger** to **Thomas Barloe** issuing out of lands and tenements in co. **Pembroke** and £20 to **Mary** , daughter of the said **Roger Barloe** for the preferment of her marriage, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Barlow Roger** 1553, July 28 Bond for the performance of covenants specified in a deed of even . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1553 **Queen Mary** 1553/4 March 14 .The Most excellent Prince and Sovereign Lady Queen **Mary** to **George Owen** esq.,, one of the Queen Majesty's physicians Grant of the custody and wardship of **John Barlowe**, son and heir of **Roger Barlowe**, esq.,, deceased. Attached an extent of all the manors, lands, etc., of the late **Roger Barloe** and **John Barlow** his son and heir. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1555 **Watkyns John** 1555, **June 14** .Letters Patent Granting a lease for 21 years to **John Watkyns** of the mill called Caniston Mille, the weir called le Blackpole, the demesne lands called le Upper Talffe and the tenement called le lower Talffe, all in Caniston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1556 **Madocke Alice de Slebeche** 1556/7, Feb. 1 .widow Grant of a messuage and seven acres and one rood of land in the vill and fields of **Slebech** in alto vico between the land of **John Wogan**, knight, and the highway, the lands lying in divers parcels ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1556 **Wogan John** 1556/7, Feb. 1 .Grant of a messuage and seven acres and one rood of land in the vill and fields of **Slebech** in alto vico between the land of **John Wogan**, knight, and the highway,
the lands lying in divers parcels ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlowe John** 1557, **June 23** Letters Patent Granting pardon and release to **John Barlowe** for all instructions and entries, etc., by him or **Roger Barlow**, whose heir he is , in the Lordships, manors, etc., held of the Crown. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlowe John** 1557, **June 23** .Special Livery Granted to **John Barlowe** , esq., son and heir of **Roger Barlowe** , deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlowe John** 1557, **June 3** ,***Letters Patent***, being a confirmation of the Grant by **Edward VI** to **Roger Barloe**, esq., to **John Barlowe** , esq., son and heir of the said **Roger Barlowe** , deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlow John** 1557/8, March 20 gent., son and heir of **Roger Barlow** , late of **Slebech**, esq., deceased,.Lease for sixty years of a **Grange** with a close adjoining and a meadow called the lordes made in Marthelltwy ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlowe Roger** 1557, **June 23** Special Livery Granted to **John Barlowe** esq., son and heir of **Roger Barlowe** deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1557 **Barlowe Roger** 1557, June 3 *Letters Patent*, being a confirmation of the Grant by **Edward VI** to **Roger Barloe**, esq., to **John Barlowe** esq., son and heir of the said **Roger Barlowe** deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1557 **Cowper Edward** 1557/8, March 20 of Marthelltwy, yeoman---**John Barlow**, gent., son and heir of **Roger Barlow**, late of **Slebech**, esq., deceased,.Lease for sixty years of a **Grange** with a close adjoining and a meadow called the lordes made in Marthelltwy *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1557 **Shelley Richard** . 1557 **Mary** , Queen of England, made an ineffectual effort to revive the Order of **St. John** in England and by charter, d from Greenwich on April 2nd,1557 actually nominated **Richard Shelley** " *Preceptor of the Knights of St John at Slebech and Halstone,* " to the *Turcopoliership*. *A copy of the grant by Philip and Mary , which was nothing less than the restoration of the Pembrokeshire estates to the Knights of Rhodes, was in existence at Slebech.*

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1558 **Barlowe Robert** 1558, Aug. 11 Witness Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1558 **ap Ieuan John** 1558 reeve of Templeston. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558, Aug. 4 Witness. Release of tenements, etc., in **Mynwere**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558, Aug. 11 of **Slebeche**, gent.-**Rowe Phillip** of **Murles**, iron **Smith** Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558, Aug. 11 of **Slebeche**, gent. **Phillip Rowe** of **Marles**, iron **Smith**, Grant of a tenement in Mynwer. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558, Aug. 11 of **Slebeche**, gent.-**Rowe Phillip** of **Murles**, iron **Smith** Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558 of Slebetche, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. ---**Ap Rees William** of Yerboston, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman,

1558 **Barlowe John** of Slebetche, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. Grant of a tenement in Loghwayne, parish of Braudy in the occupation of **Marreddeth Woolcoke**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Follande John** 1558, Aug. 11 Witness Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Heminge Thomas** 1558, Aug 11 Witness Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc, in the town of Mynwer ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Jacob John** 1558 reeve of Roberdeston ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1558 **Roberts,Thomas** 1558 reeve of Welfraye. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1558 **Roger Gr** 1558 reeve of Caniston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1558 **Rowe Phillip** 1558, Aug. 4 Witness Release of tenements, etc., in Mynwere. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Rowe Phillip** 1558, Aug. 11 of Marles, iron Smith **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent Grant of a tenement in Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Rowe Phillip** 1558, Aug. 11of Murles, iron Smith---**John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent. Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Watkyns John** 1558 reeve of the town of Narberth. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1558 **Woolcock Robert** 1558, Aug. 11 Witness Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1559 **Barlowe John** 1559, July 6 -**John Fyssher de Overton**, co. Southampton, gent., **John Barlowe** , gent. Bond in the sum of 200 marks. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1559 **Fyssher John de Overton** 1559, July 6 Southampton, gent. **John Barlowe**, gent. Bond in the sum of 200 marks ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1560 **Barloe John** 1560, Nov. 20 Witness---**William Goboghe** of **Winchehill**, parish of Hascard, Husbandman, **John Barloe** of Slebiche, gent. Grant in consideration of thirty shillings of a messuage with a small garden in the vill of Slebiche. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1560 **Begge Lewis** 1560, Nov. 20 Witness ---**William Goboghe** of **Winchehill**, parish of Hascard, Husbandman, **John Barloe** of Slebiche, gent. Grant in consideration of thirty shillings of a messuage with a small garden in the vill of Slebiche. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1560 **Goboghe William** 1560, Nov. 20 of **Winchehill**, parish of Hascard, Husbandman, **John Barloe** of Slebiche, gent. Grant in consideration of thirty shillings of a messuage with a small garden in the vill of Slebiche. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1560 **Husbond John** 1560, **June** 13 of the town of **Pembrochia**, tailor **John Wogan** of **Wyston** Release of a messuage and lands in the parish of Slebaiche called Arnolles hyll ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1560 **Styleman John** 1560, Nov. 20 Witness---**William Goboghe** of **Winchehill**, parish of Hascard, Husbandman **John Barloe** of Slebiche, gent. Grant in consideration of thirty shillings of a messuage with a small garden in the vill of Slebiche. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1561 **Barlowe John** 1561, Oct. 12 of Slebiche.---**Wogan John de Wyston**, esq. Grant of lands and tenements in the **Croft** of Slebiche in the lordship and manor of Slebiche. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1562 **Barlow John** 1562 of **Slebech** son of **Roger** by **Julian** daughter and heiress of **Dews Roger** of Bristol 1562 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

1562 **Saunders David de Hayston** 1562, Nov. 26 .Witness **Ap Rees William** of **Yerbeston**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman **Barlowe John** of **Slebetche**, co. **Pembroke**, esq..Grant of a tenement in **Loghwayne**, parish of **Braudy** in the occupation of **Marreddeth Woolcoke**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1562 **Voyell David** 1562, Nov. 26 Witness -- **Ap Rees William** of **Yerbeston**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman **Barlowe John** of **Slebetche**, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. Grant of a tenement in **Loghwayne**, parish of **Braudy** in the occupation of **Marreddeth Woolcoke**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1562 **Wogan John** 1562, Nov. 26 Witness **Ap Rees William** of **Yerbeston**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman **Barlowe John** of **Slebetche**, co. **Pembroke**, esq..Grant of a tenement in **Loghwayne**, parish of **Braudy** in the occupation of **Marreddeth Woolcoke**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1563 **Barlowe John** 1563, July 15 of **Slebeche**, esq., **John Wogan** of **Bolston**, esq.. Deed of Exchange of three messuages, etc., called **Rose downe** and **Norchard**, parish of **Bolston**, for two tenements in the parishes of **Harbeston** and **Slebeche**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Barlowe John** 1565 of **Slebeche**, esq., **John Wogan** of **Bulston**, esq.. Grant, in consideration of £96, of the parish **Church** and parsonage or rectory of **Buleston** with the Parson's house, glebelands, tithes, etc., thereto belonging. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Barlowe John** 1565, July 18 of **Slebiche** **Pillipps William** of **Pycton**, esq., esq..Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of **Slebiche** in the manor of **Slebich** in the occupation of **Richard Meyler**, **William Saunder**, **Elizabeth Hughe**, **William Pycton**, **John Clerk**, **Thomas Powyer** and **John Browne**. Witness. **Morgan Phillips**, **John Hodgeskynson**, scribe. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Hodgeskynson John** 1565, July 18 scribe Grant of a messuage, etc,
3047

lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne** Witness **Morgan Phillips**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1565 **Hughe Elizabeth** 1565, July 18 Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne** Witness **Morgan Phillips, John Hodgeskynson**, scribe *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Meyler Richard** 1565, July 18 .Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne**. Witness **Morgan Phillips, John Hodgeskynson**, scribe. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Phillips Morgan** 1565, July 18 Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne**. Witness **Morgan Phillips, John Hodgeskynson**, scribe. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Pycton William** 1565, July 18 Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne**. Witness **Morgan Phillips, John Hodgeskynson**, scribe. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1565 **Saunder William** 1565, July 18 .Grant of a messuage, etc., lying in the vill and fields of Slebiche in the manor of Slebich in the occupation of **Richard Meyler, William Saunder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerk, Thomas Powyer and John Browne**. Witness **Morgan Phillips, John Hodgeskynson**, scribe. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1566 **Barlowe John** 1566, September. 26 of Slebiche, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. **Elizabeth Phillips of Pycton**, widow Release of messuages and lands in the vill and fields of Slebich in the manor (dominium) of Slebiche now or lately in the tenure of **Richard Meyler, William Sawnder, Elizabeth Hughe, William Pycton, John Clerke, Thomas Powyer and John Browne**. Witnesses. **Morgan Phillips and John Hodgeskynson**, scriptor. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1567 **Barlowes Lewes** 1567 Oct 20 of the Myddle Temple, gent.
Assignment of the remainder of a term of years in the late Commandery or Preceptory of **Slebech**
and the Lordships, manors, lands, etc., thereto belonging in the county of **Pembroke** (leased by the
Crown to **Thomas Audley**, esq., 29 March 7 **Edward VI**, and assigned by the latter to **Thomas**
Lloyd aforesaid and **Richard Jones** of the parish of **St. Clare**, co. **Carmarthen**, gent., 2 May 7
Edward VI), 1567, Oct. 20. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1567 **Barlowe John** 1567, September. 22 plaintiff, and **John Perrott**,
knight. Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlowe**, esq., plaintiff, and **John Perrott**,
knight, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of **Hubberston** with messuages,
lands, etc., in **Hubberston**, **Luddamston**, **Mynware**, and **Marteltwye** to be the right of the
plaintiff. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1567 **Jones Richard** 2 May 7 **Edward VI**, 1567 Assignment of the
remainder of a term of years in the late Commandery or Preceptory of **Slebech** and the Lordships,
manors, lands, etc., thereto belonging in the county of **Pembroke** leased by the Crown to **Thomas**
Audley, esq., 29 March 7 **Edward VI**, and assigned by the latter to **Thomas Lloyd** aforesaid and
Richard Jones of the parish of **St. Clare**, co. **Carmarthen**, gent., 2 May 7 **Edward VI**, 1567, Oct.
20. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1567 **Lloyd Thomas** 1567, Oct. 20 of **Llanstephan**, co. **Carmarthen**,
esq.. Assignment of the remainder of a term of years in the late Commandery or Preceptory of
Slebech and the Lordships, manors, lands, etc., thereto belonging in the county of **Pembroke** leased
by the Crown to **Thomas Audley**, esq., 29 March 7 **Edward VI**, and assigned by the latter to
Thomas Lloyd aforesaid and **Richard Jones** of the parish of **St. Clare**, co. **Carmarthen**, gent., 2
May 7 **Edward VI**, 1567, Oct. 20. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1568 **Barlowe John** 1568, September. 13 Final Concord in a fine Levied
between **John Barlowe**, esq., plaintiff, and **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., and his wife,
deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the **Great**
Pill and sixteen messuages, etc., in **Steynton**, **Roche**, **Sleabyche** and **Lamston** to be the right of
the plaintiff. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1569 **Barlowe John** 1569/70, Feb. 25 of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant of a messuage
and two acres of land in **Mynwere** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1570 **Barlowe John** 1570, May 1. of **Slebeche**, esq., **Marget Phill**
otherwise **Gobbough** of **Slebech**, widow Covenant to convey a messuage on the west side of

Slebeche against the Marle pittes (where the said Marget lives) in exchange for a messuage with haie and garden adjoining the wall of the court of the house of the said **John Barlowe** in **Slebeche**, order under a piece of ground called Masterland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1570 **Loyde Thomas** 1570, May 1 **Slebeche**, esq.. **Marget Phill** otherwise **Gobbough** of **Slebech**, widow .Covenant to convey a messuage on the west side of **Slebeche** against the Marle pittes where the said **Marget** lives in exchange for a messuage with haie and garden adjoining the wall of the court of the house of the said **John Barlowe** in **Slebeche**, orde under a piece of ground called Masterland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1570 **Orman Davyth** 1570, May Witness **Barlowe John** of **Slebeche**, esq.. **Marget Phill** otherwise **Gobbough** of **Slebech**, widow 1.Covenant to convey a messuage on the west side of **Slebeche** against the Marle pittes (where the said Marget lives in exchange for a messuage with haie and garden adjoining the wall of the court of the house of the said **John Barlowe** in **Slebeche**, orde under a piece of ground called Masterland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1570 **Phill Marget** 1570, May 1 otherwise **Gobbough** of **Slebech**, widow .**John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Covenant to convey a messuage on the west side of **Slebeche** against the Marle pittes where the said **Marget** lives in exchange for a messuage with haie and garden adjoining the wall of the court of the house of the said **John Barlowe** in **Slebeche**, orde under a piece of ground called Masterland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1570 **Roche Patrycke** 1570 May 1 Witness,**Barlowe John** of **Slebeche**, esq.. **Marget Phill** otherwise **Gobbough** of **Slebech**, widow .Covenant to convey a messuage on the west side of **Slebeche** against the Marle pittes where the said **Marget** lives in exchange for a messuage with haie and garden adjoining the wall of the court of the house of the said **John Barlowe** in **Slebeche**, order under a piece of ground called Masterland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1571 **Willy Thomas** 1571 Quittance to **Thomas Willy**, reeve of Nova Domus, for an unspecified sum.. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1572 **Seys Jhon** 1572, Oct. 26 .**Jhon Seys** of Monckton, Husbandman, and **Elizabeth**, his wife **Thomas** Baron of **Nerberth**, Husbandman, and **Alson Roger** of **Nerberth**, spinster, cousins of the said Jhon **Seys** and **Elizabeth**-Agreement, before the marriage of the said **Thomas Baron** and **Alson Roger**, for the latter to dwell and cohabit with the said Jhon **Seys** and his wife as if they were their own children, and for the making of an estate for the said **Thomas**

Baron and **Alson Roger** in 5 acres of arable land and 1 acre of grove or wood in the Englishry within the parish and reeve ship of **Nerberth**, and about 12 acres of arable land and 36 acres of mountain ground in the Welshry at **Moyleston** in the parish of **Nerberth**, being the lands of the said **Jhon Seys**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1573 **Gronowe Thomas** 1573, Nov. 29 **John Seys** of Monckton, Husbandman, **Thomas Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**, yeoman. Grant of five acres of arable land and one acre of wood in the Englishry of the parish of **Nerberth**, and two acres of arable land and thirty-six acres of waste in the Welshry of **Moyleston**, parish of **Nerberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1573 **Howell Morgan** 1573, Nov 29 **John Seys** of Monckton, Husbandman **Thomas Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**, yeoman Grant of five acres of arable land and one acre of wood in the Englishry of the parish of **Nerberth**, and two acres of arable land and thirty-six acres of waste in the Welshry of **Moyleston**, parish of **Nerberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1573 **Palmer Edward** 1573, Oct. 17 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **Edward Palmer** of Carno, co. Montgomery, Husbandman. Lease for three lives of a messuage in the parish of **Slebech** in the occupation of **John Wathen**. Rent £3. 6. 8d. Annually, two couples of capons annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1573 **Seys Elizabeth** 1573, Nov, 29 ---**John Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**--**John Seys** and **Elizabeth Seys** his wife, Lease for two lives of the lands specified , *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1573 **Seys John** 1573, Nov. 29 .---**John Seys** of Monckton, Husbandman **Thomas Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**, yeoman. Grant of five acres of arable land and one acre of wood in the Englishry of the parish of **Nerberth**, and two acres of arable land and thirty-six acres of waste in the Welshry of **Moyleston**, parish of **Nerberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1573 **Seys John** 1573, Nov, 29 ---**John Gronowe** of **Templeton** and **Morgan Howell** of **Cronwer**-- **John Seys** and **Elizabeth Seys** his wife, Lease for two lives of the lands specified , *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1575 **Barlow John** 1575 of **Slebech** 1575 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*
Died 25th Dec 1610 married **Fisher Elizabeth**, daughter of **Fisher John**, esq.. and they had

children

1575 **Barlow John of Slebech 1575 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1575 **Barlo John** 1575/6, Feb, 2 **Owen ap Owen** of Wynshill, parish of Haskard yeoman,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq., --Bond for the quiet possession of a messuage and land in the town and fields of **Slebeche**, and one acre of land in **Wyston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1575 **Jones Henry** 1575, Oct, 31 , **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Robert Lloyd** of Morvill, gent., **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent., and **Henry Jones** of Vaynor, gent,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth, John David, John Voyell, Sebastian Tryke**--***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1575 **Lloyd Robert** 1575, Oct, 31 of Morvill,, **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Robert Lloyd** of Morvill, gent., **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent., and **Henry Jones** of Vaynor, gent,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth, John David, John Voyell, Sebastian Tryke**--***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1575 **Stepneth Alban** 1575, Oct, 31 , **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Robert Lloyd** of Morvill, gent., **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent., and **Henry Jones** of Vaynor, gent,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth, John David, John Voyell, Sebastian Tryke**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1575 **Tryke Sebastian** 1575, Oct, 31 , **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Robert Lloyd** of Morvill, gent., **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent., and **Henry Jones** of Vaynor, gent,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth, John David, John Voyell, Sebastian Tryke**--***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1575 **Voyell John** 1575, Oct, 31 , **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Robert Lloyd** of Morvill, gent, **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent., and **Henry Jones** of Vaynor, gent,--**John Barlo of Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth, John David, John Voyell Sebastian Tryke** -- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Barlo John** 1576 May 18 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Mortgage of lands and tenements in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Barlo Thomas** 1576, May 18 **John Wogan** of Ayston, esq., ,**Thomas Barlo** of **Slebeche**,-- Grant of a messuage and land, etc., in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Barlo John** 1576, May 28 Letters Patent Granting licence to **John Wogan**, esq., , to alienate the Chapel of Cryswell with land, etc., and the rectory of Martiltwy, to **John Barlo** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Gibbe Phillip** 1576/7, March 24 **John Evans** of Llawhadden, co, **Pembroke**, gent,, **Jenkin Hire** of **Hooke** in the parish of Rudbackston, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman,--**Phillip Gibbe** of **Canaston**, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman,Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two messuages, etc., in **Canaston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Hire Jenkin** 1576/7, March 24 , **John Evans** of Llawhadden, co, **Pembroke**, gent,, **Jenkin Hire** of **Hooke** in the parish of Rudbackston, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman--**Phillip Gibbe** of **Canaston**, co, **Pembroke**, Husbandman, Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two messuages, etc., in **Canaston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Wogan John** 1576, May 28 ,Letters Patent Granting licence to **John Wogan**, esq., , to alienate the Chapel of Cryswell with land, etc., and the rectory of Martiltwy, to **John Barlo** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Wogan John** 1576, May 28 ,Letters Patent Granting licence to **John Wogan**, esq., , to alienate the Chapel of Cryswell with land, etc., and the rectory of Martiltwy, to **John Barlo** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1576 **Wogan John** 1576, May 18 of Ayston,, **John Wogan** of Ayston, esq., **Thomas Barlo** of **Slebeche**,--Grant of a messuage and land, etc., in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1577 **Barlo John** 1577, September, 2 **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq., Grant, in consideration of £600, of the tenements called Dunstrete,

Arnoldeshyll, Roweshyll, Bukeshyll, Stokebrydge, Clarkenhyll and Pykell, and all tenements in the tenure of Richard Mathewe in the parish of Slebeche, with all lands, etc., thereto belonging, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1577 **Barlo John** 1577, September, 24 **John Wogan of Wyston, esq., , John Barlo of Slebeche, esq.,** Covenant to levy a fine of messuages and lands in the parishes of **Wyston, Slebeche and Ambleston, *Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1577 **Barlow John** 1577 May 14 **Great Pill Manor -of Slebech -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of westHaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb***

1577 **Barlo John** 1577, Oct, 14 Final Concordia a fine Levied between **John Barlo, esq., , plaintiff, and Roger Bowles, gent.,** deforciant, when the defendant acknowledged two messuages, lands, etc., in Harbeston to be the right of the said **John, *Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1577 **Mathewe Richard** 1577, September, 2 , **John Wogan of Wyston, esq., John Barlo of Slebeche, esq.,** Grant, in consideration of £600, of the tenements called Dunstrete, Arnoldeshyll, Roweshyll, Bukeshyll, Stokebrydge, Clarkenhyll and Pykell, and all tenements in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe** in the parish of **Slebeche**, with all lands, etc., thereto belonging, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1578 **Davies John** 1578 September 22 Exemplification of a Final Concordia a fine Levied between **John Davies** and **William Dormer** gentlemen plaintiffs and **William Griffith** and **Edward Cowper** gentlemen deforciants when the deforciants acknowledged two messuages land etc in **Martletwye** to be the right of the plaintiffs and a Lease thereof to the deforciants *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1578 **John, John Phillip** 1578 **John Phillip John** of the parish of **LLampeter Velfrey, gent,Phillip David Harrie** of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of **LLampeter Velfrey** and **Llandewie Velfrey,Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1615 **Johnes Lewis** 1615/6. Jan.3 .**John Sayes** and **William Sayes** of Lonbeder Velfrey, yeomen,**Henry Probert** of **Narberth**. Bond for the quiet possession of two messuages, etc., lying in **Nerberth**, parish of **Nerberth** and within the Lordship and reeveship of **Narberth** and Welfrey, in the same manner as **John Sayes** late of **Mounton** heretofore enjoyed the

same Witnesses **Griffith ? Rolles**, clerk, **Lewis Johnes**, **William Lewis**, **Thomas John Prellregh**, **William David Wener**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Barlo John** 1579, September, 9 of **Slebech John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **Cicill** his wife,, esq., , **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq., , and **Thomas Woogan** of **Antisladd**, gent, Agreement following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, **Dunstrete**, **Arnoldeshill** and **Buckeshill** touching lands (tenants specified) in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Barlowe John** of **Slebech**, 1579, September, 14 , **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., , **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of **Burton**, the messuage and lands of **Cresswell**, messuages and lands in **Arnoldeshill** and **Donstrete**, a messuage and lands in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe**, a tenement called **Clerkenhill** in the parish of **Marteltwy** with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Mathewe Richard** 1579, September, 14 , **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of **Burton**, the messuage and lands of **Cresswell**, messuages and lands in **Arnoldeshill** and **Donstrete**, a messuage and lands in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe**, a tenement called **Clerkenhill** in the parish of **Marteltwy** with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Willy William** 1579, April 6 , junior, **Thomas Wyllye** of **Newe House**, Husbandman **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of **Newton**, Husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called **Newhouse** in the parish of **Narbart**, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, **Joan**, be re- enforced at request with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Wyllye Thomas** 1579, April 6 of **Newe House**, **Thomas Wyllye** of **Newe House**, Husbandman **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of **Newton**, Husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called **Newhouse** in the parish of **Narbart**, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, **Joan**, be re-enforced at request with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1579 **Wyllye William** 1579, April 6 , **Thomas Wyllye** of **Newe House**, Husbandman **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of **Newton**, Husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called **Newhouse** in the parish of **Narbart**, on condition that the Grantor or his

wife, **Joan**, be re- enforced at request with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1580 **Barloe John** 1580, Dec, 1 Letters Patent Granting a licence for the alienation by **John Barloe** esq., , to **Morgan Phillips**, esq., , of the Manor of Slebetche, the site of the manor of Slebetche, the manor of Mynevare otherwise Minore, the site of the late priory of Pille with lands and a mill in the tenure of **George Pynde**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1580 **Phillips Morgan**,1580, Dec, 1 Letters Patent Granting a licence for the alienation by **John Barloe**, esq., , to **Morgan Phillips**, esq., , of the Manor of Slebetche, the site of the manor of Slebetche, the manor of Mynevare otherwise Minore, the site of the late priory of Pille with lands and a mill in the tenure of **George Pynde**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1580 **Pynde George** 1580, Dec, 1 Letters Patent Granting a licence for the alienation by **John Barloe**, esq., , to **Morgan Phillips**, esq., , of the Manor of Slebetche, the site of the manor of Slebetche, the manor of Mynevare otherwise Minore, the site of the late priory of Pille with lands and a mill in the tenure of **George Pynde**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1581 **Barlowe John** 1581, Oct, 21,**Lewis Begge** of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Barlowe** of the same, esq., Grant of a messuage and a garden in the town of **Slebech** above the wall of the cemetery of **St, John the Baptist** on the west side, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1582 **Vaughan John** 1582 of **Narberth** In 1582 estimated the size and quality of the Wood at **Minwear** – [he was probably acting as Steward of the **Slebech** estate.]

1583 **Barlo John** 1583/4, Jan, 7 **David Phillip** of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant of a messuage and land, etc, in **Slebech**,-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1583 **Barlow John** 1583, May 14 Letters Patent Granting to **John Barlow** , gent., a Lease for 21 years of a tenement and land called Mowrton, parcel of the manor of Coydrathe, land called Coidree in the manor and forest of Coydrathe, tenements called Cockesyate, and Eglerath, lands near Gillauna and Erwerde, a house at a place called Holmen Will', all in the manor and forest of Coydrathe and late parcel of the lands of **Jasper, Duke of Bedford**, and a house and lands in **Newton**, parcel of the possessions of **Katherine, late Duchess of Bridgewater**, and a shop near le Bothall in the town of Aburgavenny, co, **Monmouth**, formerly parcel of the possessions of the Priory of the said place, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1583 **Barloe John** 1583, September, 14 **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., ,
John Gybbe of Newhouse, Husbandman, Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Newton**,
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1583 **Gybbe John** 1583, September, 14 of Newhouse **John Barloe** of
Slebech, esq., , **John Gybbe** of Newhouse, Husbandman, Lease of a messuage and lands in the
parish of **Newton**,-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1583 **Phillip David** 1583/4, Jan, 7 **David Phillip** of **Slebech**, yeoman **John**
Barlo of **Slebech**, esq., Grant of a messuage and land, etc, in **Slebech**,-- ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1584 **Barloe John** 1584, September, 6 **Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**,
yeoman, **John Barloe** of Mynwer, esq., Grant of two messuages or tenements in Mynwer in the
tenure of **John Tassye**, grandfather of the Grantor, and **William Gronow**,-- ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1584 **Barloe John** 1584, September, 6 **Richard Addy** of **Minwer**, and
Thomas Phelipp of Yeldblocke, yeomen, **John Barloe** esq., Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two
messuages, etc., in **Minwer**,-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1584 **Elliott John** 1584 court rolls of **Narberth Slebech Estate and Family**
Records

1584 **Gronow William** 1584, September, 6 ,**Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**,
yeoman, **John Barloe** of Mynwer, esq., Grant of two messuages or tenements in Mynwer in the
tenure of **John Tassye**, grandfather of the Grantor, and **William Gronow**,-- ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1584 **Tassye John** 1584, September, 6, **Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**,
yeoman **John Barloe** of Mynwer, esq., Grant of two messuages or tenements in Mynwer in the
tenure of **John Tassye**, grandfather of the Grantor, and **William Gronow**,-- ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1585 **Barlo John** 1585, Oct, 2 **Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman, **John**
Barlo of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, , Witnesses. **Robert Gwyne**,

clerk, John Leves, John Henryker, Patricke Roche , Thomas Beccley, Thomas Hoell, Thomas Phillipe,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Baron Lewis** 1585-1586 reeve of Welfray. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Gibbe Phillip** 1585-1586 reeve of Caniston, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1585 **Gwillim William** 1585-1586 reeve of the town of Nerberte,. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Henryker John** 1585, Oct, 2 ,**Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, , Witnesses **Robert Gwyne**, clerk, **John Leves**, **John Henryker Patricke Roche** , **Thomas Beccley**, **Thomas Hoell**, **Thomas Phillipe**,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Hoell John** , reeve of **Templeton**, 1585-1586 *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1585 **Hoell Thomas** 1585, Oct, 2,**Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, , Witnesses **Robert Gwyne**, clerk, **John Leves**, **John Henryker Patricke Roche** , **Thomas Beccley**, **Thomas Hoell**, **Thomas Phillipe**,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Leves John** 1585, Oct, 2 ,**Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, , Witnesses **Robert Gwyne**, clerk, **John Leves**, **John Henryker**, **Patricke Roche** , **Thomas Beccley**, **Thomas Hoell**, **Thomas Phillipe**,-*Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Llewhellin Thomas** 1585-1586 reeve of **Robertston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1585 **Phillipe Thomas** 1585, Oct, 2 **Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, Witnesses **Robert Gwyne**, clerk, **John Leves**, **John Henryker**, **Patricke Roche** , **Thomas Beccley**, **Thomas Hoell**, **Thomas**

Phillipe,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Roche Patricke** 1585, Oct, 2 ,**Richard Adye** of **Mynwere**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Mynwere**, esq., Release of two messuages in **Mynwere**, , Witnesses **Robert Gwyne**, clerk, **John Leves**, **John Henyker**, **Patricke Roche** , **Thomas Beccley**, **Thomas Hoell**, **Thomas Phillipe**,*-Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1585 **Sayce William** 1585,June 7 of Tregallet, **William Sayce** of Tregallet, Husbandman **John Barron** of Muncion, Husbandman, Release of 48 acres of land in the fields of Moleston in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1586 **Barlowe John** 1586/7, March 20 ,**Phillip Gibbe** of the parish of **Robeston Wathen**, Husbandman, **John Barlowe** of the parish of **Minwere**, esq., Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two tenements in **Caneston**,*- Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1586 **Gibbe Phillip** 1586/7, March 20 **Phillip Gibbe** of the parish of **Robeston Wathen**, Husbandman, **John Barlowe** of the parish of **Minwere**, esq., Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two tenements in **Caneston**,*- Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1587 **Barlowe George** 1587, May 8 Letters patent Granting to **George Barlow** of **Slebeche**, esq., , in consideration of £432, 16s, 8d., the rents of assize of the free tenants in Caniston, services, perquisites and profits of the courts there and all the courts and suits, the demesne lands called The Uppertaf, the park called the Lowertaf, the water mill called Caniston Mill, and the pool called the **Blackpool** with toll, late parcel of the lands of the late **Rice Griffith**, esq., , attained, late parcel of the lands of **Katherine**, late **Countess of Bridgewater**. also the tenement called Mariborough, parcel of the preceptory of **Slebech** late in the tenure of **John Barnard** of the yearly rent of 60s., also all woods and under-woods thereto belonging,

- Slebech Estate and Family Record

1587 **Barlowe George** 1587, May 8 Letters Patent Granting a Lease for 21 years to **John Evans**, esq., , of the demesne lands called le Uppertaff and the tenement called le Loertaff in Caniston, late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Katherine**, Countess of Bridgewater, With a memorandum of the Assignment of the remainder of the term of ten years in the above lands by **Owen verth Humfrey**, otherwise **Yeavans**, widow of the said **John Evans** of Sleabedge, deceased, to **George Barlow** d 30 October 1603,*- Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1587 **Baron Lewis** 1587 , Michaelmas,Account of **Lewis Baron**, reeve of

Welfray, for the year ending Michaelmas 29 **Elizabeth,- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1587 **Evans John** 1587, May 8 Letters Patent Granting a Lease for 21 years to **John Evans**, esq., , of the demesne lands called le Uppertaff and the tenement called le Loertaff in Caniston, late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater**, With a memorandum of the Assignment of the remainder of the term of ten years in the above lands by **Owen verth Humfrey**, otherwise **Yeavans**, widow of the said **John Evans** of Sleabedge, deceased, to **George Barlowe**, d 30 October 1603,-***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1588 **Barlo John** 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman, **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche** now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1588 **Barlo John** 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman, **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebech**, Witnesses. **Thomas Fromond**, **Gryff Philpe**, **William Carraule**, **Thomas Sutton**, **William Lewes**, **Thomas Lloyd** ,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1588 **Feresfoote Watkin** 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebech**, Witnesses **Thomas Fromond**, **Gryff**, **Philpe**, **William ? Carraule**, **Thomas Sutton**, **William Lewes**, **Thomas Lloyd** ,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1588 **Feresfoote Watkin** 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche** now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1588 **Sutton John** 1588, May 29 ,**Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche** now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1588 **White Maude** 1588, May 29 ,**Watkin Feresfoote** of **Lambston**, yeoman **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of **Slebeche** now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**,- ***Slebech Estate and***

Family Record

1589 **Barlo John** 1589, July 21 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlo**, esq., , plaintiff, and **Thomas Harryes** and **Alice** his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledged six messuages, lands, etc., in Staynton and Huberston to be the right of the plaintiff,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1589 **Harryes Alice** 1589, July 21 ,Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlo**, esq., , plaintiff, and **Thomas Harryes** and **Alice** his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledged six messuages, lands, etc., in Staynton and Huberston to be the right of the plaintiff,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1589 **Harryes Thomas** 1589, July 21 ,Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlo**, esq., , plaintiff, and **Thomas Harryes** and **Alice** his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledged six messuages, lands, etc., in Staynton and Huberston to be the right of the plaintiff,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1590 **Barlow John** 1590/1, March 22 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlow** , esq., , plaintiff, and **Phillip Gybbe** of **Caneston** and **Alson** his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledge two messuages, lands, etc., in **Canaston** and Robaston Wathen to be the right of the plaintiff,- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1590 **Gybbe Phillip** 1590/1, March 22 ,Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlow**, esq., , plaintiff, and **Phillip Gybbe** of **Caneston** and **Alson** his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledge two messuages, lands, etc., in **Canaston** and Robaston Wathen to be the right of the plaintiff,***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1591 **Barlo Georgio** 1591 married **Jane Phillipps** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

1593 **Barlo John** 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., ,**Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan, yeoman,Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of **Whitechurch** in **Dewisland** in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of **Llanhowell**,-***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1593 **Barlowe George** 1593, September, 1 **William Wogan**, gent, son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., , lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran,

esq., , and **William Kettle** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., , and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1593 **Barloe John** 1593, September, 1 **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., , lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., , and **William Kettle** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., , and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1593 **Kettle William** 1593, September, 1 , **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., , lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., , and **William Kettle** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent, **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., , and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of ton, in **St, Issells, ton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1593 **Parry Fraunces** 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq., **Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan yeoman Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of **Whitechurch** in **Dewisland** in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of **Llanhowell,- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1594 **Phillipes Morgan** 1594, July 20 Letters Patent Granting to **Walter Rice** a Lease of a tenement in Moliston, lately devised to **Morgan Phillippes** and late parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, and **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater-** following another Grant for the lives of **Owen, Alban and Thomas Phillipps,- Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1594 **Phillips Owen** 1594, July 20 Letters Patent Granting to **Walter Rice** a Lease of a tenement in Moliston, lately devised to **Morgan Phillippes** and late parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, and **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater-** following another Grant for the lives of **Owen, Alban and Thomas Phillipps - Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1594 **Phillips Thomas** 1594, July 20 Letters Patent Granting to **Walter**

Rice a Lease of a tenement in Moliston, lately devised to **Morgan Phillip**es and late parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, and **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater**- following another Grant for the lives of **Owen, Alban** and **Thomas Phillips**,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1594 **Rice Walter** 1594, July 20 ,Letters Patent Granting to **Walter Rice** a Lease of a tenement in Moliston, lately devised to **Morgan Phillip**es and late parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, and **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater**- following another Grant for the lives of **Owen, Alban** and **Thomas Phillips**,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1599 **Phillip Thomas David** 1599, April 24 **Owen Elliott** of Narberth, esq., **Hughe Lewes** of Landewy Velfrey, carpenter-Lease for 20 years of a tenement and lands called Goughes landes in Velfrey in the tenure of **Thomas David Phillip** and held by the said **Owen Elliott** by Lease of the Queen, Rent 6s, 8d, Annually,- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Barlow George** 1601, Nov. 27 **John Thyme**, senior, of Longleate, co. Wilts., esq., and **Henry Best** of London, gent.,**George Barlow** of Slebidge, esq.. Grant of nova domus otherwise Newhouse situated in or near nova villa otherwise **Newtowne** otherwise **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601/2 **Barlow George** of **Slebeche** 1601/2, Jan. 7 Letters Patent Granting to, esq., in consideration of £732.16. 8., the rents of assize of the free tenants of Caniston, perquisites of the court there, the demesne lands called le Uppertaf, the tenement called le Lowertaf, the mill called Caniston Mille, the weir called le Black Poole, parcel of the possessions of **Katherine** late **Countess of Bridgewater**, the tenement called Mariborough, parcel of the Preceptory of **Slebeche**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Barlow George** grandson of **Roger** endowed **Church** of **Slebech**. **Barlow George** 1601 had a busy iron forge at **Blackpool** East Cleddau. *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25*

1601 **Canon Thomas** 1601, July 20 Letters Patent being a commission to **Herbert Crofte**, receiver general of South Wales, **Geoffrey Dupp**, esq., supervisor there, **George Owen**, esq., **William Wogan**, esq., **Richard Grafton**, esq., and **Thomas Canon**, gent., to survey the manor of Caniston.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Crofte Herbert** 1601, July 20 .Letters Patent being a commission to **Herbert Crofte**, receiver general of South Wales, **Geoffrey Dupp**, esq., supervisor there, **George Owen**, esq., **William Wogan**, esq., **Richard Grafton**, esq., and **Thomas Canon**, gent., to survey the manor of Caniston.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Barlowe George** 1601, Nov. 19 **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq., The Crown. Bond for the payment of the purchase price of the manor of Caniston, late part of the possessions of **Ryce Gryffythe**, esq., attained, and the demesne lands called Uppertaf, the tenement and park called Lowertaf, the water mill called Caniston Mill, the water course called the Blacke Poole in Caniston, late parcel of the possessions of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgwater**, and a tenement called **Mary** boroughe in the parish of Slebiche, late parcel of the possessions of the **Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem** in England, according to the value of the woods and under-woods to be surveyed by a commission of Survey and the purchase value of the soil.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1601 **Owen George** 1601, July 20 .esq., Letters Patent being a commission to **Herbert Crofte**, receiver general of South Wales, **Geoffrey Dupp**, esq., supervisor there, **George Owen**, esq., **William Wogan**, esq., **Richard Grafton**, esq., and **Thomas Canon**, gent., to survey the manor of Caniston.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1601 **Thyme John** 1601, Nov. 27 **John Thyme**, senior, of Longleate, co. Wilts., esq., and **Henry Best** of London, gent., **George Barlow** of Slebidge, esq.. Grant of nova domus otherwise Newhouse situated in or near nova villa otherwise **Newtowne** otherwise **Newton**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1602 **Allen William** 1602, July 16 Letters Patent Granting a Lease for 21 years to **William Allen** of a tenement and lands called Goughes landes and Kiluaughe in Welfray.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1602 **Phillip Thomas David** 1602, Nov. 20 **Owen Elliot** of Erwear, gent., **Thomas David Phillip** of Landnwy Velfre, yeoman. Lease Assignment for 12 years of tenements and lands called Goughes landes in Welfray and a piece of meadow in a close called Parke Newydd. Rent 6s.8d.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1602 **Watkins Phillip** 1602, **June 23** .Petition circa 1602, **June 23** of **John Willy** and **Phillip Watkins**, freeholders of the lordship of **Narberth**, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the freeholders to **Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England**, requesting that the steward of the lordship be ordered to allow the freeholders to elect the foresters according to custom and to administer the oath to the foresters to safeguard the rights of the freeholders.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1602 **Willy John** 1602, **June 23**. Petition circa 1602, **June 23** of **John**

Willy and Phillip Watkins freeholders of the lordship of **Narberth**, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the freeholders to **Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England**, requesting that the steward of the lordship be ordered to allow the freeholders to elect the foresters according to custom and to administer the oath to the foresters to safeguard the rights of the freeholders.-

Slebech Estate and Family Record

1603 **Barlow Stephen** 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds called Pykell or Lakewood late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Elliot, Stephen Barlow , William Barlow , Thomas Hunshell, John Phillip, John Skourfyld**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1603 **Barlowe George** 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds called Pykell or Talfewood late in he tenure of **John Barlowe** , esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Ellyot, Stephen Barlow William Barlow Thomas Hunshell, John Phillip, John Skourfyld**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1603 **Barlow William** 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds called Pykell or Talfewood late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Ellyot, Stephen Barlow , William Barlow , Thomas Hunshell, John Phillip, John Skourfyld**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1603 **Ellyot Owen** , 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds called Pykell or Talfewood late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Ellyot, Stephen Barlow, William Barlow, Thomas Hunshell, John Phillip, John Skourfyld**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1603 **Hunshell Thomas** 1603, September 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds called Pykell or Talfewood late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co **Pembroke** Witnesses **Owen Ellyot, Stephen Barlow, William Barlow, Thomas Hunshell, John Phillip, John Skourfyld**- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1603 **Skourfyld John** 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes of Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of Slebydge, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and wood grounds

called Pykell or Talfewood late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of Slebidge, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Ellyot**, **Stephen Barlow**, **William Barlow**, **Thomas Hunshill**, **John Phillip**, **John Skourfyld**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1604 **ap Rice Griffith** 1604/5, Feb. 4 Will of **Griffith ap Rice**, clerk, portionary of the **Church of Llandewy Velfrey**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1604 **Barlow George** 1604, September. 29 **William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight,**George Barlow** .Release of parcels of land called Neweparke in the parishes of **Wiston** and **Slebech**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1604 **Barlowe George** 1604, Dec. 20 **Francis Mansell** of ModlesCombe, co. **Carmarthen**, esq.,**George Barlowe of Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the demesne lands called the Upper Taffe and the tenement and park called the Lower Taffe in **Canaston**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1604 **Mansell Francis** 1604, Dec. 20 . **Francis Mansell** of ModlesCombe, co. **Carmarthen**, esq.,**George Barlowe of Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the demesne lands called the Upper Taffe and the tenement and park called the Lower Taffe in **Canaston**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1604 **Mansell Francis** 1604, Nov. 29 .**Francis Mansell** of ModlesCombe, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Walter Rice** of **Newton**, co. **Carmarthen**, knight, **John Phillipps**, formerly son of **Owen Phillipps** late of Moleston, gent., deceased. Bond for the performance of Covenants specified - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1608 **Barlowe George** 1608, June 5 **Laurence Rudderch** of **Wiston**, yeoman,**George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the quiet possession of a messuage, etc., in the town and parish of **Slebeche** between the lands of the said **George Barlowe** on both sides and the lane leading from **Slebeche** towards Lormons foorde on the north part, now in the occupation of **Thomas David**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1608 **David Thomas** 1608 June 5 **Laurence Rudderch** of **Wiston** yeoman **George Barlowe** of **Slebech** esq. Bond for the quiet possession of a messuage etc in the town and parish of **Slebeche** between the lands of the said **George Barlowe** on both sides and the lane leading form **Slebeche** towards Lormons foorde on the north part now in the occupation of **Thomas David**- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1608 **Rudderch Laurence** 1608, June 5 .**Laurence Rudderch** of **Wiston**, yeoman,**George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the quiet possession of a messuage, etc., in the town and parish of **Slebeche** between the lands of the said **George Barlowe** on both sides and the lane leading from **Slebeche** towards Lormons foorde on the north part, now in the occupation of **Thomas David**.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1609 **Barlowe George** 1609, April 4 Acknowledgement by **William Callon** of Mouncton, yeoman, following an action in the Great Sessions, that the close called **John Davies** parke and land in the parish of **Newton** in Gale Rose near Rose waye to be the right and inheritance of **George Barlowe** , esq..- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1609 **Barlowe George** 1609, Aug. 9 **George Salter** of the parish of **St. Dunstons** in the west, London, gent., and **John Williams** of the parish of **St. Peter** le Poore, London, draper, **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq. .Grant of the manors of **Roberston** and **Welfraye**, late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attained.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1609 **Phelippes Francis** 1609, September. 30 Letters Patent Granting in fee-farm to **Edward Fererrs** of London, mercer, and **Francis Phelippes** of London, gent., the mills of Nerbert and Lanwathen myll.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1609 **Salter George** 1609, Aug. 9 . of the parish of **St. Dunstons** in the west, London, gent., and **John Williams** of the parish of **St. Peter** le Poore, London, draper, **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Grant of the manors of **Roberston** and **Welfraye**, late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attained.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1609 **Williams John** 1609, Aug. 9 . of the parish of **St. Dunstons** in the west, London, gent., and **John Williams** of the parish of **St. Peter** le Poore, London, draper, **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Grant of the manors of **Roberston** and **Welfraye**, late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attained.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1610 **Barlow George** (heir of **John** who died 1610) married **Vernon, Anne** niece of **Deveureux Viscount Hereford**, **Barlow George** 1618 **Pembrokeshire** of **Slebech** 1618 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** and he was succeeded. by his eldest son **John Barlow**. A younger son, **William**, founded the **Lawrenny** line

1612 **Phelips Frances** 1612, Dec. 17 **Edward Ferrers** of London, **Merchant**, and **Frances Phelips** of London, gent., **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant in fee-farm of the mill called Lanwathen Mill' parcel of the manor of Welfray and late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attainted. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1613 **Barlowe George** 1613, Nov. 15 **Morgan Watkin** of **Templeton**, parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, and **Rice Jermyn** of **Castlemartyn**, yeoman, **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the performance of Covenants specified in a deed of even Granting two closes called Colsigg an Eyshridge with a sheep-cot near Rowsdowne in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1613 **Barlowe George** 1612, Dec. 17 **Edward Ferrers** of London, **Merchant**, and **Frances Phelips** of London, gent. **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant in fee-farm of the mill called Lanwathen Mill' parcel of the manor of Welfray and late parcel of the lands and possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attainted. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1613 **Watkin Morgan** 1613, Nov. 15 **Morgan Watkin** of **Templeton**, parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, and **Rice Jermyn** of **Castlemartyn**, yeoman, **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the performance of Covenants specified in a deed of even Granting two closes called Colsigg an Eyshridge with a sheep-cot near Rowsdowne in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1614 **Barlowe George** 1614/5, Feb. 13 Special Livery Granted to **George Barlowe** esq., son and heir of **John Barlowe** , esq., deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1614 **Rogers John** 1614, September. 12 of Redston,. **Symon Holland** of Lawreny, gent., **Harry ap Robert** of **Templeton**, yeoman, **John Rogers** of Redston, yeoman. Covenant to suffer a recovery of two messuages, etc., in the village, fields, Englishry and Welshery in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1615 **Barlowe George** 1615/6, Jan. 23 **William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight, **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the observance of the award of an arbitration. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1615 **Sayes John** 1615/6. Jan.3 **John Sayes** and **William Sayes** of Lonbeder Velfrey, yeomen, **Henry Propert** of **Narberth**. Bond for the quiet possession of two messuages, etc., lying in **Nerberth**, parish of **Nerberth** and within the lordship and reeveship of **Narberth** and Welfrey, in the same manner as **John Sayes** late of **Mounton** heretofore enjoyed the

same Witnesses **Griffith ? Rolles**, clerk, **Lewis Johnes**, **William Lewis**, **Thomas John Prellregh**, **William David Wener**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1615 **Sayes William** 1615/6. Jan.3 of Lonbeder Velfrey,,**John Sayes** and **William Sayes** of Lonbeder Velfrey, yeomen,**Henry Propert** of **Narberth**. Bond for the quiet possession of two messuages, etc., lying in **Nerberth**, parish of **Nerberth** and within the lordship and reeveship of **Narberth** and Welfrey, in the same manner as **John Sayes** late of **Mounton** heretofore enjoyed the same Witnesses **Griffith ? Rolles**, clerk, **Lewis Johnes**, **William Lewis**, **Thomas John Prellregh**, **William David Wener**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1617 **Barlowe George** 1617, Dec. 29 **Sir William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight, **Dame Sibell** his wife, and **John Wogan**, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid **William Wogan**,, **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant, in performance of an award in the Council of the Marches of Wales and in consideration of £200, of the wood and wood grounds called Pickhill Woode,Talche ticket, and Taughe woode in the parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1618 **Barlow George** of **Slebech** 1618 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

1621 **Barlowe John** 1621, September. 23 **Thomas Price** of **Rycharston**, gent., **Thomas Adams** of **Loveston**, gent., and **John Phillipps** of **Molleston**, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of **Molleston**, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffeth**, attained, on condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of **Molleston** to **Sir Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1621 **Barlowe John** 1629, September. 19 **John Phillipps** of **Moleston**, gent., **John Eliott** of **Narberth**, gent., and **David Vaughan** of **Llandoverer**, clerk, **John Barlowe** of **Slebiech**, esq.. Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the Great Sessions in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe** . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1621 **Phillipps John** 1621, September. 23 **Thomas Price** of **Rycharston**, gent., **Thomas Adams** of **Loveston**, gent., and **John Phillipps** of **Molleston**, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of **Molleston**, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffeth**, attained, on

condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of Molleston to **Sir Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1621 **Price Thomas** 1621, September. 23 **Thomas price** of Rycharston, gent., **Thomas Adams** of Loveston, gent., and **John Phillipps** of Molleston, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebech, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of Molleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffeth**, attained, on condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of Molleston to **Sir Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1621 **Rudgeley Rowland** 1621, September. 23 . **Sir-Thomas Price** of Rycharston, gent., **Thomas Adams** of Loveston, gent., and **John Phillipps** of Molleston, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebech, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of Molleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffeth**, attained, on condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of Molleston to **Sir Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1624 **Eliott Owen** 1624, April 18 **Owen Eliott** of Narberthe, esq., **Phillip Lewes Thomas** of Llanthewy Welfrey, gent. Assignment of a Lease from the Crown of meadow in Welfrey. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1624 **Eliott Owen** 1624/5, March 4 **Owen Eliott** of Narberth, esq., **Owen Willy**. Assignment of a Lease of a meadow in the parish of **Lampeter** Welfray. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1624 **Thomas Phillip Lewes** 1624, April 18 . **Owen Eliott** of Narberthe, esq., **Phillip Lewes Thomas** of Llanthewy Welfrey, gent. Assignment of a Lease from the Crown of meadow in Welfrey. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1624 **Willy Owen** 1624/5, March 4 . **Owen Eliott** of Narberth, esq., **Owen Willy**. Assignment of a Lease of a meadow in the parish of **Lampeter** Welfray. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1625 **Phillipps Alban** 1625, Aug. 18 **Alban Phillipps** of Greate Nash, esq., **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent. Assignment for the life of the said **Alban Phillips** of a Lease d 7 Feb. 1581/2. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1627 **Barlowe George** 1627, May 25 **William** Fanshawe, esq., one of the auditors of the Duchy of Lancaster, and **William Bramhall** of London, gent. **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Grant in fee-farm of the tenement called Molestone late in the tenure of **Morgan Phillipps**, a piece of waste land lying within a close of land called Caer On on the south part and the land of **James ap Llŷn** on the north part and a wood of the **King** called westwood on the west and north parts, lying in Moleston, late parcel of the lands and possessions of the late **Lady Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater**, and late of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attainted. Rent £3.2.4. for Molstone and 2s. for the lands in Molestons annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1626 **Barlowe George** circa 1626 Petition of **George Barlowe** , esq., to the **Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England** to be release from the prison of the Fleet. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1629 **Elliott John** 1629, September. 19 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., and **David Vaughan** of Llandovery, clerk, **John Barlowe** of Slebiech, esq.. Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the Great Sessions in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1629 **Heath Robert** Sir-circa 1629 Abstract of the bill of complaint in the suit between **Sir Robert Heath**, knight, attorney general to His Majesty, plaintiff, and **John Elliott, John Phillips, Robert Philips, William Phillips, Richard Gronoe, Robert Llewellyn, William Jermin, Thomas Euan, Thomas ap Aynon, Henry P. Robert** and others, defendants, concerning the customs of the forest of **Narberth** and the spoliation of timber there, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1629 **Phillipps John** 1629, September. 19 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., and **David Vaughan** of Llandovery, clerk, **John Barlowe** of Slebiech, esq.. Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the Great Sessions in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1629 **Vaughan David** 1629, September. 19 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., and **David Vaughan** of Llandovery, clerk, **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the **Great Sessions** in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1630 **Morris Thomas David** 1630, Nov. 15 .Petition of the defendant in

the suit between **Thomas David Morris** and others, plaintiffs, and **George Barlowe**, esq., defendant, to the **Lord** Keeper of the Privy Seal concerning an order in the said suit, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Barlowe John** 1631/2, Feb. 8 . **Thomas Barlowe de Cresswell**, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebidge, esq.. Bond for the payment of money in respect of the demise of the manor of Newhouse. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Barlowe Thomas** 1631/2, Feb. 8 . **Thomas Barlowe de Cresswell**, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebidge, esq.. Bond for the payment of money in respect of the demise of the manor of Newhouse. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Barlowe William** 1631, September. 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwye, gent., **Hughe Phillipps** of Stackpoole Elider, gent., **Thomas Price** of Rickeston, gent., **Sir Thomas Cannon** of Haverfordwest, knight, **William Barlowe** of Creswell, esq., and **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebeche, esq.. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Barlowe John** 1631, September. 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwye, gent., **Hughe Phillipps** of Stackpoole Elider, gent., **Thomas price** of Rickeston, gent., **Sir Thomas Cannon** of Haverfordwest, knight, **William Barlowe** of Creswell, esq., and **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebeche, esq.. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Phillipps Albane** 1631, September. 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwye, gent., **Hughe Phillipps** of Stackpoole Elider, gent., **Thomas Price** of Rickeston, gent., **Sir Thomas Cannon** of Haverfordwest, knight, **William Barlowe** of Creswell, esq., and **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of Slebeche, esq.. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Phillipps Hughe** 1631, September. 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwye, gent., **Hughe**

Phillipps of StackPoole Elider, gent., **Thomas Price of Rickeston**, gent., **Sir Thomas Cannon of Haverfordwest**, knight, **William Barlowe of Creswell**, esq., and **John Elliott of Narberth**, gent., **John Barlowe of Slebeche**, esq.. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1631 **Phillips John** 1631, September. 29 **John Phillips** of Molleston, gent., **Evan Max** of the parish of **St. Michael in Pembroke**. Lease for 21 years of a messuage and lands in Molleston, parish of **Narberth**. Rent 13s. 4d. annually. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1632 **Barlowe John** 1632, Aug. 3 **Henry Vax** of High Holborne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq.. **Henry Lovell** of Blechinsley, co. Surrey, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the town, **Castle** and lordship of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1632 **Lovell Henry** 1632, Aug. 3 **Henry Vaux** of High Holborne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., **Henry Lovell** of Blechinsley, co. Surrey, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the town, **Castle** and lordship of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1632 **Vaux Henry** 1632, Aug. 3 **Henry Vaux** of High Holborne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., **Henry Lovell** of Blechinsley, co. Surrey, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the town, **Castle** and lordship of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Barloe John** 1634, May 11. **Precilla Phillipps** of East **Moore**, parish of Mannerbeere, and **John Barloe** of Slevidge, esq., **Susan Woolrich** of the parish of **St. Andrews** in Holborne, co. Middlesex, spinster. Bond for the payment of £32.8s ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1640 ap **Evan David** 1640 **Slebech H Dongledddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1634 **Barlowe John** 1634, Aug. 19 **John James** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston** in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Barlowe John** 1634, July 4 **John Wyllie** of Newhouse, yeoman, and
3073

Alice his wife, **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Covenant to levy a fine of a messuage and lands called Newhouse, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **James John** 1634, Aug. 19 **John James** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston** in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Phillipps Precilla** 1634, May 11 **Precilla Phillipps** of East Moore, parish of Mannerbeere, and **John Barloe** of **Slevidge**, esq., **Susan Woolrich** of the parish of **St. Andrews** in Holborne, co. Middlesex, spinster. Bond for the payment of £32.8s ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Powell Arnold** 1634, Aug. 19 **John James** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant of a messuage in the vill of **Caneston** in the occupation of **Arnold Powell**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Woolrich Susan** 1634, May 11 **Precilla Phillipps** of East Moore, parish of Mannerbeere, and **John Barloe** of **Slevidge**, esq., **Susan Woolrich** of the parish of **St. Andrews** in Holborne, co. Middlesex, spinster. Bond for the payment of £32.8s ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Wyllie Alice** 1634, July 4 **John Wyllie** of Newhouse, yeoman, and **Alice** his wife, **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Covenant to levy a fine of a messuage and lands called Newhouse, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1634 **Wyllie John** 1634, July 4 **John Wyllie** of Newhouse, yeoman, and **Alice** his wife, **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Covenant to levy a fine of a messuage and lands called Newhouse, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Barlow John Sir** 1635, June 26 **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., The Honourable **Sir Edward Atkins**, knight, one of the **Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer**, and **Dame Rebenah Lytton** of the parish of **St Andrews**, Holbourne, co. Middlesex, widow. Mortgage of the demesne lands of **Arnoldishill**, parish of **Slebech**, lands and tenements in the township of **Colby**, parishes of **Wiston** and **Slebech**, and a messuage called Lower Taught. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635, Dec. 1 **John Phillips** of Molleston, gent.,
3074

Priscilla Phillips, late of Molleston now of **Moore**, widow, and **Owen Phillips**, son and heir of the said **John Phillips John Barlowe of Slebech**, esq.. **Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance** of the farm of Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635, July 18 **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., and **George Barlowe** of London, esq., **George Mynne** of Woodote, co. Surrey, esq.. Articles Of Agreement for a Lease of the decayed mill called Caniston Myll in the parish of Robinston and free liberty of the river running near thereto and other waters running through the lands of the said **John Barlowe** within one mile of the said mill, with liberty to erect buildings for melting iron and the habitation of workmen and other provisions for the establishing of iron works, and for a proportion of timber for the use of the ironworks and the erection of buildings to be felled in the woods of west Wood, Mynweare Wood and Penglynes Ciffe. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635, July 20 **John Barlowe** of Slebech, esq., **Robert Parckhurst** of London, esq.. Mortgage of the **Slebech** estate **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635, Nov. 19 Receipt from **John Phillipps** to **John Barlowe** , esq., for £18 for the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the west Wood. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635/6, Jan. 19 receipt from **Pressilla Phillips** to **John Barlowe** of Slebedge, esq., for £20 being part of the sum due for the farm and demesne of Molleston. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Barlowe George** 1635, July 18 **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., and **George Barlowe** of London, esq., **George Mynne** of Woodote, co. Surrey, esq.. Articles Of Agreement for a Lease of the decayed mill called Caniston Myll in the parish of Robinston and free liberty of the river running near thereto and other waters running through the lands of the said **John Barlowe** within one mile of the said mill, with liberty to erect buildings for melting iron and the habitation of workmen and other provisions for the establishing of iron works, and for a proportion of timber for the use of the ironworks and the erection of buildings to be felled in the woods of west Wood, Mynweare Wood and PenGlynes Ciffe. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1635 **Lytton Rebenah** 1635, June 26 . Dame--**Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., **The Honourable Sir Edward Atkins**, knight, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and **Dame Rebenah Lytton** of the parish of **St. Andrews**, Holbourne, co. Middlesex, widow. Mortgage of the demesne lands of **Arnoldishill** , parish of **Slebech**, lands and

tenements in the township of **Colby**, parishes of **Wiston** and **Slebech**, and a messuage called Lower Taught. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Mynne George** 1635, July 18 **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq., and **George Barlowe** of London, esq., **George Mynne** of Woodote, co. Surrey, esq.. Articles Of Agreement for a Lease of the decayed mill called Caniston Myll in the parish of Robinston and free liberty of the river running near thereto and other waters running through the lands of the said **John Barlowe** within one mile of the said mill, with liberty to erect buildings for melting iron and the habitation of workmen and other provisions for the establishing of iron works, and for a proportion of timber for the use of the ironworks and the erection of buildings to be felled in the woods of west Wood, Mynweare Wood and Penglynnes Ciffe. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Parckhurst Robert** 1635, July 20 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., **Robert Parckhurst** of London, esq.. Mortgage of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Phillipps John** 1635, Nov. 19 Receipt from **John Phillipps** to **John Barlowe**, esq., for £18 for the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the west Wood. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Phillips John** 1635, Dec. 1 **John Phillips** of Molleston, gent., **Priscilla Phillips**, late of Molleston now of **Moore**, widow, and **Owen Phillips**, son and heir of the said **John Phillips**, **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of the farm of Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Phillips Owen** 1635, Dec. 1 **John Phillips** of Molleston, gent., **Priscilla Phillips**, late of Molleston now of **Moore**, widow, and **Owen Phillips**, son and heir of the said **John Phillips**, **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of the farm of Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Phillips Priscilla** 1635, Dec. 1 **John Phillips** of Molleston, gent., **Priscilla Phillips**, late of Molleston now of **Moore**, widow, and **Owen Phillips**, son and heir of the said **John Phillips**, **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of the farm of Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1635 **Phillips Pressilla** 1635/6, Jan. 19. receipt from **Pressilla Phillips** to **John Barlowe** of Slebedge, esq., for £20 being part of the sum due for the farm and demesne of Molleston. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlow William** 1636, May 2 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., and **Jane** his wife, **Owen Phillipps** his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, late wife of **Owen Phillipps**, father of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps**, esq., **Thomas Phillipps**, gent., brothers of the said **Owen Phillipps**, deceased, **John Ellyott** of Narbert, **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, and **Nicholas Lewes** of **St. Issells**, esq., **William Barlow** of **Cristwell**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attainted, for the lives of **Alban Phillipps** and **Thomas Phillipps**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, May 3 **John Phillipps** of Moletson, gent., and **Jane**, his wife, **Owen Phillipps**, his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, mother of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps** of **Greate Nash**, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of **Martheltwy**, gent., **John Ellyott** of **Narberth**, esq., and **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Phillips** of pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, except the pannage and wild honey in the west woods and groves of the said forest, and of the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, May 2 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Barlowe**, the younger, gent., second son of the said **John Barlowe**. Assignment of the Crown Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the East Wood of the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of the tenants of Molleston during the lives of the said **Alban** and **Thomas Phillipps** and thereafter or the remainder of a term of 41 years. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, Oct. 13 **John Barlowe** of **Sleebich**, esq., **Sir Christopher Nevill** of **Newton Semilowe**, co. Somerset, knight, and **Sir Robert Vernon** of **Hodnett**, co. Salop, knight. Covenant to stand seized of the **Barlow** estate to the use of the said **John Barlowe** for life with remainder to the use of **George Barlowe**, his eldest son and heir, remainder to **John Barlowe**, his second son, with divers remainders over. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, May 3 **John Phillipps** of Moletson, gent., and **Jane**, his wife, **Owen Phillipps**, his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, mother of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps** of **Greate Nash**, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of **Martheltwy**, gent., **John Ellyott** of **Narberth**, esq., and **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **John Barlowe**, his second son. Grant for the lives of the said **Alban Phillips** and

Thomas Phillips of pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, except the pannage and wild honey in the west woods and groves of the said forest, and of the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, Dec. 13 **Henry ap Robert** of Narberth, gent., and **Humphrey ap Robert** of the same, son and heir apparent of the said **Henry**. **John Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.. Bond for the Conveyance of two messuages, etc., in Narberth, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe John** 1636, Oct. 13 **John Barlowe** of Sleebich, esq., **Sir Christopher** Nevill of **Newton** Semilowe, co. Somerset, knight, and **Sir Robert Vernon** of Hodnett, co. Salop, knight. Covenant to stand seized of the **Barlow** estate to the use of the said **John Barlowe** for life with remainder to the use of **George Barlowe**, his eldest son and heir, remainder to **John Barlowe**, his second son, with divers remainders over. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Barlowe George** 1636, Oct. 13 **John Barlowe** of Sleebich, esq., **Sir Christopher** Nevill of **Newton** Semilowe, co. Somerset, knight, and **Sir Robert Vernon** of Hodnett, co. Salop, knight. Covenant to stand seized of the **Barlow** estate to the use of the said **John Barlowe** for life with remainder to the use of **George Barlowe**, his eldest son and heir, remainder to **John Barlowe** his second son, with divers remainders over. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Nevill Christopher** 1636, Oct. 13 **John Barlowe** of Sleebich, esq., **Sir Christopher** Nevill of **Newton** Semilowe, co. Somerset, knight, and **Sir Robert Vernon** of Hodnett, co. Salop, knight. Covenant to stand seized of the **Barlow** estate to the use of the said **John Barlowe** for life with remainder to the use of **George Barlowe**, his eldest son and heir, remainder to **John Barlowe**, his second son, with divers remainders over. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Phillipps Alban** 1636, May 2 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Barlowe**, the younger, gent., second son of the said **John Barlowe**. Assignment of the Crown Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the East Wood of the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston during the lives of the said **Alban** and **Thomas Phillipps** and thereafter for the remainder of a term of 41 years. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1636 **Phillipps Alban** 1636, May 3 **John Phillipps** of Moletson, gent., and **Jane**, his wife, **Owen Phillipps**, his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, mother of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps**

of Greate Nash, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martheltwy, gent., **John Ellyott** of **Narberth**, esq., and **Thomas ap Rice** of Ricardston, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **John Barlowe**, his second son. Grant for the lives of the said **Alban Phillips** and **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, except the pannage and wild honey in the west woods and groves of the said forest, and of the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1636 **Phillipps Alban** , 1636, May 2 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent., and **Jane** his wife, **Owen Phillipps** his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, late wife of **Owen Phillipps**, father of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps**, esq., **Thomas Philipps**, gent., brothers of the said **Owen Phillipps**, deceased, **John Ellyott** of Narbert, **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, and **Nicholas Lewes** of **St. Issells**, esq., **William Barlow** of **Cristwell**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, parcel of the possessions of **Rice Griffith**, esq., attained, for the lives of **Alban Phillipps** and **Thomas Phillipps**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1636 **Phillipps Jane** 1636, May 3 **John Phillipps** of Moletson, gent., and **Jane**, his wife, **Owen Phillipps**, his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, mother of the said **John Phillipps**, **Alban Phillipps** of Greate Nash, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martheltwy, gent., **John Ellyott** of **Narberth**, esq., and **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **John Barlowe**, his second son. Grant for the lives of the said **Alban Phillips** and **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, except the pannage and wild honey in the west woods and groves of the said forest, and of the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1636 **Phillipps John** 1636, May 3 **John Phillipps** of Moletson, gent., and **Jane**, his wife, **Owen Phillipps**, his son, **Priscilla Phillipps**, widow, mother of the said **John Phillips**, **Alban Phillipps** of Greate Nash, esq., **Thomas Phillipps** of Martheltwy, gent., **John Ellyott** of **Narberth**, esq., and **Thomas ap Rice** of **Ricardston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **John Barlowe**, his second son. Grant for the lives of the said **Alban Phillips** and **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of Narbert, except the pannage and wild honey in the west woods and groves of the said forest, and of the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1636 **Phillipps Thomas** 1636, May 2 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Barlowe**, the younger, gent., second son of the said **John Barlowe**. Assignment of the Crown Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the East Wood of the forest of **Narberth**, and the rents and farms of the tenants of Molleston during the lives of the said **Alban** and **Thomas Phillipps** and thereafter for the remainder of a term of 41 years. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1636 **Vernon Robert** 1636, Oct. 13 .**Sir John Barlowe** of Sleebich, esq.,**Sir Christopher** Nevill of **Newton** Semilowe, co. Somerset, knight, and **Sir Robert Vernon** of Hodnett, co. Salop, knight. Covenant to stand seized of the **Barlow** estate to the use of the said **John Barlowe** for life with remainder to the use of **George Barlowe**, his eldest son and heir, remainder to **John Barlowe**, his second son, with divers remainders over. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1637 **Barlowe John** 1637, Nov. 20 **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent. **John Barlowe** of **Minwere**, esq.. Bond for the payment of money. Witnesses. **Humphrey Shalcrosse**, scribe, **William Gwillim**, **Morice Morgan** (by Mark) ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1637 **Morgan Morice** 1637, Nov. 20 .**John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Minwere**, esq.. Bond for the payment of money. Witnesses, **Humphrey Shalcrosse**, scribe, **William Gwillim**,**Morice Morgan** by Mark ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1637 **Shalcrosse Humphrey** 1637, Nov. 20 .**John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Minwere**, esq.. Bond for the payment of money. Witnesses, **Humphrey Shalcrosse**, scribe, **William Gwillim**, **Morice Morgan** by Mark ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1637 **William Gwillim** 1637, Nov. 20, **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent., **John Barlowe** of **Minwere**,esq.. Bond for the payment of money. Witnesses, **Humphrey Shalcrosse**, scribe, **William Gwillim**, **Morice Morgan** by Mark ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1640 **Barlow John**1640 Aug. 6 Receipt from **Owen Phillipps** to **John Barlow** of **Slebech** for £380 in respect of the sale of the lands of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1640 **Barlowe John** 1640, May 12-May 21 proceedings in the Council in the Marches of Wales in the suit between **Richard Gronowe** of **Robeston Wathen**, yeoman, plaintiff, and **David Palmer**, **Zachary Bartlett**, **David Roch**, **Howell Watts** and **John Barlowe** of **Mynwere**, defendants, concerning a forcible entry into a cottage and close, parcel of the plaintiff's messuage and tenements called Atheston west in the parish of **Robeston Wathen** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1640 **Gronowe Richard** 1640, May 12-May 21 proceedings in the Council

in the Marches of Wales in the suit between **Richard Gronowe** of **Robeston Wathen**, yeoman, plaintiff, and **David Palmer, Zachary Bartlett, David Roch, Howell Watts** and **John Barlowe** of **Mynwere**, defendants, concerning a forcible entry into a cottage and close, parcel of the plaintiff's messuage and tenements called Atheston west in the parish of **Robeston Wathen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1640 **Palmer David** 1640, May 12-May 21 proceedings in the Council in the Marches of Wales in the suit between **Richard Gronowe** of **Robeston Wathen**, yeoman, plaintiff, and **David Palmer, Zachary Bartlett, David Roch, Howell Watts** and **John Barlowe** of **Mynwere**, defendants, concerning a forcible entry into a cottage and close, parcel of the plaintiff's messuage and tenements called Atheston west in the parish of **Robeston Wathen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1640 **Phillipps Owen** 1640, Aug. 6 Receipt from **Owen Phillipps** to **John Barlow** of **Slebech** for £380 in respect of the sale of the lands of Moleston. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1640 **Roch David** 1640, May 12-May 21 .proceedings in the Council in the Marches of Wales in the suit between **Richard Gronowe** of **Robeston Wathen**, yeoman, plaintiff, and **David Palmer, Zachary Bartlett, David Roch ,Howell Watts** and **John Barlowe** of **Mynwere**, defendants, concerning a forcible entry into a cottage and close, parcel of the plaintiff's messuage and tenements called Atheston west in the parish of **Robeston Wathen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1640 **Watts Howell** 1640, May 12-May 21 .proceedings in the Council in the Marches of Wales in the suit between **Richard Gronowe** of **Robeston Wathen**, yeoman, plaintiff, and **David Palmer, Zachary Bartlett, David Roch, Howell Watts** and **John Barlowe** of **Mynwere**, defendants, concerning a forcible entry into a cottage and close, parcel of the plaintiff's messuage and tenements called Atheston west in the parish of **Robeston Wathen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1641 **Barlow John** 1641, Oct. 11 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Lewis Barlowe** of **Creswell**, esq..Lease for 14 years of woods and trees growing on two parcels of ground in the parishes of Martheltwy Wood and Foxenholes. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1641 **Barlowe John** 1641 deposition of **Thomas Lee** of the parish of **Wiston**, gent., in the suit between and others, plaintiffs, and **Richard Gronowe** and others, defendants, concerning a parcel of land part of the Weste Woode. **Slebech Estate and Family**

Record

1641 **Gronowe Richard** 1641, June 26 – July 7 Petition of **Richard Gronowe** of the parish of Robiston to the Barons of the Exchequer requesting to be admitted to the Court to defend a suit against **John Barlowe** in forma pauperis, with the Court's permission, certificate, and affidavit respecting the petitioner's poverty. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1641 **Lee Thomas** circa 1641 deposition of **Thomas Lee** of the parish of **Wiston**, gent., in the suit between and others, plaintiffs, and **Richard Gronowe** and others, defendants, concerning a parcel of land part of the Weste Woode. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1642 **Barlowe John** 1642, May 29 Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of **Wiston**, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1645 **Barlow John** 1645 son of **George Barlow** and **Anne Vernon** "**John Barlow**, esq.. of **Slebech**, known as "**Colonel Barlow**" from holding that commission in the royalist army during the great rebellion. Colonel **Barlow** marched at the head of his corps, chiefly composed of his own tenantry, to the relief of the Marquess of Worcester at Ragland **Castle**, but his followers having been nearly cut to pieces, he was himself forced to flee His estates were conferred upon Cromwell's favourites, and his library, with a valuable collection of manuscripts, burnt at **Slebech** by, **Colonel Horton** one of Cromwell's officers. In 1645, **John Barlow** of **Slebech** was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near **Milford Haven**, by the Parliamentarians but escaped. Later, **John Barlow** accompanied the Marquis of Worcester to the Court of the exiled **Charles II.** in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, **Walter's Lucy** daughter of **Walter's Richard** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, who assumed, on arrival in Paris, the name of **Barlow**. She became the mistress (some say the wife) of **Charles II.**, she was then eighteen. **Evelyn** describes her as 'The Brown, bold, beautiful creature.' After the death of **Charles I.** in 1649 on the scaffold, **Lucy** had a son, whom she called **Crofts James**, and afterwards a daughter. The pair then parted. In 1656, the year her father, **Walter's Richard**, as **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**, **Lucy** came to London, where she was arrested and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin, the Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

1645 **Walter Lucy** Confusion.

Mary Mirehouse, says "In 1645, **John Barlow** of **Slebech** was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near **Milford Haven**, by the Parliamentarians. Later, **John Barlow** accompanied the Marquis of Worcester to the Court of the exiled **Charles II** in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, **Lucy Walter** daughter of **Richard Walters** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, who assumed, on arrival in

Paris, the name of **Barlow**". That she did use the name **Barlow** is an established fact.

1648 **Barlowe Thomas** 1648 July 12 **Slebech** Signed letter ordering the destruction of **Haverfordwest Castle Arch Camb** 1876 Page 56

1657 **Barlowe John** 1657/8, Jan. 13 **John Barlowe** late of Moleston, co. **Pembroke**, gent., **Herbert Westfalinge** of the city of **Hereford**, esq.. Lease for seven years of the pannage of hogs and wild honey and the tenement of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1657 **Barlowe John** 1657/8, Feb. 20 **John Barlowe** late of Slebege, esq., and now of Abbey-doore, co. **Hereford**, **Lewis Barlowe** gent., fifth son of the said **John Barlowe**. Lease for 99 years of a messuage called New House formerly Redd **Castle**, parish of **Newton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1657 **Westfalinge Herbert** 1657/8, Jan. 13 **John Barlowe**, late of Moleston, co. **Pembroke**, gent., **Herbert Westfalinge** of the city of **Hereford**, esq.. Lease for seven years of the pannage of hogs and wild honey and the tenement of Moleston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1660 **Perrot Herbert** was knighted at the Restoration lived partly at **Haroldston**, he was sheriff of the county in 1666, and M.P. for and mayor of **Haverfordwest** in 1677. He had three wives 1 **Sibyl**, daughter of **David Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth, and grand-daughter of the founder of the **Haverfordwest** Grammar School. By her he had a son **Herbert**, who was stabbed in a tavern brawl in Fleet Street, and was buried " in the Middle Temple **Church** in the round within the City of London."

2 **Hester**, daughter of **William Barlow** of **Slebech**, by whom he had a daughter, **Hester** and

3 **Susan**, daughter of **Francis Morris**. **Sir Herbert** died in 1683. In his will he states that he had lately rebuilt the decayed **Church** of **St. Ismel** at **Haroldston**, and he maintained the **Perrot** tradition of benefactions to **Haverfordwest**, and gave his lands in the counties of **Hereford**, **Pembroke** and **Haverfordwest** to his daughter **Hester**. 1683 **Perrot Hester** 1683 married, as his second wife. **Sir John Packington**, the fourth Baronet and the original of Addison's **Sir Roger de Coveley**.

1660 **Barlow John** At the Restoration in 1660, **King Charles II.** restored **John Barlow** to the **Slebech** estates

John Barlow had six sons and three daughters, .-

Barlow George his successor. **Barlow George** son and heir of `Col **John**` of Slebatch married **Joan** daughter and one of the co-heiresses of **David Lloyd** , esq.. of Killy Keithed, in **Pembrokeshire**.

Barlow John

Barlow William served for the Venetians against the Turks, and returned to England after the Restoration. **Barlow William** who was introduced into the court of **Charles II.**, and on the **King's** death was made Captain of Horse in **Peterborough' Lord** regiment, before **King James** 's abdication he had attained the rank of colonel, and accompanied that Monarch in his retirement. On his majesty's death he returned, and lived and died in **Pembrokeshire** in great esteem. He was succeeded by his elder son **Barlow John**. later in 1677 **Sir John Barlow**

Barlow Lewis Barlow Charles and

Barlow Thomas

Both **Thomas** and **Charles** served for the Venetians against the Turks with their brother **William** and were killed.

Barlow Anne who married **Wogan Lewis** esq.. of **Wiston Castle**. Two other daughters became lady **abbesses** in France.

C1652-c1695 **Barlow John** c.1652-c.1695 son of **George Barlow** by **Joan** daughter and co-heiress of **David Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth was his successor. Created a Baronet by **King Charles II.** 13th July, 1677.

1662 **Barlow John** 1662, May 12 Exemplification of an inquisition taken 5 Oct. 1642 of the lands of **John Barlow** of Slebidge in co. **Pembroke** in connection with debts owing to **George Mynne**, esq.. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Barlow John** 1662, Aug. 1 The Right Honourable **Henry Lord Vaux**, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq. assignment of a Lease of the manor, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Barlowe George** 1662 Oct. 20 deceased, **Johan Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlowe**, esq., deceased, late son and heir apparent of **John Barlowe** , of

Slebech, esq.,The said **John Barlowe** , their third **Lewis Barlowe** of **Cresswell**, esq., **Rowland Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **William Barlowe** , **David Lloyd** , Covenant to stand seised of messuages and lands all which said messuages and lands were formerly the lands of **David Lloyd** , esq., deceased, father of the said **Johan Barlowe** , from whom the said third part descended to the said **Johan Barlowe** as one of the co-heirs of the said **David Lloyd** , to the use of the said **Johan Barlowe** for her life and then to use of **John Barlowe** , son and heir of **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** with remainder to **George Barlowe** and , **William Barlowe** , their third son, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Barlowe Johan** 1662 Oct. 20 **Johan Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlowe** , esq., deceased, late son and heir apparent of **John Barlowe** , of **Slebech**, esq.,The said **John Barlowe** , their third **Lewis Barlowe** of **Cresswell**, esq., **Rowland Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **William Barlowe** , **David Lloyd** ,Covenant to stand seised of messuages and lands all which said messuages and lands were formerly the lands of **David Lloyd** , esq., deceased, father of the said **Johan Barlowe** from whom the said third part descended to the said **Johan Barlowe** as one of the co-heirs of the said **David Lloyd** , to the use of the said **Johan Barlowe** for her life and then to use of **John Barlowe** , son and heir of **George Barlowe** and with remainder to **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** , **William Barlowe** , their third son, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Barlowe John** 1662, Oct. 20 **Johan Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlowe**, esq., deceased, late son and heir apparent of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,The said **John Barlowe** their third **Lewis Barlowe** of **Cresswell**, esq., **Rowland Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **William Barlowe** **David Lloyd** ,.Covenant to stand seised of messuages and lands all which said messuages and lands were formerly the lands of **David Lloyd** , esq., deceased, father of the said **Johan Barlowe** from whom the said third part descended to the said **Johan Barlowe** as one of the co-heirs of the said **David Lloyd** , to the use of the said **Johan Barlowe** for her life and then to use of **John Barlowe** son and heir of **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** with remainder to **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** **William Barlowe** their third son, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Lloyd David** 1662, Oct. 20 .**Johan Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlowe**, esq., deceased, late son and heir apparent of **John Barlowe**, of **Slebech**, esq.,The said **John Barlowe**, their third **Lewis Barlowe** of **Cresswell**, esq., **Rowland Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **William Barlowe**, son **David Lloyd** Covenant to stand seised of messuages and lands all which said messuages and lands were formerly the lands of **David Lloyd** esq., deceased, father of the said **Johan Barlowe**, from whom the said third part descended to the said **Johan Barlowe** as one of the co-heirs of the said **David Lloyd** to the use of the said **Johan Barlowe** for her life and then to use of **John Barlowe**, son and heir of **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** with remainder to **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe**, **William Barlowe**, their third son, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Mynne George** 1662, May 12 .Exemplification of an inquisition taken 5 Oct. 1642 of the lands of **John Barlow** of Slebridge in co. **Pembroke** in connection with debts owing to **George Mynne**, esq.. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Vaux Henry** ,1662, Aug. 1 .The Right Honourable **Henry Lord Vaux**, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of the manor, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1663 **Barlowe John** 1663, Oct. 20 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Joane Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow and relict of **George Barlowe** esq.. Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc., called Jurdanston, parish of **St. Florence**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1663 **Barlowe Joane** 1663, Oct. 20 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Joane Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow and relict of **George Barlowe** , esq.. Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc., called Jurdanston, parish of **St. Florence**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1666 **Barlowe John** 1666, April 8 **John Barlowe** of Sebetch, esq.,**Gorge Maye** of **Nangle**,gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1666 **Maye Gorge** 1666, April 8 .**John Barlowe** of Sebetch, esq.,**Gorge Maye** of **Nangle**, gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1667 **Barlow John** 1667, September. 20 **John Barlow** of Slebbidge, esq.,**Thomas Phillips** of Matheltwie, labourer. Lease for 21 years of a close called Quarter Parke in the parish of Martheltwie. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1667 **Phillips Thomas** 1667, September. 20 **John Barlow** of Slebbidge, esq.,**Thomas Phillips** of Matheltwie, labourer. Lease for 21 years of a close called Quarter Parke in the parish of Martheltwie. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1669 **Barlow John**1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of **Nangle**, gent., and **John Barlow** of Sebetch, esq.,**Thomas Carpenter** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq.. Lease for a year of **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1669 **Meare George** 1669/70, Jan. 11 .**George Meare** late of **Nangle**, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, esq.,**Thomas Carpender** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq.. Lease for a year of **Martletwy** house, parish of **Martletwy**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1670 **Barlow William** 1670, April 14 Declaration by **Thomas Carpender** that the Conveyance specified in a Lease and release d 11 1669/70 was made to him in trust for **William Barlow** of Mynwear, gent. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1670 **Barlow William** 1672, June 7 Declaration by **Henry Williams** of **Tenby**, gent, that the lands conveyed to him by **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** were conveyed in trust only for the said **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** . ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1670 **Barlow John** 1670, Dec. 24.**John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Lewis Barlow** his son, gent. Lease for 41 years of the messuage called Moleston with pannage of hogs and wild honey to commence after the termination of the Lease made by the Crown to **Sir Walter Rice**, knight. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1670 Hearth Tax

1670 **Barlow John** 1670 of **Slebech Martletwy** H7 **Narberth** Hundred
Hearth Tax

1670 **Barsie Elizabeth** 1670 **Slebech** H 2 **Dongleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1670 **Beavan Thomas** 1670 **Slebech** P **Dongleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1670 **Beckley Rice** 1670 **Slebech** H 2 **Dongleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1670 **Begg Richard** 1670 **Slebech** P **Dongleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1670 **Bell John** 1670 **Slebech** H **Dongleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

1670 **Bell John** 1670 of **Arnold, Hill Slebech** H 7 **Dongleddy** Hundred
Hearth Tax

1670 **Bowen John** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Bowen Morgan** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Browne Elizabeth** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Bucher William** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Cooper Richard** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

1670 **David Elizabeth** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **David Morgan** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **David Rice** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **David Richard** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Davis Lewis** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Evans Evan** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Fisher William** 1670 Slebech H 2 Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

1670 **Freeman William** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Griffith Henry** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Gwyn Tobias** 1670 Slebech P. Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Hodge John** 1670 Slebech H 2 Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Hugh Griffith** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Hugh Mathew** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Howell Joane** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Jenkin Hugh** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Jermin Thomas** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **John Griffith** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Jones Cadwalliter** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Jones Edward** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Jones Water** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Levet James** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Marrow Anne** 1670 Slebech P Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

1670 **Mathias Thomas** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Mathias William** 1670 Slebech H 2 Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Morris David** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 **Price John** 1670 Slebech H Dongledddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1670 <i>Tax</i>	Prce(Price) Richard 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
1670	Price Thomas 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Rice Jenkin 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670 <i>Tax</i>	Stoakes ? 1670 .Widdowe Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
1670	Thomas David 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Thomas Edward 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Thomas Richard 1670 Slebech H Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Vaughan Joane 1670 Slebech H 6 Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Vaughan Richard 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Walter Elenor 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Walter Gillian 1670 Slebech H Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Walter Henry 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	Watts Anne 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	William Anne 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
1670	William Griffith 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

1670 **Woogan Elizabeth** 1670 **Slebech H 2 Dongleddy** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

1670 **Young Richard** 1670 **Slebech P Dongleddy** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

1670 **Rice Walter** 1670, Dec. 24 .**Sir-John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Lewis Barlow** his son, gent. Lease for 41 years of the messuage called Moleston with pannage of hogs and wild honey to commence after the termination of the Lease made by the Crown to **Sir Walter Rice** knight. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1672 **Barlowe William** 1672, June 6 **William Barlowe** and **Lewis Barlowe** of **Minweare Henry Williams** lease for a year of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1672 Barlow John 1672, June 7 deceased.
[**Sir John Barlow** of Slebech, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebech]

1672 Probate of the will of **Barlow John** of **Slebech**, esq.. Will dated 12 September. 1670 Inventory dated 15 Aug. 1671. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1672 **Barlow Lewis** 1672, June 7 Declaration by **Henry Williams** of **Tenby**, gent, that the lands conveyed to him by **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** were conveyed in trust only for the said **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** . ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1672 **Williams Henry** 1672, June 6 .**William Barlowe** and **Lewis Barlowe** of **Minweare** ,**Henry Williams** Lease for a year of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1675 **Barlow John** 1675, June 28 Quietus to **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., on payment of £1415 towards supporting thirty foot soldiers in Ireland. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1676 **Barlow John** 1676, September. 13 **John Thomas** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, esq.,**William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **Herbert Perrott** of the Middle Temple, London, esq.,**Sir John Barlow** of Slebech, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebech, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1676 **Barlow Sir John** 1676, September. 13 of Slebetch, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow .John Thomas** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **William Barlow** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebetch, esq., deceased Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called White**Ley**, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1676 **Barlow Sir John** 1676, September. 14 Articles Of Agreement between **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., of the first part, **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., of the second part, and **Walter Middleton** of Slebbetch, and **Johan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow** , and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., of the third part, touching the capital messuage and lands called **Marteltwy** and Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharon in the parish of Moncktun, the remainder of a term of years in Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1676 **Barlow William** 1676, September. 14 Articles Of Agreement between **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., of the first part, **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., of the second part, and **Walter Middleton** of Slebbetch, esq., and **Johan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow** , and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., of the third part, touching the capital messuage and lands called **Marteltwy** and Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharon in the parish of Moncktun, the remainder of a term of years in Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1676 **Middleton Johan** 1676, September. 14 .Articles Of Agreement between **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., of the first part, **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., of the second part, and **Walter Middleton** of Slebbetch, esq., and **Johan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow**, and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., of the third part, touching the capital messuage and lands called **Marteltwy** and Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharon in the parish of Moncktun, the remainder of a term of years in Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1676 **Middleton Walter** 1676, September. 14 .Articles Of Agreement between **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., of the first part, **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., of the second part, and **Walter Middleton** of Slebbetch, esq., and **Johan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow**, and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., of the third part, touching the capital messuage and lands called **Marteltwy** and Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharon in the parish of Moncktun, the remainder of a term of years in Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1676 **Perrott Herbert** 1676, September. 13 **John Thomas** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **William Barlow** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebetch, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1676 **Thomas John** 1676, September. 13 **John Thomas** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **William Wogan** of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and **William Barlow** of the Middle Temple, London, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, Bart., the grandson and heir of **John Barlow** late of Slebetch, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1677 **Barlow Sir John** 1677, June 27 **Sir John Barlow** of Slebech, Bart., **Walter Middleton** of Tenby, esq., and **Joan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow**. Lease for 99 years of the capital messuage and lands known as Slebetch House and the rectory of Slebetch with tithes. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1677 **Middleton Walter** 1677, June 27 **Sir John Barlow** of Slebech, Bart., **Walter Middleton** of Tenby, esq., and **Joan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow**. Lease for 99 years of the capital messuage and lands known as Slebetch House and the rectory of Slebetch with tithes. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1678 **Barlow William** 1678/9, March 10 **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent., **William Barlow** of Martletwy, gent. Release of a term of years and interest in several manors, messuages and lands in the parishes of **Narberth**, **Martletwy**, **Mounton**, **Hubberston** and elsewhere, being Mortgaged for £600, and also a release of a judgement of £600 and costs. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1678 **Davies Francis** 1678 Aug 20 **Francis Davies** of Greeneway in the parish of **Narberth** gent **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden gent Mortgage of **Narberth** Mill and a Covenant to levy a fine thereof with final concords attached ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1678 **Skyrme William** 1678/9, March 10 **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent., **William Barlow** of Martletwy, gent. Release of a term of years and interest in

several manors, messuages and lands in the parishes of **Narberth, Martletwy, Mounton, Hubberston** and elsewhere, being Mortgaged for £600, and also a release of a judgement of £600 and costs. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1681 **Barlow Sir John** 1681/2, Feb. 3 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Lease for a year of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy** in the parish of **Martletwy**, two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen** in the parish of **Mounckton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1681 **Barlow John** 1681/2, Feb. 4. **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George** Mayer of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1681 **Barlow Sir John** 1681/2, Feb. 6 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Surrender of the capital messuage and demesne lands called **Minweare** in the parishes of **Minweare, Martletwy** and **Newton**, the impropriate rectory of **Minweare**, the water corn grist mill called **Minweare** Mill in the parish of **Minweare**, closes and parks of land called the **Rack Parke** and the **barley Parke** otherwise called the **Roche s Parke** in the parish of **Minweare**, and lands and tenements late of **John Barlow**, esq., deceased, father of the said **William Barlow**, and grandfather of the said **Sir John Barlow** in **Minwear Croft** in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1681 **Barlow William** 1681/2, Feb. 3 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Lease for a year of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy** in the parish of **Martletwy**, two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen** in the parish of **Mounckton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1681 **Barlow William** 1681/2, Feb. 4 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George** Mayer of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1681 **Barlow William** 1681/2, Feb. 6 **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Surrender of the capital messuage and demesne lands called **Minweare** in the parishes of **Minweare**, **Martletwy** and **Newton**, the impropriate rectory of **Minweare**, the water corn grist mill called **Minweare** Mill in the parish of **Minweare**, closes and parks of land called the Rack Parke and the barley Parke otherwise called the **Roche** s Parke in the parish of **Minweare**, and lands and tenements late of **John Barlow** , esq., deceased, father of the said **William Barlow** , and grandfather of the said **Sir John Barlow** in **Minwear Croft** in the parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1681 **Barlow Sir John** 1681 of **Minwear** 1681 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

He married first, **Lloyd Beatrice**, daughter and eventually heir of **Lloyd Sir John**, Bart. of Forrest, in **Carmarthenshire**, and had two daughters:-

Barlow Beatrice married first to **Rudd Sir Anthony**, Bart. and, secondly, to **Lloyd , Griffith** esq..

Barlow Anne died. unmarried.

He wedded, secondly, **Middleton Catherine**, daughter of **Middleton Christopher**, esq.. of **Middleton Hall** in the county of **Carmarthen**, and by that lady had three sons,

1681 **Lewis Nicholas** 1681/2, Feb. 4 .**William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis** esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1681 **Mayer George** 1681/2, Feb. 4 .**William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, Bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called **Crigmaron** otherwise **Cregmaharen**, parish of **Monckton**, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

c1680- **Barlow Sir George** c.1680 - c.1726, his successor who married **Heneage Winifred**, daughter of **Heneage George** esq.. of **Hainton**, in the county of **Lincoln**, and had an only son, **George**.

1684 **Barlow Sir John** 1684, Oct. 31 .**Francis Davids** of **Greeneway** in the parish of **Narberth**, gent., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, Bart. Release of **Narberth Mill**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1684 **Dauids Francis** 1684 Oct 31 **Francis Dauids** of Greeneway in the parish of **Narberth** gent; **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare** Bart. Release of **Narberth** Mill ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1684 **Barlow Sir John** 1684, Oct. 4 .**William Skyrme** of Llawhadden, gent.,**Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Assignment of a Mortgage of **Narberth** Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1684 **Phelipp Thomas** 1584, September, 6 **Richard Addy** of **Minwer**, and **Thomas Phelipp** of Yeldblocke, yeomen **John Barloe**, esq., Bond for the quiet enjoyment of two messuages, etc., in **Minwer**,-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1685 **Barlow Sir John** 1685/6, Jan. 29 .**George Browne** of the town and parish of **Slebech**, yeoman,**Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart. Grant of a messuage and lands in **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1685 **Barlowe Sir John** 1685/6, Jan. 28 **George Browne** of **Slebech**, yeoman, heir in law of **Alban Browne** of the same, father of the said **George**. **Sir John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, Bart. Lease for a year of a messuage, etc., in **Slebech**, in the tenure of **Sussan David**, widow. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1685 **David Sussan** 1685/6 Jan 28 **George** Browne of **Slebech** yeoman heir in law of **Alban Browne** of the same father of the said **George**, **Sir John Barlowe** of **Slebech** Bart. Lease for a year of a messuage etc in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Sussan David** widow ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1685 **Gronowe William** 1685, September. 29 **William Gronowe** of Atheston, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, and **Margret** his wife, **Daniell Evans** of Treventie, co. **Carmarthen**, gent. Mortgage of a messuage and lands called west Atheston. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1688 **Barlow Sir John** 1688/9, Feb. 4 Declaration Of Trust by **Edward Atkyns** of Serjeants Inne in Chancery Lane, London, knight, to **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** in connection with a Mortgage for £500 by **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebich** of the demesne lands of **Arnolds Hill**, lands and tenements in Coleby, and the messuage called Tought, parishes of **Slebech** and **Wiston**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1688 **Barlow John** 1688, Nov. 17. Letters Patent Granting to **John Barlow**, knight and Baronet, the right to hold a Market weekly and three fairs Annually in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1688 **Owen Hugh** 1688/9, Feb. 4. **Sir** Declaration Of Trust by **Edward Atkyns** of Serjeants Inn in Chancery Lane, London, knight, to **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** in connection with a Mortgage for £500 by **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebich** of the demesne lands of **Arnolds Hill**, lands and tenements in **Coleby**, and the messuage called **Tought**, parishes of **Slebech** and **Wiston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1689 **Barlow Sir John** 1689/90, Jan. 3. **William Gronow** of **Atheston-west** otherwise west **Atheston**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, **Sir John Barlow** of **Cresswell**, Bart. Conveyance of the messuage and lands called west **Atheston** and one dwelling-house lately erected as part of the tenement. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1689 **Gronow William** 1689/90, Jan. 3 **William Gronow** of **Atheston-west** otherwise west **Atheston**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, **Sir John Barlow** of **Cresswell**, Bart. Conveyance of the messuage and lands called west **Atheston** and one dwelling-house lately erected as part of the tenement. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1690 **Barlow Sir John** 1690/1, Jan. 16. **William Gronow** of **Atheston**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, **Margaret** his wife, and **Daniel Evans** of **Peterwell**, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart. Lease for a year of a messuage, etc., called west **Atheston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1690 **Gronow Margaret** 1690/1, Jan. 16. **William Gronow** of **Atheston**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, **Margaret** his wife, and **Daniel Evans** of **Peterwell**, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart. Lease for a year of a messuage, etc., called west **Atheston** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1690 **Gronow William** 1690/1, Jan. 16 **William Gronow** of **Atheston**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman, **Margaret** his wife, and **Daniel Evans** of **Peterwell**, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart. Lease for a year of a messuage, etc., called west **Atheston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1691 **Barlow Sir John** 1691, Nov. 2. **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, Bart., **Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of **Narberth**, mercer. Lease of **Narberth Castle** with

houses, gardens and closes. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1691 **Morgans Phillipp** 1691, Nov. 2 .**Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, Bart.,**Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of **Narberth**, mercer. Lease of **Narberth Castle** with houses, gardens and closes. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Barlow Sir John** 1693, Aug. 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway, gent., and **Joan** his wife,**Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare, bart. Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called **Narberth** mill, parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Barlow Sir John** 1693, March 27 **Sir John Barlow** , Bart., **Francis Davies** of **Narberth**, gent. Articles Of Agreement concerning **Narberth** mill. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Davies Francis** 1693 Aug 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway gent and **Joan** his wife **Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare Bart. Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called **Narberth** mill parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Davies Francis** 1693 March 27 **Sir John Barlow** Bart. **Francis Davies** of **Narberth** gent Articles Of Agreement concerning **Narberth** mill *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Davies Joan** 1693 Aug 14-15 wife of **Francis**, **Francis Davies** of Greenway gent and **Joan** his wife **Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare bart. Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called **Narberth** mill parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1693 **Mathiass Thomas** 1693 Cresborough **Slebech**. *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

1694 **Barlowe John** 1694, June 2 **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,The Right Hon. **Thomas** , Earl of Southampton, the Right Hon. **Edward Lord** Harbert, Baron of Chepstowe, the Right Hon. **Edward Lord** Vauxe, **Griffith Hawkewell** of **St. Kenockes**, esq., **George Bardsey** of **Rose Hill**, gent. Covenant to stand seised of the **Slebech** estate in co. **Pembroke** to the use of his children. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1697 **Wills Edward** 1697, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the parish of **Brawdy**, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and

Elizabeth Wills, eldest daughter of the said **Edward** and **Lettice**, of the parish of Mynweare.
Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David** and **Elizabeth Wills**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1697 **Wills Elizabeth** 1679, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the parish of **Brawdy**, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wills**, eldest daughter of the said **Edward** and **Lettice**, of the parish of Mynweare.
Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **Owen David** and **Elizabeth Wills**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1703 **Barlow John** 1703/4, Jan. 20 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., **John Barlow** of Lawreny, the elder, esq., and **Owen Ford** of **Berry**, parish of **Nevern**, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech** the younger, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** .Grant of a messuage and lands *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1704 **Barlow John** 1704, June 14 **Evan Lewis** of the parish of **Laugharne**, co. **Carmarthen**, yeoman, and **Thomas Davies** of Molleston in the parish of **Narberth**, minister, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a term of years in a messuage called Molleston, and lands near Greate Molleston mansion house, and a piece of land in the parish of **Narberth** called Trebaron. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1704 **Barlow John** 1704/5. March 20 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart.,**Lewis Pryse** of Gogerthan, co **Cardigan**, esq., and **Owen Foord** of **Berry**, esq., **Richard Vaughan** of Derwydd, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., of Nanteos, co. **Cardigan**, esq., and **Mathew Seys** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, gent., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** .Covenant to levy a fine of the manors, messuages, lands, etc. of the said **Sir George Barlow** in order to provide for his son and sisters. With a final concord attached . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1704 **Seys Mathew** 1704/5. March 20 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart.,**Lewis Pryse** of Gogerthan, co **Cardigan**, esq., and **Owen Foord** of **Berry**, esq.,**Richard Vaughan** of Derwydd, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., of Nanteos, co. **Cardigan**, esq., and **Mathew Seys** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, gent., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** . Covenant to levy a fine of the manors, messuages, lands, etc. of the said **Sir George Barlow** in order to provide for his son and sisters. With a final concord attached . *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1705 **Barlow John** 1705, Oct. 9-10 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease

and Release(Mortgage) of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitley, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1705 **Barlow John** 1705, September. 4 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of the same, esq., **Francis Meyrick** of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and **Walter Thornborough** of **Arnolds Hill**, gent., **John Laugharne** of **St, Brides**, esq., and **John Mayricke** of the Middle Temple, London, esq.. Release, to lead the uses of a recovery, of the manor and lordship of **Slebech**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1705 **Skyrme Elizabeth** 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitley, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1705 **Skyrme Hannah** 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitey, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1705 **Skyrme William** 1705, Oct. 9-10 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Hannah Skyrme** and **Elizabeth Skyrme** both of the parish of Lawhadden, spinsters, two of the younger daughters of **William Skyrme** of the same, esq.. Lease and Release Mortgage of messuages and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** called Llangwathen and Whitley, the corn grist mill called Llangwathen Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1705 **Thornborough Walter** 1705, September. 4 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **John Barlow** of the same, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and **Walter Thornborough** of **Arnolds Hill**, gent., **John Laugharne** of **St, Brides**, esq., and **John Mayricke** of the Middle Temple, London, esq.. Release, to lead the uses of a recovery, of the manor and lordship of **Slebech**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1707 **Barlow John** 1707, Nov. 1 **Anne Barlow** of the town of **Pembroke**,

spinster, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., son of **Sir John Barlow** late of **Minweare**. Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of lands on the parishes of **Minweare**, **Crunweare** and **St. Issells**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1707 **Barlow Anne** 1707, Nov. 1 **Anne Barlow** of the town of **Pembroke**, spinster, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., son of **Sir John Barlow** late of **Minweare**. Articles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of lands on the parishes of **Minweare**, **Crunweare** and **St. Issells**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1708 **Barlow Dame Winifred** 1708, March 9 Articles of Agreement between **Faith Heneage**, widow, and **Thomas Heneage**, esq., on the first part, and **Sir George Barlowe** and **John Barlowe**, esq., on the second part, and the Hon. **Robert Price** on the third part, touching trusts in behalf of **Dame Winifred Barlow** and her children. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1708 **Barlowe John** 1708, March 9 Articles of Agreement between **Faith Heneage**, widow, and **Thomas Heneage**, esq., on the first part, and **Sir George Barlowe** and **John Barlowe** esq., on the second part, and the Hon. **Robert Price** on the third part, touching trusts in behalf of **Dame Winifred Barlow** and her children. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1708 **Barlow John** 1708, April 12-13 **Sir George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, Bart., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, gent., younger brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**, **Richard Vaughan** of **Derwydd**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq.. of **Nanteos**, co. **Cardigan**, esq., and **Mathew Seys** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent., **Sir Simon Harcourt** of **Stanton Harcourt**, co. **Oxon**, knight, and **Ann Harcourt** his daughter, **Robert Price**, esq., one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and **William Banastre**, serjeant-at-law, **Simon Harcourt**, son and heir apparent of the said **Sir Simon Harcourt**, and **Edward Winnington** of the **Middle Temple**, **London**, esq.. Settlement (before the marriage of the said **John Barlow** and **Ann Harcourt**) of the **Slebech** estate *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1708 **Harcourt Ann** 1708, April 12-13 **Sir George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, Bart., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, gent, younger brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**, **Richard Vaughan** of **Derwydd**, co **Carmarthen**, esq., of **Nanteos**, co **Cardigan**, esq., and **Mathew Seys** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent, **Sir Simon Harcourt** of **Stanton Harcourt**, co **Oxon**, knight, and **Ann Harcourt** his daughter, **Robert Price**, esq., one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and **William Banastre**, serjeant-at-law, **Simon Harcourt**, son and heir apparent of the said **Sir Simon Harcourt**, and **Edward Winnington** of the **Middle Temple**, **London**, esq. Settlement before the marriage of the said **John Barlow** and **Ann Harcourt** of the **Slebech** estate *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1708 **Heneage Faith** 1708, March 9 Articles of Agreement between **Faith Heneage**, widow, and **Thomas Heneage** , esq., on the first part, and **Sir George Barlowe** and **John Barlowe**, esq., on the second part, and the Hon. **Robert Price** on the third part, touching trusts in behalf of **Dame Winifred Barlow** and her children ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1708 **Price Robert** 1708, March 9 Articles of Agreement between **Faith Heneage**, widow, and **Thomas Heneage**, esq., on the first part, and **Sir George Barlowe** and **John Barlowe**, esq., on the second part, and the Hon. **Robert Price** on the third part, touching trusts in behalf of Dame **Winifred Barlow** and her children. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1709 **Harcourt George** 1709 iron forge ***Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt***

1709 **Barlow John** 1709, June 4 **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **Dame Winifred** his wife, **John Barlow** , brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** ,**Richard Harcourt** of the Inner Temple, esq., and of the town of **Pembroke**, gent. Deed to lead the uses of fines Levied of the **Slebech** estate . ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1709 **Barlow John** 1709, July 16 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Robert Price**, esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and **William Banastre**, sergeant at law,**Sir Simon Harcourt** of Stanton **Harcourt**, knight. Mortgage of certain manors and lands belonging to the **Slebech** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1710 **Barlow John** 1710, May 24 .**Peregrine Musgrave** of **Haverfordwest**, clothier, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Morgan Davies** of Combe, parish of Llangunnoek, co. **Carmarthen**, gent. Mortgage (transfer) of the messuages and lands called Tretturner and Kingsland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, and closes called Kilvadan parke and Cocks Hill Parke or Close, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1709 **Meyrick Francis** 1709, June 4 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., and **Dame Winifred** his wife, **John Barlow**, brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**, **Richard Harcourt** of the Inner Temple, esq., and of the town of **Pembroke**, gent. Deed to lead the uses of fines Levied of the **Slebech** estate . ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1709 **Price Robert**,1709, July 16 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Robert price**, esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and **William Banastre**, sergeant at law,**Sir Simon Harcourt** of Stanton **Harcourt**, knight. Mortgage of certain manors and lands belonging to the **Slebech** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1715 **Barlow John** 1715, Nov. 18-19 **John Barlow** of Laurennny, esq., **John Laugharne** of Pontvane, esq., and **John Vaughan** of Trecoone, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of two messuages and lands called Llangwathen and Whittley, and Llangwathen Mill, parish of Lampiter Welfry, a messuage and lands in the parish of Harbrainston, and a messuage and lands at Pill, parish of **Stainton**, in trust until **John Barlow** of **Slebech** pays certain moneys, etc. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1715 **Barlow Sir George** 1715 **Slebech Sir Bart Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county **Sir George** (1680) made over a great part of his estate to his brother **John Barlow** esq. of **Colby** as he had financial troubles. He was succeeded. at his decease by his son **George Barlow**

1715 **Vaughan John** 1715, Nov. 18-19 **John Barlow** of Laurennny, esq., **John Laugharne** of Pontvane, esq., and **John Vaughan** of Trecoone, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of two messuages and lands called Llangwathen and Whittley, and Llangwathen Mill, parish of Lampiter Welfry, a messuage and lands in the parish of Harbrainston, and a messuage and lands at Pill, parish of **Stainton**, in trust until **John Barlow** of **Slebech** pays certain moneys, etc. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1718 **Barlow John** 1718, July 25 **William Barlow** of **Colby**, esq., son of **Sir John Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., deceased, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., son of the said **John Barlow** . Release of a legacy of £1,000 from the said **Sir John Barlow** , the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of **Narberth**, messuages in the tenure of **Henry** Istance, and messuages in the town of **Tenby**, and of the legacies bequeathed by **Katherine Barlow** , sister of the said **William** and **John Barlow** , deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1723 **Barlow John** 1723, May 1. **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Martha Price** of the parish of **Minwear**, widow. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands near **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1723 **Price Martha** 1723, May 1 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Martha Price** of the parish of **Minwear**, widow. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands near **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1728 **Barlow John** 1728 **Sir George Barlow** of Rivmond near Market Reyson, co. Lincoln, Bart., only son and heir of **Sir George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, Bart., deceased, by **Dame Winifred** his wife, deceased, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** , deceased, The Honourable **Robert Price**, esq., one of the Justices of the

Court of Common Pleas, and **Thomas Heneage** of Cadby, co. Lincoln, esq.. Confirmation and Release of the **Slebech** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1728 **Heneage Thomas** 1728 **Sir George Barlow** of Rivmond near Market Reyson, co Lincoln, Bart., only son and heir of **Sir George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, Bart., deceased, by **Dame Winifred** his wife, deceased, **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**, deceased, The Hon. **Robert Price**, esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and **Thomas Heneage** of Cadby, co Lincoln, esq.. Confirmation and Release of the **Slebech** estate *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1731 **Davies Francis** 1731 September 18 **Francis Davies** of Summerhill gent and **Priscilla** his wife **John Herbert** of Court Henry co **Carmarthen** gent Assignment of a Mortgage of a moiety of a messuage in **Loveston Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1732 **Barlow John** 1732, June 4 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Phelps** of the parish of Martheltwy, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Martheltwy tenement. Rent. £28 Annually, two couples of fat pullets and one Marketable bushel of good black oats to be delivered at **Colby** house by 26 Dec., yearly, and 20s., in lieu of a heriot. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1732 **Phelps John** 1732, June 4 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Phelps** of the parish of Martheltwy, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Martheltwy tenement. Rent, £28 Annually, two couples of fat pullets and one Marketable bushel of good black oats to be delivered at **Colby** house by 26 Dec., yearly, and 20s., in lieu of a heriot. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1734 **Thomas William** 1734, Dec. 26 – 1737, July 30 .Will and codicil of **William Thomas** of Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1735 **Barlow John** 1735, September. 6 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Richard Skrine** of Warley, parish of Bathford, co. Somerset, and **Anne Skrine** his daughter, **Edward Harington**, doctor of physic, and **Samuel Webb**, both of the city of Bath, co. Somerset. Deed Of revocation and Appointment, revoking the uses of lands contained in schedules 1 and 2 to the marriage settlement of the said **John Barlow** and other trusts for the maintenance of the latter's younger children, and appointing other uses upon a marriage intended between him and the said **Anne Skrine**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1735 **Skrine Anne** 1735, September. 6. **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Richard Skrine** of Warley, parish of Bathford, co. Somerset, and **Anne Skrine** his daughter, **Edward Harington**, doctor of physic, and **Samuel Webb**, both of the city of Bath, co. Somerset. Deed Of revocation and Appointment, revoking the uses of lands contained in schedules 1 and 2 to the marriage settlement of the said **John Barlow** and other trusts for the maintenance of the latter's younger children, and appointing other uses upon a marriage intended between him and the said **Anne Skrine**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1738 **Barlow John** 1738, April 17 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1738 **Lewis William** 1738, April 17 .**John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Lewis** of the parish of **Lampeter Vefrey**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1739 **Barlow John** 1739, September. 12-Oct. 3 Will and codicil of **John Barlow** , esq.. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1740 **Barlow Ann** 1740/1, March 2-3 .**George Barlow** of **Colby**, esq., and **Ann**, his wife, **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Bardin** of Rowshill, gent., **Thomas Philipps** of the parish of Lampiter Velfray, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the same, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe for the suffering of a recovery of the **Castle** lands *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1741 **Barlow Ann** 1741/2, March 1-2 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife, **John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent., **David Lewis** of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1741 **Rock Samuel** 1741/2, March 1-2 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife, **John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent., **David Lewis** of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel Rock** of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**,

esq., and **John Baron** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George Barlow**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1743 **Barlow George** 1743 **Slebech** on death of **Sir Eramus Philipps**
Members of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county

1746 **Barlow George** 1746, Dec. 19 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**,
esq.,**David Webb** of the same. Lease for three lives of a dwelling house called Oxhouse, and
ground leading to the Mardle pits on the south-west, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family***
Record

1746 **Webb David** 1746, Dec. 19 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, co,
Pembroke, esq.,**David Webb** of the parish of **Slebech**, **John Foley** of the same, esq.. Lease for
three lives of a dwelling house called Ox house and a spot of ground leading from the said dwelling
house to the Mardle pitts in the village and parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1746 **Webb David** 1746, Dec. 19 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**David**
Webb of the same. Lease for three lives of a dwelling house called Oxhouse, and ground leading to
the Mardle pits on the south-west, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1747 **Barlow George** 1747, September. 10 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**,
esq.,**William Page** of the parish of **Minwear**, **Mason**, **John Foley**. Lease for three lives of a
messuage called Begerland Back with a 'Hay' in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1747 **Page William** 1747, September. 10 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**,
esq.,**William Page** of the parish of **Minwear**, **Mason**, **John Foley**. Lease for three lives of a
messuage called Begerland Back with a 'Hay' in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and***
Family Record

1749 **Barlow George** 1749, Nov. 8 **Thomas Powell** of **BedFord Row**, co.
Midlesex, esq.,**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, co. **Pembroke**, esq., **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq..
Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the **Slebech** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1749 **Powell Thomas** 1749, Nov. 8 **Thomas Powell** of **BedFord Row**, co.
Midlesex, esq.,**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, co. **Pembroke**, esq., **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq..
Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the **Slebech** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1749 **Barlow George** 1749, Dec. 7 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell**. Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** , daughter of the said **George Barlow** , **Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1749 **Barry Ann** 1749, Dec. 7 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Thomas Barry** of **Llanhowell**. Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow**, **Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called **Arnoldshill**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1750 **Barlow George** 1750/1, March 8-9 **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq., **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of lands called **Castle** Lands in the parish of **Narberth**, **Parson Lewis's** Tenement and a messuage called **Minwear** in the parish of **Minwear**, the messuage and lands called **Molleston** in the parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1750 **Neal Nathaniel** 1750, June 27-28 .**William Davies** of the parish of **Lampiter Velfrey**, gent., only son of **John** and **Mary Davies**, deceased, **Margaret Davies** of the same, spinster, **Thomas Laugharne** of **Laugharne**, **Merchant**, and **Mary** his wife, **John Hook** of **Bangeston**, esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Jonathan Ellis** of **London**, **Merchant**, **Nathaniel Neal** of **Naggs Head Court**, **Grace Church** Street, **London**, gent. Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the Properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1753 **Barlow George** 1753, June 11 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Hendy** of **Rosehill**, parish of **Slebech**, yeoman Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **west Buckshill** and a cottage, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1753 **Barlow George** of **Slebech** 1753 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

1753 **Davies Francis** deceased 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest** gent son of **Francis Davies** of **Dudwell** parish of **Camrose** gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest** sister of the deceased **Francis Davies**. **Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest Merchant** Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1753 **Hendy John** 1753, June 11 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Hendy** of Rosehill, parish of **Slebech**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called west Buckshill and a cottage, parish of **Slebech** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1753 **Neal Nathaniel** 1753, May 25-26 .**Jonathan Ellis** of the city of London, **Merchant**, and **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court, Grace Church Street, London, gent., **John Hooke** of **Bangeston**, esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Thomas Phillips** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an Assignment of the Mortgages. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1753 **Summers Richard** .1753, Oct. 5 .**Lewis Davies** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell, parish of **Camrose**, gent., deceased, and **Rachel Davies** of **Haverfordwest**, sister of the deceased **Francis Davies**, **Richard Summers** of **Haverfordwest**, **Merchant**. Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1754 **Barlow George** 1754, Oct. 10 **George Barlow** of Slebedge, esq., **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart. Lease for three lives of the tithes issuing out of **Picton** demesne. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1755 **Barlow George** 1755, June 23 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Bevan** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman, **James Meredith** of Slebetch, agent of the said **George Barlow** . Lease for three lives of **Minwere** House. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1755 **Landoy Lewis** 1755, September. 19 .**Margret Davies** late of the Folly, parish of **Minwere**, widow, **Lewis Landoy** of the Folly aforesaid. Lease for three lives of the Folly. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1755 **Meredith James** 1755, June 23 .**George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **William Bevan** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman, **James Meredith** of Slebetch, agent of the said **George Barlow**. Lease for three lives of **Minwere** House. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1756 **Barlow George** 1756, Jan. 22 **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., **Daniel Davies** of the parish of **Minwear**, yeoman, **James Meredith** of **Slebech**, agent of the said **George Barlow** .Lease for three lives of a messuage in **Minwear** with lands. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1756 **Barlow George 1756, Dec. 2-4 Will and codicil of George Barlow of Slebech, esq.. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1756 **Barlow Sir George** son and heir of Sir George died in France after 1756, without issue, and the Baronetcy became extinct.

1756 **Davies Daniel 1756 Jan 22 George Barlow of Slebech esq. Daniel Davies** of the parish of **Minwear** yeoman **James Meredith** of **Slebech** agent of the said **George Barlow** Lease for three lives of a messuage in **Minwear** with lands ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1756 **Meredith James 1756, Jan. 22 .George Barlow of Slebech, esq.,Daniel Davies** of the parish of **Minwear**, yeoman, **James Meredith** of **Slebech**, agent of the said **George Barlow**.Lease for three lives of a messuage in **Minwear** with lands. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

After the death of Sir George Barlow his daughter Anne Barlow inherited the estate She married William Trevannion of Cornwall and after his death, John Symmons of Llanstinan.

Symmons inherited from his wife Anne and after her death sold the estate to William Knox of London, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire for 1786, who in turn sold it to Nathaniel Phillips (High Sheriff for 1796)

Barlow Ann widow

1758 **Barlow Ann 1758, June 1 of Slebech, widow, relict of George Barlow, deceased,1758, June 1.Ann Barlow of Slebech, widow, relict of George Barlow , deceased,William Trevannion** of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq.. Release of household goods, timber, Mortgages and debts. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Barlow Ann 1759, March 1-2 of Haverfordwest, widow,Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, William Trevannion and Ann Barlow relict of George Barlow,his wife, John Jones of Haverfordwest, esq., M.D., and Councill Williams** of the same, esq., **John Wogan** the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, co. **Cardigan**, esq.,**Edward Elliot** of Port **Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortesque** of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Barlow Ann** 1759, June 25 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq.. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1759 **Kymer Thomas** 1759, June 25. **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq.. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1759 **Mathias John** 1759, Oct. 10 .**John Foley** of **Ridgeway**, gent., **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, gent., **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq., **John Mathias** of **Killey**, esq., and **Richard Bowling** of **Pembroke**, gent. Assignment of a bond and judgement in trust and as a Collateral security. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1760 **Morgan Robert** 1760, September. 26 .**William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq., **Robert Morgan** of **Carmarthen**, Merchant. Lease for three lives of the iron forge, etc., in the several parishes of **Newton** and **Robeston Wathan**, and the fishery at **Blackpool**, parish of **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1760 **Prickett James** 1760, Oct. 20 **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **James Prickett** of the parish of **Slebech**, blacksmith, **Thomas Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called **Clarkenhill**, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1764 **Rees James** 1764, July 21 suit in the Court of Exchequer between **William Trevannion**, esq., plaintiff, and **James Rees** and **John Rees** defendants, who were charged with digging stones on **Narberth** Mountain. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1764 **Rees John** 1764, July 21 suit in the Court of Exchequer between **William Trevannion**, esq., plaintiff, and **James Rees** and **John Rees** defendants, who were charged with digging stones on **Narberth** Mountain. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1763 **Barlow Ann** 1763, June 13 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Thomas George** of **Moleston**, parish of **Narberth**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**,

gent. Lease of the messuage and lands called west Atheston and another messuage in the parish of **Robeston Wathan. Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1763 **Philipps Thomas** 1763, July 7 **Thomas Philipps**, etc., **William Thomas** . Bond for the payment of £40 interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1763 **Stokes John** 1763, June 13 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Thomas George** of Moleston, parish of **Narberth**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of the messuage and lands called west Atheston and another messuage in the parish of **Robeston Wathan. Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1768 **Philipps Thomas** 1768, June 22 Probate of the will of **Thomas Philipps** of Lampiter Velfrey, gent., will d 2 Nov. 1765 ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1773 **Barlow Ann** 1773, Aug. 4-5 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**. **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and Counsel **Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1773 **Jones John** 1773, Aug. 4-5 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and Counsel **Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1773 **Morgan Maurice** 1773, Aug. 4-5 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and Counsel **Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1774 **Edwardess William** 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, Bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **William Edwardess** of Johnstone, esq., **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1774 **Lewis James** ,1774, September. 28 .Lease by **John Harbert Foley** of **Ridgeway**, esq., to **James Lewis** of **Gelly Dowhill**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., in trust of **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., of land in the parish of **Slebech**, where the limekiln stood. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1776 **Lewis James** 1776, Jan. 29 .**Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **James Lewis** of **Gellyduwill**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow. Transfer of the Mortgage of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1779 **Morgan Martha** 6 June 1779 **Slebech** Single woman Offence Theft of a horse. **Slebech** Prosecutor **Davies Matthias**, Clergyman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

1786 **Barlow Ann** 1786, Jan. 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1786 **Barlow Anne** 1786, Oct. 18 **Anne Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **Isaac Llewellyn** of Newhouse, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease for three lives ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1788 **Barlow Ann** 1788, Aug. 7 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **William Hitchings** of the parish of **Minweare**, **Miller**. Lease of a water corn grist mill in the parish of **Minweare**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1789 **Barlow Anne** 1789, July 25 **Anne Barlow** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, deceased, **Sarah Hill** of the parish of **Minweare**, widow. Lease for three lives of a messuage, etc., in the parish of **Minweare**. ***Slebech***

Estate and Family Record

1789 **Hill Sarah** 1789, July 25 **Anne Barlow** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** late of **Slebech**, deceased, **Sarah Hill** of the parish of Mineweare, widow Lease for three lives of a messuage, etc, in the parish of Mineweare ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1789 **Phillips Grace** 1789, Aug. 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of **St. Mary , Tenby**, spinster, **Grace Phillips** of the same, widow. Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1758 – 1773 Trevannion William and Anne nee Barlow.

1727 **Trevannion William**(15 Jan 1727 - 7 Jan 1767) of **St Michael's** **CaerHays**, Cornwall. MP for Tregony in 1754. married **Barlow Anne** on 1st 17 May 1758, at **St Georges**, Hanover Square, London

1735 **Barlow Anne** married 1st 17 May 1758, at **St Georges**, Hanover Square, London. **Trevannion William**(15 Jan 1727 - 7 Jan 1767) of **St Michael's** **CaerHays**, Cornwall. MP for Tregony in 1754.

married. secondly 2 Mar 1773 Bath, Somerset **Symmons John** High Sheriff of **Carmarthen** in 1804 **John Symmons** and **Anne Barlow** had no children.

1758 **Trevannion William** 1758, June 1 .**Ann Barlow** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlow**, deceased, **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq.. Release of household goods, timber, Mortgages and debts. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Lloyd Thomas** 1759, March 1-2 .**Ann Barlow**, of **Haverfordwest**, widow, relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann Barlow** his wife, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., M.D., and **Councill Williams** of the same, esq., **John Wogan** the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Edward Elliot** of Port **Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortesque** of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Trevannion Ann** 1759, June 25 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq.. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Trevannion William** 1759, June 25 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow and relict of **George Barlow**, **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife, **Thomas Kymer** of **Robeston Hall** esq.. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, **Marteltwy**, **Robeston Wathen**, **Llandewy Vefrey**, **Newton**, and **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Trevannion William** 1759, Oct. 10. **Edward Eliot** of **Port Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortescue** of **Penwarne**, co. Cornwall, esq., **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq., **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, gent., and **John Foley** of **Ridgeway**, gent. Assignment of **Solston** otherwise **Sodston**, **Moleston Back**, **Narberth** Mill, parish of **Narberth**, the capital messuages and lands called **Slebech**, **Kants**, **Piccell**, **Toch**, **High Toch**, parish of **Slebech**, messuages and lands in **Minwear** parish, **Ruturno** in **Robeston Wathan** parish, and **Kilrew** and **Blaenwithnoe** in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Trevannion William** 1759, Oct. 10 .**John Foley** of **Ridgeway**, gent., **Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, gent., **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq., **John Mathias** of **Killey**, esq., and **Richard Bowling** of **Pembroke**, gent. Assignment of a bond and judgement in trust and as a Collateral security. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1759 **Trevannion William** 1759, March 1-2 **Ann Barlow**, of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **William Trevannion** and **Ann Barlow** relict of **George Barlow**, his wife, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., M.D., and **Councill Williams** of the same, esq., **John Wogan** the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of **Bronwydd**, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Edward Elliot** of **Port Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortesque** of **Penwarne**, co. Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1760 **Gwynn Stephen** 1760 **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth** late in the possession of **Stephen Gwynn**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1760 **Stokes John** 1760, Oct. 13 .**William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **David Cousins** of **Deeplake**, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of

Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Deeplake and **Smith** 's tenement, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1760 **Stokes John** 1760, Oct. 6 . **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq., **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper. **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1760 **Stokes Thomas** 1760, Oct. 20 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **James Prickett** of the parish of **Slebech**, blacksmith **Thomas Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1760 **Trevannion William** 1760, Oct. 6 . **William Trevannion** of Carhais, co. Cornwall esq. **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper. **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1760 **Trevannion William** 1760, September. 26 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq., **Robert Morgan** of **Carmarthen**, Merchant. Lease for three lives of the iron forge, etc., in the several parishes of **Newton** and **Robeston Wathan**, and the fishery at **Blackpool**, parish of **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1760 **Trevannion William** 1760, Oct. 13 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **David Cousins** of Deeplake, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Deeplake and **Smith**'s tenement, parish of **Slebech**.

Slebech Estate and Family Record

1760 **Trevannion William** 1760, Oct. 20 . **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **James Prickett** of the parish of **Slebech**, blacksmith, **Thomas Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1760 **Trevannion William** of **Carhais** 1760 , **William Trevannion** of **Carhais** co. Cornwall, esq., **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Narberth** late in the possession of **Stephen Gwynn**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1761 **Evan John** 1761, Jan. 3 **William Trevannion** of Carhais co. Cornwall, esq., **John Evan** of the parish of **Minwear**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Minwear**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1761 **Stokes John** 1761, Jan. 3 **.William Trevannion** of Carhais co. Cornwall, esq., **John Evan** of the parish of **Minwear**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Minwear**. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1761 **Trevannion William** 1761, Jan. 3 **.William Trevannion** of Carhais co. Cornwall, esq., **John Evan** of the parish of **Minwear**, co. **Pembroke**, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Minwear**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1763 **Thomas William** 1763, July 7 **.Thomas Philipps**, etc., **William Thomas** . Bond for the payment of £40 interest. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1763 **Thomas William** 1763, July 6-7 **.John Wogan** of Wiston, esq., **William Davies** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Thomas Philipps** and **Philipps Philipps** of the same, gentlemen, **William Thomas** of Castle Gorood, co. **Carmarthen**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage of messuages and lands called the Street House, Wernlogin Ycha, Nurton, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1764 **Harry Lewis** 1764 repairing the **Church** of **Slebech** **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1764 **Trevannion William** 1764, July 21 suit in the Court of Exchequer between **William Trevannion**, esq., plaintiff, and **James Rees** and **John Rees**, defendants, who were charged with digging stones on **Narberth** Mountain. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1764 **Trevannion William** 1764, July 19-September. 3 .dispute between **Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow** of **Lawrenny** and **William Trevannion**, esq., touching the boundary of **Minwear** wood in the parish of **Newton**, **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1767 **Trevannion William** Jan 7th died

1767 **Morris David** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1767 **Stokes John** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1767 **Stokes John** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Richard Thomas** of the parish of **Newton**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of **Newton** and three fields in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1767 **Stokes John** 1767, Aug. 21 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Joseph Thomas** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1767 **Thomas Joseph** 1767, Aug. 21 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Joseph Thomas** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1767 **Thomas Richard** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Richard Thomas** of the parish of **Newton**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a house in the parish.

1767 **Thomas Vaughan** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Vaughan Thomas** of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease for three lives of the dwelling house of **Blackpool** and land called Blackmorehill, Batemans Close, parish of **Newton**, the Bottoms otherwise the Hams, parish of **Slebech**, **Blackpool** Marsh, parish of **Minwear**, and Furnan Field, parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1767 **Trevannion Ann** 1767, Aug. 21 . **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Joseph Thomas** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1767 **Trevannion Ann** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1767 **Trevannion Anne** ,1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow,**Vaughan Thomas** of the parish of **Bletherston**, gent. Lease for three lives of the dwelling house of **Blackpool** and land called Blackmorehill, Batemans Close, parish of **Newton**, the Bottoms otherwise the Hams, parish of **Slebech**, **Blackpool** Marsh, parish of **Minwear**, and Furnan Field, parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1768 **Stokes John** 1768, May 24 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Thomas Barzey** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **Arnolds Hill**, parish of **Slebech**. Rent £4 annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1768 **Barzey Thomas** 1768, May 24 **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Thomas Barzey** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **Arnolds Hill**, parish of **Slebech**. Rent £4 Annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1768 **Trevannion Ann** 1768, Nov. 7 .**Jenkin Ferrior** of **Pembroke**, esq., and **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, executrix of **John Foley**, gent., her late **Husband**, deceased, **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow of **William Trevannion** late of Carhais, co. Cornwall, deceased. Surrender of a Mortgage of the **Castle** of **Narberth** and the lands, etc., *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1768 **Trevannion Ann** 1768, May 24 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow,**Thomas Barzey** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called **Arnolds Hill**, parish of **Slebech**. Rent £4 Annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1769 **Rees David John** 1769, May 11-12 .**David John Rees** yeoman, **Ann Trevannion**, widow. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called **Castle** Linked, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1769 **Rees David John** 1769, May 19 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David John Rees** of the parish of Penrith, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Castle** Kingkoed, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1769 **Stokes John** 1769, May 19 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David John Rees** of the parish of Penrith, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Castle** Kingkoed, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1769 **Trevannion Ann** 1769, May 19 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **David John Rees** of the parish of Penrith, Husbandman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Castle** Kingkoed, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1769 **Trevannion,Ann** 1769, May 11-12 .**David John Rees**, yeoman, **Ann Trevannion**, widow. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called **Castle** Linkoed, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1770 **James Gilbert** 1770, March 24 .**Ann Trevanon** of **Slebech**, widow, **William Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, shopman, **Gilbert James** of Holloway, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or Hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called **Morgan Bowene** house in **Colby Lane**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1770 **Mathias William** 1770, March 24 .**Ann Trevanon** of **Slebech**, widow, **William Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, shopman, **Gilbert James** of Holloway, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or **Hay** by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called **Morgan Bowene** house in **Colby Lane**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1770 **Trevannion Ann** 1770, March 24 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **William Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, shopman, **Gilbert James** of Holloway, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or Hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called **Morgan Bowene** house in **Colby Lane**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1772 **Trevannion Ann** 1772, Oct. 14 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Rowland Bateman** of **Canaston Bridge House**, parish of **Robeston Wathan**, yeoman. Lease of **Canaston Bridge House** and lands in the parishes of **Robeston Wathan** and **Newton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1772 **Trevannion Ann** 1772, Oct. 14 .**Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**,
3119

widow, **Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart. Lease for three lives of the tithes of closes called **Rhose** and **Ash Parks**, part of **Millin Mountain**, close called **Newhouse Meadow**, land called **Picton Ewehill**, all in the parish of **Boulston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1772 **Trevannion Ann** 1772, Feb. 14 .**Bridget Foley**, widow, now residing in the parish of **St. George**, Hanover Square, co. Middlesex, **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow. Acknowledgment of the receipt of part of Mortgage money. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1772 **Trevannion Anne** 1767, Aug. 21 .**Anne Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow, **Richard Thomas** of the parish of **Newton**, yeoman, **John Stokes** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of **Newton** and three fields in the parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1773 – 1785 **John Symmons** married **Anne Trevannion** (widow) previously **Anne Barlow** on 2 March 1773 –

[On her death he inherited the Slebech estate as they had no children]

1713 **Symmons John** 1713 of **Llanstinan High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1773 **Symmons John** of **Llanstinan** married the heiress of the **Barlows**

1773 **Lloyd Thomas** ,1773, Aug. 4-5 .**Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of **Lanstinan**, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann Trevannion** and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow**, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of Physic, and **Counsel Williams** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Thomas Lloyd** of **Bronwydd**, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1773 **Symmons Ann** 1773, Aug. 4-5 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, **John Symmons** of **Lanstinan**, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late

Lampeter Velfrey, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1774 **Symmons John** 1774, September. 28 .Lease by **John Harbert Foley** of **Ridgeway**, esq., to **James Lewis** of **Gelly Dowhill**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., in trust of **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq., of land in the parish of **Slebech**, where the limekiln stood. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1776 **Symmons Ann** 1776, Jan. 29 wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow. **Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **James Lewis** of **Gellyduwill**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow.

1776 **Symmons John** 1776, Jan. 29 .**Bridget Foley** of **Ridgeway**, widow, **James Lewis** of **Gellyduwill**, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow. Transfer of the Mortgage of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1776 **Symmons John** 1776 esq. of **Llanstinan** acquired **Slebech Hall** as he married **Ann Trevannion**, widow nee **Barlow** heiress of the **Barlow** estates 1773. and built the present house After his wife died childless he sold the estate to **William Knox** esq. in 1783 acc to *the Beauties of England and Wales* 1815 **Slebeth WWHR** 1929 p 232 *Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt*

1776 **Symmons John** 1776, Oct. 15 .**Owen Thomas** of **Pickell**, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman, **John Symmons** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a messuage, etc., called **Pickell**, and a field called the **Big Marsh**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

1776 **Thomas Owen** of **Pickell** 1776, Oct. 15 .**Owen Thomas** of **Pickell**, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman, **John Symmons** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a messuage, etc., called **Pickell**, and a field called the **Big Marsh**, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1778 **Roberts John** ,1778, Aug. 3-4 .**John Roberts** of the town of **Narberth**, innkeeper, **John Gibby** of **Clover Hill**, parish of **New moat**, farmer. Lease and Release

Mortgage of the **White Hart** Inn with the yard, malt house, stables etc., in the town of **Narberth**.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1779 Although his main residence was in London, **John Symmons** contracted **Calvert John** of Swansea, to extend **Slebech** Hall in 1779 and retained it as a country residence until, possibly on the death of **Anne**, he sold it to **Knox William** and instead acquired the **Llangennech** Park estate, near **Llanelli** and about sixty miles east of **Milford Haven**. **John Symmons** owned this from about 1793 to sometime after 1817.

The reason for his change of location from **Slebech** to **Llangennech** was likely so that **John Symmons** could develop the coal mines on the **Llangennech** estate. In 1804, **John Symmons** was High Sheriff of **Carmarthenshire** and owned **Llangennech** until c1821, as the estate was advertised for sale in "**The Cambrian**", of 16 December 1820

1782 **Hendy John** 1782, July 11 **John Hendy** of the parish of **St Nicholas**, co **Glamorgan**, officer of excise, eldest son and heir at law of **John Hendy** late of **Flemington**, parish of **St Florence**, gent, deceased, **John Phillips** of **Penclawdd**, co **Glamorgan**, officer of excise Assignment of a Lease of a messuage and lands called west Buckshill, parish of **Slebech**
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1782 **Phillips John** 1782, July 11 **John Hendy** of the parish of **St. Nicholas**, co. **Glamorgan**, officer of excise, eldest son and heir at law of **John Hendy** late of **Flemington**, parish of **St. Florence**, gent., deceased, **John Phillips** of **Penclawdd**, co. **Glamorgan**, officer of excise. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage and lands called west Buckshill, parish of **Slebech**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1783 **Hendy Abraham** 1783 Oct 4 **John Symmons** of **Slebech**, esq., **Abraham Hendy** of **Lanstinan**, gent Bond for the payment of money **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1783 **Symmons John** 1783.Oct. 4 .**John Symmons** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Abraham Hendy** of **Lanstinan**, gent. Bond for the payment of money. **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1784 **Symmons John** 1784, May 4 **John Symmons** of **Slebech**, esq.,**William Knox** and **Edward Boodle**. Bargain And Sale and Covenant to levy a fine of the estates **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1784 **Symmons John** 1784, May 6 .**William Knox** and **Edward Boodle, John Symmons, Richard Foley** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Mortgage of the manor or lordship of Llanvairnanty of, and other portions of the **Slebech** estate in North and **South Pembrokeshire**. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1786 **Llewellyn Isaac** 1786, Oct. 18 .**Anne Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **Isaac Llewellyn** of Newhouse, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease for three lives of Newhouse aforesaid. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Symmons John** 1786, September. 1 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Peter Holford, Henry Bell** of Grays Inn, gent., **John Symmons, Richard Foley** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Deed appointing the said **Henry Bell** receiver of certain manors and lands in co. **Pembroke** for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to **Peter Holford**. With Covenants for the production of title deeds. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1786 **Symmons John**,1786, September. 1 .**John Symmons,William Knox, Peter Holford** of Lincolns Inn Fields, co. Middlesex, esq.. Assignment of a term of lands, etc., in the parishes of Lampiter Velfrey, **Narberth** and **Robeston Wathan** *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1786 **Symmons John** 1786, September. 26 .**John Symmons,William Knox, Peter Holford** of Lincolns Inn Fields, co. Middlesex, esq.. Assignment of a term of 1000 years in messuages and lands in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey, Narbeth** and **Robeston Wathan** specified in detail for securing £4,000 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1787 **Symmons John** 1787, Jan. 13 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Symmons** of the parish of **St. John** within the liberty of the city of **Westminster**, co. Middlesex, esq., **Robert Dent** and **John Church** both of Temple bar, London, esquires,Mortgage of the equity of redemption of estates specified in a deed d 1 September. 1786 as a further security for £16000 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1790 **Symmons John** 1790, September. 29 .**William Knox**. esq.,**Robert Dent, John Symmons,Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Captain Style, **Ormonde Place**, and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1783- 1796 Knox William Llanstinan and Slebech Estate and Family Record

1783 **Knox William** esq. of **Llanstinan** had purchased in 1783 **Slebech** the **Slebech** estate from **John Symmons of Llanstinan** who had married the heiress of the **Barlows** and thus inherited the **Slebech** estate acc to the **Beauties of England and Wales 1815 and Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt. WWHR 1929 PP232**

1784 **Knox William** 1784, May 4 .**John Symmons of Slebech**, esq.,**William Knox** and **Edward Boodle**. Bargain And Sale and Covenant to levy a fine of the estates **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1784 **Knox William** 1784, May 6. **William Knox** and **Edward Boodle**, **John Symmons**, **Richard Foley** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Mortgage of the manor or lordship of Llanvairnanty of, and other portions of the **Slebech** estate in North and **South Pembrokeshire**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1784 **Rees John** 4 **June** 1784 **Wiston** blacksmith Offence Pickpocketing money whilst prosecutor slept in a meadow near **Canaston** Bridge. No indictment. **Robeston Wathen** Prosecutor **James Benjamin** , **Slebech**, farmer **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

1784 **Summers Richard** 1784, Oct. 1 .**Richard Summers** of Chewmagna, co. Somerset, esq., **John Tucker** of **Pembroke**, gent Assignment of Mortgage **Slebech Estate and Family Records**

1785 **Knox William** 1785, Feb. 19 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Richard William** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman,Lease for three years of a messuage and lands called Buckshill or Eastern Buckshill and a parcel of land called Dingham parcel of the demesne lands of **Slebech**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1785 **Knox William** 1785, Dec. 1 **William Knox** of Slebech, esq.. **John Havard** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage called **Minwere**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1785 **John Havard** 1785, Dec. 1 .**William Knox** of Slebech, esq.. **John Havard** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage called **Minwere**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1785 **Tucker Charles** 1785, July 13-14 .**Lewis Davies** of **Pembroke**, gent., and **Elizabeth**, his wife, **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker**, both of **Pembroke**, gentlemen. Lease and release of a messuage, etc., called **White Horse** and **Golden Lyon**, and other messuages and lands in or near the town of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1785 **Tucker John** 1785, July 13-14 .**Lewis Davies** of **Pembroke**, gent., and **Elizabeth**, his wife, **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker**, both of **Pembroke**, gentlemen. Lease and release of a messuage, etc., called **White Horse** and **Golden Lyon**, and other messuages and lands in or near the town of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1785 **William Richard** 1785, Feb. 19 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Richard William** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman,Lease for three years of a messuage and lands called Buckshill or Eastern Buckshill and a parcel of land called Dingham parcel of the demesne lands of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1786 **Knox Letitia Llanstinan** 1785 daughter of **William Knox**

1786 **Knox William** 1786 of **Llanstinan Hayscastle Ford** Acc to ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***.

1786 **Knox William** 1786, September. 1 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Peter Holford**, **Henry Bell** of Grays Inn, gent., **John Symmons**, **Richard Foley** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Deed appointing the said **Henry Bell** receiver of certain manors and lands in co. **Pembroke** for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to **Peter Holford**. With Covenants for the production of title deeds. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1786 **Knox William** 1786, Feb. 6 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Phillips** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage in the parish of **Slebech** called Low Togh. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1786 **Knox William** 1786, Feb. 13 .**William Knox**, esq., of **Slebech**, **John Morris** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman. Lease of **Minwere** House farm in the parish of **Minwere**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1786 **Knox William** 1786, Jan. 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Knox William** 1786, September. 1 .**John Symmons**, **William Knox**, **Peter Holford** of **Lincolns Inn Fields**, co. **Middlesex**, esq.. Assignment of a term of lands, etc., in the parishes of **Lampiter Velfrey**, **Narberth** and **Robeston Wathan** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Knox William** 1786, September.1 gent. Assignment of a term of 500 years in the messuages and lands called **Kibiew** alias **Kibihew** and **Parksaison** and **Blainwithno**, parish of **Lampiter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Knox William** 1786, September. 26 **John Symmons**, **William Knox**, **Peter Holford** of **Lincolns Inn Fields**, co. **Middlesex**, esq.. Assignment of a term of 1000 years in messuages and lands in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Narbeth** and **Robeston Wathan** (specified in detail for securing £4,000 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Knox William** of **Slebech** -bought **Slebech** from **John Symmons** – 1786 High Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire**

1786 **Hassall Charles** 1786, Jan 19 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, and **William Knox**, of **Slebech**, esq., **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of **Minweare** House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of **Minweare** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Morris John** 1786, Feb. 13 .**William Knox**, esq., of **Slebech**, **John Morris** of the parish of **Minwere**, yeoman. Lease of **Minwere** House farm in the parish of **Minwere**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1786 **Phillips John** 1786, Feb. 6 **William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Phillips** of the parish of **Slebech**, yeoman. Lease for three lives of a messuage in the parish of **Slebech** called **Low Togh**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1787 **Knox William** 1787, Jan. 13 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Symmons** of the parish of **St. John** within the liberty of the city of **Westminster**, co. **Middlesex**, esq., **Robert Dent** and **John Church** both of **Temple bar**, **London**, esquires, Mortgage of the equity of redemption of estates specified in a deed dated 1 September. 1786 as a further security for

£16000 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1787 **Church John** 1787, Jan. 13 .**William Knox** of **Slebech**, esq., **John Symmons** of the parish of **St. John** within the liberty of the city of **Westminster**, co. Middlesex, esq., **Robert Dent** and **John Church** both of Temple bar, London, esquires, Mortgage of the equity of redemption of estates specified in a deed d 1 September. 1786 as a further security for £16000 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1787 **Philipps Edward** 1787, April 14 **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, co. **Pembroke**, clerk, **Margaret James** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, spinster. Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y **Login** ucha, and Wern y **Login** issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1788 **Knox William** 1788, September.1 The **Rev. David Griffith** of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co. **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent., **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq.. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ? Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1788 **Hitchings William** 1788, Aug 7 **Ann Barlow** of **Haverfordwest**, widow of **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., deceased, **William Hitchings** of the parish of **Minweare**, **Miller** Lease of a water corn grist mill in the parish of **Minweare** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1788 **Hassall Charles** 1788, Sept1 The **Rev David Griffith** of Rhydwen, parish of **Llandissilio**, co **Carmarthen**, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving **Child** of **Bartholomew Brown** of **Narberth**, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent, **William Knox** heretofore of **Slebech** but now of Soho Square in the city of **Westminster**, esq. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc, called Captain ?Stye in the parish of **Narberth**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1790 **Knox William** 1790, September. 29 .**William Knox**. esq.,**Robert Dent**, **John Symmons**,**Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease of Captain Style, **Ormonde Place**, and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1790 **Hassall Charles** 1790, September 29 **William Knox** esq., **Robert Dent**, **John Symmons**, **Charles Hassall** of **Haverfordwest**, gent Lease of Captain Style, **Ormonde** Place, and lands in the **Narberth** Forest and **Narberth** Mountain ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1792 **Knox William** 1792, September. 15 . Agreement between **William Knox** and **Nathaniel Phillips** for the purchase of lands, tenements and woods in **Slebech**, **Minwear** and **Canniston**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1792 **Knox William** 1792, Dec. 20. **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Mary Lewis** of **Minwere**, widow. Lease for life of **Minwere** Lodge. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1792 **Currie George** 1792 Nov 2 **Slebech Slebech MS 5549**,

1792 **Lewis Mary** 1792, Dec. 20 of **Minwere**, widow. **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Mary Lewis** of **Minwere**, widow. Lease for life of **Minwere** Lodge. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1792 **Cricket Mary** 1792 Nov 2 **Slebech Slebech MS 5549**.

1793 **Knox William** 1793, Aug. 26 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, trustee of the said **William Nathaniel Phillips**. Bargain and sale of the **Slebech** estate, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Knox William** 1795, May 25-26 .**Charles Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent., and **Mary** , his wife, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Samuel Evans** of the town of **Narberth**, gent. Lease and Release of three messuages called the Lamb and Flag in the town of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Knox William** 1795, Oct. 20 .**John Morris** of the parish of **Minwear**, gent., **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of Catts tenement. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Davies John** 1795 Dec 1 of **Narberth** Leases for a messuage and lands **William Knox** of **Llanstinan** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Lewis John** 1795, Dec. 1 of **Narberth**. Leases for of a messuage and lands, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**,. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Morris John** 1795, Oct. 20 .**John Morris** of the parish of **Minwear**, gent.,**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of Catts tenement. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Tucker Mary** 1795, May 25-26 .**Charles Tucker** of the town of **Pembroke**, gent., and **Mary** , his wife,**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.,**Samuel Evans** of the town of **Narberth**, gent. Lease and Release of three messuages called the **Lamb** and **Flag** in the town of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1797 **Knox Thomas** 1797 Colonel of **Llanstinan** commanded his father's regiment of **Fencibles** whom he ordered to retreated from the **French Landing at Fishguard**. As a result he was ordered to resign his Commission by **Lord Milford** in the name of the **King**

The three Invalid soldiers sent to man the **Fishguard** garrison Gun platform -- were little use when the French landed as they only had three rounds of ammunition -- but they refused indignantly to leave their post or to spike their guns when Colonel **Knox**, in command of the **Fishguard Fencibles** marched his men smartly away from the scene of action.

1797 **Knox William** 1797 of **Llanstinan** left **Pembrokeshire** over the perceived insult to his son ex Col **Thomas , Knox**

1798 **Knox William** 1798, May 3 .**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, co. **Pembroke**, esq., **John Whittle** of the parish of **Narberth**, innkeeper.Lease for 21 years of a garden and haggard behind the stables of the said **John Whittle**, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1798 **Knox William** 1798, Dec. 20 **William Knox**, **Mary Lewis** Lease for life of **Minwear** Lodge. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1798 **Whittle John** 1798, May 3 .**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, co. **Pembroke**, esq., **John Whittle** of the parish of **Narberth**, innkeeper.Lease for 21 years of a garden and haggard behind the stables of the said **John Whittle**, parish of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1801 **Knox William** 1801, May 4 .**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.,**Richard Cole** of the parish of **Minwear**, carpenter. Lease of a cottage and lands called **Nash Bottoms East**, parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Knox William** 1801, Nov. 22 .**William Knox** of **Llansinan**, esq.,**Thomas Bowen** of the parish of **Narberth**, mercer. Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc., called the **Castle Inn** in the parish of **Narberth** lately in the tenure of **Edward Griffiths**, officer of excise. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

1801 **Knox William** 1801, Jan. 23 .**Joseph Davies** of the parish of **Minwere**, farmer,**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands and Widdow **Davies's** land in **Minwere**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Knox William** 1801, Feb. 12 **William Hitchings** of **Minwear Mill**, **Miller**,**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. **David Beddoe** of the town of **Narberth**, **Miller**, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner. Surrender and Assignment of **Minwere Mill**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Knox William** 1801, Nov. 23 **William Knox**,**Thomas Rogers** of **Williamston Park**, parish of **Carew** farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called **Minwere**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Rogers Thomas** 1801, Nov. 23 .**William Knox**,**Thomas Rogers** of **Williamston park**, parish of **Carew** farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called **Minwere**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1802 **Laundry Mary** 1802, April 15 .**Mary Laundry** of the Folly, parish of **Minwere**, spinster,**William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease at the Folly. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1802 **Knox William** 1802, Oct. 7 .Agreement between **William Knox**, esq., of **Llanstinan**, and **Benjamin Boston** of **Rhositide**, gent., relating to a Lease for 21 years of lands at Little Molleston. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1803 **Knox William** 1803, March 1. Surrender by **John Morris** to **William Knox** of land on Cott Mountain lying next of New House Farm, parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1803 **Morris John** 1803, March 1 .Surrender by **John Morris** to **William Knox** of land on Cott Mountain lying next of New House Farm, parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1805 **Knox William** 1805, September. 30 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, **Nathaniel Phillips**. Lease and Release of the manor and **Castle** of **Narberth** and the manors of **Minwear** and **Martletwy** and other messuages and lands in co. **Pembroke**, subject to a subsisting Mortgage thereon. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1809 **Knox William** 1809, September. 29 **John Dent** of Temple Bar, London, esq.,**Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.,**William Knox**, **Richard Grant** of **Russell Square**, co. Middlesex, esq.. Assignment of the Mortgage ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1790 -1822 Philipps &Phillips Nathaniel History and Records

1730 **Nathaniel Phillips** – father's name **Nathaniel**-- not connected with **Welsh** families

Born 10th **June** 1730 – planter in Jamaica – engaged in sugar trade

Nathaniel Phillips born in England , the illegitimate son of a Merchant trading between London and Kingston, Jamaica. Following his father he arrived at Kingston in April 1759 and used his father's connections to join a partnership with the Kingston merchants who owned sugar plantations which supported the slave trade to obtain workers. Over twenty five years he built a Fortune and his Jamaican Properties were valued £160,000 Jamaica currency, as well as ownership of 706 slaves valued at £50,000.

1761 18th **June** married at Jamaica **Anne** daughter of **Richard** and **Anne** Swarton –

1766 she died 6th October 1766 buried in chancel of the **Church** at Kingston –

1765 **Anne Phillips** born November 1765-Only surviving **Child** of marriage- for Many years heir apparent.

1770's **Nathaniel** lived in Gloucester Place Portman Square London but frequently returned to Jamaica to attend to business

1785 fought a duel and killed his opponent in dispute over a slave – He then settled permanently in England.

1793, he bought the estate at **Slebech** from **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**. **Knox** had purchased the estate in 1783 from **John Symmons** who had married the last heir of the **Barlows**. Although **Knox** has purchased the estate it would appear he was short of money as the year after the purchase he took out a mortgage on portions of the property. Then in 1786 there was a deed appointing **Henry Bell** as receiver of certain manors and lands for securing the punctual payments of the Mortgage interest to **Peter Holford**. In 1786 a further mortgage of £16000.Two years later a visitor wrote in his diary for 4 September 1787 :`In the way to **Haverfordwest** call at **Slebech**, a handsome house built **Castle**-wise, surrounded with fine Woods. The apartments are neat and pleasant. The estate is for sale, the purchase money £75,000. It appears to disadvantage from symptoms of neglect attending the family's leaving it'.

1792 there was an agreement between **William Knox** and **Nathaniel Phillips** for the purchase of the lands tenements and woods in **Slebech**, **Minwear** and **Canniston** **Phillips** bought 600 acres (2.4 km²) of park land and woodland

1793 The next year and agreement was reached between **William Knox** and

Edward Boodle acting as trustee for **Nathaniel Phillips** for the Bargain and sale of the **Slebech** estate.

1796 **Nathaniel Phillips** married **Mary Philipps** daughter of the **Rev Edward Philipps** rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, forty years younger than him and had two sons (**Nathaniel** and **Edward Augustus**) and two daughters (**Mary Dorothea** and **Louisa Catherine**). After his death, **Phillips'** heirs

continued to operate the Jamaican estates but they became unprofitable after the end of slavery in 1834

...1779 **Sir Alan Cameron** met **Anne Phillips** – said to have eloped to Gretna **Green** Had seven children

1779 **Nathaniel Phillips** had rented a house in London where he came into contact with **William Knox** who held the **Llanstinan** and **Slebech** estates in **Pembrokeshire** 1792 negotiations started and by 1795 he had bought the estate and was resident.

He was 66 years old a widower for 30 years and met an married in February 1796 a 19 year old minor **Mary Dorothea Philipps** in **St Mary's** Islington. She was the daughter of a **Parson** and related the the **Philipps** of **Picton Castle**. That year he was also ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***. **Nathaniel Phillips** and **Mary Dorothea** had four children-----

1797 **Mary Dorothea** born 15th January 1797 parents **Nathaniel Phillips** and **Mary Dorothea**

1798 **Nathaniel** eldest son born 1798 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** 1820 died unmarried on 20th July 1824 in Amsterdam parents **Nathaniel Phillips** and **Mary Dorothea**

1801 **Louisa Catherine** born 1801 married 11 February 1819 to **Thomas William Viscount Anson** created **Earl of Lichfield** in 1831 – had children --parents **Nathaniel Phillips** and **Mary Dorothea**

1802 **Edward Augustus** born 1802 died unmarried on 15th February 1830 and was buried at **St Marylebone** London. parents **Nathaniel Phillips** and **Mary Dorothea**

1812 **Sir Alan Cameron** Lieut Gen KCB and KTS of the Erracht Branch of the house of Lochiel who with the aid of his father in Law **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Park

raised the 79th or Cameronian Highlanders and afterwards commanded them in the Peninsula.

1813 **Nathaniel Phillips** the father died on 30th December 1813 age 83. He was buried in the churchyard of the old parish **Church** but in 1860 his remains were removed to the vault in the new **Church** of **Slebech**. His estate of over £37,000, apart from £7000, passed to his children and after the death of **Nathaniel** his oldest son and **Edward Augustus** the whole estate passed to **Mary Dorothea** and her sister the **Louisa Catherine** as Co-heiresses.

1819 Viscount Anson (later Earl of Lichfield) married **Louisa Catherine Phillips**

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Philipps of Lampeter Velfry (Philipps Mary Dorothea 25 February 1796 married Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech)

1787 **Philipps Edward** 1787, Aug. 11 The Rev. **Edward Philipps**, rector of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, **Thomas John** of Lower **Henllan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**, **Henry Evans** of Llangwathan, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and **Richard Wiley** of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a Moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1789 **Philipps Cecilia** 1789, Aug. 22 **Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint **Mary** 's in the town of **Tenby**, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc. in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1789 **Philipps Cecilia** 1789, Aug. 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of **St. Mary** , **Tenby**, spinster, **Grace Philipps** of the same, widow. Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1789 **Philipps Edward** 1789, Aug. 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of **St. Mary** , **Tenby**, spinster, **Grace Philipps** of the same, widow. Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1792 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1792, September. 15 Agreement between **William Knox** and **Nathaniel Phillips** for the purchase of lands, tenements and woods in **Slebech**, **Minwear** and **Canniston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1793 **Philipps Catherine** 1793, Feb. 5-6 **John Mathias** of Langwarran, parish of Jordaston, esq., **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter-Velfrey**, clerk, and **Catherine** his wife, **Abraham Leach** of the town of **Pembroke**, esq.. Lease and Release being an Assignment of a Mortgage on Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1793 **Phillips Nathaniel** .1793, Aug. 26 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, trustee of the said **William**, **Nathaniel Phillips**. Bargain and sale of the **Slebech** estate, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1795 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1795, Jan. 13 **James Cousins** of the city of Bristol, yeoman, eldest son and heir at law of **David Cousins** late of Deeplake, parish of **Slebech**, Husbandman, deceased, and **Mary Cousins** late of Deeplake, widow and relict of the said **David Cousins**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of Deeplake, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1796 **Philipps Mary Dorothea** 25 February 1796 the eldest daughter of **Rev. Edward Philipps** and **Catherine** was married in London to **Phillips Nathaniel** 25 February 1796 of **Slebech**, a prosperous former west Indian planter, as his second wife

.....

1796 **Phillips Nathaniel** of **Slebech** –was in 1796 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** had bought **Slebech** from **William Knox** who was Sheriff in 1786

1797 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1797, Jan. 29 ***Bell's Weekly*** messenger, recorded the birth of a daughter to the lady of **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1797 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1797, March 12 Letter from **Lord Cawdor** from Oxford Street, London, to **Nathaniel Phillips**, High Sheriff, concerning his report to the **King** and his ministers of the French expedition and landing in the county. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1798 **Philipps Edward** ,1798, Oct. 1-2 **Thomas Philipps** of Canonbury Place, parish of **St, Mary** , Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1798 **Philipps Thomas** 1798, Oct. 1-2 of **St, Mary** , Islington, **Thomas Philipps** of **Canonbury** Place, parish of **St, Mary** , Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1798 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1798, Oct. 1-2 **Thomas Philipps** of **Canonbury** Place, parish of **St, Mary** , Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Hyatt James** 1800, Oct 18 **James Hyatt** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James**, **Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Philipps Edward** 1800, Oct. 18 **James Hyatt** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James**, **Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Philipps Edward** 1780, Jan. 12 **Edward Philipps** of **Begelly**, clerk, **John Mathias** of LangWarren, esq.. Lease for a year of the Properties Bond for the performance of Covenants. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Philipps John** 1800, Nov. 15 **John Philipps** of Penclawdd, co. **Glamorgan**, officer of excise, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of west Buckshill, parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Philipps Thomas** 1800, Oct. 18 **James Hiatt** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James**, **Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1800 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1800, Nov. 15 **John Philipps** of Penclawdd, co. Glamorgan, officer of excise, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease of west Buckshill, parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1800 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1800, Nov. 22 **Thomas Gwynne** of Kilkiffeth, parish of Llanychare, gent., nephew and executor of **Vaughan Thomas** of **Bletherston**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of the Lease *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1800 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1800, Oct. 18 **James Hiatt** of the county of the borough of **Carmarthen**, and **Margaret** his wife late **Margaret James**, **Thomas Philipps** of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of **Edward Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a Mortgage on the **Lampeter Velfrey** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1800 **Thomas Vaughan** 1800, Nov. 22 .**Thomas Gwynne** of Kilkiffeth, parish of Llanychare, gent., nephew and executor of **Vaughan Thomas** of **Bletherston**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of the Lease *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801? **Cole Richard** 1801, May 4 of **Minwear**, carpenter. **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq., **Richard Cole** of the parish of **Minwear**, carpenter. Lease of a cottage and lands called **Nash Bottoms East**, parish of **Minwear**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Evans William** 1801, July 3 Lease for three lives of the **White Hart** Inn, in **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 ? **Griffiths Edward** 1801, Nov. 22 .**William Knox** ?of **Llansinan**, esq., **Thomas Bowen** of the parish of **Narberth**, mercer. Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc., called the **Castle Inn** in the parish of **Narberth** lately in the tenure of **Edward Griffiths**, officer of excise. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Harries William** 1801, Feb 12 **William Hitchings** of **Minwear Mill**, **Miller**, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq. **David Beddoe** of the town of **Narberth**, **Miller**, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner Surrender and Assignment of **Minwere Mill** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1801 **Hitchings William** 1801, Feb 12 **William Hitchings** of **Minwear Mill**, **Miller**, **William Knox** of **Llanstinan**, esq. **David Beddoe** of the town of **Narberth**, **Miller**, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner surrender and Assignment of **Minwere Mill** *Slebech*

Estate and Family Record

1801 **James John** 27 September 1801 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting **James Margaret , Wiston**, a convict, his ?mother to escape from gaol by conveying wearing apparel, being disguised to facilitate her escape. See her indictment. Indicted with his sister? Prisoner aged 17. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Howell,s Samuel**, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

1801 **Williams James** 1801, July 3 .innkeeper. Lease for three lives of the **White Hart** Inn, in **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1802 **Philipps Cecilia** 1802, June 10 Receipt from **Maurice Bateman** for £9 paid by **Mrs. Cecilia Philipps**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1803 **Philipps Catherine** 6 May 1803 wife of **Rev. Edward Philipps** died at **Slebech** on, aged 55

1804 **Edwards William** 1804, Oct. 5 **William Edwards** gent. Lease of a garden called Breakman's Shins being fugitive land, a garden on the north side of Cresswell Street, and two stangs in the **Ball** Meadow, borough of **Tenby**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1804 **Harries John** 1804 tiling the **Church of Slebech** ***Slebech Estate And Family Record***

1805 **Higgon John** 1805, March 25-26 **John Higgon** of the parish of **St Mary , Haverfordwest**, esq., **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1805 **Philipps Cecilia** 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech** Hall esq.. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1805 **Philipps Edward** 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas**

Philipps of Jeffreston, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall** esq..
Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1805 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq.,
eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps of Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall** esq..
Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1805 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1805, March 25-26 **John Higgon** of the parish of
St. Mary , **Haverfordwest**, esq., **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of
Properties *Slebech Estate and Family Record*.

1805 **Phillips Nathaniel** .1805, September. 30 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, **Nathaniel Phillips**. Lease and Release of the manor and **Castle of Narberth** and the
manors of **Minwear** and **Martletwy** and other messuages and lands in co. **Pembroke**, subject to a
subsisting Mortgage thereon. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1806 **Harries Thomas** 1806, Aug 22 **Thomas Harries of Templeton**,
parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall** esq. Surrender of a Lease of
tenements and lands called Eastward, Rack Park and **Minwear** Mountain, parish of **Minwear**
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1806 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1806, March 22 Notice by **Charles Morgan** and
John Morgan to **Nathaniel Phillips** esq., that they will quit Black Pool Forge and land,
etc., *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1806 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1806, Aug. 22 **Thomas Harries of Templeton**,
parish of **Narberth**, yeoman, **Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall** esq.. Surrender of a Lease of
tenements and lands called Eastward, Rack Park and **Minwear** Mountain, parish of **Minwear**.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1807 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1807, Aug. 27 **Abraham Leach** of the town of
Pembroke, esq., **Nathaniel Phillips**, of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Lease for a year of Diffryn and Diffryn
mill, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1808 **John Jason** 1808, April 5 of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq., **Jason John** of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. Lease for life of messuage and lands called Diffryn otherwise Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1808 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1808 Feb 1 **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** visited **Stacpole**, **Bush** and **Brownslade** Stayed one night at each ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1808 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1808, April 5 **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.,**Jason John** of Dyffrin, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer. Lease for life of messuage and lands called Diffryn otherwise Dyffrin in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1809 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1809, September. 29 **John Dent** of Temple Bar, London, esq.,**Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.,**William Knox**,**Richard** Grant of **Russell Square**, co. Middlesex, esq.. Assignment of the Mortgage ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1810 **Jenkins Benjamin** 1810, September. 1 **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Benjamin Jenkins** of **Narberth**, cordwainer. Lease for one life of the messuage, etc., in the occupation of the said **Benjamin Jenkins** in the town of **Narberth**, and also a small cottage lately erected by the said **Benjamin Jenkins**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1810 **Lewis Mary** 1810, March 16 of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Mary Lewis** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech**, esq.. Surrender of a Lease ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1812 **Owen Morris Slebech**. 1812 new wheel for the **Church Bell Parish Records**

1813 **David Thomas** 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah **Thomas John** of **Narberth** shopkeeper **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** farmer and **Evan Thomas** of BlackMoor Hill parish of **Narberth** farmer **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq. Bond for the performance of Covenants ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1813 **Moris Ann** 1813, September. 8 .Letter from **Ann Moris** of Miner house to **Mrs. Mary Prikat** of Slebach. Complains of the treatment she receives at the hands of two of the worst brutes in this world and is in danger of her life. **John Moris** encourages them. She is

willing for **Mr. Phillips** to have the place. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1813 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1813, Jan. 27. **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq., **Thomas John** of **Narberth**, shopkeeper. Lease of Diffryn and Diffryn Mill, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1813 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1813, Dec. 2 Letter of **Thomas Picton** from Portsmouth to **Nathaniel Phillips**, Gloster Place, London, concerning the **Milford** floating dock business. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1813 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1813, Jan. 30 **Thomas John** of **Narberth**, shopkeeper, **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer, and **Evan Thomas** of BlackMoor Hill, parish of **Narberth**, farmer, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Bond for the performance of Covenants. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1813 **Thomas John** ,1813, Jan. 30. **John Thomas** of **Narberth**, shopkeeper, **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, farmer, and **Evan Thomas** of BlackMoor Hill, parish of **Narberth**, farmer, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech Hall** esq.. Bond for the performance of Covenants. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1814 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1814, April 18 Probate of the will of **Nathaniel Phillips**, esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1819 **Holt Stephen** 4 August 1819 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Nathaniel Phillips**, esq., of wearing apparel belonging to him, prosecutor and **Mary Dorothea Phillips**, **Slebech** Prosecutor **John Mayling** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

1818 -1944 de Rutzen Family tree

1822 The Widow **Mary Dorothea Philipps** and **Mary Dorothea** her daughter spent much time travelling abroad and in Rome 1821-22 **Mary Dorothea** the daughter met

Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen born 3rd March 1795 at Niederbarton in Courtland who it is believed held a minor post in the Russian embassy. Shortly after their first meeting the Baron proposed . They were married by Special Licence at Colwich Staffordshire on 30th October 1822 by the Revd. **Frederick Anson** The register was witnessed by **Lord Vernon** and **Lord Anson** her brother in law. First they lived at Brighton until 1829 then Bedford Square London

1822 **Harries** ?Miss 1822, Letter from the Ringers of **Haverfordwest** to Miss **Harries**, drawing attention to the fact that they rang peals of bells on the marriage of her niece Miss **Phillips** of **Slebech** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1822 **Phillips Mary Dorothea** 1822 extract from the register of the parish of Colwich, co. **Stafford**, recording the marriage of **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Phillips** ,1822. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1822 **Phillips** ? Miss.,1822, Oct. 22 Marriage of the **Baron de Rutzen** and Miss. **Phillips**, 1822. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1822 **Anson MA.** 1822, Aug. 24 Letter from **M.A. Anson** at Sudbury to the **Miss D Philipps** (the future **Baroness de Rutzen**) concerning her forthcoming marriage. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1827 **Phillips Nathaniel** 1827, June 9 Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**,Messrs. Hibbert. Assignment of the interest on a legacy of £10,000 bequeathed to the **Baroness de Rutzen** by the will of **Nathaniel Phillips**, esq., deceased, for securing £315 and £1150 and interest. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Baron Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen and **Baroness Mary Dorothea de Rutzen nee Phillips** had seven children

1823 **de Rutzen Minna Frederica Phillipa** born 23rd September 1823 died 29th **June** 1825 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen**

1825 **Baron de Rutzen Frederick Leopold Sapieha Manteuffel** born Brighton 10th **June** 1825 – Succeeded his father in 1874 served a ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** in 1871. Major Commandant **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry** 1864 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1871 ,Died 20th May 1890 age 64, never married, and was succeeded by his brother **Rudolph** --parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen**

1827 **de Rutzen Frederica Maria Louisa** born 1827 married 20th August 1850 to **Richard Ilbert Phillips** of **Lawrenny** died 1st November 1904 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** – had children

1828 **Baron de Rutzen Rudolph William Henry Ehrard** born Brighton 6th September 1828, a barrister of the inner Temple 1864, ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** 1895, inherited 20th May 1890, died unmarried on 18th April 1915 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and was succeeded by his nephew **Alan**

1830 **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilien** parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles**

Frederick Baron de Rutzen born 27th January 1830 B.A. Cambridge, barrister of the Inner Temple 1857 knighted in 1901 married 11th September 1872 at **Llandeilo Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston**, eldest daughter of **Alan James Gulston** JP of Derwydd ***Carmarthenshire***. He died on 22 September 1913 and his wife on 23 February 1924 They were buried in the family vault at **Slebech Church**. They had five children

1832 **de Rutzen Emmeline Charlotte Catherine** born 24th March 1832 died unmarried August 1892 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen**

1834 **de Rutzen Eugene Ferdinand Ulrich Stanislaus** born 27th July 1834 Married 10th December **Agnes Penman** daughter of **Thomas Penman**, died without issue 29th September 1916 --parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen**

1830 On the death of her brother **Edward Augustus Phillips** in 1830 the **Baroness** and her sister **Lady Anson** became co-heiresses to the **estates** in Jamaica and **Slebech** and they moved to **Slebech** a property of over 3700 acres

1860 the **Baroness de Rutzen** fell ill and died on 14th **June** She was buried privately in the vault in **Slebech new Church** and the remains of her father, at her request, were removed from the old parish **Church** and placed near her in the vault On August 2nd 1860 this was done

1874 **Baron Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** died in Dresden 15th August 1874. His remains were brought back to **Slebech** and placed in the vault alongside those of his wife. He was succeeded by his eldest son

Baron de Rutzen Frederick Leopold Sapieha Manteuffel who died 20th May 1890 age 64, never married, and was succeeded by his brother

Baron de Rutzen Rudolph William Henry Ehrard born Brighton 6th September 1828, a barrister of the inner Temple 1864, *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1895 died unmarried on 18th April 1915 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen**

and was succeeded by his nephew **Alan**

1876 **de Rutzen Alan Fredrick James** born 4th July 1876 succeeded to **Slebech** on the death of his uncle Baron Rudolph in 1915. Serving abroad in Middle East as Lieutenant in **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry** – Transferred to Imperial Camel Corp. Killed at the battle of Kattia in the Sinai desert 7th August 1916 Had married **Eleanor Anna Audley Thursby Pelham** on 28th April 1908. parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston** Had an only son **John Frederick Foley de Rutzen** born 27th January 1909

1909 **de Rutzen John Frederick Foley** parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston** born 27th January 1909 inherited **Slebech** estate on death of his father at the battle of Kattia in the Sinai desert 7th August 1916. Served in the **Welsh Guards** during World War 2 as a Major and died in action in Italy. He had married on 28th July 1932 **Sheila Victoria Katrin Philipps**, daughter of **Sir Henry Philipps** of **Picton Castle** and they had one child **Victoria Anne Elizabeth Gwynne de Rutzen** who succeeded His widow **Baroness de Rutzen** married on 8th October 1947 **The Hon. Randal Plunket** later the 19th **Lord Dunsany**.

1957 **de Rutzen Victoria Anne Elizabeth Gwynne** parents **de Rutzen John Frederick Foley** and **Sheila Victoria Katrin Philipps** married 3rd May 1957 **Francis Dashwood** eldest son of **Sir John Lindsay Dashwood**, Baronet.

1913 **de Rutzen Emmeline Augusta Louisa** married 10th November 1913 **Sir Frank Hilliard Newnes** - died without issue parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston**

1911 **de Rutzen Gwendoline Mary** - married 10th August 1911 **Lieutenant Colonel Reginald Ernest Moffett** – Duke of Wellington's Regiment parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston** - had children

1877 **de Rutzen Alberta Dorothea**, died an infant 22nd December 1877 parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston**

1903 **de Rutzen Violet Francis**, parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** and **Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston** married 24th April 1903 . **Sir Watkin Randle Kynaston Mainwaring CBE** and had children

1818 -1944 de Rutzen Miscellaneous Records

1796 **Philipps Mary Dorothea** 25 February 1796 the eldest daughter of **Rev Edward Philipps** and **Catherine** was married in London on to **Phillips Nathaniel** 25 February 1796 of **Slebech**, a prosperous former west Indian planter, as his second wife

1818 **Kienitz Francis** 1818, July 29 .Certificate from **Francis Kienitz** esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul for all the Ports and Cities of Courland, that the Right Honourable **Charles Frederick, Baron de Rutzen** is son and heir apparent of **John Frederick, Baron de Rutzen** , . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1822 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick** Baron 1822 a Polish nobleman married **Phillips Mary Dorothea** daughter and co-heiress **Phillips Nathaniel** of **Slebech** Hall Story of **Blackpool** Mill by **Sir Francis Dashwood Bt**

1822 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** 1822 extract from the register of the parish of Colwich co Stafford recording the marriage of **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Phillips** 1822 *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1823 **de Rutzen Baroness** 1823 Aug 24 Letter from **MA Anson** at Sudbury to the **Baroness de Rutzen** concerning her marriage *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1826 **Gibby James** 14 May 1826 born Firhill **Slebech Pembrokeshire** died July 1859 Wales Married to **Jones, Phebe** on 29 Oct 1844 at , , Utah Married to **Stevenson, Catherine** on 26 May 1857 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

1827 **de Rutzen** Baron and Baroness 1827 **June 9 Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen** Messrs **Hibbert** Assignment of the interest on a legacy of £10000 bequeathed to the **Baroness de Rutzen** by the will of **Nathaniel Phillips** esq. deceased for securing £315 and £1150

and interest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **Currie William Pitt** 1830, Autumn Great Sessions suit between The **King** on the prosecution of **William Pitt Currie** of Rosehill (steward of the **Slebech** estate), plaintiff, and **John Llewhellin** and others of the parish of **Robeston Wathan**, defendants, who were charged with assault and riot at a poaching affray at the fishery at **Blackpool**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **Adams A Major General** 1830, July 8 – 1834, Feb. 22. of **Holyland** Letters from **Major General A. Adams** of **Holyland** to the **Baron de Rutzen** concerning the Tavernspite Turnpike Trust. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **de Rutzen** Baroness 1830-1847 Letters addressed to the **Baroness de Rutzen** from members of her family including MD **Phillips** her mother **Lady Louisa C Lichfield** her sister formerly **Lady Anson**, **Lord Anson**, **C Anson**, **Luis Anson**, **W Anson**, **George Anson**, **Anne H. Anson**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **de Rutzen** Baron 1830 **Slebech Slebech** MS 2984

1830 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick** Baron 1830 Nov 27 – 1836 May 3 suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes 1836 between **William Rowlands** master builder of **Haverfordwest** plaintiff and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** defendant in an action of debt incurred in building a Market place an inn and five houses in the town of **Narberth** in the years 1830 to 1834 *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick** Baron 1830 September 9 of **Slebech Hall** - **James Nunn** of the parish of **Minwear** yeoman Appointment of the said **James Nunn** as gamekeeper *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **Gibby Elizabeth** 18 Apr 1830 born **Slebech Pembrokeshire** died Mar 1871 Married to **Lewis, John** on 21 Jan 1859 at Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

1830 **Lichfield Louisa C Lady** . formerly **Lady Anson**, Letters addressed to the **Baroness de Rutzen** from members of her family including **M.D. Phillips** her mother, **Lady Louisa C. Lichfield** her sister, formerly **Lady Anson**, **Lord Anson**, **C. Anson**, **Luis Anson**, **W. Anson**, **George Anson**, **Anne H. Anson**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1830 **Llewhellin John** 1830 , Autumn. Great Sessions suit between The

King on the prosecution of **William Pitt Currie** of Rosehill steward of the **Slebech** estate, plaintiff, and **John Llewhellin** and others of the parish of **Robeston Wathan**, defendants, who were charged with assault and riot at a poaching affray at the fishery at **Blackpool**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1830 **Llewhellin Isaac** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas , Page, and Thomas , Rees, Slebech Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

1830 **Llewhellin John** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas , Page, and Thomas , Rees, Slebech Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

1830 **Llewhellin William** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas , Page, and Thomas , Rees, Prisoner aged 52, Slebech Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

1830 **Llewhellin Thomas** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas , Page, and Thomas , Rees, Prisoner aged 19, Slebech Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

1830 **Nunn James** 1830, September. 9 .**Charles Frederick, Baron de Rutzen** , of **Slebech** Hall,**James Nunn** of the parish of **Minwear**, yeoman. Appointment of the said **James Nunn** as gamekeeper. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1830 **Philipps Elizabeth** circa 1830 Letter of **Elizabeth Philipps** from London to her cousin **Baroness de Rutzen**, concerning social life and family matters. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1830 **Rodney Daniel** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas Page, and Thomas Rees Slebech Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

1830 **Rodney William** 3 July 1830 **Slebech** Labourer Offence Riot and
3148

assault on **William Pitt Currie, Benjamin Phillips, Stephen Prickett, John Davies Thomas Page**, and **Thomas Rees Slebech** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

1830 **Rowlands William** 1830, Nov. 27-1836, May 3 .suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes, 1836 between **William Rowlands**, master builder, of **Haverfordwest**, plaintiff, and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** , defendant, in an action of debt incurred in building a Market place, an inn and five houses in the town of **Narberth** in the years 1832 to 1834. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1831 **de Rutzen Baron** 1831 Jan 27 **Priscilla Williams** of **Templeton** parish of **Narberth** widow The **Baron de Rutzen** Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands being part of **Templeton** Mountain parish of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1831 **Williams Priscilla** 1831, Jan. 27 . **Priscilla Williams** of **Templeton**, parish of **Narberth**, widow, The **Baron de Rutzen** . Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands, being part of **Templeton** Mountain, parish of **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1832 **de Rutzen Baroness** 1832 letter from **Mrs M D Phillips** of Clynfiew to her daughter the **Baroness de Rutzen** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1832 **Llewellyn John** 1832, April 25 .Letters from **John Llewellyn** of Newhouse to the **Baron de Rutzen** and another, concerning the threats of the cottagers of Tavern Spite Common over the payment of rent and road-making near **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **de Rutzen Baron and Baroness** 1833. Michaelmas Term – 1834 April 30 Suit in the **King's** Bench between the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and **Paul Phillipps** defendant concerning a debt in respect of dues and tolls at **Narberth** Market *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** 1833-36 Suits in the **King's** Bench between **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea** his wife plaintiffs and **Edward Farr** defendant in a plea of debt *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **Enright John** 1833 Easter and Midsummer. Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas** , **Thomas Thomas** , **John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers**, for riot an assault arising out of the

Collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **Phillipps Paul** 1833, Term – 1834, April 30 Suit in the **King's** Bench between the Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**, plaintiffs, and **Paul Phillipps**, defendant, concerning a debt in respect of dues and tolls at **Narberth** Market. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **Rogers Benjamin** 1833 , Easter and Midsummer. Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas Thomas Thomas John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers** for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **Thomas John** 1833 , Easter and Midsummer. Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas , Thomas Thomas , John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers**, for riot an assault arising out of the Collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1833 **Thomas Thomas** 1833 **Carew** , Easter and Midsummer. Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of **Narberth** against **John Thomas Thomas Thomas John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers**, for riot an assault arising out of the Collection of tolls by the plaintiff in **Narberth** Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** . *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1834 **de Rutzen Baron** 1834 Spring – 1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis ,Daniel John** ,and others concerning the tolls of **Narberth** Market *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1834 **de Rutzen Baron** 1834 Oct 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen, Dame Mary Dorothea Phillips** of Leamington co Warwick widow relict of **Nathaniel Phillips** and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** of a parcel of ground Market house Market and **Fair** and buildings including the **Lamb** and **Hog** in the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1834 **Lewis Jason** 1834,-1851 April .Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** ,

plaintiff, and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis Daniel John** and others, concerning the tolls of **Narberth Market**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1834 **Phillips Paul** 1834, Spring – 1851, April. Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** , plaintiff, and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis, Daniel John** and others, concerning the tolls of **Narberth Market**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1834 **Phillips Mary Dorothea** 1834, Oct. 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen**, Dame **Mary Dorothea Phillips** of Leamington, co. Warwick, widow, relict of **Nathaniel Phillips** and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen**. Lease, by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** , of a parcel of ground, Market house, Market and **Fair**, and buildings including the **Lamb** and **Hog**, in the town of **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1835

Anson Augustus Henry Archibald Captain The Hon. VC born Slebech Hall 1835
5 March 1835 born at **Slebech Hall**. Captain The Hon. VC the son of the **1st Earl of Lichfield**, and a native of **Slebech Hall Pembrokeshire**. His mother **Lady Louisa C. Lichfield** [nee **Phillips**] was sister of the **Baroness de Rutzen** and co-heiress of the **Slebech estate**. He was serving as a Captain in the 84th (later the York & Lancaster) Regiment when he performed the deeds for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Augustus later achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel and was for some time *Member of Parliament* for BewdLey. He died at the age of 42, on 17 December 1877, in Cannes, France, and was buried at Cimitiere Protestant du Grand Jus, Cannes. His full medal entitlement were the Victoria Cross,

Crimea Medal (1854-56) (Clasp Sebastopol),

Indian Mutiny Medal (1857-58) (Clasps Delhi, relief of Lucknow, Lucknow),

2nd China War Medal (1857-60) (Clasps Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860),

Order of the Medjidieh (5th Class) (Turkey),

Turkish Crimea Medal (1855-56)

1835 **de Rutzen Baron** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** 1835 Dec 29-30 **John** May of **Nash** parish of **Minwear** farmer **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease and Release of **Nash** and Cott parish of **Minwear** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1835 **de Rutzen Baron** and **Baroness** 1835 Dec 30 **Evans William** of
3151

Haverfordwest gent Conveyance of leasehold hereditaments in the parish of **Minwear Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1835 **Gibby William** 18 Dec 1835 born **Slebech Pembrokeshire** died 29 Aug 1910 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left on 7 Dec 1854 aboard the **Clara Wheeler** Arrived in New Orleans on 11 Jan 1855 ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

1835 **May John** 1835, Dec. 29-30 .**John May** of **Nash**, parish of **Minwear**, farmer, **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen**. Lease and Release of **Nash** and **Cott**, parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **de Rutzen Baroness** 1836 Oct 3 The foundation stone of the new **Slebech Church** was laid by the **Baroness de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1836 **de Rutzen Baron** 1836 Aug 6 **Mary Dorothea Phillips** late of Leamington co Warwick now of Clarges Street co Middlesex widow **Baron de Rutzen** , **George Hibbert** and others of Billiter Court London merchants Assignment of the Lease ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **de Rutzen Baron and Baroness** 1836 Summer Assizes **King's Bench** Suit between the **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris** of **Haverfordwest** huckster defendant for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at **Narberth** Market ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** 1836 April 19 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall** The Rev. **William Lloyd** clerk rector of **Narberth** and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest** gent Declaration of trust in the **White Hart Inn Narberth Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1836 **Morris Thomas** 1836 , Summer Assizes. **King's Bench** Suit between the Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen**, plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris** of **Haverfordwest**, huckster, defendant, for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at **Narberth** Market. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **Philipps Grismond** 1836, April 18-19 Dame **Katherine Mathias** of **Haverfordwest**, widow, **William Evans** of the same, gent., and **Cecilia** his wife, **Grismond Philipps** late of **Croft Cottage** but now of Cwmgwilly, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd**

late of **Haverfordwest** but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the **White Hart** Inn in **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **Phillips Mary Dorothea** 1836, Aug. 6 **Mary Dorothea Phillips** late of Leamington, co. Warwick, now of Clarges Street, co. Middlesex, widow, **Baron de Rutzen** , and **George Hibbert** and others of Billiter Court, London, merchants. Assignment of the Lease ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1836 **Powell Jonathan Rogers** 1836, April 19 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall**, The Rev. **William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of **Haverfordwest**, gent. Declaration of trust in the **White Hart** Inn, **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1837 **de Rutzen Baron** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** 1837 April 15 **Martha Evans** of the Rutzen Arms Inn in the town of **Narberth** widow and innkeeper **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Assignment of household goods and furniture in the Rutzen Arms Inn with inventory to secure arrears of rent ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1837 **de Rutzen Baron and Baroness** 1837 Nov 24-25 **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton** Bart **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Samuel Hibbert** and **George Hibbert** of Billiter Court London esquires Lease and Release of lands in the parish of **Minwear** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1837 **de Rutzen --Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** his wife title to land in the parish of **Narberth** intended to be conveyed to the Guardians of the Poor of **Narberth** Union for the purpose of erecting a workhouse thereon ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1837 **Owen John** of **Orielton**, 1837, Nov. 24-25 . **Sir John Owen** of **Orielton**, Bart., **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Samuel Hibbert** and **George Hibbert** of Billiter Court, London, esquires. Lease and Release of lands in the parish of **Minwear**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1837 **Williams J** 1837, Dec. 5 .Statement by the Rev. J. **Williams** of the tithe belonging to him as perpetual curate of the parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1838 **Anson Edward** 1838, Oct. 3 funeral sermon of **Edward Anson**, esq., at
Slebech Slebech Estate and Family Record

1839 **de Rutzen** Baroness 1839 May 19 Letter from **Frederick Anson** of
Sudbury Uttoxeter to the **Baroness de Rutzen** concerning his new living in Lincolnshire **Slebech**
Estate and Family Record

1840 **de Rutzen** Charles Frederick Baron --**Charles Frederick Baron de**
Rutzen of **Slebech Hall** and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** his wife, **Inigo William**
Jones esq. a captain in Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Hussars Lease Mortgage for securing
£3000 and interest of messuages and lands called the **Slebech** Estate and other messuages etc in the
parishes of **Slebech Minwear** and Martlehoy **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1841 **de Rutzen** Baron 1841 September 27 **John Lewis** of **Minwere** House
parish of **Minwere** farmer **Baron de Rutzen William Evans** of **Haverfordwest** gent Conveyance
of the leasehold messuage and lands called **Minwere** House in the parish of **Minwere** upon trust to
secure an Annuity of £60 to the said **John Lewis** during the life of **Mr Davies** and subject thereto in
trust to the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1842 **Anson Lord** 1842, April .Letter from **Lord Anson** to the **Baroness**
de Rutzen concerning his journey from Naples to London. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1842 **de Rutzen** Baron and Baroness 1842 September 16 **Evan Phillips** of
Low Toch parish of **Slebech** farmer Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen** deed of Covenant for payment
of an Annual sum of £12 in lieu of tithes during the continuance of the Lease of Low Toch **Slebech**
Estate and Family Record

1843 **de Rutzen** Charles Frederick Baron 1843 July 29 **Charles**
Frederick Baron de Rutzen and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** his wife formerly **Mary**
Dorothea Phillips spinster, **Onley Savill Onley** of Stisted Hall co **Essex** esq. Mortgage for
securing £1500 and interest of the estate of the said Baroness and the Assignment of a policy of
assurance on her life **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1844 **de Rutzen** Mary Dorothea Baroness 1844 June 28 **Charles**
Frederick Baron de Rutzen and **Mary Dorothea** his wife **William Liddiard** of Streatham co
Surrey esq. Grant of the next presentation to the rectory of **Yerbeston Slebech Estate and Family**
Record

1846 **de Rutzen Baron and Baroness** 1846 July 28 Baron and **Baroness de Rutzen Frederick Baron de Rutzen** **William Elliot Oliver** Conveyance to bar the entail and make a new settlement of estates devised by the will of **Nathaniel Phillips** esq. deceased ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1848 **de Rutzen Baron and Baroness** 1848 September 5 **Baron and Baroness de Rutzen Thomas Hodges** of Trewynt parish of **LLawhaden** Agreement for the tenancy of **Minwear** Lodge and **Minwear** House Farms parish of **Minwear** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1850 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** 1850 Dec 7 Agreement between **George Lort Phillips** of Ashdale esq. and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** for the exchange of North **Newton** in the parish of **Newton** for another estate more convenient to the **Lawrenny** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **Davies James** 1851 Feb 20 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and his wife **James Davies** of **Narberth** draper Lease for 60 years of a piece of land in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **de Rutzen Baron** 1851-1853 suit in the Exchequer of Pleas between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and **John Lewis** defendant for the recovery of debt ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** 1851 Aug 21 **George Lort Phillips** of Ashdale esq. **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston** esq. **James Higgon** of Scolton esq. and the Rev. **William Roch** of **Herbrandston** clerk **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** Agreement for the sale of the messuage and lands called North **Newton** parish of **Newton** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** and his wife 1851 Feb 20, **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and his wife **James Davies** of **Narberth** draper Lease for 60 years of a piece of land in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **Mansel Thomas** 1851, Aug. 21 – 1852 .Contract between **Thomas Mansel**, esq., and the **Baron de Rutzen** for the sale of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minwear**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1851 **Mansel Thomas** 1852, April 24 .**Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke**, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John** miles of **Templeton**, gent.,**Baron de Rutzen** , **Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq., barrister at law. Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1851 **Miles John** 1851-1852 . title of **Thomas Mansel** and **John Miles**, esq., to certain messuages and hereditaments in the parish of **Minwear**, with requisitions and observations thereon. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1852 **de Rutzen Baron** 1852 April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke** surgeon and **Eliza** his wife **John Miles** of **Templeton** gent **Baron de Rutzen** , **Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen** **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple London esq. barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1852 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron**1852 Dec 9 **Mary Dorothea de Rutzen** and **Frederick Leopold Sapieha Manteuffel de Rutzen Baron de Frenz** of **Slebech Hall** the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** Mortgage of a messuage called **North Newton** and lands in the parishes of **Newton** and **Minwear** as Collateral security for £5500 and interest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1852 **Miles John** 1852, April 24 .**Thomas Mansel** of the town of **Pembroke**, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John Miles** of **Templeton**, gent.,**Baron de Rutzen** ,**Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**,**Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq., barrister at law. Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of **Minweare**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1852 **Oliver Lionel** 1852, April 17 .**George Lort Phillips** of **Ashdale**, esq.,**Lionel Oliver** of Inner Temple London, esq.. Covenant for the production of title deeds of **North Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1853 **de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron** 1853 Oct 11 **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** and her son **Frederick Leopold de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** ,**George Carr Glyn** and **Boyce Comb** esq. uires and **Sir Isaac Lyon GoldSmith** Bart Mortgage of **North Newton** and lands in the parishes of **Newton** and **Minwear** as Collateral security for £2000 and interest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

de Rutzen Eugene Ferdinand 1853 March 23 had been dismissed from Navy

1853 Memorial of **Eugene Ferdinand de Rutzen** to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty requesting to be restated in the Navy after dismissal **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1853

de Rutzen Mary Dorothea Baroness 1853 Oct 11 Mary

Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen and her son **Frederick Leopold de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** , **George Carr Glyn** and **Boyce Comb** esquires and **Sir Isaac Lyon GoldSmith** Bart Mortgage of **North Newton** and lands in the parishes of **Newton** and **Minwear** as Collateral security for £2000 and interest **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1854

de Rutzen Baron 1854 Oct 7 John Colby of Ffynnone esq. **Baron de Rutzen** , **Baroness de Rutzen**, **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple esq. Conveyance of a piece of woodland in the parish of **Robeston Wathan** in trust for the **Baroness de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1856 Appointment of a receiver of the Slebech estate with schedules of rents

de Rutzen Baron 1856 Feb 1 Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen and her son **Frederic Leopold**, The **Baron de Rutzen** , **Inigo William Jones** of Ludford House near Ludlow co Salop esq. and **Henry Richmond Jones** esq. **Andrew Colvile** of Fenchurch Buildings London **Merchant Daniel Mildred** of **Nicholas Lane Lombard Street** banker **George Hibbert** of Billiter Court London **Merchant James Gordon Murdoch** of HayMarket banker **Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise** of Idsworth co Southampton Bart **Sir William Wellesley Knighton** of Blendworth co Southampton Bart and **John Malcolm** of Lamorby co Kent esq. **William Elliot Oliver** of New Bridge Street in the city of London esq.. Appointment of a receiver of the **Slebech** estate with schedules of rents

Slebech Estate and Family Record

1857

de Rutzen Baroness 1857 May 9 George Washington Sheriff of Friday Street in the city of London esq. **Baroness de Rutzen** and her son **Frederic Leopold Baron de Rutzen** , **William Elliott Oliver** of New Bridge Street London gent Appointment and Conveyance in fee of the rectory of **Newton** to the uses specified therein **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1857

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron 1857 Feb 27 John William Liddiard of Streatham co Surrey esq. **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** Grant of the next presentation to the rectory of **Yerbeston** upon the same becoming vacant during the life of the said **Baroness de Rutzen Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1857

Thomas Reece Thomas 1857, Nov. 26 .Baroness de Rutzen and

Frederic Baron de Rutzen , Charles Baron de Rutzen , Thomas Reece Thomas of Lampeter House, esq., **William Elliot Oliver** of New Bridge Street, London, gent. Exchange of lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1858 **de Rutzen Baron** 1858 June 15 The Right Honourable **John Frederick Earl of Cawdor** of **Stackpole** Court and the Honourable **John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Baron de Rutzen, Baroness de Rutzen** and **Frederic Leopold** her son **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple esq. Conveyance of the advowson of the **Church** of **Loveston** parish of **Loveston** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1858 **de Rutzen Charles Baron** 1858 April? 30 **Baroness de Rutzen** and **Frederic Baron de Rutzen** her eldest son **Charles Baron de Rutzen** **Frederic Baron de Rutzen** and **William Elliot Oliver** Appointment and further Declaration of trust respecting policies of assurance assigned by trust deed d 1 Feb 1856 *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1858 **Oliver Lionel** 1858, June 15 .The Right Honourable **John Frederick, Earl of Cawdor** of **Stackpole** Court, and the Honourable **John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Baron de Rutzen ,Baroness de Rutzen** and **Frederic Leopold** her son.**Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, esq.. Conveyance of the advowson of the **Church** of **Loveston**, parish of **Loveston**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1860 the **Baroness de Rutzen** fell ill and died on 14th **June** She was buried privately in the vault in **Slebech** new **Church** and the remains of her father, at her request, were removed from the old parish **Church** and placed near her in the vault On August 2nd 1860 this was done

1860 **de Rutzen Baron** 1860 July 25. Letter from **John Edmond, Haverfordwest** to the **Baron de Rutzen** concerning the bed in the vault *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1860 **de Rutzen Baron** 1860 September 3 – 1861 Dec 13 Bill Of Costs Of **W.E. and F.W. Oliver** in connection with the will of the **Baron de Rutzen** and the Grant of space for interment in the vault of **Slebech Church** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1861 **de Rutzen Frederick LSM Baron** 1861 Will of **Frederick LSM Baron de Rutzen** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

1862 **de Rutzen Baron Frederick** 1862 Jan 2 **Baron de Rutzen Baron Frederick de Rutzen** Assignment of furniture and effects at **Slebech Park** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1864 **Lascelles A.H** 1864, April 13 .Agreement between A.H. **Lascelles** of **Narberth**, gent., and the **Baron de Rutzen** , regarding the tenure of a shop in Market Street, **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1866 **de Rutzen Baron Frederick** 1866 March 27 **Baron Frederick de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall Wyndham Pike** of **Slebech Hall** gamekeeper and **William Hood** of Forest Lodge parish of **Minwear** Appointment of the said **Wyndham Pike** and **William Hood** as gamekeepers *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1871 **de Rutzen Baron Frederick** 1871 Oct 14 **Baron Frederick de Rutzen** of **Slebech Hall Wyndham Pike** of **Slebech** and **George Freeman** of **Church Park** parish of **Newton** Appointment of the said **Wyndham Pike** and **George Freeman** as gamekeepers *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1871 **de Rutzen Frederick Leopold Baron** 1871 of **Slebech Hall** son of **Baron Charles Frederick de Rutzen** High Sheriff and has a son **Albert de Rutzen**, **Albert** married **Horatia Augusta Gulston** eldest daughter of **Dirleton Carmarthenshire** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1873 **de Rutzen Baron** 1873 Aug 30 The **Baron de Rutzen Daniel Davies** Lease of the messuage and lands called **Barn** parish of **Templeton** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1873 **Davies Daniel** 1873 Aug 30 the **Baron de Rutzen Daniel Davies** Lease of the messuage and lands called **Barn** parish of **Templeton** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1874 **Baron Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** died in **Dresden** 15th August 1874. His remains were brought back to **Slebech** and placed in the vault alongside those of his wife. He was succeeded by his eldest son **Baron de Rutzen Frederick Leopold Sapieha Manteuffel** who died 20th May 1890 age 64, never married,

1877 **de Rutzen Frederic Leopold SM Baron** 1877 April 30 .Will of **Baron Frederic Leopold SM Baron de Rutzen** of Slebech Park *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1877 **Landon W.H** 1877, April **Rev.** Evidence taken by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the proposed resignation of the Rev. **W.H. Landon** and the value of the living of **Slebech** cum **Minwere** and **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1878 **de Rutzen Baron** 1878 July 4 The **Baron de Rutzen** , **John Lewis** of **Saundersfoot** hotel- keeper Lease for 21 years of the Rutzen Arms hotel **Narberth** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1880 **de Rutzen Baron** 1880 Aug – 1881 Nov 15 Letters from **Sir CEG Philipps** of **Picton Castle** to the **Baron de Rutzen** concerning the family pew in the new **Slebech Church** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1883 **de Rutzen Rudolph** 1883 July 31 Passport for **Rudolph de Rutzen** to travel on the continent *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1888 **de Rutzen Baron** 1888 Aug 15 **Baron de Rutzen** **George Macken** of Market Gate parish of **Jeffreyston** farmer Agreement for letting **Minwear** Farm *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1890 **Baron de Rutzen Rudolph William Henry Ehrard** inherited born Brighton 6th September 1828, a barrister of the inner Temple 1864, *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1895 died unmarried on 18th April 1915 parents **Mary Dorothea** and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and was succeeded by his nephew **Alan**

1890 **de Rutzen Emmeline Charlotte Catherine** 1890 20 Nov will of **de Rutzen Emmeline Charlotte Catherine** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1893 **de Rutzen Baron** 1893 **Baron de Rutzen**, **Edward Field** of **Hazelhurst** **Gravesend** co **Kent** and **James W Thompson** of **Edinburgh** Agreement for a Mortgage of £36000 on the **Slebech** estate *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1896 **Davies John** 1896 March 31 **Baron de Rutzen** **John Davies** of the
3160

Barn Farm parish of **Narberth** South farmer. Conveyance of Stoney Leys and Barn Farm and the 'Boars Head' public house parish of **Narberth** South ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **de Rutzen Baron** 1896 April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others **Baron de Rutzen James Lewis Hamilton Williams** of **Narberth** spirit **Merchant**. Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of **Narberth** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian** 1896 May 26 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 St George Square co Middlesex esq. and **F.W. Oliver** solicitor **Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen, Baron de Rutzen ,William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street **Narberth**. Conveyance of the Masonic Hall **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **de Rutzen Rudolph William Henry Erhard Baron** 1896 Oct 24. **Will of Rudolph William Henry Erhard Baron de Rutzen** of **Slebech Park** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **de Rutzen Rudolph William Henry Erhard** 1896 May 26 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 St George Square co Middlesex esq. and **F.W. Oliver** solicitor ,**Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen Baron de Rutzen ,William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street **Narberth** Conveyance of the Masonic Hall **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **Jenkins William Edward** 1896, May 26 .**Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 St. George Square, co. Middlesex, esq., and **F.W. Oliver**, solicitor, **Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen, Baron de Rutzen ,William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street, **Narberth** Conveyance of the Masonic Hall **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **Oliver F.W.** 1896, May 26 .**Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 St. George Square, co. Middlesex, esq., and **F.W. Oliver**, solicitor, **Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen, Baron de Rutzen ,William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street, **Narberth**. Conveyance of the Masonic Hall **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1896 **Williams James Lewis Hamilton** 1896, April 25 .**Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others, **Baron de Rutzen , James Lewis Hamilton Williams**

of **Narberth**, spirit **Merchant**. Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1899 **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian Baron** 1899
September 28 Appointment of **Edward Eaton Evans** as trustee of the will of **Baron de Rutzen**
Slebech Estate and Family Record

1915 **de Rutzen Alan Fredrick James** born 4th July 1876 succeeded to **Slebech** on the death of his uncle **Baron Rudolph** in 1915. Serving abroad in Middle East as Lieutenant in **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry** – Transferred to Imperial Camel Corp. Killed at the battle of Kattia in the Sinai desert 7th August 1916 Had married **Eleanor Atna Audley Thursby Pelham** on 28th April 1908. His parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian and Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston**.

1916 **de Rutzen John Frederick Foley** parents **de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian and Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston** born 27th January 1909 inherited **Slebech** estate 7th August 1916. Served in the **Welsh Guards** during World War 2 as a Major and died in action in Italy. 1944 He had married on 28th July 1932 **Sheila Victoria Katrin Philipps**, daughter of **Sir Henry Philipps of Picton Castle** and they had one child **Victoria Anne Elizabeth Gwynne de Rutzen** who succeeded His widow **Baroness de Rutzen** married on 8th October 1947 **The Hon Randal Plunket later the 19th Lord Dunsany**.

1944 **de Rutzen Victoria Anne Elizabeth Gwynne** parents **de Rutzen John Frederick Foley** and **Sheila Victoria Katrin Philipps** married 3rd May 1957 **Francis Dashwood** eldest son of **Sir John Lindsay Dashwood, Baronet**.

Descendants managed both estates and in 2003 owners **Geoffrey** and **Georgina Philipps** created a £4m business and leisure development converted the 18th Century coach house in **Slebech Park** into a 26 bedroom conference and exhibition centre. It was the first project in **Pembrokeshire** to attract European Objective One funding and was also funded by the **Welsh Development Agency (WDA)** and the Wales Tourist Board. (***Slebech Hall Brochure***)

1560 – 1803? Barlows of Lawrenny History and Records

1560 **Barlow William** the younger brother of **George** commenced the **Lawrenny** line. 1560 – 1636

1612 **Barlow William** 1612 of Criswell (Christwell – **Creswell**) He was a member of the **Slebech** family and married **Elizabeth** the daughter of **John ap Rhys** of **Rickeston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** 1612

1640 **Barlow William** of Criswell (**Cresswell**) son of Sheriff 1612 – High Sheriff 1640

1641 **Barlowe Lewis** 1641, Oct. 11 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Lewis Barlowe** of **Creswell**, esq.. Lease for 14 years of woods and trees growing on two parcels of ground in the parishes of Martheltwy Wood and Foxenholes. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1657 **Barlowe Lewis** 1657/8, Feb. 20 **John Barlowe** late of Slebege, esq., and now of Abbey-doore, co. **Hereford**, **Lewis Barlowe** gent., fifth son of the said **John Barlowe**. Lease for 99 years of a messuage called New House formerly Redd **Castle**, parish of **Newton**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1662 **Barlowe Lewis** of **Cresswell**, 1662, Oct. 20 **Johan Barlowe** of **Slebech**, widow, relict of **George Barlowe**, esq., deceased, late son and heir apparent of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.,The said **John Barlowe**, their third **Lewis Barlowe** of **Cresswell**, esq., **Rowland Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.. **William Barlowe**, son **David Lloyd** ,Covenant to stand seised of messuages and lands all which said messuages and lands were formerly the lands of **David Lloyd** , esq., deceased, father of the said **Johan Barlowe** from whom the said third part descended to the said **Johan Barlowe** as one of the co-heirs of the said **David Lloyd** , to the use of the said **Johan Barlowe** for her life and then to use of **John Barlowe**, son and heir of **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe** with remainder to **George Barlowe** and **Johan Barlowe**, **William Barlowe** their third son, etc. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1667 **Barlow Lewis** of Criswell (**Cresswell**) 1667 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

1672 **Barlowe Lewis** 1672, June 6 **William Barlowe** and **Lewis Barlowe** of **Minweare** ,**Henry Williams**. Lease for a year of Properties ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1686 **Barlow John** of Criswell (Christ's well) **Cresselly** 1686 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

1703 **Barlow John** the elder 1703/4, Jan. 20. **Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, Bart., **John Barlow** of Lawreny, the elder, esq., and **Owen Ford** of **Berry**, parish of **Nevern**, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech** the younger, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow** . Grant of a messuage and lands *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1705 **Barlow John** 1705 of **Lawrenny High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1715 **Barlow John** 1715, Nov. 18-19 **John Barlow** of Laurennny, esq., **John Laugharne** of Pontvane, esq., and **John Vaughan** of Trecoone, esq., **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq.. Lease and Release of two messuages and lands called Llangwathen and Whittley, and Llangwathen Mill, parish of Lampiter Welfry, a messuage and lands in the parish of Harbrainston, and a messuage and lands at Pill, parish of **Stainton**, in trust until **John Barlow** of **Slebech** pays certain moneys, etc. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1729 **Barlow Anne** 1729 daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny** married **Owen Wyrriot** of Nash He was **Pembroke** Mayor 1729, 40 53

1753 **Barlow Hugh** 1753, Nov. 16 **Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny**, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of **Nash**, esq., **John Lort** of **Prickerston**, esq., and **William Williams** of **Tenby**, esq.. Deed Of revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of **St. Issells**, **Amroth** and **Narberth**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1764 **Barlow Elizabeth** 1764, July 19-September. 3 dispute between **Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow** of **Lawrenny** and **William Trevannion**, esq., touching the boundary of Min wear wood in the parish of **Newton**, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1775 **Barlow Dorothy** daughter of **John Barlow** of **Lawrenny** married **John Lort** of **Prickeston** from the marriage of their daughter **Elizabeth** with Dr. **George Phillips** of **Haverfordwest** come the present family of **Lort-Phillips** at **Lawrenny**

1803 **Barlow Hugh** 1803, Dec. 30 **Hugh Barlow** of **Lawrenny Hall** esq., **David Protheroe** of North **Newton**, parish of **Newton**, farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called North **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1841 **Philipps John Henry** 1841, March –**George Lort Phillips** of **DumpleDale**, **Isabella Georgina Allen** of **Cresselly**, spinster, **John Hensleigh Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Seymour Phillips Allen** of **Cresselly**, esq., **Henry George Allen** of **Lincolns Inn**, esq., **George Roch** of **Butterhill**, esq., **John Henry Philipps** of **Williamston**, esq., and **Henry George Fownes** of the **Middle Temple**, **London**, esq., barrister at law, now residing in **Haverfordwest**. Settlement on the marriage of the said **George Lort Phillips** and **Isabella Georgina Allen** of the **Lawrenny** estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1662 – 1791 Barlow of Colby history and records

David Lloyd of **Cilciffeth** married **Mary** daughter of **John Wogan** of **Wiston** **David Lloyd** was mayor of **Wiston** in 1628 and died on Oct 4th 1631 their fourth daughter married 3 times the first being **George Barlow** of **Minwear** and **Slebech** whose administration was granted her on 17th July

1662. Their eldest son **John Barlow**, on whom his mother had settled her estates in 1662 also inherited his fathers estate of **Slebech** and was created a Baronet in 1677. He married **Katherine Middleton** and had 3 sons.

1708 The eldest **George** succeeded to the Properties but by 1708 had accumulated debts to the tune of over £8000 and to resolve his difficulties he conveyed the estates to his brother

John Barlow who lived at **Colby** in **Wiston** Parish and **Clarges St** **London**. They had an only child according to her Mother a poor nervous creature delicate, pious, who played the harpsichord and enjoyed a rent roll of £5000 per annum.

1758 **Catherine Barlow**, the sole heiress married

1758 **Sir William Hamilton** who became HM Envoy Extraordinary to the court of **Naples**. She died without issue and her estates passed to her Husband

1791 he married again to **Amy Lyon** alias **Emma Hart**. **Sir William** died in 1803 and is buried near his first wife in the **Barlow** vault at **Slebech Church**. **Sir William** had a sister who married **Francis** 1st Earl of **Warwick** whose second son,

1803 **Charles Francis Greville**, acted as agent for his uncles **Pembrokeshire** estates he founded the town of **Milford** and it was to him **Sir William** left the

estates. He died unmarried in 1809 and the property passed to his next brother,

1809 **Robert Fulke Greville** who died in 1824 leaving the property to his son and heir

1824 **Colonel Robert Fulke Murray Greville**. In 1831 he unsuccessfully contested the county parliamentary seat against **Owen** of **Orielton** and amassed enormous debts. He left the area hurriedly and did not return for 20 years. He died in 1867 at Pier House **Milford**

.....

The later **Church** of **St John** the **Baptist Slebech**

1844 The three perpetual curacies of **Slebech**, **Minwear**, and **Newton** were united under an Order

Baron had **Minwear** de roofed.

1848 The new **Church** of **Slebech** was consecrated

1851 **Slebech** Parish **Church** Erected in January 1848 in lieu of an old Parish **Church** W D Landon, Perpetual Curate

1904 On 3 Feb., 1904, a faculty was granted for the carrying out of certain alterations and improvements in the parish **Church**.

1923 **RCAM** The Parish **Church Church** dedicated to **St John** the **Baptist**. The present parish **Church** with its appointments, is a modern building. It contains two effigies that have been removed from the earlier parish **Church**, which was deliberately ruined and deserted by the first **Baron de Rutzen** about the commencement of the 19th century

1929 Parish entry for **Slebech** with **Newton** North from The **Welsh Church** Year Book, 1929 **St John**

Baptist & Church in ruins, **Newton North** ;Incumbent and Curates; W H **Barnes**

1991 The new **Slebech Church** which stands alongside the A40,dates from 1844 and is now closed due, a report states, to subsidence and was up for sale. It was peculiar in that it was not built in the normal east-west configuration.

1992 **St John** The **Baptist Church Slebech** opened 1848 **RCAHWW**

1. Replaced med. & later **Church** by **Slebech** Hall

2. wall paintings; 1992 notes by A.J. **Parkinson** refer to decoration in the chancel, and a coat of arms in north Chapel.

3. wallpaintings

[1] Royal Arms on boards, 19thC.

[2] patterning - Decoration on the ashlar of the chancel arch: on the west chamfer, elaborate running scroll-work in red; on the soffit, similar in blue; on the East chamfer, in red.

Chancel roof: black IHS with red outline, surrounded by elaborate green foliage with red berries. Red lining on the ribs, gilt bosses.

North Chapel: **de Rutzen** coat of arms painted on the central boss of the ceiling.

Reset medieval tomb (North Chapel) has traces of paint: the lady has yellow hair, gilt necklace. The stonework of the East window may have been reused from the old **Church**, likewise the Roundels of the Evangelists (18th C?) in the glass.

Two stained glass memorial windows: North wall of nave (1896), Good Shepherd; South Chapel (1894), Christ stilling the storm.

Roof trusses - heavy queen-post roofs of 'industrial' type.

2008 Tomb disturbed in **Slebech Church**

9:20am Tuesday 15th April 2008 in News

Police are appealing for Witnesses after the **Church** in **Slebech** has been broken into and a tomb disturbed.

Vandals gained entry to the **Church** sometime before yesterday (Monday) evening. Police say that one of the tombs in the crypt has been disturbed.

The **Church** in **Slebech**, famous for having been built the wrong way round, is privately owned and used for storage.

Slebech Church was for sale for several years in the 1990s. The asking **price** was £130,000. The structure was deteriorating and vandalised, eventually it was sold for a very nominal sum to a someone who was going to use it as a craft workshop or similar.

Description according to the sale notice

St. John the Baptist Church, Slebech is a substantial Grade II Listed, 2 storey building which is in need of renovation and modernisation work and situated in the hamlet of **Slebech**, within 6 miles or

so of **Haverfordwest**. The **Church** has considerable potential for either residential or commercial uses (subject to any necessary change of use and/or Planning Consents). Properties of this nature are rarely available

Hall with staircase to small room, electric meter and fuse box, window, strong room and door leading into main place of worship.

The Former Place Of Worship an extremely large room, no doubt the main feature of this property, retaining full height ceilings with many original features to include attractive stained glass windows, fireplaces, door and balcony leading to the Tower.

Rear Lobby. A square sized room beneath the tower. The Tower stairs lead up towards the tower.

Externally Access is approached via a gated entrance through the lay-by where a right of way is enjoyed leading towards the **Church**. To the fore, is an attractive garden, mainly laid to lawn with numerous shrubberies.

Boiler Room a pathway leads to the old boiler room situated in the basement.

The Crypt comprising waiting room and inner door leading into 7 bays used many years ago for burial approached from the north east end.

according to "*The Buildings of Wales - Pembrokeshire*" the **Church** was closed in 1990 due to subsidence It was built 1838-40 for **Baron de Rutzen** because the original **Church** "*brought the local rustics too close to his private domain*" [Slebech Hall]. Only handed over to the **Church** of England ,with reluctance, in 1848 after which it was consecrated.

The monuments brought from the old **Church**, and other fittings are now in the county museum Scolton Manor.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Zion, near South Dairy [**Baptists**, 1832].Erected in 1833 **David Jenkins**, Minister, Dollaston
Wiston Parish 1851 , restored 1890 Still open 1998

South Dairy **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1832, restored in 1899, further improvements carried out in 1902 and a porch added in 1977. The present Chapel, dated 1899, is built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan. South dairy is now Grade 2 Listed for its fine interior and late nineteenth century fittings **RCAHMW**

Millin Cross **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1866 in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan. Millin Cross is now Grade 2 Listed as an attractively designed wayside Chapel with a simple unaltered interior. **RCAHMW**

Millin Cross, in Millin Cross [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1866] Still open in 2000

The State of Education in Wales 1847 – The Parish of Slebech

Rose Hill School – This school is held in an old blacksmith's shop converted into a schoolroom by the **Baron de Rutzen**, the chief supporter of the school. The schoolroom is in tolerably good repair, and there is a house for the master adjoining it. The school is open to all denominations. The Baron pays £6 a year for teaching his labourers' children, and gives a house, with culm, valued at £3 to the master.

The furniture consists of one desk for the master, two large desks, four benches, a large map of the world, and a map of England and Wales.

The master was an intelligent man, and highly praised by the patroness, who takes great interest in the school

Being New Years Day the scholars were not present, but were being regaled with dinner and tea to the number of 22 at **Slebech Hall**.

The Rev. **W H Landon**, Incumbent of **Slebech**, informed me that there is no other day school in the parish than the above. The population is small. There is hardly a cottage in the parish which has not been supplied with Bibles, Testaments and Prayer books by the Incumbent.

The character of the people upon the whole is very good; not a single individual of this parish, nor of the parishes of **Newton** and **Minwear**, has been committed for any crime since the Incumbent resided at **Slebech**. Labourers get 7s a week on their own finding; farm servants on an average £4 and female servants £3 a year. There is no **Church** Sunday-school for them to attend

January 1st 1847 **Wm Morris Assistant**

Iron mining and working *Blackpool- Mill and Iron works*

Till recently this was believed to be one of the earliest sites if not the earliest of Iron Smelting in

Pembrokeshire

In 2006 a report was published on **Archaeological** discoveries at **South Hook Pembrokeshire** on a site being developed for a Gas Terminal.

Evidence was found of slag from an iron smelting site

The report states that “*The **South Hook** assemblage is of enormous significance for there are extremely few other iron smelting sites known from this period (8-10th century) in Britain and none to date in this part of the country. (Evaluation of archaeometallurgical residues from **South Hook LNG terminal, Dyfed (52787) Dr T.P. Young**)*

According to Claughton (***Iron Ores of Pembrokeshire 1976***)

Iron ore is known in **Pembrokeshire** in fairly small quantities from several distinct sources: Iron carbonate nodules from the Coal Measures have been mined extensively in the **Saundersfoot** area and also have been interpreted to have been the source of ore for the 17th century **Canaston** forge

However iron ores are found locally in small pockets with the deposits also seem to occur to the north of the coalfield, with occurrences of ochre noted near **Haverfordwest**. At **Minwear**, another small iron ore deposit was worked in the 17th century. This would be very close to the **Canaston Forge**

1811 ***Fenton***

By another shady avenue through the woods I then descend to **Blackpool**, for many years noted as a great iron forge and fishery, rented of **Slebech**, where in the season a vast number of **Salmon** and sewen, are taken.

Of what value the forge is now to the estate I know not, but above a century ago in **Sir George Barlow's** time, a **Mr Wheele**, the then tenant was to pay for it, and an annual supply of 800 cords of wood , at nine shillings a cord, the sum of £412 per annum.

The woody tract of **Canaston** was appropriated for many years to the maintenance of the iron forge at **Blackpool**, and admitted of a certain portion being annually cut for ever; for by the time the whole was gone over, thus parcelled in regular rotation, the first cutting was fit for the axe; but of late years, on the transfer of the **Slebech** estate, the whole forest, without any reserve, from an over anxiousness of gain, was at once laid low, which by overstocking the Market produced only disappointment, and it will be some years before it arrives at a growth sufficient , though ornamental, to tempt its present or any future proprietor to make the same sacrifice.

1830 **Blackpool** bridge built by the **de Rutzens** – all craft entering within the bounds of the estate had to pay toll to the owner and also for loading or discharging cargoes at **Blackpool Quay**. The fishery on the river belonged to him and the tolls and fishery were let for £40 per annum.

From 1100 onwards most of the land in what became the Selbech estates was donated to the **Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem**.

1150 In approximately 1150 **Robert** Lodmer of **Canaston** gave “all his land of **Mynwere** together with all the land of Cadugan (**Canaston**) within the territory of **Mynwere** to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** Middle **Hill** MSS vol. 19,880”

1241 **William** Marescal **Earl of Pembroke** granted “A free chase and **Warren** over the whole manor of **Mynwere** including the land of Cadugan (**Canaston**) with all the forest of the manor with its liberties and customs to the ***Knights of St John Slebech*** Middle **Hill** MSS vol. 19,880

In early times **Blackpool** was part of the vast forest of **Narberth** in which special rights were established and maintained. It is recorded in 1357 that "8s. was yearlie received of 91 burgages and 5 censuaries in the villages of Narbut, **Templeton**, **Robertson**, **Canaston** and Moylaston . . . ld. for a certayne custom then caled virsilver and £4. 11s. 3d. also for custome payd for lybertie of goings of cattle in the said forest" ***Blackpool Mill*** (Acc./to **Sir Francis Dashwood**.)

Following the dissolution of the **Monasteries** by **Henry VIII**, the majority land of the hospitallers was sold by the Crown to **Thomas** and **Roger Barlow**

1546 **Barlowe Roger** 1546, **June 26** Letters Patent, in consideration of £705 6s. 3d., granting to **Roger Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, gent., and **Thomas Barlow** of Catfield, co. Norfolk, clerk, the lordship and manor of Slebyche, the late priory of Pyll’, the site and lands adjoining late of the Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the Chapel called **Creswelle**, all lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of **Haverfordwest**, the site of the friary of **Haverford** with all its appurtenances in the town of **Haverfordwest**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1547 **Barlow Roger** 1547, Jan. 22 Receipt from **Sir John Williams**, knight, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, to **Roger Barlow** , gent., for £110 in respect of the grant and purchase of the woods and underwoods growing in and upon the Commandery or manor of Slebiche, parcel of the possessions of the late Hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

But it would appear from the **Slebech** papers that Caniston including Caniston Mill was part of the lands held by **Rice Griffiths**

1546 **Eynon David** 1546/7-1547/8 reeve of Caniston, parcel of the manor of **Carew**.

1546 **Griffith Reis** 1546/8 .esq., attained of high treason,-***Slebech Estate***
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and Family Records

1555 Watkyns **John** 1555, **June** 14 .Letters Patent Granting a lease for 21 years to **John** Watkyns of the mill called Caniston Mille, the weir called le Blackpole, the demesne lands called le Upper Talffe and the tenement called le lower Talffe, all in Caniston. Part of the lands of the late **Rice Griffith**, esq.,

1558 **Barlowe John** 1558, Aug. 11 of **Slebeche**, gent.-**Rowe Phillip** of Murles, iron **Smith** Bond for the further assurance of a burgage, etc., in the town of Mynwer. **Slebech Estate and Family Record** (what was an Iron **Smith** as distinct from a blacksmith?)

1587 **George Barlowe** purchased Caniston including **Blackpool** from the Crown

1587, May 8 Letters Patent Granting to **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq., , in consideration of £432, 16s, 8d., the rents of assize of the free tenants in Caniston, services, perquisites and profits of the courts there and all the courts and suits, the demesne lands called The Uppertaf, the park called the Lowertaf, the water mill called Caniston Mill, and the pool called the **Blackpool** with toll, late parcel of the lands of the late **Rice Griffith**, esq., , attained, late parcel of the lands of **Katherine**, late Countess of Bridgewater. also the tenement called Mariborough, parcel of the preceptory of **Slebech** late in the tenure of **John Barnard** of the yearly rent of 60s., also all woods and underwoods thereto belonging, - ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1601 Nov. 19 **George Barlowe** of **Slebeche**, esq.,,The Crown.Bond for the payment of the purchase **price** of the manor of Caniston, late part of the possessions of Ryce Gryffythe, esq., attained, and the demesne lands called Uppertaf, the tenement and park called Lowertaf, the water mill called Caniston Mill, the water course called the Blacke **Poole** in Caniston, late parcel of the possessions of **Katherine**, Countess of Bridgewater, and a tenement called **Mary** boroughe in the parish of Slebiche, late parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of **St. John of Jerusalem** in England, according to the value of the woods and underwoods to be surveyed by a commission of Survey and the purchase value of the soil.- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

This records a Mill called Caniston Mill – was this situated at **Blackpool**? According to the record from 1635 Caniston Myll was in the parish of Robinston. Also there is a record that in

1601 **George Barlow** had a busy iron forge at **Blackpool** East Cleddau. ***The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25***

Was this forge in existence before 1587 ?

1635 **Barlowe John** 1635, July 18 **John Barlowe** of Slebidge, esq., and
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George Barlowe of London, esq., **George Mynne** of Woodcote, co. Surrey, esq.. Articles Of Agreement for a Lease of the decayed mill called Caniston Myll in the parish of Robinston and free liberty of the river running near thereto and other waters running through the lands of the said **John Barlowe** within one mile of the said mill, with liberty to erect buildings for melting iron and the habitation of workmen and other provisions for the establishing of iron works, and for a proportion of timber for the use of the ironworks and the erection of buildings to be felled in the woods of west Wood, Mynweare Wood and Penglynes Ciffe. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1635 A charcoal-fuelled blast furnace was erected at **Canaston** Wood in 1635 by **George Mynne**.

In the lease for the furnace, Mynne was granted the right to take timber and cordwood for the works from nearby woods. The site of a possible charcoal-burning platform has been identified on the steep wooded bank of a small stream some 0.9km south-east of the furnace,

1760 Later a lease in 1760 for the nearby **Blackpool** Forge, 0.4km west of the furnace, was given to **Robert Morgan** --*A survey of the charcoal-fuelled ironworking industries of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire By Nigel Page 2007*

Ore for the furnace was available locally, but the locations of the ore pits are unknown

1645 **John Barlowe** fought on the side of the Royalists and his estates were confiscated. This would have included the Iron workings. The estates were returned to him in 1660 but had been looted by Col **Horton** and his men.

1662 **Barlow John** 1662, May 12 Exemplification of an inquisition taken 5 Oct. 1642 of the lands of **John Barlow** of Slebidge in co. **Pembroke** in connection with debts owing to **George Mynne**, esq.. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

These would be debts incurred by **George Mynne** in connection with the breaking of the 1635 lease by actions in the Civil War. Was the Forge destroyed at that time and **George Mynne** claiming recompense ? What damage there had been done to **Slebech Hall** I cannot find records but I think that it must have been considerable as the *Hearth Tax* Record for 1670 show that **Barlow John**

1670 of **Slebech Martletwy** H7 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

paid tax on property at **Martletwy** but not on property at **Slebech**. Also most records after this date The grandson and heir of **John**

Barlow, Sir John is recorded as living at **Minwere**.

1708 **John Barlow** of **Slebech**, gent., younger brother of the **Sir George Barlow**, late of **Slebech** agreed a settlement on the marriage of the said **John Barlow** and **Ann**

Harcourt. Ann is described as daughter of **Sir Simon Harcourt** of Stanton **Harcourt**, co. Oxon, knight, whose son and heir was **Simon Harcourt**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1709 In 1709 **George Harcourt** made a proposal to change the forge into a furnace but we hear no more of the ironwork *Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis Dashwood Bt*

Was he related to **Ann Harcourt**

1760 **Morgan Robert** 1760, September. 26 .**William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, co. Cornwall, esq.,**Robert Morgan** of **Carmarthen, Merchant**. Lease for three lives of the iron forge, etc., in the several parishes of **Newton** and **Robeston Wathan**, and the fishery at **Blackpool**, parish of **Newton**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Ann Barlow heiress of the **Slebech** estates and last of the **Barlows** of **Slebech** married **William Trevannion** of **Carhais**, as her first Husband Her Husband died in 1766 and she married in 1773, **John Symmons** who subsequently sold the estate to **William Knox** after her death. The latter may have bought the property in order to prospect for coal and silver; he carried out extensive Mining trials at **Minwear** near **Blackpool** but failed to find any good seams. He also sold all the timber on the estate. In 1792 he sold the estate to **Nathaniel Phillips** through **Mr. Christie**, the founder of the famous London firm of auctioneers.

Nathaniel was a wealthy plantation owner from Jamaica, shipping sugar and rum from his estates to England. At his death **Slebech** passed to his daughter, **Mary Dorothea**, who married in 1822

Charles Frederick, Baron de Rutzen , a Polish nobleman and a relative of Field Marshal Potemkin, the favourite of **Catherine** the Great of Russia.

At the end of the 18th century, we find **Nathaniel Phillips** receiving 10 shillings for every sloop and 5 shillings for every lighter on account of navigation and wharf age for loading and discharging at **Blackpool**.

1805 With the death of **John Morgan** in 1805, the lease came to an end.

1805 His sons **Charles** and **John** wanted to continue and proposed to erect a pair of cylinders to blow three fires and to apply for an Act of Parliament to take off the duty on pit coal which they intended to use rather than charcoal as a previous owner of the Estate has denuded the whole area of timber.

1806 However, trade was poor and by March 1806 they had made little iron owing to the scarcity of charcoal and inadequate supplies of timber. The forge needed 6 to 700 loads of summer and Winter wood. Furthermore, great advances were being made in iron making in Manchester and they were facing stiff competition. Coal had risen 300 per cent in price, the cost of labour and cordwood had also risen and the supply of the latter was less sure. It was difficult to keep the forge supplied owing to the uncertainty of navigation due to the tides.

1806 The **Morgans** refused to agree a higher rent and quit the forge in 1806 taking with them most of the equipment, the anvil block, the cast iron hammer wheel, the namer, beam, gudgeon and rings. Their lease for £52 12. 6d. had included the forge, shed, Coke house, Coke oven, stable, iron house, seven cottages, carpenter's shop, flood gates and Locks.

1813 The iron forge was replaced in 1813 by the existing mill which was built by **Nathaniel**, the son of **Nathaniel Phillips** He erected "a large grist mill and over that river a commodious and ornamental bridge which was so placed to unite two roads which had long existed."

1968 In 1968 the late Lady Victoria Dashwood embarked on a programme of restoration of **Blackpool** Mill which had been rebuilt in 1813 by her ancestor **Nathaniel Phillips**. The Mill was part of the **Slebech** Estate and had passed to her following the death of her father **John, Baron de Rutzen** , whilst serving with the **Welsh** Guards in Italy in 1944. Extensive repairs were made not only to the Mill itself but also to the corn milling machines, and the water powered turbine that drove it, and an attractive café was created at one end of the Mill.(**Sir Francis** Dashwood.)

2016 – Plans and grant being considered to restore the Mill

Sites of Interest

Slebech park, holy islands mound, **RCAHWW**

1. Two small mounds on small peninsula in estuary. At high tide become islets. Both circa 13 m. high, 11 m. wide. trees and grass covered. Presumably to do with defence or anchorage of commendery.

2. The NE of a pair of mounds/tidal islets , having a tapering oval flat-topped summit, c.28m NE-SW by 13.5m, apparently stone revetted, showing traces of masonry foundations.

Portrayed as a 'tumulus' on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XXVIII.11 1889), thought to be a (17th-18th C.) landscape feature part of **Slebech** Park ; associated with **Slebech** Hall
A 15th C. sword was found in the vicinity of the mounds.

Garden terraces SW of **Slebech** Hall **RCAHMW**

Two extents of terraced gardens running along the N shore of the **Eastern Cleddau**: three tiers of terracing, revetted by stone walls, extending 154m WSW-ENE
CADW 2002

Earthworks in **Slebech** Park **RCAHMW**

elements of a rectilinear field systems, extending over an area, c.300m E-W by 260m, between
(?)clay pit & **Slebech** Hall & gardens,

[Was this the area where the old village was. There are records of Properties near the old clay pit
and the wall of the (old) cemetery]

Picton Castle

The **Castle** is magnificent, set in parkland and occupied by the **Philipps** family. It was built around 1300, and a four-storey block (in the best possible taste) was added in 1800. The **Castle** now houses the **Graham Sutherland Gallery** and this and the gardens are open to the public. Down the road **Picton** Ferry, on the shore of the **Eastern Cleddau**, is an idyllic picnic spot.

Norman earth and timber Motte built it is said by **William de Picton** to command the River. Original stone **Castle** built nearby probably by **Sir John Wogan** about 1300 part added in 1800s.

The large motte at **Slebech** probably represents the original Norman **Castle** in this area. Towards the end of the 13th century this was replaced [on a new site] by the powerful Edwardian **Castle** which now survives as **Picton**. The core of the building, with its four round towers, was probably built by **Sir John Wogan** who was the Justiciar of Ireland under **King Edward I**. From the **Wogans** **Picton** passed to the **Dwnns**, and in the later 15th century an heiress married into the **Philipps** family who continue to hold the **Castle** today. **Picton** was besieged and taken by the forces of **Glyndwr** in 1405, and was captured twice during the Civil War - first by the Royalists in 1643, then by Parliament in 1645.

1685 The **Lord** of **Picton Castle** was entitled to hold Courts leet, Courts Baron, and Views of Frank pledge. He was also entitled to heriots, deodands, waifs and strays, the goods of felons, fugitives, attainted persons, suicides and outlaws, and also to treasure trove, wrecks, escheats, fines and amercements, in a large number of parishes.

1807 **Picton Castle** is the seat of **Lord Milford** who has one of the largest estates in this part of the country. His **Lord-ship** is descended from **John Philips** esq.. created a baronet in 1621. The **Castle** and domain came to **Sir Thomas Philips** the father of **John**, the first baronet, in right of his wife descended from the **Wogans**. It owed its foundation to **William de Picton**.

It is a noble residence very much in the English style, both with respect to natural character and artificial improvements. The plantations are extensive and flourishing, The house, which is in the old fashion of grandeur commands a fine view of the water towards **Landshipping** where the two rivers meet, and join their forces to make **Milford Haven**. *The Scenery Antiquities of South Wales Malkin 1807*

1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire Fenton – Picton Castle

Walk up through beautiful woods to **Picton Castle**, which, approached from this side, as a component part of the landscape, appears to the greatest advantage; but with an eye to the building

itself in its purest castellated state, and as connected with its ancient consequence, I would recommend an approach from the east, on which side only we can trace the inseparable criterion of a **Castle**, the moat, the moat where nothing is wanted but the drawbridge and the portcullis to carry us back to the time of **William Rufus**.

It would be an insult to **Picton Castle** to estimate its consequence and its beauties by a scale employed to measure modern villas, the work of a **Brown** or a **Nash**. **Picton Castle** owes its beauties to circumstances that wealth cannot supply or titles confer, circumstances that age and an unbroken line of ancestry in its possessors have given value to, and have made venerable; an ancient structure that nothing can so much disfigure as an attempt to modernise and make less so; a **Castle** (and I believe a solitary instance) never forfeited, never deserted, never vacant, that never knew a melancholy blank in its want of a master, and whose governors might be said to have been hereditary, a **Castle** in the midst of possessions and forests coeval with itself, and proudly looking down over a spacious domain on woods of every after growth to an inland sea, bounded by its property and its prospect beyond them for such is **Picton Castle**.

We hear of no earlier settlement than this by any of the Norman followers of **Arnulph de Montgomery** in **Pembrokeshire**, so that it is not presuming too much to date its origin as far back as **William Rufus**'s time, since which it has always the good fortune to be inhabited, and not for half a century at a time by owls and bats but by lords of its own, men eminent in their day as warriors, as statesmen, and as Christians; and till within these few years this interesting pile has preserved the same form it originally had without addition of diminution, the ground about it only having been from time to time altered to suit the convenience or taste of the different possessors.

It appears to have been an oblong building, flanked with six large bastions, three on each side, with a narrow projection terminating in two bastions of smaller dimensions at east end, between which was the grand portcullised entrance, now contracted into a handsome doorway. It was evidently moated round, and approached by a drawbridge, now supplied by a raised flagged terrace between low parapets.

About ten years ago **Lord Milford** finding the **Castle** disproportionate to his style of hospitality, made an addition to its west end, whereby he obtained two magnificent rooms, one a dining room the other a drawing room with suitable bed-chambers over them, though it is to be lamented that his **Lord-ship** had not better assimilated the extent of his improvements to the ancient part of the structure. The whole interior is well disposed off, so as to produce an elegant suite of rooms. The largest space between the more western bastions is occupied by a **Hall** a cube of noble dimensions, paved with black and White marble, at the east end of which is a gallery with an Organ, and beyond it a Chapel, handsomely wainscotted with mahogany, more to the eastward. In the Hall there is a fine original portrait of that great minister Sir Robert Walpole, in his robes as chancellor of the Exchequer. In the middle south bastion there is a well furnished library, and over it an elegant breakfasting room with a chimney piece of White marble, and exquisite piece of sculpture, with windows, though at the end of of an avenue of nine feet from the thickness of the walls, commanding a most enchanting view of the junction of the Cleddaus and **Landshipping Quay** over

a fine sloping and well wooded scene. A small drawing room takes up a space terminating in the sweep of the western bastion and a small dining parlour opposite is formed to accommodate itself to the bow of the north bastion, though of comfortable, yet small, when compared with those of the new apartments. His Lord-ship I understand has a fine cabinet of drawings of some of the first **Masters** collected by his uncle **Sir Erasmus Philipps** when in Italy, who was an amateur and great patron of the arts.

The gardens are of vast extent and luxuriantly cropped, and the hot houses and hot walls occupy and immense space; nor is the conservatory ill stocked.

The park, now destitute of deer is of large compass, and richly wooded, occupying that part of the grounds chiefly and flanked towards the river by a hanging wood through which a most charming walk has been formed to wind in a very romantic direction above the estuary, and rendered more delightful by the frequent occurrences of seats placed to produce the happiest effect, and a hermitage yet but seldom visited being at such distance from the **Castle**.

On the moat elevated spot in the park, terminating an avenue facing the grand entrance of the **Castle** stands a hansom belvedere, a most central situation that takes in a view of the whole county.

Picton town or vill -- *Fenton*

On a gentle rising ground a little to the south west of the gardens, stood formally the town or vill.

1815 Beauties of Wales – Rees.

Residence of **Lord Milford** . The greater part of this noble edifice retains its original form and character, having , by peculiar good fortune, passed with comparatively little injury through the hands of its successive proprietors to the present time. The ground plan occupies an oblong area of nearly uniform breadth, but having three large projecting bastions on each side, which while they contribute essentially to the military strength of the building, formed an important addition to its interior convenience and splendour. At the east end, between two bastions similar to the others but of smaller dimensions was placed the grand entrance gate , with its portcullis. This has now lost its military character, having, without injury to its appearance, been transformed into an elegant modern doorway. The moat which surrounded the **Castle** has in part been filled up, and the drawbridge has given way to a raised terrace, guarded on each side by a handsome open parapet. At the western end the present noble proprietor has made some additions, which, though they do not strictly comport with the architecture of the original edifice , are very material as respects its adaption to the uses of a modern residence; and are highly creditable to the liberate spirit of hospitality by which his Lord-ship seeks to emulate the most distinguished of his ancestors.

The foundation of this house is ascribed to **William de Picton** one of the followers of **Arnulph**

Montgomery. On failure of the male issue, the property fell to **Jane** daughter of **Sir Henry Donne**, who by marriage conveyed it to **Sir Thomas Philipps** of Cisant, the ancestor of **Lord Milford** .

The grounds about **Picton Castle** are on a very magnificent scale, and laid out with a proper regard to the baronial dignity of the mansion. They are every richly wooded; and have every advantage of water scenery from their position near the confluence of two handsome streams, which spread before them into the noble **Haven of Milford**.

1847 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

The seat of **Lord Milford** is a noble and spacious edifice of the Norman era; and though it has undergone some alterations and received several additions, to adapt it more for the purpose of modern residence, it still preserves much of its original character of a fortress. It was erected by **William de Picton**, one of the followers of **Arnulph de Montgomery**, and has been inhabited without intermission since that remote period. The greater portion of the building, to which the late **Lord Milford** made some large additions, is in the ancient style of baronial grandeur. During the parliamentary war in the reign of **Charles I.**, the **Castle** was gallantly defended by **Sir Richard Philipps** for the **King**; but it had the good fortune to escape the destruction which so many other fortresses experienced. This estate came by marriage with a descendant of the **Wogans** to **Sir Thomas Philipps**, of Cîlsant, father of **John**, the first baronet of the family; and, on the death of the late **Lord Milford** descended to **R. B. P. Philipps**, who in 1828 was made a baronet, and in 1847 was created **Lord Milford** . The park, which is partly in the parish of **Boulston**, possesses many attractions; the gardens are extensive.

Picton Castle 1872 *Annals and Antiquities* **Thomas Nicholas**

This spot has been famous since that early age when the Norman, **Arnulph** de Montgomery, temp. **William Rufus**, took possession of the district, and assigned this lordship to **William de Picton**, who built here a **Castle** and called it after his own name. Around this **Castle** have grown, in the long succession of ages, all the tokens of a venerable antiquity and true lordly grandeur. Injudicious restoration and alteration have marred the external form of the fabric, but parts still remain which are hoary and pitted over with age, and eloquent concerning times when the **Castle** was a Norman fortress, defiant of attack and fearless of beleaguerment.

Time, has writ upon the demesne the story of seven centuries-" ancestral woods," lichen- covered walls, which have witnessed the passing in and out of many succeeding proprietors, memorials of moat and drawbridge, outstanding watch-towers and camps, secret passages, the appointments of more recent and peaceful times, and the elegance and taste of the present.

This is one of the very few Norman castles in Britain which have never been dismantled or alienated, and the only one of the kind in Wales. **Picton Castle** has always been inhabited, has never been forfeited, and has continued in the same line of proprietors

from the beginning. From the Pictons it passed by marriage of the heiress, to the **Wogans** in the person of **Sir John Wogan**; from the **Wogans** it passed in like manner to the line of **Donne** of Cydweli by the marriage of **Catherine**, dau. and heiress of **Sir John Wogan**, to **Owen Donne**; and lastly, 'from the **Donnes**, by the marriage of **Jane**, dau. and heiress of **Sir Henry Donne**, of **Picton**, to **Thomas ap Philip**, otherwise **Sir Thomas Philips**, **Lord** of Cilsant, time of **Richard III.**, whose posterity, in direct or indirect line, has ever since remained in possession

1895 Nooks and Corners Timmins

Running us ashore near some cottages, at a picturesque nook of the **Haven**, the ferryman now puts us in the way for **Picton**; which is reached after a brisk twenty minutes' tramp through the leafy glades of a deep, sequestered dingle.

It would be difficult to image anything more attractive than the situation of **Picton Castle**. Crowning the brow of a gentle declivity, the stately pile is sheltered from the north and east by groves of forest trees, and mighty banks of rhododendrons; while upon its southern side a beautiful expanse of the home-park rolls away, 'in emerald slopes of sunny sward,' to a broad, land-locked reach of **Milford Haven**.

In conjunction with the neighbouring estate of **Slebech**, **Picton Park** comprises a vast extent of open, park-like land, the haunt of game and wild-fowl; while the river front affords miles of woodland strolls, with a charming variety of ever-changing prospects. What with boating and fishing galore, not to mention an occasional meet of fox and otter hounds, he must indeed be a fastidious sportsman who cannot find recreation in this favoured locality.

Picton Castle can boast a record unmatched in the annals of any other Southwallian fortress; for the place has never once been deserted, but has always been occupied by those who can claim direct descent from the original founder.

It was in the days of **William Rufus** (when **Arnulph** the Norman handed over the whole of the surrounding district to his trusty follower) that **Sir William de Picton** erected the first **Castle**, and gave his own name to his newly-acquired possession. To his descendant, the good **Sir John Philipps**, the town of **Haverfordwest** is indebted for its fine old sandstone bridge, which he caused to be built at his own expense, and presented as a free gift to the borough. **John Wesley** and **Sir Isaac Newton** were numbered amongst his friends; and a monument, erected to his memory by the grateful townsfolk, is to be seen in **St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest**.

General **Picton**, of Peninsular War renown, was a famous scion of the same good stock. It is said that, owing to his influence abroad, large quantities of the best wine of Oporto found their way into

many a **Pembrokeshire** cellar, where such a vintage had hitherto been a luxury unknown.

During the Civil Wars, **Picton Castle** was garrisoned and held for **King Charles** by **Sir Richard Philipps**, second baronet ; but was eventually surrendered (as the story goes) under the following circumstances.

One day during the course of the siege, a servant-maid was standing at an open casement in the eastern bastion with **Sir Erasmus**, the infant heir, upon her arm ; when a Parliamentary trooper rode up with a flag of truce, and presented a letter at the window. No sooner had the maid reached forward to take the missive, than, raising himself in the saddle, the soldier snatched the child from the nurse's arms, drew his sword, and threatened to slay the hope of **Picton** upon the spot, unless the **Castle** were instantly surrendered.

Though much altered and extended in comparatively modern times, **Picton Castle** still presents an imposing and dignified appearance ; especially when viewed from the south-east side.

The entrance front (which is by far the oldest portion of the structure) retains the deeply-recessed portal, the rounded arches, quaint, archaic corbel-heads and narrow windows, that mark the enduring handiwork of the original Norman builders. Above the massive entrance porch rise the deep-set windows of the Chapel ; the handsome painted glass with which they are adorned, forming an appropriate memorial to a member of the family of **Sir Charles** and **Lady Philipps**, whose tragic death, in 1893, aroused the deep sympathy of the entire county.

Rounded bastions project at intervals from the main structure, which is of an oblong form, with a lofty wing flanking its western end. The moat, having no purpose to serve in these piping times of peace, has long since been filled up ; and its place is now occupied by pleasant walks and parterres, varied by luxuriant shrubberies. The interior of the **Castle** contains numerous suites of apartments, disposed around a handsome and spacious Hall from whose lofty walls historic family portraits of various styles and periods look down upon the beholder.

At one end of the Hall is a gallery communicating with the private Chapel above mentioned ; and several quaint, old-fashioned chambers, whose solid circular walls are of enormous thickness. The panelled floors and ceilings of these apartments are worthy of notice, as are their white marble chimney-pieces, delicately wrought in the Italian manner. From the recesses of the deep-set windows, we command a lovely prospect over the rich rolling woodlands of the park, encircled by a silvery reach of the Cleddau towards **Landshipping** Ferry

1909 Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby

Picton Castle was founded by **Wm. de Picton**, a Norman knight in the following of

Arnulph de Montgomery ; the existing building suggests, however, an Edwardian rather than a

Norman structure. **Fenton** says the building was oblong with six bastions, three on either side, and a portcullised, turreted gateway, since modified into a handsome doorway. **Lord Milford** rashly altered this ancient fortress to suit his taste.

Picton Castle has been an inhabited dwelling from the time of **William Rufus** to the present day, and is unusual in having belonged to the same family for the whole period, though heiresses have brought into the pedigree the names of **Wogan**, **Bonn**, and **Philipps**.

The story went that during the Civil Wars a Parliamentary soldier stole the heir of

Picton from his nurse's arms while she chatted at a **Castle** window, and that holding the child to ransom he reduced the stronghold to submission. There is no truth in the tale, for **Picton** was then garrisoned for Parliament; Colonel Gerard after storming it took possession for the **King**, finding therein **Sir Richard Philipps'** children, who were certainly not held up to ransom.

A new four-storey block was added to the **Castle** about 1800, with further additions some fifty years later. Since 1954 **Picton** has been extensively restored to serve as a modern residence.

Acc/to **Fenton** (1811): "never forfeited, never deserted, never vacant. I know of no **Castle** in Wales or England that has been inhabited by a regular succession of lords of the place"

1923 **RCAM Picton Castle**

A Norman Motte **Castle** was placed at the summit of gently rising ground about half a mile east of the present castellated residence. It occupies almost certainly the site of the **Castle** of 'Dungledi' erected by **Wiz** or **Wizo** a **Fleming**, who early in the 12th century was granted by **Henry I** the **Lord-** ship of **Daugleddau**, the land between the two Cleddau. There are no indications that the original wooden defences ever gave place to others in stone, and it is clear that about a century and a half after its erection it was deserted for the fine 13th century **Castle** which was placed in a more sheltered position below it. The mound is about 24ft high, and has a summit diameter of about 50ft. The moat still remains, though made more shallow by subsequent disturbances to the mound. The Bailey was probably on the north side.

The later **Castle** is a four sided structure having strong towers at the corners, with intermediate towers guarding the entrance which was placed near the southern end of the east curtain. It has been a residence from the earliest period of its existence to the present day, with the result that while the exterior has retained its military character, many of the original details have been modified, and its interior completely altered – visited 14th July 1920

Picton Castle Estate and Family Record

Wogan Family of Pembrokeshire.(see also Woogan)

c1114

Wiz or Wizo the Fleming c1114 founded the **Pembrokeshire**

Family .Wizo seems to have chosen an existing Iron Age enclosed settlement or rath as the basis for his **Castle**. A large conical earthen motte was thrown up across the bank of the earlier settlement, and a gateway was created on the north-eastern side of the rath defences. The unusually large **Bailey** of **Wizo's** stronghold probably served to house the borough occupied by the first group of settlers. The prehistoric defences would have provided them with ready-made protection against the newly-dispossessed **Welsh** . It would originally have been a timber and earth motte and **Bailey Castle**. By the 14c the **Castle**, which by then had a stone keep, was abandoned the **Wogan** family who had become lords of the manor. Their principal residence was at nearby **Picton Castle**.

Wyzo or Wys the Fleming who gave his name to **Wiston** had conquered the present hundred of Daugleddy except the episcopal lordship of **LLawhaden**, which was held as a Barony under the earl by the service of two and a half Knight's fees

Hist st Cart Mon S Petri Glous Rolls ed i 228 262 6.

Wyzo or Wys Lord of Wiston Ecclesia de Rudepagotona **Knights Hospitalers of St John**.**Wizo the Flemish Lord of Wiston** **Clarbeston Pembrokeshire Parsons**. **Church of Predergast to Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem Anselms Confirm charter.**

Wys, or his son **Walter** , gave the advowsons of the churches in the Barony to the **Hospitallers of Slebech**, whereon there was afterwards a quarrel between the authorities of **Slebech** and of **St. Peter's**, Gloucester, and **St Mary's**, Worcester."

Walter son of **Wizo the Flemish Lord of Wiston** **Clarbeston Pembrokeshire Parsons**

William FitzGerald had battered his new **Castle of Wiston**

1148,'

Walter married the daughter of **William's** brother, **David FitzGerald**, **Bishop of St David's** , and received from his father-in-law certain lands near **LLawhaden**, for the seizure of which **Wys** had been excommunicated.

Walter left two sons, -----**Walter** son of **Walter** succeeded **Walter** grandson of **Wizo the Flemish Lord of Wiston** **Clarbeston Pembrokeshire Parsons**.

1193

Philip Gwys ,son of **Walter** succeeded his brother **Walter** , and was,

in 1193, captured in **Wiston Castle**, with his wife and two sons, by **Howel ap Rhys ap Gruffydd**.'

One of these sons, **Henry Gwys** succeeded his father, and was a benefactor to **Slebech**. There is some mystery as to who **Henry** married or even if he did marry as in

1220 the Barony was under the care of the Earls of **Pembroke** as guardian for the infant heiress of **Henry**. Was it his daughter, a sister or a niece? She married

1247 **de Herford Sir Walter** , who held the Barony in 1247. This **Sir Walter** came of a family said to have been settled in West Wales in the time of Rufus. He held lands in Ireland which, with **Wiston**, passed to his daughters, who married representatives of the family of **Wogan** and of **Stainton**. He was a witness to **Earl Walter Marshal's** charter to **Gilbert de Valle** 1241-5, and was one of the **Pembroke** magnates who sent to **John of Monmouth** in 1244 the account of their attack on **Cardigan**. He held, on the partition of the Marshal inheritance, three Knight's fees, a holding exceeded only by the **Martins** of **Kemes**, the **de Barris**, **Carews** and **Stackpoles**. It may be that part of his holding was of the lands conquered by the Marshals in **Cardigan**. *Owen- Arch Camb*1903

ap Rhys ap Bledre Sir Aaron fought in the Crusades under **Richard** 1 and was made Knight of the Sepulchre--

The sixth in direct descent from **Sir Aaron** was **ap Meredith Philip** of Cisant who had a son

ap Philip Sir Thomas , who married **Donne Jane** daughter of **Donne Sir Henry** Kt of **Picton** who had inherited the estate in the right of his mother

Wogan Catherine daughter and co-heiress of **Wogan Sir John** of **Picton** whose ancestor **Wogan Sir John** Kt of **Wiston** had married **Picton Joan** the daughter and heiress of **Picton Sir William** the Norman who gave his name to the **Castle** and estate.

1572 **Ph'es(Phillippes) William** of **Picton** 1572 Mar 14 died Saturday and was buried at **Slebech** ye munday following (*George Owen's MSS from the muniments at Bronwydd Arch Camb* 1867)

1591 **Philips John** 1591 of **Picton** son of **ap Philip Sir Thomas** , was **Lord** of **Picton** when **Lewys Dwinn** visited in 1591. He was made a Bart in 1621 and married as his 1st wife **Perrott Ann** daughter of **Perrott Sir John** Kt of **Haroldston** and **Ann** and **Sir Thomas** , were succeeded by their eldest son

1620's **Philipps Richard** 1620's - 2 Bart followed by

1697 **Philipps Erasmus** 1697 - 3 Bart who died in 1697 and was succeeded by

1697 -1736 **Philipps John** 1736 - 4 Bart who died in 1736 and had several children his eldest son was **Erasmus**

1736 **Philipps Erasmus** 1736 the 5 Bart inherited and as he had no children the title passed to his brother

Philipps John the 6 Bart who was succeeded by his son **Sir Richard Philipp**

1776 **Phillips John** 1776, Oct. 23 **Richard**, Baron **Milford** *of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of Picton Castle, son and heir of Sir John Phillips late of Picton Castle, bart., deceased, John Philipps* late of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey and now of the parish of **Begelly**, gent. Lease for a year of a messuage and lands called Diffrin, parish of Lampiter Velfrey, and a messuage and lands called Cwm Llan, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. **Slebech Estate and Family Record**

1776 **Phillips Sir Richard** 1776 - 7 Bart of **Picton** was created **Lord Milford** in 1776 and died without direct descendant in 1823 - The title thus became extinct

Phillips Bulkeley was another son of the 4 Bart and brother of both the 5 and 6 Barts and Uncle of the 7

1741 **Philipps Bulkeley** 28 3 1741 to **Philippa Mrs. Adams** marriage **Bosheston Church** Register although in the family traditions he was of minor importance, being a younger son, the whole future of the **Picton Estate** stems from him. He had no children from his marriage but after the death of his wife he was reputed to have adopted an illegitimate daughter by a woman named **Maria Philippa Artemisia** and gave the young girl the surname "**Philipps**". Her real name was **Mary Philippa Artemisia Bulkeley Philipps** he died in 1776 and after his death she married **James Child** of **Begelly** and she herself had a daughter whom she named **Maria Artemisia**. She died in 1786. Her daughter **Maria Artemisia**, married the son of the Vicar of **Roch** and **Nolton**, the **Rev. John** Grant, who succeeded his father in these livings. The father, the old Vicar, had been mad for some years.

Their son was named **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant**. This boy's father, the **Rev. John Grant**, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parishioners from **Roch** and **Nolton** who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on **Druidston Sands** caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness.

Maria Artemisia, upon the death of her first **Husband**, the **Rev. John Grant** married as her second the **Rev. Alexander Gwyther**, the Vicar of **Yardley** in Worcestershire. By him she had a second son who later became the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther**, Vicar of **St Mary's**

Church Haverfordwest. Richard Burkley Philipps Grant and his half brother, the **Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwther**, in turn, inherited the vast **Picton Castle** estates, both changing their surnames to "**Philipps** ", thus causing those of closer relationship to become disinherited.

1823 **Grant Richard Bulkeley Philipps** became heir to the **Picton** estates in 1823 under the will of **Lord Milford** 7 Bart and assumed the name and the arms of **Philipps** . He was created a Baron in 1828 and Baron **Milford** in 1847 In 1847 he married Lady **Anne Jane** daughter of the Earl of Wicklow but died without direct heir.

His half brother **Gwyther James Henry Alexander** inherited. And took the name **Philipps**

1857 **Philipps James Henry Alexander** 1857 Rev MA late **Gwyther** of **Picton Castle** Vicar of **St Mary's Haverfordwest** was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of **Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog- ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower** and **Reynalton**. Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married

Lea Mary Catherine

daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of Ludstone Salop. Had two surviving daughters

1868 **Philipps Mary Philippa** 1868 married to **Charles F G Fisher** and they had children

Philipps Amy Octavia

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c1500 **ap Phylip Thomas** of Pykton, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. Lease for three years of the pensions of the churches ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1541 **Philips John** 1541 esq. of **Picton Castle** 1541 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

1548 **Philips Thomas** 1548 esq. of **Picton Castle** ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

1563 **Phillips William** 1563 of **Picton Castle** eldest son of **John Phillips** by **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir William Griffiths** of Penryn *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

1566 **Phillips Elizabeth** 1566, September. 26 of **Pycton**, widow; **John Barlowe** of Slebiche, co. **Pembroke**, esq.. Release of messuages and lands in the vill and fields of Slebich in the manor dominium of Slebiche now or lately in the tenure of **Richard Meyler**, **William Sawnder**, **Elizabeth Hughe**, **William Pycton**, **John Clerke**, **Thomas Powyer** and **John Browne**. Witnesses **Morgan Phillips** and **John Hodgeskynson**, scriptor. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1567 **Philipps William** 1567 of Pyckton, esq., Assignment of the remainder of a term of years in the late **Commandery or Preceptory of Slebech** and the Lordships, manors, lands, etc., thereto belonging in the county of **Pembroke** leased by the Crown to **Thomas Audley**, esq., 29 March 7 **Edward VI**, and assigned by the latter to **Thomas Lloyd** aforesaid and **Richard Jones** of the parish of **St. Clare**, co. **Carmarthen**, gent., 2 May 7 **Edward VI**, 1567, Oct. 20. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1576 **Phillips Morgan** 1576 of **Picton Castle** 2nd son of **John** and father of **Sir John** created bart 1623 – *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire Philipps Morgan* of **Picton** married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Richard Fletcher** of Bangor (ancestor of the first **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton**) *Arch Camb* 1846 p 190

1591 **Barlo Georgio** 1591 married **Jane Philipps** claimants to the estate of **William Philipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

1591 **Philipps Jane** 1591 **Picton** Daughter of **Morgan Philipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** married **Georgio Barlo**—mort claimants to the estate of **William Philipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

1591 **Philipps Morgan** 1591 **Picton** Married **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Philipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

1591 **Philipps William** 1591 **Picton** Son of **Morgan Philipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Philipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854**

1591 **Phillips Alban** 1591 **Picton** Son of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Phillips Cicil** 1591 **Picton** Daughter of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Phillips Jenett** 1591 **Picton** Daughter of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Phillips John** 1591 **Picton** Son of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 ArchCamb 1854

1591 **Phillips Margaret** 1591 **Picton** Daughter of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Phillips Owen** 1591 **Picton** Son of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Phillips Thomas** 1591 **Picton** Son of **Morgan Phillipps** and **Elizabeth Fletcher** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1591 **Stepneth ?** 1591 Married **Mary Phillipps** daughter of **William Phillipps** of **Picton** and **Jane Perotte** his wife claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte George Owen**
MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854

1595 **Philips John** of **Picton Castle** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1595

1601 **Phillips Alban** 1601, Dec. 8 **Thomas Phillipps** of **Picton**, gent., **Thomas ap Rice** of **Rickarston**, gent Assignment of a Lease for the life of the said **Thomas**

Phillips of pannage of hogs, swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and also the rents and forms of the tenure of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth** and late parcel of the lands and possessions of the Lady Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater and late parcel of the possessions of **Rees Gruffith**, esq., attained for high treason, which pannage and lands the said **Thomas Phillips** held of the Queen by a Lease for the lives of **Owen Phillips**, **Alban Phillips** and the said **Thomas Phillips**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Phillips Owen** 1601, Dec. 8 **Thomas Phillips** of **Picton**, gent., **Thomas** ap **Rice** of Rickarston, gent Assignment of a Lease for the life of the said **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs, swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and also the rents and forms of the tenure of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth** and late parcel of the lands and possessions of the Lady Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater and late parcel of the possessions of **Rees Gruffith**, esq., attained for high treason, which pannage and lands the said **Thomas Phillips** held of the Queen by a Lease for the lives of **Owen Phillips**, **Alban Phillips** and the said **Thomas Phillips**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1601 **Phillips Thomas** 1601, Dec. 8 **Thomas Phillips** of **Picton**, gent., **Thomas** ap **Rice** of Rickarston, gent Assignment of a Lease for the life of the said **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs, swine and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and also the rents and forms of the tenure of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth** and late parcel of the lands and possessions of the Lady Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater and late parcel of the possessions of **Rees Gruffith**, esq., attained for high treason, which pannage and lands the said **Thomas Phillips** held of the Queen by a Lease for the lives of **Owen Phillips**, **Alban Phillips** and the said **Thomas Phillips**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1602 **Phillips Albane** ,1602, September. 8 **Albane Phillips** of **Pickton**, gent., **Thomas** Addams of **Loveston**, gent. Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey within the forest of **Narberth** and the rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of **Narberth**, lately parcel of the lands of the Countess of Bridgewater and of **Rees Griffith**, esq., attained.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1603 **Phillippes John** 1603, September. 1 **John Phillippes** of **Picton**, esq., **George Barlowe** of **Slebydge**, esq.. Grant in consideration of £90 of woods and woodgRounds called **Pykell** or **Talfewood** late in the tenure of **John Barlowe**, esq., in the parish of **Slebridge**, co. **Pembroke**. Witnesses **Owen Ellyot**, **Stephen Barlow**, **William Barlow**, **Thomas Hunshell**, **John Phillip**, **John Skourfyld**.- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1611 **Philipps John** 1611 of **Picton Castle** afterwards Knight and Bart High Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire**

1619 **Phillipps Richard** 1619, Aug. 10 **John Phillipps** of Clogevrane, co. **Carmarthen**, esq., and **Richard Phillipps** of **Picton**, gent., son and heir apparent of the said **John Phillipps**, **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent. Grant of three messuages, lands, etc., in Upper Moleston and Lower Moleston, parish of **Narberth**, in exchange for a messuage and a close called the Greate meade, in the parish of **St. Cleares**, co. **Carmarthen**, commonly called Wolsdon otherwise Wolston. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1620 **Philipps Johes** c1600 **Pembrokeshire** Ar.- *Justice of the Peace Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen*

1620 **Philipps John Owen** c1600 **Pembrokeshire** Ar.- *Justice of the Peace Cambrian Register 1796*

1620 **Philipps Jones** c1600 **Pembrokeshire** esq.. Justice of Oyer and Terminer *Cambrian* Register

1796

1620 **Phillipes Johannes** Armig 1620 of **Picton Castle**. *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire** in 1620

1620 **Philipps Alban** 1620 of **Nash** son of **Morgan Philipps** of **Picton** he married **Janet** daughter and heiress of **Richard Nash** of **Nash High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1632 **Phillipps Richard** 1632 **Sir** of **Picton Castle** son of **Sir John** 1 Bart by **Anne** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of **Haroldston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

1632 **Philips Katherine** 1632-1664 . London, raised in **Picton Castle**, married to **James Philips** M.P. and Mayor of **Haverfordwest**, her poetry and membership of the Society of Friendship made her the first woman writer in Britain to receive professional and public recognition. Her collected works was published in 1993.

1640 **Phillippe Richard** 1640, May 1 **Thomas Phillipps** of Martheltwy, gent., **Sir Richard Phillippe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a term of years in a tenement in Martheltwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1640 **Phillipps Thomas** 1640, May 1 **Thomas Phillipps** of Martheltwy, gent., **Sir Richard Phillippe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Assignment of a term of years in a tenement in Martheltwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1661 **Philipps Richard** 1661-1751 lieutenant-general, was the second son of **Richard Philipps** of **Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire**. He was employed, when a young man, to

disperse the manifestos of the Prince of Orange among the **King's** troops encamped at Hounslow, for which service he received no other recompense than a Captain's commission. He was present at the battle of the Boyne . In 1717, he obtained the command of the 40th Regiment of Foot, which had been almost entirely raised by him. In 1720, he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, which post he held for 10 years. His commission as lieutenant-general is dated March , 1743, and he died eight years later, at the advanced age of 90 years. **Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, 1882, p. 1028.**

1662 **Philipps, Sir John**, 1662-1736, of **Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire**, educational reformer and philanthropist, was the father of **Sir Erasmus Philipps**. In 1695, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of **Pembroke**, which he continued to represent until 1702. He re-entered Parliament in 1718, as member for **Haverfordwest**, and sat until 1722. He had command of great wealth, which he laid out munificently in various schemes of philanthropy. He was one of the most active Commissioners for building 50 new churches in and about the City of London, and a leading member of many charitable societies. He was one of the earliest and most distinguished members of the **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge**, established in 1699, and the records of the Society are full of references to his great work for education. To him belongs the honour of first directing the attention of that Society to the Principality, and the credit of encouraging its efforts to supply the needs of his fellow-countrymen. The great work of his life, however, was in connection with the Charity School movement in Wales, in which he spared neither time nor money. He was buried at **St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest**, a handsome marble monument being erected to his memory. *Eminent Welshmen*

1691 **Phillips Edward** 1691 of **Picton Castle** and **Kilgetty** son of **Sir Erasmus** by his second wife he married the heiress of **Kilgetty** but died shortly after *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

1700 **Phillips John** 1700-1764 **Sir a Member of Parliament**, was descended from **John Phillips**, esq., of **Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire**, who was created a Baronet in 1621. He was the second son of the fourth Baronet of the same name. At the age of 41, he entered Parliament for **Carmarthen**, representing that borough for six years. He rapidly made his Mark in the House, and, having joined the Tories, he soon became, together with **Sir John Hanmer** and **Sir Watkin Williams Wynn**, one of the leaders of the old country party, as those were called who strenuously, and with much fervour and ability, opposed the Court. **Horace Walpole** has given him the name of " a notorious Jacobite."

1743 **Phillipps Sir Erasmus**, died 1743, economic writer, was a son of **Sir John Philipps**, of **Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire**. He matriculated at **Pembroke College**, Oxford, but left in 1721 without graduating. He was entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1721, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1736. He was M.P. for **Haverfordwest** from 1726 until 1743, when he was accidentally drowned in the river Avon. **Eminent Welshmen**

1754 **Philipps John** 1754, Oct. 10 **George Barlow** of Slebedge, esq.,**Sir John Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart. Lease for three lives of the tithes issuing out of **Picton** demesne. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1772 **Phillips Richard** 1772, Oct. 14 **Ann Trevannion** of **Slebech**, widow,**Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart. Lease for three lives of the tithes of closes called **Rhose** and **Ash Parks**, part of **Millin Mountain**, close called **Newhouse Meadow**, land called **Picton Ewehill**, all in the parish of **Boulston**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1774 **Phillips Richard** 1774, Nov. 19 **John Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent.,**Sir Richard Phillips** of **Picton Castle**, bart., and **John Symmons** of **Llanstinan**, esq.,**William Edwardess** of **Johnstone**, esq.,**Edward Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk. Release of messuages called **Dyffrin**, **Cwmlan**, **Plaindealings** and **Flathouse**, in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, also a piece of land in the parish of **Cronwear**, and a messuage and lands called **Berllan** in the parish of **St. Clears**, co. **Carmarthen**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1776 **Baron Milford Richard** 1776, Oct. 23 **Richard**, **Baron Milford** of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of **Picton Castle**, son and heir of **Sir John Phillips** late of **Picton Castle**, bart., deceased, **John Philipps** late of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** and now of the parish of **Begelly**, gent. Lease for a year of a messuage and lands called **Difrin**, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and a messuage and lands called **Cwm Llan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

1776 **Philipps John** 1776, Oct. 23 **Richard**, **Baron Milford** of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of **Picton Castle**, son and heir of **Sir John Phillips** late of **Picton Castle**, bart., deceased, **John Philipps** late of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** and now of the parish of **Begelly**, gent. Lease for a year of a messuage and lands called **Difrin**, parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, and a messuage and lands called **Cwm Llan**, parish of **Llandewy Velfrey**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Philipps John of **Picton** married **Janet** daughter of **Sir William Griffith** of **Penrhyn North Wales** (whose family were ancestors of the first **Sir John Philipps** of **Picton**) ***Arch Camb*** 1846 p 190

1784 **Milford Lord** 1784 **Picton Castle Milford Members** of **Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county

1797 **Phillips William** 10-Jan1797 Aged 10 **Amroth** Calfs Meadow pit in **Amroth** property of **Lord Milford** he was an on iron bar fastened to windlass rope but fell off the

1803 **Edward John** 19 October 1803 **Slebech** Infant Offence Manslaughter of **William David, Slebech**, by throwing a stone at him in the deer park of **Picton Castle**. Deceased had struck prisoner on the legs with a whip. No indictment. Prisoner aged 10. Inquest returned a of accidental manslaughter. **Slebech** Verdict Discharged *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

1838 **Lloyd William** 1838, Feb. 1-2 .**Rev. Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart.,The **Rev. William Lloyd** clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.,**Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of **Slebech**, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1838 **Powell Jonathan Rogers** 1838, Feb. 1-2 **Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart.,The **Rev. William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.,**Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of **Slebech**, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1838 **Philipps Richard Bulkeley** 1838, Feb. 1-2 **Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, bart.,The **Rev. William Lloyd** , clerk, rector of **Narberth**, and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent.,**Robert Innes Ackland** of **Boulston**, esq.. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of **Slebech**, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of **Robeston Wathan**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1870 **Phillips Sarah** 1870s **Bramble Hill** nr **Thomas Chapel** rented farm from **Picton Castle** Estate in arrears --distress Levied by **Picton Castle** Estate on her goods and she was in receipt of relief as a pauper through the 1870's (farm was used by a nearby coal mine as a slag heap preventing farming)

1880 **Philipps C.E.G**1880, Aug. – 1881, Nov. 15 Letters from **Sir C.E.G.Phipps** of **Picton Castle** to the **Baron de Rutzen** , concerning the family pew in the new **Slebech Church**

1897
Arch Camb 1898

Phillips E P 1897 Aug Chairman-Local Committee **Haverfordwest**

1893 **Philipps Mabel** 1893, Nov. 17 funeral of the late Miss **Mabel Philipps** of **Picton Castle** reprinted from the **Pembrokeshire Herald**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

1916 **Philipps----**Orpen **Picton Castle Walter Selwyn** Orpen, Second Lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers. **Walter** was born on 20 July 1893, the youngest son of Rev. **John Herbert** Orpen and **Mrs. Amy O. G. Orpen**, the sister of Lady **Philipps** of **Picton Castle**, He was killed in the Somme Offensive by a sniper on 6 July 1916. age 22.

1916 **Phillips Ethel Philippa** 10 September 1916 the eldest daughter of **Sir Charles** and Lady **Phillips** of **Picton Castle**. Her **Husband** was **Harry Hickman Bromfield**, DSO, Major, Welsh, Guards the son of **Henry** and **Mary Elizabeth Bromfield**,

He had served in the South African War as Captain in the South Wales Borderers, and had gained the Distinguished Service Order in South Africa. Volunteered to serve with the newly formed Welsh, Guards in 1915. **Harry** was killed while leading his men on 10 September 1916. Age 47.

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RCAM Sites of Archaeological and Historical interest

Picton Castle RCAHMW Icehouse

One of two ice houses within the grounds of **Picton Castle**

150m south-west of the house is a brick-vaulted ice house, 2.6m square and 2.66m high. It faces north and has short dog-leg passage. There is a small lake 350m to the south, and the estuary of East Cleddau 700m away.

The **Picton Castle** park and gardens **RCAHMW**

are set within the fine rolling **Pembrokeshire** countryside and was extant in the eighteenth century. The pleasure garden, albeit recently altered, still retains some late eighteenth to early nineteenth century features and still contain some fine exotics, including many hybrid rhododendron. The park includes an interesting mount and a scenic walk along the estuary, which includes a Georgian

`Peepout' or shelter. The plantings probably date from around 1800.

A large, circular, brick ice house is located 300m south of the house. Steps from the north east lead down to an ante-chamber, no doubt a purpose built larder (2 x 1.5m), thence at right Angles along a 1.6m long passage with two doors, leading to a chamber, 2.7m in diameter and over 3m deep overall. The dome has a slightly pointed head. It is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Picton Castle, Stables *RCAHMW*

The stable court at **Picton Castle** is a rectangular block in a castellated style, overall about 40 by 60m. The different elements of the design are strongly differentiated architecturally so that it appears more as a picturesquely planned group of related buildings rather than one block; the skyline is varied and parts stand forward or back.

The block is built of local rubble stone masonry, brought to courses, with quoins of limestone. Extensive traces of render remain and the buildings appear to have been rendered throughout. Crenellated parapets conceal slated roofs. The entrance is by a vaulted passageway with sturdy Norman-style columns and arches with cushion caps at front and rear. There is a small carved face above. There is an octagonal clock-tower above, with clocks front and rear and a cupola and weathervane above. The entrance is flanked by two-storey domestic quarters, consisting of a three-window range each side in which the bay closest to the entrance passage at front is slightly advanced and raised, and with small round headed windows.

Picton Home Farm *RCAHMW*

A model farm of the early C19, the Home Farm of **Picton**, first appearing on the 1829 estate map. It was therefore possibly designed by **Thomas Rowlands** of **Haverfordwest**, who carried out numerous estate improvements for **R B P Philipps** in the period 1826-8.

There was formerly a dovecote in the centre of the farmyard, now demolished. The central part of the yard is now occupied by modern cattle sheds, and the NW corner of the original ranges of farm buildings has also been lost.

Listed as a fine example of an early C19 model farm probably contemporary with the many **Picton** estate improvements carried out by **R B P Philipps** in the late 1820s.

Farmhouse and buildings arranged in a square. The house faces S with a garden at its front, with low wall and railings. The house has lower extensions at E and W, the left one being a farmyard building and the right one an extension of the domestic accommodation. The ends of the E and W ranges are carried forward to the same building line as the house frontage, with gateways for

farmyard access linking them to the house extensions. The plan of house and yard is symmetrical about the N/S axis. The original farmyard main entrance was at the centre of the N range, but is no longer in use.

All the buildings are in local sandstone rubble, more or less brought to courses, and do not appear to have been rendered. Limestone is informally used for some quoins and dressings. Slate roofs throughout, except where replaced by artificial slates on the house roof. Tiled ridges.

The house consists of a taller central part of three windows, except that the central window over the door is only a blind fenestration panel. Arched doorway centrally with a round-headed door. Four-pane sash windows under low segmental arches. Brick end-chimneys. At each end are symmetrical extensions with a lower roof level: at right a domestic three-window extension with a hipped end. The upper window on the E end face is blind; at W a building in farmyard use with similar elevation and roof. In the SE corner of the latter is a malting kiln with a plastered room (for grain) above.

This extension, which does not communicate internally with the house, was probably accommodation for farm servants. rounded engaged gatepiers link the E extension to the flanking range of farm buildings. On the rear elevation (facing the farmyard) the central three-window range is also advanced. Twelve-pane windows with hornless sashes above and below. Six-pane hornless-sash windows above in the 4-window wings.

The farmyard ranges at E and W of the yard are symmetrically similar, with six cartsheds each side at the N end facing the yard. These have low segmental arches. There are two staircases in the E range. These ranges are now used mostly as cattle sheds, with some workshops.

The N range has an architecturally composed N elevation (indicating the original main farmyard entrance) with alternating giant square and round headed openings. This was linked to the side ranges by buttressed corner buildings, now unroofed or demolished.

(CADW Listed Buildings Database)

`The Island` Mounds

On a small projecting piece of land, which at high tides the **Eastern Cleddau** converts into an island, are two mounds of uncertain character. Each one is termed a `Tumulus` on the 6in Ordinance sheet, but neither has the appearance of such, being somewhat oval or pearshaped in plan, and their situation is decidedly against such a suggestion. The summits of both shows traces of masonry foundations, possibly of late construction. The site is now known as `Holy island` or the `Sacred

Isle` and somewhere in the immediate vicinity was found a sword 54 inches in length of the period of **Henry VI** now preserved at Slebach Hall. visited 14th July 1920.

Sockets Rath Tumulus

A mound most probably of sepulchral origin. The site has almost disappeared, but is to be traced by the difference of soil and the quantity of small quartz stones scattered over it – visited 13th March 1923

Sockets Rath (Promontory Fort)

A small earthwork consisting of a half moon shaped bank , some 400 feet in length drawn across the tip of low ground called **Picton** point at the junction of the Eastern and western Cleddau. There was an exterior ditch now much silted up. The entrance was at the eastern corner of the bank visited 13th March 1923

Castle Lake *Fenton* 1811 tours

On a protruding point of land there is an old encampment ,called **Castle Lake**, a strong point having a high agger to the west , a deep ravine on the north east and south west sides, and a precipitous rocky steep facing the river. There was a considerable cavern under it to the north east(his lordship told me) now choked up with the rubbish thrown against the mouth of it by opening a quarry at its side for building stones.

Castle Lake Camp (Promontory Fort)

This earthwork is of the same type as Sockets Rath, though the little rocky bluff rising immediately above the waters of the Cleddau gave it a strategic value that Sockets Rath did not possess. *Fenton* describes it as `a strong post having a high agger to the west, a deep ravine on the North East and South west sides , and a precipitous rocky steep facing the river`. There has been much quarrying of the rock on the enclosure , in the course of which the ditch has almost disappeared. The entrance was at the western end of the bank – visited 13th March 1923

Solva, ---- [Roman bronze bow brooch or `fibula found]

Occupying the mouth of the River **Solva**, Lower **Solva** is set back from the sea along a narrowing inlet providing excellent sheltered harbourage. This inlet has long been considered advantageous. **Solva** Head promontory fort has overlooked the harbour from a promontory to the east since the Iron Age, and a **Roman** bronze bow brooch or `fibula' of late first century A.D. type was also found here.

Solva was once a vibrant fishing and trading port where in its heyday, between c.1750 and the mid-nineteenth century, it was recorded that there were some 30 trading ships, nine warehouses and a population of over a thousand people. remarkably, emigrants once sailed from here to New York for a single fare of £3 but had to carry their own food. It was from the same harbour that equipment, cast-iron fittings and timber for the world's earliest pile-built lighthouse on the Smalls Rock were sailed in 1775/6 by **Henry Whiteside**, and also for the present stone lighthouse which was erected in

1858-61. Voyages to the notorious Rock by the construction team often ended in failure due to changing wind conditions. A major role of the harbour at **Solva** was the importation of lime, and a number of kilns can still be seen. Today **Solva** is something of an artists' colony and a popular destination for tourists.

Extract from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMS, Chapter 4. T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Originally a traditional fishing, shipbuilding and trading port with an iron age fort above the port.

Once copper mined here.

Now a favourite holiday resort centred on a deep and very beautiful rocky creek which is flooded except at low tide.

The name has a Viking origin, and means "sunny inlet".

There is a great seafaring tradition here, and shipbuilding and coastal trading operations were in full swing until the coming of the railway to West Wales killed off most of the ship-borne trade.

The village is in two parts - **Lower Solva** is the place where holidaymakers congregate, with small-boat sailors conspicuous around the old **Quays** and with many visitors enjoying the shops and Nectarium in the main street. Up the valley at Middle Mill there is a pretty hamlet with a woollen mill and an old corn mill now used as a shop and buttery.

Fenton 1811

Taking leave of my friend and Llanunwas (Estate of his friend **Joseph Harries** esq.. -'the demesne of Llanunwas extends from the Valle of the Nine Wells to the estuary of **Solva** bounded by on one side the turnpike road leading from **St David's** to **Haverfordwest** and on the other by the sea.) I descend to the little port of **Solva** where within these twenty years a new town has sprung up, and the number of the shipping greatly increased. The estuary forms a curious inlet between two high hills, where a clear trout stream discharges itself. The harbour by a singular bend it takes at the mouth when once entered, is well protected from the violence of the sea, and furnishes excellent shelter for shipping, but the entrance is dangerous, having a large pyramidal rock that divides the passage leaving a narrow opening on each side. It has been suggested that this rock, without much difficulty and expense, might be blasted and got rid of; but though in one way it appears to be a detriment, yet in another it is found to be of infinite service, as it checks the influx of the sea which by its removal would, in particular winds, be felt in such a degree as not to admit of the possibility of a vessel riding with any safety in the harbour. There are the remains of an old pier, but injudiciously placed; whereas a pier to form a noble and safe basin within it ought to be constructed

at the eastern point, formed by the principal bend of the estuary near its mouth. About half way down the harbour out of the rabby rock issues a most redundant spring, a great convenience to mariners.. The water of the river, though silvery grey and pure, is remarkably hard, but that of the spring light and uncommonly soft. There are about 30 vessels of different descriptions belonging to this port, from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons, but there is but little of either import or export trade, except a few cargoes of corn in Winter shipped off to Bristol and the limestone and culm which the smaller vessels are employed to fetch from **Milford** for the firing and manure of the neighbourhood. The larger vessels are general carriers, wherever they can get freights.

Solva may be said to be divided into an upper and a lower town. The upper , like the lower, every day increasing, and built without reference to any particular plan, which, from a most perverse intermixture of property, and unaccommodating spirit to continue it, can never become regular, commands a most delightful view of that almost land locked expanse of ocean, **St Bride's Bay**, and begins to be frequented in the summer months by such as wish for an airy, healthy situation with a charming sea prospect.

The lower town, affecting to get into the form of a street, would not be unpleasant or very irregular were it not for two lime-kilns placed in the centre of the western Row, and rather too forward in it , whose hot vapour, and the dirt and noise of carting incidental to them make them very offensive, proving a great drawback on a residence in that part of the town where the chief shops and warehouses are, and the trade of the place is carried on; yet those friends of agriculture, though in this case nuisances, from having existed prior to the thought of any houses, will be able to maintain their ground; and it would be difficult to prevail on their proprietors perhaps to destroy them. The houses are stretching fast up the valley, having beautiful hanging and very early gardens behind , and before between them and the river. The fences are chiefly planted with elder, that here boasts a luxuriance of growth that I have never observed any where else, even about the upper town in the teeth of the sea and south west wind. It was now in bloom and scented the air to a great distance. Few places can have a more picturesque or cheerful appearance, especially in approaching it from the **Haverfordwest** road. Where you see the commercial division of the town and the port to great advantage. The hills that form this interesting little valley were formerly well wooded but the hills immediately about **Solva** have not the slightest vestige of their former clothing, being overgrown with firze and fern.

The eastern boundary of the harbour of **Solva** is a very curious ridge, separating from the inlet of Gwadan on the other side. It rises to a sharp summit, and continues of the same breadth and form for a mile and seems to have had its whole extent covered with a series of encampments.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* –Timmins

Crossing the bridge that spans the **Newgale** Brook we enter the ancient **Welsh** province of **Dewisland**. Presently our venerable quadrupeds are crawling at a snail's pace down a slanting hillside not quite steep as a house roof with the village of Lower **Solva** squeezed into a crevice beneath our very feet. The situation of this pretty hamlet recalls the Devonshirecombe that enfolds with such imitable Grace the village of Clovelly. groups of bowery cottages cluster around the head of a landlocked **Haven**, which, small as it is bears no inconsiderable traffic in coal, lime and general produce from the Bristol channel ports for distribution Throughout the western parts of **Pembrokeshire**. The rocky weed-strewn shores shelving up to low grassy hills overarched by the soft blue sky; a stranded coasting vessel, with weather-stained canvas and rust eaten anchor, besides a handful of rough fishermen's cottages present all that an artist could desire to compose a charming picture.

From the crest of the Hill near Upper **Solva** a wide view of the sea opens out, with a Brace of rocky islets off the coast; while far ahead the high lands of Ramsey Isle, Carne Llidi and Pen Beri raise their graceful undulations above remote Octopitarum, and the wind swept sandhills that mark the site of legendary Menapia.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis 1839

Solva, a small sea-port, in the parish of Whitchurch, union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 596 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the small river **Solva**, which here discharges itself into the northern part of **St. St Bride's Bay**. It first came into notice from the great demand for shipping during the last war, and the convenience of its harbour; and, from one of the poorest hamlets in this part of the principality, has within the last sixty years risen into a flourishing little town. The houses are of very neat appearance, but are built without any regard to regularity of plan, and only those which are situated in the lower part of the valley, in a direction parallel with the river, have the form of a street. Within a few hundred yards of the original buildings another small town has been erected, occupying the height above the **Valle**, and from that circumstance called Upper **Solva**. The aspect of the whole is highly interesting; the cottages are of a comfortable description, and the gardens, laid out in terraces on the acclivity of the **Hill**, and commanding a fine view of the sea, are pleasing and picturesq.ue.

The harbour is sheltered from the waves of **St. St Bride's Bay** by a singular bend at the mouth, and by a large pyramidal rock, which divides the entrance into two narrow passages. It is accessible to ships of five hundred tons' burthen, and in cases of emergency ships of a thousand tons might anchor; but the great rock at its mouth, and the high lands which surround it, appear at a distance as one entire cliff, and render the approach somewhat dangerous, owing to the difficulty in discerning the entrance. Many nautical men are of opinion that, at a very small expense, such improvements might be made as would render it one of the safest and most commodious **Havens** on the coast. There were formerly about thirty vessels of various descriptions belonging to the port, of from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons' burthen; but that number is greatly reduced, and at present there are only four brigs, varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons' burthen, and a few small craft of from twenty to forty tons. The staple trade of the port is in corn, of which considerable quantities are shipped for the English Markets; and in limestone and coal, which are brought from **Milford Haven**: the limestone is burnt into lime at some kilns near the entrance of the town, for the supply of the surrounding districts. The sand of the harbour, possessing saline Properties, is raised in tolerable quantity at low water, and landed on the **Quay**, whence it is taken away by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and used as a manure. A small Market is held weekly on Friday. On the ridge called the Gribyn, which bounds the valley of the **Solva** on the east, are traces of various intrenched encampments; and at the southern extremity, towards the sea, is a circular intrenchment, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, and supposed to be of British origin.—See Whitchurch.

In this town, until transferred to **Milford** was the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," a cluster of dangerous rocks, distant about eighteen miles from the **Welsh** coast, bearing from **St. Anne's Point** W. N. W., from **St Davids** W. S. W., and from Gresholm W.¾ N. These rocks form three distinct reefs, extending parallel to each other in a direction from north-east to south-west, for three-quarters of a mile; the entire breadth in a transverse direction is about a quarter of a mile. The greater number of them are above water, while others are visible only at half tide; on the largest of the former is the lighthouse, the plan of which was first suggested by **Mr. Philipps** of Liverpool, and the building erected by **Mr. Whitesides**, of the same place. It was

completed in the year 1775, and its stability was proved by the architect himself, who, in company with two other persons, passed the following Winter in it. The lighthouse is an octagonal building, resting upon eight strong oak piles at the Angles, and one in the centre; the piles at the north and north-east Angles are stayed, to resist the violence of the waves, which sometimes strike the edifice on the opposite side with the whole force of the Atlantic swell. The rock on which it is built is twelve feet above the level of the sea at high water, and the lantern has an elevation of seventy feet; it is lighted by eighteen argand lamps, and in clear weather the light, which is of a red colour, is seen at the distance of five or six leagues, having the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. Beneath the lantern are the store-room and the apartments for the men, who are always three in number, and are furnished with a supply of provisions and stores for six months, as it frequently happens that for many weeks together, during the Winter, no boat can reach the rock. The erection of a lighthouse on these dangerous rocks has been attended with the greatest benefit to the navigation of the Channel, many lives and much property having been saved since the design was carried into effect. The Smalls, it is said, belong to no parish, nor are they within any county; but they are nearest to the **Welsh** coast, and the inhabitants of the lighthouse are considered as parishioners of Whitchurch.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St Aidan Solva – This is a Chapel of Ease built in 1879 and there is no plate

.

Early **Christian** Sculptured Stone

Solva is some 3 miles east of **St David's**. In the **Church** of **St Aidan** (Maedoc) beside the A487 there is an early Christianized stone called 'Maen Dewi' - **St David's** Stone. It has an early **Christian** ring-cross carved onto it, but could, in fact, be an older, prehistoric stone.

The stone was brought to **St Aidan's Church** in 1925 after being discovered in use as a gatepost at **St Elvis** farm about a mile and half east of here. It had stood beside the second entrance to the farm for some considerable time without anyone realising what it was. On the stone there is an incised ring cross - a thin linear cross that is mainly concentrated within a round circle; however the lower arm or shaft extends downwards - the whole cross measures 8'x16' - and is probably a Christianized stone.

The artefact has long been associated with **St David**, patron **St** of Wales, and may have once stood beside **St Aelbyw's** holy well in **St Elvis** farmyard. This well is considered to be the one where **David** was baptised in about 500 AD by **St Ailbhe**, **Bishop** of Munster, in Ireland. It probably stood in the old **Church** of **St Teilo** which is now a ruin in the farmyard. The ruined **Church** was said to measure 35 feet east to west and 17 feet across, but after 1850 it fell into decay and the stone and an old font were brought for safety to **St Aidan's** in **Solva**.

Non Conformist Chapels

Solva Methodist Chapel was built in 1812 and rebuilt during the mid nineteenth century. The later Chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and round-headed windows. By 1922 this Chapel had been converted for use as a Memorial Hall and by 2010 had been demolished. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Capel-y-Cwm **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1823 and rebuilt in 1887. The later Chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. By 1993 this Chapel had been converted into a shop/ studio/gallery. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Hen Capel **Baptist** Chapel was built before 1800 and by 1905 was serving as the Sunday School. This former Chapel was built in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type. By 1994 this Chapel stood disused. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Mount Pleasant **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1863 by masons **William Harris** and **John Richards**, with carpenters **Joshua Morris & Son** of **Newport**. The Chapel is built in the Sub-Classical and Simple Gothic style gable entry type. Mount Pleasant is now Grade 2 Listed. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Mynydd **Independent** Chapel is shown on the First Edition of the OS 1/2500, 1891. It appears to have been of the lateral entry type with porches at the NE and SW ends of the SE side. The Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style. In 1896 this was rebuilt with, on the SE side, corner vestibules accessed from a central covered porch. The porch has a single, central cast-iron column supporting a small, plain pedimented gable. *RCAHMW*, D J **Percival**, April 2007

Felinganol **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1756, rebuilt in 1799 and rebuilt again in 1833. Further alterations took place in 1833 and in 1920, which included a refronting project. The present Chapel, dated 1920, is built in the Gothic style of the long-wall entry type and with a total immersion pool in the small churchyard. Felinganol is now Grade 2 Listed. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Names associated with Solva

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844

Solva

.....is a small sea-port, in the parish of Whitchurch, in the same hundred and county as **St Davids**, four miles east from that city. The scenery around here is highly romantic, and the air is very salubrious. The port has a small trade in the export of corn and butter, and importation of culm and limestone. There is no **Church** here, though there are several dissenting Chapels. A small Market is held on Friday. Population of Whitchurch parish, in 1831, 1,028; and in 1841, 1,120.

POST OFFICE, **Solva**,

Henry O. Thomas , Post Master.-Letters from all parts arrive (from **Haverfordwest**) every morning (Sunday excepted) at seven, and are despatched thereto every afternoon at five.

GENTRY AND Clergy.

Bland Mrs. Phoebe,	Trelethen
Harries Gilbert,	esq.. Llanunwas
Harries Henry,	esq.. Trenginnis
Harries John H.	esq.. Trevaccoon
Prosser John,	(inspectg. Commander of the preventive service), Nine Wells
Raymond Thomas ,	esq.. Upper Solva
Williams John,	esq.. Treyarched
Williams Rev. James,	Whitchurch
Yeates R.H.M.	esq.. Hencre House

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Upper **Solva**-

Henry O. Roberts,	Master
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AGENTS

Williams John,	(to Lloyd 's), Solva
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BLACKSMITH

Jenkins David,	Solva
Morris David,	Upper Solva
Phillips Daniel,	Upper Solva

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Arnold John,	St Davids
Lloyd John,	Solva
Morris Thomas ,	Solva
Roberts David,	Solva
Thomas Henry,	Solva

Wagner Edward, **Upper Solva**

CARPENTERS & JOINERS.

David John, **Solva**

John William, **Solva**

Lewis John, **Upper Solva**

Lloyd William, **Upper Solva**

COOPERS.

Matthias John, **Solva**

Richards William, **Solva**

CORN, SEED AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Williams John, **Solva**

GROCERS, DRAPERS, AND DEALERS IN SUNDRIES.

Bevan Thomas , **Upper Solva**

David John, **Solva**

Griffiths John, **Solva**

Harries Henry, **Solva**

Howell John, **Solva**

John Thomas , **Solva**

INNS. (SEE ALSO TAVERNS & PUBLIC HOUSES.)

Cambrian, **John Howell, Solva**

Ship **Richard Williams, Solva**

LIME BURNERS

James Michael, **Solva**

John Thomas ,	Solva
Raymond Thomas ,	Upper Solva

MILLERS.

Thomas Ebenezer,	Solva
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MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS.

Bowen Eliza,	Solva
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Bowen Jane,	(and straw hat), Solva
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Cormack Hepzebah,	Upper Solva
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Thomas Jane,	Solva
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PAINTERS & GLAZIERS.

Davies John,	Solva
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John William,	Solva
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STONE MASONS

Harries William,	Solva
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Watts Jason,	Upper Solva
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SURGEONS.

Howell John,	Solva
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Williams Peter,	Solva
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TAILORS.

Harries Henry,	Solva
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Harries Thomas ,	Upper Solva
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Lewis James,	Solva
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Thomas George, Solva

TAVERNS & PUBLIC HOUSES.

Hope & Anchor,	Ann Bowen Solva
Mariners,	John Davies, Solva
Royal George,	Margt. Williams, Uppr Solva
Square & Compass,	William John, Solva
Swan,	Daniel Arnold, Upper Solva
Union,	John Lewis, Upper Solva

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

Williams John,	Solva
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WHEELWRIGHTS

Davies John & Son,	Solva
John William,	Solva

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howell John,	Auctioneer And Wine And Spirit Merchant, Solva
Lawrence William,	Shipwright, Solva
Prosser Levi,	Saddler, Upper Solva
Williams John,	Watch Maker, Solva

CARRIERS.

TO Haverfordwest,	Mary John, from Solva.
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Davies James Griffiths 1838-1890 a **Baptist** minister was born near **Solva Pembrokeshire** Baptized when 13 years of age he was received into **Haverfordwest College** in 1859 In 1862 he settled at Beulah **Church** where he ministered for 27 years As a preacher he was endowed with rare abilities and he became one of the best known public men in his denomination Throughout Wales

His profound thought penetrating judgment intense earnestness and glowing eloquence commanded the admiration of all who attended his ministrations He was remarkably zealous in the cause of civil liberty and religious equality *Baptist Handbook 1890 Eminent Welshmen*

Harries George 1818 of Trevaccoon son of **John Harding Harries** born at **Solva** 1818 married 1855 **Charlotte Frances Forster** daughter of the **Rev Charles Manners Forster** and inherited the Trevaccoon estates in 1869 they had one son and six daughters The son and heir **Charles Harding Harries**

Hoton Adam 1361 born Caervoriog near **Solva..... Bishop of St David's** —acc/to **Fenton**— property later became a possession of the **Perrots Arch Camb** 1865

Morris Rhys killed in Pier Hotel **Pembroke Dock** destroyed by enemy action. 1941 May 12th **Pembroke Dock** .. ."born **Solva** but lived for many years in **Haverfordwest**," proprietor of the Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed,"**Vernon Scott**

Whitesides 1797 Feb 22 **Solva** Liverpool contractor for the erection of the Smalls Lighthouse Raised a force from the **Solva** sailors *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

The State of Education in Wales 1847

Solva British School

On the 14th of January I visited the above place. The schoolroom was well furnished with desks and benches. There were no maps or cards, but the master told me that they had cards and that a carpenter was then engaged in fixing them to boards. A one end of the room there was a platform to which boys who had attained a certain proficiency were promoted, as well as private pupils of the master. The room was well lighted by six glazed windows. The master was educated at the Presbyterian **College Carmarthen**; he occasionally assisted in preaching at the **Independent Chapel**, but derived no emolument from it; he seemed an intelligent man. The assistant at the school was almost a cripple; he received no fixed salary, but was entirely dependent upon the generosity of the committee; he formerly was a master of the National school at **Solva**, which had been closed for some time past, for want of sufficient funds, and was licenced as a Chapel of ease under Whitchurch.

David Lewis Assistant

Solva Dame School

The mistress of this school was formerly a sempstress, but from ill health was obliged to relinquish her trade. She lived with her mother and took such few pupils as she could get to earn some little support. The room in which the school was kept was part of the dwelling house. It contained no manner of school furniture. **David Lewis** Assistant

At one time **Solva** had a reputation for smuggling and wrecking. In 1773 a ship called "**Phebe & Peggy**" was wrecked near here. Everyone on board was murdered by the locals for their valuables.

Wrecks at Solva *Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK*

At one time **Solva** had a reputation for smuggling and wrecking. In 1773 a ship called "Phebe & Peggy" was wrecked near here. Everyone on board was murdered by the locals for their valuables.

1773 January 8th PHOEBE AND PEGGY Fully rigged ship. Porth-y-Bwlch. **Solva**. Philadelphia to Liverpool.

December 12th JOHN AND MICHAEL. Sailing Ship. **Solva**.

1812 December 30th FORTITUDE. Brig. **Solva**.

1845 September 23rd VICTORIA. (YOUGHAL). Schooner. **Solva** Harbour entrance vessel slipped off rocks and ended on beach.

1846 November 20th. VICTORIA. Schooner. Off **Solva**. Driven onto **Green** Scar Rock in SW gale.

1862 October 17th OAK. (BELFAST). Sailing Ship. **Solva**. (off **Solva**.??).

1902 August 20th. RESULT. Ketch. **Solva**.

Solva of interest

The Small's Lighthouse

".....in 1856 the "almost stagnant trade" of the town was revived by the building of the second Smalls Lighthouse under the direction of **Sir James Douglass**. This was completed in 1861 at a cost of £50,125, although the **Corporation of Trinity** House had to pay £170,468 for the proprietorship of the first Smalls Lighthouse.

It was built of 3,696 tons of granite, the stones being brought by steam tugs, whaleboats and barges from the De Lank Quarries near Bodmin in Cornwall. The stones were dressed in **Solva** and shipped from **Trinity Quay**, which was built for this purpose and named after the **Corporation of Trinity** House."

["*The History of Solva*" by F.W. Warburton 1944]

Lifeboat Station **Solva**

Sailing Directions dating to 1870 note that there was a lifeboat at **Solva**. OS 1st edition mapping shows the lifeboat house and its slipway at the western end of **Trinity Quay**. Modern aerial photography suggest that the building and slipway are still extant. It has been reported that the building has been altered with its entrance doors reduced in size and two windows blocked up. The tide guage alongside the slip is dated 1856.

Maritime Officer, RCAHMMW, September 2014.

Sand Quay **Solva**

Lewis Morris' early chart for **Solvach** Bay and Harbour shows an anchorage/drying berth at, what is now known as Sand Quay. OS 1st edition mapping shows a track following the cliff edge and leading down the foreshore from the northeast. The track converges on a level area containing what may have been a small proto-dock (Sand Quay). Modern aerial photography reveals the **Quay** to have been substantially remodelled and developed. It is reported to be faced with an assortment of brick blocks and stone and has slipway access to the beach at its eastern end. The small 'proto-dock' has been infilled.

Sources include:

Morris, L, 1748, Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and roads in St George's Channel, plate 22

NAW aerial photography 2006-9

OS 1st edition 25in

Maritime Officer, RCAHMMW, September 2014.

Solva Limekilns

A bank of four circular lime kilns, linked by straight lengths of retaining wall, c.45m overall extent, fronting a terrace above the S foreshore of **Solva** harbour.

Repaired 1996 following storm damage. **RCAHMMW J.Wiles 12.09.03**

Lime became commonly used to improve agricultural land after c.1600, but it was not until the early nineteenth century that most of the permanent, stone-built limekilns around the **Welsh** coast were constructed. Far safer than transporting burnt, unslaked lime by sea, rock and coal were imported directly to coastal limekilns to be burnt, so that the finished product could be transported inland to where it was needed. The impressive set of four limekilns forming a single masonry structure on the east side of **Solva** harbour was once joined by six others nearby.

T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Solva Woollen Mill

opened on 31 January 1907 and has been in continuous production since. It specialises in carpets and floor rugs. Originally powered by an overshot water-wheel, now restored and running but not supplying power, the mill uses the leat built for the adjacent corn mill

. The factory contains five Dobcross looms and associated warping and weft preparation machinery.

(Sources include: Welsh Mills Society published leaflet, 1999)

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMMW, 27 September 2001 & 21 October 2014.

Corn Mill Middle Mill **Solva**

1. Disused but intact water powered corn mill; part converted for holiday accommodation. Overshot waterwheel.

B.A.Malaws, 28 September 2001.

Middle Mill occupies the central, north-east section of an L-plan range of buildings, developing from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and heavily restored in the late twentieth century. They are constructed of rubblestone, with artificial slate roofs. The mill contains a full set of machinery, which was driven by an overshot iron waterwheel on the north gable. The principal access was provided by a cart entry in the angle of the building, now made narrower, and there is an access from the road into the upper floor, where the mill is built into the bank. The mill was probably originally separated from the mill house to the south-west, but a later building, of two storeys but with a lower roof line, has been inserted to link them.

Information from Cadw Listed Buildings database. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 3 July 2014.

Llanungar Faer Maenhir **RCAM** 1921

A fine monolith 300 yds south west of the farm house of Llanungar Fawr. It stands 7ft above the soil and leans slightly eastwards. Although the monument is marked on the Ord Surv sheet as "Cromlech" there is no trace of other stones around it, or any suggestion of the base of a mound; nor does a tradition survive to warrant the idea of a cromlech having stood here. The field is known as Parc garreg and the second and third fields due east as Stone Park and Upper Stone Park respectively. --visited 27th April 1920.

Stones at Tre Maenhir **RCAM** 1921

On the farm of Tre Maenhir are two standing stones; one erected in the hedge of the farmyard, the other recumbent on the far side of the road. Both are rude monoliths from 7ft to 8ft high. The initials J G cut on one are those of the late **John Gibbon**, who was born here and occupied the farm for over 60 years. He informed the **Pembrokeshire** Survey enquirer that "it was a tradition in his family that before the fields were enclosed the farm was a sheep walk, and that the round up was at the three meini hirion – hence the name Tre maenhir or Tre Maen Hir. There can be no doubt that the former is the correct form of the farm name –visited 20th April 1921.

Standing Stone **RCAM** 1921

On Parc y Garreg, the second field south of Tre Cadwgan farm house is an erect stone about 4 ½ ft above the level of the soil and bluntly pointed. It is not marked on the 6in sheet –visited 13th April 1921.

Standing Stone **RCAM** 1921

In the field known as Parc Maen immediately west of **St David's** Vicarage, is a standing stone not marked on the 6 in sheet. It has a height of 37 in from the soil, its somewhat flattened top being 27in by 25 in. Unlike the other meini hirion in this parish this is of "pudding stone" with a somewhat smoother surface. It may not be an antiquity ---- Visited 19th April 1921.

Porth y Rhaw Camp **RCAM** 1921

A cliff castle on the south west boundary of the parish locally known as 'Old Encampment'. The peninsula which is surrounded on three sides by the sea, is fortified by a rampart some 280yds in length that is extended to the west for another 60yds. The extension being along the edge of a sheer and formidable cliff. A portion of the enclosed area has been swept away by the sea since the building of the line of defence. Beyond the rampart the camp is further defended by a series of three terraces from 12ft to 15ft in width, the drop from one to another being sharply scarped. The terraces have each a low bank in front. The first scarp has a present drop of some 15ft, the second of 20ft, the third 25ft and fourth and outermost of 12ft with a slight ditch beyond. The present entrance, some 50ft from the western termination of the main rampart, has a width of 15ft; possibly this is a later entrance – the original may have been destroyed by the elements. 19th April 1921
This is one of the few earthworks of which **Fenton** gives a somewhat detailed account.

Fenton saw in the centre of the enclosure 'two large stones near which I dug and found charcoal and other strong evidence of there having been much fire there..... near it we got a bed of limpet shells – In the space between the outer and second and second vallum there are many little hollows marking where huts had been... On the declivity of the Hill facing the creek and seemingly connected with it, there is the foundation of an old wall, or perhaps a pitched way stretching upward towards the country' (**Tour p135**)

According to the **Pem. Arch Survey**, there was in the ditch outside the camp 'a broken stone worthy of note. The stone when entire measured 34 in by 36 in by 16in thick. On either side is a bored hole, the outer edge of one side is 6in in diameter and the one on the opposite side of the same dimension, and both holes are about 8in deep. The holes are nearly opposite but do not meet'. Neither this object of **Fenton's** hut circles, are now to be found. Erosion has removed all signs of a descent to the sea, but from slight traces remaining at the summit of the cliff such a feature would seem to have been part of the original plan –visited 20th April 1921.

Gribin Entrenchment. **RCAM** 1921

Some thirty years ago an earthwork on the Hill known as Gribin above **Solva** Harbour, when examined by **Lieut-Col W L Morgan, RE** was found to have been 'practically destroyed'; cultivation and the erection of stone boundaries have now made it impossible to say with any degree of certainty what the nature of the work really was. It was evidently an enclosure which followed the contour of the Hill, the defence consisted of a stone wall without ditch. The entrance may have been to the north. To the east, west and south, the Hill falls 100ft to sea level. The site commands the mouth of the creek known as **Solva** Harbour. Within the last 20years, the Site is reported to have shown 'distinct outlines of three circular hut foundations ... still discernible but much overgrown' (**Pem Arch Survey**)

About half a mile to the north east, the 6 in sheet marks another 'Intrenchment' of which few traces remain. It was evidently of similar construction to the former –visited 20th April 1921.

Y Castell *RCAM* 1921

Of this work, on a farm locally known as Hendre Ruffydd, a quarter of a mile east of the parish **Church**, only the faintest indications are visible. Advantage was apparently taken of a rocky outcrop, 100yds in length and 25 in breadth, upon which a loose stone wall seems to have been imposed. The site, however, became occupied by cottages and gardens now in ruins, so that further description is impossible. A field to the east is known as Pant y **Castell** and another containing an erect and somewhat pointed stone is called Parc y Garreg –visited 19th April 1921.

Caerforiog *RCAM* 1921

A modern farm house standing on the site of Caerforiog Mansion, the birthplace of **Adam Houghton Bishop of St David's** (1361 – 1289) and **Lord Chancellor**.

According to **Jones** and **Freeman**, inconsiderable remains of the mansion were used as an outhouse so recently as 1856; they speak of a 'doorway with an ogee head and moulded jambs, possibly of the 14th century and one or two small windows, now blocked'

Site of Chapel. *RCAM* 1921

About 30yds south of the house are the scanty ruins of a small Chapel which was practically destroyed in the year 1898, when its stones were used in the erection of the present cow-sheds.

The south wall, 30ft in length and 4ft in height, and a portion of the west wall still remain, as also the part of a doorway 40 in wide in the south wall. The Chapel had a length of 30ft and a width of 12ft. The piscina, circular and plain is built upside down in the wall of the new structure – visited

19th April 1921.

Neolithic Factory *RCAM* 1921

On Tre Maenhir common, about the year 1883 Dr **Henry Hicks**, F.R.S. President of the Geological Society, discovered evidence of a factory of neolithic implements (*Laws Little England* 1888 p 17). Four celts from this site are in **Tenby Museum** : 'a rough celt of the fine grained ash of the district; another very like it of gabbro; a third of chert, that had it been discovered under different circumstances, would have perhaps been assigned to the palaeological age; and a forth of ash, like the first but finely worked and polished.'

Ffynnon Dogfael, **Solva**

Well covered over, no local traditions, *RCAHMW*

Ffynnon Dewi; Ffynnonddewi, **Solva**

1. A spring with a reputation of curative powers.
2. A 0.6m square cavity, 0.6m deep, the lower part of which appears to have been stone lined. The well, which has been linked with the **St David's** pilgrimage, was full of brackish water and disused in 1964.

J.Wiles 15.05.02 *RCAHMW*

Gribin Promontory Fort, South Of **Solva** Harbour

The promontory fort at Gribin is a pear-shaped enclosure, about 56m by 74m, set across a narrow ridge above the inlet to **Solva** Harbour. It is defined by stong scarps, possibly concealing stone-walling, and is ditched on the north-east and south. Internally there appear to be two circular and two rectangular structures.

J.Wiles, *RCAHMW*, 12 September 2003.

The Gribin Ridge Fort is sited on narrow spine of the Gribin ridge, 55m above sea level, some

300m SW of the Upper **Solva** defended enclosure and 500m NE of the Gribin fort

The fort is roughly oval shaped and measures 127m NE by SW and between 7m and 34m NW by SE. It is defined by steep natural slopes along its eastern side and by a 4.5m wide terrace along its western side. There is no evidence for any extant defences and it is most likely that a timber palisade originally enclosed the fort. Given the steep slopes to the east and west, the approach to the fort was most likely along the spine of the Gribin ridge, with two opposing entrances set at the NE and SW ends.

Within the fort nearly all available space is occupied by a series of platforms, presumably providing level foundations for structures. Some 20 platforms are evident their varying size suggesting some may have been occupied by more than one structure. The most obvious platforms survive as a series of clear earthworks created through cutting into the sloping ground on the west side of the fort. Those on the ridge top survive as much shallower depressions cut into the bed rock.

The fort lay unrecorded until 2010 following investigation by the **Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** archaeologist. Since then the Royal Commission has carried out aerial reconnaissance and a detailed survey of the site.

Louise Barker, *RCAHMW*, June 2013

Solva Defence enclosure

is a small, quite lightly defended enclosure with concentric annexe lying on a ridge crest at 60m above sea level. It occupies a strong naturally defensive position, with very steep slopes to the north and south. To the southwest the ridge-top falls away slightly and narrows to an arête. The most easily approachable side is the northeast where the flat ridge-top widens out into the coastal plateau. The main enclosure is sub-rectangular in shape approximately 100m SW - NE and 85m SE - NW

internally. The defences are best preserved beneath a hedge-bank on the southwest side where a single earth bank (stonework here seems to be associated with the hedge-bank rather than the defences) rises to over 2m externally, with no trace of a ditch. On the north and south sides the bank survives as a scarp, up to 1.5m - 1m high externally at the western ends, but fading to nothing to the east. The northeast end is defended by a spread bank up to 6m wide and 0.5m high, but this fades to nothing towards the southeast corner of the enclosure. There is a trace of a ditch towards the northeast corner, and here a simple gap marks the entrance. The defence of the outer enclosure or annexe is best preserved to the southwest of the main or inner enclosure. Here a simple spread bank 1m high externally lies 100m from the inner enclosure, cutting off the approach along the arête. This bank curves round to the northeast and southeast where it fades into a scarp running along the sharp breaks of slope that define the ridge-top. Effectively this bank forms a concentric outer enclosure, but not a complete circuit as the easily approachable northeast side is left undefended by it. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

(Ken Murphy, Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2006).

The fort commands the north-easterly summit of the Gribin ridge, which descends to the sea to the south-west and has two further promontory forts, the Gribin Ridge fort and the Gribin promontory fort

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 recorded parchmarks which added to our understanding of this interesting concentric defended enclosure. On the north-east side, where the ground is almost level, aerial photos show the curving line of a palisade trench continuing the course of the outer enclosure where the earthwork is almost plough levelled. This allows calculation of a maximum dimension to the outer enclosure of approx. 320m NE-SW by 180m, meaning that the defended enclosure as a whole encompasses some 4.0 hectares.

Further complexity was suggested on the south-west side where the ridge narrows and the outer enclosure swings around to cut off the coastal approach to the summit, with the site of the gate marked by a simple gap in the earthwork. Parchmarks clearly show an outer palisade trench, or a very narrow slit-trench, external to the rampart and flanking the gateway. However, rather than the line of this outer rampart forming a concentric defence to the inner, parchmarks clarify its return back north, forming a 'Bailey' or discrete outer enclosure to the west of the main inner enclosure. This may suggest a more complex development to this site than was previously thought.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, Dec 2013.

St David's Airfield, Solva

consisted of thirty diamond-shaped hard-standings which were placed in five clusters around the perimeter, the most extensive clusters being to the north. The bomb store and fuel store were also placed on the northern perimeter, with the bomb dump further to the north. The south side of the airfield was the area determined for a watch office to pattern 12779/41, living quarters, and various maintenance buildings formed from Nissen or Maycrete huts. Provision for four T type hangars was also made on the southern perimeter, but only three were erected. Three Blister hangars were also built. The airfield had three runways 1801m (5910ft) long, 975m (3200ft) long, and 1088m (3570ft)

long, established in a triangular pattern. The majority of buildings have now been demolished, but the runways and taxi-areas remain.

Event and Historical Information:

St Davids was initially intended to be a base for the US Navy with Consolidated Vultee PB4Y Liberators, but in September 1943 it opened for **RAF** Coastal Command units instead. The first aircraft were Boeing B17 Flying Fortresses from 206 and 220 squadrons. 517 Meteorological Squadron brought two **Handley Page** Halifax bombers in November 1943, followed in December by the Halifaxes and Hawker Henleys from 58 and 502 squadrons. 517 Squadron moved to **Brawdy** when it opened in February 1944. However, 58 Squadron was in residence at **St David's** until August 1944, and 502 Squadron until September 1944. 202 Squadron returned between June-September 1945 along with 53 Squadron (both equipped with PB4Y Liberator aircraft). The station's headquarters was moved to **Brawdy** along with the sick bay and workshops facilities in November 1945. **St Davids** was then placed into care and maintenance before both airfields were passed to the Royal Navy on 1 January 1946. Between 1955 and 1958, whilst **Brawdy** was being modernised to accept jet aircraft, **St Davids** was used by the Fleet Requirement Unit (FRU) operated by Airworld Ltd.
RCAHMW, June 2008.

Spittal

An interesting Landsker village, more English than Welsh, just to the east of the A40 near **Treffgarne**. There is a simple bellcote **Church**, a “rath” and a compact village layout including a village **Green**. There was once a hospitium here (hence the name) probably used by pilgrims en route for **St David**’s. There are strip fields around the village revealing Norman influence. In the 1700’s the village was used by the cattle drovers, and there was a thriving tannery. Now the village lies within **Haverfordwest**’s commuter belt which has caused it to be built up with much modern housing.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

SPITTAL, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungleddy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (N. by E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 429 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by **Walton**, south by **Rudbaxton**, west by **Camrhos** and part of **Trevgarn**, and north by **Ambleston**. It is situated on the western Cleddy, which forms its boundary on the west; and is intersected by the turnpike-roads leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Cardigan** and **Fishguard**, respectively. It contains by admeasurement 2674 acres, all of it arable or pasture, except from 10 to 20 acres of woodland. The surface is generally flat, and the scenery therefore not very attractive: the soil is of an excellent quality, producing grass, and wheat, barley, and oats; the prevailing timber is oak and ash. There are three modern mansions, named Scotton, Froy **Hall** and Haver Hill. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £79; patron, the **Bishop of St Davids**. The tithes, which are appropriate, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and there is an appropriate glebe of 32 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance, consisting only of a nave and chancel, separated by a low and unornamented circular arch; the length is 78 feet, and the breadth 24. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Wesleyan Methodists**, and **Independents**; and two Sunday schools.

About 100 yards south-east of the **Church** is an ancient ruin, covering nearly an acre of land, and said to have been a hospitium, or hospital, from which the word Spittal is supposed to be derived. It must have been a place of considerable importance, as the walls, still visible in some parts, are of great solidity, being about five feet in thickness; and under these, immense vaults have been discovered. Tradition reports the erection to have been by the monks of **St Davids**, at an early period, for the accommodation of pilgrims to the shrine of **St Davids**; which is slightly corroborated by the circumstance of the tithes of the parish still belonging to the dignitaries of the cathedral. In the parish are also several remains of ancient encampments, here called "rhâths:" of these, one occupies the summit of a conical Hill which rises abruptly in the **Valle** ; the area, about two acres, is nearly circular, and is inclosed by a single rampart. Near it was a Chapel, dedicated to **St. Leonard**, which, together with the **Church** at **Rudbaxton**, was granted by **Alexander Rudebac** to the commandery of the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, at **Slebech**; and on the site of this Chapel,

and on that of another a mile west of the **Church** (the two being called East Chapel Park, and west Chapel Park), stone coffins and a great quantity of human bones have been dug up. Not far from the road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Cardigan** is a place named "Scotton Gallows," where tradition says the heir of the family suffered in consequence of slaying the heir of the family of Heythog on that spot in a duel. West of the same road, at Scotton, is an elegant mansion, erected by **Jas. Higgon**, esq., being one of the three mansions above mentioned: it commands an extensive western view.

Spittal **St Mary**

The narrow arch towards a demolished north transept looks Norman so the nave maybe of that date. It contains a Norman font. The 13th century chancel has a recess in the south wall. The porch is also medieval.

Spittal Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** *RCAM*

This small building consists simply of a chancel and nave : it was restored in 1861 and 1898. on either side of the chancel arch is a squint; that on the north being 4ft by 1 ¼ ft and its fellow 3 ¼ ft by 1 ¼ ft, narrowing eastwards to 1 ½ ft by 8 inches. In the south chancel wall is a low recess, which may have been an Easter sepulchre or have contained a tomb. The font bowl is of square Norman type with the usual scalloped sides; externally it is 22 in square, with a circular basin 17in in diameter; The base has been renewed. Surmounting the west gable is a double Bell cote and at the junction of the chancel and nave is a single Bell-cote, known locally as the priest's Bell. visited 15th July 1915

Inscribed Stone

In the porch, to which it has been removed from the churchyard is a stone bearing the inscription ;-
EVALI FILI DENCVI CVNIO VENDE MATER EIVS

Early inscribed stones of Wales Spittal Pembrokeshire Arch Camb 1861

In the churchyard at this place and on the southern side of the sacred edifice, immediately against the eastern side of the entrance, by the porch , stands a tall stone of the porphyritic greenstone formation, from Preselau. It is nearly square in section, and of great regularity in: its faces are smooth, though whitened by atmospheric influence; and on the southern side it bears the inscription of which we append an engraving. No Oghamic characters are to be observed on the edges; and from this circumstance as well as from the character of the letters, and the formula of the inscription itself we are inclined to place it among the earliest in Wales. It will be observed that the inscription runs in vertical lines, reading from left to right downwards; that the lines are neither parallel nor conterminal : and that the letters are somewhat debased , though still preserving much of a good

Roman style about them. The inscription is probably to be Read thus

EVALI FILI DENO CVNI OVENDE MATER EIVS

It is of importance for supplying us with three new names for early British history – Evalus or Evalius; his father Denocunus; his mother Ovendwe and for the use of the somewhat rare formula constituting the last line Mater Ejus

It may be of the fifth century.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice originally belonged to the **Bishop of St David's**. In 1224 **Bishop Gervase** established the office of a precentor in the cathedral of **St Davids**, and endowed it with the prebends of the Hospital [the ancient name of Spital,] and Llandrudian with all their appurtenances. - ***Stat. Mens.***

Under this grant the precentor became the rector of Spital, the **Church** of which was served by a curate, appointed by the precentor.

Described as **Ecclesia Hospitalis**, this **Church** was assessed at £8 13s. 4d. in 1291, the tenths payable thereon to the **King** being 17s. 4d. - ***Taxatio.***

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the ***Valor Eccl.***

Under the heading "Not in Charge": Spittle alias Spittal Cur. (**St. Mary**). Precentor of **St David's** Patr. £5 10s. 0d. certified value. – ***Bacon's Liber Regis.***

On 20 May, 1567, the tithes of the prebend and parsonage of Spital were leased by **Thomas Hlett**, the precentor to **Nicholas Goddard of Rudbaxton**, Pems., yeoman, for 40 years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d., the lessee to provide a curate to serve the **Church**. The next mention of a lessee of this benefice is in 1668 when the rectory, etc., was granted to **James Hawald of Rudbaxtons** Pems., esq., for the lives of **Thomas Haward** (son and heir apparent of said **James Haward**), **Mary Haward**, (daughter of said **James Haward**), and **Griffith Tanckred**, of Easter Dudwell, Pems., gent. (nephew of **James Haward**) at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d., and a fine of £50. The tenant to find meat for the preceptor and a horse when he came to preach at Spital. This lease was granted on the surrender of a former lease for the life of **Ursula Haward**, the second daughter of **George Haward**, senior, of Flether Hill in the parish of **Rudbaxton** deceased.

The **Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire.** **Evans, John Thomas** , 1869

Spittal (S. Mart). —An **Elizabethan** Chalice upon which there are no Hall marks. The Paten cover has disappeared. The ornamentation on this cup is exactly like that on the **Amroth** example. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " + POCVLVM ECLESYE DE ". The base of the bowl has been repaired very badly as usual. Height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3in.; weight, 7oz. 15 dwts.—A pewter Plate, 9 in. in diam., bearing the Mark of **Allen Bright** (London). Underneath appear the initials " S F

Nonconformist Chapels:

Salem **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1827 and rebuilt c.1880. 1851 **Essex Lewis**, Elder, **Treffgarn** Bridge, Spittal. The present Chapel, dated late nineteenth century, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan and tall round-headed windows. **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Spittal **Green Methodist** Chapel was built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1864. 1851 **George Llewellyn** Trustee, Spittal. The later Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan and tall large pane windows. By 2010 Spittal **Green** had been converted for use as a village Hall.

Bethlehem **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1820 and restored/interior refitted in 1874. This Chapel is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable entry plan and two storeys.

Zions **Hill Congregational** Chapel was built in 1823, rebuilt in 1841 and modified in 1893. The present Chapel, dated 1841, is built in the Sub Classical style of the gable-entry type. 1851 **Daniel Davies**, Minister, **Ambleston RCAHMW**, November 2010

Parish of Spittal *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

– On the 4th of January I visited the above parish. There had been no day school for the last twelve months; but the incumbent informed me that one of **Mrs Bevan's** Circulating Schools would be opened in the parish on the 14th of the present month. **Mr Jenkins** did not consider the labourers in Spittal so well off as those in the adjoining parish of **Treffgarne**. The farms were smaller – the occupiers were obliged to work themselves and consequently there was less demand for agricultural labourers. Wages were here 1s per day to the labourer on his own finding or 8d per day with food. They were in general an industrious class of people, but did not bear so high a character for sobriety as the same class of men in **Treffgarne**. --- **David Lewis** Assistant

Names Connected with Spittal

Spittal Clergy CCED

Phillips, Johannes	1717	Curate	
Garnons, William	1745	Curate	
Higgon , John	1786	Curate	
Harries , William	1786	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Hughes , Thomas	1795	Curate	
Higgon , John	1802	Vac (resignation)	Curate
Phillips , George	1804	Curate	

1851
Haverfordwest **Spittal Parish Church** **Thomas Jenkins**, Incumbent,

1929
W H A Walters **St Mary & Parish Church (Treffgarne)** Incumbent and Curates;

Davies Thomas of Spittal baptized February 19 1826 ***Penbont Zion Hill Independent***
parents **Davies Daniel** Minister & **Elizabeth Davies** Haveshill

Evan Thomas 8 Aug 1858 born Spittal **Pembrokeshire** died 2 Mar 1889 Malad
Oneida Idaho Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May
1883 Married to **Rees, Elizabeth** on 1 Nov 1881 at **Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales** ***Mormon***
Records for Pembrokeshire

Howell George Morgan 26 May 1862 born Spittal **Pembrokeshire** died 20 Mar 1919 Married
to **Jones, Elizabeth** on 20 Mar 1895 ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Rice David 1676 Spittle Clerk licensed to keep a school "**Pembrokeshire in**
By,gone Days

Hearth Tax 1670

Browne John	1670 Spittle	<i>Hearth Tax</i> H Dongleddy Hundred
Cod David	1670 Spittle	<i>Hearth Tax</i> H Dongleddy Hundred
David George	1670 Spittle	<i>Hearth Tax</i> P Dongleddy Hundred

David John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
David Laurence	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H2 Dongleddy Hundred
George Morgan	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Griffith John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Harry Nicholas	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Higgon Phillip	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Higgon Thomas	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H4 Dongleddy Hundred
Hugh David	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
James Rowland	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Jenkin Phillip	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Morgan Henry	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Owen William	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Reynish Jenkin	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Reynold James	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Reynold Phillip	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Reynold Thomas	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Smith George	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Smith John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H2 Dongleddy Hundred
Stephen Rice	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Stephens John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Thomas David	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Vittell John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Wallas John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
William Henry	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax P Dongleddy Hundred
Williams John	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred
Williams William	1670 Spittle Hearth Tax H Dongleddy Hundred

Sites of Interest

Spittal Rath

On a field known as **Castle** Meadow is a circular enclosure having an area of about two thirds of an acre. The rampart has been much disturbed by cultivation; at its best it rises 3ft and falls 6ft to the outer level. There are no indications of a ditch. Apparently the entrance was to the south east, where the bank drops gently to the level; on the other side the bank has disappeared. visited 30th July 1915

FrogHall Wood or Pentry Parc Rath

This earthwork stands immediately above and commands the Cartlett Brook, two miles east of the parish **Church**. The enclosed area about 200ft by 180ft slopes gently to the south east, in which direction the ground falls sharply to the brook. About 10ft from the crest is a narrow terrace which has been formed by by scarping. The crest itself is defended by a low bank. To the west the rampart has a rise of 6ft and a fall of 12 ft to an outer ditch, now much choked by vegetation. The entrance was to the north; it had been much disturbed. visited 12 July 1915.

Longstone Upper and Lower.

Two long and narrow fields appurtenant to Lower Farm. No stone is now visible thereon, and no local tradition exists of any having stood there **RCAM** 15th July 1915

The Hospitium

Of this site about 100 yards south of the **Parish Church**, the *Pem, arch, survey* remarks: "all that remains of this ancient building is a small space enclosed between four walls, some 15yds long by 6yds wide. No details have survived. A good deal of it was pulled down about thirty years ago to build the modern farmhouse," Today nothing remains of the hospice, which is said to have been founded by **Bishop** Beck of **St David's** (1280-1298). close by is a well known as Hall well. visited 26th July 1915

Chapel Park

About 600 yards north of FrogHall farmhouse is a large field usually called Chapel Park, but given in the *Tithe Schedule* as Chapel Back and **Church** back. It has been divided into two portions for which the names of Chapel Back and **Church** back are still used by old parishioners. Concerning them a writer in the *Pembroke County Guardian (1904)* observes : "Forming part of the farm of FrogHall in the parish of Spittal are two fields known respectively as **Church** Back and Chapel Back, in which is situated a mound which,, I was informed, marks the spot where a **Church** formerly stood. Crossing the road locally known as the **Cardigan** road , and joining the mound, is a ridge, which I was further informed was caused by the filling in of a hole which occurred there by the falling in of a subterranean passage or vault connected with the **Church**. Mt informant ... further mentioned that his grandfather remembered part of the old wall of the **Church** standing, and that in ploughing the field graves had been disturbed, in consequence of which the ploughing was discontinued" All traces of buildings have vanished visited 30th July 1915

Cross Meadow

The second field south east of **Castle** Meadow. The name is now lost and no tradition exists respecting it. visited 30th July 1915.

Scolton Cross

To older parishioners this cross road is known as “Gallows Cross” tradition marking it as the site of the manorial gallows visited 30th July 1915.

Spittal Cross

The name is probably due to the neighbouring cross road – visited 30th July 1915.

Monastic **Treasure Trove**

It was probably somewhere in the neighbourhood of the hospitium that certain treasure trove was unearthed in 1572 and reported by **John Wogan, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**, in a letter to **Lord Burghley** :

“**Jevan Canton ... Hurte** and **Thomas Probert** of this county of **Pembroke** have ffounde at an old pyre of (walls) at Spittle in the said countie a great quantitie of threasure, gold and silver , conteynede in certain crockle of brass as is supposed, and that they had knowledge whereof by advertisement of one **Syr Lewis**, a prieste dwelling in **Carmarthenshire** not far from Kayo”. (Cat MSS relating to Wales in Brit Mus.,i p 45)

Spittal, Crop Mark Enclosure

Crop marks of an oval enclosure, about 37m east-west by 33m, ditched & showing indications of an internal bank, that appears to be rather terraced into, or occupying a ledge on, generally south-facing slopes: the enclosure appears to have a south-facing entrance & has a small annex, in the region of 15m across, appended on the south-east. Source: **RCAHMW**

Scolton Manor

Scolton Manor was built in 1840. It is a 2-storey country house in a restrained neoclassical style. It has slate hipped roofs, flat overhanging eaves and rendered chimney stacks. With a 5-window south elevation, 3-window east entrance elevation and 4-window west elevation, all with raised plinth, sill band to the first floor and band under the eaves. The windows have heavy stepped voussoirs and keystones, generally 12-pane sashes to the first floor and late 19th century or early 20th century plate-glass sashes to the ground floor. East front has a recessed centre bay and the door is further recessed in loggia of 2 pairs of Ionic columns with entablature over. **Cadw**.

Scolton, Garden, Spittal

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XXIII, sheet 5 (1907). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, pheasantry, walled garden, carriage drive, isolated geometric copses, walk, lodge, pond, terrace, lawns and parkland. Although Scolton Manor is now well-known for its museum and educational function, it was originally a nineteenth century parkland, completed around 1843. The site still preserves some fine exotic and mature trees, a terrace garden, sunken garden and lawn of the original creation. CSB

St Brides

[According to legend was originally founded when a girl rescued a young sailor from drowning. They married and lived at the manor founding the settlement.]

A little cove on the southern shore of **St. Brides** Bay with a **Church** (greatly restored by the enthusiastic Victorians), a limekiln and a couple of old houses which in recent times have been used as a Scouting Centre. Once an important trading point for this rocky stretch of coastline.

The **Church** which was restored in 1868 was believed to be early 13c with a double bellcote and Sanctus Bellcote is built on a much older Celtic **Christian** site. Between the **Church** and the sea is an early **Christian** cemetery, and traces of stone-lined graves are visible in the cliffs. Nearby there are the remains of a medieval manor rumoured to be the haunt of dragons and basilisks but I could never find anyone who had seen one.

Kensington Mansion to the west, was built around 1800 by **Lord Kensington**. For many years it was used as a hospital in later years as a TB treatment centre.

This is a very ancient site as in approximately 350BC at nearby Nab Head there was a middle stone age factory for the production of flint knives and arrowheads.

1811 *Fenton St Brides*

St Brides Church a rectory in the gift of the family of **Orlandon, St Brides**, and **Fobston** alternately, is a building of very dignified appearance, having a tower and side aisles. On the outside of the pine end of the north aisle I observed an effigy of a priest, drapery well executed, though much defaced. How long it has lain there, or, if it always lay there I could not learn. There are likewise introduced into the outside wall of the east end two heads parts of effigies in religious habit. In the little creek which almost comes up to the **Church** yard wall there was in former days a great fishery of herrings ;and close on the shore a little raised above the beach stood a small Chapel where the fishermen used to put up their prayers for their success and averting to dangers of the sea, and round which they where buried , as to this day many stone coffins are seen peeping out of the crumbling earth eaten away by the sea at high tides.

On the slope of the ascent to the west of the **Church** stands Hill, the seat of **Charles Philipps** esq., the owner of **St Brides**,commanding a most charming view over **Brides** Bay and the opposite coast, and though bleak an exposure, backed and skirted with a thriving belt of plantation open only to a beautiful lawn of great extent gradually sinking to the creek. Behind to shelter, a little from the violence of the south west , the ground rises. The peninsular point of land forming one side of the fulcum between it and Skomar, belonging to Hill is converted into a deer park, admitting, from the irregularity of its surface of much shelter and the sweetest herbage , and producing venison of most excellent flavour.

1849 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

BRIDE'S (St.) a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 178 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of the bay in **St. George's** Channel to which it gives name, and at the neck of a small inlet from the bay, which flows up almost to the churchyard, forming what is called **St. Bride's Haven**. A considerable herring-fishery, which has been discontinued for many years, was carried on here with very great advantage, and there are still the remains of an ancient Chapel on the beach, which, according to tradition, being no longer used for religious worship, was appropriated as a salting-house for curing the fish. In the cemetery belonging to this Chapel were numerous stone coffins, several of which have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea,which has here

gained considerably on the shore, as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and various parts of the parish afford extensive marine views, and pleasing prospects over the adjacent country. Hill, the elegant mansion of W. **Charles Allen Philipps**, esq., is beautifully sheltered by luxuriant plantations, being open only to a verdant lawn, sloping gently to the creek of which mention has been made above. This family, who are descended from the ancient royal house of **Cilsant**, resided formerly at the old mansion of **St. Bride's**, which was abandoned some years since on the erection of the present house. Attached to Hill is a park well stocked with deer, forming one of the very small number of deer-parks to be found in this part of the principality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £15. 12. 11., and in the alternate patronage of **Sir W. Philipps**, Bart., **W. Philips**, esq., and **Mary Bird Allen**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, and there is a glebe-house. The **Church** is not distinguished by any features of importance. A Sunday school in connexion with the **Church**, established in 1839, is superintended by **Mrs. Allen Philipps**, of **St. Bride's Hill**.

1895 Nooks an Corners of Pembrokeshire --Timmin

After passing **Talbenny Church**, we approach **St. Brides**, and obtain the pretty coup d'ceil, the **Church** and old-fashioned rectory -house nestling under the lee of some wind -tossed trees, while **Lord Kensington's** fine residence of **St. Brides Hill** shows clearly out against the dark woodlands that crest the western down. To the right is seen a glimpse of the tiny **Haven**, famous in bygone times for its productive herring fishery. The little structure close beside the water occupies the site of an old fishermen's Chapel, which, falling into ruins, was put to the degenerate uses of a salt-house. From that time forth, as the old story runs, the herrings deserted their accustomed haunts, and the fishing trade dwindled away :

' When **St. Bride's** Chapel a salt-house was made,
St. Bride's lost the herring trade.'

The parish **Church** is interesting, and has a bright, well-cared-for look that is pleasant to see. Upon the floor of a small north transept lie four sadly defaced effigies. The largest of these is reputed to represent **St. Bride**, the patron saint of the **Church**, a contemporary of **St David** and **St. Patrick**. According to tradition, **St. Bride** sailed over with certain devout women from Ireland, and established a nunnery here. A short distance south-east from the **Church** rise the ivy-mantled ruins of some extensive buildings of unknown origin, overshadowed by dark trees and surrounded by lofty stone walls pierced with loopholes, while an arched gateway opens towards the west.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Bride** 1856 September 16 *Glynne Arch Camb* 1886

The plan of this **Church** consists of a nave without aisles, a north transept, chancel, and south porch. There are here two Bell-cots, one over the west and one over the east gable of the nave, each for two bells; the former square-topped, the latter pointed; the walls, externally whitewashed; the windows mostly modernised and fortified with shutters. There is a rude pointed chancel arch and another between the nave and north transept. There is a rood door on the north of the chancel arch and a stone bracket. The chancel is large, has a lancet on the south and a mutilated east window. On

the south of the altar is a piscina upon a corbel table. On the north of the chancel has been once an aisle of Chapel; and a rude misshapen arch is seen in the wall. Several pews are painted blue! The south porch is large and plain (This **Church** has been admirably restored by **Mrs Allen Philipps**, the principal landowner under the direction of **Mr C Buckeridge**)

1920 **RCAM** -

This **Church** situated on the margin of a tiny inlet called **St Bride's Haven**, consists of chancel 24ft by 13 ft, nave 46 ½ ft by 18 ft, north Chapel 17 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft and south porch.; Bell cotes each for two bells over the east and west nave gables. A thorough restoration took place in 1868. On the north side of the chancel are traces of a chambered recess, now blocked; on the south side is a blocked priest's door, and in the south west angle a restored low sided window 17in by 14in. An original Early English lancet is in the south wall; beneath it is a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharp pointed. On the north of the arch to the rood stairs. Opposite the present south entrance is a walled up doorway. The exterior south wall shows traces of an arch which may have lead to a small transept or Chapel, of which there are traces in the churchyard. The north Chapel opens to the nave through a pointed arch. On the floor are the much obliterated remains of three slabs; one bears a floriated cross, and all have mutilated heads, one being that of an ecclesiastic. The east window of the Chapel is a small lancet. All the other windows in the **Church** are modern. The font is of the usual square type, and retains its hinge and hasp sockets; it stands upon a circular shaft and octagonal base, the total height 36 ins. The doorway to the south porch has a pointed arch, and on either side are low masonry seats.

Some fragments of a rood screen, and a metal lantern dated 1787 have been restored within recent years and are now preserved within the **Church** --visited 15th September 1920

Site of Chapel and Burial Ground

A small Chapel, which has been swept away by the sea, stood formerly just north of the **Church**, and it is still possible to trace in a section of the cliffs the outlines of a few stone lined graves which surround it. Of the building it is said;” There are still the remains of an ancient Chapel on the beach, which , according to tradition, was subsequently appropriated as a salting house for curing fish (for a considerable herring fishery, now discontinued for many years). In the cemetery belonging to this Chapel were numerous stone coffins, of which several have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea, which has here gained considerably on the shore , as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees “ (*parochial wallicanum” in Y Cymmrodor X xii, 26*) The graves found in the cliffs are lined with slabs. There is no record of any discoveries. – visited 15th September 1920

Inscribed stone.

Covering one of the graves may have been a stone of which a sketch was in the possession of **Edward Lhuyd** about the year 1698. The lettering though rude, is not that of pre Norman inscriptions, and may not be earlier than the latter half of the 16th century. It is probably only a fragment, and may still exist in one of the neighbouring walls.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

St Bride

The nave, chancel, north transept and south porch are 13th century. Only two of the lancets are unrestored. The porch outer entrance has just one **Long** stone on each side. There are three grave-slabs, one showing a priest and another a floriated cross.

St Brides -*The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1905*

St. Brides (S. Bridget). —The only Mark on the Chalice belonging to this **Church** is the maker's, viz. R W with mullet beneath within a heart-shaped shield. This Mark is also found at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, on a chalice and paten dated 1641. The **St. Bride's** chalice is an inverted truncated cone with a flat base standing upon a round stem, the upper part of which carries a flange or collar; beneath the foot is inscribed "This Chalice and Paten made A. D. 1686 were restored A. D. 1893 for the use of **St. Bride's Church** in the Parish of S, Bride **Pembrokeshire**"; weight, 10 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten referred to is of parcel gilt and carries the maker's Mark IS linked as in O. E. P. at 1675; weight, 7 oz, 5 dwts.—

A Pyx of parcel gilt decorated with a Lamb, flag and book. This piece which weighs 3 oz. 10 dwts was bought on the Continent and was given by the Dowager Lady Kensington. It carries the Augsburg Mark and dates from the early 18th century. The maker's Mark L. R is found on plate belonging to some of the Augsburg churches.—

A silver-mounted glass Cruet, Hall marked 1884 with maker's Mark C K in plain oblong.

On the mounting which is of silver-gilt is inscribed " To the Glory of God and for the use of this **Church** of S. Bride Easter 1902".

Another glass Cruet with silver-mounted stepper is by the same maker and Hall-marked 1901.

A pewter Alms-dish, 13 in. in diameter, bears the following marks—X crowned; R above W S; London.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

It is not certain in whom the patronage of **St Brides** Rectory was originally vested. In 1535-6 **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, Pems., was patron (*Valor Eccl.*), who on 14 Oct., 1577, sold it to **Francis Laugharne** of **St. Brides**. - Deed in the possession of **Dr. Henry Owen** of Poyston.

The dedication of the **Church** is now ascribed to **St. Bridget**, but the deed referred to describes it as the **Church** and rectory of **St. Murus?** [**St. Mary's**] and **St. Brides**. In 1594 the **Church** was held – in grossa, - that is to say, it was not appendant to any manor - **Owens** Pem.

Described as Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £13 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.

Ecclesia Sanete **Brigitte**. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione **Johannis Wogan** armigeri unde **Morganus Griffith** est rector habens unam rectoriam sine terris. Et valet fructus hujus rectorie per annum x. Inde sol in visit acione ordinaria quolibet tercio **Anna** xvj d. Et in visitacione arehidiaconi quolibet

Anna v ixd. **St** remanet dare £15 12s. 11d. Inde deeirna 31s. 3d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Brides** alias Bridis R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Archidiaconus quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. **John Wogan**, esq., 1535 **Rowland Philips**, esq., 1725; **William Allen** esq., 1744; **William Phillips**, esq., 1765. Clear yearly value, £35 **King's Books**, £15 12s 11d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 10 July, 1868, a room at **St. Brides Hill** was licensed for divine service during the rebuilding of the **Church**.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **St Brides**

This parish contains no day school. The nearest schools at **Talbenny** and **Marloes** are rather out of distance, along bad roads, for young children. The only school in the parish is a Sunday school connected with the **Church**. I was furnished with the following account by the lady who superintends it, **Mrs Allen Philipps** of **St Brides Hill**.

The Sunday school was set on foot by **Mrs Bowling**, wife of the former Curate in 1839. It is divided into four classes, of which the clerk has the youngest, two former pupils the two intermediate ones, and **Mrs Allen Philipps** of **St Bride's Hill** the highest class. Her class commences with reading the psalms and lessons of the day, and they are regularly questioned by her to prove if they understand what they are learning; it is not done in the lower classes as she does not think the teachers capable of questioning the children judiciously. The teachers can scarcely be said to be paid as the clerk receives £1 as a present at Christmas, and the others (a girl and a boy of 16 and 17) clothing, the same as the rest of the school.

The Rector (the **Rev William Allen** of **Bosheston** near **Pembroke**) subscribes £1 yearly to the expenses of the school. None of the children attend a day school their parents being principally labourers and the children themselves, almost without exception employed in the fields during the week.

Wages in the parish are 7s per week on the labourers own finding. It is more usual to feed him, and then he gets 4s or 4s 6d in money. They were said not to be very ill off. The only considerable farmer who had any family was sending his children to school at **Haverfordwest**. There were only two Dissenters in the parish; one of these sent his children to the **Church** Sunday school

RCAM

Neolithic Flint Factory

The site examined by **Edward Laws** F.S.A. and by him regarded as Neolithic is thus described:-

"At **St Brides** there was an important [flint] factory which ... seems to have been carried on in one spot, and so probably either one individual or one family, for on a spot on the cliff there is an actual stratification of worked flint chips and flakes, and so careful was this workman, that hitherto, I believe, no spoiled implement has been discovered, though many people have examined and worked at the deposit. It is covered by about 3ft of soil and on the very verge of the cliff close to two camps

(Little England P127)

The site has suffered still further from the inroads of the sea --visited 15th September

“Abbey” Ruins

So far as external appearances suggest, the walls and foundations to the right and left of the main drive to **St Bride's Castle** are the remains of a domestic structure which is locally known as “the Abbey”. They most probably belong to an earlier dwelling. The site of a kitchen with its capacious oven, the fish stews, and the walled garden can be made out. The luxuriant growth of vegetation makes further identification impossible – visited 22 September 1920

Orlondon

1811 Fenton Orlondon

I reached the place of my destination Orlondon or , as it was formerly called Humprey, the seat of my old friend **J P Laugharne**, esq.. Whose hospitality I was engaged to share for a few days, and from whose inexhaustible source of ancient lore I was permitted to draw largely.

Orlondon --*Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins 1895

Upon leaving **St. Brides**, we strike directly inland by the **Dale** road. This brings us in about a quarter of an hour to Orlondon, where the skeleton of a large old mansion rises grimly above a group of wayside cottages. In its palmy days Orlondon was the home of the **Laugharnes**, a family of some celebrity in their time, but now extinct in this locality.

According to a romantic story-, the first member of this family who appeared in this district was shipwrecked and washed up more dead than alive on the seashore not far away. Here he was found by the daughter and heiress of **Sir John de St. Brides**, who caused him to be carried to her father's house, where he was hospitably entertained. **Laugharne**, of course, was soon over head and ears in love with his **Fair** deliverer, and the lady being in no wise backward in response to his suit, they married and founded a family whose descendants resided for generations at Orlondon.

Names —De St Bride Laugharne of St Brides. Owen

In later **Pembrokeshire** story the **Laugharnes** were a family of great importance, but their origin is obscure; it is probable that they took their name from the town, which was afterwards included in **Carmarthenshire**.

Fenton gives a legend that the original **Laugharne** came from Cornwall, was shipwrecked near **St. Bride's**, and found on the beach by the heiress of **John de St. Bride** (who joined the standard of **Henry VII at Milford**), that he married the heiress and founded the **Pembrokeshire Laugharnes**. It is a pretty story, but like many pretty stories, it is not true. The **Laugharnes** had been in the

county **Long** before the time of the **Tudors**. A **John de St. Bride** was a witness (1241-5) to Earl **Walter Marshal's** charter to **Gilbert de Valle** ." Another **John de St. Bride** was a witness to the arbitration in 1345 between the Precentor and Chapter of **St Davids** and the tenants in **Hayscastle** of **Sir Peter Russell** this is worthy of note, as **Richard**, the son of the first authentic **Laugharne**, married a daughter of this same **Sir Peter**; another daughter married **John Cradock**. We find several **Russells** Witnesses to charters in the 13th and 14th centuries; they held lands at Brimaston, Rhindaston and elsewhere, of the **Bishop** and of the lords of **Roch**.

Richard Laugharne above mentioned, who married **Joan Russell**, was the son of **Richard Laugharne**, collector of the customs on wool at **Haverford** from 1304 to 1309 ; the audit of his accounts is extant.' In 1324 **Richard Laugharne** (as also a **John de Laugharne**) was on a jury at **Haverford**. In 1378 an enquiry was held whether it would be to the damage of the **King**, or of any other person, if **Richard**, the son (therein described as of **Haverford**), gave £4 5s. of rent out of a tenement in **Haverford**, which he held of **Sir Thomas Felton** (Justice of Chester") and **Elizabeth** his wife, to certain chaplains to celebrate divine service in the Chapel of the Holy **Trinity** over the gate at **Haverford** ; it was found that it would not, and **Richard** was allowed to make the donation.'

Thomas , the son of **Richard** the younger, married **Joan**, daughter and co-heiress of **Philip Crabhole**, and is described in the pedigrees as of **St. Bride's**, which he acquired by his marriage ; he was a witness to a **Malefant** charter in 1444 and died before 1447, as in that year **Nicholas Carew** held of **Joan**, his widow, and **Thomas Wirriot** certain lands at **Williamston**. The Laugharnes inter-married with the leading county families and acquired large estates. **Thomas** left two sons, **Philip** and **John**, and several daughters.

The next step in the pedigree is proved by the proceedings taken in 1543 by **Owen Laugharne** to recover a messuage and two carucates of land at Little Marloes. **Owen** produced in court a charter, dated 26th April 1482, by which **Joan Herbord** granted the tenement in question to **John Laugharne** and his heirs, with remainder to **Thomas** (the son of **Phillip**) ; evidence was given that **John** died in the reign of the then **King (Henry VIII)**, leaving an only child, **Dorothy**, who died without issue, and that the property then descended to the plaintiffs as the son and heir of **David Laugharne**, the son of the last-mentioned **Thomas** . **Owen Laugharne** died in 1550; he married the daughter of **Henry Wirriot**, of **Orielton**, who is called in the pedigree **Katherine**, but in the above-mentioned proceedings, **Matilda** ; his inquisition is extant, with a **Long** account of his possessions."

Francis, the son of **Owen Laugharne**, was sheriff of the county in 1568 and 1578, the probate of his will is dated 12th November 1583, and is in the writer's possession. **Rowland**, the son of **Francis**, was sheriff in 1586, he died in 1587, having married **Lettice**, daughter of **Sir John Perrot**; his marriage settlement" was executed in three parts, one part is among the **Laugharne** deeds in the writer's possession. **Lettice** brought **St. Bride's** to her second **Husband**, **Walter Vaughan**, who was sheriff in 1594. **Rowland** had a younger brother, **Thomas** , who was the father of two sons : **William**, described in the pedigrees as of Llwyng**Warren** (now corrupted with Llang**Warren**), and **Francis**, the ancestor of the Laugharnes of **Laugharne**. **William** married **Ursula**, the daughter of **George Owen**, Lord of **Kemes**, and the widow of **Thomas Mathias**, who brought Llang**Warren**"

to her second **Husband** for his life ; **William** was a member of the *Committee of Safety* for the counties of **Pembroke**, **Carmarthen** and **Cardigan**, nominated by the Houses of Parliament in 1644."

Rowland Laugharne of **St. Bride's**, had two children:

John, sheriff in 1631, who married **Janet**, daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** and **Elizabeth Wyrriot** ; and **Dorothy**, who married **John Owen**, the elder brother of **Laugharne** of **St. Brides**.

Janet, from which marriage the baronets of **Orielton** were descended.

John Laugharne of **St. Bride's** had several children ; his youngest son **Francis** married **Lettice**, daughter and co-heiress of **James Vaughan** of Pontvaen, and was the ancestor of the Laugharnes of Pontvaen ; his eldest son, **Rowland**, was the famous Major-General, the most prominent soldier of the Parliamentary forces in South Wales during the Civil War. He began life as a **Page** to **Robert Devereux**, the third **Earl of Essex** the General of the first army raised by the Parliament. Under such auspices **Laugharne's** rise was rapid ; in 1642 he was made Governor of **Pembroke** and Commander of the Parliament soldiers in the county; he drove out the Earl of Carbery and the Royalists, and he besieged and took several strongholds in the three counties of **Pembroke**, **Carmarthen**, and **Cardigan**, for which he was made Major-General. In 1645 he defeated the Royalists under **Stradling** and Egerton at a decisive battle at **Colby Moor** in **Wiston** parish ; curiously enough **Fenton**, although he found relics of the fight and had heard the local tradition about it, could ascertain no particulars of what happened ; another local tradition, also testified by relics, states that the Royalists, in their flight towards **Haverford**, held the ancient encampment at the Rath in **Rudbaxton** parish, and were driven out by **Laugharne** ; but in all these local traditions of the Civil War it is Cromwell who gets the credit. By an ordinance of Parliament dated the 4th of March 1646, the Lords and Commons, taking into consideration the " great and faithful services" of the Major-General, granted the forfeited estate, at **Slebech**, of **John Barlow** to him and " his heirs for ever". These last words have in such times a doubtful value ; a few years later **Laugharne** had revolted from the Parliament, and all his estates were confiscated. The reason he gave for this singular change of position was that his soldiers had not been paid, and that Colonel **Horton** had been sent down to interfere in his command ; but it is probable that his conduct was influenced by the circumstances of the resignation of his old friend and patron, the **Earl of Essex**.

In 1648, **John Poyer**, "the fighting Mayor of **Pembroke**," had also revolted from the Parliament and set up the standard of the **King** at **Pembroke Castle** ; he was joined by **Rice Powell**, a soldier of Fortune and another old Parliamentary hand, and by **Laugharne** ; **Poyer** and his allies marched on **Glamorgan**, were defeated with great loss by **Horton** at **St. Pagan's** (where **Laugharne** was wounded), and fled home to **Pembroke**. They were there besieged by Cromwell in person, who took up his abode at Welston, and they surrendered to him on July 11th, 1648.

Laugharne, **Poyer** and **Powell** were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. They were, however, allowed to cast lots for life, a little child drew three pieces of paper, on two of them was written "Life given of God" ; the third was blank and fell to **Poyer**, who was shot at Covent Garden. **Laugharne** was banished and fell on evil days, but he lived to receive a pension at the Restoration,

and he sat in the Parliament of 1661 as M.P. for **Pembroke** ; he died in 1676." **St. Bride's** he had again, but **Slebech**, after being granted to **Horton**, who destroyed the books and manuscripts, was restored to the **Barlows**.

Rowland, the son of the Major-General, and according to some accounts, the M.P. of 1661, had two sons:

John, who married **Anne**, daughter of **Lewis Wogan**, of **Boulston**, and died without issue in 1715 on the night of his re-election as M.P. for **Haverfordwest** (for which borough he had sat continuously since 1702) ; and **Rowland**, who died without issue in 1691, and is buried in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral ; there is a Latin epitaph on his monumental slab. The **St. Bride's** estates, therefore, were ultimately divided among the three married daughters of **Rowland Laugharne** (the second) ; **Philippa**, who married (as his second wife) **Charles Phillips** of **Sandy Haven** ; **Albinia**, who married **William**, the son of **Charles Phillips**, by his first wife **Anne** (one of the four daughters and co- heiresses of **William Phillips**, of **Haythog**) ; and **Anne**, who married **David Allen**, of Popston, whose younger son **John** married **Joan Bartlett**, the heiress of **Cresselly**.

From **Charles Phillips** and **Philippa** came the Laugharnes of Orlandon (which *Fenton*' says was before their time called Humprey) ; their grandson **Rowland** married **Ann**, daughter of **James Laugharne**, vicar of **St. Mary's, Haverfordwest**, who had married his cousin, **Katherine Laugharne** ; **Katherine** was the sister of **John Laugharne**, of Pontvaen, who by his will, dated 12th May 1742, devised his estates in the counties of **Pembroke** and **Carmarthen** to his niece **Ann Rowland Phillips** after his marriage took the name of **Phillipps-Laugharne**.

Rowland Henry, the grandson of this **Rowland**, inherited the **Picton** baronetcy upon the death of the first **Lord Milford** in 1823, and took the name of **Laugharne-Philipps** ; he was succeeded by his brother. **Sir William**, and his nephew. **Sir Godwin** (the son of **Sir William**) ; **Sir Godwin** died without issue in 1857, and the old **Picton** baronetcy passed to the heir of **Richard Phillipps** (younger brother of **Charles**, of **Sandy Haven**), Governor of Nova Scotia from 1720 to 1730, and ancestor of **Sir James Erasmus Phillipps**, the twelfth baronet of **Picton**.

Charles Phillipps, the son of **William** and **Albinia**, had **St. Bride's** in his share of the **Laugharne** estates ; he left the old house of the Laugharnes, which *Fenton*" says, from the remains which were to be seen in his time, must have been the finest place in the county with the exception of the castles and the **Bishop's** palaces, and built a house adjoining (since rebuilt) which he called Hill. **St. Bride's Hill** passed through the **Allens**, a branch of the house of **Gellyswick** who took the name of **Philipps**, to **Harries**, of Llanunwas, and thence to **Lord Kensington**.

Names connected with St Brides

Clergy CCED St Brides

Walter,	George	1661	Rector
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Griffiths,	Morgan	1687	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Griffiths,	Morganus	1725	Vac <i>natural death</i>)Rector
Edwards,	Johannes	1725	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Edwards,	John	1744	Vac(<i>Death</i>)Rector
Allen,	Joshua	1744	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Allen ,	Joshua	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Thomas ,	James	1765	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Thomas ,	James	1786	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Powell Curry ,	John	1786	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Evans ,	John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen ,	Hector	1791	Curate
Walters ,	Richard	1792	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Powell Curry,	John	1825	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Allen ,	William	1825	(<i>Institution</i>)Rector
Allen ,	William	1831	Disp-AppRector
Bowling ,	William	1832	Stipendiary Curate

1851 **St Brides Parish Church -William Bowen Harries**, Minister

1929 **St Bridget & St Peter** (Marloes) Incumbent and Curates; **J M Price**

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Laugharne Francis of **St Brides** 1568 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Laugharne Francis of **St Brides** 1578 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Walter of **St Brides** and of Golden Grove 1594 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Laugharne John of **St Brides** son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of **Haroldstone** He married **Jane** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Philipps William of **St Brides** 1790 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Philipps Charles Allen of **St Brides Hill** – third son of **Joseph Allen** (see **Allen Philipps** of **Dale Castle**) He assumed the name of **Philipps** on succeeding to the **St Brides** Estate ----1809 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.*

Laugharne John 1714 **St Brides** ? Deceased 1715 **Members of Parliament** for **Haverfordwest** town and county.

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Allen William 9th April 1872 **Rev** son of the **Rev. D. Bird Allen** was Rector of **St Brides** and of **Bosheston Pembrokeshire** He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb* 1885

Allen William 1744 Patron **St Brides Church.**

Beynon John Thomas 1807 of Trewern JP son of **Beynon John** of Trewern near **Narberth.** Born 1807 married in 1829 **Philipps Catherine** 2 daughter of **Philipps Charles Allen** of **St Brides Hill** (Of the **Allens** of **Cresselly** family but assumed the name **Philipps**) Had a son and heir **Beynon John** born 1829 .JP

Brasell Thomas 1670 **St Brides P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke James 1670 **St Brides H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke John 1670 **St Brides H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cuny John Powel 1820 **Rev** Rector of **St Brides** – lived Golden **Pembroke**

David Thomas 15 July 1788 **St Brides** Minor Yeoman Offence Forgery of a promissory note Removed by habeus corpus to gaol from co Glam **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Morgan Jenkin** Coety co Glam Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis James 1670 **St Brides H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Edwards John 1 December 1818 **Hasguard** Labourer Offence Theft of wool belonging to prosecutor and **Phillips John Edmund Laugharne** , **St Brides** Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Edwards William 1 December 1818 Marloes Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods - wool, **St Brides** Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ferrior Jenkin 1769,71,74,80 **Pembroke** Mayor Monument inscribed at **St Brides** Pembs *WWHR* 1915

GilFord Rowland 1670 **St Brides H Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Morganus 1535-6 est rector **St Brides** Rectory *Valor Eccl.*

Gwynn John 27 July 1822 **St Brides** , Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, **St Ishmaels**, Prosecutor **Smith George**, **St Ishmaels**, servant Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell Francis 1670 **St Brides P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Rees 1670 **St Brides P Roose Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Dorothy 1600 **St Brides** Pems Married **John Owen** of **Orielton** they had a son **Hugh** her father was **Sir John Laugharne**. *WWHR* 1915

Laugharne Francis 14 Oct 1577 of **St Brides** patron **St Brides** Rectory Deed in the possession of Dr **Henry Owen** of Poyston.

Laugharne Francis 1577 May 14 "East Dunston Manor, Mountain Cot, west Dunston"

"of **St Brides**—free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent"
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Laugharne Jane 1565 of **St Brides** married **William Walter** of **Haverfordwest**. Had daughter **Mary** born about 1597

Laugharne John 1630 of **St Brides** son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of **Haroldstone** He married **Jane** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Laugharne John 1613c **St Brides** son was Major General **Rowland Laugharne** spouse **Janet Owen** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson*.

Laugharne John 1613 of **St Brides** *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales* 1613.

Laugharne John 1705, September. 4 .**Sir George Barlow** of **Slebech**, bart., and **John Barlow** of the same, esq.,**Francis Meyrick** of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and **Walter Thornborough** of **Arnolds Hill**, gent.,**John Laugharne** of **St, Brides**, esq., and **John Mayricke** of the Middle Temple, London, esq.. Release, to lead the uses of a recovery, of the manor and lordship of **Slebech**, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Laugharne Rowland 1586 of **St Brides** son of **Francis Laugharne**, married **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrot** and had children **John** and **Dorothy**. His widow married **Walter Vaughan** of **Goldern Grove** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Laugharne Rowland 1670 esq. **St Brides** H 11 **Roose** Hundred ,**Marlos** H **Roose** Hundred
Hearth Tax

Laugharne Rowland 1613 of **St Brides** *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales* .

Laugharne Thomas of **St Brides** recorded in the Port Books of **Milford** *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25*

Martley William 1670 **St Brides** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Miles Gilbert 1670 **St Brides** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Elinor 1670 **St Brides** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

of **St Brides Arnold** , 1301 January 6 *file 34 No 12 Northampton. Juror Inq A O D*

Owen nee **Laugharne Dorothy** 1652-3 died 70yr **Orielton** &**St Brides** widow of **John Owen** who died in 1612 *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Phillips James 1897 **St Brides Bay** Rev of **Haverfordwest**– surveyed **Howelston Farm** *Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips – Arch Camb 1897*

Philpin Mr 1897 **St Brides Bay** Occupied **Howelston Farm** *Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips – Arch Camb 1897*

Roch Walter 1670 **St Brides** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth John 1670 **St Brides** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Voyle John 1567 October 17 gent **Haverfordwest** *Records 1539--1660* Started a mine for silver at **St Brides Bay** had son in law **Sir Thomas , Cannon**

Waller George 1670 **St Brides** H2 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walter William about 1561 of **Haverfordwest** of **Roche Castle** married **Jane Laugharne** of **St Brides** about 1585 **St Brides**

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Wrecks at St Brides Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1749 January 31st	BATCHELOR Sailing Ship St. St Bride's Bay
1795 December 1st	ROSE Fully rigged ship. ?? St. St Bride's Bay.
1829 July 4th.	DILIGENCE. Smack. St. St Bride's Bay.
1833 March.	EAGLE. Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay.
1833 June	UNIDENTIFIED Sloop. St St Bride's Bay.
1833 August. 31st.	JANE Sailing Ship. St. St Bride's Bay.
1833 November 29th	VENUS. Sailing Ship. St St Bride's Bay.
1834 March 22nd.	EAGLE. (Cardigan). Smack. St. St Bride's Bay.
1835 October 8th	Cardigan. Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay.
1835 October 8th	DOGSTAR. Smack. St. St Bride's Bay. Goulthrop roads
1846.	PILGRIM. Sailing Ship. St. St Bride's Bay.
1846 October 13th.	UNIDENTIFIED. Sailing Ship St. St Bride's Bay.
1848 November	ELIZABETH MARIA Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay.
1848-'53.??	MARY . (Aberystwyth). Sloop. St St Bride's Bay /Jack Sound.
1848-'53.?? Bay /Jack Sound.	MARY . (Milford Haven). Sloop. (Bt Lawrenny.). St. St Bride's
1849 July 17th. Bay.	ANN. (Cardigan). Sloop. Jack Sound/broad Sound/St St Bride's
1851 March 17th.	TERRESA. (Milford). Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay
1852 September 18th	UNITY. (Aberystwyth). Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay.
1855 July 16th	MARY . Sailing Ship. St. St Bride's Bay.
1860. March 16th	REQUEST. (SWANSEA). St. St Bride's Bay. Cargo of tar.
1860. August 6th.	TIVY LASS. Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay.
1861 February 21st	AILSA. Barque. St. St Bride's Bay.
1862 January 24th St Bride's Bay. From Pembrey to Roscoff.	EUPHEMIE KERNORVANT. FRENCH). Fully rigged ship. St
1864 July 4th.	EUGENIE. Schooner. St. St Bride's Bay.
1866 September 11th	ELLEN. Smack. St. St Bride's Bay.

1873 October 22nd	Sarah. (STRANGFord). Schooner. St. St Bride's Bay . NW to W gale.
1875 November 25th	ANTELOPE Cutter. St. St Bride's Bay .
1880 April 19th.	Marie. NORWEGIAN). Sailing Ship. St. St Bride's Bay . Driven within 1/2 mile of Solva Saved herself by cutting masts and lowering anchors.
1880 August 9th	ANN DAVIES. Sloop. St. St Bride's Bay .
January 25th	NANTEOS. (Aberystwyth). Schooner. St. St Bride's Bay .
January 25th	SOLFERINO. (DUBLIN). Schooner. St. St Bride's Bay .
1891September 16th	GWENDOLINE. Ketch. St. St Bride's Bay .
1900 February 16th	CASHIER. (ANTWERP). Barque. St. St Bride's Bay . Crew and Passengers taken off at Goultrop. Outward bound from Cardiff to Table Bay loaded with 1800 tons of coal.

Mining --Silver

Silver has been sought for on a small promontory in **St Bride's Bay**, but the attempt to procure it there, which has been several times repeated since the reign of **Elizabeth**, has been as often abandoned with loss

RCAM

Tower Point Rath

This is a fairly well preserved work three quarters of a mile south west of **St Bride's parish Church**, and about 100yds due south of the flint factory site. Two sides of a triangular enclosure are defended by precipitous cliffs. The point bearing slight traces of a descent to the sea which reaches the foot of the rock. The neck of the promontory is defended by a rampart running across from cliff to cliff; the entrance , some 10ft wide, is about midway. The bank here has a present total height of 30ft; it has been lessened by erosion. Its average height is 10ft, and its fall to an outer ditch about 15ft; the ditch which was from 8ft to 10ft in width is now silted up. Faint traces occur of an outer short bank guarding the entrance. The two fields east of the earthwork are known as Big and Little **Castle** meadows – visited 15th September 1920

Castle Head Camp

An earthwork on a promontory known as **Castle** Head, marked on the original 1in Ord map, but not on the 6in Sheet. The faint remains show an enclosed area of 120ft north to south, and 90ft east to west ; it is protected almost entirely by nature, the approach from the mainland being along a pathway from 10to 12 ft wide. On the land side is a rampart is constructed of stones to a greater extent than is usual in the cliff castles of the county. The entrance at the head of the little causeway is destroyed . To the southeast of the enclosure a pathway down the cliffs is visible. The situation is wild in the extreme and caution should be exercised in visiting this exposed spot. – visited 15th

September 1920

RCAHMW

Kensington Hospital

Two storeyed house of 1833, then known as **Hill** Mansion, extended late 19th century.
Battlemented, with Roughcast exterior

Deer Park or Wooltack Point

is a vast 22ha coastal cliff-girt plateau that has been cut off by earthen ramparts to form one of the largest Iron Age promontory forts in Wales. The name probably derives from an intended, albeit unlikely, deer park.

The ramparts run along the lip of the north-south valley that delimits the plateau on the landward side. They consist of a large bank, sometimes ditched, some 268m long that merges with the natural slopes to the north. Access was at the upper southern end of the valley. Here there are two entrances, one, slightly inturned, some 65m from the southern cliffs, and the second, immediately north of the cliff, opening onto a small, roughly rectangular enclosure about 72m north-south by 32m.

It is possible that the fort was adapted as a park pale.

Additional field boundaries and cultivation ridges have been noted within the fort to the south-west and on the north sides, during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance. **Archaeological** reconnaissance on 3rd March also discovered a promontory enclosure, possibly of Iron Age date, enclosing the north-west rocky promontory within the larger 22ha main fort. **T. Driver, RCAHMW**, 6 April 2011.

Nab Head

Mesolithic and possibly later material has been recovered from this naturally segregated promontory known as Nab Head, roughly 100m north-south by 35m.

Unspecified 'objects of bronze' (**Leach** 1933, 230) and Pottery (Figgis 1999, 90), appear to have come from the site. Flint occurs only as beach material in this region and its exploitation is likely to have occurred over a **Long** period.

Material from the various investigations is mostly held in **Tenby Museum** and the **National Museum of Wales**. Other material is held by: **the Asmolean Museum; the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge; the Manchester Museum; Abergwili Museum, Carmarthen**, and **Scolton Museum**

St Davids

1769 Description of England and Wales

From hence a road extends south-west and west fourteen miles to **St Davids**, which has the title of a city, on account of its being the see of a **Bishop**, though it is only a poor village. It is situated about a mile from the extremity of a large naked promontory, which projects with a very high front into the Irish sea.

Roman Town?

It is supposed to have been a **Roman** town, and the Oilapitarum mentioned by Ptolemy, from which it obtained the name of Menevia.

Here **St. Patrick** is said to have founded a Monastery, and to have dedicated it to **St. Andrew**, about the year 470. Hither **St David** translated the archbishopric of Wales from Caerleon, about the year 577, and here he built a cathedral, and became its first archbishop. After his death it was dedicated to him, and the city also took his name. This see enjoyed the archbishopric till about the year 930, when archbishop **Sampson** withdrawing from his province on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, carried the pall with him to Dole in Brittainy : yet after this the archbishops of this see are said to have consecrated the Welch bishops, and to have been primates of Wales, till the reign of **King Henry** the first, when

Bernard, a Norman being made archbishop, professed subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan

At the suppression this bishopric was valued at £426 1. 2 s. 1 d. per annum.

The cathedral and palace were seated within a mile of the sea, and within view (in clear weather) of the Irish hills. They are in-closed with a wall of stone one thousand one hundred yards in circumference. In this close stand the cathedral, the palace, and the houses of the dignitaries, some of which are habitable, and others in ruins. The entrance is by four gates, the principal of which leads from the town. In this gate the bishops held their courts.

The old **Church** was taken down, and the present cathedral (dedicated to **St. Andrew** and **St David**) was begun by **Bishop Peter de Lein** in 1180, and completed by his successors. It is a venerable structure three hundred feet in length ; the distance from the west door to the entrance of the choir is a hundred and twenty-four feet ; from the choir to the altar is eighty feet ; the breadth of the body of the side isles is seventy-two feet, that of the west front is seventy-six feet, and the length of the great cross-isle, from north to south, is a hundred and thirty feet, the height of the middle isle to the vaulting is sixty- four feet ; and over the middle of the **Church** is a tower a hundred and twenty- seven feet high.

The west end of the **Church** is in tolerable repair, but the east end has suffered greatly from time and neglect, the roof having fallen in.

The **Bishop's** palace is now a large magnificent piece of ruins, of which only the walls are standing. It was built by **Bishop Henry Gower**, about the year 1335, and had a Hall eighty-eight feet long and thirty broad, with another sixty-eight feet long and twenty-three broad, and the apartments were proportionally grand and noble. There is no dean belonging to the cathedral of this place; but here is a precentor, who has the power of a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, four archdeacons, nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, and other officers.

In 1369, **John, duke of Lancaster**, **Blanch** his wife, and **Adam Hutton, Bishop of St Davids**, founded here a **College** for a master and seven priests, which was dedicated to **St. Mary** .

In short, **St Davids** was anciently a considerable city, encompassed with walls, which are now demolished ; but from its wild and bleak situation, with the barrenness of the country near it, has become so deserted, that it has neither Market nor Fair.

1838 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

David's (St.)

David'S (St.), a city and parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from **Haverfordwest**, 26 (N. W.) from **Pembroke**, and 265 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the Close, 2413 inhabitants.

Roman Station?

This city has been described by several historians as occupying the site of the **Roman** station Menapia, both from the evidence of various ancient roads leading in a direction towards it, and the position of that station as noticed in the Itineraries. But later writers are of opinion, chiefly from the absence of all military works or other relics of the Romans, that the site of Menapia was nearer the sea, on or not far from a sandy tract called "The Burrows," and that it is now covered either by an accumulation of sand, or by the sea itself, which has encroached considerably upon the shore in the vicinity.

That the district constituting the parish of **St Davids** was inhabited at a very early period is obvious, from the Druidical remains with which it still abounds. In the fifth century it appears to have been called by the **Welsh** Mynyw, which is also variously written Menyw and Manyw, and is probably compounded of the words Mân and Yw, signifying "small yew-trees," which were formerly very plentiful in the neighbourhood; though divers other etymologies have been proposed.

Its **Roman** name, which was perhaps a Latinized modification of the British Mynyw, was also altered into Menevia, which is still retained in the style of its bishops, who are called Episcopi Menevenses.

The history of the present city commences with that of the saint to whom it owes its name, who is also the patron saint of Wales, and to whom its origin is ascribed. **St David** was the son of **Xantus, Prince of Caredigion**, and **Non**, daughter of **Gynyr**, of **Caer Gawch** in Mynyw, or Menevia, a chieftain who lived about the middle of the fifth century, and who, embracing a religious life, gave all his lands to support the **Church**, which was probably the first endowment of the see of Menevia. The period of **David's** birth is not with certainty known, but may be assigned to the middle of the fifth century. The author of his life in the *Acta Sanctorum* considers him to have been born in 445; **Cressy**, in 462; and others, at a still later period. In *Leland's Collectanea* it is related that **St David** was baptized by **Elveus, Bishop** of Menevia; that he was brought up in a place now called Hên Fynyw, or "Old Menevia," and that **Gistilianus, Bishop** of Menevia, was his uncle; from which it appears that this place had been made the seat of an episcopal see at least before **David** had arrived at years of maturity. Being advanced to the priesthood, and having long studied in the Isle of Wight, under **Paulinus**, a disciple of **St. Germanus**, **David** proceeded to propagate the truths of Christianity among the Britons, and to assist in uprooting the Pelagian heresy, in which he exhibited such surpassing abilities, that he collected around him a considerable body of disciples, many of whom were afterwards Canonized for their superior wisdom and piety. His reputation, indeed, became so well established, that at a great synod held at **LlandewyBrevi**, in the county of

Cardigan, he was preferred to the archbishopric of Caerleon, the capital of Gwent, on account of the increasing infirmities of the holy **Dubricius**, who then enjoyed that high dignity. **David**, however, only accepted it at the unanimous request of the bishops, Clergy, and laity present at the synod, and on condition that he should be allowed to remove the metropolitan see from Caerleon to this place, where **St. Patrick** had already founded a Monastery, over which **David** presided, and which he is said to have held in greater favour than all the other religious houses in the diocese. The archbishop, with the consent of his nephew, the renowned **King Arthur**, accordingly removed the seat of the primacy to Menevia, called by **Giraldus Cambrensis** Vallis Rosini, which **Capgrave** translates "the Rosy valley," and **Sir R. Colt Hoare** "the **Valle** of **Rhôs**;" and established it at his **College** in this **Valle**, near the western extremity of Wales; the place being afterwards called by his countrymen, from respect to his memory, *Tŷ Ddewi*, "the House of **David**," or "**St Davids**," which appellation it has ever since retained. During his primacy he had for his suffragans the bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Bangor, Llandaf, Llanelwy or St. Asaph, Llanbadarn (near Aberystwith), called in Latin **Paternensis**, and Margam. The two first were at an early period accounted English bishoprics, and the two last being dissolved, the succeeding archbishops had only the bishops of the other three **Welsh** dioceses as suffragans.

The period of the death of **David**, and the age at which he died, are as undetermined as the time of his birth. **Pits** considers this event to have occurred in the year 544; **Giraldus Cambrensis**, and **John of Tynemouth**, in 609; and **Bishop Godwin** in 647; whilst all four concur in ascribing to him the almost incredible age of 147. **Usher**, and **St Davids** biographer in the *Acta Sanctorum*, are also of opinion that he died in 544; but the former states that he was only eighty-two years old, and the latter ninety seven. He was interred in the cathedral which he had founded, and many years after his decease was **Canonized** by **Pope Calixtus II.**; but the distinction which he attained, as patron saint of Wales, is comparatively of modern origin. His immediate successor is stated by **Giraldus** to have been **Ceneauc, or Kenanc**, called also **Kinothus**, who was also interred in the cathedral, and was succeeded by **St. Teilo**, the celebrated **Bishop** of Llandaf; but in **Bishop Godwin's** list of successors the name of **Eliud** appears next to that of **David**.

The city and cathedral of **St Davids** were repeatedly exposed to the desolating effects of incursive warfare in the early ages, and the events which marked the progress of one had an equal influence on that of the other. In the year 808, during the reign of **Cynan Tyndaethwy**, they were reduced to ashes by the west Saxons, which disaster was followed by a destructive murrain among the cattle in the surrounding district. In the reign of **Anarawd**, in the year 911, **St Davids** was utterly destroyed by the Danes: on this occasion a desperate battle was fought in the vicinity, in which **Maylor**, one of the **Welsh** princes, was slain. **Bishop Godwin** records that, in the time of **Samson**, the twenty-fifth archbishop, there were seven suffragans to the see, viz., the bishops of Exeter, Bath, Hereford, Llandaf, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Ferns in Ireland. This prelate, in 915, according to **Browne Willis**, on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, withdrew to Dôl in Brittany, taking his pall with him: he appears to have died there; and his successors in the see, either for want of the pall, or for some other reason, were deprived of the title of archbishop, although they still exercised the power of consecrating the **Welsh** bishops of Llandaf, St. Asaph, and Bangor, until the reign of **Henry I.** At that time, a Norman ecclesiastic, named **Bernard**, not chosen by the **Welsh** Clergy, as had been the custom, but forced upon them by the English Monarch, yielded an extorted submission to the see of Canterbury, which has continued to the present time; the bishops of **St Davids** and the other **Welsh** dioceses, being thenceforward suffragans to the primate of all England. The first mention of the archdeaconry of **St Davids** occurs in this reign, about the year 1128, when it was held by one **William**, whose successor was the celebrated **Giraldus Cambrensis**, who was afterwards elected by the chapter to the bishopric, but not consecrated.

Meanwhile, events of great importance to the city had occurred. In 982, during the reign of **Howel ab Ievav, Geofryd**, son of the Danish **King Harold**, laid waste the **Church** of **St Davids** and its

possessions; and towards the close of the same century, the Danes again landed, slew **Bishop Urganau, or Morgenau**, and destroyed with fire and sword the inhabitants and their property. The reigning sovereign, whose two sons had been interred here, being unable to restrain the desolating progress of these marauders, was compelled to purchase their departure by paying them a tribute of one penny for every man in his dominions, commonly called "the Tribute of the Black Army," and is said to have died of grief in consequence. In 1077, in the reign of **Trahaern ab Caradoc, St Davids** was sacked and destroyed by a roving army either of Danes or Norwegians, who landed in great numbers from their ships. But notwithstanding these disasters, the city rapidly increased in wealth and magnificence, owing principally to the largesses bestowed at the shrine of its patron saint, two visits to which were deemed as meritorious as one pilgrimage to Rome. The amount of these offerings is reported to have been so great, that it was divided among the Clergy of the establishment by measures, to save the trouble of counting it.

In 1077, **William the Conqueror** invaded Wales with a large army; but not experiencing the slightest opposition from the natives, he, with his accustomed good policy, changed his military expedition into a pilgrimage, and advanced at the head of his troops to this city, where he offered his devotions at the shrine of **St David**, and received the homage of the **Welsh** princes. The shrine was sacrilegiously pillaged, and the city plundered, in 1087; and a few years afterwards, the Danes once more landed, plundered and burnt the **Church**, and, taking possession of the surrounding intrenchments, settled here for some time, during which they perpetrated the most cruel outrages in the adjacent country. In 1090, the descent of the Normans on the district now forming the county of **Pembroke** commenced; and it is probably to the hardy valour of these invaders that the city of **St Davids** owed the tranquillity which it afterwards enjoyed. During the prelacy of **David FitzGerald**, the immediate successor of **Bernard**, the Norman **Bishop**, who, in the reign of **Henry I.**, had surrendered the archiepiscopal authority of the see into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, **King Henry II.** came hither, and having made his offering at **St Davids** shrine, was entertained by the **Bishop. Peter de Leia**, the successor of **FitzGerald**, who finding the cathedral **Church** almost in ruins, from the frequent assaults of the Danes and other piratical invaders, pulled it entirely down, in 1180, and built in its stead a new **Church**, dedicated, as the former had been, to **St. Andrew** and **St David**, and which constitutes the greater part of the present edifice. Before the preferment of this prelate, the chapter had elected **Giraldus Cambrensis** as the successor of his uncle, **Bishop FitzGerald**; but the **King**, unwilling to elevate to that dignity a man of such influence and talents, refused to ratify their choice. The same body, however, on the death of **Peter de Leia**, again placed **Giraldus** at the head of a list of four persons, whom they nominated; but his election not being confirmed, the see remained vacant for six years, whilst **Giraldus** was endeavouring to procure his consecration to it; and it was ultimately filled by **Geoffry de Henelawe**, prior of Llanthony, whose successor was **Iorwerth**, or **Gervase**, by whom the precentorships in the cathedral were founded, about the year 1225, and in whose prelacy the new tower of the cathedral fell down, in November 1220.

During the war between **Henry III.** and the disaffected barons, **Richard, Earl of Pembroke**, Mareschal of England, and the most powerful of the barons, attacked this city, in 1223, and barbarously put to death all the **King's** partisans in it.

In March 1248, whilst **Anselm** was **Bishop**, a great part of the cathedral was thrown down by an earthquake.

The office of treasurer of **St Davids** was founded in 1259, by **Bishop Carew** and the dignity of chancellor in 1287, by **Bishop Thomas Becke**, who established other offices in the cathedral, some of which exist at present, though under different names. During the episcopacy of **Becke**, **King Edward I.** and **Queen Eleanor**, in 1284, came on a pilgrimage to the shrine of **St David**. The next **Bishop** was **David Martin**, who built a Chapel, dedicated to **St. Mary**, at the eastern end of the cathedral, still occasionally called **Bishop Martin's Chapel**, in which he was interred. He was succeeded by **Henry Gower**, Chancellor of England, who erected the magnificent episcopal palace

of **St Davids**, the interesting remains of which are so deservedly admired: this prelate died in 1347, and was interred in a Chapel, dedicated to **St. John**, which he had built for his own sepulture under the rood-loft of the cathedral. His immediate successor was **John Thoresby**, Chancellor of England, and subsequently Archbishop of York; and **Bishop Adam Houghton**, who was also Chancellor from 1377 to 1379, was another early successor. The latter drew up certain statutes, to be observed in the **Church of St Davids**: he also built **St. Mary's College**, adjoining the northern front of the cathedral, for a master and seven fellows, and endowed it with £100 per annum, and a separate house for each. To this institution **John of Gaunt**, Duke of Lancaster, and **Blanch** his wife, were so great benefactors as to be reckoned joint founders with the **Bishop**. **Bishop Houghton** was interred in the Chapel of **St. Mary** ; and his second successor was **John Gilbert**, who was twice appointed Treasurer of England. He was succeeded by **Guy Mohun**, who was also Keeper of the **King's** Privy Seal, Treasurer of England, and Treasurer of **St. Paul's**, London. This prelate's immediate successor, **Henry Chichele**, afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury, and was accounted the most worthy and benevolent **Bishop** of the age in which he lived.

Edward Vaughan, the eighty-second **Bishop** of **St Davids**, is recorded as the last who contributed materially to the enrichment of the cathedral. He built a most elegant Chapel in honour of the Holy **Trinity** , between the Chapel of **St. Mary** and the choir, and adorned various parts of the **Church** with appropriate embellishments; he is said to have also erected **St. St Justinians** Chapel, about a mile from the city, and, dying about the year 1521, was interred in his own Chapel, where was formerly a brass plate inscribed to his memory. His successor, **Richard Rawlins**, died in 1535, and was the last **Bishop** buried in the cathedral.

Bishop Barlow, the immediate successor of **Rawlins**, presided over the see thirteen years, during which he greatly impoverished it, in order, as it is said (*by Browne Willis*), successively to provide for his five daughters, who were married to five bishops. He is even stated to have taken off the roof of the episcopal palace, for the sake of the lead, thus occasioning so much damage to that magnificent structure, as to require the revenue of the bishopric for twelve years to repair it; but this object was never attempted, so that it now presents a vast pile of ruins. **Bishop Barlow's** successor, **Robert Farrar**, was likewise a great dilapidator: subsequently to the fall of his patron, the Duke of Somerset, he was imprisoned by the precentor and **Canons**, and, after continuing in confinement during the remainder of the reign of **Edward VI.**, was, in the time of **Mary** , adjudged a heretic, and burned at the stake at **Carmarthen**, in 1555.

On Farrar's deprivation, **Henry Morgan** was elected, in 1553, but he was ejected on the accession of **Elizabeth**, and succeeded by **Thomas Younge**, the precentor, who had caused the imprisonment of **Farrar**, and who had been driven into exile in Germany, during the persecutions in the reign of **Mary** , but finally was made Archbishop of York. His successor in this bishopric was **Richard Davies**, a man of great learning, and one of the translators of the Bible: he was buried at Aberguilly, near **Carmarthen**, and his coffin has lately been discovered in the chancel of the parish **Church** there, in consequence of which **Bishop Thirlwall** has placed a tablet in that **Church** to his memory, with an inscription in the **Welsh** language, written by the **Rev. J. Jones** (Tegid). **Bishop Davies** was succeeded by **Richard Milbourne**, D.D., who was translated to the see of Carlisle in 1621, and was accounted one of the most learned, benevolent, and public-spirited persons of the age.

The next **Bishop** was the celebrated **William Laud**, subsequently elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and beheaded on Tower-Hill in 1644.

His second successor in this see was **Roger Mainwaring**, who was imprisoned and subjected to great persecution during the parliamentary war: he died in 1653. About this period, lands of the value of £3547 were alienated by an ordinance of the parliament from the bishopric, which continued vacant from the death of **Bishop Mainwaring** to the election of **William Lucy**, in 1660. Another vacancy, of five years and eight months, occurred in the see, which was terminated in 1704, by the appointment of **George Bull**, one of the most eminent divines of the last century.

Robert Lowth, prebendary of Durham, who was eminently distinguished for his learning and amiable manners, was elevated to the see in 1766, but was translated in the same year to Oxford, and thence to London.

Samuel Horsley, the one hundred and fifteenth **Bishop**, was appointed in the year 1788. He was a man of great learning, and early distinguished himself by an intimate acquaintance with the mathematical sciences: amongst his publications were, a complete edition of **Newton's** works, and a translation of Hosea. He was promoted to **Rochester** in

1793, and afterwards to **St. Asaph**. Thus, with the divines who have since succeeded to the bishopric, has **St Davids** had the greatest number of prelates of any see in the kingdom: of these, twenty-six were archbishops, and twenty-one more, although they did not bear the title, retained archiepiscopal authority over the other **Welsh** sees; whilst many others filled the highest civil offices in the state.

The parish comprises the westernmost portion of the great rocky promontory projecting into **St. George's** Channel, and forming the northern boundary of **St. St Bride's Bay**; and also the small islands lying off its extremity, which gave to this headland its ancient name of Octopitarum, or Octo- petrarum. These islands, with some sunken rocks, occasion in the intervening channels exceedingly strong currents. They are eight in number, but seven of them are mere rocks, called "The **Bishop**

and his Clerks;" the eighth, called Ramsey Island, lies about one mile from the main land, and is about three miles in length and one in breadth. At the southern end of the intervening sound is a dangerous reef of rocks, denominated "The Bitches;" and in the middle of it a rock much dreaded, called "The Horse," which is covered at high water. The whole of Ramsey Island is elevated, and at each end rises a lofty Hill, imparting to it a grand appearance, and presenting various picturesque groups of rocks: on the summits of these hills, which command prospects of great magnificence, are various remains of antiquity, including intrenchments, carneddau, &c. The island contains much good arable and pasture land, and is amply supplied with water, the principal stream being powerful enough to turn a mill. "The **Bishop** and his Clerks," three of which afford scanty pasturage for sheep, are appurtenant to Ramsey; they are all included in this parish, and are the property of the **Bishop**. At the eastern end of Ramsey, and scarcely separated from it, are two smaller rocky islands, one termed Ynys y Byry, or "The Kite's Island," and the other Ynys y Cantwr, or "The Precentor's Island," yielding a thick matted herbage, on which a few sheep feed. A little to the northwest of Ramsey is a bank, which is said to have been noted for its excellent fishery of **Cod**, turbot, soles, &c., **Long** since entirely neglected. The rocky cliffs of the islands are annually the resort of an immense number of migratory birds, including eligugs, razor-bills, puffins, &c., and were anciently likewise distinguished for their breed of falcons. The area of the parish is 10,655 acres.

The city of **St Davids**, exclusively of "the Close," is situated on ground sloping gently towards the sea, and at the distance of one mile from it. There were formerly five Streets, called respectively High-street, St. Non's street, New-street, Shipstreet, and Pit-street; but it is now reduced in appearance to a mere village, the houses, with few exceptions, being small and meanly built. In the middle of the town stands the High Cross, where the Market was held, and funerals were wont to stop; from which the High-street is continued downward to the Close, an extensive area at the foot of the Hill, which comprises within its precincts the venerable cathedral, the magnificent ruins of the palace, and other buildings; exhibiting very interesting remains of the pristine grandeur of this ancient city. The Close, which is extra-parochial, is 1200 yards in circumference, and was encompassed by an embattled wall, of which there are still some remains. In this wall were four gates, corresponding with the cardinal points; but the only one remaining is the Tower Gate, situated at the bottom of the Highstreet, and forming the principal entrance into the Close. The small river **Allan**, celebrated for its trout, runs through the area, and is now crossed by a bridge, in lieu of an ancient marble slab, which was polished by the feet of pilgrims, and was superstitiously believed to possess miraculous Properties.

The parish is very productive of grain, which in some years is shipped to a considerable extent. A **Haven** is formed by the mouth of the river **Allan**, at Porth Clais, about one mile from the city, where a pier was constructed, at a very early period, to defend it from the violence of the waves, and was rebuilt in 1722. Of late years the Quay has been extended, and the harbour otherwise considerably improved. To this small port belong seven vessels, averaging about twenty five tons' burthen, which are principally employed during Winter in conveying grain (chiefly barley) and butter to Bristol and other ports on the Severn, and during summer in bringing limestone, coal, and culm from the shores of **Milford Haven**. The Market, which was held on Monday and Thursday, has long been discontinued: fairs take place on March 12th and August 5th.

St Davids has no municipal **Corporation**, but there is an officer called mayor, whose duty consists in collecting the chief rents belonging to the **Bishop**, within the limits of the city, which is co-extensive with one of the four cylchs, or divisions of the parish, called Cylch-y-Drêw, or "the Town Hamlet;" the remaining three being denominated Cylch-Mawr, Cylch-Bychan, and CylchGwaelod, "the Larger, the Smaller, and the Lower Hamlets." During the debates in parliament on the subject of amending the representation of the people, it was proposed by the first Reform Bill that **St Davids** should be contributory to **Haverfordwest**, but that arrangement was altered, and it was wholly omitted in the Act.

The diocese appears anciently to have comprised the whole of South Wales, and is still of great extent, containing the four counties of **Brecknock**, **Cardigan**, **Carmarthen**, and **Pembroke**; the whole of Radnorshire, except six parishes, which belong to the see of **Hereford**; and the hundred of Ewyaslacy, in the county of **Hereford**. Prior to the passing of the *act 6th and 7th of William IV., c.77*, it also comprised the deanery of **Gower** in the county of **Glamorgan**, and two parishes in each of the counties of **Monmouth** and Montgomery. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a **Bishop**, dean, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, a number of **Canons** and cursal **Canons**, two minor **Canons**, an organist, six choristers, a master of the grammar-school, and other officers. The bishops formerly exercised almost sovereign authority Throughout the diocese, particularly over the province of **Dewisland**, or honour of Pebidiawg, in which their jurisdiction was more absolute than the minor regality of a lordship marcher. In their instruments they called the inhabitants of **Dewisland**, including **St Davids**, their subjects; and such as dared to violate rashly, or infringe upon, their statutes, were punished by them. The mayor of **St Davids** acted in entire subordination to the bishops, whose statutes and mandates it was his duty to enforce; he held his court in the building which formed the south-east wing of the Tower Gate. The **Bishop's** seneschal, or steward, was usually some person of distinction in the country; and within his jurisdiction the prelate had several inferior courts, from which an appeal lay to the supreme court at his **Castle of Lawhaden**, which place still confers on the bishops the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom. In some cases the **Bishop** exercised the power of inflicting capital punishment; but on the other hand he was bound to garrison and protect the city and its suburbs, and, by his military tenure, was compelled to be present in war; in which event he made his progress with great state, being accompanied from this city, on the first day of his march, by the burgesses, carrying with them the relics and shrine of **St David**, so far as permitted their return the same night. The privileges of the sanctuary of **St Davids** were very extensive, and much respected: the sanctity of the place was not confined to the limits of the Close, or of the city, but the whole parish, emphatically called in **Welsh** Plwyv Tŷ Ddewi, "the parish of the house of **St David**," was overspread with Chapels, crosses, and holy wells, some of the last being still held in great repute. In addition to the sumptuous episcopal palace of **St Davids**, the **Bishop** had castles at Trêvdyn, about six miles distant, Llan-Vydd (now **Lamphey**), and **Lawhaden**, in **Pembrokeshire**; at **Llandygwidd**, in Cardiganshire; **Llanddewi**, in Brecknockshire; and **Aberguilly**, in **Carmarthenshire**; all which are now in ruins, except the last, where an establishment is still kept up. At present the **Bishop** holds his consistorial court at **Carmarthen** for the whole of the diocese, at Brecknock for the counties of Brecknock and Radnor,

at **Haverfordwest** for **Pembrokeshire**, and at **Cardigan** for Cardiganshire: at each of the three places last mentioned the principal registrar appoints a deputy.

The cathedral, dedicated to **St. Andrew** and **St David**, is a magnificent cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, with aisles extending nearly the whole length of the building, a choir and sanctuary, north and south transepts, and a large square tower of elegant proportions rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, surmounted by pinnacles at the Angles. The exterior, with the exception of an early Norman doorway on the north side, is wholly in the three styles of English architecture: the western front was rebuilt, towards the close of the last century, by **Mr. Nash**, and displays a fantastic inter mixture of these various styles. The principal entrance is through a grand doorway at the west end, called the **Bishop's Door**; but this is seldom used, the common entrance being by a handsomely enriched porch on the south side. The Nave is separated from the aisles by a Row of five massive pillars on each side, alternately round and octagonal, with corresponding pilasters at each end, supporting six arches rudely ornamented in the later Norman style, above which is a double series of Norman arches, reaching to the roof of the nave, and occupied in the upper part of the higher range by the windows of the clerestory, every alternate one of which, on the south side, has been closed. There is also a range of five elegant windows, in the English style of architecture, in each of the aisles, opposite the arches which separate them from the nave. The roof of the nave is of Irish oak, divided into compartments, and ornamented with a carved pendent in the centre of each. The Choir, in which service is performed daily, is entered from the nave through the centre of a handsome stone screen, erected by **Bishop Gower**, and accounted, both for design and execution, one of the finest specimens of decorated English architecture. It is comprised within the four lofty arches that support the tower, three of which are of ancient English architecture, and the fourth, or western, which is occupied by the rood-loft, and is supposed to be the only one remaining of those on which the tower was anciently built by **Bishop Peter de Leia**, is in the Norman style: all of them spring from Norman columns. The choir contains twenty eight stalls, which are of oak, and the **Bishop's** throne, which was executed at the expense of **Bishop Morgan**, and, for elegance of design and carved decorations, is probably only surpassed by that in Exeter Cathedral. In the north arch, and not in the roodloft, as is usual, is placed the **Organ**. The Sanctuary, which is separated from the choir by an oak screen, contains a beautiful Mosaic pavement, composed of small tiles, inscribed with religious mottoes and other ingenious devices: the altar is placed under an elegant design of three arches, said to have been formerly filled with painted glass, which, combined with the handsome window above, consisting of three lancet shaped compartments, and adorned with the most elaborate tracery, had a rich appearance.

Immediately beyond the sanctuary is the Chapel erected by **Bishop Vaughan**, in the reign of **Henry VIII.**, an exquisite specimen of the later (or Perpendicular) style of English architecture, almost rivalling in richness and elegance the Chapel of **Henry VII.**, in **Westminster Abbey**: the roof, which is of freestone, is beautifully designed in fan tracery, and the sculpture, from the great care with which it is preserved by the chapter, appears almost as fresh and perfect as when first executed. Beyond a small intervening passage, and forming the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the decayed Chapel of **St. Mary** the Virgin, built by **Bishop Martin**, which has been unroofed for some years. In the same state of ruin are the aisles eastward from the transepts, which were greatly damaged by Cromwell's soldiers, who unroofed them for the sake of the lead, which they sold to one of their partisans, then in possession of the priory estate at **Cardigan**, who made use of it in covering the **Church** and priory-house there. From the north aisle a considerable flight of steps forms the ascent into what was anciently the chapter-house, but is now used as a grammar-school. Under it is a room of the same dimensions, having an elegant groined roof, and being probably that in which the entertainments of the chapter took place at their audits, the upper end containing a dais, as in colleges and ancient baronial mansions. Both these ruined aisles retain vestiges of their groined roofs, with windows of beautiful proportions in the English style of architecture, and other corresponding decorations. In the north transept was formerly a Chapel, dedicated to **St. Andrew**;

and in the south was one dedicated to **St David**, now called the Chanter's. The north-west door of the cathedral opens into a space much obstructed by some heavy and unsightly buttresses, which it was found necessary to erect for the support of this part of the building. Between this and the ruins of **St. Mary's College** were the cloisters, of which only the pillars of the arches are now remaining. The extreme length of the cathedral, including the Chapels of **Bishop Vaughan** and **Bishop Martin**, is 274½ feet; its breadth along the transepts is 184 feet, and the width of the nave and aisles 76 feet.

Since the appointment of **Dr. Connop Thirlwall** to the see in 1840, laudable efforts have been made by the Dean and Chapter in the restoration of the fabric; though much yet remains to be done. The new works include, the restoration of the south transept, now used as a parochial **Church** instead of the nave; the insertion of a large window with flowing tracery, in the gable of the north transept, previously blocked up; and the erection of two windows of a similar character in the aisles. The stone screen of the choir, and the rood-loft above, have been restored and partly rebuilt, and the Norman arch between the nave and choir, which was closely built up, has been opened; the steps in front of the screen have been repaired, and a new pavement of encaustic tiles laid down. **W. Butterfield, esq.**, of London, was the architect employed for these restorations and improvements, which have been effected partly from the funds of the Dean and Chapter, and partly by subscription.

Among the monuments are several of great beauty and antiquity. The celebrated shrine of **St David**, now scarcely distinguishable from other ancient tombs, occupies a recess on the north side of the sanctuary, consisting of three arches in the ancient style of English architecture, resting on pillars of great delicacy and beauty. In the central arch was placed an image of the saint, and on the sides were images of **St. Patrick** and **St. Denis**: beneath a horizontal slab were four quatrefoil holes, for the offerings of pilgrims, of which two have been closed; and the whole was formerly enriched with precious stones, and veiled with silken drapery. In another part of the cathedral are three recumbent effigies, one of which, originally enclosed on two sides by a railing of brass, is of **Bishop Gower**, and the other two are attributed by **Browne Willis** to **Thomas Wallensis**, who died in 1255, and **Richard de Carew** who died in 1280, though other writers have assigned them to different persons. In the area of the sanctuary is the altar tomb of **Edmund**, Earl of Richmond, the eldest son of **Owen Tudor** (by **Catherine**, widow of **Henry V.**), and father of **Henry VII.**, on which were formerly his effigy and various escutcheons and other ornaments in brass, removed by the parliamentarians, who stripped the cathedral of many of its costly decorations: the earl was first interred in the Monastery of Grey friars, at **Carmarthen**, on the dissolution of which his remains are said to have been removed to this place. On the floor of the south side of this portion of the building are the recumbent effigies of **Bishops Iorwerth** and **Anselm**; and under recesses on the sides of the altar, are figures of two knights in armour, well executed in freestone. That on the south side, which is in good preservation, is interesting as the memorial of **Rhys ab Gruffydd**, last Prince of South Wales, who died in 1196: the effigy represents a man rather advanced in years, in a recumbent posture, his vizor raised, and his head supported by a helmet, with a sword suspended at his side by a rich belt, a lion rampant sculptured on his breastplate, and another lion supporting his feet. The other effigy is that of a **Welsh** chieftain, named **Rhys Gryg**, and represents a younger man, similarly accoutred. Near it is the handsome tomb of **Treasurer Lloyd**, who died in the reign of **James I.** In the roofless aisle on the north side of the sanctuary are the mutilated effigies of a Knight Templar and a monk, another effigy with an inscription much defaced, and two arched ornamented recesses. Beneath a richly adorned canopy, on the south side of the dilapidated Chapel of **St. Mary**, lie the remains of its founder; and on the opposite side is the tomb of **Bishop Houghton**. The decayed aisle on the south side of the sanctuary contains the monuments of various dignitaries of the cathedral, one of which is supposed to be the effigy of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, who was interred here. In the north transept, in which is an effigy of some dignitary, many relics of antiquity, found in the cathedral, and some of them very curious, are deposited. In this part of the edifice is a place separated by a railing, said to have been used as a penitentiary; and in the wall are some round holes, by means of

which the voices of the priests officiating in the choir might be heard by the inmates. Near the west end of the cathedral stands a building, erected towards the close of the last century, as a chapter-house: this, from the inelegance of its style of architecture, and as it obstructs one of the finest views of the venerable cathedral, has been the object of general censure. Besides a room in which the affairs of the chapter are transacted, it comprises a handsome apartment, forty-two feet long, in which the audit entertainments of the chapter take place, with kitchens, cellars, &c.; the whole being surmounted by a fancifully ornamented spire. The records of the minor chapter are kept in a room over the porch on the south side of the cathedral.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St Davids**; net income, £110. The tithes have been commuted for three respective rent-charges, the largest, amounting to £720, payable to the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**; the second, £320, payable to the Subchanter and Vicars-choral; and the third, £7, to the **Bishop**. The cathedral is used also as the parochial **Church**, divine service being performed in the nave four times every Sunday, twice in the English, and twice in the **Welsh** language.

Formerly there were several small Chapels in the parish, most of them situated near the sea-side, adjacent to the landing places, so as to attract the devotion of seamen and passengers; and the offerings received at them were carried to the cathedral, and there divided every Saturday among the **Canons** and priests. Of these, the names of four have been preserved, viz., **St. Justinians**, **St. Non's**, **Capel-y-Pistill**, and **Capel-yGwyrhyd**. **St. Justinians** is said to have been built by **Bishop Vaughan**, and now forms a very interesting ruin in a beautiful and romantic situation: some remains, also, still exist of **St. Non's**. There are three places of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**, two each for **Independents** and **Baptists**, and one for **Wesleyans**. The free grammar-school attached to the cathedral affords instruction to six choristers, the number fixed in 1501, by **Bishop Morgan**, who conferred upon it a handsome endowment, which, however, it lost at the time of the Reformation, by the act for the suppression of chantries. The master, who is appointed by the chapter, has from that body a stipend of £20 per annum; and each of the choristers receives £3. 8. per annum from the same source. There is also what is called the Benevolent school, established in 1812, and supported by the chapter and a few subscribers: two schools, conducted on the principles of the British system as regards religion, are maintained principally by subscription; and the master of another school receives an endowment of £1. 4. per annum, being the interest of £40 bequeathed by the late **Thomas Beynon**, in 1810. Of the ten Sunday schools, one, conducted by the curate of the parish, is held in the cathedral. About 1703, **William Jones** bequeathed to the chapter a sum of £300, which, after a suit in chancery, was vested with arrears in the three per cent. reduced annuities, producing £15 per annum, now distributed among six widows of Clergymen of the diocese in equal shares. **St Davids** is one of the four parishes participating in the munificent bequest of Dr. **Jones**, made in the year 1698, for the relief of the poor and the apprenticing of children, and receives as its share £50 per annum, which are distributed according to the intentions of the donor. This sum is received from the trustees of the charity by the sub-chanter and vicars-choral, who pay £1 to each of the **Masters** of four boys placed out as apprentices, and divide the remainder among poor persons not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from £3 to 2s. 6d. A rent-charge of £1 per annum, the gift of **Mathias Adams** in the year 1700, is likewise distributed among the poor.

A **College** for a master and seven priests was founded here, as already observed, in 1365, by **Bishop Houghton**; to which **John of Gaunt**, Duke of Lancaster, and **Blanch** his wife, were so great benefactors as to be considered joint founders with the **Bishop**. It was dedicated to **St. Mary**, and at the Dissolution had a clear revenue of £106. 3. 6. The buildings were connected with the north side of the cathedral by cloisters, which, with the exception of the pillars of the arches, have been destroyed; and the only part remaining of the **College** is the shell of its Chapel, from which some idea may be formed of its grandeur and extent. The Chapel was sixty-nine feet in length, and about twenty-four in width, with a square tower at the west end, which is seventy feet in height: the side

walls are forty-five feet high, and in each of them were three windows in the English style of architecture, twenty-four feet high and nine broad; the east window was similar in shape, but larger in dimensions, and the whole of them were enriched with painted glass. Underneath this edifice is a vaulted crypt of equal dimensions, through which runs a small stream of water.

In addition to the cathedral and the **College Chapel**, the remains of the episcopal palace complete the venerable and magnificent group of buildings which, with their varied architectural features, characterize the Close. This superb edifice was situated at a short distance to the west of the cathedral, on the western bank of the river **Allan**, and was built by **Bishop Gower**, in the reign of **Edward III.**; it inclosed a quadrangular area, 120 feet square, and presented four fronts, of which the south-east and south-west alone remain. In the latter is a noble room, measuring ninety-six feet by thirty-three, erroneously called **King John's Hall** which is entered from the court by an elegant porch, in the exterior of which are two niches, containing mutilated statues of **Edward III.** and his queen. The apartment is lighted by lofty windows at the side, and by a rich and curious circular window at the south-west end, having sixteen radii diverging from its centre, which were originally filled with painted glass. At the other end of the Hall is a drawing-room, opening into a small Chapel, the freestone tower and spire of which are still standing. The **Bishop's** apartments occupied the other remaining, or south-east, side of the quadrangle: the principal is a **Hall** sixty-seven feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, also entered from the court by an elegant porch, the archway of which forms a curious semi-octagon. At the southeast end, between these two Halls, was the kitchen, alike convenient to the royal and the episcopal apartments, having in the centre a low pillar, from which sprang four arches, gradually diminishing into the same number of chimneys, the whole now presenting a heap of ruins. At the other extremity of the **Bishop's Hall** was a drawing-room, opening also into a small Chapel, corresponding with that at the extremity of **King John's Hall**; the basement story is composed of a series of curious and spacious vaults. But the most remarkable feature of these interesting ruins is the majestic open parapet surmounting the walls, and which, rising to the height of seven feet above the ceilings of the upper rooms, is formed by a succession of arches, resting upon octagonal pillars with decorated capitals. Besides its concealing the roof, and having been exceedingly ornamental to the palace, it afforded the means of defence similar to the battlements of a **Castle**; and it was adopted by the same **Bishop** in the fortification and adorning of Swansea **Castle** and **Lamphey Court**.

The entrance from the town to the ecclesiastical precincts of the Close is through the Tower Gate, an arched gateway flanked by two towers. One of these is a noble octagonal structure, sixty feet in height, which anciently comprised the consistory court and record office of the diocese; it now communicates with the cemetery, a spacious area on the south side of the cathedral. The other is circular, and, as it communicated only with the town, is supposed to have been appropriated to municipal purposes. The whole was secured by a ponderous portcullis. The lower part of the building consisted of a porter's lodge, and prison, and to the latter was attached a dungeon, entered only by an iron grating, through which malefactors were lowered into it.

The promontory of **St Davids** abounds with ancient military and Druidical remains. The Barrows, on or near which the **Roman** Menapia is supposed to have been situated, are overspread with tumuli; and there, according to tradition, was the site of a town called Caerlleon, "the City of the Legion." The military work situated nearest to the city is a small circular encampment, about a mile to the north of it. In the same direction is **St Davids Head**, projecting a considerable distance into the sea, and displaying scenery of the wildest character. At the entrance to it, from a heathy tract producing various aromatic plants, rises a lofty mass of rugged rocks, called Carn Lludw, towering in the most grotesque forms, and commanding from their summits an extensive and diversified prospect by sea and land. At the southern base of this rocky elevation lies the celebrated Maen Sigl, or **Logan Stone**, of enormous size, and once so delicately poised as to yield to a slight pressure; but

its equilibrium was destroyed by the parliamentary soldiers in the seventeenth century. Several ancient military enclosures of a great variety of shapes and dimensions are scattered over this part of the promontory, which is also intersected by the remains of a rampart, formed of loose stones, adjacent to which are divers square and circular areas, inclosed with stones. There is also a remarkable cromlech; the table-stone is twelve feet long, eight feet broad, and about two feet thick, and is supported by a single upright stone. A little beyond is a huge work called *Clawdd-yMilwyr*, "the fence of the soldiers," which consists of a high and broad rampart of loose stones, extending, like that above-mentioned, from one side of the promontory to the other, but across a narrower part of it, with two outer lines of defence. This work is supposed to have been constructed by the Northmen, who repeatedly ravaged these coasts, and of whose habitations there are still some remains in various circular inclosures within the space protected by it. The parish is interspersed with numerous *carneddau*, or sepulchral heaps of stones; and on *Crûglas*, a common about three miles in length, bestowed on the parish by *Rhÿs ab Tewdwr*, is a huge stone, the supposed memorial of some victory obtained here by the **Welsh** over some of the northern pirates. There were likewise vestiges in the parish of an ancient fosse-way, called also "the military way;" and on the southern extremity of *Carnochun*, or *Carn Nwchwn*, are the remains of some ancient fortifications, the inclosed area of one of which is about one hundred yards long and sixty broad, and is intersected by a natural perpendicular trench of great depth and width: the whole is flanked with four parallel ramparts.

Metallic Veins – copper and sulphur

Here are several metallic veins, most of them containing copper, which run in parallel directions, and are much impregnated with sulphur; but none of them are worked.

In the clefts of the precipitous and abrupt rocks forming **St Davids** Head, is found a species of crystal, called "**St Davids** diamond," which, when first obtained, resembles the amethyst, and, being extremely hard, is susceptible of a better polish than most of the British gems. In this part of the promontory is also a large natural cave.

The principal holy wells in the parish, now held in repute, are, one situated near **St. Non's** Chapel, which is arched over, and the water of which is esteemed efficacious in the cure of divers diseases, particularly those of the eye; another near *Porth Clais*; and a third just without the southern boundary of the Close: the last has also an arched covering, which yet exhibits some specimens of the rich sculpture that characterized an elegant Chapel erected near it by **Bishop Houghton**. At a place called *Llan-Druidion* is a number of springs, called the Nine Wells, the waters of which are immediately united into a copious stream.

St Davids and its immediate vicinity are distinguished as the birthplace of several eminent characters, in addition to the patron saint. **Carausius**, the celebrated **Roman** general, was born at *Menapia*: he assumed the government in Britain, which he conducted with great dignity and splendour, but was assassinated by his minister **Alectus**, at the instigation of the Emperor **Constantius**. According to some writers, **Asser**, the friend and biographer of **Alfred the Great**, and commonly called **Asserius Menevensis**, was born here, about the middle of the ninth century; but others are of opinion that he was a native of a small village called *Trêv Asser*, in the parish of **Llanwnda**, and that he obtained the surname of *Menevensis* from having been a monk at this place, where his uncle **Novis** was archbishop. **John Erigena**, who is also known by the names of **John Patrick Erigena** and **John Scotus**, is claimed by the **Welsh** as a native of **St Davids**, whilst, so great is the obscurity of his birth, both the Irish and the Scots regard him respectively as their countryman. He flourished in the middle of the ninth century, was a man of great learning, and, having resided for a considerable period in France, distinguished himself by some writings on school divinity, which gave offence to Pope **Nicholas I**. In recent times, the late **Richard Fenton**, esq., F.S.A., author of an "*Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*," was born in the parish.

Cylch Y Dre - Cylch-Bychan -Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad Cylch-Mawr

St Davids Cathedral City but in fact a small town on the north side of **St Brides Bay**.

It forms one of the four cylchs or hamlets Cylch-Y-Dre along with Cylch Bychan, Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad and Cylch-Mawr into which the parish is divided. This, the smallest city in Britain, is a place devoted to the memory of Wales' patron saint. The first Monastery was built here in the sixth century, but the present cathedral dates from Norman times, having been commenced in 1182. The building in its present form is a concoction of styles and the result of rebuilding and restoration work over 800 years or so - the most recent major projects having been in 1789 and 1863. But the cathedral is undoubtedly magnificent, almost hidden from view in its little valley, encircled by its massive wall and cheek-by-jowl with the ruined **Bishop's** Palace.

In spite of some distinctly unpleasant developments on the main street, **St David's** is still an attractive breezy place with shops, inns, and houses grouped around a spacious square which leads via The Pobbles to the Cathedral's Tower Gate. The area around the little city is full of interest, with prehistoric sites, sites connected with the religious history of the peninsula, the scenery of striking beauty around the coast. In summer **St Davids** is still a place of pilgrimage today.

Original ecclesiastical settlement associated with the Celtic foundation of **St David** in the 6c.

The Cathedral dedicated to the patron saint of Wales is held in high esteem across the Principality by Anglicans and non-Anglicans, by **Christians** and non-**Christians** alike. It is in its own right a building of great beauty and very much part of our **Welsh** heritage.

Cylch-Bychan

1834 Acc to *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of **St David's** hundred of **Dewisland** county of **Pembroke** 1 1/2 miles E from **St David's** containing 359 inhabitants. It forms one of the four cylchs or hamlets into which the parish is divided.

Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad

1834 Acc/to *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of **St David's** hundred of **Dewisland** county of **Pembroke** 1 mile W from **St David's** containing 512 inhabitants The name denotes that it consists of the lower or coast portion of the parish which is divided into four cylchs or hamlets this one forming its western division and extending along the sea coast being the most westerly part of the principality. The island of Ramsey on which there is a single farm is included in this hamlet.

Cylch-Mawr

1834 Acc/to *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of **St David's** hundred of **Dewisland** county of **Pembroke** 2 1/2 miles NE from **St David's** containing 492 inhabitants. The adjunct signifies that it is the larger hamlet into which the parish is divided.

St Davids RCAM – Hamlets 1923

The bounds of the present parish of **St David's**, regarded not as an ecclesiastical district merely but also as a local administrative area probably follows much the same direction that they have taken at least since the parochial system assumed its permanent and well recognized characteristics. There have been changes within the parish; its sub divisions of cylch, trev, township or hamlet have fallen into desuetude; while, on the other hand, the one survival amongst these cylchau or circuits, the Cathedral of **St Davids** with its precincts, has within recent years become an **Independent** parish under the title **The Cathedral Close of St David's**. The ecclesiastical status of the great Cathedral **Church** has not changed, and it still continues to be what it appears to have been throughout the ages

– the parish **Church** of the wide area comprised within the limits of the mediaeval parish of **St David's**

1844 St Davids South Wales Directory

.....is a city and the See of a **Bishop**, in the hundred of **Dewisland**, and county of **Pembroke**, 266 miles w. from London, 16 N.W. from **Haverfordwest**, and the like distance S.W. from **Fishguard**. It is the most westerly town of all South Wales, situated about a mile and a half from the sea, near the promontory, called **St Davids** Head, from which, on a clear day, the coast of Ireland may be distinctly seen. This is a place of little or no consideration in the way of trade and manufactures it has none, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. Although a city, and at one time of high importance in its ecclesiastical character, its present appearance is far from prepossessing the stranger in its favour, and but two structures remain from which any idea can be formed of its original grandeur-these are its cathedral, and the beautiful and extensive ruins of its archiepiscopal palace. The architecture of the cathedral is a mixture of the Saxon and Norman styles; the whole length of the edifice, within the walls, is three hundred and seven feet. That part of the interior of Saxon design is of very early date; and to this day shews the effect of an earthquake which happened in 1248, and cracked the building from top to bottom. The **Church** contains many ancient monuments; among others those to the memory of the Earl of Richmond, father of **Henry VII**, and **Owen Tudor**, his grandfather. **St David** translated the metropolitan see of Wales from Caerleon hither, in the sixth century, and such it continued to the reign of **Henry I**. The other places of worship are, four Chapels for dissenters; and the charities are a free grammar school and a charity school, both principally supported by the Chapter and other members of the cathedral.

The Market, which is entitled to be held on Wednesday, has all but fallen into disuse; and the fairs, of which there are four, are unimportant. The parish of Saint **David** comprises the hamlets of Clych-Byehan, Clych-Gwylod-y-Wlad, Clych-Mawr, and Clych-y-dee, containing in 1831 2,388 inhabitants; and in 1841, 2,445.

1864 Cambrian Journal p341 St Davids.,Mackenzie E. C. Walcott B.D, F.R.S.L., F.S.A.,

The city is now only a poor secluded village , severed from the busy world. Its Cathedral, built on a western promontory nearest to the setting sun. **Giraldus** spoke of it “as forlorn and remote ,

exposed to the attacks of **Flemings** and Welshmen” and said its site called “Valle of Roses” would be more appropriately called “valley of Marble”

The country on every side is wild, desolate and barren – a more covered with heather and gorse, and the Cathedral stands in a ravine , with pyramidal piles of trap rock raising their hughe bulwarks round it; ruins, shapeless heaps and unroofed walls, render the scene profoundly gloomy; and there are no trees except some few gnarled stems and weather-beaton tops in the hollows. Yet the road to the **Church** was known by thousands of pilgrims as the Meider Saint the “Holy Way”. Druid remains and fragments of medieval Chapels, evince the religious character of the neighbourhood at remote and various periods. “On the east” said **Defoe** “the hills darken the air with their height”

The cathedral.

The exterior, in consequence of its exposure to the sea air, and a damp climate, was never ornamented; but it is now in a calamitous state of dilapidation, and a considerable portion of the eastern portion is positively roofless, long abandoned to decay. For years the interior was lime washed; the stones were green with moss, dank with rain and dripping moisture from the walls, while the Nave presents no floor but damp earth. After a while rough flagstones were laid down as a pavement and the whitewash removed. The west, north and south sides of the Tower are dangerously fissured; and the whole nave is thrown westards so that all the pillars are out of perpendicular and the arches damaged.

1895 Timmins – Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire

From the crest of the Hill near Upper **Solva** a wide view of the sea opens out, with a brace of rocky islets off the coast ; while far ahead the high lands of Ramsey Isle, Carn Llidi and Pen Beri, raise their graceful undulations above remote Octopitarum, and the wind-swept sandhills that Mark the site of legendary Menapia.

Coasting along through a rolling treeless country parallel with the course of the

Via Julia (the Roman road from Carmarthen),

which accompanies us henceforth to the end of our journey, we mount the gentle ascent that leads to the time-honoured ' city,' of which, however, little is seen until we are 'right there,' as our Transatlantic cousins say.

Dismounting at the Grove Hotel, we fare forth for our first view of time honoured T y Dewi, the city of **St Davids**. Strolling leisurely along the quiet ' street " of the village-city, we pause now and again to make way for a herd of cattle, or to watch a fLock of geese, stubbing, with sinewy- necks outstretched, in a damp and weed - grown corner. Presently the roadway widens out, and here stands an ancient stone cross, which, rising from a flight of time-worn steps, marks the central point of this most diminutive of cities.

Casting about for some clue to the whereabouts of **St Davids** Cathedral, we soon espy a low, dark object that proves upon closer inspection to be the topmost story of the central tower. With this as guide, we traverse an old paved lane ycleped the Popples, Anglice Pebbles, and passing beneath the

tower gate— sole survivor of the four gate towers of the ancient city — enter the cathedral precincts. This point affords perhaps the most characteristic coup d'œil of the venerable edifice, set amidst that stern and sombre landscape with which its time worn architecture so completely harmonizes. Viewed from our present vantage-point **St Davids** Cathedral appears ensconced within the hollow of the **Valle** , its topmost pinnacles scarce rising clear of the distant horizon. grouped around the central mass of the cathedral stand the crumbling ruins of medieval structures of scarcely inferior interest. Away to our left, beyond a grove of wind- swept trees, rise the arcaded walls of **Gower's** incomparable palace, while the slender tower of **St. Mary's College** peeps over the **Long** cathedral roof.

The stone wall that encompasses the cathedral-close upon its eastern side terminates in the massive octagonal tower, with Gothic doorway and windows. This is flanked again by the old gateway through which we have just entered.

We now descend the broad flight of steps that, from their number, have been dubbed the ' Thirty-nine Articles.' Passing through the great south porch our eyes are greeted by a beautiful Decorated doorway, the work of **Bishop Gower**, which is adorned with exquisitely-carved figures and foliage encrusting arch and pillar. Here enclosed amidst intersecting branches we discern quaintly sculptured representations of the Root of **Jesse**, the Crucifixion, **St David** with his harp, and various other saintly personages ; yonder the artist tells the history of **Adam** and the birth of Eve ; while overhead presides the Holy **Trinity** , flanked by angels with swinging censers — a veritable gem of mediaeval sculpture. Proceeding onward we now enter the nave, whose rich yet massive architecture forms a unique and enduring memorial of the first Norman **Bishop, Peter de Leia**. The general effect is of breadth rather than height, the solid cylindrical pillars supporting semicircular arches of unusual width, wrought with the varied and elaborate ornamentation of the Transitional Norman period.

Above this rises a series of lofty arches enclosing both clerestory and triforium — a rather unusual arrangement — while a singular appearance is produced by the upward slope of the floor, and the outward lean of walls and nave pillars, the latter being the result of an earthquake that occurred in the thirteenth century.

The roof which spans the broad nave is one of the most notable features of the cathedral. It was built of Gray Irish oak about the end of the fifteenth century, and is a veritable masterpiece of construction and design. The sculptured foliage of the capitals is worthy of close examination, and one of the nave pillars bears a faded fresco, generally supposed to represent **King Henry IV**. Beneath an adjacent arch reposes the effigy of **Bishop Morgan** — a goodly figure habited in priestly robes that are admirably rendered by the sculptor's chisel. The base of this monument is enriched with an unusually fine Resurrection, carved in marble.

Fronting the full width of the nave, the beautiful Decorated rood screen of **Bishop Gower** now claims our attention. This exquisite structure is perhaps unrivalled in the picturesque variety of its several parts, and the charming effects of light and shade that enhance the mellow tones of its ancient stonework. Panelled buttresses divide the screen into five bays, the middle compartment forming a wide archway adorned with flowers and vine-leaves. To the left is the older portion, subdivided by Gothic arches borne by detached pillars, with grotesque heads and figures clad in thirteenth-century armour. A narrow stair winds up to the ancient rood-loft above.

Turning to the southern side of the rood-screen, we are confronted by the rich and sumptuous fabric erected by **Bishop Gower**. Under the noble founder sleeps his last sleep beneath a richly-groined canopy, whose traceried arches sparkle with cusps and crockets — a dignified, reposeful figure, worthy the Wykeham of the west, as **Gower** has been fitly styled.

In memory of his greatest work **Gower's** tomb once bore the legend,

' Henricus Gower, Episcopalis Palatio Constructor.'

After gazing our fill upon this beautiful structure, unquestionably the chef d'œuvre of the whole cathedral, we pass through the central archway beneath a vaulted roof, whose stony ribs, disdaining

the customary support, spring clear of the circumjacent masonry. Here venerable tombs cluster beneath fretted ceilings that retain much of their ancient coloured fresco work, depicting figures, foliage, and fantastic forms which in nowise transgress the Scriptural commandment, for they bear little or no resemblance to any created thing.

We next enter the choir, which occupies the space beneath the central tower. Upon either hand extends a range of canopied stalls, with seats devoted to the use of the dean and chapter of the cathedral.

These old miserere seats were so ingeniously balanced that if an unwary brother chanced to nod over his breviary, he was quickly brought to his seven senses by the overturning of his treacherous perch.

The under-sides of these curious benches have been adorned by the craftsmen of that bygone time with the quaint conceits of their mediaeval fancy. Here, for instance, a vigorously carved panel portrays in unmistakeable fashion the woebegone plight of two seafaring pilgrims, whom a pair of jolly monks are ferrying across the troubled waters of Ramsey Sound. Yonder some subtle humorist has been at work, and given us his version of the priest under the guise of a fox administering the wafer to a goose of a layman ; and it may be noticed that (after the olden custom) the priest reserves the wine flagon to himself. Two wolfish-looking dogs snarling over a bone may by some be thought to prove the antiquity of the familiar couplet,

' Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief,

Taffy came lo my house and stole a piece of beef

Then we have a couple of sturdy boat-builders, one of whom, having laid aside his adze, drains the contents of a capacious cup, while a mighty beaker stands ready to his hand.

With such -like quaint original devices have those men of old encrusted the surface of these ancient stalls.

So, having done justice to their curious details, we pass on through a second screen separating the chancel from the presbytery, an arrangement peculiar, we believe, to **St Davids** Cathedral. This portion of the fabric was rebuilt with pointed arches after the fall of the central tower in 1220, and contains some extremely interesting features.

The place of honour in the centre of the presbytery is occupied by the tomb of **Edmund Tudor**, father of **Henry VII**, a massive table monument of Purbeck marble, enriched with shields and heraldic devices, and bearing the proud inscription :

' Under this Marble Shrine here enclos'd resteth the Bones of that noble **Lord, Edmund** Earl of Richmond, Father and Brother to Kings, the which departed out of this World in the Year of our **Lord** God a thousand four hundred fifty and six, the first Day of the Month of November, on whose Soul almighty Jesus have Mercy, Amen."

Upon the north side of the presbytery rises the stone structure that formed the base of

St Davids Shrine. It is the work of **Bishop Richard de Carew** and dates from the latter half of the thirteenth century. The three arches were once adorned with figures representing **St David**, **St. Patrick** and **St. Denis**, while the quatrefoil openings beneath were provided with small Lockers to receive the offerings of devotees. In the presbytery we also notice a small circular piscina of very ancient date pierced with concentric rows of holes — a rare and curious feature.

After examining the handsome effigy of **Bishop Anselm Le Gros**, nephew of Earl **William of Pembroke**, with its laconic couplet —

' Petra Precor die sic

Anselmus Episcopus jacet hie '

two fine recumbent figures of very ancient date arrest our attention, none other than those famous

South **Welsh** princes, the **Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd** and his son, **Rhys Grygg**.

Higden, in his quaint 'Polychronicon,' breaks forth into unbounded panegyrics over the great **Lord Rhys**: 'O blysse of battayle!' he exclaims, 'Chylde of Chyvalry ! defence of Countre ! Worshyppe of Armes ! the noble dyadame of fayrnesse of Wales is now fallen, that is, **Rees** is dead. The Enemy is heere, for **Rees** is not heere ; now Wales helpeth not itself; **Rees** is dead and taken away, but hys noble Name is not dead, for it is alwayes new in the wide Worlde. His prowesse passeth hys manners ; hys Wytte passeth hys prowesse ; hys fayre Speech passeth hys Wytte ; hys good Thews passeth hys fayre Speech !'

Not to pro**Long** the subject ad nauseam, we will merely indicate as more particularly worthy of

notice the tomb of **Silvester Medicus**; a recumbent effigy reputed to be that of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, of Manorbere ; the massive shrine of **St. Caradoc** ; and two early Celtic crosses in the south transept, with the legend

PONTIFICIS ABRAHAM FILII.

We next glance into **St. Thomas** 's Chapel, one of the oldest portions of the fabric, whose massive groined roof is adorned with sculptured bosses of unusual size. Here is a piscina enclosed within a group of pointed arches, whose lovely Early English enrichments form one of the daintiest features of the cathedral.

We now enter the beautiful Chapel erected by **Edward Vaughan**, the last of the great building prelates of **St Davids**. It boasts a handsome fanvaulted ceiling, and a peculiar hagioscope fashioned like a cross within a circle.

Some curious details attract our notice as we wander amongst the unrestored Chapels. In one of these, a trio of sculptured quadrupeds suggests the idea of the **Trinity** , while another contains the effigy of a knight in chain-mail, shorn of half its length by a clumsy buttress — a legacy from the days of churchwarden misrule.

Outside the Lady Chapel stood **St. Mary's Well**, which according to tradition arose at the prayer of **St David** to supply the neighbouring Monastery. **Giraldus** tells us that this accommodating spring would sometimes flow with wine, at other times with milk, and that it was the scene of many edifying miracles.

Sauntering around the mellow-tinted walls of the old cathedral, we notice the huge flying buttresses built against its northern side to strengthen the fabric. These rugged bastions, clothed in their luxuriant mantle of ivy, with the crumbling arches of the ruined cloisters hard by, group in a picturesque fashion beneath the central tower, whose broad front, bronzed by the rays of the declining sun, forms a rallying-point for a host of homing jackdaws.

A bowshot westward of the cathedral stand the beautiful ruins of the **Bishop's Palace**, rising from amidst the rich meadows beside the **Allan River**. Our route thither lies over the stony way called the Popples, the ancient approach to **St Davids Shrine**, and traverses the low-arched bridge that superseded the Llechllafar, or Speaking Stone, which in olden times spanned the stream at this point.

Many a curious legend clung around this venerable stone, which **Giraldus** tells us was even in his time worn hollow by the feet of wayfarers. Tradition avers that Llechllafar was wont to cry out in remonstrance if a corpse was carried across it ; and Merlin is said to have foretold that an English **King**, returning from the conquest of Ireland, was to meet his death upon this spot. So when **Henry II.** chanced this way, a disappointed suppliant endeavoured to foist this sinister prediction upon

him ; but the **King**, having made a suitable oration to the stone, passed over it unharmed to make his orisons before the Shrine of **St David**.

Turning; from the scene of these miraculous events, we pass a group of lowly cottages and enter the ruined gateway of the palace. Across a stretch of greensward, close-cropped by flocks of sheep, rise the ruined walls of **Bishop Gower**'s lordly dwelling ; the open-arched parapets casting a dappled shade athwart the grass-grown courtyard.

Built in the Decorated style that prevailed Throughout the fourteenth century, this interesting structure extends around a quadrangle, of which two sides remain in fair preservation, the others being either much in ruins, or entirely razed to the ground. Everything here speaks of peace and bygone hospitality. A wide ogee archway- adorned with sculptured niches gives access to the banqueting-Hall an apartment of noble proportions adorned with an exquisite rose window still in good preservation. Near at hand rises the Chapel, with its picturesque Bell- turret and pointed windows ; while over all runs a pretty open arcade, borne upon huge corbels embellished with grotesque heads and strange fantastic monsters. A pleasant variety has been obtained by arranging the stonework above the arches in a kind of diaper pattern, With the lapse of time these venerable ruins have mellowed into all sorts of harmonious hues where golden lichens, valerian and plants innumerable, have run riot over the rough purple sandstone.

St David Patron Saint.

Tradition states that **St David** was born on the spot where **St. Non**'s Chapel now stands. The year of his birth is uncertain; authorities place it between 462 and 520 A.D. Both his father, **Sant, Prince of Ceredigion**, and his mother, **Non**, were of noble family, and the boy's education was the best that could be given him. He grew up into a tall dignified man, and was ordained priest after study, probably at Henfynyw (Aberaeron), in **Cardigan**, his fathers territory. Then, with his friends and disciples he left it, to found his Monastery near the sea. And here the first building rose, either of rough stone, or of wood, with a stone foundation.

A legend states that **David** journeyed to Jerusalem, was consecrated **Bishop** by the Patriarch **John III**, and that the portable altar stone, now in the South Transept was the Patriarchs gift to him.

He attended the celebrated Synod of Brefi, and was instrumental in refuting the Pelagian heresy which the Synod had been convened to suppress. Legend tells that a white dove descended and rested on his shoulder as he spoke, and the dove is often used in representations of the saint.

St David and his monks worked in the fields round their **Church. Monasteries** in those days were self supporting units. He travelled on missionary journeys through South Wales, founding Churches as he went, visited Ireland, and possibly Cornwall and Brittany, where there are Churches called by his name.

His death is commemorated on March 1st, but the year is uncertain. In the twelfth century Pope Callixtus II decreed that two pilgrimages to his shrine should equal one to Rome. The fame of the Cathedral reached its height in the 14th and 15th centuries, and among the royal pilgrims who visited the shrine was **William the Conqueror**, who presented two velvet copes and a handful of silver, **Henry II**, **Edward I** and **Queen Eleanor**, and possibly **King John**, are reckoned to have visited. It is claimed that **St David**'s relics still rest within his Cathedral in an oak and iron reliquary, kept in the **Holy Trinity** Chapel behind the High Altar.

St Davids Day, March 1st The Collect.

O God, Who by the preaching of Thy blessed servant Saint **David** didst cause the light of the Gospel to shine in this our land; Grant we beseech Thee, that having his life and labours in remembrance, we may shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee for the same, by following the example of his zeal and patience; through **Jesus Christ** our **Lord**. Amen.

1327 Of The Lands Of The Bishopric Of St David's, PRO. E. 152. No. 16. Villa Menevens. (Town of St Davids).

The jury say that there is there a mansion for servants and animals in Winter, where there ought to be a palace, worth 6d. per annum:

and a carucate of land lying fallow and untilled, and it is not extended because the pasture is common: 16 acres of meadow in demesne worth 16s. at 12d. per acre.

There is another meadow in the island which is called Romeseye and worth 5s. per acre.

There are 2 water mills worth £4 per annum. There is of rent of assize of the burgesses 100s. per annum payable in the terms at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the BVM, **St. John Baptist**, **St. Michael** and **St. Andrew**, in equal portions.

There is a rent of assize at Emenyt of 16s. per annum payable at the Feast of **St. Michael**.

There is a rent of assize at Pencors of 4s. payable at the said Feast of **St. Michael**.

There is a rent of assize at the Berewych of 50s. payable at the Feast of **St. Michael**.

Pleas and perquisites of court there, with the **Fair** on the Feast of **St. John Baptist**, worth 7s. per annum.

1997 A Short History Of The Cathedral.

The first **Church** or Cathedral was built on the spot where the present building stands, by **St David** and his monks. It was burnt down in 645. The Danes invaded and sacked the buildings in 1078, killing **Bishop Abraham**, and the **Church** was again burnt down in 1099.

The first Norman **Bishop** was enthroned in 1115, when the Cathedral organisation was converted from the Celtic and **monastic**, to the ordinary diocesan type.

Peter De Leia (1176-1198), the third Norman **Bishop**, a Florentine monk, who had been Prior of Wenlock Abbey, Shropshire, was the first of the great **Bishop** builders. An old writer states, "**St Davids** had been often destroyed in former times by Danes and other Pyrats, and in his time was almost quite ruined." He started rebuilding in 1180, and left the Cathedral, ending at the wall of the High Altar, substantially as we see it now, as he built the nave, choir, transepts, and aisles. The stone used was **Cambrian** sandstone, taken from the cliff quarries at Caerfai and Caerbwdy. But the tower fell in 1220, crushing choir and transepts, and an earthquake in 1248 did still more damage. The tower was not rebuilt from the foundations, as the old western arch was retained. His successor dedicated the Cathedral to **St. Andrew** and **St David**.

Bishop Gower (1328-1347), added the South Porch, remodelled the aisles, inserted the Decorated windows on the north and south, built the Rood screen between the nave and choir, added a storey to the tower, and two upper floors to the Chapel in the north transept. He founded a Chantry in the Lady Chapel, where the sedilia and **Bishop Martin's** tomb are also attributed to him.

In the late 15th and early 16th centuries the roofs were entirely renovated; **Owen Pole**, Treasurer (1472- 1509), built the roof of the nave, and possibly that of the choir.

Bishop Vaughan (1508-1522), was the last of the great building Bishops. The Holy **Trinity** Chapel was his work; he roofed in the open space on its east side, and vaulted the Lady Chapel in stone. The tower received a third storey, raising it to its present height.

The Cathedral suffered severely during the Civil wars. Lead was stripped from the **Lady** Chapel and aisles, the latter being left open to the weather. In consequence the presbytery arches were blocked in with stone. **Bishop Watson** urged his Chapter to repair the damage, and he resealed the transepts in 1696. £1500 is said to have been expended a few years later, and Chapter orders of the period show that the **Canons** curtailed their own incomes to carry the repairs out effectually.

In 1789 a subscription was set on foot, and **Mr. Nash** was directed to plan rebuilding the west front.

In 1863 a general restoration was begun by **Sir Gilbert Scott**. The west front, spoilt by **Nash**, was rebuilt from a drawing of the old design. Most important of all, the central tower, which was in a most precarious condition, was made secure, the hollows in the masonry being filled with liquid cement. The foundations were drained for the first time in the history of the building and made secure, and certain relics, thought to be those of **St David** and **St. Justinian** were discovered.

The restoration of the Lady Chapel with the surrounding Chapels, a few years later, completed **St David's** Cathedral as we see it today.

The Cathedral Interior.

The South porch, was added to the Cathedral by **Bishop Gower** 1328-1347). It is decorated work, worn and damaged, but details of the "**Jesse Portal**" with the subjects of our Lords genealogy, can be made out. Over the arch there is a representation of the Holy **Trinity** with angels. The Parvise, or room over the porch, was added about 1515.

Nave and Aisles: Built by **Bishop Peter de Leia** (1176-1198).

The general style of the nave is Transitional Norman or Early English. Its length is 130 feet, and the slope in the floor, a fall of three feet towards the west, gives a unique and striking impression. There is a total difference of 14 feet in height between the west door and the **Lady** Chapel. The great piers consist alternately of circular and octagonal columns. Each arch has a different moulding, and 24 Mason marks have been traced. The outward slope of the westernmost pillars has been attributed to the earthquake of 1248. Enormous buttresses on the north side of the Cathedral were built to strengthen the nave. The triforium and clerestory, merged in one, rest on the main arcade. The roof, of Irish oak, consisting of rows of pendants connected by a system of arches, is attributed to the treasurer, **Owen Pole** (1472-1509), and is a magnificent piece of work. The **Welsh** dragon figures upon the square pendants. Some of the piers still show traces of frescoes, but the coating of whitewash, applied by **Bishop Field** in 1630, and removed by **Archdeacon Davies** about 1835, has almost obliterated them. The Font may date back to the pre-Norman Bishops, but the base cannot be earlier than the 13th century. Near it stands a very old font, possibly one of the oldest relics in the Cathedral. Close to the west wall are one of the old pre-Reformation bells, and several Celtic stones, of the 8th-11th centuries, bearing crosses. These latter were found near Whitesands Bay.

Bishop Morgan's tomb, 1504, is the chief monument in the nave. Opposite is the beautiful sculptured tomb of an unknown priest in a canopied recess.

Both aisles are part of the original design, but are lighted by the decorated windows added by

Bishop Gower.

The rood screen consists of a solid wall, pierced by a doorway, and with chambers in its thickness. On one side is the tomb of **Bishop Gower** who built it, 1328-1347. Modern figures now fill the niches on each side of the doorway. The "Peoples Altar" stands on the left. The rood is modern.

The Choir.

The choir occupies the space below the tower, marking the monastic origin of the building. It is unique in possessing a second "parclose" screen, making a complete enclosure. There are 28 stalls, dating from **Bishop Tully's** episcopate (1460-1481), when they replaced those of **Bishop Gower's** time. The Misericords (hinged folding seats which when turned up can be leant on for rest) are very fine. The reigning Sovereign always holds the first prebendal stall, an honour peculiar to **St David's**. This stall is marked by the royal arms. The **Bishop's** throne is of great height; part of it dates from **Bishop Gower's** time, but **Sir Gilbert Scott** was obliged to reconstruct it. A faded painting of our Lady can still be seen on the panel below the canopy. The **Organ** is an early **Willis** instrument, (1883), the old **Organ**, built in 1695 having been given to **St. Martin's, Haverfordwest**, but some fragments of the case, said to have been carved by **Grinling Gibbons**, are kept in the Cathedral library. The **Organ** was rebuilt modernised and supplied with new cases in 1953.

The Presbytery And Sanctuary.

Four Transitional Norman bays form the Presbytery, the piers, as in the nave, being alternately circular and octagonal. There is a clerestory, but no triforium. The East End today is practically as it was when **Peter de Leia** designed it, the lower part being the original work of **de Leias**, masters, the upper, restoration. The lower stage contains one of the most perfect instances of triplet lancets in existence; they are magnificent, and amongst the finest things in the Cathedral. **Bishop Vaughan's** Chapel, immediately behind, blocks them, and the spaces have been filled with **Salviati** mosaics. In the centre is the Crucifixion, with its type, Moses and Aaron pointing to the brazen serpent, below. The right lancet shows a figure representing the Jewish **Church**, the left, the **Christian Church**, with **St David** addressing the council of Brefi, and **St David** giving alms.

The four lancets above contain modern glass, the subjects being the Nativity, Transfiguration, Last Supper and Agony in the Garden.

The roof dates from 1461 and was carefully restored by **Scott**.

The floor largely consists of the original; encaustic tiles, yellow and reddish brown, dating from the 15th century. The designs are the **Beauchamp** and **Berkeley** arms, the **Tudor** rose and **Edward III's** arms. Probably they came from the famous Malvern manufactory. Tradition states that some of the tiles were broken by Cromwells horse, as he rode up to the Altar when his troops desecrated the building.

The Altar is modern, but there were two very ancient altar slabs, with their five crosses found in the floor near it. It is believed that they may be the altar stones from **St Davids** own **Church**, and one of them is now the mensa stone of the altar in **Holy Trinity** Chapel, the other in the Chapel of **St. Thomas** .

The oak Perpendicular sedilia probably date from **Bishop Tully's** episcopate (1460-1481). The piscina contains 12 holes, representing the twelve apostles, and is made in the shape of a **Rose**. Before the High Altar stands the table tomb of **Edmund Tudor**, father of **Henry VII**. It was placed originally in the **Grey Friars Church at Carmarthen**, and was transferred by order of **Henry VIII**, at the dissolution of the Monastery. The remains of **St David's** Shrine are on the north side of the Presbytery. It was built about 1275 and the relics were probably placed upon it, in a removable reliquary. It is certain that this was so at one time for there was an old order that in case of battle, the relics should be taken one days journey from the city.

In the destructive days of the Cathedral, when the aisles were unroofed, solid walls were built between the arches, and these must have seriously damaged the Shrine. Traces of pavement, worn hollow by pilgrims knees, could once be seen. The niches at the foot of the Shrine were intended to hold the pilgrims offerings, possibly also to hold devotional objects, placed near the relics, before being taken away.

South Transept.

The transepts are separated from the nave, being connected by doorways and not by open arches. The South Transept, known at one time as the - **Chanters Chapel**,- contains several relics of Celtic slabs and crosses, one of which commemorates **Bishop Abrahams** sons, 1078. It was used before the restoration as the Parish **Church**. Much of the old material of the Cathedral, of which use could not be made, is reserved here.

The vestries have recently been moved here from the North Transept. The Clergy Vestry is behind the wooden screen, the Choir Vestry in the former lower library. The Tower is also reached from a doorway in this transept, but visitors who wish to ascend it must be accompanied by the Verger.

The small portable altar stone, said to have been brought from Jerusalem by **St David**, is kept here, sunk into a table at the east end. There is also an old wooden chest which is supposed to date from the time of **Peter de Leia**.

South Choir Aisle.

Here, the tombs are of interest, and the priestly stone slabs show the development in stone effigy work, from the plain incised to the modelled figure. There are tombs ascribed to **Rhys ap Gruffudd**, the last Prince of South Wales, **Giraldus Cambrensis**, and a physician named **Silvester**. His inscription runs "Silvester the physician lieth here, and his dissolution sheweth that medicine withstandeth not death." In the southern bay are the tombs of **Bishop Anselm la Gras** (1231-1247) and **Bishop Gervase** (1215-1229).

St. Edward's Chapel.

The Chapel of **King Edward** the Confessor opens out of the south choir aisle. It was restored by **Viscountess Maidstone**, in remembrance of her grandfather **Bishop Jenkinson**, and contains her tomb, and a case containing the garments worn by the **Bishop** at the coronation of **Queen Victoria**.

The Lady Chapel.

This was added to the Cathedral by **Bishop Martin** (1296-1328). **Bishop Gower** built the sedilia, and two tomb recesses, probably intended for **Bishops Beck** and **Martin**. The figure of **Bishop Owen** (1897-1926) has been recently added to **Bishop Beck's** tomb. The vaulted roof fell in 1775, and has been entirely replaced, but the roof of the ambulatory or ante Chapel is original. The southern arch leading from the Chapel to the ambulatory is earlier than the northern one.

St. Nicholas Chapel.

This Chapel was restored in memory of **Dean Howell** in 1910. He is buried in the eastern end. It contains some mutilated tombs, and the remains of an old and beautifully carved Crucifixion on the south wall.

Holy Trinity Chapel

This Chapel, late Perpendicular, was built by **Bishop Vaughan**, about 1500. Originally an open courtyard, possibly used as a waiting place for pilgrims, it, and the ante Chapel behind were then roofed over. The roof is a beautiful piece of fan tracery. Modern statues of **Bishop Vaughan** and **Archdeacon Giraldu**, are set on the old brackets. The reredos is a reconstruction of 14th century carving, and the altar is built up of very ancient stones. That on the south end bears a rare representation of the Birth of the Virgin. **Bishop Vaughan's** tomb, a marble slab, lies before the altar. The mullioned windows towards the **Lady Chapel** were found walled up and opened in 1898.

At the back of the High Altar, facing the Chapel altar is the old recess near which the relics were hidden at the Reformation. It must have been made for the purpose of veneration of relics, as the Cross with its pierced arms, between the High Altar and the Chapel, formed part of the original building. It is transitional, and dates from the time of **Peter de Leia**. **Sir Gilbert Scott** found the recess walled up, practically indistinguishable from the rest of the wall. He took out the stones, found the bones in the recess, and interred them in the floor of the Chapel, immediately below.

Dean **Williams** had them disinterred in 1921 and placed them in the oak and iron reliquary. The fact that they were identified as the bones of a very tall and a short man, together with the knowledge that **St David**, very tall, and his confessor, **St. Justinian**, a short man, had been buried together, gives a reasonable probability that the relics are really those of the saints.

Some of the Eastern patriarchs visited **St Davids** in 1925, the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the Council of Nicaea, and presented a metal and jewelled reliquary for the Shrine.

Holy Trinity Chapel is now used for the daily Celebration of Holy Communion, and for private devotion.

North Choir Aisle.

The North Choir Aisle leads from **St. Nicholas Chapel** to the north transept. The back of **St David's** shrine is seen here, and the tomb of **Rhys Gryg, Rhys ap Gruffudds** son.

The North Transept.

The Northern Transept Chapel was dedicated to **St. Andrew**. The Shrine of **St. Caradoc** a Religious solitary of the 11th-12th century, is built against the south wall. Near it, in the east wall there is a piscina. An altar dedicated to **St. Andrew** originally stood here. It is now furnished as the **County of Pembroke War Memorial** to those who lost their lives in 1939-45.

Over the shrine of **St. Caradoc**, a memorial to the noted **Church Musician and Composer - Thomas Tomkins** - has been placed. He was born in **St Davids** where his father was Cathedral Organist, and the Memorial was unveiled at a Festival held to commemorate the Tercentenary of his death.

Chapel Of St. Thomas .

This Chapel was built out of the Chapel of **St. Andrew**, and dedicated to **St. Thomas** a Beckett about 1220. It was rebuilt by **Bishop Gower** who added the upper floors. A double Early English piscina of beautiful work is placed on the south wall. The vaulted roof is very fine. This Chapel has just been refurnished in memory of **Bishop Prosser** (d. 1950). In 1958 a new stained glass window, representing the Saint, and his murderers, with the Royal Arms of **Henry II**, was fixed above the Altar in memory of **Ernest Harry Evans**, Priest. The blessed Sacrament is reserved in the aumbry to the north of the altar.

Above the Chapel was the original Chapter-house which is now the Lower Library. It contains a fine decorated fireplace, and can be seen on application to the Verger. Above the Lower Library was another room which was used as the Treasury. This room was destroyed and in its place a Gallery has been erected which has recently been shelved in memory of **Bishop Havard** (d. 1956).

St. Mary's College.

St. Mary's College was founded in 1377 by **John of Gaunt**, and **Bishop Adam Houghton**. It was endowed to support a Master, 7 priest Fellows, and two choristers who were intended to serve in the Cathedral, the Master being one of the **Canons**. The building was connected with the Cathedral by a covered way, and the Chapel walls still show traces of the cloister abutments. The Chapel is all that now remains, the domestic buildings which stood between it and the north wall of the close having disappeared, though some remains of their crypts may still be seen.

St. Mary's College. The latter building in ruins for centuries was restored and opened again for public use in 1966.

St Davids Bishop's Palace- a Castles of Wales

During the Middle Ages there were few landowners in Wales wealthier than the Bishops of **St David's**. As well as being princes of the **Church**, they were Marcher Lords in their own right, owing allegiance only to the **King**. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that at their cathedral city these powerful prelates created a group of medieval buildings unsurpassed anywhere west of Offas Dyke. Even in ruin, the palace is a magnificent architectural splendour, speaking volumes of men rich in experience of both **Church** and State. The entire cathedral close was surrounded by a precinct wall and one of four gates. Porth y Twr, which dates to about 1300 remains standing. Within, the palace is very largely the work of a succession of builder-bishops who held the see in the later 13th and 14th centuries.

Edward I and his queen were at **St David's** on a pilgrimage in 1284, and their visit may have well called attention to the inadequacies of the early medieval palace. About this time, **Bishop Thomas Beck** (1280-93) began a program of new building commensurate with his role as a major churchman and former statesman of **King Edward**. He was responsible for the Chapel in the south-west corner, the Hall and the private apartments, and the gate. The **Bishop's Hall** and the private chamber were on the first floor, and were carried on a series of barrel vaults. Notice the superb series of corbels carved as human heads which span the main trusses of the roofs in this range.

But the man who more than any other left his imprint decisively and characteristically on this palace was **Bishop Henry de Gower** (1328-47). In addition to major works in the cathedral itself,

including the imposing rood screen. It was **de Gower** who built the Great **Hall** which remains undoubtedly the finest range. Moreover, he brought a graceful unity to the palace with the distinctive arcaded parapet which takes command of the beholders eye. It is similar to the bishops other work at **Lamphey**, and probably Swansea. The Hall is again on the first floor and was designed for the entertainment of important guests. The wheel window in the east gable is a sheer delight, and the majestic porch would have provided a fitting entrance to so fine a building. Notice, too, the chequered pattern in the stonework on the upper stages, which may have been very striking in its original colours.

Later bishops made further additions and alterations to the palace, but with the Reformation the story of decay and destruction in the 16th and 17th centuries begins. An exhibition, entitled Lords of the Land, is situated in parts of the palace undercroft. It tells more of the wealth and power of the medieval bishops, and explains the phases in the growth of the buildings.

Notes

In 1115 **Henry I** granted a *charter of Privileges to St David's* and in 1120 the Pope raised the status of the Cathedral and site by decreeing that two visits to **St David's** Cathedral and shrine were the equivalent to one visit to **St Peter's** Rome.

Later in November 1281 **St David's** town received a grant of two Markets a week and two yearly fairs (a weekly one was already being held under the charter of Privileges).

Records suggest that in 1326 there were 130 burgesses but **John Speede** map of 1610 only suggests 51 houses.

Bishop Beck (1280-93) founded **Whitewell Hospice** to care for sick and infirm Clergy and provide hospitality for pilgrims. This was annexed to **St Mary's College** at **St David's** in 1377.

St David's Head was called by the Romans "Promontarium Octopitarium" (promontary of Eight perils). There can still be seen the remains of an Iron age fort and Celtic field system boundaries (300BC). Some iron age fields are still in use. Also a Neolithic cromlech (carreg Coetan) and Neolithic mini burial Chambers (Maen Sigl).

RCAM 1921

The best, indeed the only attempt at a topographical account of the City and Close of **St Davids** is the account by **Fenton** of features that were in existence barely a century ago, but which have almost completely disappeared.

Fenton's remarks are as follows:--

1811 Fenton, Tours pp 59 st seqq., London 1811

[Note **Fenton Richard** 1746-1821 the author, was born at **St David's Pembrokeshire**, and received his early education at the Cathedral School. (He would, one suspect, have a far greater

knowledge of the Cathedral than **Bishop Burgess Thomas** , who was formerly Prebendary of Durham and consecrated on 17 July 1803). He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession. He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales. During his stay in the Metropolis he met **Dr. Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick**. He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits. He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his "*Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*," **London, 1811**, and a very caustic reply to the strictures of **Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St David's** on that work. As well he publishing other works"]

"I now enter the on the sacred precinct of Ty Ddewi, or **St David's**, Once the metropolitan see of all Wales, but where it now a wide field of legend and history opens on me.

Romans -Fenton

That the Romans were acquainted with this part of the county of **Pembroke** there can be no doubt.

In May 1805 I had the good fortune to discover the station of Ad Vigessimum by evidence not to be controverted, the the square agger with rounded angles, and other more infallible criterion's of its **Roman** character , such as bricks and Pottery, and that in a wild, mountainous part of the country, at a distance from any town, building or other casualty to which such appearance so liable to mislead might be ascribed; and exactly in the most direct line from **Carmarthen** to St David's and nearly within the distance of twenty miles from the former and a little less from the latter.

With regard to the exact site of the **Roman** Menapaia I have been less successful, though I have not been wanting in my researches for that purpose; yet, in a corn country, for ages in a constant rotation of Husbandry, and of later years much sub divided by fences, it may be difficult, nay, almost impossible, to trace any very distinct vestiges of the **Roman** enclosure, most probably constructed of turf, or if of more durable Vitruvian materials liable to the changes known on the coast to have been occasioned by the encroachment of boisterous sea, and either swept away by its waves, or whelmed under its drifting mountains of sand.

But there is every reason to presume that it did not stand where the present city does, otherwise the pious devotees who first settled there could not have been said to have selected a spot whose recluse situation alone determined their choice. For the origin of the New Menapia, or **St David's** obscure, and I may say as little explored as the source of the Nile, we must be reconciled to grope through the dim twilight of legend till the first kindled rush light of history lends us its feeble ray to direct our pursuit. Most writers agree that there was a religious establishment there prior to the time of **David**, instituted by **St Patrick**. Some make him a native of the country, and thus account for his attachment ; others affirm , without settling the place of birth, that **Patrick**, on his return from the continent after visiting several parts of Wales, became enamoured of the retired situation of the **Valle** called **Vallis Rosina**, remote from all worldly intercourse on the Irish sea, in which the present cathedral stands; and there abiding, vowed to devote himself to the service of God, but by a heavenly vision, was warned not to fix his heart on this obscure retreat, as the spot was intended for one who should not be in existence in less than thirty years; and that he, **St Patrick**, was reserved for a more glorious and active employment in a country yet a stranger to the word of life , which he was destined to convert to Christianity; the angelic minister adding to hush the murmurs and settle the scruples of the holy man ' Be of good cheer, let no doubts perplex, no fears depress thee, I will attend companion of thy way, giving a blessing to thy mission. And , moreover, to confirm thy faith , I will from this spot shew thee the country Thou art directed to", when the saint, as he was instructed turned his eyes westward from a stone to this day called **Patrick's** Bench or seat, notwithstanding the intervention of mountains and sea, most miraculously discovered Ireland. The heavenly summons he instantly obeyed, and setting sail, having first wrought a miracle by raising a man of the name of Dunawd from the dead, safely arrived in the Land of promise. Besides the

eminent sanctity of this child , the pre-destined successor of **Patrick** was foretold by **Gildas Albanus** a short time before his birth; for when **Gildas** was preaching to a great multitude in a certain Church at Caer Morva, that is a city or camp on the sea coast, in the promontory of Pebediaaug, or **St David's** land, a woman at that moment entering the Church, he was suddenly deprived of the power speech, who, on being asked the cause of so strange a circumstance, replied “one Nonnita, a pious woman now present, is great with child and will shortly be delivered of a son endowed with a greater portion of the divine spirit than has ever yet fallen to the share of any preacher in this country. To him must I resign my situation as better able to fill it , and this an angel of the **Lord** has declared to me”

History now, unencumbered with the idle trappings of superstition or credulity, takes us by the hand, and presents us with facts instead of fables.

By the best accounts the celebrated patron saint of Wales was born AD 460, the same year to use the impressive words of an ancient author,” in which Britain was dismembered by the Saxons, God recompensing the loss by the birth of **St David**, one of the greatest lights the **Church** ever enjoyed, both in regard to the sanctity of his life, vigour of his authority, and zeal in repressing heresy, and exalting ecclesiastical discipline “ Having received a preparatory education, he no sooner promoted to the priesthood than he became a disciple of **Paulinus** in the Isle of Wight and after living some years profiting by his instruction returned to his native country, where, at a place not far off from Old Menapia, called Vallis **Rosina**, endeared to him as well on account of its secluded as from the partiality shewn to it by **St Patrick**, who was there supposed to have laid the ground work of a religious establishment, he founded a Monastery,

[monastic rules]

having for its government formed rules most severely rigid , and giving in himself an example of their practice, which, as this monastic institution did not come within any order known to this island, I shall beg to leave to lay before my Reader, without endeavouring to abridge or modernize, in the antiquated but forceful language of old **Capgrave** “**St David**” saith he “having built a Monastery near Menevia in a place called Rosy valley, gave this strict rule of monastical profession;

that every man should labour daily with his hands for the common good of the monastery, according to the apostle's saying ' he that doth not labour let him not eat' for those who spend their time in idleness debase their minds, which become unstable and bring forth impure thoughts, which restlessly disquiet them.

The monks there refused all gifts or possessions offered them by unjust men; they detested riches;

they had no care to ease their labours by the use of oxen or other cattle, for everyone was instead of riches an oxen to himself and his brethern ;

They never conversed together by talking but only when necessity required, but each performed the labour enjoined of him.

Joining thereto prayer of holy meditation on divine things; and having finished their their country work they returned to the Monastery, where they spent the remainder of the day till the evening in reading or writing.

In the evening at the sound of the Bell they all left their work, and immediately repaired to the **Church** where they remained till the stars appeared, and then went all together to their refecton, eating sparingly and not to satiety, for any excessive eating, though it only be only of Bread, occasions luxury.

Their food was Bread, with roots or herbs seasoned with salt, and their thirst they quenched with a mixture of water and milk.

Supper being ended, they continued about three hours in watching, prayers and genuflections. As long as they were in **Church** it was not permitted to any either to slumber or sneeze, or cast forth spittle.

After this they went to rest and at cock crowing they rose and continued at prayer till day appeared. All their inward attentions and thoughts they discovered to their superior, and from him they demanded permission in all things, even when they were urged to the necessities of nature. Their clothing was the skins of beasts. Whosoever was desirous to adjoin himself to their holy conversation, he was obliged to remain ten days at the door of the Monastery, as a reprobate unworthy to be admitted of their society, and there he was opposed to rude and opprobrious scorns.

But if all that time he patiently suffered all mortifications , he was received by the religious senior who care at the gate , whom he served, and was by him instructed; in which condition he remained a long time exercised in painful labours and grievous mortifications, and at last was admitted to the fellowship of the brethren.....

[Town]

St David's though now the meagre exurbia of the city it once was conveys to us the outline of its former consequence. The city without the close, finely situated on the sloping ground facing the sea, at the pleasant distance of two miles, studded with rocks called the **Bishop** and his Clerks, was regularly laid out and distributed into Streets, lanes and alleys, dignified with names, such as High street, Nun street, New street, Ship street, Pitt street, Philpot lane, Whitewell lane &c. High street in which the cross stands and Markets were held (I say were, for now it has none) was of such extent in length and breadth as to be an ornament to any town; nor were the other Streets very confined or ill built for their day, as the existing remains of many old dwelling houses though very inferior to those of some extensive public buildings I remember clearly testify.

[Close]

But the close, the ecclesiastical palladium, including within its embattled wall the venerable cathedral, the episcopal palace, the still habitable houses of some of the dignitaries, together with the skeletons of several in ruins, exhibit such remains of grandeur as may justify us in forming the most magnificent notions of their former establishment. This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenellated parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points, such as Porth y twr, Tower gate to the east, Porth Patrick, Patrick's Gate to the south, Porth Gwyn, the White gate to the west, Porth Bwnning, or Bunning's gate , to the north. This enclosure , allowing for the cemetery and suitable gardens to most of the houses, was richly built upon, and in its present state of decadency, as it bursts on the sight from the entrance above the valley, forms a most striking coup d'oeil.

[The Tower Gate]

The Tower gate through which is the principal entrance into the close as leading from the town immediately, and connecting with all the main roads from the interior, consists of a large octagonal

tower sixty feet in height, with a noble doorway facing the east end of the **Church** and opening into the churchyard. This building, divided into stories, formed the consistory court and the record office of the see. In the opposite wing, consisting of a tower, but of a very different form, and connected with the other by a range of buildings extending over the gateway, were the council chamber and other large apartments, supposed to have been appropriated to the mayor of the town, as they were only entered by a door and staircase on the town side. Under these apartments were the porter's lodge on the one side of the gateway, and on the other a prison with a dungeon in the centre, a dark subterraneous vault or cavern, with no adit than a circular opening in the floor, covered with a strong grating of iron by which the malefactors were let into it.

[Precentor's House]

A paved road without the **Church** yard walls leads straight from this entrance to the house of the Precentor; a dignitary tantamount to the Dean of other cathedrals, which adjoins the south wall of the close, and consists of a handsome **Hall** with several commodious sitting and lodging rooms, and excellent offices of every kind. The house is recessed in a court, and most of the principal rooms that owe their resented elegant form and distribution to the late **Mr Archdeacon Holcombe**, occupy a front looking on the little cheerful **Valle**, justly called the Merry **Valle** through which the **Alan** glitters in its meandering course, and open to a terrace raised by **Chanter Davies** about eighty years ago, below which are pleasant gardens well laid out. Water of the finest quality from the sainted spring of Whitewell, a little without the walls of the close at the back of the house communicates through leaden pipes to every part of it and its offices.

Next adjoining were the prebendary of Llandewi Aberarth's grounds, buildings in ruins; and more to westward, the Archdeacon of **Carmarthen**'s extensive grounds, but buildings also in ruins. To the south, and extending to the close wall is a field called the Chanter's orchard, and in it a fish pond supplied from the river, but belonging to the **Bishop**, and was evidently an appendage to the palace. These last are divided from the precentor's gardens and the prepandal grounds of Aberarth by the road leading to **Patrick's Gate**; a little below which in the close wall I observe without, a slit or opening about five feet from the ground to an oblique funnel within, seeming for admitting letters or packages in case of the absence of the porter at the gate, or the inadmissibility of every common messenger into the mysterious privacy of the conclave without undergoing many previous formalities, a sort of state quarantine.

At the south west corner of the said orchard skirting which the river runs, there is an arched bridge, and over it a square habitable tower jutting out from the close wall.

The bridge from the building that surmounts it is called Pont Cerwyn Dewi, the bridge of **David's** brewing vat. Though this, probably, the residence of the officer who took care of the orchard and the vivarium or fish-pond, seemed to be a way from the large spot of ground laid out in a similar manner on the other side of the river, thus united with the palace, and forming such an outlet as appears to have been the constant appendage to the houses of the great in those days, whither in summer they retired for air and shade, or the pleasures of the Bowling Green, after an early dinner or at an hour not too late for a fashionable breakfast.

[The Bishop's palace]

The bishops palace occupied a square space on the western side of the river with four fronts south west, south east, north west, north east and exhibit a ruin of prodigious extent of the early pointed architecture with superb decorations, particularly the noble stair case porches by which you ascended into the different suites of apartments, the finishing line of its walls, and its windows all lofty and happily disposed to say nothing of the prodigious dimensions of all its parts from the royal apartments to the kitchen. The grand entrance to it was through a beautiful gateway now ruined, and adjoining was the porters lodge opening into a spacious quadrangle. Directly opposite was an

elegant porch with a flight of steps leading into the great Hall erroneously called **King John's** the archway of which gives you a rare example of an inverted ogee sweep, and above it are two niches richly wrought with statues in them. This magnificent room is ninety six feet by thirty three, and is lighted by lofty side windows, and a curious circular one at the south end filled with rich mullions and tracery.

At the south west end of the Hall was a large drawing room; and adjoining, more to the west, a range of buildings, probably the royal bed chambers. The Chapel, whose tower and spire steeple of freestone are still standing, connected with the drawing room by a door opening into it, and with the outer court by a staircase and porch, that likewise served to unite the apartments between the Chapel and the offices that appear to have occupied the greater part of one side of the square, and made the return of another.

The north east side of the quadrangle was entirely appropriated to the **Bishop**, whose Hall was sixty seven feet by twenty five, and entered by a handsome porch and flight of steps from the court, having at the north end a large drawing room and more northwards a Chapel reaching to a porter's lodge. The Chapel like that of the **King's** had an entrance into it from the drawing room and another from the court by a sumptuous porch and flight of steps. To the east facing the **Church** there was a range of buildings for the bishops bed chambers and other private rooms. At the south end of the **Bishop's** Hall was the kitchen of a very curious and singular, I may almost venture to say unique construction; it was an oblong square thirty six feet by twenty eight, with a low pillar in the centre, from which sprang four groins, forming circular divisions, each division gradually lessening funnel wise into a chimney, and including every culinary convenience on an immense scale. The kitchen was so placed and contrived as to answer the suite of royal apartments, as well as the **Bishop's** having doors into each.

The rooms within were all lofty, but the walls without were seven feet higher consisting of a parapet of the most majestic design, carried all round the buildings. This parapet is made out by a succession of arches resting on small, neat octangular columns with ornamental capitals; the arches were wrought chequer-wise of purple and yellow freestone, and the sweep of every arch was enriched with fretwork similar to that about the door frames of the porches. The arcade was open, and would admit of being converted to the same use as the battlements of our ancient castles. This was a style of architecture that peculiarly characterized the buildings ascribed to **Bishop Gower** and is observed in Swansea Castle, and parts of the old palace of **Lamphey**, structures that he is allowed to have been a great contributor to.

Of the palace of **St David's** on the present magnificent plan as traced in its ruins, he was the avowed founder, as the inscription on his monument testified; not that we can suppose there was no episcopal house on the site before his time; for we learn that some of his predecessors, men of high birth, in a style suitable to the occasion had the honour of entertaining kings there, but that he, with a zeal proportionate to the dignity of the see and his own elegant taste, was resolved to leave behind him a residence that would reflect lustre on his memory and worthy of the royal guests he, perhaps, expected to have the honour of entertaining, the then reigning **Monarch, Edward** the Third and his Queen **Philippa**, whose statues over the doorway of the principle porch now defaced and almost forsaking their pedestals, have been always miscalled **King John** and his consort, an error originating in a most unaccountable anachronism.

[Basement]

The basement story is made up of a series of curious and roomy vaults, in many of which the luxurious churchmen had, I make no doubt, a stock of rich wines "for their stomach sake" some were likewise the depositories of fuel and "omnis generis stuffuræ"

[archdeacon of St David's House]

Opposite to the north east of the episcopal quadrangle, and separated by the avenue from the Porth Gwyn, or the White gate is the house of the archdeacon of **St David's** within a court entered by a covered gateway, chiefly rebuilt in the time of **Bishop Watson**, his nephew **Medley** then filling that dignitary stall, and residing on it; but on the one side of the court there is an entire portion of the ancient building, seemingly the Chapel.

[*Archdeacon of Brecon's house*]

Farther on northward, in the same line is the archdeacon of Brecon's house, within a court also, and entered by a similar covered gateway. Over the porch of this house are escutcheons in carved stone, but blunted with annual whitewash, of the royal arms indicating it to be built in the time of **Henry** the Seventh, and the prelacy of **Edward Vaughan**. The builder was **William Walter**, the then archdeacon of Brecon, who, at the commencement of his work, being sarcastically referred to as having begun what he was not likely to accomplish, when, contrary to the opinions of people, he had finished the work, he caused to be inscribed on different parts of the building, both on wood and stone "Credite Operibus"

[**Chancellor's House**]

Still farther on in the same direction is the chancellor's house, recessed within a court, with its offices reaching to the north wall of the close. It has a great **Hall** as had the archdeacon of Brecon's with a dais or raised floor at the end, and is backed by good hanging gardens like the two former.

To the eastward of the chancellor's house, and divided from it by the road leading to Bunning's Gate, is the Archdeacon of **Cardigan's** ground, with its house a heap of ruin's for centuries.

[*Treasurer's House*]

To the southward of this, and divided from it by the road leading to **St Mary's College**, stands the treasure's house, with its offices, gardens, and curtilage, taking up a large space of ground. The whole was an awkward, incongruous aggregate of different periods, from the first establishment of the stall to the present time. It underwent much reparation in **Doctor Clavering's** time, who united the most disjointed parts, and gave it a more habitable air; but, to avoid the expense of keeping it up, grievously felt and complained of by his successors, this irregular pile has been of late years compressed into a convenient modern mansion. This building, as it was appropriated for keeping the plate and treasures of the cathedral, together with its offices and garden, was once inclosed for security by a high embattled wall of the same character with that round the close; and in the house there was a room called Ystafell yr Aur, or the Gold Chamber, which I presume had been the treasury.

A house annexed to the prebend of **St Nicholas Penyfoes** fills the space adjoining the bridge that succeeded the celebrated Llach lavar, or miraculously speaking stone, forming the rude passage over the river in the time of **Giraldus**; to which notwithstanding **Henry** the Second's contempt of its oracular powers, such sanctity continued to be attached to it for ages after, that it would have been deemed sacrilege to have removed it, or to have suffered it to give way to the profane substitution of an arch.

Crossing the bridge you enter the Quadrangle of the cloisters by a door, not, as in other cathedrals, opening into them from the **Church**, but from without.

[The Cloisters]

- When in being, were attached to the north side of the nave, but perfectly in ruins, there being only round the walls the remains of pilasters neatly wrought that united with the groined arches. The western cloister was formerly occupied by a free school and library, prior to it being removed to the room where now the audit is held, from which it was again banished to the chapter house.

The basement wall of the Chapel to **St Mary's College** forms the north side of the cloisters, from which by a grand ascent of steps under and through the first story of a square tower groined at the west end, there was a most noble entrance into the Chapel itself, as there was also a more private one from the **College** through the gardens in which it stood.

[collegiate chantry]

founded by **John of Gaunt**, Duke of Lancaster, **Blanch** his wife, and **Bishop Adam Hoton** conjointly, but endowed by the **Bishop** alone with the advowson of several churches for the maintenance of a master and seven fellows, living in a collegiate manner, most solemnly binding themselves by oath strictly to adhere to such regulations as the founder had thought proper to establish.

The space allotted for this **College** was a square to the north of the cloister, bounded on the west by the river **Alan**, which washed the wall of its gardens; on the north by a high wall, in the midst of which was the entrance through a stately gateway; on the east side by a continuation of a similar wall to that of the north; and on the south side by the Chapel and its tower; a structure in the class of elegance and true proportions, and in every way worthy of its founders, if we may credit the fine remains.

[St Mary's College Chapel]

from east to west is sixty nine feet in length and in breadth twenty three ft nine inches, and the height of the side walls four ft five feet. It was lighted by three coined windows on each side, twenty four feet high and nine feet broad, with a somewhat larger at the east end though similar in form. From a ***MS. History of St David's in Latin, by one Tomkyn 1610*** we find that those magnificent windows were decorated with painted glass representing the most memorable occurrences in the prelate's life; among others, pope **Clement** the Sixth excommunication of him, and in return, the **Bishop's** excommunication of the pope.

The height of the tower is seventy feet. The whole building was raised over a curious crypt, afterwards converted into a charnel house through which a rill of water constantly passes. The members had their separate houses vaulted beneath and surrounded by gardens. It was surrounded to the crown in the reign of **Edward** the Sixth, and now belongs to **John Edwards** of **Sealyham** esq., as lessee under the crown.

[Vicar's Ground]

Opposite to the chantry precinct and divided by a narrow passage only, is the vicar's ground now covered with ruins, where formerly they had their houses, their Chapel, and common Hall living in a collegiate manner as the minor **Canons** at **Hereford**, an institution that originated with the munificent founder of **St Mary's** chantry.

Having now led my Reader regularly through the ruins that dignify the outer close, and endeavoured from the faint vestiges the ravage of time has left, to retrace their former grandeur, I come to the only part not yet visited, the inner close, the cemetery, the more immediate precinct of the principal fabric, the venerable cathedral.

Many have been the accounts given of this ancient **Church** from **Brown Willis's** time to the present, and his, though it is known that he never was on the spot himself, being put together for his use by men of learning, natives of the place, and always though resident there, cannot fail to contain some valuable materials towards his plan, though teeming with numerous anachronisms, misrepresentations, and inaccuracies of every kind which subsequent writers endeavoring to make fewer, have only multiplied; so that **Brown Willis's** account may still, perhaps, be considered the fullest and purest source of information.

What can be said now must more or less, be an echo of what he and others have said before, particularly as far as relates to the form, division, and dimensions of the building in all its different parts. The subject is the same, and the mode of treating it will not admit of material variety. Therefore, all I have done has been to compare and digest what has already been given to the public; and to refresh my own remembrance of things and places familiar to me from an earlier time of life, by again going critically over the ground with the ingenious Mr Carter's Architectural Surveys; and a still more luminous guide in my hand, **Sir Richard Hoare's** account of **St David's** in his interesting comment on **Giraldus**, a circumstance that has afforded me the gratification of proving the minute correctness of the learned baronet, and I trust, will give my Reader, for a zeal that accounts nothing a toil which may tend to illustrate and give authenticity to the pages I am proud to devote to the history of this leading feature of my native place. Yet I do not presume to think, after all, that I can do more than rectify dates, inscriptions, wrong position of monuments, and such errors as a **Long** antiquarian acquaintance with the scene I refer to, and the sepulchral records whilst they were more perfect, and an opportunity of examining the earliest manuscript documents, may have enabled me to detect.

[The cathedral Church of St David's-- Fenton]

from some particular attachment to the primitive sanctity of the spot, was built in damp, boggy ground, nor was the veneration of the ancient site at all lessened when the present fabric rose under the auspices of **Peter de Leia**, who, to make room for the extension of the building eastwards, excavated the Hill till he bared the spring, the "origo mali" that fed the moisture which rendered it necessary to raise the building on piles. This spring, the miraculous Pistyll Dewi afterwards sainted, and referred to with superstitious veneration by **Giraldus**, and which, now choked with rubbish, I remember open, and yielding water of the finest quality, though not overflowing with wine or milk, was always most unaccountably suffered to lose itself under the **Church**, thereby continuing the mischief it was meant from the first to obviate or to remedy, and which must unavoidably hasten the downfall of the venerable fabric.

The building is cruciform, and with reference to its extreme length from east to west, the transepts are nearly in the centre on which the great tower wall according with the general design, rises. The grand and principal entrance, never used but on days of ceremonial processions is by a large door to the west end of the nave called the Bishops door; but the more accustomed entrance is on the south side by a porch, having a rich painted arch doorway; in the outer division of whose architrave there is a succession of small statues, and over the arch three large ones, The Deity in the centre and on each side a kneeling figure; but the sculptors' art is lost under the whitewash of ages. In a room above this porch the minor chapter keeps their records. Opposite to this entrance on the north side there is another door, not, as usual, opening into the cloisters, but a little way without them; but for a very obvious reason as the course of the river would not admit of the west side of the cloisters being brought out further so as to have taken in this doorway.

The whole fabric is divided into a nave with two side aisles. A choir occupying the area of a steeple, a north and south transept and chancel, with north and south aisle, coextensive with it and the Chapels to the east except the **Lady's** Chapel. The length of the whole building within the walls is three hundred and seven feet; that of the nave to the entrance into the choir one hundred and twenty eight ft six inches; of that portion comprehending the choir and chancel up to the high altar, ninety eight feet six inches. The breadth of the nave in the clear, sixty nine feet six inches Each transept is of the same dimensions forty seven feet by thirty three; but the external line of the aisles to the east on the transepts does not exactly range with that of the aisles of the nave, there being in its whole breadth a difference of two ft six inches in favour of the latter. But I will not trespass on the time of my Reader by too minute a detail, for I flatter myself that “*de minimus non curare*” with antiquaries of any taste is a maxim as well acknowledged as it is in law; for how can the mind, occupied with contemplation of the whole of this venerable fabric, have leisure to attend to every unimportant sub division, in settling the fraction of an inch and fritter itself away in pointing out and registering every trifling object of inferior ornament? To do this requires such frigidity of mental power as the cockney discovered when, sitting for his picture to an eminent artist and insensible to the effect of the portrait in general, he only remarked with great petulancy, that he thought justice was not done to the woof of his ruffles as they were Dresden lace of great price.

The entrance into the cathedral is awfully striking. The nave is of noble proportions and majestically simple, separated from the side aisles by two rows of arches, five Saxon and one pointed next the west end. The architecture of this portion of the edifice is chiefly of the Saxon style but of that peculiar kind when beginning to lose itself in the early pointed or English order. The arches of the gallery are a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic, but the latter here predominates. The several architraves to the upper and lower arches exhibits an innate variety of diagonals, frets and foliage; and however the form of the arch may vary, the Saxon decorations are still preserved Throughout the whole nave as well as the choir. The age of the nave we may fix to **John's** reign; but the Rood loft at the upper end of it adjoining the choir bespeaks the glorious era of the third **Edward**, being the most perfect specimen of this part of an ancient cathedral now left, whether we consider the peculiar elegance of the designer richness of the execution; the same ornaments here attract our notice as **St Stephen's** Chapel displayed before they became a wanton sacrifice to barbarous innovation. Nothing can exceed the beauty and lightness of the supporting front. In the centre is an archway leading into a porch, through which we enter the choir. On each side of this entrance there was the site of an altar with a rich screen; That on the left differing materially from the one on the right, yet both of fine taste, the whole ending in a highly wrought parapet.

The roof of the nave, substituted evidently instead of the original groins found to be in decay, and therefore lower, as appears by the lines of its former height, on the tower wall without, is of Irish oak of most singular and exquisite workmanship, and reflects great honour on the taste and spirit of **Doctor Owen Pool**, then treasurer, at whose expense, and under whose eye it was raised.

Under the fifth arch of the nave from the west end is the monument of **Bishop Morgan**, known only to have existed by that name among the pews that for a century had concealed it; but for whose, I may almost say, discovery and description, we are indebted to that ingenious artist and indefatigable antiquary **Mr Carter**, who represents it as well executed, the effigy in good preservation but the nose and hands. The sides of the tomb are enriched with statues of the apostles. His arms fill the west end; and at the east end there is a most exquisite basso relievo of the Resurrection, where the attitude of our Saviour is very striking and finely expressed. He died at **Carmarthen**, and having so ordered in his will, was brought hither to be buried on a litter, “*super lectum*” as I find in a MS., note of **George Owen**, who was his contemporary.

At the upper end of the south aisle, under an arch of singular construction, composed of four sides of a hexagon, which, instead of taking straight lines, have each a sweeping direction, is the effigy of a religious, **Geoffrey Canton**, who gave the tenement of Trepuet, near **St Davids** to the vicars choral; he lived in **Bishop Tully's** time. In the Bodleian papers that have preserved even the common annals, though “*spelt by the unlettered muse*” of the now obliterated pavements of the nave, I was much struck with the simplicity of the following inscription:

Here lieth the dust of **John** and **Henry**, sons of **Mathias Adams**, whom death made twins May 12 1700 (NB They dies of smallpox which at that time raged, and was very fatal. **Mathias Adams** lived at a place called Treleddydd Vawr.)

Under the rood loft, and covered with a groined canopy of choice workmanship, are three recumbent effigies, two on the right hand of the introductory porch and one on the left. The principal figure dignified by a mitre, is known to be **Bishop Gower**, to whose prelacy we owe the rood loft, and the mausoleum beneath it where he lies, and whose monument before the civil wars was ornamented with curious brasswork, and thus inscribed:

HIC JACET HENRICUS GOWER QUONDAM MENEV. EP. ET EPISCOPALIS PALATYII
CONSTRUCTOR QUI OBIIT 7 CAL. MAII, AD 1347, CUJUS
ANIME PREOPITIETUR DEUS REQUIM ET LECHEM SEMPITERNAM CONCEDENDO

The effigy next to **Gower** is said to be **Chancellor Stradling**, who died 1539; and the other on the north side of the porch treasurer **John Lewis**, who died 1541, and was Stradling's executor. The choir, perhaps the loftiest in the kingdom, takes up the whole area of the tower, which is supported on four immense arches, three pointed and one though now closed, once open to the nave, Saxon.

They differ likewise materially from those in the nave, as they spring alternately from columns circular and octangular; yet notwithstanding the arches vary, the Saxon mouldings prevail.

On entering the choir divided from the chancel by a low screen only, the eye is irresistibly attracted by the very rich and elegant design of the east window, where we trace a mixture again of the round and pointed orders, but mostly of the latter, where it seems to have got the ascendancy, though architects could not be brought to discard the former entirely; and I find by a note in **Sir Richard Hoare's** elegant and useful *Essay on the Progress of Architecture*, published at the end of his *Itinerary of Giraldus*, that it was not unusual to adopt the pointed arch so early as the period ascribed to the erection of this pile, for the abbey of Lanthony, in the year 1108 and the cathedral of Landaff, afford specimens to confirm it.

The high altar is approached by a graduation of ascent producing an awful effect. The floor is paved with the ornamental tiles, having escutcheons of arms and pious mottoes on them; and the roof of wood is curiously pointed and enriched with the arms of the different benefactors of the **Church**. In the choir the stalls of the dignitaries occupy the north south, and west sides, and consisted of twenty eight stalls, five on the right side of the entrance, and the same on the left, nine on the north, and as many on the south side. Under the seats of the stalls you find carved work, always ludicrous, but often bordering on the indelicate. The **Bishop's** throne stands in the south east **Angle** of the choir, and for workmanship is said not to be paralleled by any in the kingdom but that of Exeter. Almost opposite is the moveable pulpit standing on a stone in the pavement. (nb According to an eminent dignitary of **St David's** living at that time It was made by **Morris Jones**, carpenter, and **Thomas Williams**, joiner April 1697 the first sermon preached from it was on August 14th 1698)

On the floor near the throne a flat tombstone, once enriched with brasses, bore this inscription;
PETRA PRECOR DIC SIC
MORGANUS AP EYNON EST IIIC

He was archdeacon of Brecon AD 1389.

Beyond the screen separating the choir from the chancel, and exactly opposite the entrance into it, is an altar tomb like **Prince Arthur's** at Worcester, of **Edward Tudor**, Earl of Richmond, eldest son of **Owen Tudor**, by **Queen Catherine**, dowager to **Henry V.** who was by his half brother **Henry VI** created Earl of Richmond. Four years after he died, and was interred in the place then called **Grey Friars**, from whence at the dissolution of that house, his remains were removed, and the monument brought hither; but the brasses that ornamented and illustrated it fell prey to that

fanaticism which was so severely felt all over the kingdom, and particularly in the churches. Yet the inscription which on a brazen plate ran round the rim of the tomb, as well as on its face, has been copied from a MS. of **Sir Thomas Canon**, to whose antiquarian industry is owing the preservation of all the monumental brasses of this cathedral, an obligation I never recollect to have seen acknowledged; the one round the rim in English differs a little from **Brown Willis**, and is as follows;

“Under this marble stone inclosed, resteth the bones of that most noble **Lord Edmond**, Earl of Richmond, father and brother to kings, the which departed out of the world in the year of our **Lord** god 1456, the first of the month of November. On whose soul Almighty Jesus have mercy”
The Latin epitaph is literally the same as that given by **Brown Willis**.

The tomb seems to be a piece of dark grey serpentine of the country, as the black and White particles are more minutely intermixed than in the limestone, our common marble; if so nothing can surpass the polish which that species of stone is capable of taking

On the left or north side of this tomb is **St David's** shrine, with very little of such richness now about it as usually characterized the shrine of saints, for its lower parts consist of a plain tomb, with no other decoration than four quatrefoil openings in a Row, two of which are stopped up. Above the basement are small divisions with columns, and on the spandrels of the arches, the heads of a **King**, a **Bishop**, and a monk. Yet simple as this structure now appears (and, perhaps, in earlier times its sanctity was such that it required no other attractions) here kings and heroes have humbly bent knee like meaner pilgrims, and made their costly oblations.

On the opposite side are the effigies of the two **Bishop, Anselm and Jorwerth**; the former having this inscription round the head

PETRA PRECOR DIC SIC' ANSELMUS EPISCOPUS EST HIC.

But towards the middle of the chancel, exactly opposite to each other, under plain recesses backed with elegant wood work screens, are the monuments of **Rhys ap Griffith**, commonly called the **Lord Rhys**, Prince of South Wales, and of his son **Rhys Grug**. Their effigies in armour are of freestone spiritedly sculptured, particularly the lion, the armorial cognizance of their breasts. The **Lord Rhys's** head rests on his helmet surmounted with a lion sejant sitting by way of crest but his son's on a pillow. As to the bar observed to cross the neck of the lion on the breast of the latter, it is meant for one of those heraldic marks or differences whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished from each other and their nearness to the principal bearer shewn called the Label. They are the first of the princes of south Wales who were interred in this cathedral, **Straffleur Abbey** having been their usual burying place before.

Within the communion rails is the monumnet of the treasurer **Lloyd** of the house of **Milfield** in Cardiganshire, and a mural marble tablet to the memory of chancellor **Needham**.

In the tower about the year 1720 there were five bells; one about four hundredweight tolled to prayers, the other four belonged to an entire peal, and had a treble and a tenor, the biggest then remaining was twenty two hundred weight. The bells were new cast in **Gower's** time, when the largest in taking down was said to have cracked the tower, and was lost at sea.

The north transept is at present a plain undignified building having only at the back of the stalls of the choir a small portion of it separated by a screen said to have been a penitentiary. Here under a canopy, is a plain tomb, having on its side two quatrefoil perforations, and recessed niches between seemingly for images, not unlike **St David's** shrine: votive offerings being made here as at that of the patron saint, the **Church** being dedicated to both **St Andrew** and **St David**.

The floor of this Chapel is peopled with modern gravestones, which even in my memory had some very ancient, of which not a trace remains; but in the beginning of the last century there were

monuments under two plain canopies now filled up; and near a large tomb of grey marble, and another of fine White marble, with an effigy curiously sculptured, on it, and this inscription round it "HIC JACET MAURITIUS GLYN CUJUS ANIMAE....."

Another of handsome White marble, somewhat broken and defaced; on which all that was legible of inscription was

HIC JACET THOS.AP HOWELL IN ECC MENEV CANTONICUS ad 1490, CUJUS ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS.

A little above it was a beautiful crucifix painted against the wall and the effigy of **St St Andrew** with his cross.

Under the great arch next the penitentiary there was a tomb of a dignitary with his effigy, of the name of **Powell** by tradition and under another arch, another plain tomb of a dignitary of the same name.

In the opposite and south transept, commonly called the Chanters Chapel, about the same period were visible five old grey marbles, one or two of them like stone coffins of very antique fashion; two others had on them ancient embossed heads; one only of those remains, with the head worn smooth and freshly inscribed to the modern dead.

We come now to the ruinous part of this majestic structure, all which I find in a MS. Letter to **Brown Willis** from **Canon Stephen Lewis** AD 1717 was in good repair, as he had been credibly informed by those who saw it up till the great rebellion, when the lead was stripped off and said to have been used about the **Church of Cardigan** and the priory house adjoining, then belonging to one of the sequestrators. The part now totally unroofed are the two side aisles of the chancel and the Lady Chapel, for **Bishop Vaughans** Chapel and the vestibule without it have their roofs entire but I fear ill covered.

The two opposite doors leading from the chancel to the unroofed aisles. In the north aisle facing the door by which you enter it there is a considerable flight of steps, by which you ascend to what was formerly the chapter house, but now converted into the free school. Under this is a room of the same dimensions, with an elegant groined roof, that might have been used for the audit entertainments of the chapter, as it has at the upper end a dais, as in **College Halls** for the cross table. That this building in its present external form has been the chapter house for these five hundred years there can be no doubt, as I have seen a to deed, dated so far back, the chapter seal with an impress of an edifice exactly resembling this.

The side aisles retain marks of groined roofs, windows of fine proportion, and other suitable decorations. But **Bishop Vaughan's** Chapel ranks with some of the most perfect specimens of the florid Gothic of that age. The roof is of freestone elegantly wrought, and as fresh as if lately finished. At the east end are two most beautiful niches, marking the site of the altar between them; on each side of which there is an oblique slit through the wall into the other Chapel, perhaps for the purpose of confessional. The west wall is perfectly plain. The north and South entrances had finely carved open screens once dignified as tradition says, with Green silk curtains. The **Bishop** was buried under a plain marble tomb of the country, with his effigy on a brass plate richly engraved.

The roof of what I have presumed to call the vestibule to this Chapel seems much more ancient than it is considered to be, in consequence of having in one of the intersections of its ribs an escutcheon with **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** 's arms with the garter, evidently placed there, together with the royal arms, in compliment to the reigning Monarch and the illustrious Welshman his powerful adherent and favourite, by **Bishop Vaughan** when he was adorning his own peculiar Chapel. Our Lady's Chapel founded or rather finished by **Bishop David Martin**, I remember with its roof nearly entire, but in a dangerous state of decadency; the work was singularly curious of which a few scattered fragments yet remain on the floor – knot of rabbits and some escutcheons of arms.

In the north aisle at the back of **Davids** shrine, observe a square niche between two quatrefoil openings as on the other side and arched niches lower down. A little higher up on the same side appear two canopies, once tenanted with effigies, closed up. The one exactly at the back of **Rhys**

Gryg's monument had an effigy of a priest with a lion at his feet, said to be **Meredith Rhys's** brother, a dignitary of this **Church**.

Just at the north entrance of **Vaughan's** Chapel there is an effigy of an ecclesiastic much weather beaten, as it lies since the aisle has been open, under the fall of a spout, supposed to be **John Hiott** archdeacon of **St David's** who died AD 1419. It appears as if this weather beaten effigy had lain under a rich stone canopy, broken in upon to make way for **Bishop's Vaughan's** splendid new work, as the ornamental moulding of half the canopy may be traced to its junction with the more modern freestone building. Over the effigy inserted in the wall is an admirable basso relievo of the crucifixion.

On the north side of the aisle near the east end of it where **Sir John Wogan**, when chief justice of Ireland founded a chantry dedicated to **St Nicholas**, under two sculptured arches are the effigies of a crusader and a priest, both supposed to be of the **Wogan** family, the latter probably **David Wogan** who occurs as chancellor of **St David's**

In our Lady Chapel on the south side under a rich stone pavilion highly ornamented with pinnacled buttresses, on each side is the monument of **Bishop David Martin**; and on the other side a recess stripped of its stone decoration, and monument it once enclosed supposed, but very erroneously (*MSS Bib. Bodl.*) to have been that of **Bishop Adam Hoton**, as he, by his will, directs his body to be buried on the north side of his own chantry Chapel, where it is evidently there existed a monument by a similar appearance on the wall there.

On the north side of the south aisle at the entrance into **Vaughan** Chapel is a mutilated figure of a crusader; and lower down on the same side in a mean recess the effigy of a priest, always taken as shewn for **Giraldus**, though there is much reason to doubt it. In the notes on **St David's** in the **Bodleian library**, it is said to be the figure of an ecclesiastic six feet high, by tradition one **Mortimer**, and supposed by the annotator to have been **Edmond Mortimer**, rector of Hodnet in Shropshire, mentioned in **Digdale's Baronage, vol I**.

On the south side of this aisle there are three canopied monuments, the first of a priest, whose effigy rests on a tomb, the side of which is ornamented with sculpture and seven escutcheons of arms in a Row within as many compartments. I am much inclined to suppose this to be the monument of **Giraldus**, who being a man of high rank, noble birth, and of princely alliance, might have been proud of displaying such pretensions on his tomb, and I never recollect to have seen that of a prince so decorated before. A plain tomb under the next canopy is that of **Silvester**, a physician, The last is the effigy of a priest holding a book, with an inscription in old French, now too much obliterated to be intelligible. This figure on a supposition that the book was introduced to characterize a scholar, **Sir Richard Hoare** is inclined to think might designate **Giraldus**.

[The old school converted into a Chapter house]

There is yet to be spoken of an ancient building on the south side of the cemetery, originally intended as a store room to hold materials for the **Church**, and the vault or basement has been always so appropriated, but the upper story, after the destruction of the school and library over the west cloister was fitted to supply its place and continued to do so for two centuries till it was converted into a chapter house and audit room by the late **Mr Archdeacon Holcombe**, from an ill directed zeal for innovation, remaining a sad monument of his total want of taste in Architecture. There was then a sort of charm about it to prevent the disgust it now excites. In this respectable character I was accustomed to remember it, and to associate with it a thousand other pleasing recollections of the scenes of my boyish days, and the companions of my mature years. [**Fenton** was a scholar there under **Mr David Rogers**]

1848 Arch Camb St Davids Cathedral.

— We are glad to learn that the spirit of restoration has visited the ancient metropolitical **Church** of Wales. Considerable improvements have been commenced, and are still in active progress. A fine Decorated window, from a design by **Mr. Butterfield**, has been inserted in the large opening at the extremity of the north transept, hitherto blocked up. Two Decorated windows have been placed in the aisles, both copied from an original example still remaining there. One of these is due to the munificence of the **Rev. N. Davies**, M. A., prebendary of **St. Nicholas**. The rood screen and loft are also being restored by a subscription, raised chiefly among members of the university of Oxford. The screen is the work of **Bishop Gower**, who built the palaces of **Lamphey** and **St David's**; and is a remarkably elegant specimen of Decorated stonework. Previously to the restoration it was in a most lamentable condition, being partly supported by heavy timber stays, and half blocked up with boarding. It is now rendered perfectly sound, and is cleared of its unsightly impediments. The entrance to the choir passes through the centre of the screen, under a stone ceiling of skeleton groining. The portion to the south of the entrance opens north, south, and west, by arches decorated with hanging tracery, and contains two tombs with groined roofs, divided by a traceried arch. Immediately north of the entrance there is a third tomb, surmounted, like the others, by a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic. The staircase to the loft is masked by the northern portion of the screen, and is approached by a doorway with an octagonal arch. In the front of the northern section there are three niches, which seem to bear a date prior to the southern portion. The arches have the vine-leaf moulding. The interior was originally painted; the crucifixion, the Evangelistic symbols, and other sacred devices, being still visible. It is intended to substitute a light gate of wrought iron for the unsightly doors that now occupy the choir entrance, to lay down the platform in front of the screen with encaustic tiles, and to relieve the stone work with polychrome.

A projecting cornice of oak has been substituted for the incongruous balustrade which previously disfigured the rood loft. The Norman choir-arch, which had been walled up for many years, has been opened down to the springing, and, it is hoped, will ultimately be entirely opened, and the decayed piers restored. The whole has been done under the able direction of **Mr. Butterfield**. Great praise is due to the Dean and Chapter for the zeal and activity they have shown in the restoration of their venerable fabric, and their readiness to accept and second the efforts of those who have contributed to the repairs. Much remains to be done ; we trust that this is but the beginning of a more complete restoration, and that it will hereafter be made the object of a diocesan or national subscription.

1863 The Restoration Of St Davids Cathedral - Camb Journal 1863 Report By Geo. Gilbert Scott. London, February 24, 1862

addressed To The Very Rev. The Dean And The Rev. The Chapter Of **St Davids**.

Rev. **Sirs**, I feel a peculiar pleasure in having been honoured by your directions to examine and report upon your venerable Cathedral, with a view to its thorough reparation. The interest attached to its early history, its great importance in relation to the history of the **Church** in Wales from the earliest periods to the present day, the sentiment of mystery and romance suggested by its strangely secluded position and severance from the busy world, its noble architectural character, and its present forlorn condition, unite in attaching to it an interest differing both in kind and in degree from what one feels for other Cathedrals ; while the task of bringing back a structure of such associations and such intrinsic merits to a state worthy of its importance, and that without

destroying or detracting from its venerable aspect, is one in every way worthy of the most earnest and laborious endeavour.

The isolated position of your Cathedral, by removing it far from the abodes of wealth, and preventing its being known to more than a comparatively small number of persons, may in some degree militate against the success of the endeavours to raise the funds which are necessary to its restoration ; but when one considers the extent and, in many parts, the wealth of the Diocese of which it is the mother **Church**, I cannot for a moment doubt that, when its absolute necessities are made known, there will be an unanimous movement throughout the Diocese in its favour; when we further recollect its connection with the history of the **Welsh Church**, I feel sure that that movement must extend itself to the whole Principality, and, when added to these claims, we consider the extraordinary merits of its architecture, and the romantic interest which attaches both to its history and its situation, I feel sure that aid towards its restoration will not be wanting from all parts of the country, and that the seclusion and poverty of its immediate neighbourhood will be fully counterbalanced by the special claims and the special associations which belong to it. Sure I am that no lover of **Church** Architecture who can be prevailed upon to visit it will fail to be convinced of the necessity of the effort about to be made, or of the worthiness of your Cathedral of the utmost care and exertion to insure its perfect and permanent conservation, as well as of the importance, in a religious point of view, of making its condition such as befits the most important **Church** in Wales.

Without touching upon the earlier history of the Cathedral, of which no traces remain in the existing structure, I will commence by drawing a very slight sketch of the architectural history of the **Church** as it now exists, and of the changes through which its present form was attained.

The present structure was commenced about the year 1180, by **Bishop de Leia**, and the plan then commenced upon appears to have been exactly co-extensive with the existing building, with the exception of the Chapels eastward of the Choir and Transepts.

The period of rebuilding by **Bishop de Leia** was one of especial importance in the history of mediaeval architecture, being the exact juncture at which the Romanesque or round arched style was in a state of transition into the pointed arched style now vernacularly known as " Gothic." It was, of all periods of our old architecture, the one which is most strongly characterized by energetic effort and rapid advance. It was, in fact, the moment when art was being freed from the barbaric leaven of the dark ages, and refinement and true artistic feeling engrafted in its place.

In every part of our own island, as well as in France and Germany, the same determined effort after improvement displays itself in the buildings of this period. It was just before this that the **Church** of **St. Cross**, near **Winchester**, had been erected, which is a most marked type of this great transition. Simultaneously with the work at **St Davids**, the rebuilding of the eastern portions of Canterbury Cathedral was being brought to a conclusion in a manner which establishes it as one of the great landmarks of **Church** Architecture. At the same time, also, **Archbishop Roger of York**, and **Bishop Pudsey of Durham**, were carrying on the same great work of art reformation in the north ; while in the south it was being most gloriously pushed forward, in the rebuilding of the Abbey of Glastonbury, a work which evinces a very direct relationship to that at **St Davids**.

Remote as was the site of your Cathedral from the more active scenes of this great artistic movement, it is most interesting to observe, that it in no degree falls short of contemporary structures in the grandeur of its conception, or the beauty and refinement of its details. It lingers in some degree behind many of them in the extent to which the pointed arch has supplanted the round, but this was probably owing rather to a desire to avoid undue height, than to any actual want of advancement ; for in all the details, and especially in the carved foliage, the skill and taste exhibited is of first-rate order, and the execution of the ornamental masonry could hardly be excelled. Its architect, indeed, seemed determined to plant, in the furthest extremity of our island, the standard of the utmost advancement of his art, at the period of its most determined progression. These facts render the building a wonderfully interesting and valuable landmark in architectural history, taking, in the extreme west, a position parallel to that held by Canterbury in the extreme east of the island.

The whole of the building as erected at this period, was, so far as we can tell, prepared to be vaulted with stone, chiefly on the principle designated by Professor Willis as " Sexpartite " vaulting; but it would not appear that any part of the vaulting was actually carried into execution. It is not known how long the work, commenced in 1180, occupied in its completion; nor, indeed, whether it ever was actually completed. Unfortunately, in 1220, a sad catastrophe occurred to the new work, in the fall of the Central Tower, in which it would appear that the Choir and Transept suffered severe injury. We see very distinctly in the Piers and Arches which support the Tower, the evidences of the reconstruction after this catastrophe, the western Arch and its two Piers belonging to De Leia's work, while the Eastern Piers and the remaining; three Arches are the result of the reconstruction. I shall hereafter have to advert especially to this point, and to call attention to the unhappy consequences of leaving one side of the ruined Tower standing, while the other three were rebuilt.

The extent to which the Choir and Transepts were reconstructed after this misfortune, is anything but clear. That they underwent very considerable changes is quite certain ; but so much pains seem to have been taken to avoid diversity of style, that it is a very difficult task to define exactly which parts belong to the first and which to the second period. It may, however, be assumed (I think) generally, that the Choir owed its general design, as now exhibited, to the reconstruction after 1220, and that the same extended in a considerable degree to the eastern side of the Transepts. The difficulty of exact definition is rendered the greater by a second general reparation having been rendered necessary through the effects of an earthquake which occurred in 1248.

About this time, as it would appear, commenced the extensive addition of Chapels, which subsequently so much altered the eastern portion of the **Church**. The Chapel of **St. Thomas** of Canterbury was added to the east of the North Transept, though only a small portion of the original structure of it now remains. The Aisles of the Choir were at the same time prolonged far to the eastward, and connected towards their extremities by a cross aisle, having on its eastern side arches opening into (or prepared to open into) a Lady Chapel ; by which arrangement a void space, open to the sky, was inclosed between this cross aisle and the east end of the Choir, to avoid interference with the light of the East Window.

A few years later (about 1300) the **Lady** Chapel was either erected or greatly enlarged, by **Bishop David Martin**, thus bringing the **Church** to its present length, from east to west ; and it seems probable that the same **Bishop** carried up the Central Tower to within one stage of its present height, and I am disposed to believe that he also in a great measure rebuilt the Chapel of **St. Thomas** , and erected over it the Chapter House, with the storey which surmounts it. **Bishop Gower**, who held the See from 1328 to 1347, seems to have been one of the greatest builders of his time. Here, again, we seem to have a parallelism between the east and west of the country ; **Gower** being in South Wales the exact co-relative of **Prior Alan de Walsingham** in the Diocese of Ely, each carrying the style of the first half of the fourteenth century to its greatest perfection, and each having such an insatiable appetite for building, that we trace their hand wherever they had a chance of leaving the Mark of it. **Gower**, besides the re-erection of the whole of the stupendous Episcopal Palace, and parts of the Palace at **Lamphey**, and of the **Castle** at Swansea, set about a general work of assimilation of the somewhat discordant elements of which his Cathedral consisted. The entire Aisles of the Cathedral, whether of the Nave, the Choir, or the Eastern Chapels, seem to have been in a greater or less degree reconstructed and remodelled by him. Those of the Nave were both of them heightened, and one (the South Aisle) entirely rebuilt, and the great window of the North Transept was inserted ; indeed, it is by no means certain that the Chapter House and the storey of the Tower, which I have placed to the credit of his predecessor, may not really belong to this great reveller in the masonic art. During his time, too, the Rood-screen was constructed, and a considerable number of very rich and beautiful monuments introduced into the Cathedral.

In the succeeding century, and the commencement of that which followed it, a number of minor alterations were made, but the most important works were the conversion of the void space beyond the east end of the Choir, into a beautiful Chapel, by **Bishop Lloyd** , an improvement, however, dearly purchased at the loss of the East Window ; the re-construction of the Roofs generally, including the gorgeous Roof of the Nave ; the addition of a storey to the Central Tower ; and the introduction of the Windows in front of the South Transept.

By these alterations the **Church** may be said to have, in the main, attained its present form, all subsequent changes belonging rather to the history of its degradation than to its construction, and consisting mainly of the lapse of certain parts into a state of ruin, the clumsy reparation of other parts, and alterations for modern convenience carried out without taste or feeling. The most marked, however, of all the later works, is the rebuilding of the west End a work executed some sixty or seventy years back, with the best intentions, though, from the circumstances of the period, without that knowledge of the character of the building, which its satisfactory execution demanded.

Before I proceed to particulars, however, I will offer a few preliminary observations on the general principles by which I think we should be guided in the restoration of such a building.

The value of our ancient monuments, and the interest which attaches to them as the actual and authentic works of the great builders of the middle ages, have, in very many instances, been most seriously interfered with by injudicious restoration. Restorers, in their zeal to render their work complete, are constantly in danger of going too far. They often place before themselves one only of the axioms which have been laid down for the guidance of **Church**-builders and **Church**-repairers viz., that nothing can be too good for the House of God, and that we should admit of no defect in it,

which we should object to in our own residences forgetting the other great axiom, that the works handed down to us from early ages have attained an historical value, and a sanctity from the long continuance of their sacred uses, which forbids us to deal with them in the mere business like and simply practical way in which we treat ordinary and more recent structures. The true course is to use our very best judgment in uniting these views ; and while bearing in mind that the high uses of the building forbid our acting towards it on the low principles of ordinary economy, remembering at the same time that the building we are dealing with has been rendered sacred as the scene of ecclesiastical events, through a long series of ages, that it is a great historical monument, and that it is an invaluable treasury of ancient art, of the history of which it forms one of the most precious documents. Acting jointly upon these two considerations, it should be our object, while taking every measure to insure the permanence and stability of the building, and treating it in every way in a spirit consistent with its high purposes, to use at the same time every possible means to preserve, untampered with, all its ancient features, and to avoid everything which would encroach upon the antiquity of its aspect, or obscure the evidences of its structural history. The following passage from *Messrs. Jones and Freeman's History of the Cathedral*, is most true of such restorations generally, and is doubly valuable as having been written with express reference to the work you have now in contemplation :

" When a work is not only completed, but by lapse of time and revulsion of feeling thoroughly stereotyped as an historical monument, it becomes a solemn trust, for our preservation, and if need be, our restoration. All change, not strictly included under the last term, is set down as to be in itself reprehended, only to be justified by special circumstances, the burden of proving whose existence rests in every case with the innovator."

The first great instance of dilapidation which I will notice, relates to the Tower, which, uniting as it does the four arms of the **Church**, is so essential to the stability of the whole, that any danger which affects it threatens in a greater or less degree the whole structure.

I have already alluded to the fact that, after the fall of the first Tower, in 1220, the two Eastern Piers, with three of the Arches, were rebuilt ; but the western Piers, with one Arch (subject to some increase of strength) were allowed to remain. This is always a dangerous expedient, for not only is it in such a case improbable that the remaining portion should be wholly exempt from the defects which caused the destruction of the rest, but a tower resting partly on new and partly on old work, can scarcely in the nature of things be thoroughly trustworthy.

Both these causes of failure have ever been in active operation. The old portions which remained have been constantly crushing and giving way, and the older and the newer parts have become disunited to a most marked degree, both of which unfortunate failings have been increased by the ponderous additions made to the Tower in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, additions which the defective western Piers were ill able to sustain. I have no doubt that the crushing of these Piers led to the addition of the massive stonework which backs the Rood-screen, and which has done much to preserve the Tower ; and at a later period the western and the Southern Arches were entirely walled up for increased security. **Browne Willis** says that in his day the Northern Arch was similarly treated, but I fancy that this must have been a mistake.

The present condition of the Tower is in the highest degree alarming, and till it is restored to a state of security, it is quite useless to think of any extensive reparation of other parts of the building.

The western Piers consist each of two portions, the parts toward the Nave belonging to De Leia's work of the twelfth century, and those toward the Transepts having been added after the catastrophe of 1220. Of these, the older or western portions are literally, at least so far as they are open to examination, shattered to fragments, and the same process has extended itself in a less degree into the later or eastern parts of each Pier ; in fact, the only security which the Tower has from actually falling, is the buttressing it sustains from the walls of the Transepts and the Nave, though the latter have themselves severely suffered under the undue pressure thus brought upon them.

The Arch facing the Nave is very much injured, and the wall which it sustains, up to the commencement of the latter stages, is utterly disintegrated; so much so as to render it dangerous very closely to investigate the defects ; and the same state of disintegration extends itself some feet into the North and South walls, but especially the former, which is at this point crushed throughout its whole thickness.

It will be seen from what I have stated, that the whole remaining portion of the first Tower is crushed and left at the mercy of the various walls which abut against, and so to speak, bolster it up ; and that this terrible failure extends itself to a certain distance into the later, and in themselves, better constructed portions ; in fact, that of the four supports of the Tower, two are sound, and two wholly untrustworthy.

The upper stages of the Tower appear to be, in themselves, strong and substantial ; but, being well supported towards the East, and ill towards the west, it naturally follows that a frightful crack runs up the North and South sides.

These cracks, however formidable they may appear, need not cause alarm as to the actual strength of these upper walls through which they pass ; but, as sympathetic of the radical evil which exists below, they are only too significant. I need hardly say, that to remedy the tremendous failure which I have just described, will be a very difficult and a very costly operation. It would be madness, in such a case, to attempt, any repairs without the previous introduction of such a system of shoring, as would, if necessary, be capable of sustaining the entire load which now rests upon the damaged Piers. It would be useless in this Report to give any detailed description of such a system of shoring. I have, however, most carefully considered it, and I believe, see my way pretty clearly to its construction.

The general course to be followed would be this :

First, to bind together the walls of the upper stages of the Tower with massive ties of iron, aided by stays of timber, so as to render it impossible for the walls to spread. Then to construct incompressible foundations, on which the shoring is to rest. Thirdly, to erect shoring of the most massive description under the North and west Arches (the South Arch remaining walled up as at present) and against the two western Piers, constructed on such a system (as before stated) as would be capable, if necessary, of sustaining the whole weight of that side of the Tower.

After this would commence the operation of reconstructing, in a greater or a less degree, as may be found requisite, the two western Piers. This would be done very gradually, and in small portions at a time, a moveable system of shores being used to sustain the work in immediate contact with the parts operated on, and capable of being shifted from time to time as the work rises. In this manner one Pier, with the walls immediately insisting on it would be repaired, (indeed in a great measure reconstructed,) and then the other would be undertaken in a similar manner, the main shoring remaining untouched till the entire work is accomplished.

This operation, I may mention, has been successfully performed in several instances, as at the Cathedrals of **Hereford** and Bayeux ; at Sherborne Minster ; at the Churches of **St. Mary** , at Nottingham, **St. Mary** , at **Stafford**, and at Aylesbury. The structural defects in the upper portions of the Tower will be readily repaired when the supporting Piers and Arches have been rendered substantial. They consist mainly of the reparation of the great cracks already mentioned, and of some minor defects in the walls ; the repairs of the timber- work of floors and roof; the re-leading of the roof; the restoration of the windows, parapets, pinnacles, and the architectural features, and cleaning off the external plastering, the pointing and general repairs of the exterior. When the whole is effected, the Southern Arch will be opened out, so as to open the South Transept to the **Church**.

I will now proceed to the Nave. This, Throughout its entire length has suffered materially from the sinking of the western side of the Tower. The effects show themselves most palpably in the parts (already alluded to) in immediate contact with the Tower, these are very much crushed, and must be repaired simultaneously with the Tower itself; but the same cause, aided probably by the defective foundation of the west end, has caused a westerly movement Throughout the whole of the Nave Arcade and Clerestory, throwing all the pillars out of the perpendicular, and crippling and damaging the Arches and many other parts. It probably went so far as to cause actual danger, which led to the reconstruction of the west end, and the addition of massive arched buttresses by **Mr. Nash**. This has probably been successful in checking the westward tendency, unless there should be a continued sinking of the Tower, but it has left the Pillars, Arches and Superstructure much shattered. Besides this westward tendency, the pillars and superincumbent walls also lean outwards, particularly those on the North side, which overhang considerably. This partial failure is of early date, for flying buttresses were added during the fifteenth century to counteract it. I fear that it would be useless to attempt to rectify either of these displacements, and that the utmost which can be done will be to prevent further movement, and to repair the direct injury which has been sustained by the stonework. The former may be effected in part by underpinning and strengthening the foundations of the Piers, and in part also by strengthening the roofs of the Aisles, so as to make them more efficient in affording abutment to the walls the latter will involve somewhat extensive repairs of internal stonework. Externally, the Nave requires much repair and restoration, as well as the

completion of its cleaning from whitewash. The Clerestory, for instance, has been sadly mutilated ; its windows, some walled up, and some altered from their original forms, and the parapet entirely altered, and that in a most uncouth manner.

The Aisle walls also require some considerable amount of reparation. The parapets and pinnacles are in a very indifferent state, and the windows much altered from their original form, besides a considerable amount of decay in the stonework.

The North wall is buttressed by huge and uncouth masses of stonework. Some of these would appear to be connected with the ancient Cloister of the **College**. It will become a question whether these should be altered to something more sightly, or allowed to retain their present forms.

The exterior of the South Porch is in a wretched state, and would require a great amount of restoration ; the interior is much better, though still demanding reparation.

The west end has, as I have before mentioned, been entirely renewed, and that with very little regard to its old design. This old design can in some measure be recovered by the help of prints, &c. ; and I would recommend that, so far as is possible, it should be reproduced, though I think it may be wise to retain the arched buttresses, with some amelioration of their form.

The walls, pillars, and floor of the Nave are in a terrible state from damp. This arises in part from want of proper drainage, and in part from the defective state of the roofs. The subject of drainage I shall enter upon presently. As to the floor, it must be wholly relaid with better material laid hollow upon a stratum of concrete.

The roofs demand very careful treatment. That to the Nave proper is a most beautiful structure, but is very much decayed. The parts immediately adjoining the Tower will be required to be in great measure renewed : the ends of all beams must be carefully examined, and spliced where found decayed. The whole of the wallplates must be renewed, and generally all mortices and tenons. Throughout the roof must be examined and strengthened with iron, or by other means, where found defective.

The roof of the North Aisle is very rough and rude. That to the South Aisle is similar to it, but has, in addition, below it, the framework of an ornamental ceiling, but very imperfect, and it is possible that the same may once have existed on the North side. I think it probable that these roofs will have to be either wholly or in great measure renewed. The roof of the Porch must also be new. The roofs both of Nave, Aisles, and Porch, must be newly leaded, the old lead being recast.

The North Transept. The western wall, with the doorway which unites it with the Aisle of the Nave, has been much crushed by the pressure of the Tower, and will require careful reparation. This wall has two windows walled up, one of which is pretty perfect, but the other is very much mutilated ; these must be reopened and restored, as also must the doorway which is blocked up. The internal stonework requires general repairs and cleansing. The floor has been raised a foot or eighteen inches, and must be lowered and renewed as described for the Nave.

The bases, &c., of Eastern Arches are much mutilated.

The exterior requires very extensive repairs.

The roof is most wretched, and must be entirely renewed and remodelled.

The South Transept has been much disfigured by being converted into a separate **Church**, and requires treatment very parallel in its degree and nature to the --

North Transept. The entrance to this Transept from the exterior and its eastern Aisle are entirely innovations upon the original design, and must be remodelled, and if possible restored to their original form.

Some parts of the exterior are so ruinous as to be covered by a thick growth of shrubs.

The Choir or Eastern Arm. The interior stonework is not in very bad condition, but requires the reparation of broken, decayed, or mutilated portions, and the entire cleansing from whitewash. The Arcades are at present walled up in consequence of the unroofing of the Aisles ; these must be opened out with great care, not disturbing the lower parts, which are ancient, and contain tombs of great interest.

The North Aisle has recently been roofed, but in a somewhat homely manner, and is covered with slate, for which its pitch is insufficient. This roof must receive some improvements, and be leaded. The wall of this Aisle is in a sad state of mutilation and disfigurement, its windows were altered into a debased form during the seventeenth century, and have since been walled up. These must be thoroughly restored according to evidences which exist of their ancient design. There is a modern doorway which it would be desirable to do away with, if it could be spared. If not, it must be replaced with one of good design.

The entire arrangement of the entrance to **St. Thomas** ' Chapel is modern, and the approach to the staircase which once led to the Chapter House above it is stopped up by a water closet; all this must be brought back to its ancient form.

(I may here mention that there is an ancient "guard robe" or necessarium, in connection with the Chapter House above.)

The South Aisle of the Choir is partly a ruin, and partly converted into a Porch, or thrown into the modern **Church** which has been formed out of the South Transept. It must be brought back to its ancient form, re-roofed and restored. The Aisles must, of course, be newly floored, but the Eastern Arm itself has a fine old pavement of encaustic tiles, which must be most carefully preserved. I may here mention in passing, that one of the Altar steps retains the mortice which received the lectern for the Gospels and Epistles, a very rare and valuable relic of ancient ritual usage. The original East Windows were in two ranges ; a beautiful triplet below, and a group of windows (now lost) above ; the former was walled up by **Bishop Vaughan** ; the latter was, in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, converted into a window in the style of that period, and this being now quite decayed, will require renewal. The roof of the Eastern Arm is of the same age as the window last named, and bears the arms of **Bishops Tully** and **Richard Martin**, A.D. 1461-83.

It has very much sunk and has been strengthened by some most unsightly arched braces of timber. These must be removed, and some effectual means be taken to strengthen the roof without adding deformity. The roof will require very extensive repairs, including new plates, and (as all other roofs) must be re-leaded. This roof, as nearly every roof on the **Church**, differs greatly in form and pitch from the original. The walls which sustain it have been very much raised beyond their original height, and a low pitch substituted for the original high one.

The Exterior of the Clerestory and its parapets, and of the East End, require considerable reparation. The East End contains very interesting and beautiful remains of its original structure, and of the older East Window on the upper range, though not sufficient to indicate with certainty and completeness its ancient design.

We now come to the various Chapels, &c., which have at different times been added to the original **Church**.

I will take first the building adjoining the North Transept, which contains on the ground floor the Chapel of **St. Thomas** , and above, the Chapter House, and another still higher chamber. This building is mainly of the fourteenth century, and was very beautiful in design, but has been reduced to a very wretched condition, and its upper portions are little better than a ruin.

St. Thomas ' Chapel itself is comparatively in tolerable condition, though it has lost its original windows, and requires the same general cleansing and reparation of stonework, &c., with the rest of the **Church**. The Arch, which formerly united it with the Transept, has been walled up, and should

be opened out, and a suitable screen substituted for the wall. The Chapel should be re-floored with stone.

When we get to the next floor the case is very different. The ancient Chapter House has long been converted into a boys' school, and has been reduced to the condition which such a use would lead one to expect. Instead of being approached, as formerly, by a winding staircase from the **Church**, it is now entered by a hideous flight of external steps, which block-up the Aisle windows, and it has a modern door-way cut through the wall.

The ancient floor over the Chapter House has been destroyed ; the roof (itself modern) is ready to fall in; the windows have been deprived of their tracery ; the parapets, pinnacles, &c., are in a state of absolute ruin ; indeed, the whole building may be almost correctly described in the same terms. Happily, enough remains, in all probability, for the recovery of the entire design, though a single Winter may seriously reduce the amount of evidence. It is almost superfluous to say that the entire building must be put into a perfect state of repair, and brought back in every respect to its original form.

I now come to that curious group of Chapels which form the eastern termination of the building. Here we have to go upon very difficult ground, nearly the whole having long been in a state of unmitigated ruin.

In this condition, it is quite clear that they cannot be allowed to remain ; and the problem to be solved respecting them is, how to recover their original forms and features, and how to bring them into a state of reasonable, seemly, and permanent reparation, with the least possible interference with the interest which attaches to them as relics of antiquity. This is, beyond a question, a task involving very great difficulties; but I think that, by extreme care and caution, it can be pretty satisfactorily effected. It is a work in which one must rather feel one's way, step by step, than lay down any very distinct course to begin with. The first step would be to repair those walls which seem to retain a Fair amount of strength, to examine and open out the blocked-up windows, to search for remnants of their tracery ; and having recovered their design, to restore them, bringing in such portions of old work as are capable of being retained. The next parts to be dealt with are those of more doubtful substitutability ; and with these the object to be aimed at will be to recover their strength without reconstruction. A remainder will probably be found to exist, of parts whose condition demands their renovation ; and here the object will be to reconstruct them exactly according to their original forms, and in such a manner as best to accord with the old work around them. I am of opinion, by thus carefully, and, I may almost say, timidly, feeling one's way, the walls may be brought back into a Fair state of reparation, without seriously infringing upon their originality and the ancient aspect. The roofs must then be added, and here will at once arise the question, whether the roofs are to be exposed to view internally, or whether we should make any attempt to restore the vaulting. This, happily, in two instances (**Bishop Vaughan's** Chapel and the vestibule to the Lady Chapel), remains, and there can be no doubt that it has once existed over the Lady Chapel itself. It may be doubtful how far, with all our reparation, the old walls could be trusted to bear the weight and thrust of stone vaulting, and I should incline to the expedient for which we have numerous ancient precedents of forming the vaulting in oak upon the old stone springers. This effected, we should see the interior of these Chapels resume very much of their original appearance, and could then proceed to apply the same careful and tentative principles of

restoration to their minor details, and to the interesting and most valuable series of tombs which they contain. In dealing with these, however, I would urge the most conservative course. If in any degree renewed, their interest would be lost; they must be preserved as shattered and time-worn relics of the past, and little more done to them than is necessary to secure them against further mutilation and decay. For the latter purpose, the course followed in dealing with the Royal monuments at **Westminster** Abbey would probably be applicable to them. I mean the saturation of the pulverizing stone with an indurating solution.

The whole of these Chapels will, of course, require new flooring; and the small portion which has a roof will require that that roof should be thoroughly repaired.

The remarks I have above made respecting the decayed and mutilated tombs applies, though in a modified degree, to the ancient monuments throughout the **Church**. These must be repaired, protected, and cared for, but not restored. There are a few arched tombs, of which the arches have been partially destroyed ; these must, of course, be perfected; but generally speaking, very little new work should be introduced in dealing with monuments, whose authenticity is a grand element in their value.

I will now proceed to the internal fittings.

The Stone Screen of the Choir, the work of **Bishop Gower**, and in part his monument, is in a Fair state of repair. It will be somewhat disturbed by the repairs of the Tower Piers ; but every part thus disturbed will be carefully replaced. The Stalls of the Choir, the work of **Bishop Tully**, are in a tolerable state of preservation, but will require general and thorough reparation, including the renewal of their floors, &c.

The **Bishop's** Throne is in a very decayed and disjointed condition, and will require very extensive repairs and the renewal of some portions, as also will the Eastern Screen, which divides the Presbytery from the Choir proper.

This Screen is very remarkable, being, I believe, unique in its position, and therefore particularly valuable as a relic of ancient ritual arrangement.

The miserable pews, which now disgrace the Choir, must, of course, be done away with, and any Seats which may be necessary, in addition to the Stalls, must be made of a very light and moveable character, showing plainly that they are introduced from necessity alone, and not as a permanent portion of the arrangement. Perhaps, as the Southern Arch, will then be open, the **Organ** may be transferred to that side, and be used by the Congregation at the **Welsh** services, if the South Transept be still considered the most convenient place for them. In any case, I may mention, that the fittings of the part allotted to the **Welsh** services must be new, and of appropriate character and

arrangement.

There are some questions open to consideration, as to matters involving a certain degree of departure from the forms in which some parts of the building have come down to us. One of these I will state in its broad form. All parts of the building, or nearly all, have been either vaulted with stone, or prepared for such vaulting. In a great majority of instances, this has never been carried into execution. The question arises whether, in a restoration of the building, it would be right and expedient to carry out this intention of its builders, or, if the walls are considered insufficient for its support, whether the intended forms may not be carried out in oak.

Against either of these proposals there are, as regards the Nave and Choir, objections; in the one case insuperable, and in the other of considerable force. As regards the Nave the objection is twofold ; first, the walls are not in a condition to support stone vaulting; and, secondly, the existing roof is so beautiful as to render the idea of any change absurd.

As concerns the Choir, the objections are less decisive, though still strong. The walls, it is true, seem substantial, but the addition of stone vaulting would, nevertheless, be a rash experiment. The objections to timber vaulting are in this case the uncertainty which here exists as to the design of the once intended vaulting, and the existence of a roof which, though not particularly firm, and in bad condition, possesses, nevertheless, some beauty and historical interest, and is susceptible of reparation.

Such objections do not, however, exist as regards the transepts. It would not certainly do to add stone vaulting to them, but I see no objection here to completing the original design in oak. The roofs are worthless and must be renewed, and the indications of the design of the intended vaulting are clear. I think, therefore, that the most reasonable course would be to make perfectly plain roofs, and to conceal them by oak vaulting, similar in form to what was originally intended in stone. This is a course which was adopted in very many cases by the mediaeval builders, when their walls were found insufficient for the support of the intended stone vaulting.

The application of the same principles to the Aisles of the Nave and Choir is one on which I will not offer so decided an opinion. The case differs as regards the several portions. On the south side of the Nave there is no hindrance at all to the carrying out of timber vaulting, the only argument against it being the existence, though in an almost ruined condition, of a panelled ceiling. On the north side there is not even this objection, but another comes into force ; I mean the fact that the vaulting would intersect, perhaps somewhat awkwardly, with the stone flying buttresses which here show within the Aisle.

As regards the Aisles of the Choir the only difficulty lies in deciphering the evidences of the ancient design, which here present an enigma of no ordinary difficulty.

In one instance in the Cathedral, the system of placing timber vaulting upon stone springers has been carried out by the old, though not the original builders. I refer to the vaulting within the Tower. Unhappily it has here been so ill-managed that one cannot help wishing it away, for it has been made to cut the fine windows of the lantern across, at less than half their height. I suppose, however, that this design must be borne with.

I will now proceed to a very important practical question, as yet only incidentally referred to. No one can at present enter the Cathedral, excepting after a long continuance of dry weather, without being shocked at the fearful state of dampness (to use the feeblest expression) which pervades every part of the interior. I do not hesitate to say that I have never witnessed any thing approaching to it in any other **Church**. The walls, the pillars, and the floor, seem in damp weather perfectly saturated with wet, and after a few hours of heavy rain they, in many parts, literally stream with water. The first question is, how far the reparations already enumerated will remedy this most crying evil. To a certain and even to a considerable extent, I have no doubt they will do so. The perfect covering of the Roofs will prevent the direct ingress of water through them, which exists at present in most parts of the Cathedral. The reparation and perfecting of the external walls, and the doing away with the ruinous portions which at present admit wet, and harbour a luxuriant vegetation, will, again, do much ; the roofing over the ruinous Aisle of the Choir, and of the ruined Chapels beyond it, will abate one enormous cause of damp; a proper system of carrying off the water from the roofs, and of drainage to draw it rapidly away from the building ; and the lowering of all undue accumulation of earth from around the walls, will, again, do much good ; and the relaying of the greater part of the pavements upon a bed of concrete, will reduce the dampness of the floors still, however, there will be a remainder which will demand special measures for its abatement. The position of the building is one which naturally promotes dampness, through the soakage of the Hill, to the east and south, draining itself through the low ground on which the **Church** stands, and thus forming a constant underground stream below its foundations and floors, which is constantly drawn up by capillary attraction into the walls, pillars, and pavement. Some decided measure is needful for the prevention of this great evil. The most efficient measure appears to me to be the formation of a very deep drain on the east side of the churchyard, so constructed as completely to cut off the water which descends from the **Hill**, and prevent its soaking under the **Church** ; and of two drains in connection with the same, conducting the water by the north and south of the **Church** to the river on the west.

By these means, the **Church**, being surrounded on three sides by a deep and perfectly formed drain, and on the south by a rapid stream at a low level, would become insulated, and cut off from the constant filtration of water beneath it, and would, I feel sure, gradually become freed from the plague of dampness under which it at present suffers.

One thing more, however, is required to perfect this work. A certain amount of dampness arises from condensation upon the cold surfaces of the stone. To prevent this, and to make the **Church** wholesome and consistent with comfort, it must be warmed. I will not at this moment give a decided opinion as to the best system of effecting this, but there can be no great difficulty about it, and it is a really necessary measure, and one which will conduce greatly both to the duration of the structure, and to its practical efficiency for its sacred uses.

I may also mention, as naturally following the warming of the building, that the lighting of it must be provided for on an efficient as well as a handsome and consistent system.

I think I have now touched upon everything but that you can bestow upon it.

I estimate the cost of the work above particularized, at from 27,500 to 30,000, according to the mode of carrying out certain parts of the work which have been left as open to consideration.

I have the honour to be, Rev. **Sirs**, Your very faithful Servant,

GEO. **Gilbert SCOTT**. London, February 24, 1862.

St Davids Cathedral RCAHMW

St Davids CATHEDRAL CLOSE--- RCAHMW 2005&2007

The close, or precincts of the Cathedral of **St David's**, occupies an irregular area, some 300m across, within the valley of the Alun; a map of 1720 is thought to substantially depict the later medieval arrangements: bounded by precinct walls of a military aspect : the Cathedral set within its churchyard, occupies the central part of the close south of the river, with the former Bell-tower, now incorporated into the Porth-y-Twr in the precinct walls, set on the edge of the valley above; the Cathedral school was situated on the west of the churchyard: north of the Cathedral are the extensive remains of **St Mary's College** , with scant traces beyond of the Vicar's **College**; south-west of the Cathedral the present Deanery is thought to incorporate elements of the earlier 'Chaunter's' house & offices, with the site of the Archdeacon of **Carmarthen's** house & offices and the Chaunter's Orchard to the north : north of the river the **Bishop's** Palace & its grounds occupy the western quadrant of the close, to the east of which were the houses & grounds of the Archdeacons of **St Davids** & Brecon, of the Treasurer & Chancellor : other features include bridges over the Alun & river walls . J.**Wiles** 20.01.05

St Davids cathedral sits at the heart of a very old and largely intact close, encircled by a strong wall with fortified gates. The close contains the fine ruins of a once lavish **Bishop's** Palace, now a protected ancient monument, and a complex of houses and lodgings for the archdeacons and other clerics to the north of the cathedral. Also within the close are a cemetery, a silted fish pond and original tracts of meadow unencumbered by any later development or infilling. The entire complex is still bisected by the River Alun, which is crossed by a **Ford** in the centre below the cathedral. When **Fenton** visited he wrote: `This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenelled parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points" The present wall was probably that built by **Bishop** Bek (1280-93), and of the four fortified gates, Porth Boning on the north side, Porth **Gwyn** on the north-west, Porth Padrig to the south and the twin towers of Porth y T'r to the east, the latter can still be seen and still functions as a main entrance from the city.

Extract from: *Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Chapter 4.T. Driver, 28 June 2007.*

St Davids Cathedral Close, Precinct walls--- RCAHMW

Precinct walls, having a defensive aspect, of **St David's** Cathedral close : the present walls are thought to have been constructed in the later 13th century and remodelled in the late 14th century: modern walls follow the course of the precinct wall in places. Visible remains include: Porth-y- Twr ; Pont Cerwyn Dewi Tower (22619); dovecote tower .

J.Wiles 24.05.02

Garden wall Community:--- RCAHMW 2005

Early to mid 19th century. Low stone rubble garden wall. Garden walls & gate piers associated

with Archdeaonry : the boundaries of this property appear to perpetuate those of the Archdeaonry of **St David's**, as depicted on map of 1720.This is one of a number of walls in the Cathedral precinct which may have had horticultural significance at one time or another
C.S.Briggs 18.10.05

Chanters, Orchard, --- RCAHMW 2006

The Chanter's Orchard area of **St David's** Cathedral Close formerly contained two houses of the members of the chapter. It became a garden by the end of the 15th century. The fishpond along side the river Alun is probably 18th century. The paddock shows evidence for building platforms and land divisions. C.H. **Nicholas**, *RCAHMW*, 24th August 2006.

St David's Cathedral; --- RCAHMW

The present **St David's** Cathedral building mostly dates from 1180 to 1220, although alterations and additions were made between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. The west front is a nineteenth century restoration intended to recreate the original Norman front following an unsympathetic rebuilding by **Nash**. There is a fine early sixteenth century roof to the nave. The cathedral is one of the earliest British examples of a combined triforium and clerestory. It is the most important medieval ecclesiastical building in Wales. The Cathedral stands at the centre of a complex of medieval and later structures and buildings, enclosed by the precinct wall , these, with the associated borough without, comprising the medieval and later city .

Additional: Tree-ring dating commissioned by *RCAHMW* and reported in *Vernacular Architecture*, vol. 39 (2008), pp. 142-3:

St David's Cathedral Timber Felling date ranges

(a) Tower Felling date ranges: 1248-1278; 1273-1303; 1286-1316; 1287-1317; 1303-1333 (b)

Bellframe Felling date: Spring 1386

(c) Nave roof ceiling boards Felling date ranges: 1434-1474; 1445-1475 (d) Nave roof-trusses

Felling date ranges: 1501-1531 to 1544-1574

St David's is a complex multi-period cathedral best appreciated through the detailed account by **Roger Worsley** in *The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire* (2004) and the lavishly illustrated **St Davids Cathedral 1181-1981** (1981) by **Wyn Evans & Roger Worsley**. Three major elements were sampled; elements not sampled included the screens and stalls, the timber vault at the tower crossing, and a currently inaccessible fragment of early roof (ex inf. **Jerry Sampson**). The dating was commissioned by **RCAHMS** as a centenary project with the support of the Dean, the Very **Rev. J. Wyn Evans**.

The three-stage tower is of several builds. The original tower partly collapsed in 1220 (?) and was rebuilt in at least two phases, the second stage with ballflower ornament is 14th Century and the upper stage with belfry, parapet and pinnacles dates from circa 1500. The ceiling bracing of the clock chamber below the belfry was sampled. Jowled posts rising from corbels with large curved timber braces support the main beams of the Bell-chamber floor; the joists pass over the beams. The braces are apparently in situ (though many of the joists are reused) and date from between 1300-1325. This presumably dates the initial reconstruction of the tower.

The bellframe in the chamber above was adjusted and expanded in the 19th Century (painted date of 1852) but incorporates much material from an earlier bellframe constructed from timber felled shortly after 1385. The bellframe is earlier than the belfry in its present form and must have been reframed more than once, as redundant mortices confirm. The bellframe, which requires further study, is the earliest known in Wales and one of the earliest identified in Britain.

The nave roof is an important 'pendant ceiling', the object of much admiration since the later 16th century. It is secular in type (appropriate for a great Hall) with a strongly marked Renaissance character, especially in the detailing of the pendants and in the innovative structural form of the trusses. The ceiling of twelve bays, each with ten boarded panels, is suspended from the tie-beams of low-pitched **King**-post trusses numbered I-IX on the ridge-beam. The **King**-posts are 'joggled' to receive the principal rafters but are not braced. These may be the earliest **King**-post trusses of Italian type surviving in Britain. It has been suggested that the roof is of **Flemish** workmanship, made from Irish oak; however, cross-matching showed that the roof was made from **Welsh** rather than Irish oak, although the roof certainly has a Continental (Renaissance) character.. A more detailed account of this roof is in preparation.

Sampling gave an unexpectedly complex series of dates ranging from the mid-15th Century to the mid-16th Century. The timbers had been defrased (probably in the 19th Century) and felling dates were estimated from the heartwood-sapwood boundary. The felling-date ranges indicate three phases: (1) a stockpiling phase in the first quarter of 16th Century; (2) a construction phase in the second quarter of the 16th Century; (3) a phase of repair and consolidation in the mid-16th Century.

This complex sequence is consistent with the documentary sources; these indicate that the roof was commissioned before 1509, was partly constructed by the 1530s, but that work stopped between 1536 and 1548.

Unexpectedly, tree-ring dating shows that the ceiling boards (feather-and v-edged, and numbered) are earlier than the ceiling beams, and had been reused from an earlier ceiling or timber-vaulted roof of circa 1450, possibly the predecessor nave roof.

RCAHMW,

St Mary's College, St Davids--- RCAHMW

College founded 1364-79 & subsumed within the Cathedral organisation in about 1485, becoming the **College** for vicars and choristers: remains consist of: the Chapel, restored as **St Davids** Cathedral Hall 1966, set over a vaulted undercroft and having a south-western tower ; claustral buildings on the north-east of the Chapel, appearing from depictions on map of 1720 & OS County series (**Pembroke**. XX.3 1889) to have comprised ranges set about a central court, or cloister, the eastern range being the present Cloister Hall , set over a medieval undercroft , with a further building on the north ; this building complex was set within a walled enclosure, having a gateway facing into a lane to the north . J.**Wiles** 20.01.05

Former Chapel of St Mary's College ---- RCAHMW

founded in C14, mostly ruinous by C19. Restored as the Cathedral Hall in 1966 by **Alban** Caroe. Rubble stone and ashlar 4-bay Chapel over barrel-vaulted under-**Croft**. Remains of cloister to South and South**west** plain square tower. Tall pointed windows with fragments of original Perpendicular tracery. South front has 9-bay arcading of the demolished cloister at lower level, with fragments of cloister East and west.
(Source CADW listed buildings database) J **Hill** 24.09.2003

St Davids--- RCAHMW

The westernmost peninsula of **Pembrokeshire** is dominated by the city and cathedral close of **St Davids**, spiritual home of the patron saint of Wales, which has stood as a place of religious sanctity and pilgrimage for well over a millennium. In medieval times it was said that two pilgrimages to **St Davids** were equal to one to Rome. The site of **St David's** original early **Christian** community, thought to have lain west of the city, has **Long** been lost to history and archaeology and has passed into the realms of legend. This early community was short-lived, however, and was soon moved inland to the banks of the River Alun where the cathedral stands today. By the ninth century **St Davids** or Menevia was a famous **Welsh** Monastery and a cult centre for followers of the famous

saint. While the earliest sections of the cathedral date back only to the twelfth century, it is thought likely that the layout of the medieval cathedral close wall may have followed the line of the pre-existing religious enclosure.

The cathedral sits at the heart of a very old and largely intact close, encircled by a strong wall with fortified gates. The close contains the fine ruins of a once lavish **Bishop's** Palace, now a protected ancient monument, and a complex of houses and lodgings for the archdeacons and other clerics to the north of the cathedral. Also within the close are a cemetery, a silted fish pond and original tracts of meadow unencumbered by any later development or infilling. The entire complex is still bisected by the River Alun, which is crossed by a **Ford** in the centre below the cathedral. When **Fenton** visited he wrote: 'This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenelled parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points' The present wall was probably that built by **Bishop** Bek (1280-93), and of the four fortified gates, Porth Boning on the north side, Porth **Gwyn** on the north-west, Porth Padrig to the south and the twin towers of Porth y T'r to the east, the latter can still be seen and still functions as a main entrance from the city.

Granted city status by Queen **Elizabeth** the Second on 1 **June** 1995, and with a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants, **St Davids** is now recognised as the smallest city in Britain.

Extracts from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Chapter 4.

T. Driver, 28 **June** 2007

St Davids Bishops Palace--- RCAHMW

St Davids was the largest and most important medieval diocese in Wales. The cathedral housed the relics of the sixth-century saint, **David**, patron saint of Wales, and attracted substantial numbers of pilgrims, including **King William** I. Until the appointment of **Bishop Henry de Gower** in 1328, it is unsure where the bishops lived. De **Gower** erected two separate ranges of rooms, one for his own private and a second suitable for ceremonial occasions, where he could entertain important guests and distinguished pilgrims to **St Davids**. Both sets of chambers were built at first floor level above vaulted under crofts and entered by elaborate porches. The crowning glory, however, was still the distinctive chequered arcaded parapet, which, although faded, still has the effect of unifying the group of buildings.

There seems to be no evidence of building work since the death of **de Gower** in 1347 apart from the close wall and gates being repaired by **Bishop Adam de Houghton** between 1362 and 1389.

Increasingly, Bishops stayed less at **St Davids** and by the middle of the sixteenth century, the chief Episcopal residence was at Abergwili, **Carmarthen**.

In 1616 **Bishop Milbourne** applied for a licence to demolish some of the buildings and although the work was not carried, the buildings were considered in a poor condition.

Later in 1678, when **Bishop William Thomas** sought another licence to demolish the palace, it was beyond repair.

Source: **Evans, J. W. 2005. St Davids Bishops's Palace: CADW M. Lloyd Davies, RCAHMW, 27 October 2008**

St Davids Cathedral Close, Porth-Y-Twr--- **RCAHMW**

Porth-y-Twr, or 'Tower Gate', forms the principal entrance from the borough of **St Davids** into the Cathedral Close. The defensive gate was probably added to a late thirteenth century two storey octagonal Bell tower in the fourteenth century. The Bell stage has large pointed openings with hoodmoulds and there are studded plank doors to the lower stage. The gateway and southern tower, to the south of the Bell tower, were constructed from rougher rubble stone. The south end is rounded and the eastern front has a big segmental pointed arch over the roadway. The tower was restored in 1929 and several early **Christian** crosses and inscribed stones are housed in a lapidarium in the gatehouse.

B.A.Malaws, **RCAHMW**, 23 September 2004.

St Davids Cathedral Close; Archdeacon Of **Cardigan's** Ground --- **RCAHMW**

Originally a house occupied the site, which may have been built following the ordinance of **Bishop Bek**. It was still occupied in 1504 but was destroyed by 1691. The paddock has a raised platform at its western end.

RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

Archdeacon Of **Carmarthen's** House--- **RCAHMW**

Situated in what is now known as the Chanter's orchard (in Eastern half). Represented by an expensive series of ranges whose outlines show on **Lord's** map of 1720. House was ruinous by 1585.

Archdeaonry, **St Davids** --- **RCAHMW**

Early to mid 19th century house: 2-storeys 3-bays with a slate hipped roof and end stone stacks. 12-pane sash windows with stone voussoirs. Central entrance.

House, as above, built on site of Archdeacon of **St David's** house & offices, as depicted on map of 1720.

Brecon House, **St Davids**--- **RCAHMW**

Early to mid 19th century. Contemporary staircase, fireplace. With early to mid 19th century coach house: single storey with loft. Stone walls. Modern double doors to the left and a small single door

to the right, both with stone voussoirs. A central paned casement window to the loft. . Contemporary with house, high stone rubble wall, with blocked centre gateway. Garden walls & piers, as above, associated, together with coachhouse , with Brecon House: the walls appear to perpetuate something of the lines of enclosure of the earlier Archdeacon of Brecknock's house & offices, as shown on map of 1720.

J.Wiles 20.01.05

Defensive Tower And Columbarium;Colomendy, **St Davids**--- **RCAHMW**

A circular tower at the western angle of **St Davids** Cathedral Close Precinct wall which was uncovered by the Ministry of Works. It has an internal diameter of 3.5 metres and the walls stand to 1.2 metres. **RCAHMW**, 12 August 2008.

Pont-Y-Penyd, **St Davids**--- **RCAHMW**

Bridge over River Alun, North of close. Possibly Medieval. Bridge of Penance, carrying Old Pilgrims road. One arch span.

RCAM

The Town Cross

Standing at the foot of the High Street, a little above the Tower Gate into the close. An octagonal shaft rising from a base of six steps, and carrying a modern head. Local tradition asserts that it was formerly the custom to take the bodies of dead persons round the cross on their way to burial in the cathedral precincts :- visited 29th September 1921.

Features of Varying Uses and different periods

RCAM St Davids Cathedral

The Font

This “consists of an octagonal **Basin** of marble, ornamented with a rude arcade of sixteen pointed arches. The original shaft is destroyed” **Jones and Freeman p77**

A Small Oak Chest

A small and rude oaken chest of the commencement of the 16th century is preserved in the north aisle of the choir. It is altogether too insignificant to have formed part of the Cathedral furniture, but was probably brought from one of the small churches, where it may have been used for the offerings of the pilgrims, when the Chapels were deserted.

Pre Norman Stone Monuments

With reference to the carved and inscribed stones which are the sole remaining evidence of a previous **Church** standing upon the site of the present Cathedral.

Two stones used in the field walls of the neighbouring farm of Pen **Arthur** prior to their removal to the Cathedral in the year 1885. The farm is about midway on the direct road between **St Davids** and the site of **St Patrick's** Chapel on the verge of Whitesands bay, and there can be no doubt but that the stones came originally from that site. The largest stone bears the Greek Alpha and Omega followed without stop by the sacred initials I H S above the left hand quadrant of the cross and XPS above the right hand quadrant. Below the circle is the word GURMARC. On the reverse side of the stone is an incised cross of unusual form

Three carved stones were found during the restoration. One is near the style of the carved fragments at **Penally**. The other two are both of the same period and probably the work of the same craftsman. One of them is especially important as it bears the names of those it commemorates , and whose dates are known. On either side of the upper arm of the cross which crowns the large and elaborate wheel cross below it, can be seen the Alpha and Omega characters, and beneath the transverse arms on either side are the sacred monograms IHS and XPS which are also present on the Pen **Arthur** stone. In the space on the left of the small cross are the words Pontificis **Abraham**. Filii. hic. Hed et Isac. Quiescunt (Here lie at rest Hed and Isac, the sons of **Bishop Abraham**).

Abraham is said, in the **Welsh** Brut, to have died in 1078. This the stones, can with absolute certainty be dated to the last twenty years of the 11th century.

Tombs and Effegies

A number of the tombs and sculptured effigies are in such unfortunate plight as to afford no satisfactory assurance of their identification. This is especially unfortunate in the case of the effigy known as that of **Giraldus Cambrensis**, where the features are now entirely obliterated and no recognizable detail remains of the famous archdeacon..

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel, in Treteio-near town of **St Davids** [**Baptists**, 1840].

Seion, New **St/St Davids** town [**Baptists**, 1816].

Bethania , in Trelethid fawr [Yr Hen Gapel, **Calvinistic Methodists**, 1836].

Caerfarchell , in Caerfarchell [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1763]. Caerfarchell CM Chapel
- still open in 2006

Tabernacle, in Goat **St/St Davids** town [**Calvinistic Methodists**, 1785]. Tabernacl

Tyddewi CM Chapel - still open in 2006

Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, **Rhosson**, **St David's** Built 1864 Not still open
1993

Berea, on road to **Fishguard** [**Independents**, 1833] still open Dec 2006

Ebenezer, in **St Davids** town [**Independents**, 1815]. Rhodiad , in Rhodiad [**Independents**, 1784].
Carmel **Congregational** Chapel, Treleddydd Fawr, **St David's**

Bethel , Goat St, **St Davids** town [**Wesleyan Methodists**, 1818]. Built 1813, rebuilt

1837 and re-fronted 1900 still open 2000

St Michael's RC Church, City Rd, **St David's**

St Non's RC Chapel, **St David's**

Friends' Meeting House, **St David's**

Education

St David's free grammar school 1811 *Fenton*

The western cloister was formerly occupied by a free school and library, prior to it being removed to the room where now the audit is held, from which it was again banished to the chapter house. In the north aisle facing the door by which you enter it there is a considerable flight of steps, by which you ascend to what was formerly the chapter house, but now converted into the free school.
.....

There is yet to be spoken of an ancient building on the south side of the cemetery, originally intended as a store room to hold materials for the **Church**, and the vault or basement has been always so appropriated, but the upper story, after the destruction of the school and library over the west cloister was fitted to to supply its place and continued to do so for two centuries till it was converted into a chapter house and audit room by the late **Mr Archdeacon Holcombe**, from an ill directed zeal for innovation, remaining a sad monument of his total want of taste in Architecture. There was then a sort of charm about it to prevent the disgust it now excites. In this respectable character I was accustomed to remember it , and to associate with it a thousand other pleasing recollections of the scenes of my boyish days, and the companions of my mature years . [**Fenton** was a scholar there under **Mr David Rogers**]

1863 Scott

The ancient Chapter House has long been converted into a boys' school, and has been reduced to the condition which such a use would lead one to expect. Instead of being approached, as formerly, by a winding staircase from the **Church**, it is now entered by a hideous flight of external steps, which block-up the Aisle windows, and it has a modern door-way cut through the wall. The ancient floor over the Chapter House has been destroyed ; the roof (itself modern) is ready to fall in; the windows have been deprived of their tracery ; the parapets, pinnacles, &c., are in a state of absolute ruin ; indeed, the whole building may be almost correctly described in the same terms. Happily, enough remains, in all probability, for the recovery of the entire design, though a single winter may seriously reduce the amount of evidence. It is almost superfluous to say that the entire building must be put into a perfect state of repair, and brought back in every respect to its original form.

St Davids Cathedral Close;The Free School--- *RCAHMW*

First mentioned as a room built over Cathedral workshop in 1565; 1791 converted by **John Nash** into the Chapter house. Demolished 1829.

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of St David's

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 7d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

Benevolent School

This school was held in a long low room, over some cottages. The desks and benches were fixed according to the British and Foreign system, and in tolerably good condition. It was lighted by two windows and two skylights, all in a bad state of repair. The school was supported by the Dean and Chapter and a few local subscribers, the deficiency in the master's £36 being made up by the Curate, the **Rev H Richardson**. The master appeared a superior man for a country schoolmaster – **David Lewis** Assistant.

Bethania Day School or Beynon's Charity.

The present master is **Thomas Davies** who previously was deputy. He was a mere labourer who had broken his thigh sixteen years before . The school is held at present in the Calvinistic **Methodist** Chapel. Instead of 36s per annum from the charity , he receives only 24s.

Ebenezer Day School

I visited this school on the 20th January. It is connected with the **Ebenezer** congregation and managed by a committee consisting, at the time of my visit of 32 members, the qualification being a payment of 1s a quarter. It is conducted on the principles of the British system as regards religion. The room was furnished with a desk along one side, benches across the middle and benches down the other side. Near the fireplace was a small table for the master. The room was ill ventilated. There were pegs for the hats at the door, and some lesson cards on the walls, but no maps. Maps were said to be coming. No regular school registers were kept. The children were even more than usual shy and sheepish. They sang several pieces of part music nicely. The songs were of a much more rational kind than those which are generally heard in schools for the poor.

I heard nine Read with ease from the seventh chapter of **St Mark**. --The fifth commandment bids us honour father and mother is in Exodus -did not know the chapter it is one of the ten commandments. Had some knowledge of geography and arithmetic.

Tabernacle School

I visited this school, which was not in operation owing to the Christmas holidays, and had just changed its master, on the 20th January. The new master appeared to be an intelligent man. The school room is commodious and well furnished on the British system. The administration of this school appears to resemble that of the school at **Ebenezer** Chapel. The room which is in a wing of the Chapel was raised at a cost of £150 advanced by friends to the undertaking. This debt is now in course of liquidation by means of the Sunday school collections being made at Tabernacle; the Sunday school expenses not being large enough to absorb all that is collected. Incidental expenses are met by the Committee. It is in expectation that the subscriptions will improve. The poor are educated gratuitously. The pay scholars pay in advance. It is found that the dread of losing a privilege in the one case, and a desire to take out their money's worth in the other make the parents diligent in sending their children to school.

There were no class registers at the time of my visit; nor was the admission book of the late master left in such a state as to be very intelligible to his successor or myself.

Miss Appleby's School

This school was also closed for the holidays. I saw the mistress in the country. She seemed a superior person. Her pupils had at one time amounted to 45 but the opening of three free schools in the parish had reduced her numbers to their present amount. She said that the competition of so many teachers rendered pupils more difficult to manage than formerly, because on dismissal from one school they were sure of reception at another. She thought that the **Welsh** language was more directly cultivated than it used to be. As her own school had been diminished in numbers, so many other dame schools had been extinguished altogether by the new schools established.

Tabernacle Sunday Schoolroom

On the 10th of January I visited the above school. I went to different classes and found that most of them could Read the Scriptures with tolerable ease; the children reading even better than the adults. No other system of questioning adopted than that of putting the verse verbatim into an interrogatory form. Two or three boys in a class of children that I questioned gave me very good answers respecting the history of our Saviour **David Lewis** Assistant.

St Davids County School

was built in 1902, still in use as a school it has been much extended. **RCAHMW** 2010

County Primary School, **St Davids**--- **RCAHMW**

The County Primary School at **St Davids** has been demolished. **RCAHMW** 2010

Junior School Quickwell **Hill St Davids**,

The former Victorian junior school was closed in the 1960s and then used as a school canteen. The school has remained empty since 2000 and has now been restored by the Friends of the Cathedral as

a multifunctional centre, returning the building into use as an educational facility for the cathedral and community.

Wrecks St Davids Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1668 December 16th AMITY. (SOUTHAMPTON). Sailing Ship Ramsey Sound Near **St Davids** Head Ships anchors failed in storm. vessel ran ashore near **St Davids** Head. Locals plundered cargo of mullage wine and fruit.

1797 January 31st PROVIDENCE Fully rigged ship. ??? **St Davids** Head.

1793 November 22nd MORVA Sailing Ship. **St Davids** Head.

1825 October 7th. UNIDENTIFIED. Sailing Ship. **St Davids**.

1833 February 21st FREDERICK. Sailing Ship **St Davids** Head. Traded between Britain and west Africa.

1850 **June** 4th. JOHN GUISE. (BT GLOUCESTER 1814). Brigantine. 111 tons. Sledge Rocks off **St David's** Head.

1860. February 28th NIMROD. (**Cork**). BT. LIVERPOOL 1843). 600 tons. Iron hulled paddle steamer. 3 masted barque. Lost on **St Davids** Head. Out of Liverpool for **Cork** with a general cargo.

1862 September 25th GYPSEY. Sailing Ship. **St Davids**.

1865 October 23rd FRIENDS. Smack. **St Davids** Head.

1870 November 23rd ANNE DAVIES. Smack. Ramsey Sound. **St Davids** Head. Dragged anchor and fouled Chester/Prima. (below).

1870 November 23rd CHESTER Sailing Ship. Ramsey Sound. **St Davids** Head. Disabled in storm. Fouled by Anne Davies/Prima.

1870 November 23rd PRIMA. Smack. Ramsey Sound. **St Davids** Head.
Dragged anchor and fouled Chester/**Annie Davies**.

1879 October 19th COURIER. Smack. **St Davids**.

April 16th. AMAZONENSE. (LIVERPOOL). 287'x 35'feet. Steamship. 1791 tons. (Bt Southampton 1879). Near Porthgain. Hit rocks on **St Davids** Head. 51.54.46.N. 05.16.33.W. Liverpool to Le Havre. Carried back on tide to Porthgwyn.

1880 August 19th BRITTANIA. Smack **St Davids** Head.

1882 November 24th ELIZABETH. Sloop. **St Davids** Head.

1886 February 28th GLENISLA. Steamship. **St Davids** Head. Clyde to Savona, Italy.
laden with coal.

May 28th. KOH-I-NOOR. (BT CLYDE). Paddle Steamer. **St Davids** Head.
Holed but saved. Removed to **Milford** and then to the Thames for repairs.

October 12/13th GEM. R.N.L.I. Lifeboat. Ramsey Sound. The Bitches. **St Davids**
Lifeboat.

Mining St Davids

Un-named Mine SM 726.260. Short trial adit in base of cliff on west side of Porthselau; probably for copper. No historical details available. Adit remains open.

Treginnis Copper Mine SM 715.235. and 717.232. A small copper mine on cliff tops opposite Ramsey Island, 1000 yards south west of Treginnis Isaf farmhouse. Unsubstantiated reports of working circa 1820; worked intermittently up to 1883, abandoned after fatal accident. Openwork, shaft and shallow adit (all open) on Penmaenmelyn, called Cuba on tithe award, with small structure, purpose unknown (ruin - now believed to have collapsed completely), adjacent to shaft. To the south east at Porth Taflod was a shallow shaft on cliff top (now filled). **Davies** 1990.

Ogof Mwn SM 780.243. Trial for copper in an inlet 600 yards west of Porth y rhaw. No historical detail available. Adit (partially filled with tidal debris) in base of cliff at head of inlet. Steps cut in cliff for access.

Bishops And Clerks--- RCAHMW

The Bishops and Clerks consist of seven islands, the largest of which are Carreg **Rhossan** and **Bishop's** Rock. The islands were notoriously dangerous to sailors approaching **Milford Haven** from the south-west. Eggs from the islands were reportedly taken, some for eating and some for sending to Bristol to be used for fining **Wines**. Sheep were fed on three of the islands. It was noted that a former tenant of Ramsey Island used to voyage to **Carreg Rhosson** every summer, in order to take several dozen puffins and obtain the feathers from their soft plumage. Sources include:

Fenton, R. A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire 1811

N Vousden, RCAHMW, 7 October 2013

Some Names in the History of St David's

The original spellings have not been corrected.

St David's Cathedral weekly accounts 1384-5 Pembrokeshire in By gone Days By Francis Green.

The names of those employed with, in some cases, the scale of wages paid in **Pembrokeshire** is found among the records of **St Davids** Cathedral

The MS. in question is a copy of the weekly accounts of payments made in the year 1384-5, presumably by **Hugh de Pickton**, the supervisor of the fabric of the cathedral in that year.

Memorandum that on Friday before the feast of **John** ante Portam Latinam, **de Picton Hugh** 1385.
sworn in as supervisor of the Fabric of the Church of St Davids,

15th May, for the preceding week

Bole David for five days working in the quarry

YriSt David for five days

Coce Jak. for five days

Skynner Jak. for three days

Rosse Philip for a week

15th May, for the preceding week

Syglo Llewelyn for making wegges and repairing other tools

Syglo Llewelyn for fastening on a shovel'

Communicata, dated 22 May, for the preceding week

Bole David for four days . .,

Rowe John for four days..,

Coce Javyn for the same period.

Skynner Jak. for four days

Rosse Philip for a week .,

ap Phillip Vawrer William for truckle for four days

Siglo Llewelyn for mending a tool

Communicata, dated last day of May, for the preceding week

Bole David for six days .

Rowe John for the same period

Coce Javin for the same period

Skynner Jak for the same period

ap Phillip William for one truckle (Sledge/wheelbarrow /Cart?) for 6 days

Siglo Llewelyn for repairing divers tools

Communicata, dated 5 June, for the preceding week

Carrying Coal

YriSt David three days carrying coal from the house of the arch- deacon of
Kermerdyn

Coke Javin three days carrying coal from the house of the arch- deacon of
Kermerdyn

Communicata, dated 12 June, for the preceding week

Rosse John

Skynner John for five days .

David for five days

Coke Javyn for five days

Draws Thomas for one day travelling

ap Phillip Vawrer William for one truckle for five days 2s 6d

Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools

Kyley William for the carriage of lime stones from Portcleyes to the churchyard .

Communicata, dated 19 June, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip .

Skynner John for four days with the Sabbath

Coke John for the same period .

Draws Thomas for the same period .

ap David Walter for the same period .

Vawrer William for one truckle for the same period

Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools

Communicata, dated 26 June, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip

Skynner John for four days

Draws Thomas for the same period .

Goch Phillip for the same period

Coke John for the same period

ap David Thomas Gitto for the same period working in the quarry, and for his truckle' .

Vawrer William for one truckle for the same period

Syglo Llewellyn for repairing tools .

Communicata, dated 3 July, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip

Skynner John for four days

Draws Thomas for the same period

Goch Phillip for the same period .

Coke John for the same time

ap David Walter

Vawrer William for one truckle

Syglo Llewelyn for making and one new sledge

Delyn Goch for 2 days

Communicata, dated 10 July for the preceding week

Sayrer William for the week

—ap Wild Rys for the week

Makmourch Jo. for five days

Degan Jevan for the week

ap Morgan Robert	for the week
Robert Sydes	for five days
<i>Labourers</i>	
Rosse Phillip	for the week
Drawes Thomas	for the week
Coke Phillip	for the week
Delyn Goch	for the week
Kyogyn David	for five days
Coch Phillip	for the week
Bach Javyn	for seven days
Bach David	for two days
Syglo Llewelyn	for making nails and mending tools
Vawrir William	for one truck for four days
YriSt David	for making two canopies of lime stones

Communicata, dated 17 July, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip	for the week
Coke Javim	for six days .
Bach David	for the same period .
Vawrir William	for his truckle for the same period .

Communicata, dated 24 July, for the preceding week

Labourers

Makmurch John	for five days
Sayrir William	for the same period
Sudys Moris	for the same period . .

Degan Jevan	for the same period
ap Moris Robyn	
Stevenne Wylliam	for the same period
Ryse ap William	for the same period
Rugs Wylo	for the same period
Rosse Phillip	for a week . .
Coke Jevyn	for the week . .
Bach David	for five days . .
Forth Howel	for four days
Goch Phillip	for the same period
Delyn Goch	for the same period . .
Arthur Alys	for the same period . .
ap End Jevan. . .	for one truckle
Syglo Llewellyn	for making nails and repairing tool . .
Vysear William	of Kermerdyn . 14 poles of timber.

Communicata, dated the last day of July, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmurth John	for five days. .
Sayrir Willam	for the same period . .
Sudys Robyn	for the same period
Degan Jevan	for the same period . .
ap Moris Robyn	for the same period
Selone Wylliam	for the same period
ap Wyld Rys	for the same period

Labourers

Rose Phillip	for the week . .
Coke Javyn	for the week
Bach David	for four days .
Forth Howell	for the same period
Delyn Goch	for the same period
Arthur Elys	for the same period
Drawys Thomas	for the same period
Seys Roger	for two days
Caxon Robert	for two days
Soket Reydner	for one day
Morydych Goch	for one day
ap Owen Jevan f	or one truckle for four days
? David	for one truckle for the same period
Syglo Llewelyn	for repairing tools and making nails for the scaffold

Communicata, dated 7 August, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmonyrch John,	for the week
Sayrir Wylliam	for the week
ap Wylliam Rys	for the week
ap Moris Robyn	for the week
Stephen Wylliam	for the week
Robin Sudys	for the week
Degan Jevan	for the week

Labourers

Rosse Phillip	for the week
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Coke Javyn	for the week
Drawys Thomas	for the week
Forth Howell	for the week
Arthur Elys	for the week
Seys Roger	for the week
Cayon Robert	
Morydych Goch	for the week
Goch Phillip	for the week
Delyn Goch	for the week
Jevan ?	for the week
Bach David	for the week
ap Phillip Vawr Wylliam	for his truckle for five days
ap Owyn Jevan	for one truckle for six days
Syglo Llewelyn	for making nails and mending tools

Communicata, dated 14 August, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmorth John	for the week 22d
ap Moris Robyn	for the week 22d
Sayrir Wylliam	for the week 22d
Wylliam R	for the week 22d
Stevens Wylliam	for days 8d

Labourers

Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Kock Jevyn 12d

Merideth Goch . . . 12d

Duy Jevan for the same period 12d

Bach David for the same period 12d

ap Owyn Jevan for one truckle for four days 20d

—**sap Phillip Vawr Wylliam** for one truckle for 4 days . . 23d

Syglo Llewelin for mending tools

Communicata, dated 21 August, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 28 August, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 4 September, for the preceding week. --Work within the **Church**

Makmurch John for the week, making carpets in the Chapel of **St. Andrew*** 22d

Hakker Jak. for the week 28d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

(The Chapel of **St. Andrew** is the north transept through which the Chapel of **St. Thomas** is now entered.)

Communicata, dated 11 September, for the preceding week

Within the **Church.**

Hakker Jak for the week . . ., 28d

Rosser Phillip for the week . . 12d

Communicata, dated 18 September, for the preceding week

Within the **Church**

Hakker Jak.	for the week 28d
Mackmorth John	for the week . . 22d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 25 September, for the preceding week

Within the **Church.**

Hakker Jak	for the week 28d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
ap Owyn Jevan	for the carriage of two truckle-loads of stone from Karvey' .
Arthur John	for one truckle for 2 days carrying stones from Karvey and from the quarry near St Davids to the Church 13d
Syglo Llewelyn	for making four Hooks for the doors of the dwellings of the Clergy, made from old iron from the stock of the Church 4d

Communicata, dated 2 October, for the preceding week

Within the **Church**

Hakker Jak	for the week 28d
Makmorth John	for two days . . 8d
Rosse Phillip	for the week . . . , 12d
Syglo Llewelyn	for mending the tools of the said Jak Hakker, during five weeks . .
Arthur John	for one truckle' for two days

Communicata, dated 9 October, for the preceding week

Within the **Church .**

Makmorth John	for the week . . 22 d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Arthur John	for one truckle for the week, carrying from the said quarry to the wall . . 30d

Communicata, dated 16 October, for the preceding week

Makmourth John	for the week 22d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Arthur John wall 16d	for one truckle for three days carrying from the said quarry to the
Buelth	making two doors for the chambers of the Clergy 8d
Owyn John	For making two doors for the chambers of the Clergy. . . . 8d
Syglo Llewelyn	for making four hinges and nails for the said doors 6d
Hakker John	in part payment
Syglo Llewelyn	for mending tools
Hew David	for 200 flags stones 20d
Fisher Henry	for 40 planks' .

Communicata, dated 23 October, for the preceding week

Makmorth John	for the week . , 22d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Goch Jevan	
Cappan David	

Communicata, dated 30 October, for the preceding week

Hakker John clericorum solidi.' . 6s. 8d	in part payment of his account,' namely for cristynk de leggs
Makmorth John	for work in the same week 22d
Rosse Phillip	for the week.. . . . 12d
Hoper Robin	for the carriage of stones to the Church 10d

Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools and two hinges and two hooks for the door of the 'croyste' and making nails 3d

Communicata, dated 6 November, for the preceding week

Within the **Church**.

Makmurth John for three days

Rosse Phillip for the week . .

Communicata, dated 13 November, for the preceding week

Within the **Church**.

Christian, the glazier, for a week repairing the great South window, under an agreement made by **ap Eynon Morgan**

Makmorth John for the week

Bach Javyn for the week

ap Eynon William for two days

Rosse Phillip for the week

Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools

Communicata, dated 20 November, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week

Hakker John in part payment of his bill. .

Bach leuan for the week in the quarry

ap Eynon William for a week in the same

Rosse Phillip for a week

Syglo Llewelyn for making nails and repairing Locks of the **Church** broken by robbers

Buelth for the reparation of the gates of the Treasury and for fitting a bolt and making two bars' to other doors in the **Church**, namely one day

.

Communicata, dated 27 November, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Hakker John, in part payment of his bill . . . 3s 4d

Lokyer Jak for the week, making new Locks with keys for the chancel

Item. Two masons for walling up divers windows of the **Church** on account of the danger of robbers, and divers doors, namely in the aisles of the **Church***

Sydys Robert for a week 22d

Degan Jevan for a week 22d

Suds Walter f or a week, attending on the **Mason** . . 16d

Rosse Phillip for a week , 12d

Bach Javyn for a week 13d

ap Eynon William for a week 13d

Yrys David Jon for the week 13d

Hoper Robin for the carriage of one ' pikard ' full of lime stones from Portheleys to
the churchyard . . 40d

Hakker Jak for making a neck band' for the use of the fabric 8d

Delyn Goch for one day hauling at Karvey

Communicata, dated 4 December, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Rhyn Stephen,

ap Marres David, and
ap Walter Robin for the carriage of three cart-loads of fire-wood from Porstyly*
Priskilly in **Mathry** parish . 20d

ap Eynon William, cutting up the same wood for one day 3d

Coker John for six long boards for making the north door of the **Church**

Communicata, dated 11 December, for the preceding week

Christian,	the glazier, for the week , 30d
Rosse Phillip	for the week , 12d
Tokyr John Church 6d	for making two iron bars for the round window in the chancel of the
Hoper Robyn	for the carriage of stones from Karvey to the Church , 2 days
Master John,	the carpenter --20 squared logs of wood'

Communicata, dated 18 December, for the preceding week

Christian,	the glazier, for the week 30d
Hakker Jak	for part of his bill 6s 8d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Brown Phillip,	working for one day in the quarry
Master John, receiving 4s. per week	the carpenter, for three weeks, making doors for the Church ,
Buelth	for three weeks, receiving per week 2s. 6d.,
Oweyn Jenkyn	about the same date, for one week
Syglo Llewelyn	for making nails for two days for the same doors

Communicata, dated 25 December, for the preceding week

Christian,	the glazier, for the week
Hakker John	for one day, making two holes for the bars' at the door. . .
Rosse Phillip	for a week
Lokyer Jak belonging to them	for making four hinges for the north door of the Church , with keys
Hakker Jak St. Mary ' (This is the Chapel now known as the Lady Chapel)	for a new key and for repairing the Lock at the door of the Chapel of

YrySt David on the vigils of the birth of our **Lord** for one day the **Church**, because Rosse was occupied elsewhere

Communicata, dated i January, for the preceding week

Bartholomew	for working about the same doors
Buelth	for the same time, about the same doors
Oweyn John	for the same time, about the same work .
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 8 January, for the preceding week

Christian,	the glazier, for the week 30d
Bartholomew	for the week, about the said doors
Buelth	for the week, about the same doors . . 26d
Owen John	for the week, about the same. 26d
Hakker Jak day. . . 6d	for repairing the other door before the altar of St. Thomas , one

For two pieces 3 lbs of Spanish iron bought from

ap Phillip Jevan	for two bars made for the door before the altar of St Nicholas'
Smith Henry	of Vistobeston (Scoveston?) for making the aforesaid bars . . . 10d
YrySt David	for working with him one day . . 3d
Syglo Llewelyn	for making nails for half a day
Hoper Robyn	for the carriage of the stones .at that time, namely, two truckle-loads

Communicata, dated 15 January, for the preceding week

Christian,	the glazier, for the week 30d
Rosse Phillip	for the week 12d
Syglo Llewelyn	for making keys for the said doors one day 6d
YrySt David	working with him on the same day for one day 3d

Hoper Robyn for the carriage of four truckle-loads of stones 3d

Communicata, dated 22 January, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse John for the week 12d

John Oweyn for one day, . . . timber for making a gate in the ramparts' 6d

ap Ridderch David for the carriage of the same . . 8d

Communicata, dated 29 January, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Hakker Jak for one day, stones at Karvey for the use of the **Church**,
6d

Hoper Robin for the carriage of the said stones to the **Church** 3d

Communicata, dated 5 February , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Makmorth John for the week, repairing the north part of the wall 20d

John, the carpenter, for making gates for the wall

Hakker John for part of his bill for the dwellings' .. 13s 4d

To the same **John** for divers repairs in the **Church**, 3d

Bartholomew and Buelth In payment of money in arrear from the feast of the birth of Our **Lord**,
by the order of **Morgan ap Eynon** 20d

Syglo Llewelyn for making nails for the said gates for half a day 3d

Hoper Robin for the carriage of lime and sand to the said gate, one day
6d

Communicata, dated 12 February , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosser Phillip for the week 12

Total . . 6s 8d

Communicata, dated 19 February , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Phillip Stephen,

ap **Walter Robyn,** and

ap Riderch David for the carriage of three cartloads of firewood for the **Church**

Lloyd David, cutting down trees for one day . . 3d

Wyner John for repairing a key for the door of the choir 6d

Communicata, dated 26 February , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 5 March , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 12 March , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 19 March , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

ap Dean David for one ' pickard ' of lime stones'and for the carriage of a bar and nails and one piece of lead to the gates of the close, for the use of the **Church.** . .12d

William Wylde for making the said bars namely 8, and four Hooks with nails for the said gates, 15d

Communicata, dated 26 March , for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 2 April, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Lokyer Jak for making three **Locks** with one key for the gates of the walls of the Close, and four ' pegous ' and four iron 'lopys ' with four iron plates for the same gates 50d

David, the **Smith,** of **Wyston** for four new iron bars for the north door of the **Church,** of his own iron

Communicata, dated 9 April, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

For parchment bought for this roll 6d

Hugh Felton(?) for his fees for this year .. £1 10s 0d

Primates of Caerleon

Adelphius 314

Dubritius 500

David 560

[David removed to Menevia and set up a new see later called St David's – Caerleon gave place to Llandaff]

Bishops of St Davids

David (601?)

Cynog

Teilo

Ceneu

Morfael

Haernynin

Elwaed
Gurnuru

Llunwerth

Gwrgwst

Gwgan

Clydog

Einion

Elfodd

Ethelman

Elaunc

Maelsgwyd

Sadyrnfyw (831)

Cadell
Sulhaithnay

Novis

Idwal

Asser

Arthwael

Samson

Ruelin

Rhydderch

Elwyn

Morfyw

Llunwerth

Eneuris

Morgeneu (999)

Nathan

Ieuan
Arwystl

Ervin (1023

Trahaearn (1039

Joseph (1061)

Bleiddud (1061)

Sulien (1071)

Abraham (1076)

Sulien (again) (1078)

Wilfrid 1085

Bernard 1115 **Bernard** --- a Norman Contrary to the practise of that time he was appointed **Bishop** by the **King (Henry I)** whose chaplain he was and he was also Chancellor to the Queen. He was consecrated **Bishop** by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 12 July 1115. He died in 1147

Fitz-Gerald David 1147 -- **FitzGerald David** son of **Neste** Princess of Wales and **Gerald de Windsor** Uncle of **Giraldus Cambrensis** --appointed **Bishop** in 1147 died 1176 and **Giraldus** had hoped to succeed him
Had a daughter who married **Walter** son of Wizo the **Fleming** of **Wiston** soon after 1148

de Leiâ Peter (1176-1198), the third Norman **Bishop**, a Florentine monk, who had been Prior of Wenlock Abbey, Shropshire, was the first of the great **Bishop** builders.

de Henelawe Geoffrey 1204 raised to the See in 1203 through the interest of **Hubert** Archbishop of Canterbury although the chapter had elected **Giraldus Cambrensis** – this election was annulled by the Pope

Iorwerth alias **Gervase** 1215 consecrated in 1215 and died in 1229

le Gras Anselm 1230

WallensisThomas, 1248 previously Archdeacon of Lincoln

de Carew Richard 1256 of the **Carew** family

Beck Thomas , 1280 founded a **College** at Abergwili and another at Llandewi Brevi

Martyn David 1293

de Gower Henry 1328 the great builder – a native of **Gower** in **Glamorganshire** died in 1347

Thoresby John 1347 He was the Chancellor translated to the see of Worcester then York

Brian Reginald 1350 **Brian Reginald** see of **St Davids** 's 1349 but in 1352 was translated to the see of Worcester on the removal of Thoresby to York

Folstof Thomas , 1353 –**Folstof Thomas ,** Consecrated **Bishop** of **St David's** 1353 he died in 1361

Houghton Adam 1361 **Houghton Adam** became **Bishop** in 1361 was also Chancellor of England. **St Mary's College** at **St Davids** was founded by him. He died in 1389

Gilbert John 1389 translated to the see from **Hereford** in 1389 died in 1397

Mone Guy 1397 Keeper of the Privy Seal consecrated **Bishop** in 1397 – Was Treasurer of England under **Richard II** and **Henry IV** died in 1407
Guy Bishop of St David's----- Boniface IX Pope 1402. **Guy Bishop of St David's** etc. to **William**

Rowe and Margaret Hylton, etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of **St. Susannah** penancer general of our **Lord** the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc. the **Bishop of St Davids** or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc. (as above),
greeting etc.

On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the **Lord Pope**, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special mandate hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate.

Dated at Rome at **St. Peter**, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of **Lord Boniface IX** the

Pope.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written

Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc.

Chichely Henry 1408 – Some records of this time refer to **John Hoit** as **Bishop** - he was actually Precentor and died in 1413 Chichely was actually consecrated by the Pope at Sienna in 1408 and he was translated to Canterbury in 1414.

Catterick John 1414 Archdeacon of Surrey consecrated 1414 but the following year translated to Lichfield and Coventry and then to Exeter

Patrington Stephen 1415 Doctor in Divinity and provincial of the Carmelites Attended the Council of **Constance** where the **Pope** in 1417 translated him to Chichester

Nicholls Benedict 1418 translated from Bangor by the Pope in 1418 Was one of the Bishops who assisted the Archbishop of Canterbury in the condemnation of **Sir John Oldcastle** , **Lord Cobham** for heresy (after **Sir John's** conviction he was suspended from a gallows in chains and burned to death)

Rodburne Thomas , 1433 raised to the see in 1421 In 1402 held the office of **Proctor** at Oxford university and was later Chancellor

Lyndwood William 1442 had been ambassador to the Courts of Spain and Portugal then Chancellor to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Keeper of the Privy Seal died in 1446 and was buried at **St Stephens Westminster**

Langton John 1447 Chancellor of the University of Cambridge consecrated in 1447 but died within 15 days.

Delabere John 1447 Dean of Wells consecrated 1447

Tully Robert 1460 raised to the see in 1460 and died 1482

Robertus. Bishop, 4 February , 1476-77

Robertus etc. **Bishop, Lord** of Pebidiawke and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church of St David's** , and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.

Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of **Parker** or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry Parker** or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other Parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St.David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February , 1476-77, 16 **Edward IV.**

Martin Richard 1482 consecrated July 1482

Langton Thomas , 1483 consecrated 1483 and translated to **Winchester** in 1485

Pavy Hugh 1485 Archdeacon of Wilts, **Bishop** of **St David's** 1486, 29 April. On 29 April 1486 in **Haverford** priory, the said Rev. father **Hugh Bishop** of **St David's** collated to one **Sir John Rogeres** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of **St Winnoc**, vacant and in his collation by lapse as has been found in his visitation. And he had Letters in due form.

Morgan John 1496 Dean of Windsor consecrated in 1496 died at the Priory in **Carmarthen** in 1505 and was buried in the **Church of St David's**

Sherborne Robert 1505 Dean of **St Pauls** consecrated in 1505 but was translated to Chichester November that year.

Vaughan Edward 1509 Treasurer and Prebendary of **St Pauls** consecrated July 22 1509 buried in the Chapel on the east of the Chancel of **St David's** cathedral that he had built.

Rawlins Richard 1523 Prebendary of **St Paul's** consecrated April 26th 1523

Barlow William 1536 previously Prior of **Haverfordwest** priory – translated from **St Asaphs** in April 1536 distinguish for allegedly removing the lead from the roof of the Bishops Palace at **St David's** to provide dowery for his four daughters who all married Bishops -one of his son's **Roger** was the first of the **Barlow's** of **Slebech**

Ferrar Robert 1548 Consecrated 9 September 1548 deprived by **Queen Mary** in March 1554 burned at the Stake in **Carmarthen** 30th March 1555

Morgan Henry 1554 Principal of **St Edwards** Hall Oxford Consecrated 1st April 1554 deprived by Queen **Elizabeth** in 1559 died 23rd December 1559

Young Thomas , 1559 Previously Chancellor of **St David's** consecrated 21 January 1560 translated to York 25 February 1561

Davies Richard 1561 Translated from St Asaph 21 May 1561 died in office in October or November 1581
Bishop of St Davids prebend of Brodye 22 Mar 1579. - **Richard Davies** DD was the son of **Davydd ab Gronw**, curate of Gyffin, near Aberconwy, Caernarvonshire, where he was born in 1501, at a place called Plas y Person, and received his university education at New Inn, Oxford. In 1550. **Eminent Welshmen** –R **Williams** 1852

Middleton Marmaduke 1582 Translated from Waterford and Lismore 30 November 1582 deprived circa 1590-1592 died in exile

See was vacant

Rudd Anthony 1594 Previously Dean of Gloucester consecrated **June** 1594 -died in office 7 March 1615

Milbourne Richard 1615 Previously Dean of Rochester consecrated **Bishop** 9 July 1615 translated to Carlisle in 1621

Laud William 1621 Previously Dean of Gloucester consecrated November 1621 translated to Bath and Wells September 1626

Field Theophilus 1627 Translated from **Llandaff** 12 July 1627 translated to **Hereford** 23 December 1635

Mainwaring Roger 1635 Previously Dean of Worcester consecrated February 1635 deprived of the See by the Commonwealth in 1649 died 1st July 1653

1649-1660 – The See was abolished during the Commonwealth and the Protectorate

Lucy William 1660 Previously Rector of Highclere consecrated December 1660 died in Office 4th October 1677

Thomas , William 1677 Previously Dean of Worcester consecrated **St Davids** in early 1678 translated to Worcester August 1683

Womack Laurence 1683 Previously Archdeacon of Suffolk consecrated 11 November 1683 died in office 12 March 1686

Lloyd John 1686 previously Principal of Jesus **College** Oxford consecrated **Bishop** 17th October 1686 died in office 1687

Watson Thomas , 1687 Fellow of **St John's College** Cambridge consecrated **Bishop** 26 June 1687 deprived 3 August 1699 for the crime of **Simony** is the crime of paying for sacraments and consequently for holy offices or positions in the hierarchy of a **Church**, he died in 1717 but was believed to have been very rich

From 1699 to 1705 the see was vacant

Bull George 1705 Previously Archdeacon of **Llandaff** consecrated **Bishop** 29th April 1705 died in office 17th February 1710

Bisse Philip 1710 Consecrated **Bishop** 19th November 1710 translated to **Hereford** 16th February 1713

1713**Ottley Adam** 1713 Previously Archdeacon of Salop and Prebendary of **Hereford** consecrated **Bishop** 15th March 1710 died in office 1723

Smallbrooke Richard 1723 Previously Treasurer of **Llandaff** consecrated 3rd February 1724 translated to Lichfield 20th February 1731

Sydall Elias 1731 previously Dean of Canterbury consecrated 11th April 1731 translated to Gloucester 2 November 1731

Claggett Nicholas 1731 Previously Dean of **Rochester** consecrated January 1732 translated to Exeter 2nd August 1743

Willes Edward 1742 Previously Dean of Lincoln consecrated **Bishop** January 1743 Translated to Bath and Wells December 1743

Trevor Hon Richard 1743 Previously a **Canon** of Windsor consecrated April 1744 translated to Durham 7th December 1752

Ellis Anthony 1752 Formerly Prebendary of Gloucester consecrated **Bishop** 31st March 1753 died in office 1761

Squire Samuel 1761 Previously Dean of Bristol consecrated **Bishop** March 1761 died in office 7th May 1766

Lowth Robert 1766 Formerly Prebendary of Durham consecrated **June** 1766 translated to Oxford 16 October 1766

Moss Charles 1766 Previously Archdeacon of Colchester consecrated **Bishop** 30th November 1766 translated to Bath and Wells 2nd **June** 1774

Yorke Hon James 1774 Previously Dean of Lincoln consecrated **June** 1744 translated to Gloucester 1779

Warren John 1779 Previously Archdeacon of Worcester consecrated **Bishop** 19th September 1779 translated to Bath 1783

Smallwell Edward 1783 Consecrated 6th July 1783 translated 15th April 1788

Horsley Samuel 1788 Formerly Prebendary of Gloucester consecrated **Bishop** 11 May 1788 translated to **Rochester** December 1793

Stuart Hon William 1793 Previously **Canon** of Christ **Church** Oxford consecrated **Bishop** 12 January 1794 translated to Armagh in 1800

Murray, Lord George 1800 Nominated **Bishop** 20th December 1800, consecrated 11 February 1801 died in office 1803

Burgess Thomas , 1803 Formerly Prebendary of Durham nominated 25th **June** 1803 consecrated 17th July 1803 translated to Salisbury 17th **June** 1825

Jenkinson John Banks 1825 Nominated **Bishop** 18th **June** and consecrated 17 July 1825 died in office 6or 7th July 1840

Thirlwall Connop 1840 Fellow of Trinity **College** Cambridge nominated **Bishop** 23rd July and consecrated 9th August 1840 resigned 16th **June** 1874 died 27 th July 1875

Jones Basil 1874 consecrated **Bishop** 24th August 1874 died in office January 1897

Owen John 1897 Consecrated 1st May 1897 died in office 1926

Prosser D L 1927 consecrated **Bishop** 2nd February 1927 also was Archbishop of Wales 1944 – 1949 died in office 28th February 1950

Havard W T office 17 August 1956	1950 Translated from St Asaph elected 30th March 1950 died in
Richards, John R	1956 Consecrated 30th November 1956 resigned 1971
Roberts Eric M September 1981	1971 Elected 21 April and consecrated 1st June 1971 resigned 30th
Noakes George Reader	1982 Elected 11th November 1981 and consecrated February 1982 was also Archbishop of Wales – relinquished both posts in 1991 died 2008 He licensed me as a

Deans

(1224) **Richard**

(1237) **Philip**

(1254) **Richard Pue**

(1287) **John de Swinssey**

(1300) **Thomas Barry**

(1328) **Richard de Musselwick**

(1334) **David Barret**

(1339) **Adam Houghton**

(1352) **David Ley**

(1399) **John Noke**

1413 **Thomas Wollaston**

1437 **Hugh ab Owen**

1486 **Richard Macheny**

1492 **John Howell**

1509 **Lewis ap Rhys**

1534 **Thomas Lloyd**

1547 **Thomas Young**

1554 **Morgan Phillips**

1558 **Thomas Young**

1560 **Thomas Huett**

1591 **Roger Gyfforde**

1596 **William Hinton**

1631 **Griffith Higgs**

1660 **William Thomas**

1665 **Richard Watson**

1677 **John Ellis**

1693 **Charles Pryce**

1696 **Hugh Powell**

1717 **John Davies**

1733 **John Pember**

1735 **Joseph Hill**

1753 **John Morgan**

1774 **John Jekyll**

1777 **Francis Wollaston**

1816 **Richard Richardson**

1839 **Llewelyn Lewellin** (assumed the title of Dean in 1840)

1878 **James Allen**

1895 **Evan Owen Phillips**

1897 **David Howell**

1904 **James Alan Smith**

1919 **William Williams**

1931 **David Watkin Morgan**

1940 **Albert W Parry**

1950 **Carlyle Witton-Davies**

1957 **T Edward Jenkins**

1972 **Lawrence Bowen**

1984 **A Gordon MacWilliam**

1990 **Bertie Lewis**

1994 **J Wyn Evans**

2009 **D Jonathan R Lean**

Clergy CCED

Williams, Henricus	1688	Curate	
Lloyd , Johannes	1706	Vicar	
Pritchett, Delabere	1752	Curate	
Roberts, Richard	1752	Vac (Death)	Curate
Williams , John	1767	Stipendiary Curate	
Griffith , David	1799	Curate	
Pritchett , Delebere	1802	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1802	Perpetual Curate	
Jones , John	1802	Perpetual Curate	
Griffith , Charles	1804	Vicar	
Griffith , David	1804	Curate	
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate	
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate	
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate	
Richardson , William	1820	Perpetual Curate	
Jones , John	1820	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Richardson , William	1820	Perpetual Curate	
Jones , John	1832	Vicar	
Jones , John	1832	Vicar	

Griffith , Charles	1832	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
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Schoolmasters

Williams , Thomas	1810	Vac (resignation)	Schoolmaster
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Richardson , William	1810	Schoolmaster	
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Richardson , William	1814	Schoolmaster	
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Owen , Jonah	1829	Schoolmaster	
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Owen , Jonah	1829	Stipendiary Curate	
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Richardson , William	1829	Vac (resignation)	Schoolmaster
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1844 Pigot & Co. South Wales directory

Post Office, St David's,
Henry Stephens, Post Master.-Letters from all parts arrive (from **Haverfordwest**) every morning (Sunday excepted) at half -past seven, and are despatched thereto every afternoon at four.

Gentry And Clergy.

Bland Mrs. Phoebe,	Trelethen
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Davies Rev. Nathaniel,	St Davids
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Harries Gilbert, esq.,	Llanunwas
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Harries Henry, esq.,	Trenginnis
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Harries John H. esq.,	Trevaccoon
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Prosser John,	(inspectg. Commander of the preventive service), Nine Wells
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Raymond Thomas , esq.,	Upper Solva
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Richardson Rev. William,	St Davids
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Williams John, esq.,	Treyarched
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Williams Rev. James,	Whitchurch
-----------------------------	-------------------

Yeates R.H.M.esq.,	Hencre House
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Academies & Schools.

Appleby Mary , St Davids

Benevolent School, St Davids

John, Williams Master

Duggan James, Upper Solva

Free Grammar School, St Davids

Rev. Nathaniel Davies Master

James John, St Davids

Morris John, St Davids

Agents

Williams Samuel, (to Lloyd 's and to the Bristol Traders), St Davids

Blacksmiths.

Roach William, St Davids

Boot And Shoe Makers.

Arnold John, St Davids

David Thomas , St Davids

Edmond William, St Davids

Wilcock Thomas , St Davids

Williams John, St Davids

Butter Merchant.

Williams Ebenezer, St Davids

Carpenters & Joiners.

Hughes Thomas , St Davids

Probert Thomas , St Davids

Williams Thomas , St Davids

Young John, St Davids

Coopers.

Matthias Thomas , St Davids

Phillips John, St Davids

Corn, Seed And General Merchants.

Williams Samuel, St Davids

Fire, &c. Office Agents.

Ebernezer Williams St Davids Royal Farmers

Samuel, William Shipwrecked Fishermen And Mariners' Benevolent Society, s St Davids

Grocers, Drapers, And Dealers In Sundries.

Davies James, St Davids

Davies Thomas , St Davids

Perkins Jane, St Davids

Williams Ebenezer, (& Ironmonger), St Davids

Inns.(See also Taverns & Public Houses.)

Commercial, **Martha Williams, St Davids**

Lime Burners

Harries Thomas , St Davids

Perkins George, St Davids

Williams Samuel, St Davids

Maltsters.

Barrett Martha, St Davids

Perkins Jane, St Davids

Millers.

Roberts John, St Davids

Williams Elizabeth, St Davids

Milliners And Dress Makers.

Phillips Mary **St Davids**

Painters & Glaziers.

Hughes Thomas , **St Davids**

Phillips William, **St Davids**

Williams Thomas , **St Davids**

Stone Masons.

Edmonds George, **St Davids**

Evans John, **St Davids**

John Isaac, **St Davids**

Morgan David, **St Davids**

Williams Christopher, **St Davids**

Williams John, **St Davids**

Williams William, **St Davids**

Surgeons.

Bevan Edward, **St Davids**

Morgan John, **St Davids**

Wathen William, **St Davids**

Tailors.

Griffiths William, **St Davids**

Jones Abraham, **St Davids**

Lewis John, **St Davids**

Lewis Thomas , **St Davids**

Taverns & Public Houses.

Carpenters' Arms, **Ths. Hughes** **St Davids**

Mariners, **Ths. Hughes** **St Davids**

Miners' Arms, **Wm. Griffith,** **St Davids**

Mitre, **John James,** **St Davids**

Timber Merchants.

Williams Samuel, **St Davids**

Wheelwrights.

Hughes Thomas , **St Davids**

Rees Thomas , **St Davids**

Miscellaneous.

Barrett John, **Organist,** **St Davids**

Venables Morris, **Butcher,** **St Davids**

Carriers.

TO **Haverfordwest,**

Jno. Williams and **Daniel Owen,** from **St Davids,** every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday;

Mary John, from **Solva,** every Tuesday and Saturday.

Stephen Williams, from **St Davids,** every Tuesday and Saturday.

Conveyance By Water.

TO BRISTOL,

the **Kitty, Capt. James;** once a month

the **Rechabite, Captain Thos. Hughes,** once a month –

Samuel Williams, agent

Other Names

Lewellin Llewelyn 1872 Lampeter College Dean of St David's

County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Thomas William Beach 1872 Steynton Clerk –Canon of St David's

Walcott Henry Lyons 1872 St David's

.....

ap Evan **Evan** 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap Gruffydd Rhys 1197 Justiciar of South Wales residence **Cardigan** died age 65
buried at **St Davids** .

ap Hoell **Thomas** 1489 28 February archdeacon of **Cardigan** Collector . *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap John **Rees** 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

ap John **Walter** 1486, 30 July.

On 30 July 1486 at **Lamphey** a letter, the tenour of which follows, was exhibited to H. **Bishop** of **St Davids**. --To the venerable father in Christ etc. the **Bishop St David's** or his vicar general in spiritualities. **Julian** by the mercy of the **Lord Bishop** of Ostia sendeth greeting and sincere charity in the **Lord**. A petition offered unto us on behalf of **Walter ap John** of Stacorse layman of your diocese contained that by the instigation of the devil he lately killed one **Walter Roger**, priest of the said place, his Spiritual father who had baptized one of his sons, on which account he falls under the sentence of excommunication pronounced in general terms against such as do these things, upon which things he has caused supplication to be humbly made, setting forth the same, for a due remedy to be mercifully provided for him by the apostolic see. We therefore by authority of the **Lord Pope** the care of whose penitentiary we bear and by his special mandate upon this made to us by the oracle of the living voice commit to your prudence that if this is so when he shall have gone by all the larger churches of that place where so great a crime was perpetrated, naked and unshod with only his breeches on, bearing a rod in his hand, and a yoke about his neck if he can with safety and caused himself to be beaten before the doors of the churches aforesaid and with the priests of the same singing a penitential psalm, when the multitude of the people in these is greatest, publicly confessing his sin, and when he shall have adequately satisfied, if he have not already done so, the **Church** which the murdered priest served, and when he and his heirs have been deprived for ever of any fee or right of patronage he hold of the **Church** (and lest the memory of the punishment be too short let his children on this account be deemed incapable of holding an ecclesiastical benefice unless with them there be a merciful dispensation upon this by the apostolic see, you shall absolve this layman from the said sentence and such guilt and excess of priesticide in the accustomed form of the **Church** and enjoin on him therefore by the authority aforesaid, such penance as may be to him for salvation and to others for terror.

Dated at Rome at **St. Peter** under the seal of the office of the penitentiary 21 April, 4 *Innocent VIII* *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518.*

ap Morgan **Traharn** 1491, 27 October. On the 27th day of October in the Chapel in the manor of **Lamphey Sir Leonyll Griffin** was admitted by the aforesaid **Lord** to be another of the chaplains of the said chantry of **Wogan Sir John** Knight, founded in the cathedral **Church** of **St David's** on the presentation of **Traharn ap Morgan** and **Done Joneta** his wife of the parish of **Burton** (her sister **Done Joan** wife of **ap Philip de Picton Thomas** was co-patroness of the other chaplain). And he was instituted and invested in the same. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen **Hugh** 4 February , 1476-77 **Robertus** etc. **Bishop, Lord** of Pebidiawke and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church** of **St David's**, and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting. Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent

have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Matteston Henry** the office of **Parker** or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry Parker** or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other Parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St. David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shallwell be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our *Chapter House*, 4 February , 1476-77, 16 Edward IV. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen Lewis 1486 10 November Acts before the Rev. father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of **Lantfey** of the diocese of **St Davids** had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a **Pembroke** cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Burley Sir Roger** of Ireland then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same Rev. father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother **Church** by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the blessed Virgin **Mary** next then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same Rev. father in the Chapel of the blessed Virgin **Mary** situated within the said manor of **Lantfey** to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said Rev. father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shallbe just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly **College**, and **William**, prior of Pill, with other discreet men besides who were there. When indeed the Saturday abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in Chapel aforesaid before the said Rev. father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said Rev. father in regard to speaking the truth and answering **Faithfully** upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy. Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same Rev. father of his office objected and articulated the articles underwritten. Which articles indeed follower and are these

First of all that the same **Sir Roger** in presence of one Master **ap Ris John** in the house of **Nicholas White** of **Pembroke** there being then present there the said **White Nicholas** and his wife **White Katharine** by name **Tyler Thomas** of **Tenby** and **Baret John** with some others then present, publicly arguing with the said Master **John** said that he would and could make the **Lord's** body in the time of the mass for those present and for himself those bones would be Bread alone. Also that contrariwise he would at his pleasure sometimes make it as far as related to himself and not to those present Which articles indeed, together with other errors besides obstinately adhered to there in the presence of thoseafore written, he then confessed that he had said, which errors, truly, together with all errors against the Faith and definition of the Holy **Roman Church**, in writing, before the Rev. father aforesaid and his commissary there namely Master **Lewis ap Owen**, doctor of decrees and

archdeacon of **Cardigan**, with all the others then called to this, he publicly abjured in form following -
In the name of God, Amen!

I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of **St David's** before you **Hugh** etc. **Thomas** heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at **Pembroke** etc. I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the Rev. fatherhood to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises. And him the said Rev. father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he **Faithfully** fulfilled publicly in the **Church of St. Mary** , **Pembroke**. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518*

ap Owen Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**.

ap Owen Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Town H 2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

ap Thomas Jenkin 1490 **St David's** Cathedral paid 4d per day "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Adam John 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Amblett Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Angel Robert 1677 **St Florence** "Clerk licensed to keep a school **Robert Angel** was the son of **Luke Angel**, who, described as **Lewis Angell**, was bishops vicar of **St, Davids** Cathedral in 1611, " "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Anthony Jane 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Anthony Jevan 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Arnold Henry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Aubre Morgan 1536 **Gowere** Owed - Dean of **Gowere** Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphrey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Baret David 1348 was chancellor of **St David's**

Barlow William died about 1569 brother of **Roger** and **Thomas** , --first came to **Pembrokeshire** as Prior of **Haverfordwest** Priory then , was a **Canon** regular and prior of **Bisham**.

He was constituted **Bishop** of **St. Asaph**, and two months afterward translated to **St David's**. He was very keen to get the Diocese transferred from **St David's** to **Carmarthen**. In 1538 **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's**, unroofed the Palace at **St David's**, (some say he sold the lead to get portions for his five daughters, who all married bishops). He also unroofed **LLawhaden**. In 1540 **Henry VIII.** rented **Lamphey** Palace from **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's**, and gave it to **Devereux Richard**, eldest son of Earl Ferrers, afterwards **Earl of Essex**. In the 2nd **Edward VI.** (1547) **Bishop Barlow** was translated to Bath and Wells but in the 1st of May 1553 he was deprived and forced to fly the realm, and remained in exile until the accession of **Elizabeth**, when he was appointed **Bishop** of Chichester, and was the principal **Bishop** of the four at the consecration of Archbishop **Parker**. **Bishop Barlow**, the first Protestant **Bishop** in England died in 1569, and was interred in his own cathedral of Chichester. He married **Wellesbourne, Agatha** a runaway Abbess of Norfolk, daughter of **Wellesborne, John** esq..

Bishop William Barlow and his wife **Agatha Wellesbourne** had five daughters, who all became the wives of bishops, namely,

Barlow Anne Married first, **Bradbridge Augustus** then **Westfaling, Herbert**
Bishop of Hereford.

Barlow Elizabeth went as a companion with the Countess of Oxford into Scotland, and was maid of honour to **Mary** Queen of Scots. and was mother of the succeeding **Lords Elphinstone** and **Drummond**. Married first, **Alexander, Lord Elphinstone** when she was only 13 or 14 second **Lord Drummond** she died before 1622

Barlow Margaret Married **Overton William, Bishop** of Lichfield and Coventry.

Barlow Frances Married **Parker Matthew**, son of Archbishop **Parker**, then **Matthews Tobias**, Archbishop of York. **Toby Matthews**, Archbishop of York, was a great favourite of Queen **Elizabeth** and **King James I.**,

Barlow Antonina Married **Wickham W., Bishop** of Lincoln.

Barlowe William 1560 was the son of Dr. **William Barlowe Bishop** of **St David's** and was born in **Pembrokeshire**. He was entered at Baliol **College** Oxford, about, and four years afterwards he took a degree in arts. Having left Oxford, he travelled much abroad, and became skilled in the art of Navigation. About 1573, he was admitted into holy orders, and obtained several preferments. He was a prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Easton, near that city. In 1588, he was made a prebendary of Lichfield, but in the following year he resigned the prebend for the treasurership of the same cathedral. He afterwards became chaplain to **Prince Henry**, and at length in 1614, he was appointed archdeacon of Salisbury. He is memorable for being the first who wrote upon the nature and Properties of the loadstone, and he was eminent for his industry in searching, and happiness in finding out many magnetical secrets. He was the first who made the inclinatory instrument transparent, and to be used pendant with a glass on both sides, and a ring at the top. He likewise suspended it in a compass box, where with two ounces weight it was made fit for use at sea. He was likewise the first who found out the difference between iron and Steel, and their tempers for magnetical purposes. He also first showed the right way of touching magnetical needles, and was the first that invented the piecing and cementing of loadstones. Finally he was the first that showed the reasons, why a loadstone being double-capped must take up so great a weight. On these subjects he wrote 1. "*The Navigator's Supply, containing many things of principal importance belonging to navigation with divers instruments framed chiefly for that purpose,*" 4to. London, 1597. 2. "*Magnetical*

Beard Edward 1608 July **St David's** "Edward Beard of St, Davids, clerk, (who was afterwards subchanter of the cathedral in 1622), was sued by **David Lloyd** , gent,for stating that **David Lloid** is a murtherer, and he had murthered **John** of lylanboydye, (Llanboidy)" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Beck Thomas 1293 **Bishop of St Davids** *Inventory Wouran PRO KR Inventories E145 1 48.*

Bennet Ann 11 May 1774 **St David's** Married Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with her **Husband**,. Referred to as a widow in her discharge. **St David's** Prosecutor **Roch Thomas** , otherwise **Roach** Verdict Discharged by prosecutor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennet David 11 May 1774 **St David's** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with his wife who is described as a widow **St David's** Prosecutor **Roch Thomas** , otherwise **Roach** Verdict No prosecution - dead. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennett Henry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Morris 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas Morris 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett William John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan David 1670 **St Davids** Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan Phillipp 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon David 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Grace 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Nicholas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Binks Nicholas 1603 June **St David's** Cathedral "**Nicholas Binks** (a vicar choral in 1611 and subchanter of **St, Davids** Cathedral in 1644) brought an action for damages for defamation of character against **Rice Roberts** of **St, Davids**, yeoman, who had openly stated in **St, Davids**, " There were bords stolen, and **Nicholas Binks** ys making search for the same bords that were so stolen out of the **College** of **St, Davids**, and the same bords he himself stoole them and they be now in his carte, which I will prove" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Bishop	Beck	c1293	of St Davids built Benton Castle
Blethin	Anne	1670	St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Blethin	John	1670	St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Blethin	William David	1670	St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax
Boniface	IX Pope	1402	Guy Bishop of St David's etc. to Rowe William and Hylton Margaret , etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of **St. Susannah** penancer general of our **Lord** the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words.

To the venerable etc. the **Bishop** of **St Davids** or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc. (as above), greeting etc.

On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the **Lord Pope**, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special man hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate. dated at Rome at **St. Peter**, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of **Lord Boniface IX** the **Pope**.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc

Bowen **John** 20 July 1798 **St David's** Yeoman Offence Assault. **St David's**
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Bowen **Joseph** 12 January 1770 **St David's** Labourer Offence Riotously
Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman.
Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-18

Bowen **William** 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Burry, Thomas 12 January 1770 **St David's** Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward, John** Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James, Gilbert** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman **Lord** and **Angharad** daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a **Castle** at nearby **Carew**) and the beautiful and notorious Welsh, **Princess Nest** born **Manorbier** c 1146. held living of **Angle** 1215 ? **Manorbier Intro 1188 Camrose South Wales by Wade** administrator of the See of **St Davids** visited Ireland 1183. Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at **Mathry, Llanwnda & Tenby** 1175. held living of **Llanwnda** in 12c. held prebendal **Mathry** 12c. returned to Dyfed 1172. was rector of **St Marys Church Tenby** in 1172. Tour of Wales with Archbishop Baldwin 1188. left Kings service to study Theology at Lincoln 1196. died 1223. tomb **St Davids Cathedral. South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,**

Carew Richard 1259 (**Bishop**) **St Davids** 1260 **St Davids Bishop** , confirmed Grant of **St Dogmael de Llanlle Dewy** to **Canons of St Davids** his Statute mentions **Brawdy** was a prebend 1259 *Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 PRO E154 1* 48. WWHR Vol1 P249, WWHR Vol3 p 305

Charles John 1670 . **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Charles Richard 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Charles William 1670 . **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clark George 1867 Venerable of **Robeston Wathen House** which he purchased (It was erected about 1815). Archdeacon and Prebendary of **St Davids** born in London 1809 married 1837 a daughter of **Rev J R Senior** has children one son and four daughters

Clement David 1670 . **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement David 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax.*

Clement Elizabeth 11 May 1774 **St Davids** Married Offence Riot and assault. **St Davids** Prosecutor **Roch Thomas** , otherwise **Roach**. Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830.*

Clement Thomas 1670 . **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement William 1670 . **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement William 12 January 1770 **St Davids** Weaver Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutors freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **Gilbert James** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Constantine George 23 September 1550 Of **LLawhaden**. Registrar of **St Davids** during **Bishop Barlows** time, tithes **Llanhowel** was imprisoned in the Tower on charges of treason and heresy. Archdeacon of Brecon 1559 died 1561 administer the oath to Clergy *Journal Historical Society of the Church of Wales July 18th 1559. Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Cozens Thomas	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan H3 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Davey Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb	1897 Aug 1898	St David's Chancellor St David's Cathedral
David Anne	1670	widdow St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Charles	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David George	11 May 1774	St David's Yeoman Offence Riot and assault Indicted with his wife St David's Prosecutor Roch Thomas otherwise Roach Guilty Punishment Fined 6d <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
David Harry	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Harry <i>Hearth Tax</i>	1670	vacant St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred
David Harry Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>	1670	of Tregennis St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland
David Hugh	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Hugh	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Lewis	1670	St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Morris John	1670	St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Sadge	1670	St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Thomas <i>Tax</i>	1670	St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
David Thomas Philip David, junior, of Tregynys (near St, Davids), for defaming him at St, Davids by alleging that the plaintiff was a stealer of shirts"	1603 June	St David's " Rice Williams sued Thomas Philip <i>"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"</i>
David William	1670	St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Davids Maximilian	1670	St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
de Carew Richard	1256	nephew of Thomas became Bishop of St Davids
de Carew Richard	125I	Bishop Acc to <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
de Gower H Llamphrey Palace	1328	Bishop St Davids building work Cathedral Bishops Palace and
de Henelawe Geoffrey	1204	elected Bishop of St Davids made the Brawdy prebend

Devereux Richard -- 1540 Henry VIII rented **Lamphey** Palace from **Bishop Barlow** of **St David's** and gave it to **Richard Devereux** eldest son of Earl Ferrers afterwards **Earl of Essex Richards** wife was **Lettice Donay**

William John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Lewis 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Thomas 26 July, 1580 of the city of **St Davids**, gent., leased the tithes of **St. Dogwells** ,. *Chapter Records*

Edwardess Richard 1597 signed the pedigree for **Dwnn Lewis** -- at the time he was Chancellor of **St David's**

Edwards Thomas 26 July 1580 of the city of **St Davids** gent leased tithes **St Dogmael**

Ellis Gwenlyan 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ellis William 1670 . **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan David 1670 .**St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Evans Frauncis 1670 .**St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynons Frauncis 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferrar Elizabeth Wife of **Bishop Robert Ferrar** *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Ferrar Griffin Parents **Bishop Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife *letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Ferrar Robert 1548 Sep 9 **St David's Bishop** Ancestor of **William Williams** of Ivy Tower **St Florence** – burned at the stake 1555 Mar 30 **Queen Mary's** reign *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Ferrar Salvage Parents **Bishop Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife – surviving **Child** and heiress-- married **Rev Lewis Williams** *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Ferrar Samual Parents **Bishop Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Field T 1627 **Bishop St Davids** whitewashed interior destroying frescos.

Field Theophilus Parsons 1627 **Bishop of St Davids Hayscastle Ford Pembrokeshire**

FitzGerald Davydd 1147 **Ab Gerald**, archdeacon of **Cardigan**, was consecrated **Bishop of St David's** in 1147, where he continued until his death in 1176 **Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852**

Francis William 1670 **.St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Frauncis William 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Garrett John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Garrett John 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

George Edward 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

George Edward 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Gervase Bishop 1215 **St Dogwells** granted the **Church** of **St Dogmael** de **LlanlleDewy** to **Canons** of **St Davids** .

Gervas Bishop 1224 prebends of the Hospital the ancient name of Spital **Stat Mens**.

Gibbons Grinling 1695 reputed to have carved case of original Organ **St Davids Cathedral**

Gilbert Humphrey 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

GoughEvan 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

GoughGeorge 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

GoughThomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Gower Henry Aug 1339 **Bishop** a perpetual vicar to the **Church** of **St Issells Saundersfoot** . 1330 Bishops Palace **Lamphey**. 1328 1347 **Hodgeston Church. Manorowen Church** 17 Feb 1335. **Bishop** of **St Davids** 1339 Aug Acc to **PembrokeshireParsons**.

Greenigh William 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H 2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Greenigh William John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith David 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Gilbert William 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Henry William 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith John	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith John	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith Thomas	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hargest Margerett	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hargest Richard	1618-19 Jan 29 Will of Richard Hargest of St Davids He was the son of Richard Hargest by his wife Mary , the daughter of Thomas Crane , subchanter of St Davids Cathedral in 1556 Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days
Hargest Richard	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hargest Thomas	1670 St Davids Town H4 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harries Henry	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harris Richard	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry Abraham	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry David William	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry Evan	12 January 1770 St David's Shoemaker Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of Edward John , Yeoman Whitchurch, co Pemb James Gilbert , Prosecutor gent <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Harry Hugh	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod yLade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harry William	10 April 1784 St David's Yeoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money including a dollar Previously Swynney William Indicted St David's Prosecutor Harries, John esq. Verdict Guilty Punishment Death <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Hayward Thomas	1490 St David's Cathedral paid 4d per day <i>Pembrokeshire in By gone Days</i>
Horton Thomas	1648 August 13 Colonel Thomas Horton To George Beavan

You are to repair with the party of Captain **Bowlton's** dragoons to **St Davids** in **Pembrocksheere** and with their assistance to bring from thence to **Carmarthen** 3000 weight of lead You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of **Narbarth**, **Dewysland** and **Roose** And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262**

Hoton Adam 1361 **Bishop** of **St David's** Caervoriog near **Solva** acc/to **Fenton** born there – property later became a possession of the **Perrots Arch Camb** 1865

Howell Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Howells Samuel 19 July 1793 **St David's** Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days **St David's** Prosecutor Crofton, **John** gent Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Howells Thomas 1772 a man of a despicable character ChurchWarden **St Mary's Church Tenby**.

The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of **St Mary** , **Tenby**, to **Charles Moss**, **Bishop** of **St Davids** (**Thomas Williams** was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3)

Petition

Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truly disagreeable to us And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other Clergymen of the **Church** of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposed **Christians** from frequenting the **Church**.

This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truly grievous to your petitioners, they, by their ChurchWarden presented him in your lordship's court at **Haverfordwest** at your Lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then our rector has for these two years last past elected one **Thomas Howells** a man of a despicable character to be his ChurchWarden who acts agreeable to the rector's desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners ChurchWarden's presentment. As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship by petition

Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration unhappy, we may truly say, as we cannot go to our own **Church** with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shall see fit . (There were about 70 signatories)

Hugh Alce 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hugh Anthony 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hugh David 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hugh David 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H 2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hugh Margaret 12 September 1784 **St David's** Married Offence Theft of money from prosecutor's dwelling house, whilst the family attended church, the 'preacher holding forth' No indictment **St David's** Prosecutor **Bowen** , **Thomas St David's Butcher** Before the **Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Hugh Sarah 3 November 1788 **St David's** Spinster Offence Assault Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's employer A dispute arose

concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs Indicted with her employers **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hughes John 23 Jan 1811 born **St David's Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Husband John 1670 **St Davids** Town H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Hylton Margaret 1402 **Guy Bishop** of **St David's** etc

to **William Rowe** and **Margaret** Hylton, etc We have received Letters of the venerable father in

Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of **St Susannah** penancer general of our **Lord** the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc the **Bishop** of **St Davids** or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc as above, greeting etcn

On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the **Lord Pope**, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special man hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate

dated at Rome at **St Peter**, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of **Lord** Boniface IX the pope We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate. In witness whereof etc d in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc

Hyot John 1397 14 February **Canon of St Davids**

James David 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

James Dinah 3 November 1788 **St David's** Spinster Offence Assault. Indicted with her **Husband** and daughters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's **Husband**. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Frauncis 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

James Jane 3 November 1788 **St David's** Married Offence Assault. Indicted with her parents and sisters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by

the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James John 3 November 1788 **St David's** Innholder/constable Offence Assault. Indicted with his wife, daughters and servant. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. **St David's** Prosecutor **John Harries**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Mary 3 November 1788 **St David's** Spinster Offence Assault. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. Indicted with her parents and sisters. **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Phillipp 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

James Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

James Thomas William 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jenkin James 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jenkins Henry abt 1821 born **St David's Pembrokeshire** died 23 Aug 1856 On the plains, Laramie, Wyoming Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **John, Martha** on 9 Jul 1843 at **St David's Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

John David 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Elenor 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Evan 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Henry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Owen 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Peter 23 May 1754 an infant aged 3 years murdered by **Elinor Williams** Alias **Nell**, the Lady **St David's** Singlewoman by striking him with a rod and strangling him with her hands. **St David's** . ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Richard 1 August 1786 **St David's** Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by ploughing up a part of it . **St David's** Prosecutor **John** Warlow Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Thomas 1490 **St David's** Cathedral paid 4d per day "**Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

John Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Thomas	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Thomas Tax	1670 weaver St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John William	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Anne Tax	1670 widdow St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Rice	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Rice	1670 St Davids Town H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Jones Rowland	1670 St Davids Town H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Kneaght Thomas	1492 St David's Cathedral paid 2s 2d for three days working at the pavement of the Cathedral " Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days "
Knight Thomas in By,gone Days	1490 St David's Cathedral Mason paid 6 shillings " Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days "
Laud W War.	1621 Bishop St Davids – Lead on roofs removed for bullets Civil War.
Laugharne John	1670 St Davids Town P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Laugharne Margerett	1670 St Davids Town P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
le Brok Dan Gervas	1399, November 26 .

Guy etc. To our beloved etc., the archdeacon of **St David's**, or his official, greetings etc. Because we have admitted etc., Dan Gervas le Brok, monk of the order of **St Benedict**, priest expressly professed in the same order, to the priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**, of our diocese, which is usually governed by a prior, immediately annexed to the Monastery of **St Martin**, Seez of the same order, and a dependant of the same, now vacant, to you we commit and command that you induct the aforesaid Gervas etc. Assigned to the same stall in the choir and the place in the chapter which had been accustomed to be assigned to the priors of the said priory for the time being, enjoining nevertheless on all and singular the monks and ministers of the same priory that they be humbly and devoutly obedient and attendant to the same Gervase as the true prior of themselves and that priory, in those things which belong to the regular discipline , rule and governance of the same priory restraining canonically gainsayers and rebels , if you find any in this behalf. And of what you do in the premises etc.
d London 26th November 1399.

Leonyll Griffin cathedral of St Davids	1491 27 October chaplains chantry of Sir John Wogan Knight
Letard the Fleming	1100's described as an enemy of God and of St David

Lewis Elizabeth 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis Elizabeth 21 July 1817 **St David's** Married Offence Arson of the dwelling house in **Michael Lewis** her **Husband's** posession with intent to injure and defraud the prosecutor, his landlady, to whom he owed one year's rent, Her **Husband** indicted separately for the same offence Prisoner aged 47, **St David's** Prosecutor **Mary Warlow, St David's** , widow Verdict No true bill **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,**

Lewis James 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis John 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis Michael 21 July 1817 **St David's** Labourer Offence Arson of dwelling house in prisoner's possession with intent to injure and defraud the prosecutor, his landlady, to whom he owed two years' rent, , Indicted with his wife, His goods already distrained upon and advertised for sale, Prisoner aged 43, **St David's** Prosecutor **Warlow Mary** , **St David's** widow Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Lewis Morgan 1536 **St David's** General reciever to the **Bishop Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363**

Lewis Richard 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis Ruth 23 January 1820 **St David's** Married Offence Theft of culm, Prisoner aged 25, According to calendar one **Morse Anne** to be charged as well,**St David's** Prosecutor **Jenkin Mary** , **St David's** widow Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 weeks' imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Lewis Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis William 1670 **St Davids** Town H 2 Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis William 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Lewis William 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Leya William 1490 **St David's** Cathedral paid 4d per day "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Lilly James March 1745 Murdered **St Dogmaels** Fencing master Theft of wearing apparel. **St David's** Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years, escaped, murdered by **Owen William** Captn ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Lloyd Vivian Llewellyn author of "**How Green was my valley**" always claimed he was born at **St Davids** but although he was of Welsh, parentage, according to Wikipedia, he was actually born on the 8 December 1906 at Hendon Middlesex and only after his death was it revealed that his claim to have been born in **St David's** was false.

Llewhellin Thomas 19 December 1816 **St David's** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 40, **St David's** Prosecutor **James John** , **St David's** farmer **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Lloide Griffith 1536 **St David's** Chaplain Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Llamphey** 18 Feb 1536 **Arch Camb 1888 p 363**

Lloyd Elinor 20 January 1749 **St David's** Singlewoman Offence Theft of money and household goods – a pewter dish from the dwelling house and shop of prosecutor. **Williams, John St David's** shopkeeper guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Lloyd Elizabeth 29 June 1817 **St David's** Singlewoman Offence Theft of food - Bread - and a plate from prosecutor's dwelling house, Examination refers to burglary, Prisoner aged 81, **St David's** Prosecutor **Tegan William**, **St David's** Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830**,

Lloyd John 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lloyd John 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lloyd Lewis 1670 **St Davids** Town H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Lloyd Richard 1671 Rector of **Llangwm** 1671 **Bishop** of **St Davids** 1686.

Lloyd Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Martin David 1670 .**St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Martin David 1296 **Bishop** of **St Davids** The Court **Eglwysrw** 1300. **Llandeloy Church** Feb 1307.

Martin Henry 29 October 1772 **St David's** **Mason** Offence Pickpocketing money. No indictment. **Haverfordwest** Prosecutor **Williams, David** Llansanffraid, co. Card. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts**

Martin John 24 December 1824 **St David's** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 16, **St David's** Prosecutor **Harry, Elizabeth** otherwise **Harries** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**,

Martin Thomas 1670 .**St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Martin Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Mathias Thomas 1670 .**St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Matteston Henry , 4 February , 1476-77 **Robertus** etc. **Bishop, Lord** of **Pebidiawke** and **LLawhaden, Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral **Church** of **St David's** and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.

Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of **Parker** or keeper of the park of **Lamphey** and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry Parker** or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of **St.David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of **Lamphey** for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and **St. Michael** the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of **Lamphey** and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof.

In witness whereof etc. d in our Chapter House, 4 February , 1476-77, 16 **Edward IV**.

Maurice David 1670 .**St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Maurice Evan 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Meiler William 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Melville Edmund Rev 1851 **St David's** Chancellor of **St David's** Committee Member
Arch Camb 1851

Meyler Jane 1670. **St Davids** Town H2 DewslandHundred **Hearth Tax**

Meyler William 1670 .**St Davids** Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Meyler William Gent.10 February 1776 **St David's** Offence Forcible entry into prosecutor's tenement and ejectment therefrom. **St David's** Prosecutor **Roberts Anne** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Meyrick Rowland 1505 -66 born at Bodorgan **Anglesey** - son of Meurig **Lewis** of Bodorgan who was in the **King's** personal service and whose father had fought at Bosworth for **Henry Tudor** later **Henry VII**. **Rowland Meyrick** became chancellor of **St Davids** and prebendary of Treflodan - served as one of Queen **Elizabeth's** commissoners authorised to carry out a visitation of the Welsh, bishoprics and then consecrated **Bishop** of Bangor December 1559 to 1565.

Morgan David William 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Morgan J 1496 **Bishop St David's**

Morgan Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Morgan Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Town H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Morgan Thomas 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Morris Phillip 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax** .

Morris Thomas	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morris William	1783-1861 . a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire . His father was a shoemaker by trade, and William followed the same calling for some years. In the 1830's he settled at St David's , where he died. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and travelled much through the Principality. His father was also a preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists , and father and son frequently took part in preaching services together. <i>Eminent Welshmen 1908</i>
Mortimer William	12 January 1770 St David's Farmer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of John Edward , Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor James Gilbert , gent. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Nash ? Cathedral	1789 Mr directed to plan the rebuilding the west front St David's
Noke John	1408, April 2. precentor of the cathedral Church of St David's
Oakley Richard	19 July 1793 St David's Shopkeeper Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days. St David's Prosecutor Crofton John , gent Verdict No true bill. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Owen John	1670 clerk St Davids Town H 6 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen Lewis ap	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Owen Rowland	1670 . St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen William	1670 . St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owens John	1670 . St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Pardoe William	1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Pardoe William	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Pardoe William	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Parocke John	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Parry John	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Parry John	1 September 1753 Haverfordwest Gaoler/Yeoman Offence Neglect of duty by permitting then escape from gaol of John Parry , Minwear , Yeoman, presentedb at the Consistory Court of St David's for adultery and contumacy in refusing to appear to a summons affixed on one of the doors of the Church of Minwear and his excommunication from the Church for forty days. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Parry William	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .

Perkin David <i>Tax .</i>	1670 junior St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
Perkin David <i>Tax</i>	1670 senior St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth</i>
Perkin Henry	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H3 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Perkin John	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Perkin John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Perkin William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Prichard William	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Pritchett Delabere	1714-1801 a Clergyman, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire , where his father practised many years as a physician. Being invited by Precentor Hill to settle at St David's , Mr. Pritchett was appointed master of the Free School, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chanter. He was soon afterwards collated to the small vicarage of Carew in his native county, this being his only preferment. Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor of the very extensive parish of St David's who were sixteen miles away from the nearest doctor, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, which he afterwards practised with great success and without making any charge. By reason of his integrity and fidelity as a Clergyman, his ability as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence, he was held in the highest esteem. <i>Gent. Mag., 1801, pt. 2, p. 1214. Eminent Welshmen 1908</i>
Probert Richard	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Probert William	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Prosser Mary	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Pyeton Thomas	1400, June 24 Also the same day etc., the Bishop admitted Master John de Bowland to the free Chapel of Coytkenlace, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Master John Hyot , to which he was presented to him by Philip Peynale , patron of the same Chapel and instituted him in the person of Master Thomas , Pyeton, Canon of St Davids , his Proctor , etc
Rawlyn Robert	3 June 1405 Canon of our Church of St Davids , priory of Pylle
Reede John	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees Henry	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees James	19 December 1816 St David's Labourer Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor and John James , St David's , farmer, No indictment, Prisoner aged 31, St David's Prosecutor Thomas John, St David's , labourer Verdict No prosecution, <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>
Rees John	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Rees Levi Peter Pembrokeshire	born 20 Apr 1838 St David's Pembrokeshire <i>Mormon Records for</i>
Rees William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Reyman Margaret	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard Edward	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard John	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard Phillipp	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard Thomas John	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H 2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard Thomas John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richard William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richards Lewes	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richards Thomas	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Richardson Arthur	1797 Feb 22 St David's the organist – on hearing the report Arthur Richardson rode of and informed the Mayor of Haverfordwest – He completed the journey it is said in 45 minutes --- French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883
Roach Henry	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roach John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robelyn Adam	1366 mis-called, in <i>Jones and Freeman's History of St David's</i>
Rokelyn	was archdeacon of St David's .
Robert David	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert Eynon	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert Henry	30 May 1796 St David's Farmer Offence Assault on prosecutor's wife,
Mary Bevan.	St David's Prosecutor Bevan Benjamin <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Robert John	1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert William	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Robert William	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Edward	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Roberts Frauncis	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Hugh	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Marmaduke	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Rice	1603 June St David's Cathedral

"**Nicholas** Binks (a vicar choral in 1611 and subchantor of **St, Davids** Cathedral in 1644) brought an action for damages for defamation of character against **Rice Roberts** of **St, Davids**, yeoman, who had openly stated in **St, Davids**, " There were bords stolen, and **Nicholas Binks** ys making search for the same bords that were so stolen out of the **College** of **St, Davids**, and the same bords he himself stoole them and they be now in his carte, which I will prove"

"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Roberts Richard	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Richard	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts Thomas	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H4 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roberts William	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch Anne	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rodman Marsley	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rowe William	1402 . Guy Bishop of St David's etc. to

William Rowe and **Margaret Hylton**, etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of **St. Susannah** penancer general of our **Lord** the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc. the **Bishop** of **St Davids** or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc. as above , greeting etc. On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the **Lord** pope, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special manhereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that not withstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate.

Dated at Rome at **St. Peter**, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of **Lord** Boniface IX the **Pope**.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written

Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc.

Scott Gilbert 1863 **Sir** general restoration west front **St David's** Cathedral rebuilt from a drawing of the old design.

Seyman Thomas 1670 . **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Stevens John 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Storke Morris 1670 .**St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Summons Sarah 19 July 1793 **St David's** Singlewoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days. **St David's** Prosecutor **Crofton John**, gent Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Swynney William 10 October 1783 **St David's** Yeoman Offence Theft of money including a dollar and a book. **St David's** Prosecutor **Arnold, Henry**, **St David's** ,Husbandman Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Tewe Stephen 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Tewe Symon 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Anne 3 November 1788 **St David's** Servant Offence Assault. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. Indicted with her parents and sisters. **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Thomas David 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas David 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Edwin 1887 **St David's** woodcarver

Thomas Elenor 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Elizabeth 1670 **St Davids** Town P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Gilbert 1670 **St Davids** Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Harry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Henry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Henry 1670 **St Davids** Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Hugh	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas John	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas John	1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas John	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Thomas John	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Lettice	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Luke	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Phillip	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Richard	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Sophia	17 March 1824 St David's Married Offence Theft of poultry - hens, geese and a gander, Prisoner aged 34, St David's Prosecutor Price Martha Verdict No prosecution, convicted on another indict <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>
Thomas Sophia	9 January 1825 St David's Married Offence Theft of poultry - a duck and a drake, Prisoner aged 34, St David's Prosecutor Price Martha Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment with hard labour <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,</i>
Thomas William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tucker Morris	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tydder David	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Tydder William	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vincent Henry James	1865 June 11 St Dogmaels Obituary Rev. Born Fishguard 1799 June 19 educated at St David's and Haverfordwest GrammerSchool married Miss Jones who died in 1831 – sine prole- <i>Arch Camb</i> 1865
Wadyn Henry	1492 St David's Cathedral paid 9d for each day working on the wall of the Churchyard " Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days
Walter John	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Warlowe Margaret	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Warren William	1490 St David's Cathedral Communarius of the Cathedral <i>Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days</i>
Watts Gilbert	1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Watts Gilbert	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wilcok William	1489 19 May Warden of our College of St Davids .
Wilkin Thomas <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>	1759 St David's Yeoman Offence Theft of a horse. No indictment.
William David	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William David	1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Elinor	23 May 1754 Alias ' Nell, the Lady ' St David's Singlewoman Offence Murder of Peter John , an infant aged 3 years by striking him with a rod and strangling him with her hands. St David's <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
William George	1670 clerk St Davids Town H 2 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William Gilbert	1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William Griffith	1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William John	1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William Thomas	1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams David	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Edwin	1850 - 1903 , vice - principal of Trevecca Theological College , was born at St David's , Pembrokeshire . He joined the staff of the College in 1885, and did excellent work among the students, and among the churches of the Calvinistic Methodist body. <i>Eminent Welshmen 1908</i>
Williams Henry	1670 St Davids Town H3 Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Mary	30 January 1800 Alias Martha Williams St David's Spinster Offence Theft of sheep. Prisoner aged 28. St David's Prosecutor Williams Henry , St David's , shopkeeper <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Williams Owen	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Pete	28 February 1781 St David's Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by erectng a stone and soil wall across it. St David's Prosecutor Parry John Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830
Williams Thomas	1797 Feb 22 Trelythin – Old Sailer settled as a farmer and JP sighted a lugger and 3 men of war and roused the St David's men to the French invasion fleet. French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883
Williams William	1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wogan David	1487, 13 September . Hugh etc. to Masters David Wogan Canon of our cathedral Church of St David's , and Richard Gely Canon of our College of Abergwilly,

greeting etc. To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one **David Tailour** of the parish of **St. Mary** , **Pembroke**, of our diocese intends to move before us against **Joneta Raymond** of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose prudence and industry we have full confidence in the **Lord**, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by Letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. d in **Lamphey** manor 13 September, 1487 etc.

Wogan John 1491 27 October *Sir* Knight chantry cathedral of **St David's**

Wythlokes Richard 1403, July 20. **Guy** etc. to our dean of **St Davids** , greeting etc. We commit to thee and command, with strict injunctions, that thou sequester all fruits, rents and profits, tithes and oblations, arising from and belonging to the parish **Church** of **Carreu**, of our diocese, in the time of the vacancy, and cause them to be kept under strict sequestration as thou wilt answer to us for the same at thy peril.
dated at London, on July, 1403, the sixth year of our consecration.

Yonge Thos 1536 **St David's Sir** – Steward of Household Inventory made 7th March 27 **Henry VIII** on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at **Lamphey** 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363
.....

Extinct Chapels *RCAM*

At the opening of the 17th century there existed within the limits of the parish of **St Davids**, and in easy reach of the cathedral **Church** (which was also the church of the parish), indisputable traces of three small ecclesiastical structures of the nature of subordinate Chapels to the cathedral **Church**. There was clear recollection of several others which had been deserted prior to the definite breach with the **Roman Church** in 1543, or were despoiled and ruined in the consequence of the change in religious policy that then took place. **Browne Willis** in his *Survey of the Cathedral Church of St David (1716)* copying from a memorandum of **George Owen** (d 1613) who possessed an intimate and life long acquaintance with the district, states (P 52) that “there were formerly several Chapels about **St Davids** which all belonged to the mother **Church**, dedicated to several saints, and were commodiously seated to draw the devotions of pilgrims”. He expressly names the Chapel of **St Non**(or **Nun**), the Chapel of **St Justinian**, and Capel **Patrick**; and of these there were considerable remains at the opening of the 17th century which continue visible today. But of Capel **Patrick**, the site is known only from the mounds of earth beneath which are buried the foundations and debris of the small building.

There were also Capel y Pistyll and Capel Gwrhyd, both of which had been deserted and may have more or less disappeared when **George Owen** wrote his memorandum on the small ecclesiastical foundations which had been attached to the cathedral **Church**. In addition to the above there is good evidence for the former existence of Capel Cwmwdig and Capel yr hen fynwent “ the Chapel of the old burial ground”

St Nons Chapel & Holy Well

Only the lower parts of this plain rectangular Chapel now remain.

This must be one of the most idyllically situated monuments in **Pembrokeshire**, overlooking, as it does, the rocky coastline above **St. Non Bay** on the **Pembrokeshire** Coastal Path. The ruins lack any distinguishing features to help date the building, and the earliest reference to a Chapel here is in a document of 1335. However, an early excavation reports the uncovering of stone coffins which might in fact have been slab-lined graves of the early **Christian** period. Also the presence here of the pillar-stone with its incised Latin cross, roughly datable to the 7th to 9th century, is suggestive of an early medieval foundation for the Chapel, although unfortunately, there is no firm evidence that the stone originally came from the site.

One legend is that **St Non** was seeking shelter as she was about to give birth and found a prehistoric Kistvan of three upright stones and a large covering stone giving shelter from the storm. It is there in that ancient shelter that **St David** was born and the Chapel later built on the holy place.

The Chapel is a simple rectangular building, with an entrance of the west. The north-south orientation of the building is unusual, and is probably best explained by the foundations having been laid out to suit the severe slope. The massive masonry on the southern, downhill end was presumably put down as part of a foundation platform, to help level the site. The position of the altar is marked by a step at the north end. The Chapel is traditionally held to Mark the place where **St Non** gave birth to **St David**.

The Chapel was one of the more important sea-shore Chapels in the area; two pilgrimages to **St David's** were held in the medieval period to equal one to Rome, and pilgrims to the Chapel gave money which was taken to the cathedral. After the Reformation, pilgrims came to **St David's** in fewer numbers, and **St Nons Chapel** passed out of religious use. It was converted into a dwelling house, and later into a vegetable garden.

The Holy well, just to the east of the Chapel, continued to be a famous place for healing even after the Reformation, and there are antiquarian references to the pious offering pins and pebbles at the well on 2 March, **St Nons Day**. In the 18th century, the present stone vault was built over it, though this may have replaced an earlier well building.

RCAM

The Chapel of **St Non**

The first mention of this Chapel is made by **George Owen** in **Browne Willis's** Survey – This is as follows

'The first and principle of these is **St Nun's Chapel**, so called from **St Nun**, who is said to have been **St David's** mother. There is a fine well besides it covered with a stone roof and enclosed within a wall and benches to sit upon round the wall. Some old simple people so still to visit this saint at some particular times especially upon **St Nun's day** (March 2nd) which they keep holy and offer pins, pebbles etc at this well. The next day they keep also for **Lily Gwas Dewy** (**Lily, St David's Man**????) . This Chapel lies south of **St Davids** within a quarter of a mile of the seaside.(Added by

Willis; The ground on which the Chapel stood is now turned into a garden of leeks)

Further particulars of this interesting structure are given in the **West Wales Historical Society**

Transactions:-

This Chapel was dedicated to **St Non**, the mother of **St David**. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1335, as in a grant of a close of land made by **Bishop Henry Gower** in that year to the sub-chanter and vicars choral, one of the boundaries of the land in

question was stated to be the road leading from the city of **St Davids** to the Chapel of the blessed Non (*Stat Menev* p111) The site of the old Chapel, which is a field on the south of the city overlooking **St Brides Bay**, is marked by four ruined walls, a few of the lower courses of which undoubtedly comprise masonry of the ancient structure.... It seems probable that **St Non's Chapel** was abandoned as a Chapel before 1557. We find that while the valuation of the sea coast Chapels was returned as £11 in the *Valor Eccl*[1535] in the Chapter Accounts for 1557-8 and 1565-6 it is 5s per annum which suggests that the Chapel had been converted into a dwelling house. There is still on the site of the old Chapel a stone on which is inscribed a cross in a circle. In 1898 the **Rev S Baring Gould** devoted three days to the examination of this Chapel, a short account of which he gives in *Arch Camb* 1898 p345.

“The walls of the Chapel are of two if not three periods. At The south end there is very early and rude work at the base, to a height of 7ft 6in at the south west corner. This is set in earth. Above this , clearly distinguished from it, is medieval walling of flat stones (mostly) laid in strong mortar. The earlier work shows internally as well as externally..... The north wall of medieval building, so is that to the west, with the exception of a small portion or the base at the south west extremity. In the east face of the building is set an early cross not in place, which is figured in **Westwoods Lapid. walliae**. The north wall ends raggedly to the east, projecting beyond the present east wall, with which it is not tied, and from which it differs nothing in character. This east wall has been thrown down at some unknown date, from the remains of a window at the south end; at that end the medieval wall has been built on the earlier foundation wall so as to form an exact right angle, whereas in the earlier building the angle was incorrect, resulting in the building being 4ft narrower at the west than at the south end.... The medieval builders intended to widen the Chapel to the north or altar end by 4ft; whether they ever completed this reconstruction it is difficult to determine. The base of the present wall is not so cyclopean in character as the south wall, and there is an apparent break 13ft from the south east angle; but the present east wall undoubtedly remains on the line of the earliest wall for it continues that of the portion of the wall on which the later builders set their wall askew. At the north east corner there are no traces of a turn or angle in the wall that projects, as though it had never been finished off The altar step platform at the northwest is of flat stones laid in mortar. About 3ft 6in from the west it is broken away where the altar stood, and here some fragments of flooring tile without ornament [now in the **Tenby Museum**] were found.

The Cross inscribed Stone

The cross is formed of equal sized arms enclosed in a plain circle 1ft 2in in diameter. The lower limb is prolonged to 1ft 10in

Brass

About the year 1851 a small brass representing the half length figure of a priest in ecclesiastical vestments with gloved hands lifted on his breast in prayer was found in the ruins of **St Nons Chapel**. Up to about the year 1859 it was preserved in the house of the archdeacon of Brecon . It is said to have been sold at **St Davids** among the effects of **Richard Davies** (died 14th May 1859), archdeacon of Brecon. A rubbing was made of the brass and from it a few copies were printed, of which the only one that is known to have survived is in the museum of the **Carmarthen Antiquarian Society**.

Stone Coffins According to *Fenton* p113 “In digging for earth within the ruined walls of the Chapel, stone coffins were found, and part of a curious image of rude Pottery glazed, being the head

and shoulders of a male figure . It was hollow and filled with prodigious hard cement, and is now in the possession of **Mr Archdeacon Davies**.

St Non's Holy Well, St Davids --- RCAHMW

Medieval well head, restored in 18th century, coins found during cleaning 1825.

Restored and re-dedicated in 1951 as RC, associated with **St Non's Passion Fathers Monastery**. Set on NE of possible precinct enclosure associated with **St Non's Chapel**
J.Wiles 27.05.02

RCAM

St Non Well

A short distance north east of the Chapel of **St Non** is the saints well. It is covered with a plain dome of masonry which was restored in the 18th century. On one side, just above the water level is a recess probably designed for offerings. When in 1825 the well was cleared out coins were found at the bottom. visited 27th September 1921.

St Nons Chapel ----- RCAHMW 2007

The western most headlands of **Dewisland**, facing across the Atlantic, comprise some of the most dramatic and long-settled stretches of coastline in Wales. Among the reminders of **St Davids'** immense importance as a place of religious pilgrimage in the Middle Ages are two ancient Chapels sited close to the cliffs' edges. To the south of **St Davids** city, overlooking Skomer Island and **St Brides Bay**, can be found **St Non's** Chapel, now represented by footings and a ruinous wall, but reputedly built on the site where **St Non** gave birth to **St David**. Just to the north-east is a covered holy well where water can still be taken. Though a significant place of pilgrimage in the medieval period, it fell into disuse after the Reformation and was used as a vegetable garden. Arguably it has regained a role as a place of pilgrimage, solitude and reflection for the many tourists who now travel the coastal path or make the short walk from **St Davids**.

Extract from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Page 105, Figure 158.

The Chapel was first mentioned in 1335, having a 7th-9th cent. cross-inscribed stone built into its fabric.

RCAM

The Chapel of St Justinian

The description of this small ruined Chapel by **George Owen** given in **Browne Willis Survey of St**

Davids is as follows :-

“Capel Stinan (**St Justinians** Chapel) lies next. This has been a very fine strong building; I know but few churches in Wales of a better kind of building, with battlements round it and a tower at one end in which there were bells formerly. The walls are still very strong, tho there has been no

covering upon it these many years. There is a well by this Chapel. It is something above a mile west of **St Davids**

The account of the Chapel in the transactions of the **West Wales Historical Society** adds the following particulars:-

St Justinians Chapel lies in a field close to the lifeboat station at the little harbour of Porth Stinan, exactly two miles from **St Davids**. The main walls of the Chapel are still standing The erection of this Chapel is attributed to **Bishop Vaughan**, who presided over the see from 1509 to 1522. It is evident, however that **Bishop Vaughans** edifice must have replaced an older structure, as in the chapter accounts of **William Warryn** for 1492 there is an entry recording the receipt of £10 from the Chapels of **St Justinian**, **St Non**, and **Gwrhyd**.

The ruins as described by **Jones** and **Freeman** show the Chapel to have been a building 47ft by 20ft, with three doors, two on the north side away from the sea, and one at the east end; three windows – small apertures on each side of the nave and one at the east end; a rough corbel table running round the whole building, but cut into by the arch of the east window The western battlemented tower was probably not of great height. A step ran across the Chapel, dividing it into two equal portions; on either side above the step is a hole in the wall which probably received the rood beam. There are traces of a piscina and an aumbry. The shell of the little **Church** still stands, a silent witness to the excellence of the building spoken of by **George Owen**.

StJustinians Chapel--- RCAHMW 2007

To the west of **St Davids**, overlooking Ramsey Sound and the **St Davids** Lifeboat Station, are the substantial remains of **StJustinians** Chapel. Like the smaller **St Non's** Chapel, this was a place of pilgrimage for medieval travellers to **St Davids** and gathered donations which were passed to the cathedral. Like its smaller cousin, the present stone building may obscure an earlier structure many centuries older, possibly dating to the early **Christian** period. **Siân Rees** notes that the dedication to **St Stinan**, a little known Celtic saint, may indicate a pre-Norman establishment.

The remaining structure is largely sixteenth century and the building is now roofless but otherwise substantially intact. The rubble stone walls form a rectangular plan measuring 12m x 5m and there are three windows in each side, two doors in the north wall, and segment headed arcading. Traces of a piscina and an aumbry recess are visible in the chancel. Excavation revealed the remains of an earlier building, possibly twelfth century, and several, possibly more ancient burials. **StJustinians** Well lies about 40m to the south-east.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28 June 2007.

RCAM

St Justinians Well

The well was situated to the south east of the saints Chapel. It is now used to supply an adjacent dwelling – visited 19th September 1921.

RCAM

The Chapel of St Patrick

On the shore of Whitesand Bay, about 1 ½ miles north west of the cathedral, the foundations of a small rectangular building may be traced on a field still called Parc y capel. The site is that of the Chapel of **St Patrick**, of which **George Owen** observes

Not far off is Capel **Patrick** full west of **St Davids**, and placed as near his country, viz, Ireland, as it could well be. It is now wholly decayed. All these Chapels are near the seaside, and adjoining to the places where those who came by sea commonly landed. They were placed here to draw the devotion of the sea men and passengers when they first came ashore; other pilgrims used likewise to come to them. What was there offered was carried to the Cathedral and divided every Saturday among the **Canons** and priests. Some yet living that belonged to the **Church** can remember since the offering money was brought on Saturday to the chapter house and there divided by dishfuls, the quantity not allowing them leisure to tell it.

The building appears to have measured about 30ft by 12 ft internally, and was orientated East South East. In the summer of 1924 the site became the subject of much popular interest occasioned by some well meant but not very scientifically conducted excavations. A place called **St Patricks Seat** was shown in the middle ages as the spot whence the Saint beheld the vision the whole island of which he was to be the apostle. -- visited 7th October 1921.

St Patrick's Chapel, --- *RCAHMW* 2002

Whitesands Bay lies under a slight mound with an inscribed stone which reads:

'Underneath lies a Chapel dedicated to **St Patrick** built 6th-10th c. Excavated 1924'.

It is thought that the Chapel excavated was a post (Norman)-conquest building, referred to in a late 16th century document. It overlays an earlier cemetery, for which sections cut in 1970 suggested an early medieval date. **J.Wiles** 27.05.02

RCAM

Capel y Pistill and Well

The site of this Chapel(of which nothing remains above the soil), with its well, is distant about one mile south west of the cathedral, at the head of Porth Clais creek. The spring is protected by a well head of masonry and hidden beneath a dense growth of brambles – visited 19th September 1921.

RCAM

Capel y Gwhyd

About 1 ¾ miles north east of the city of **St Davids** and immediately adjacent to the Lower **Fishguard** road is a small square enclosure known as Parc yr Eglwys o which stood Capel y Gwrhyd. No vestige of the structure is now to be traced on the surface of the field – Visyted 28th September 1921.

RCAM

Cwmwdig Chapel and Parc y Fynwent

This was a well Chapel which drew its revenue from the offerings of its votaries; but there appears to be no record of its tutelary saint. No remains of the Chapel are left. There is little doubt however,

that the site was either in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, or in a field lying between the farm house on the road leading from **Llanrhian** to **St Davids**.

The well, which is in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, is now surrounded by the walls and roofed with flagstones, and on either side of the entrance to the spring is a low stone seat, and above the right hand seat are two small niches, probably for offerings.

One of the fields of Cwmwdig Farm is still called Parc y Fynwent. It shows no traces of buildings.-- visited 31st May 1921

RCAM

Capel Yr Hen Fynwent

The name of this Chapel seems to have been forgotten. Archdeacon **Yardley** gives it no name, and meanly states that there was formerly another Chapel near the Chapel of Y Gwrhyd. It seems certain that the site was in a small triangular shaped field called Parc yr Hen Fynwent [the old churchyard] and adjoining the south western boundary of Penberry Farm about half a mile from Rhodiad. visited 28th September 1921

Hospitium

RCAM

Whitewell Chapel and Well

About a quarter of a mile south of the Cathedral. In **Fentons** day faint traces were visible of a "handsome building" whilst the well which gave its name to the Chapel retained its arched covering and "fragments of fine masonry" were scattered about. Nothing is now to be seen above the surface, and the spring has been diverted for domestic purposes.

Here **Bishop Beck** [1280-1293] founded a hospital called in the confirmation of **Pope Eugenius**, March 1444-5, *the priory of Whytwell and the Chapel there, for sick and infirm Clergy and for hospitality towards others*, endowing it with property valued in 1326 at £5. This was annexed by **Bishop Houghton** to his new **College of St Mary** and appears to have constituted its sole temporal endowment. The **Bishop** was fined £20 for appropriating it without royal licence, but the fine was afterwards remitted --visited 27th September 1921.

White Well Medieval Hospital--- RCAHMW

Site of medieval hospital, 'called the priory of Whytwel', founded by **Bishop Bec** (1280-1293) for sick & infirm Clergy, later annexed to **St Mary's College** : traces of buildings were remarked on here in the early 19th century & 'surface irregularities' noted in 1966; following ploughing (1975/6) stone rubble, glass, slate & fragments of glazed roof & floor tile were observed to be concentrated in the area of a platform, at location marked as 'site of Chapel' on OS County series (**Pembroke**. XX.3 1889): some 30m to the north-west is the 'Whitewell', where (in 1966) a trapdoor in a hedgerow opened onto a water-filled well, an arched covering being noted in the early 19th century.

Sources: RCAHM 1925 Pembroke. Inventory, 334-5 No. 968; Jones 1954 'the Holy Wells of Wales', 212 J.Wiles 20.01.05

RCAM

Hospitium

At Llandrudion, about 2 miles east of the cathedral on a site called Parc Croes **Fenton** states that there was founded “at a very early period of the **Church of St Davids** an hospitium, with a prebend annexed” The **Pemb Arch Survey** reports “ the remains of an old building containing some interesting features. In the north wall which is about 6ft thick there are three vaulted recesses about 6ft **Long** by 4ft deep, which may have been used as sleeping places. In addition, there are in the walls several cupboard like recesses. The original windows are apertures, about 1ft high, and from 3ft to 4ft wide, while one window in the western pine shows a rude attempt to form a lancet; they do not appear to have been glazed. Clay of “Clom” has been used in building instead of mortar. This building is said to have been the residence of **Dr Jones**, a donor of charities in the county” Most of the details described have disappeared but the lines of the early walling are easily traced. The site should be carefully cleared – visited 29th September 1921.

Other *Sites of Interest*

Ffos Y Mynach, **St Davids**; Monk's Dyke; Monks Dyke—Trackway--- **RCAHMW**

A bank and ditch, believed to be an early medieval or medieval embanked trackway or dyke, which cuts generally north-south across the **St Davids**, or **Dewisland**, peninsula. It runs from the southern coastline at a narrow inlet called Ogof y Ffos, between Caer Bwdy and Porth Rhaw, on **St Brides Bay**; thence north along minor lanes north-west of Vachelich, turning then west along a minor road to Rhyd y Cleifon (SM 770 256), where it **Forded** the Clegir brook, then north towards Llysgennydd where it crossed the upper **Fishguard** road, over Dowrog Common (where it is shown as an earthwork on 19th century County Series mapping), and thence north towards Llanferran. Its course then may have continued to the northern coast at Porth y Dwfr, or north-east over Penberry towards Porth y Rhaw. **T. Driver**, **RCAHMW**, 2nd December 2009

Bishop's Mill; Dewiston Mill; Lower Mill; Felin Isaf, **St Davids**--- **RCAHMW**

Felin Isaf is an early-to-late nineteenth century corn mill on a medieval mill site which was first recorded in 1326, belonging to the **Bishop** and cathedral of **St Davids**. Attached to it on the north-west side is the mill house. The two-storey mill itself is built of rubblestone, and the gables show evidence of the roof level having been raised. Inside there is a complete set of mill machinery which once drove two pairs of stones. The overshot waterwheel was acquired from **Melin** Caer-Bwdy in the 1940s, the dismantled parts having been carried by boat along the coast, but in 1980 when milling ceased, the wheel was again dismantled and transferred to Y Felin at **St Dogmaels**. A Mark inside the mill records the name **I Roberts** and the date 1810. **W J Crompton**, **RCAHMW**, 9 July 2014.

Croes **Phillip**, **St Davids**, Parchmarks Of Possible Township--- **RCAHMW**

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 and subsequently revealed extensive parchmarks in a pair of arable fields at Croes **Phillip** which appear to show a polygonal stone-built enclosure or boundary bank in the eastern field, associated with rectangular parched shapes, and a

further group of three parched shapes in the western field. The 1st edition County Series mapping for the fields shows no relict features.

The enclosure in the eastern field appears to represent a stony bank or wall describing a polygonal field, at odds to the present field boundaries but contained within them. At the western edge of the field can be seen three or four square and rectangular parchmarks. Some 130m west in the second field, towards its western perimeter, are a detached group of three further rectangular parchmarks. The **Archaeological** interpretation of these unusual parchmarks would favour a settlement or township of rectangular long houses with stone-built foundations, associated with a boundary wall or field; perhaps a medieval settlement of buildings. However, given the unusual parching signature of the remains it may be that a more mundane military or agricultural origin would explain the Markings. **T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013.**

Fort Penlan *Arch Camb* 1852

On the occasion of the visit made to **St David's** by some members of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association**, my attention was drawn to an earthen fortification, situated upon a **Hill** overhanging the valley of the **Alan**, at a distance of less than a half mile to the south west of the cathedral and which I learned is called Penlan **Castle**. Its being marked in the Ordinance map as a small square fort seemed to render it deserving of attention in connection with the, as yet, undetermined site of the **Roman** town or menapia. It stands exactly upon the top of a very steep slope descending into the swampy valley; and on approaching it from **St David's**, I found a square enclosure of about forty seven paces in extent along three of its sides; two of these being upon the top of the **Hill**, are rather strongly fortified with a rampart sloping towards both the inner and outer sides, but no very marked ditch. On the side next to the valley the rampart is much slighter, the steep slope into the valley forms a sufficient defence.

Upon proceeding across this square fort I observed that which has caused this communication to be made to **Archaeologia Cambresis**. Adjoining to that side there is a, but very strong and nearly circular, fort, of about thirty paces in diameter, formed by a lofty rampart and deep external ditch. Throughout its circumference, except the part defended by the slope of the **Hill**, which is very steep, and where no rampart can be traced; but the slope may probably have been artificially increased. One part of this round fort intrudes considerably by its curved form, into the above mentioned square enclosure, and thus the two present the singular fact of forts of totally different form attached to each other.

The question is now raised as to which of these camps is the older, for few will probably consider them as of equal antiquity. In answer, it may be remarked, that if the square were removed, the circular enclosure would remain perfect, but the destruction of the circle would leave the square camp open upon one of its sides. To the opinion that the circle is of older formation than its neighbour the square, and that the formers of the latter took advantage of the side of the circle to constitute one side of their enclosure, there are several objections.

First- If the builders of the square attached their defences to the circular fort, they would probably have made an opening from one into the other but none such exists.

Secondly – The circle overlooks the square, which is thus commanded by it.

Thirdly – If the circle is of more recent formation, its builders might well consider the existence of the square as of no consequence, for their ditch not being interfered with by it, the strength of their post is no way weakened by its presence.

ROMAN?

It will be generally conceded that the square fort is in all probability a work of the Romans, and the circular one of some Celtic chief; and if the Britains continued to form circular fortifications after the departure of the Romans, this may be the fort of the heathen chief recorded as having given so much trouble to the founder of **St David's** and the stronger circular entrenchment having been thrown up by him

Having this directed attention to this singular juxtaposition of the forms adopted by these two nations, I leave the question of their relative priority to be decided by those better qualified for its discussion than I can pretend to be.

Charles C. Babington 1852

Parc y **Castell**: *Arch Camb* 1852

This is a promontory bank and ditch on Port Clais Rd half a mile south west of **St David's**. It is not iron age fort as has been suggested but a ring work and **Bailey** probably built for an early **Bishop**.

Parc-Y-**Castell**; Bishops **Castle**, **St Davids**--- *RCAHMW* 2007

Parc-y-**Castell** is an embanked and ditched ringwork, with the remains of a rectangular outer **Bailey**.

It survives in a concealed position on the north slopes of the River Alun, just west of **St Davids**, between the city and **Porthclais** harbour. Its origins are unclear and there is no recorded history, although some historians consider it may have been built by the bishops around 1115 to protect the early cathedral precinct from attack.

The ringwork measures some 40m by 32m internally, resting on natural valley scarps above the Afon Alun to the south-east, with a probable scarp-edge entrance to the north-east, showing a possible building platform within. A rectangular enclosure, 45m by 40m, banked and ditched, adjoins on the north-east. Parc-y-**Castell** is possibly associated with a series of linear banks the southern-most of which runs up to its south-western outer ditch.

Sources include:

Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, pg 103, Figure 154 T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Linear Banks, Parc-Y-**Castell**--- *RCAHMW*

These earthworks, consisting of conjoined linear banks, are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, and appear to be associated with Parc-y-**Castell**. The northern-most linear bank begins in the north-west corner of a field adjacent to the northern side of the road. It runs south-east (parallel to the western field boundary) for some 110m, until it reaches the road. A conjoining bank follows the road's northern boundary, running east-north-east for some 93m. Another bank runs parallel to this, following the southern road boundary for the same approximate distance. After some 50m a conjoining bank leaves the southern road boundary to run south-south-east towards the western side

of Parc-y-**Castell**. When the bank draws level with Parc-y-**Castell** it turns east-north-east, and runs some 23m, as far as the ditch of the enclosure.

RCAHMW, 24 July 2013

RCAM

Trepewet Mound

A mound apparently sepulchral, standing immediately east of Trepewet farm house on land which is heavily waterlogged. It is oval in shape, about 60ft by 35 ft with a height of 4ft and is flat topped. It presents no sign of disturbance.--visited 27th September 1921

Roman Fort ?

Trepewet, Possible **Roman** Fort --- **RCAHMW**

L shaped crop Mark with characteristic playing card curved corner suggesting this may be the site of a **Roman** fort. The site is located on low lying pasture just north of the Ffos y mynach road. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 4th March 2008 this site has not yet been investigated on the ground.

L Osborne, 13th **June** 2012.

Quarry Pits Roman???--- RCAHMW

Loose alignment of large quarry pits showing as cropmarks in fields to the east of **Rhosgadw**. The pits run in an alignment for some 150m north-east/south-west. The pits are very similar in character to those flanking the **Roman** road west of **Carmarthen**, and those seen flanking **Roman** roads elsewhere in Wales. No trace of an agger or surfaced road can be seen near these pits. If the pits do belong to a **Roman** road, approaching **St Davids**, they are far to the north of any expected line. Therefore there seems little firm evidence to support a potential **Roman** date other than their character which can be readily paralleled. Recorded during **RCAHMW** aerial reconnaissance on 29th July 2013.

T. Driver, **RCAHMW**, 2013.

RCAM

Pont crug glas Tumulus

Some 50 yds west of Pont crug glas, on the south side of the **Fishguard -St David** high road, is a grass grown mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. Its height is about 8ft and its base circumference 180ft. Although interfered with on its east side, the fissure does not seem to have reached the centre of the mound. It is only a few yds from the boundary line between the parishes of **St Davids** and LlanHywel.

About 300yds north north west of the mound, in the field next south to Crug Glas farm house is an erect stone 57 in high and 53 in broad which may have been connected with the tumulus. Its form and position being different from that of an ordinary cattle rubbing stone – visited 31st May 1921

RCAM

Carn Llidi enclosures

The 6 in Ord sheet marks as Hut Circles two enclosures on **St Davids** Head immediately north east of Coetan **Arthur** Cromlech. They are of ovoid shape 35ft to 40ft in length, and 15 to 18ft in breadth, with entrances apparently to the south west. The walls now much ruined , were built without mortar. They probably form part of the Ancient enclosures shown on the same sheet, and doubtless were connected with early farming.--visited 7th October 1921.

RCAM

Carn Llidi Cromlechs

Two ruined cromlechs directly west of Ord b. m. 409.2; They are difficult to find amid the loose rocks. One has its capstone (70in by 60in by 20in) still supported by a single pillar 40 in above the level ; two other supporters have fallen inwards. The second cromlech has its capstone (60 in by 40in by 12 in) standing on two pillars, while a third has fallen beneath. The two supporters have a height of 42 in clear. This spot was much disturbed by recent military operations.- visited 7th October 1921.

Carn Llidi. burial chambers--- **RCAHMW** 2002

Two presumed burial chambers, lie c.2.0m apart on the higher south-west slopes of Carn Llidi. Each consists of a capstone placed over a rock-cut pit, c.0.5m deep, supported partly on the edge of the pit, and partly on orthostats, up to 1.0m high, placed in the pit. The capstone of the west chamber, still in place, is 2.7m by 2.0m and 0.7m thick, that of the east chamber, 1.8m by 1.4m and 0.3m thick, has subsided. there is no mention of a mound.

J.Wiles 27.05.02

RCAM

Coitan **Arthur**

This well known cromlech lies some 2 ½ miles north west of the city of **St David's** on the wild promontary of **St David's** Head. The capstone , which has a length of 12ft and a width of 8ft 6in has slipped of all its supports except one at the north east; this stands about 60in clear on the soil; two other pillars are to be seen beneath the capstone. The cromlech stands on a slight mound, about 75ft in circumference; many of the bas stones are still in situ. When perfect it must have been an imposing monument –visited 7th October 1921.

RCAM

Rhos y gilwen Ruined Cromlechs

In a field still known as Parc yr allor 'the field of the altar' immediately north west of **Rhosgilwen** House. An erect stone 30in high the sole remains of a cromlech which was destroyed about the year 1850 visited 28th September 1921.

RCAM

Maen Dewi

An erect stone on the north west margin of Dowrog Common, a short two miles north east of the city of **St David's** and immediately behind some cottages which are known as Drws gobaith, 'the door of hope'. The pillar which faces south, stands 8ft above the surface, and is 4ft wide. Its northern face has a width of 6ft 6in, with sides of from 2in to 3in deep. It stands upon a base of dry walling about ten ft square, composed of rudely dressed stones, now largely covered by soil. Up to 60yrs ago this massive stone stood solitary on the common; when a ty nos or ty un nos – a house built in one night – was erected by its side, of which traces still remain. This was probably succeeded by the present cottages known as Drws gobaith, which stand some 3yds from the stone – visited 28th September 1921.

Adjoining the stone to the north, and not marked on the 6in Ord sheet are the ruins of a cromlech. The heavy and unshapely capstone covered a chamber measuring about 4ft square now largely filled up with the material of the cromlech. It has been disturbed, and its disturbance may have occasioned the displacement of the rocking stone – visited 7th October 1921.

RCAM

Trecenny Stone

About 100yds northeast of Trecenny farm house is a massive erect stone with a square head, standing 90 in above ground. Tradition is silent respecting it –visited 27th September 1921.

RCAM

Inscribed stone.

This stone inscribed with the words RINACI NOMENA is now preserved in the porch of the modern **Church of St James**, adjacent to the farmhouse of Carnhedryn uchaf where it was used as a gate post. The stone has a height of 55in with a base width of 20 in tapering to 15 in at the top. The letters are well preserved –visited 20th April 1921.

RCAM

St David's Head Camp.

On the wild headland known as **St David's Head**, the Octopiarum Promontarium of Ptolemy's geography, are a number of remains of which the one known as Clawdd y Milwyr, 'the Warriors Dyke' is probably one of the earliest in date.

The defences consist of a rampart and ditch 200ft in length, which cut off a broad promontory. The rampart is formed of dry walling, some of the stones being very large. It has a present height of some 5ft with a 12ft fall to a somewhat shallow ditch about 50ft in width. Beyond the ditch are two stone banks 2ft and 3ft in height. The rampart at two places in its northern section retains for some few yds its original stone facing; it appears to have much in common with the stone vallum of **Carn Goch** in **Carmarthenshire**. The entrance pierces the wall at about one third of the distance from its southern termination; it has a depth of 7 ½ ft where it passes through the wall. The enclosure is approached by a causeway of little over 12ft in width, lined on either side with large stones

many of which are still in situ. The enclosed area is dotted over with hut circles and rock shelters. Immediately within the entrance on the south is a previously unnoticed stone circle. It is 21ft in diameter, and is composed of ten or twelve loose stones, some of which, having flat tops, would serve as seats; its probable entrance is 7ft wide and faces east. Various implements and objects, Pottery, glass beads, remains of iron articles, and wood charcoal that were discovered in the course of the exploration of the Head in 1891 are in the **Tenby Museum**. A much worn pounding stone found in one of the circles is in the museum of the **Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society** - visited 7th October 1921.

RCAM

Castell Coch

A promontory half an acre in area, between Porth Trewen on the south and Aber Dinas on the north. Immediately in front of the promontory, and separated from it by a narrow channel, through which the tide runs swiftly is Ynys Gwair. The landward defence is a rampart 200 feet long, the south west terminal of which has been carried away by erosion of the coast. The southern half of this bank rises 7ft above the level of the enclosure, and falls 7 to 8 ft to a ditch. Four ft below is a 12ft platform with a 2ft bank beyond and a fall of 3ft to the natural ground. "the inner rampart is joined to the outer bank by a face flanking the roadway to the entrance on the east, which is between it and a saucer shaped clove over some low cliffs, across the western side of which is the northern half of the main line. This is defended by a low bank about 2ft high" (**Lieut Colonel Morgan**) The entrance is about 10ft in width; it was protected by stone pillars, one of which still stands 2ft above the surface. The whole work is much disintegrated –visited 28th September 1921

RCAM

Castell Clegir Voia

An earthwork of rudely rectangular shape perched on a prominent rocky Hill overhanging the farmstead of Clegir Voia, nearly one mile west of the city of **St Davids**. The main enclosure which follows the contour of the Hill has a length of some 280ft and a width of 100ft. On a slightly lower level to the north east are traces of what appears to be an annex, about 50ft in length. Linking up the many outcrops of rock in a wall of stone and earth faced with slabs of large stones, some of which are yet in situ. The present average height of the rampart is 4ft, dropping 9ft to a ditch 3ft deep. On the side facing the annex are slight traces of a shallow ditch. Apparently the only entrance was through the annex, and this has been destroyed; there are no traces of an entrance into the main work itself.

An exploration of Clegir Voia was made by the **Rev S Baring Gould** in the year 1902 (**Arch Camb** 1903) the results of which is said to have shown it to be of pre **Roman** origin, as against its traditional Romano British foundation. Various hearths were uncovered, the Pottery fragments were very rude and coarse, and consisted of the remains of four vessels, one of them ornamented with a single line round it. Numerous sling stones and a flint arrowhead were also found. All the finds are deposited in the **Tenby Museum** –visited 27th September 1921.

RCAM

Castell

A fine work with a rectangular **Bailey** to the north east, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Clegir Voia and about 180ft above the right bank of the river Alun. The rampart, 100 ft in depth, is well preserved, and rises from the enclosed level to a height averaging 10ft to fall from 18ft to 20ft to a ditch 7ft wide with a counterscarp of 10ft. The entrance, 10ft wide is at the east end of the bank. The **Bailey** has a length of 120ft and a width of 90ft, with an entrance in the west angle where the enclosing bank meets the ditch of the mound. Its rampart varies in height from 5ft with a 6ft fall to the natural level at the north, and 3ft with a 4ft fall to the east, it has been partially levelled. Possibly there was on the west side of the enclosure another court of which slight traces are perceptible; the surrounding bank is not more than 1ft high with a length of 100yds and 30yds from the western counterscarp. It ends suddenly and has no ditch and may be of later date than the main work. **Leland** observes of this earthwork "The remayne tokens of Cairboias castel standing by Alen ryvert about a quarter of a myle lower than **St David** on the same ryvert". This was doubtless the early **Castle** of the bishops of **St Davids** before the erection of **Lawhaden**. **Leland** is in error in regarding it as Caer Voia which lies about 500yds to the west—visited 27th September 1921.

Caer Aber Pwll, Caerau--- **RCAHMW**

Caer Aber Pwll is the western-most of two adjacent promontory forts, which together comprise a **Scheduled Ancient Monument**. Both utilise the defensive potentials of the steep coastal cliffs, with Caer Aber Pwll being the larger and more heavily defended of the two. The second fort, Little Aber Pwll, is situated some 100m to the east, although this fort's complex of banks and ditches extend to within 20m of it in places.

Caer Aber Pwll contains at least one building platform and is enclosed by a complex of up to four banks and ditches thought to represent at least two periods of construction, of uncertain relation, extending over a roughly 172m front. The main, inturned, gateway can be made out on the far side of the earthworks. A second enclosure on the east, measuring about 48m by 34m, may be a fragment of an early enclosure, isolated by redevelopment, an annex, or a separate and later enclosure butting onto the primary work.

Sources include:

Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pg 100, Figure 150.

RCAHMW, February 2011.

Caerfai Promontory Fort --- **RCAHMW**

consists of a crescent of three to four lines of banks and ditches, about 100m in length, having what appears to be a former entrance gap, about 30m across, on the east, blocked by two lesser banks, the whole set across the northern, landward approaches to a 45m wide neck of land that opens onto a roughly 100m east-west by 50m cliff-girt promontory; emplacements for circular structures have been reported but not confirmed in the interior and there is said to be a good natural, small-boat harbour to the south.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 12.09.2003

RCAM

Caerfai

The farm and quarry immediately north west of Penpleidiau earthworks. This quarry yielded the purple sandstone much used in the cathedral.

RCAM

Flynnon Faiddog

A spring with adjacent cottage of the same name 1 ½ miles north west of the city, on the northern boundary of The Barrows or Tywyn. **St Aidan** is said to have been known to the **Welsh** as Macddog; possibly this well is associated with his name.

RCAM

Pont y Penyd

This is supposed to mean The Bridge of Penance. It carries the “Pilgrims road” over the river Alun at the northern entrance to the Cathedral close. The little structure calls for no particular notice beyond the record of its name --visited 8th October 1921.

RCAM

Porth Clais Entrenchment

On the headland to the east of Port Clais the 6in Ord sheet places the title “Intrenchments”. All that is now visible is a semi circular bank almost 150 ft long and about 2ft in height. On the exterior side is a very shallow ditch, which provided the material for the bank. The work is probably agricultural, and of no distant date. :-- visited 29th September 1921.

St David's Airfield, --- RCAHWW

consisted of thirty diamond-shaped hard-standings which were placed in five clusters around the perimeter, the most extensive clusters being to the north. The bomb store and fuel store were also placed on the northern perimeter, with the bomb dump further to the north. The south side of the airfield was the area determined for a watch office to pattern 12779/41, living quarters, and various maintenance buildings formed from Nissen or Maycrete huts. Provision for four T type hangars was also made on the southern perimeter, but only three were erected. Three Blister hangars were also built. The airfield had three runways 1801m (5910ft) long, 975m (3200ft) long, and 1088m (3570ft) long, established in a triangular pattern. The majority of buildings have now been demolished, but the runways and taxi-areas remain.

Event and Historical Information:

St Davids was initially intended to be a base for the US Navy with Consolidated Vultee PB4Y Liberators, but in September 1943 it opened for **RAF** Coastal Command units instead. The first aircraft were Boeing B17 Flying Fortresses from 206 and 220 squadrons. 517 Meteorological Squadron brought two **Handley Page** Halifax bombers in November 1943, followed in December by the Halifaxes and Hawker Henleys from 58 and 502 squadrons. 517 Squadron moved to **Brawdy** when it opened in February 1944. However, 58 Squadron was in residence at **St David's** until August 1944, and 502 Squadron until September 1944. 202 Squadron returned between June-September 1945 along with 53 Squadron (both equipped with PB4Y Liberator aircraft). The station's headquarters was moved to **Brawdy** along with the sick bay and workshops facilities in November 1945. **St Davids** was then placed into care and maintenance before both airfields were passed to the Royal Navy on 1 January 1946. Between 1955 and 1958, whilst **Brawdy** was being modernised to accept jet aircraft, **St Davids** was used by the Fleet Requirement Unit (FRU) operated by Airworld Ltd. *RCAHMW, June 2002*

Lifeboat Station --- *RCAHMW*

A lifeboat station at **St Davids** was first established by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution

(RNLI) in 1869. In 1911, the present boathouse was built for the station's first motor lifeboat. In

1987 the boathouse was adapted for a Tyne class lifeboat. *RCAHMW, 2009*

St Dogmaels

Notes

Western Mail April 2002:

Village to be made whole once more, 170 years on;

"170 years after it was first torn apart, **St Dogmaels** is to be made whole again. Traditionally belonging to **Pembrokeshire**, the village of **St Dogmaels** on the banks of the Teifi was split into two in 1832 when a chunk of it was taken out of **Pembrokeshire** and given to **Cardiganshire**. The National Assembly has now approved a Boundary Commission recommendation to unify the village within **Pembrokeshire**. Historically always part of **Pembrokeshire**- the river traditionally acted as the boundary marker between it and Cardiganshire-it was first divided up in 1832 for electoral reasons when a third of the village moved into **Cardigan**. Today there are 307 villagers living in the **Cardigan** section and 777 in **Pembrokeshire**. Villagers first asked to be reunified in 1885 and again in 1976 but were turned down. **The Boundary Commission** has also decided to swap over 2200 hectares of land around Clunderwen, presently in **Carmarthenshire**, into **Pembrokeshire**."

St. Dogmaels is a Seaport Town. A fishing village on the Teifi estuary much enlarged over the last 150 years by housing developments. The site is beautiful with houses clinging to steep hillsides above the water. **St Dogmael's Abbey** was founded in the 12th century; the ruins are now well looked after, and are full of interest. The spacious parish **Church** (dating mostly from 1847) occupies part of the old abbey site. Opposite the entrance to the Abbey is Y Felin a restored flourmill, which is now in full production. The mill wheel is driven by water from the millpond and the old machinery can be seen in operation.

1091 The battle of Llandudoch (**St. Dogmaels**)

Fought in 1091 between **Gruffydd ap Maredudd** and **Rhys ap Tewdwr**:

"In 1091 . . . once again **Rhys [ap Tewdwr]** was triumphant; in the battle of Llandudoch, fought near the mouth of the Teifi, **Gruffydd [ap Maredudd]** was defeated and slain."

J.E.Lloyd , A History of Wales, 1912, vol II, p.398

1091: "And against [**Gruffudd ap Maredudd**] fought **Rhys ap Tewdwr** in the battle at Llanwddach; and he drove him to flight and pursued and captured him, and at last he slew him."

Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.33

"In the reign of **William Rufus, Llewelyn** and **Einion**, sons of **Cadivor ab Collwyn**, and **Einion ab Collwyn**, their uncle, formed a conspiracy against **Rhys ab Tewdwr**, Prince of South Wales; and having prevailed upon **Gruffydd ab Meredydd**, another nobleman of that country, to join them, advanced with their united forces to **St. Dogmael's**, where **Rhys** at that time resided, hoping to attack him by surprise. But **Rhys** was fully prepared for the encounter, and a severe and well-contested battle took place near the village, in which, after much slaughter on both sides, the confederates were totally defeated. **Llewelyn** and **Einion** were both killed in the engagement, and **Gruffydd ab Meredydd** was taken prisoner after the battle and beheaded, as a traitor to his country."

Samuel Lewis, Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust records give a date of 1087 for the battle of Llandudoch and also refer to a battle in 1089 at Colwyn, nearby, recording a "tradition of a battle between **Rhys ap**

Tewdur and the son of **Colwyn**"; however, none of the above sources refer to another battle.
B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 10 July 2006.

1604 St Dogmells Owen

St Dogmells towne is a **Corporation** though now much decayed and had at the first fundation thereof Cv houses vzd lxxi hole burges and xxxiiii halfe burges, as maybe gethered from the Rent of the towne, yt is governed by a Port reefe chosen and chaunged yearlie at the leete next after **St Meygans** ffaire and the said **William Bradshawe** esq. uior is .. thereof & so was the abbott in former tyme. The said **William Bradshawe** esq. uior dwellwth in the said Abbey, his mother was **Elizabeth** daughter to **Gilbert Gerrard** ..of Chess sheer esq. uior.

1802 Barber

Early in the morning after my reaching **Cardigan**, I made an excursion in search of **St Dogmael's** Priory, about a mile and a half distant. This fragment of antiquity is very much dilapidated, and boasts scarcely any picturesq.ue appearance; the few parts standing are converted into barns, sheds, and habitations: but enough remains to show the original extent of the **Church**; which was cruciorm of no considerable dimensions, and of the early Gothic style; in the cemetery adjoining the ruin, and the village **Church** " a churchyard yew Decayed and worn with age " has a pleasing characteristic effect; and here the scene , finely interspersed with , and overlooking the Tivy is undoubtedly picturesq.ue. This priory was founded for Benedictine monks by **Martin de Turribis**, a Norman chieftain, who first conquered the surrounding territory called Kames or Kemish, and deluged it with the blood of its natives. This was a common trick for cheating the devil, practised by the organized plunderers of that day. After pillaging a country, and enslaving or massacring the legitimate proprietors, they hoped to expiate their crime and quell the rising qualms of conscience, by appropriating a part of their booty to a monkish foundation.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales -Dogmael's, St. (St. Dogfael) Lewis

Dogmael's, St. (St. DOGFAEL), a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 1 mile (W.) from **Cardigan**; containing 2478 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and is connected with some events of importance during the earlier periods of the history of the principality. In 987, the Danes, who had effected a landing on this part of the coast, after ravaging and laying waste the surrounding country, plundered and burnt the **Church** here. In the reign of **William Rufus**, **Llewelyn** and **Einion** sons of **Cadivor ab Collwyn**, and **Einion ab Collwyn** their uncle, formed a conspiracy against **Rhÿs ab Tewdwr**, Prince of South Wales; and having prevailed upon **Gruydydd ab Meredydd**, another chief of that country, to join them, advanced with their united forces to **St. Dogmael's**, where **Rhÿs** at that time resided, hoping to attack him by surprise. But **Rhÿs** was fully prepared for the encounter, and a severe and well-contested battle took place near the village, in which, after much slaughter on both sides, the confederates were totally defeated. **Llewelyn** and **Einion** were both killed in the engagement, and **Gruydydd** was taken prisoner after the battle, and beheaded as a traitor. **Einion ad Collwyn**, the only leader who escaped, fled for refuge to **Iestyn ab Gwrgan**, **Lord of Morganwg**, who was at that time at enmity with **Rhÿs**; and, suggesting to him the fatal expedient of having recourse to Norman auxiliaries, introduced into that part of the country a power which afterwards displayed itself in violent acts of aggression, finally depriving **Iestyn** of his dominions, which were distributed among the Norman knights.

A Monastery of the order of Tirone was begun here by **Martin de Tours**, who forcibly obtained possession of the district of **Kemmes**, in the reign of **William the Conqueror**. It was completed by his son, **Robert Fitz-Martin**, in the reign of **Henry I.**; and was dedicated to **St. Mary** . Its revenue, at the time of the Dissolution, was estimated at £96. 0. 2., and the Monastery was granted

to **John Bradshaw**, who lies buried beneath the chancel, under a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—"Hic jacet **Johannes Bradshaw, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Maii, A.D. 1588.**" Of this family was **Bradshaw** who presided at the trial of **Charles I.** The buildings, which were in the early style of English architecture, appear to have been substantial, and on a considerable scale: the remains consist of part of the choir and transept of the **Church**, and the refectory, which has been converted into a barn.

Roman Monumental Stone

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by a small rivulet, across which, and serving as a foot bridge, was a **Roman** monumental stone, about five feet and a half in length, bearing the inscription "**Acrani Fili: Cvnotami:**" it has, however, been removed, and is now placed in the corner of a wall near the **Church**. The parish comprises 5900 acres. The surrounding scenery is pleasant, and in some parts picturesque; the view embracing the course of the river Teivy to its influx into the sea, with the town of **Cardigan** and its ancient bridge, is exceedingly interesting. The lands are nearly all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is generally fertile and productive. A Salmon fishery is advantageously carried on during the summer, and a herring fishery in the autumn and winter, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. A portion of the town of **Cardigan** extends into the hamlet of Bridge-End, in this parish, and is now, under the provisions of the Boundary Act, included within the enlarged limits of that borough: one of the **Cardigan** fairs is held here. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 13. 4., and endowed with private benefaction and royal bounty; net income, £143; patron, the **Lord** High Chancellor; impropiator, **W. Deedes, esq.** The impropriate tithes of **St. Dogmael's** have been commuted for a rent-charge of £408. 11., and the vicarial for one of £70. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Thomas**. There are places of worship for **Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists**; and six Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the Established **Church**. The union workhouse is situated here. The sum of £3 per annum, partly bequeathed by **William Rowland** in 1738, and partly by his grandson, is distributed in clothes and money among the poor on Easter Monday. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the parish.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

About a mile distant from the county-town of **Cardigan**, but on the **Pembrokeshire** side of the river, stands the before-mentioned village of **St. Dogmaels**. The little place is perched upon a rather steep declivity, its comely dwellings clambering up the slope, so that, from the top of the village, one's eye follows the course of the Teivy to the foam fringed shores of **Cardigan** Bay, and the headland called Pen-Kemaes.

Here the cottage gardens are gay with heliotrope, fuchsias and hydrangea, which brave the winter out in the more sheltered corners ; while the full-rigged flagstaffs that rise amidst the garden plots bespeak the nautical proclivities of the residents.

This village derives its name from the ancient **Welsh** Monastery of **St. Dogmaels**, which stood about a mile away at a place still bearing the name of Yr Hen Mynachlog (the Old Monastery). Of this venerable structure, founded by **Robert de Turribus**, but scanty traces now remain, in the shape of a few ivy-mantled walls pierced with Gothic arches, whose crumbling stones retain the ballflower ornamentation of the Decorated period. The neighbouring parish **Church** has, alas! been swept and garnished by iconoclastic hands, which have ruthlessly bereft the fabric of every feature of interest.

1923 *RCAM St Dogmaels*

The present **Welsh** name for the parish of **St Dogmaels** is Llandudoch, between which and Llandogfael or Llandygwal is no phonetic connection. It is, however certain that in pre Norman times there was an important **Church** at Llandudoch, though its exact situation (apart from its identification with **St Dogmael**) has not been satisfactorily established. A medieval life of **Tydecho** a Breton saint of the 6th century, states that this saint, with a companion **Dogfael**, lived together at Llandudoch “which lies in **Pembrokeshire** on the river Teifi, below **Cardigan** town, where there has been a large Monastery called **St Dogmaels**” This is probably the foundation for the statement that “ the nucleus of the abbey of **St Dogmaels** was furnished by the ancient **Church** of Llandudoch, near the outlet of the Teifi” (*Lloyd Hist Wales p431*);but a freshly arrived Norman knight is not likely to have adopted for his newly founded Monastery the dedication to a British saint

That there existed in pre Norman period a small ecclesiastical foundation in the district which became the medieval parish of Llandygfael or **St Dogmael's** is not to be doubted, and a possible explanation of the association of the two saints is the original joint dedication to the two missionary founders **Tudoc** and **Dogfael**;or it may be that there was a second **Church**, perhaps a capella bearing the name of one or other of the founders, and that it was the **Church** dedicated to **St Tudoc** which suffered destruction in the Danish inroad of AD987.

The parish of **St Dogmaels** was in fact until comparatively recently divided into two portions y plwy and yplwyback – the big and little parish respectively – these divisions closely corresponding to the eastern and western halves of the parish. Moreover, if the contemporaneous existence of two Chapels, one dedicated to **St Dogfael**, the other to **St Tudoc**, be considered as in itself probable, the two divisions might be synonymous, **St Dogfael's** portion with the “big” parish and **St Tudoc's** with the “little” parish.

In further confirmation of the view that in the pre Norman period the medieval parish of **St Dogmaels** consisted of two separate parishes, those of **St Dogmael**; and **St Tudoc** respectively, or of two distinct portions or townships, the authority of the **Rev H J Vincent** – A cultured Clergyman and sound antiquary, and vicar of **St Dogmaels** for forty years (1825 – 1865) writing in *Arch Camb 1864 p299*) upon the earthwork of Caerau and other antiquities in and around the parish may be quoted “ About 200 yds to the west of the earthwork of Caerau was a square stone building called 'Caerau Bach' which may have been an outpost between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found about the latter part of the 18th Century, seven urns of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them”. Mr **Vincent** continues; “ My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found between the second and third lines of fortification on the east,in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north and south of the earthwork. In this place called variously 'Llain yr Eglwys' 'y Fynwent' 'yr Eglwys ddiflodan' [the flowerless **Church**] .. several graves have been found during the past seventy years” The earthworks of Caerau and the adjacent farm of the same name , are about two miles west of the village of **St Dogmaels**, and about ¾ of a mile inland from a little creek formed by the embouchure of the Ceibwr stream. The township or hamlet is called Pant y groes, and about a mile to the north is the farm of Hendre. There can be little doubt that the site immediately adjoining the defensive enclosure is that of the burial ground of the destroyed **Church** of **St Tudoc**, the **Church** itself having stood on the north side of the enclosure where the circumvallation has been entirely swept away

It is interesting to find that the name of **Dogmael** or **Dogfael** is not met with in connection with the parish of with the abbey, until about the year 1115, when it is first used for both the abbey and parish in the charter of **Robert de Turribus**, founding the abbey and endowing it with the parish. Llandudoc is heard of no more, except as the **Welsh** name of the parish which as the **Welsh** name of the parish which was known to the Normans as **St Dogmaels**; while it is not without significance that the name of **St Dogmael** or **Dogfael**, though , of course, as **Welsh** as that of **Tudoc**, is never used in the form Llandogfael for the parish, though it is quite possible that both Llandudoc and Llandogfael were contemporaneously in vogue for the two divisions of the “big” and “little” parish.

Moreover, as regards the original bipartite division of the parish, it should be noted that though there can be no doubt the entire present parish of **St Dogmaels** with much lands besides, was included in the patrimony of **Martin de Turribus**, the grant, the grant of the village **Church** and its tithes to the Normanized monastic foundation carried only the tithe accruing from the plwy mawr, which consisted of the abbey and Bridgeend [of **Cardigan**]. The tithe of the **St Tudoc** hamlet of Pant y gres and Cippyn by some process of which there is no record, had become vested in the **Bishop** and chapter of **St David's**. A farm near Caerau id called Penrallt yr Esgob to this day. Further, as evidencing the existence of the parish of Llandudoch, is the statement in the **Pem Arch Survey** that a craved stone fie of an ecclesiastic was found about the year 1850, built into a wall on the farm of Hendre which is situated in the township of Panyt y groes and in the district associated with **St Tudoc**. Hendre, the seat of the descendants of a line of **Welsh** chieftains, continued to flourish as the **Welsh** counterpart of an English Manor house and in the year 1442 the member of the **Lloyd** family then in possession obtained an indulgence from pope **Eugenius** to install therein a portable altar “- altare portabile ad missa at alia divina officia etiam ante diem st locis interdictis celebranda” (*PRO Papal Registers ix 306*). This probably marks the abandonment of **St Tudocs**, and an attempt to provide for divine worship for a district that could not be served from the single remaining **Church of St Dogmaels**.

Finally the tall squared monolith bearing incised characters within compartments usually referred to as the manian Fawr stone from its preservation at that residence prior to its recent removal to the abbey ruins, was at an earlier period used as a gate post on the farm of Pant Tiron, whence it was removed to Manian Fawr. Now Pant Tirion is less than a mile from the earthwork of Caerau and the suggested site of **St Tudoc Church**. It is, therefore , highly probable that this stone was brought from the ruins of the small building, and in such case would actually be one of the few surviving memorials of **St Tudoc**.

The parish **Church of St Dogmaels** would seem to have always stood on or near the spot occupied by the present **Church** , and the beautiful situation probably led **Robert de Turribus** to place his monastic foundation near to it. Whether the buildings described by **Mr Bury** as seeming to be “of an earlier date than the [abbey] **Church**” was the earlier **Church** of the parish, it is now impossible to ascertain for “this interesting and well preserved little structure was demolished.... and its materials used in the rebuilding of the vicarage and the construction of the present stable which stands near the pond at the extreme eastern end of the abbey enclosure” (**H M Vaughan F. S. A.** in *y Cymmrodor 1917 xxvii 10.*) **Mr Vaughan** is of the opinion that this building was the chapter house of the abbey, but this is not probable. It is more likely to have been the tha Chapel of **St Julian**, which the first ministers *Account of the Abbey* Properties taken after the dissolution of the house, shows to have stood on the manorial demesne, and to have been converted into a private dwelling in the occupation of a certain **Howel** (*Pub Rec Office: Ministerial Accounts 27 – 8 Henry VIII no 5287*) The parish **Church** is dedicated to **St Thomas the Martyr**, which points either to a substitution for an earlier dedication or the erection of a new **Church** subsequently to the martyrdom of **Becket** in 1170; and as to the parish **Church of St Thomas** of **St Thomas** itself **Mr Vaughan** ads (op cit p14): “ Apparently in medieval times the village **Church** stood on a hillock between the two mills due east of the abbey, at a spot now called Shingrug. Here in October 1905 when a couple of old cottages were pulled down to make room for a new villa, a number of graves were discovered. The eastern wall of one of these cottages lso exhibited some tracery in local red sandstone, and on examination I considered it to have formed part of the chief window of a small ancient **Church** or Chapel. Apaprently it was not before the close of the 17th century that the original site of the parish **Church** was abandoned and a new building erected, largely of materials taken from the monastic ruins, a little north of the abbey **Church**. The west end of this second parish **Church** is shown in **Buck's** view as existing in 1740; whilst Gastineau's sketch of a later date included its chancel of bastard Gothic. In or about 1847 this **Church** was replaced by the larger edifice which now exists”.

RCAM Church of St Thomas St Dogmaels

The present parish **Church** is a modern structure, built within the precincts of the former abbey of **St Dogmael's**, and probably out of much of its remains. Beyond two oak chairs, bearing the dates 1700 and 1738 respectively, no furniture or fittings that may have belonged to any earlier edifice have been preserved –visited 12th **June** 1914

[The present edifice seems to have had several predecessors. Of the immediately preceding **Church** the following interesting particulars are to be found in the churchwarden's presentment for 1684

“Our bells want casting anew, and our chancel to be rebuilt.... **Welsh** and English Bible of ye last translation .. There is no mansion(vicarage) house, and there never was any belonging to ye minister of our parish ...Our Minister doth not himself, or suffer any other to keep or appoint a conventicle within our parish... **Henry Poulton, John Poulton, Thomas Poulton** and **Rees ap John** and his wife have all been excommunicated long ago for non conformity. Our parish clerk doth not perform his duty, either in reading, writing, or in singing; he was not chosen by our minister, neither doth he duly attend in all divine services, being a fisherman by trade. and frequently absent for a **Long** time together. And when he is at home he is so negligent of his duty, yt after he has opened ye **Church** door upon Sundays and holydays, he goes away, leaving the same open, so yt a horse grazing in ye churchyard lately ran into ye **Church** in ye heat of ye day to ye great offence of ye parishioners”
MS Dioc Reg.]

.....

In the list of **Church** Plans for **St Dogmells Rural, St Thomas** 1847 to 1853 it lists besides a completion plan a grant being given for rebuilding the **Church**. The architect is **Arthur Ashpitel** of London (died 1869)

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The **Church** of **St. Dogmaels**, the old **Welsh** name of which was Llandudoch, was a very old foundation, and was originally dedicated to **St. Dogfael**, the son of **Ithel ap Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig**, and was possibly established by that Saint. Very little is known about **St. Dogfael**, and it is impossible to fix even approximately the date of the foundation of Llandudoch **Church**. It would appear however that the **Church** must have been in existence prior to the year 988, as the **Annales Cambric** state that in that year **St Davids, LlanbAdarn, Llan Illtyd, Llancalvan, and Llan Deth-och** [Llandudoch] were devastated by pirates.

On the conquest of **Kemes** by the Normans the **Church** of Llandudoch was seized by the invaders, and **Robert Martin**, the son, and his wife **Matilda** or **Maud**, granted to **William**, the abbot, and the convent of Tiron, the ancient **Church** of **St. Dogmael**, with the adjacent land called Landodog. This grant, which is recited in *Letters Patent of 20 Ric. II.*, is undated, but according to **George Owen, Robert Martin**, the son founded the Monastery of **St. Dogmaels** in the time of **Henry I.** (who reigned from 1100 to 1135), or else in the reign of **Stephen**. - **Owens Pem, pt. II., p. 437.**

The **Annales Cambric** record that pirates in 1138 plundered the town and **Church** of Llandudoch id est de Sancto Dogmaelo, and carried away great spoil to their ships, thus affording evidence as to the identity of the two names, and also suggesting that at that date the dedication of the **Church** had not been changed to **St. Thomas**.

On the dissolution of **St. Dogmaels** Abbey the patron-age of the **Church** came into the hands of **Henry. VIII.**, who on 10 Mar, 1537, granted a lease of the abbey of **St. Dogmael** and the rectory of

St. Thomas in **St. Dogmaels**, and other property to **John Bradshaw** of Ludlow. Salop, for 21 years, at the annual rent of £3 4s. On 10 Nov., 1543, the fee simple of the site of the abbey with other property, part of which was included in the lease, was acquired from the Crown by **John Bradshaw** of Pres-tende [Presteign], Radnorshire, for £512, but the patronage of the **Church** of **St. Dogmaels** was not included in the purchase. - *Pat. Rolls*.

Vicaria Sancti Thome Apostoli de Sancto Dogmaele.— Vicaria ibidem ex collacione abbatis ibidem unde domi-nus **David Howell** est vicarius valet communibus annis dare 46s. 8d. Inde decima 4s. 8d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Thomas** Dogwell alias Dogmaels **St. Thomas** V., with Llantwood (**St. Iltyd**) and **Monington (St. Nicholas)**. Abb. **St. Dogmaels** Propr. **Bishop of St. Davids**, 1698. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £15. Kings Books, £4 13s 4d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

In this parish were two pilgrimage Chapels called Capell Cranok and Capell Degwel, the latter being situated in Cwm Degwel; their names occur in **George Owens** list of these edifices, most of which, he says, were then in ruins. – *Owen's Pem., Pt. 2, p. 509*.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St. Dogmael's (S. Dogpael, also S. **Thomas** in post Norman Times).—The Plate consists of an **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten cover similar to those at **Amroth**. Within the lower band on the bowl of the chalice appears the following rudely engraved inscription " + POVLVM » EGLESIE * DE » SANT « DOGMELS". Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts; height, 6½ in. The foot is badly damaged. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., 3 in.; height, 1 in.. The only Mark the maker's ^^^ which appears on both pieces.

A pewter Flagon, Chalice (broken) and Plate, bearing no marks.

A pair of Chalices, a **Tankard** Flagon, Credence Paten, and Plate, all of plated metal.

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter*

Church is on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

2004 **St Thomas** The Apostle **Church, St Dogmaels**

The present **Church** of **St Thomas** the Apostle is a modern construction, having been built within **St Dogmaels Abbey** precincts in 1847 using materials from the ruined buildings. Within the **Church** is the Sagramus Stone, inscribed in both Latin and Ogham and dating from the fifth century, which helped provide the key to deciphering the Ogham alphabet.*B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 21 September 2004.*

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethsaida **Baptist** Chapel, **St Dogmaels**

Bethsaida **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1813, modified in 1833, rebuilt in 1856 and restored in 1936 when the vestry was built. The present Chapel, dated 1936, is built in the Art Deco style of the gable-entry type. Still open 1993 *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Blaenywaun **Welsh Baptist** Chapel, **St**

Blaenywaun **Baptist** Chapel was first built in 1745 with a thatched roof. This was rebuilt in 1795, 1838 and again in 1885. The present Chapel, dated 1895, was designed by architect **Owen Lewis** of London and built in the Sub-classical style. The Chapel has a gable entry plan, 2 storeys, a 3-bay facade and slate gable roof. Each end bay has a tall semi-circular headed window opening with keystone and projecting cill and 18-panes with radiating heads. A similar window to the end bays is located above the porch - 6-pane with radiating heads. The semi-circular headed porch contains a small semi-circular headed stained glass windows on each side of the wall.

RCAHMW, May 2011

Gerazim, near Cippin [**Baptists**, 1848].

Soar **Baptist** Chapel, Ty'r Bont, Cippyn Small medieval single-chamber structure, disused by 1904

Sapel Sion **Calvinistic Methodist** Chapel, High Street,
Capel Sion **Methodist** Chapel was built in 1838 and restored in 1926. The Chapel was built in the Simple round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type and by 1993 had been converted into cottages. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Capel Degwel **Welsh Independent** Chapel; Capel **Dogmael**; Capel Degwell, **St Dogmaels**
Capel Degwel **Independent** Chapel Was Built In 1820 And Restored In 1877. The Present Chapel, Dated 1877, is built in The Sub-Classical Style Of The Gable Entry Type. still open Dec 2006
RCAHMW, October 2010

Bryn Salem Chapel, Cippin, near **Trecwn** [**Independents**, 1852]. Built 1850 Not still open 1993

Inscribed and Carved Stones. *RCAM*

Of the collection of carved and inscribed stones, some were almost certainly associated with early ecclesiastical sites in distant parts of the present parish and the rest probably belong to one or other of the **St Dogmael** edifices. They have been brought together and housed either in the parish **Church** or the abbey ruins. They comprise the following:--

The Sigranus Stone

A bilingual inscription cut on a hard gritstone; 80in in length and 14in wide, broken in two. The **Roman** capitals Read SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI. The ogam reads SAGRAGNI MAQU CUNATAMI.

In the Abbey ruins

A pre Norman Cross Inscribed stone

The lower portion of a pillar 5ft 10in in height which, when entire, probably stood about 7ft above ground.

It bore a cross of the usual Celtic type, having the cross arms confined in a circle, and with an extension of the lower limb down the stone to about the same length(7in) as the diameter of the circle. In the present instance the surface of the stone did not possess sufficient width for the intended circle, with the result that the circle assumed the shape of an irregular and sharp pointed oval. Possibly for the express purpose of defacing the most revered emblem of the **Christian** faith, the stone has been broken almost exactly along the line of the cross arms. Some comparatively modern vandal has carved his initials in the surviving quadrants of the circle.

Wheel Cross Head

This fragment of an interesting carved stone was discovered by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his official visit to the abbey ruins. The stone is 55in in length and 22 in in width, and has uncised upon it the upper part of a wheel cross of simple design, 38in long and 19in wide. The stone has been split horizontally. Further search would probably reveal the missing fragments. The type of cross is that seen upon the **Capel Colman** stone and the Dobituci stone at **Clydey**.
RCAM

The Manian Fawr Stone .

This stone stands 7ft high , is 16in wide and 14in thick. On its face is carved an unusual pattern of crosses, circles, lines and dots **RCAM**

Cross Stone

A stone, 56 in high and 11 ins wide. On its face (slightly broken at the top) is a cross within a double circle; The lower limb is extended for about two thirds of the length of the stone; midway the inner lines of the ornament are twisted into spirals on either side of the line running to the foot of the cross which terminates in two concentric rings. **RCAMs**

A Cross Stone, imperfect

A stone 53 in in length, and 22 in wide; being a fragment. The figure that remains is that of a lower limb of the cross. It has been placed upside down in its new position in the **Church**. **RCAM**

The Altar Stone

This is now placed upright against the east wall of the chancel on the south side of the altar. On its face are five incised crosses. It has a length of 80 in a width of 35 in and a thickness of 3 ¾ in. One **Angle** is slightly damaged. It is probably coeval with the first Norman **Church** **RCAM**

1859 *St Dogmaels Abbey -Visit by Archaeology Cambrensis Association Report*

Friday August 19th

The members started out this morning ,on foot to visit **St Dogmael's Abbey and Church**, where they were received by the **Rev H J Vincent**, who pointed out the general outline of the ruins, which are his private property, and which are most carefully protected from further dilapidation.

Mr Talbot Bury then proceeded to describe the more particular features of the ruins. After pointing out the only remaining portions, namely, the west and north walls, the north transept and the remains of some buildings attached to the east side, **Mr Bury** observed that there was no difficulty in arriving at the plan of the original structure. It had been a cruciform **Church**, having a nave with no aisles and transepts, and a very extensive choir. In the west wall are the remains of a very large window, but without any vestiges of tracery. The jamb mouldings , however, may be referred to a date between 1280 and 1320, which date is confirmed by a doorway at the western end of the north wall having the Ball flower running round the arched head. In the north wall are some curious recesses evidently intended for sepulchral monuments , but there is no evidence of their ever having been used for that purpose, unless they have been subsequently stripped of the freestone with which they must have been lined and moulded, or they may have been purposely left unfinished and walled up, to be opened and completed when required. The north transept has undergone considerable alterations at a later period, and been used as as a Lady, or other Chapel, perhaps a sepulchral one, as the same kind of recesses before described occur on east side of the altar. The roof is of stone, and of good design of fan tracery groining, springing from richly ornamental corbels; only a few feet however of the springers of this rich groining remain. The windows of this transept are of the same character as the roof namely of the period of the reign of HenryVII. The other portions of the building above ground ,are on the south side, and consist of a part of the cloister walls and the

south side of the refectory. This portion of the domestic buildings is very interesting, from having the staircase constructed within the wall leading to the remains of the pulpit, which had a window at the back, as in the well known examples of the refectories of the abbeys at Beaulieu, Walsingham, Chester and elsewhere. About 150 ft east of the refectory, and nearly in the same line, is a building in more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins, about 38ft long by 20ft 6in; but it is not easy to determine its character, unless it belonged to the abbots residence and was either a Chapel or refectory, as some thought for strangers. The recesses in the south wall, apparently occupied by a sedilia with the remains of a piscina do not favour the latter supposition. There is also a recess, about 5ft deep by 14ft long in the centre of the south wall, which may as well be supposed to have been used for a pulpit as for any other purpose. The building seems to be of an earlier date than the Church, and its construction is of better masonry, which exhibits alternate rows of light and dark stones being an very early example of a style of decoration supposed to be exclusively Italian. The roof is of stone, vaulted, in the form of a pointed arch, but without ribs, and has been ingeniously constructed to avoid all outward thrust of the walls. Over the panel of the east window is a corbel supported by an angel. That this, and probably other parts of the abbey now not existing above ground are of a date prior to the principal remains of the **Church** is evident from the large quantity of fragments of mouldings or piers and arches found in different portions of the ruins. Some are transitional between Norman and Early Pointed styles – undoubted remains of the original **Church** completed in the time of Henry I, by **Robert** son of **Martin de Tours** who was seized of the Lordship of **Cemaes** in the reign of **William** the Conqueror. In concluding his observations **Mr Bury** congratulated the members on the fact that these interesting ruins were under the protection of so worthy a proprietor as **Mr Vincent** had shown himself, by the care he had taken, not only in preventing further destruction, but by the labour and great expense he had incurred, at various times, in strengthening weaker portions of the buildings, without which precautions the ruins would not have been so well preserved as they are at present; and he wished most heartily that all other proprietors of such remains could be induced to follow the example which their Local secretary for **Pembrokeshire** has set them.

St Dogmael's Abbey. RCAM

3/4m W of **Cardigan** Bridge, Dyfed, west Wales.

Founded about 1115 for a prior and 12 monks of the order of Tiron, by **Robert FitzMartin Lord of Cemaes** on the site of **St Dogmael's** cell (6th C prince who became a monk in order to help crippled children). **St Dogmaels** occupied the site of a pre-Norman Monastery. It was raised to the status of abbey in 1120, and the monks followed an austere life based on the rule of St Benedict. The surviving ruins span four centuries of monastic life and show much alteration. Parts of the **Church** and cloister are 12th century. However, the west and north walls of the nave, which stand almost to their full height, are of the 13th century, and a fine north doorway has 14th-century ballflower ornament. The north transept is **Tudor**, retaining elaborate corbels which supported the stone vaulting. Notice here the carved figures with an angel representing **St Matthew**, a lion for **St Mark** and the Archangel **Michael**. The footings of the chapter house can be seen to the west of the cloister, with the adjacent monks infirmary standing almost to roof level. At the Dissolution, the **Church** continued to be used for a time by the parish, and a rectory was built into the southwest corner of the cloister.

Cadaver Tomb and cross slabs made in spotted dolerite. Ogam/latin Stone SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI Sagrani son of Cunotami.

The Benedictine Abbey of **St Dogmaels**

The ruins of the abbey of **St Mary** the Virgin founded in 1115 for monks of the reformed Benedictine Order of Tiron, stand south of the parish churchyard, from which they are separated by a wall. The remains of the abbey **Church** consists of the north transept and the north and west walls of an aisleless nave. To the southeast of the **Church** portions of two buildings are still standing, of which the eastern appears to have been a Chapel, possibly attached to the infirmary; the western building is a mere fragment containing two recesses with segmental pointed heads which may date from the late 13th century. The nave of the **Church** belongs to the 14th century and the north transept to the 15th century. On the day of his visit our Inspecting Officer found an interesting stoup concealed behind a thick growth of ivy. The basin has a diameter of 15in; on its front in high relief, is a bearded face crowned with a circlet. These details are much defaced. It may be of the 14th century date – visited 10th **June** 1914.

1917 The Benedictine Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – H M Vaughan F.S.A.

No doubt there existed at or near the present **St Dogmaels** of Llandudoch in pre Norman times a small Celtic **monastical** foundation which derived its name from Dogfael, the great grandson of Cunedda Wledig, who flourished in the 5th century. This former Celtic house however did not occupy the site of the later Benedictine Abbey of **Robert Fitz Martin**, son and heir of **Martin**, commonly named **Martin de tours**, the original conqueror and grandee of the **Lord-ship** of Camaes or **Kemeys**. Of this **Martin** the Elder we have on the authority of **Mr Horace Round**, our leading mediaeval historian that “nothing is really known about him” beyond the circumstances of this conquest and grant of land in Dyfed. Nevertheless, **Mr Round** suggests that he may be identical with “**Martinus de Wales**” whose name appears first in the foundation charter of Totnes priory in Devon, which shire was the home of this powerful family. In any case it was the son and heir of this knight, **Robert Fitz Martin**, second **Lord** of **Cemaes**, acting probably under the expressed wish of his late father and certainly with the warm approval of his mother, who in 1113 founded a priory of French monks at **St Dogmaels**, which five years later he enlarged and raised to the rank of an abbey dedicated to the blessed Virgin.

“A certain **Robert** of most noble birth approached a holy man beyond the seas and taking with him 13 of his disciples passed through Norman and English territories and reaching the farthest limits of the land of Wales on the coast of the Irish sea close to the river Teifi he established first indeed a cell but afterwards with an equal number of monks together with with an abbot at their request as we have mentioned he established a Monastery fitted with all appurtenances” (*J H Round Calendar of Documents of France, Preface, p. xxxv*)

Now “the holy man beyond the seas” was undoubtedly the blessed **Bernard** of Abberville, who according to the *Petits Bollandistes*, was born in 1046 and died April 14th 1116. This **Bernard** founded in or about 1113 a community or reformed order under the Benedictine rule at Tiron au Perch near Chartres. Special points of discipline marked this new order, a salient feature being the insistence on skilled labour by the monks themselves for the support of the new foundation.. They were to be painters,carvers, joiners, smiths etc. Their habit was at first a light grey, but later changed to black. The Order was started under favourable auspices in France, and quickly attracted the attention of **King Henry I** of England, who probably himself recommended the new Order to **Robert Fitz Martin**. Only this one house at **St Dogmaels**, however seems to have been formed in England and Wales, Though four were founded in Scotland under royal patronage. *The Order of Tironian Benedictines* continued to exist in France until the close of the 17th century.

The date of **Robert Fitz Martin's** first visit to the newly founded house of the blessed **Bernard** of Abberville at Tiron was apparently the year 1113, and the date of his second visit 1118, two years after the death of the Saint. On the first occasion **Robert** brought over thirteen of these Tironian monks to **St Dogmaels**, and with that number founded a priory as a cell, or subsidiary house to the mother abbey of Tiron; whilst five years later he again crossed to France and returned with an

additional thirteen monks from Tiron, whom he also installed at **St Dogmaels** with an abbot at their head, one **Fulchard** by name.

Henceforth **St Dogmaels** ranked as an **Independent** house, no doubt in close inter-communication with the parent abbey of Tiron during the whole period of its existence, but in no wise subordinate to it. That this abbey was founded as such in or about the year 1118 is proved by the two facts that at the consecration of Abbot **Fulchard** there was present **Bernard, Bishop of St David's** who was only elected in 1115; and that the original confirmation of the grant by **Henry I** includes the name of Prince **William**, the English **King's** heir, who was drowned in the sinking of the White Ship on November 28th 1120. (*Cartulary of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of Tiron vol i p 41*). The hitherto usually accepted date of September 1126 for the abbey's original charter, which is given by **Dugdale** is therefore eight years too late.

In this pious and munificent foundation at **St Dogmaels**. **Robert Fitz Martin** was also generously aided by his wife **Maud Peveral**, as well as by his mother **Geva (? Genevieva)**, the widow of the first **Lord of Cemaes**, and such being the case there seems no reason to discredit the popular tradition that both parents of **Robert Fitz Martin**, as well as himself and his wife **Maud** were buried "in medio choro" of the newly erected **Church**.

Of the many possessions of the Abbey we need only state here that they included the namor of **St Dogmaels**, which extended from the little stram called Brenan or Piliau to the mouth of the Teifi; the Chapelries of **St Dogmaels**, **Llantood**, **Monington**, **Moylgrove**, **Eglwysrw**, **Bayvil**, **Maencloshog**, **Monochlog – du Fishguard** and **Llandeilo**; the island and subsidiary priory of **Caldey** (Geva 's gift); the rich cell of **Pill Priory** on **Milford Haven** and the valuable manor of **Rattrey** in South Devon, which English estate was retained by the Abbey till its dissolution. Of the two cells, **Caldey** paid the annual sum of £5 10s 11d to the Abbey and **Pill** £9 6s 8d. This last mentioned cell was founded towards the close of the 12th century by the **de la Roche** family, and had a considerable private income of its own. In addition to **Caldey** and **Pill**, the Abbey also owned the small Tironian cell of **Glascareg** in co. **Wexford**, which paid annually to the mother house £3 6s 8d., though the last abbot of **St Dogmaels** declared to the **Royal commissioners** in 1534 that his Abbey had received no payment from this Irish source for forty years past.

The record of the Abbey's existance over four centuries seems on the whole to have been prosperous and uneventful, if we except the successful raid carried out by Scandinavian pirates at the estuary of the Teifi in 1138, when the newly founded Benedictine Abbey suffered considerably.

Of the many abbots the names of eleven only have been preserved for us and none of these rose to any public eminence.

In 1188 the celebrated **Gerald de Barri** with Archbishop Baldwin spent the night here as the guests of Prince **Rhys** during the English Primate's famous Itinery of the **Welsh** sees.

At the close of the 12th century one **Walter**, a cousin of **Gerald's** and a rival candidate for the vacant bishopric of **St David's**, was abbot of **St Dogmaels**. **Gerald** speaks of this man as "an illiterate monk who could not Read his Psalter".; but then the versatile historian was rarely justified in his sweeping charges of vice or incompetence against those who opposed his will. That the Abbey wasa well endowed and kept in good repair is evident from the surviving architectural fragments, which go to prove there were constant embellishments and rebuilding in progress here during four hundred years

In July 1504 during a visitation of the deanery of **Cemaes**, **Dom. Lewis**, **Lord Abbot of St Dogmaels**, as well as the priors of **Pill** and **Caldy** were interrogated as to the condition of their houses, and stated in their replies (as one would naturally expect!) that "all the brethren were of good and honest conversation and obedient at their free will"

1534 Thirty years later and we have the dismal story of the suppression of the Abbey.

This matter is clearly set forth in a well preserved document acknowledging the Royal supremacy, which is now in the Records Office London. The deed of surrender is signed by the last Abbot, **William Hire** (to whom an annual pension of twenty marks was subsequently granted) and by eight of his monks. It is sealed with the Abbatial Seal, elliptical in form and representing the Virginal and **Child** seated beneath a gothic canopy and bearing on its bordure the legend "S. COMUNE.SANTI. DOG[MAE]LIS.DE **Kemmays**."

It did not take long to disperse the estates of the Abbey whose revenue is variously stated at figures which in one instance are put as low as £68 and in another place described as amounting so high as £120 and over, so that probably the commonly quoted rental of £96 derived from the **Valor Ecclesiasticus** may be accepted as fairly correct. Of the **Pembrokeshire** estates it is sufficient here to mention the manor of **St Dogmaels** and the monastic buildings and grounds, otherwise called Llandre were, together with **Caldey Island**, acquired by **John Bradshaw** of Presteign for the sum of £512 odd. This grand sum did not, however, include the patronage of the parish **Church of St Thomas** at **St Dogmaels**, and its Chapelrys of **Llantodd** and **Montington** which remained with the Crown.

Bradshaws

In all probability large portions of the abbey were now pulled down and utilized for the building of the Bradshaw manor house, which remained the residence of this family for over one hundred years. The Bradshaws whose early pedigree is given in **Lewtn Dwnn's Visitations 9Vol I p 257** are mentioned in local annals for some four or five generations, one of them, **John Bradshaw** being **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** in 1571. This man, who was either the son or grandson of the original purchaser from the Crown, is almost certainly the **John Bradshaw** whose monumental slab still exists. He died in 1588, and was apparently father of **William Bradshaw**, MP for **Cardigan** borough in 1603. Other members of this family appear in local history, including Captains **Edmund** and **John Bradshaw** who were amongst the captured Royalists Officers in the garrison of Pill Fort in 1643.

Parry

This event was shortly before the sale of the manor of **St Dogmaels** by the Bradshaws to **David Parry** of Neuadd-Trefawr, near **Cardigan**. The Parrys held the manor for over two centuries but do not seem to have resided within the abbey precincts, where the old Bradshaw manor house was probably allowed to fall into decay, so that its actual site is now a matter of conjecture. In 1862 the ultimate heir of these **Parrys**, **David K W Webley-Parry** sold this family estate; the farm of Pentood near the mouth of the Piliu and the foreshore rights of the manor being purchased by

David Davies of Castle Green Cardigan; whilst the farms of Manian fawr, Manian fach, Poppit House and Ysgyborwen, whose names occur often in the lists of the monastic property, were sold to **Thomas Harman Brenchley**, of Glaneirw.

Ruins

It is of course certain that large portions of the abbey were demolished to erect the Bradshaw residence, and it is also probable that much material was filched for building purposes in the village. On the whole, therefore it is remarkable that so much of the Abbey should survive today, for the ruins at **St Dogmaels** are more extensive and present greater features of architectural interest than do the existing monastic remains at **Strata Florida**, **Talley**, **Cwnhir**, **Haverfordwest** or **Whitland**. The earliest view of the abbey we possess is that drawn by **Buck** in 1740. This drawing, which is well executed, is taken from the south west and shows much of the salient features of the present time, with the exception of some tall ruins on the north side of the Choir that have since totally

disappeared. This plan, made two centuries after the Dissolution is particularly valuable to us being evidently the product of a skilled draftsman, whereas the various drawings in the illustrated books that appeared in the early part of the nineteenth century are often mere picturesque sketches, and consequently somewhat misleading. This is especially true of **Hassall's** "Chapel of **St Dogmael's Abbey**", which gives a most incorrect impression of the interior of the north transept. **Gastineau's** drawing in "**Wales Illustrated**" of the exterior of this transept is better, and better still is **Hughes's** charming little cut of the same subject in his "**Beauties of Cambria**". Both of these views are so planned as to introduce in the foreground the ancient gnarled yew tree which still flourishes opposite the porch of the present parish **Church of St Thomas**. Of descriptions of the Abbey ruins we possess practically nothing till the visit of the **Cambrian Archaeological Association** to **Cardigan** in August 1859 at a time when a really able and enthusiastic antiquary the **Rev Henry James Vincent**, was vicar of **St Dogmaels**. Here again however we are doomed to disappointment, for although the learned Vicar read aloud a paper on the abbey at one of the public meetings, his manuscript was for some reason or other never printed in the **Arch Camb** Journal, although its publication was promised by the Editor. In the summer of 1865 **Mr Vincent** died, and in the subsequent notice recording his death allusion is again made to his MS history of the Abbey "which he had just completed and which was now being arranged for publication in the Journal of the Association". But the promised monograph never appeared and the manuscript itself seems to have been lost, though how and when does not transpire.

Fortunately, however a short address on the abbey ruins in 1859 by **Mr Talbot Bury**, an antiquary of some standing has been preserved in the **Arch Camb** Journal for that year and this account is invaluable to us at the present day. **Mr Bury** describes the ruins carefully and although some of his deductions appear to me erroneous yet it is evident he understood his subject. Perhaps the most important statement of this brief lecture is **Mr Bury's** detailed account of a building within the Abbey precincts which unhappily no longer exists 150ft east of the so-called Refectory mentioned by **Mr Bury** as "being in a more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins.

I am of the opinion myself that this building was the Chapter House but in any case all speculation is useless, as about seven years later, shortly after **Mr Vincent's** death, the interesting and well preserved little structure was demolished by the new vicar the **Rev Daniel Jones** and its materials used in the rebuilding of the Vicarage and the construction of the present stable which stands near the pond at the extreme eastern end of the Abbey enclosure. **Mr Bury's** account of this now destroyed appanage of the Abbey is particularly fortunate, as **Buck's** view of the ruins in 1740 does not apparently extend to the point where this building stood till so recently as 1866

1859 great praise is bestowed by leading members of the **Arch Camb** Association on the care taken of the ruins by their natural guardian **Mr Vincent**, but with that excellent man's decease in 1865 no further effort was made to maintain still less to repair these precious monastic relics. Apart from the flagrant piece of vandalism just related decay and neglect became visible everywhere, and it was only so lately as this present year (1916) that thanks to a generous gift from **Mr John T Lewis** of Gwynfryn Llansrth, Cardiganshire that any steps have been taken towards their preservation.

In the summer of 1916 the whole of the ivy, the unchecked growth of half a century was completely stripped from the masonry, thereby exposing many features of interest that had been hidden for nearly two generations.

2007 **St Dogmaels** Abbey

The medieval Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** was founded in 1115 by the **FitzMartin** family of Cemais and was of the Order of Tiron. **Caldey Priory, Caldey Island** was a daughter house to **St Dogmael's**. established in The abbey was re-modelled in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and in the sixteenth century the northern transept was given a fan vaulted roof.

Substantial remains of the abbey **Church** survive, including the western end wall, the north wall, northern transept and the eastern end walls of the crypt. Extensive monastic buildings also survive

to the south of the Abbey, and a detached building of the late thirteenth century, possibly an infirmary Chapel or infirmary is located to the south-east. *RCAHMW*, 3rd October 2007.

1402 **St Dogmells** Abbey

Guy etc., our beloved sons in Christ and of religious men brother **Philip** Vader, **abbot** of the **Monastery St.Dogmells** in Kemmeys of the **order of St Benedict of Tiron** of our diocese, and the convent of the same, subject to our ordinary jurisdiction in head and members etc. (as above). Whereas by our ordinary authority making a visitation in every deed your said Monastery, on the seventh and tenth days of the month January, lawfully continued, in the year of the **Lord** 1402. And fifth year of our consecration, found, among other things, in same visitation that:-

first by pestilence then by your neglect the usual number of the **Canons** serving God, in the same Monastery is so diminished, in such excessive number that where there used to be a full convent of honest monks scarcely three monks, professed, are now conversant in the same, consuming the sustenance of a very large number, to the manifest withdrawal of divine worship.

For which cause we enjoin on you that you make provision of honest persons to be clothed with you in the habit of regulars, whose conversation in times past may afford a good presumption for the future, so that by the feast of Pentecost next there may be conversant nine in number at the least, in order that by the multiplication of intercessors the gifts of spiritual **Grace** may be increased. And because we found that from the excessive Wandering of the lay brothers among secular persons and dishonourable frequenting of unlawful places, to wit taverns, very great evils and scandals have resulted to the same Monastery in persons and things, by necessity of which things we are bound to find a fit remedy for the future, we for this cause can be approved of.

Also we enjoin that from the opening of the kitchen of the convent until there shall be six in number, the abbot shall have the usual abbots portion, and after that they shall be more than six in number he shall have and take in all the portion of two monks twice a week at least.

Also we enjoin that brother **Howel Lange**, your fellow monk and confrere, on account of his excess and the evil deeds committed by him, which for a reason we do not now set out, for one whole year from the day of the date of these presents, shall not drink wine, nor metheglin, on which it has been his habit to get drunk, but he shall give away and distribute his portion of wine to the poor in the abbots presence; and in this year he shall not go out of the bounds of the said Monastery unless in the abbots company.

Also we enjoin on the same monks and lay brothers that none of them shall go out of the bounds of the Monastery without the special licence of the abbot or in his absence of his deputy, and that such license shall not be too liberal or too continuous.

Also that no women suspected in regard to the monks shall by any means lodge in the town itself but they shall be removed altogether, under the penalty written below: also that no lay brother there shall have the witness of his iniquity in the Monastery aforesaid that the goods of the Monastery be not prodigally consumed by the sustenance of such.

Also since we have been informed, as found by experience, that brother **David Lloid**, your fellow monk, has culpably lapsed into crime of apostasy (we say it with grief), going forth from the Monastery itself and holding himself aloof among secular persons, neglecting the discipline of his order and deserting the cloister, we therefore, since by the judgement of a strict balance his blood may be required at your hands, enjoin on you under the penalty written below that you diligently enquire for this your brother and when found bring him back to the fold and the cloister itself, so treating him with the charity that leads the way chastising him according to the discipline of the order, that his reproof may turn out for an example to others, and that for his reversion and conversion from error according to the in your **Church** and cloister and the too ready means of

entrance to the same and exit from the same, at all hours as it were, the silence and contemplation of the religious, according to the requirement of their religion, cannot be observed, we enjoin on you therefore that on the north side of your **Church** and Monastery, no door and no gate and no means of access to the town be left open by day or night, except from the beginning of the mass of the blessed **Mary** until the end of high mass in the choir, and except for a sudden passing of the abbot or the cellarer to view the Husbandry in the field on that side, after whose passing they shall be closed at once.

Also we have found in the same visitation that on account of the excessive and day and night vigils of the monks in the house of mercy, not for the sake of contemplation but of idle gossip together and drinking, the bowels of mercy are burst asunder, evil speaking arises and drunkenness reigns, for which cause we wishing to apply a remedy for this disease and take away from among you the occasion of evil, enjoin on you that in the same house of pretended mercy, except in the vigil of All Saints the week of Christmas and the feast of the Purification of the blessed **Mary**, no fire shall be made or kept up, or except at the coming of frost or intolerable cold and while these reign they shall have a fire at the middle hour, by dispensation of the abbot not for the sake of converse together but of warmth, for a suitable time and the portion of the monks in drink and candles shall be diminished according to the discretion of the abbot, since all which is excessive is counted for a vice; and no layman or secular person shall be permitted to be present at the monks collations except only a servant appointed for these by the abbot. On you all and singular in virtue of the holy obedience etc. (as above as far as the word excused.) In witness whereof, etc. Dated at **Carmarthen**, 14 January, 1402, etc.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

The parish has a resident Clergyman and is mainly agricultural but also some fishing. The earnings of the fishermen unknown but the agricultural labourers get 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is not good with drunkenness to some extent and want of chastity. Landed proprietors are resident but there is no information on them subscribing for education or on how many farmer pay over £100 a year in rent. There was also no information on how many children were without education. Information from **Henry J Vincent, St Dogmaels**.

Parish of **St Dogmells** – **Mrs Bevan's** Circulating School – On the 27th of January I visited the above school; it was held in a Chapel belonging to the **Church**. There was no school furniture in the place. The master could scarcely speak any English; five only out of the 32 present could be formed into a class to read the Testament. They attempted to read a chapter in **St Like**, which all did wretchedly ill. They knew nothing beyond the answer to a few unconnected scriptural questions.

David Lewis – Assistant

Union Workhouse School I visited this school on the 27th of January. It was held in a room in the workhouse. Everything about it seemed very comfortable. The children had just been dismissed and were preparing for dinner. The school was conducted by the house master's daughter. She told me that the attendance was very irregular in consequence of the children leaving the house for a time, and then returning. There was nothing taught at the time of my visit but reading ---**David Lewis** – Assistant

Chapel **Hill** Day School On the 27th of January I visited the above school. The children were not present to be examined. The school was kept in a small room, lighted by one window, and one small fireplace. Ther furniture consisted of one desk for the master, three small desks for the pupils and a

few benches, all in indifferent repair. The schoolmaster seemed an intelligent man, spoke English well, and the Vicar gave him a good character. **David Lewis** – Assistant

Former British School, **St Dogmaels**

The former British School at **St Dogmaels** was opened circa 1869 and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, of 1890. It was a single storey schoolroom with two projecting wings, two entrances at the front and a central ventilation tower in the roof.

The Old School (Former Chapel), **David Street, St Dogmaels**

The old school in **David Street** was originally an early nineteenth-century Chapel and converted to a school in the later nineteenth-century. It comprises a single-storey two-room school with two low single storey wings projecting to west. S.L. Evans *RCAHMW* 2009

Names connected with St. Dogmaels

Names Connected with the Abbey

Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Fulchard 1118 **St Dogmaels** First Abbot present **Bernard Bishop** of **St David's** founded by **Robert Fitz Martin** Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Fitz Martin Robert 1113 **St Dogmaels** Founded priory subsidiary to mother abbey of Tiron 1118 founded Abbey of **st Dogmael's** as an **Independent** house Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Fitz Martin Geva(Genevieve) 1118 **St Dogmaels** Mother of **Robert** aided foundation Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Fitz Martin nee Peveral Maud 1118 **St Dogmaels** Wife of **Robert** aided foundation Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Walter Late 1100's **St Dogmaels** Abbot – cousin of **Geraldus Cambrensis** (**Geraldus** describes him as “an illiterate monk who could not Read his Psalter) Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Hire William 1534 **St Dogmaels** last Abbot – at surrender there was 8 monks there **William Hire** received an annual pension of 8 marks) Abbey of **St Mary at St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917**

Bradshaw John 1543 **St Dogmaels** Of Presteign – Purchased the Abbey (but not all the possessions) for £512+ Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan**
F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Bradshaw John 1571 **St Dogmaels** High Sheriff – son or grandson of **John**
Bradshaw of Presteign Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan** F.S.A.
Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Bradshaw William 1603 **St Dogmaels** MP for **Cardigan** borough – probably son of
John Bradshaw 1571 Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan**
F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Bardshaw Edmund 1643 **St Dogmaels** Captain part of the garrison of Pill Fort captured
by Commonwealth forces Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan**
F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Bradshaw John 1643 **St Dogmaels** Captain part of the garrison if Pill Fort captured
by Commonwealth forces Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan**
F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Parry David c1660 **St Dogmaels** Of Neuadd-Trefawr purchased the Manor
Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan** F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion
Vol 27 1917

Webbley-Parry David K V 1862 **St Dogmaels** sold the estate Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** – **Herbert M Vaughan** F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Thomas John Phillip 1536 **St Dogmaels** Accounts – collector of the rents and
ferms(?) Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287**
Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Yonge Lewis 1536 **Nevern** Mylle Broke -8s Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287** Society of Cymmrodorion
Vol 27 1917

ap Phillip ap Powell Griffin 1536 **St Dogmaels?** Haber Berkethelley 6s 8d Abbey of
St Mary at **St Dogmaels** **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287** Society of
Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Hew William 1536 **Nevern** Bowlghe Abbey of **St Mary** at **St**
Dogmaels **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287** Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27
1917

Webbe Phillip John 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Abbey of **St Mary** at **St**
Dogmaels **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287** Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27
1917

Roger Phillipp 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Lease 2 Aug 27 **Henry VIII** for 80 years
Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** **PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287** Society
of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Williams Elizabeth 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates "Heiress of **William** - one burgage, one orchard, 4 ac land demised by indenture" Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**
PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Jenkyn ap Owen Thomas 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Hew David 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Lloyd Rotheroth 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates land surrounded by the roadway Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap John Griffith Rotheroth 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates land by deed of 21 July 24 **Henry VIII** for 97 years Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**
PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Jenkyn ap Griffith Ieuan 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Aruad Plac' terr' Roos Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap Jenkyn ap Owen Howell 1536 **Capell St Julian** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap Phillip Owen 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Gryn John 1536 **Cardigan** orchard Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Lewes John 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Tenement next the Bridge of **Cardigan**-- lands demised for life Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Thomas William 1536 **Tynbie** Tenement at Penralte Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap John Awbery Rice 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates land by deed of 8 June 23 **Henry VIII** for 80 years Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap price ap Powell Robert 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates one piece of land Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Hewes William 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Various lands Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
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ap Ieuan David 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Certain lands Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
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ap David Morice 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
Vol 27 1917

Roger Jenkyn 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
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ap Ieuan ap Gwillam Jenkyn 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates dwelling Abbey of **St Mary** at
St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol
27 1917

Powle Ieuan 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates one acre Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
Vol 27 1917

Sporyour John 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates lands with garden Abbey of
St Mary at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of**
Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Mortymere John 1536 **St Dogmaels** estates Tenement Abbey of **St Mary**
at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion**
Vol 27 1917

Parat 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Mynyth in the tenure of
the heir of Parat who holds freely Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers**
Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Thomas ap Owen Howell 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement by deed 8 Oct 27
Henry VIII for 99 years Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts**
27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Owen ap Powell Howell 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Place Pant Rege by
deed of 10 Oct 27 **Henry VIII for 99 years** Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**
PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Rice ap Owen David 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Come Kerwyn by deed
12 Oct 27 **Henry VIII for 99 years** Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers**
Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Ieuan Lewis 1536 Manoghloke duy Two Tenements Landr Manachlog Duy
by deed 10 Oct 27 **Henry VIII for 99 years** Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels**

PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Jenkyn ap Owen Hoell 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement at Capall St Guliany Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Ieuan ap Jenkyn Griffin 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement at Pont'r Ithe by deed 9 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap David Eynon 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement in Blayne I Cowrse glebe by deed 27 Henry VIII for 99 years Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap David gorsGriffin 1536 Manoghloke duy lately held tenement near Y Vron Lase Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Powell Owen 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenements by deed 9 July 25 Henry VIII for 99 years Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Powell David 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenements by deed 9 July 25 Henry VIII for 99 years Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Powell ap Bowen James 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Powell ap Ieuan ap David Ieuan 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Ieuan Pickton Llewelin 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Griffith Jenkyn 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

Thomas Phillipp 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

Willyams David 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels ***PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

ap Dio Gwillam Thomas 1536 **Manoghloke duy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Daye John 1536 **Haverfordwest** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Smyth John 1536 **Pembroke** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap David ap Gwillam Owin 1536 **Ffysshyngarde Water Mill** **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap David ap Phillip Thomas 1536 **Grandyston** Tenement term 60 years 10 **June 27** **Henry VIII** **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap Ieuan John 1536 **Grandyston** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Jonyns John 1536 **Grandyston** Waste land **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap William Owen Thomas 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Willyams John 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Whyting John 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Prowte Richard 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Whyting Lewis 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Prowte Thomas 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Webe Lewis 1536 **Caldy** Tenement **Abbey of St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Gough William 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Adam John 1536 **Caldy** Tenement Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Lloyde Owen 1536 **Caldy** all tithes with site of Priory estimated as 18ac. Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

Jordane Lewis 1536 **St Dogmaels** clerk of the court Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

ap Powell Lewis 1536 **St Dogmaels** bailiff and collector of rents Abbey of **St Mary** at **St Dogmaels** *PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

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Clergy CCED

Proband , Edward	1623	Vicar
Edwards, Franciscus	1663	Vicar
Howell, Thomas	1671	Curate
Evans, Johes	1687	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Evans, David	1714	Curate
Evans, David	1720	Curate
Lloyd , David	1728	Vicar
Hodge, Isaacus	1730	Curate
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar
Gwynne, Morgan	1747	Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1769	Curate
Jones , William	1770	Curate
Jones , William	1776	Vicar

Gwynne , Morgan	1776	Vac (resignation)Vicar
Jones , William	1804	Vicar
Richardson , P.D.	1820	Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Curate
Jones , William	1826	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar

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Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Parry, Thomas esq.	St Dogmell's	H 6
James George	St Dogmell's	H 2
Thomas William	St Dogmell's	H
Farry William Smith	St Dogmell's	H
Parry Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Poulton Elizabeth	St Dogmell's	H 2
James John	St Dogmell's	H
Dauids Mary widow	St Dogmell's	H 2
Bevan John	St Dogmell's	H 3
John Rudderch	St Dogmell's	H
Jenkin David Richard	St Dogmell's	H
Mathias James decd	St Dogmell's	H
Rowland William	St Dogmell's	H
John Jane	St Dogmell's	H
Lewis George	St Dogmell's	H
Evan Abram	St Dogmell's	H
Lloyd James	St Dogmell's	H
William Francis	St Dogmell's	H
Morice Evan	St Dogmell's	H

Hughes John	St Dogmell's	H 2
Jones Francis	St Dogmell's	H 2
Lloyd John	St Dogmell's	H 2
William Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Thomas Mathias	St Dogmell's	H
Griffith Thomas David	St Dogmell's	H 2
Price Richard	St Dogmell's	H 2
Rowland Nicholas	St Dogmell's	H 2
Young'Evan	St Dogmell's	H
Rowland William	St Dogmell's	H 3
John Evan of Llantoode	St Dogmell's	H
Hughes John	St Dogmell's	H 2
Rees Martin	St Dogmell's	H
John Rees ap	St Dogmell's	H
Davies Nicholas of Penyrallt	St Dogmell's	H 5
Thomas Howell	St Dogmell's	H
Rees Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Griffith James	St Dogmell's	H
David William	St Dogmell's	H 2
Price Evan ap Evan	St Dogmell's	H
Llewhelin David Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
John Owen	St Dogmell's	H
Mathias William	St Dogmell's	H
Nicholas Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Thomas Hugh	St Dogmell's	H

Samrocke John	St Dogmell's	H	
Jenkins Reynold	St Dogmell's	H 2	
Bevan John	StDogmell's	H 2	
Webb David	St Dogmell's	H	
David George	St Dogmell's	H 2	
Parry David Thomas	St Dogmell's	H	
Phillips James, esq. of Cardigan Priory	St Dogmell's	H 2	
David Watkin	St Dogmell's	H	
Vaughan Rees	St Dogmell's	P	
John Henry	St Dogmell's	P	
Thomas Phillip	St Dogmell's	P	
John Ursula	St Dogmell's	P	
Edward Thomas	St Dogmell's	P	
Parry John	St Dogmell's	P	
Bowen Thomas	St Dogmell's	P	
George Griffith	St Dogmell's	P	
Reece William	St Dogmell's	P	
Vaughan Richard	St Dogmell's	P	
William Rees	St Dogmell's	P	
David Rees Thomas	St Dogmell's	P	
William Richard	St Dogmell's	P	
Edward Christian	St Dogmell's	P	
Thomas Rees	St Dogmell's	P	
William Evan	St Dogmell's	P	
Harry James	St Dogmell's	P	
Watkin Mary	St Dogmell's	P	

Lloyd John David	St Dogmell's	P
David John	St Dogmell's	P
Hugh Evan	St Dogmell's	P
Phillip John	St Dogmell's	P
David Thomas	St Dogmell's	P
James Evan	St Dogmell's	P
William Ellen	St Dogmell's	P
Rees Hugh	St Dogmell's	P
David Watkin	St Dogmell's	P
Thomas David junior	St Dogmell's	P
Parry John	St Dogmell's	P
John Ellen	St Dogmell's	P
Hugh Thomas ,	St Dogmell's	P,
David Mary ,	St Dogmell's	P
Harry , ,Mary	St Dogmell's	P
John John ap	St Dogmell's	P,
Mathias Evan ,	St Dogmell's	P
Watkin , Rees, ,	St Dogmell's	P
Phillip , James,	St Dogmell's	P,
Rees , Owen, ,	St Dogmell's	P,
Lewis Mary	St Dogmell's	P
James Rees	St Dogmell's	P
John Grace	St Dogmell's	P
David Elizabeth	St Dogmell's	P

Other Names St Dogmael's

Bradshaw John of **St Dogmaels** --- who on suppression of **Monasteries** obtained the Abbey of **St Dogmaels** dies 1588 and was succeeded by his son **John** 1571 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Winstanley Edmund of **St Dogmaels** 1591 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Parry Thomas of **St Dogmaels** 1597 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Deedes Julius of Exeter for his lands in **St Dogmaels** 1703 **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Abraham Maria 4 July 1788 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing a looking glass and wearing apparel. **Cardigan** Date 4 July 1788 Prosecutor **Bowen John, Cardigan**, esq.. Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d. Punishment—To be whipped and 1 year imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Bradshaw John 10 Nov 1543. Radnorshire fee simple of the abbey of Prestende Presteign of **St Dogmael** and the rectory of **St Thomas** , in **St Dogmaels**

Bradshaw John 1610 **St Dogmaels** Sold **Caldy Island** to **Walter Philpin** of **Tenby** "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Cunningham Samuel 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels**,Drummer in Pemb. Militia Offence Murder of **William David** by shooting him. **St Dogmaels**, Prosecutor **Francis, Thomas** , **St Dogmaels** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David David 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Rees John** gent. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Elinor 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Widow Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Elizabeth 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Married Offence Riot and assault Indicted with her **Husband St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan Nicholas** Yeoman **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Elizabeth 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Margaret 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Mary 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Mary 20 August 1805 Alias **Mary Davy St Dogmaels** Married Offence Receiving goods belonging to prosecutor stolen by two of his female servants **Jenkin Margaret** and **David Ann** who were not indicted Prisoner aged 33 **Cardigan** Prosecutor **Lewis John Y Ferwig** Verdict No prosecution **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

David Thomas 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault Indicted with his wife **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan Nicholas** Yeoman

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Davies David 19 March 1789 **Rev St Dogmaels** Clergyman Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Edwards William 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evan David 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evans Ann 11 July 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Margaret Mendus**, spinster ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Evans Elizabeth 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **David Mendus** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evans Maria 20 August 1805 **St Dogmaels** Widow Offence Receiving stolen goods belonging to prosecutor, stolen by two of his female servants, **Margaret Jenkin** and **Ann David**, who were not indicted, Prisoner aged 39, Prisoner removed by writ of habeus corpus to co, **Pembroke Y Ferwig Cardigan** Prosecutor **John Lewis**, Ferwig Verdict No prosecution, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Francis Thomas 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hughes Hugh 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hughes William 3 December 1771 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money and a purse **Llanfihangel Penbedw** Prosecutor **John Lloyd** , **Llanfihangel Penbedw**, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of felony only - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years Before the **Pembrokeshire** Courts 1730-1830

James Elizabeth 5 December 1756 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Infanticide of her male bastard **Child**. **St Dogmaels** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Elizabeth 11 July 1812 **St Dogmaels** Married Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus, Margaret** spinster ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Joshua 1734 Oct 5 Penrallt Kibwr **St Dogmaels Rees Ap Rees** agreed with **Joshua James** for his son **James** for a year for 24s "**Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days**

Jenkin David 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Rees, John** gent ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John David 10 April 1787 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John** , constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen** & **Thomas Lloyd** , esq.. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John James 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan, Nicholas** Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis David Evan 10 April 1787 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John**, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen & Thomas , Lloyd esq..** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis David 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Joshua 27 December 1805 **John Owen St Dogmaels** Yeoman Charged with Murder of **Joshua Lewis** by stabbing him following a quarrel over a girl in deceased's company. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Richards, Richard.** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John 5 June 1755 **St Dogmaels** fisherman Offence Assault. Recognizance indicates a prosecution for a riot and breach of the peace. **St Dogmaels** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Roger 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lilly James March 1745 Murdered **St Dogmaels** Fencing master Theft of wearing apparel. **St David's** Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years, escaped, murdered see **Owen William** Captn *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd David 9 January 1817 **St Dogmaels** Tailor Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship '**Elizabeth** and **Mary** ', Indicted with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 37, Others implicated but not indicted **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Davies Thomas ,** Capt, gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lloyd David John 5 June 1755 **St Dogmaels** fisherman Offence Assault. Recognizance indicates a prosecution for a riot and breach of the peace. **St Dogmaels** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Frances 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan Nicholas,** Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd George 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd John 9 January 1817 **Llantood** Servant Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship **Elizabeth** and **Mary** , Indicted with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 34, Others implicated, but not indicted **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Davies, Thomas ,** Capt Gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lloyd Llewelin 10 April 1787 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John**, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen & Thomas , Lloyd esq..** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus John 12 June 1780 **St Dogmaels** Offence Assault and rescue of **Mendus, Thomas**, **St Dogmaels**, from bailiffs' custody. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Lloyd**, **Herbert** gent. *efore the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus Thomas 12 June 1780 **St Dogmaels** Offence Assault and rescue of **Thomas**, **Mendus**, **St Dogmaels**, from bailiffs' custody. Indicted with his son. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Herbert Lloyd**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus Thomas 12 June 1780 the younger **St Dogmaels** Offence Assault and rescue of **Thomas**, **Mendus**, **St Dogmaels**, - his father? - from bailiffs' custody. His father also indicted. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Herbert Lloyd**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus Thomas 14 November 1780 **St Dogmaels** Carpenter Offence Assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Thomas**, **Lloyd** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus Thomas 14 November 1780 **St Dogmaels** Carpenter Offence Theft of a boat. Recognizance refers to forcibly taking the boat away and destroying it. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Thomas**, **Lloyd** & **James Williams** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mendus Thomas, 1 July 1814 **St Dogmaels** Gent, Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a dwelling house on it, Prisoner resided chiefly at 3, Carter Lane, Doctor's Common, London and possessed 'a violent and unbecoming manner **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **William Owen** **St Dogmaels**, farmer Punishment To pay *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Michael Thomas 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Francis Owen** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Elizabeth 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan Nicholas**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris John 11 July 1812 **St Dogmaels** Carpenter Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus**, **Margaret** spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris John 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Carpenter Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris Mary 22 May 1812 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault, **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Mendus David** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Nicholas Catherine 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Spinster Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Vaughan Nicholas**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Nicholas Thomas 7 February 1778 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Murder of **David Williams** by striking with a stone. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Williams George** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter Punishment To be burned in the hand *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Parry Thomas 1597 of **St Dogmaels High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Price Isaac 10 October 1786 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John**, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining his goods. Indicted with his wife. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen** & **Thomas Lloyd** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price Sarah 10 October 1786 **St Dogmaels** Married Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John**, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining her **Husband's** goods. Indicted with her **Husband**. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen** & **Thomas** , **Lloyd** , esq.s *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price? Thomas 1615 September **St Dogmaels** Clerk- Keeping a common tippling house and selling ale and beer "**Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days**

Richard David 10 April 1787 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Assault on **Morris Morris** and **David John**, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **George Bowen** & **Thomas Lloyd** , esq.. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richard David 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richards Benjamin 1 September 1780 **St Dogmaels** Mariner Offence Theft from a ship called the Providence, of raw sugar belonging to the prosecutors. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **John Dixon** & **Isaac LittleDale**, **WhiteHaven**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Roberts John 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stephen William 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas William 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vincent Henry James Rev. 1865 **June 11 St Dogmaels** Obituary Born **Fishguard** 1799 **June 19** educated at **St David's** and **Haverfordwest** Grammer School married Miss **Jones** who died in 1831 – sine prole- *Arch Camb* 1865

Watts John 12 **June** 1780 **St Dogmaels** Offence Assault and rescue of **Thomas Mendus**, **St Dogmaels**, from bailiffs' custody. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Lloyd Herbert**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams David 7 February 1778 - **Thomas Nicholas St Dogmaels** Yeoman Charged with Murder of **David Williams** by striking with a stone. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Williams George** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter Punishment To be burned in the hand *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William David 19 March 1789 -**Samuel Cunningham St Dogmaels** Drummer in **Pembrokeshire** Militia Charged with Murder of **David William** by shooting him. **St Dogmaels** Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** , **St Dogmaels** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams James 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St**

Dogmaels Prosecutor **Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams James 19 March 1789 **St Dogmaels** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. **St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Winstanley Edmund 1591 of **St Dogmaels** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Names --Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1830

St Dogmells, or Dogmaels, is a scattered village, one mile from **Cardigan**; seated on the side of a Hill on the banks of the Tivie, in a fertile part of the country, and surrounded by numerous orchards, the produce of which forms a trade of consequence to the inhabitants. This place was once noted for its Abbey, the which, from the specimens of arches and ornamental mouldings in the existing remnants of the choir, as well as foundations and other fragments of buildings to be traced, must have been a splendid building, and covered a considerable space.

The parish **Church** is erected on the site, and partly out of its ruins. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the **King**; the **Rev H J Vincent** is the present vicar.

The population of **St Dogmells** consists (at this period 1830) of between 700 and 800 inhabitants.

Post --- Letters are forwarded to and received from **Cardigan** daily.

Gentry and Clergy

Griffith, Jenkin, esq.; Pantyrion

Morris, Thomas , esq.; Trevigan

Rees, John, esq.; **St Dogmells**

Vincent, Rev Hny Jas; **St Dogmells**

Public Houses

Hope & Anchor; **George Lloyd**

Ship; **George Richards**

Shopkeepers & Traders

Davies, Daniel, shopkeeper

Davies, Enoch, stone Mason

Davies, Thomas , shopkeeper

Elias, David, wheelWright

Evans, David, block maker

Evans, David,	weaver
James, David,	carpenter & wheelWright
Johns, John,	weaver
Joseph, David,	weaver
Lloyd , Thomas ,	carpenter & joiner
Mendus, Thomas ,	carpenter & joiner
Morgan, James,	slate Merchant
Owens, Mary ,	corn Miller
Rees, William,	blacksmith
Richards, Richard,	corn Miller
Richards, Thos,	carpenter & joiner
Thomas , Abraham,	hatter
Thomas , David,	tailor
Thomas , John,	gardner & seeds man
Thomas , Thomas ,	tailor
Williams, Benjamin,	tiler & plasterer
Williams, William,	stone Mason

1864 Caerau In The Parish Of St Dogmells Arch Camb1864

My object in writing this paper is to jot down a few particulars with reference to certain places in this parish not visited by the **Archaeological Association** during the Meeting at **Cardigan** in August 1859.

At the western extremity of this parish, about two miles and a half from the village, on the brow of a Hill overlooking the village of Moilgrove, in a field called " Park y gaer,"on the farm of Penallt ceibwr, is a curious earthwork called " Caerau,"and marked in the Ordnance Map, " **Castell**." It consists of three concentric, circular embankments within and above each other, at intervals of about twenty yards ; with an elevation in the second of two feet, and in the third, or innermost, of four feet.

The prospect here is exceedingly extensive, and the position very commanding. What might have been the original height of the embankments, it is now impossible to determine, as they have been

levelled, and the whole of the ground ploughed over. The lines of the fortifications, broken here and there, are marked by gorse and rubbish. There are, however, some men living who remember these embankments much higher than they are at present ; particularly the innermost agger, which on the seaward side was about ten feet.

There is no vestige of fosse or wall, which were probably filled up with earth when the great levelling process took place, about the latter part of the last century. This earthwork might have been a British fortress erected to repel the northern invaders whom the little creek of Ceibwr might have invited to land on the coast.

Most of the encampments along the coast are by some supposed to have been erected by the Danes, or other invaders, as retreats whither they might betake themselves if, in their raids to the country, they should be worsted by the natives, and where they might keep their booty until they were ready to re-embark for their native homes. But this could not have been the case with Caerau, where the defences were seaward; while the eastern or landward side appears to have been almost defenceless, for the aggers were considerably lower towards the land, and the elevation above the earthwork would give vantage-ground to an enemy approaching from the interior. The outer or lower line of rampart occupied an area of six acres, while the inner or upper line was reduced to one half. Parts of the lower embankment, to the north, may be seen in the hedge cutting the road leading to Moilgrove.

About two hundred yards to the west of Caerau was a square stone building called " Caerau Bach," which might have been an out- post between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found, about the latter part of the last century, seven urns, of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them. A little to the east of Caerau, a ploughman says that many years ago, while ploughing, he discovered a stone, which he supposed to be the keystone of an arch, under which was a hollow, into which he put the handle of his whip, and let it down by the lash to a depth of fifteen feet before finding the bottom. As the man spoke so positively, that he knew the exact spot, I took him there ; and, after spending a great portion of a morning in digging, assisted by a labourer kindly furnished us by the occupier of the farm, no hole was discovered. The ground under the pickaxe gave a hollow sound ; the grass is also unusually rank, and the soil seems to be composed of charred wood and some dark substance not unlike decomposed animal matter. I told the man that if he was inclined to enter into a little speculation, I would give him £1 if he found the spot or nothing. He went there on the following day, but his labours were attended with the like success. I am told there is a gutter about fifteen inches square, somewhere near the spot. This, after the period of thirty-five years, has been probably magnified in the poor man's imagination to so many feet.

In writing a description of Caerau, I am not troubled with embarrassment of matter, for I have never seen a description of it in print or manuscript. **Fenton** speaks of the monks of Caerau, but he evidently was not there.

He describes several places in the neighbourhood, but takes not the slightest notice of Caerau: indeed, he mistakes Monachlog, on the banks of the Tivy, for Caerau. How he got at the name of Caerau at all, unless it was through **George Owen**, I have no idea.

Whatever might be said of Caerau, it certainly has not been vulgarized by tourists, who generally keep more inland in travelling through North **Pembrokeshire**.

Most fortified places in this country have attached to them certain traditions, some bloody battle having been fought at or near the spot ; but Caerau, although rife with traditions, has nothing of the kind. The only invasion of Ceibwr (adjoining Caerau) on record took place upwards of thirty-five years ago. It was a French invasion more disastrous than that of **Pencaer** some thirty years before, and effected what the first Napoleon with his grand army was never able to do ; for it conquered, within the distance of twenty or thirty miles, a vast number of the British, and kept them in

subjection for about five years. The enemy, in this instance, was not a Frenchman, but French brandy, Cherbourg cognac, a contraband trade in which was carried on at Ceibwr.

On the other side of the road leading to **Moilgrove** is a field called " Waun **Caradog**"(the **Moor** of Caractacus), where a fine quern was found. What Caractacus had to do with this spot, I know not. Further on is a field called " Park y ffynnou," from a fine well which it contains, and which probably might have supplied the garrison with water.

My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found in the space between the second and third lines of fortification on the east, in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north, and south of the earthwork ; which seems to give further proof that the defences were intended against attacks from the sea. In this place, called variously " Llain yr Eglwys," *' Y Fynwent," " Yr Eglwys ddiflodan" (the flowerless **Church**, — a suitable name for a monastic institution where no ladies were admitted), several graves have been found during the last seventy years. In one of them was a hammer and cutlass ; in another a fragment of bone, which might have been human ; in another the figure T grooved in the mould, and filled up with the scoriae of the **Smithy** ; and in all, five **White** pebbles of pure quartz, taken evidently from the sea-shore, of the size of a small apple.

These graves seem to have been all of the same type, from the materials scattered around the field, consisting of fragments of slate, White pebbles, etc. In ploughing the field last spring something White was turned up by the plough, which the ploughman mistook for a piece of lime ; but the lad who drove the plough took it up, and found it to be a human tooth. This led to further examination, and about fourteen inches below the surface they came to a coarse stone coffin of the rudest formation, consisting of five untrimmed slate stones about an inch thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin, jagged edge ; one at the head, two on each side, both of which had two small grey rubble stones at the foot, probably to make out the length. It had neither lid, nor bottom, nor footstone, and gives one the idea of a warrior buried hastily on the battle-field ; but this could hardly have been the case, for the place was evidently a cemetery. This stone inclosure, now covered in, is of the following dimensions : length, six feet seven inches ; width at the widest part, one foot eleven inches ; width at the head and foot, eleven inches ; depth, eleven inches ; lying from north-west to south-east, and probably intended to face the east. How singular that, after the lapse of so many ages, when many a magnificent mausoleum and stately monument have disappeared, this coffin, rudely, flimsily, and hastily got up from materials found at or near the spot, should still remain ! It probably owes its preservation to its insignificance and the isolation of its resting-place. The only thing indicating anything like care was the fine yellow mould with which the coffin was filled, which differed widely from the coarse, stony earth by which it was surrounded. At the head were found a small portion of the skull, which turned to dust the moment it was touched, fifteen small pieces of calcined bone, and eight human teeth (six molars and two canine teeth), in a state of more or less perfection. One of the canine teeth, now in my possession, is covered with enamel, and bears no symptoms of decay except in the root. A medical gentleman thinks that the teeth belonged to a young man about thirty years of age, and that the yellow mould is the decomposed state of the body

[Yellow clay was found in one of the barrows of the Castle Howard tumuli lately opened.]

How the teeth could have been preserved will ever be a mystery.

There were also found there a piece of crystal and five White pebbles, like those already described. The pieces of bone are, from their contiguity to the teeth, supposed to have been part of the jaw. Of its date I can form no idea. It is certainly not so old as the age attributed to the jaw found in Moulin Quignon in April 1863, supposed to have belonged to a man who existed some thousands of years before Adam (?). Whatever difference there might be between the jawbone with its one molar, found in Moulin Quignon, and the fragments of jaw (if such they be) and the eight teeth found at Caerau, it is certain that the Caerau jaw was not found in a gravel drift on which MM. Quatrefages,

Milne-Edwards, Falconer, Prestwitch, Carpenter, etc., can exercise their ingenuity ; but in fine, pure, yellow mould.

It is also evident that it never wagged with the mastodon, breakfasted on beef of the *bos hngifrons*^dined on hyaena-steaks, or supped on cave-bear, or mistook the crustacean pleiocene or meiocene for lobster-salad, or was acquainted with *homo primogenitus* ; nor is it certain that it ever heard of the megatheria and the great saurian tribes. But it certainly is not a recent jaw brought from any grave *' to hoax the virtmst.*'

The owner of the jaw and teeth might have been a monk, for tradition says that there was once here a monastic establishment; and it is not impossible but that it might be the Religious House of Llandudoch, destroyed by the Danes a.d. 987. In speaking of the monks of Caerau, **Fenton** describes them as having been located at **Monachlog**, which is a mistake ; for **Monachlog** is a cot in the grounds of Pantirion, the seat of **R. D. Jenkins**, esq., overlooking the Tivy; and the names Pantirion, Tirion, " God's Acre," and Llain yr Arglwydd, on Esgyrn (bones) Land, as well as several monastic remains discovered near the said cot, seem to indicate that there must have been once a religious cell at or near the spot ; but this could not have been Caerau.

We Read nothing of the kings of Caerau, knights of Caerau, or warriors of Caerau ; but we have the monks of Caerau. A monk could fight well at a pinch, and in troublous times a monk not unfrequently exchanged the cowl for the helmet, and his religious vestments for armour of proof. Could the cutlass found in the grave referred to have belonged to a monk ? But surely a fortress could scarcely have been a suitable abode for a company of non-combatants. If the field of Caerau was the site of the Religious House referred to as destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century, could not the monks have subsequently fortified the place against the incursions of the enemy Tradition says that there is a subterranean passage from Caerau to **Castell Ion** (the **Lord's Castle**); perhaps another religious fortress, on the Pantisaisou demesne, the property of **J. T. W. James**, esq., whose ancestors have resided there a vast number of years ; so that when the occupiers of Caerau were driven out of it, they might descend to **Castell Ion** at the foot of the **Hill**, and attack the enemy in the rear. If the monks of Caerau were Benedictines, they verified the old Latin distich :

" BeraarduR valles, colles Benedictus amabat ;
Oppida **Franciscus**, magnas Ignatius urbei?";

for they were perched on the brow of a high Hill.**Martin**, as well as his monks, was a reformed Benedictine (a **Bernardite**) ; and in bringing (if he did so)the monks of Caerau into his new establishment, he lowered them as to place, if he did not reform them ; at any rate they must have found a great change of climate in the **Winter**.

There are two cottages on the south side of the earthwork, called Caerau and Penallt Esgob (the top of the **Bishop's Hill**). This I merely mention to shew that Caerau had something ecclesiastical about it. Near these cottages, on the south-east, was, within the memory of men now living, a wall of very superior masonry, about thirty feet **Long** and nine feet high, which might have been a part of the Monastery of Caerau.

Caerau is situate in the hamlet of Pantygroes (the valley of the cross). Where the cross was, it is difficult to say, unless it was at the cross-road hard by, called " Bwlch Pant y Groes," where a lady in **White** was formerly seen at the witching hour of midnight, though it is said that Bwlch Pant y Groes is comparatively a modern name, and given to it when the new road was formed, the place before having been called " **let Llain Rowland**." There must, however, have been a cross somewhere. Croes Bigog, where funerals coming from that part of the parish used formerly to stop, because, according to tradition, there the Abbey Cross first came to view (?) — a more probable reason for this custom is, that it was once the site of a way-side cross — is in the hamlet of Abbey.

In the road near Caerau, and opposite the second embankment, is a hollow which rings when any wheeled vehicle goes over it. About eighty years ago two men had the curiosity to dig there, and they solemnly declared that they came to the frame of a doorway ; but when they went to dinner, the rain descended, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and on their return the whole was closed, as they supposed by super natural agency. A little above the place where they had been digging they affirmed that there had been no rain.

At **Castell** Ion some stairs were seen, supposed to lead to some passage. A farmer's wife, about ninety years since, having risen very early one morning, was thus accosted by a woman bearing the semblance of a gipsy, " Would you like to take your rest of a morning instead of leaving your bed so early ? " "Yes," was the reply. Then said the woman, " If you dig in a certain spot in the subterranean passage between Caerau and **Castell** Ion, you will find what will make you the richest lady in the land."

About sixty years ago a respectable man declared that he was cutting a hedge between Trefas and Pant y Groes when a grey-headed old man came to him, and told him that there was an underground way from Caerau to Pentre **Evan** ; and that if he excavated a certain place he would find two hundred " murk" (? marks).

A woman once appeared to a ploughboy, and told him that there were ten murk under the threshold of Caerau Bach. When the cottage, which had been probably built on the site of the outpost referred to, was taken down, a number of people assembled to search for the marks, but none were found.

Tradition gives **Castell** Ion a different derivation to the one given by me. It is said to have been the abode of one Ioan ; but whether he was a saint or sinner is not known. On one occasion it is said that, when pursued by the enemy, he crossed the stream, and left the impression of the hoof of his charger on a stone, which has something like the Mark of a horse's shoe upon it.

Probably these traditions might be the ingenious produce of a tump hard by, called " Cnwc y Celwydd" (the tump of lies), where men and women were formerly in the habit of assembling on the **Lord's** Day in large masses, to disport themselves by inventing and telling the most lying and wonderful tales that their imagination could devise. Though this practice has been happily discontinued, and people now betake themselves to their respective places of worship, yet it is to be feared that falsehood has not yet left the neighbourhood : indeed, it would have been well for this village if the "father of lies" had left it, and travelled so far to the extremity of the parish as Cnwc y Celwydi But, alas! such is not the case.

The old chronicler of Caerau, who used to say that he had been baptized by a vicar of **St. Dogmells** (dead since 1768), and who had spent almost all his lifetime on the farm of Penallt Ceibwr, was alive a few months ago. He told me that the whole neighbourhood was considered " fou." That men were led astray there all night, not knowing whither they went, until cockcrowing, when they discovered that they were not far from home. A man carrying a bundle of hoop-rods, in one of these midnight wanderings, dropped them one by one to ascertain the extent of his journey ; and when he went after them in the morning, he found he had travelled an incredible number of miles. A **St. Dogmells'** fisherman having been at a wedding at Moilgrove, lost his bearings on his way home at night, and was for some hours not able to find his course, until at last he fortunately discovered the north pole, by which he sailed homewards. Some of these might have been under the influence of Tam O'Shanter's guide

This, however, cannot be said of them all ; for an old clerical friend of mine, of sober habits, had once the honour of joining in this magic dance for the great part of a night. All the laud round about Caerau was once open and unenclosed, which may account, in some measure, for these vagaries. When a man in the dark loses every idea of the terminus a quo he is not likely to arrive speedily at

the terminus ad quern. A person in this parish told me that he one night heard groaning in the field where the lady used to appear, which frightened him so much that he was ill for several days. Could the groans have been caused by the disappearance of the lady, who, I believe, has not been seen for many years ?

Let us now examine the surroundings of Caerau.

About a mile to the right is Hendre, where there was once, no doubt, a fine mansion belonging to the **Lloyd** s, who, like the **Bowen** s of Llwyngwair, etc., were descendants of Gwynfardd and Cwhelyn, who might have founded the Monastery of Caerau ; for they had ever been great benefactors to the **Church**, particularly Arcol Llaw Hir, whose grants are recorded in Liber Landavensis. The pedigree of the **Lloyd** s is inserted in **Lewis Dwnn**. The founder of this family was **Fylip Lloyd** of Hendref. **Ieuan Lloyd** , gentleman, married **Mari**, daughter of **George Owen**, esq., **Lord of Kemes** in 1613. **Alban Lloyd** married Elin, daughter of **Sir John Perrot**. A branch of this family lived at Trevigin for many generations, as appears by the evidence produced in the great Selby cause. Some of them must have built the old **Church** of **Monington**, which bore greater marks of antiquity than any **Church** in this neighbourhood. A description of it, as well as some particulars connected with **St. Dogmells**, may be given in a future paper.

The **Lloyd** s, after residing at Hendre for a vast number of years, removed to Cwmglybyn, where the male line became extinct by the death of **Thomas Lloyd** , esq.. The female line is now represented by M. W, I A. **Owen**, esq., of Cwmgloyn. " To **William Lloyd** , one of the family," writes **Fenton**, there was an indulgence granted by Pope Eugenius, a.d. 1442, 14th November, at the city of **Florence**, to have " altare portabile ad missas et alia divina officia etiam ante diem et in locis interdictis celebranda."

John Lloyd of Hendre was sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1623.

A part of the old house, and what was probably an oratory attached thereto, have been converted into a cowhouse. The keystone of the arch of the doorway of the dwelling house is thus inscribed, t. ll. esq.. 1744.

The supposed oratory has no entrance from without. The door on the north-west, leading to it from the dwelling house, is not dissimilar to the door of what used to be called the Refectory in the Abbey of **St. Dogmael's**. On the south-west once stood an image, which was taken down when an opening was made in the wall at a place where the said image had **Long** remained. It was exhibited at the **Cardigan** Arch. Meeting in 1859, and is now at Clynfiew, the seat of Major **Lewis**, the proprietor of Hendre. As it has been unfortunately removed from its original position, it is well that it is in a place where it will be properly taken care of, which would scarcely be the case if it had been permitted to rest loosely against the wall at Hendre. In the east was a small window, the size of which may now be traced. It was probably a doublet, its breadth being much greater than its length. The walls of this building are very strong, and partly built of sea-pebbles embedded in very hard mortar. It is 19 feet **Long**, 15 feet 7 inches wide, 9 feet high ; and, whatever it might have been, it certainly has the appearance of having been once a place devoted to religious worship.

In front of Caerau, on the right, is **Castell TreRees**, and on the left **Castell** Treriffith, both of which appear to have been strong Danish encampments. Here, were it not from a fear of overstepping strictly archsgeological bounds, I might dilate on the unrivalled rock-scenery of Ceibwr (cae bwr, enclosed fortress), the medicinal Properties of Alum Well, the curious configuration of Pwll y Wrach, the Witch's Cave, and the booming reverberation of the sea within it during a storm, illustrating the well-known Homeric phrase to perfection ; and the precipitous crags of Treriffith **Castle**, which **George Owen** considered as resembling Tintagel **Castle** in Cornwall, associated with the memory of **King Arthur**.

To the left is Pant y Groes, in the parish of Moilgrove, — so called from having been once the site of the cross now at Treprisk, an illustration of which appeared in the Arch. Camb. some time ago. A little further on is Tregaman, on the brook Coman, the birthplace of **Maud Peveril**, wife of **Robert Fitzmartin**, who, in the language of the charter, "with the approbation, or rather by the exhortation of my wife **Matilda**," largely endowed the Abbey of **St. Dogmael's**. A little beyond Tregaman is Treicert and Trewrdan, — so called from their owners, **Ricart** and **Jordan**, sons of **Lucas** de Hoda, a favourite of **Martin** de Tours. Ricart married {temp. Hen. III) **Nesta**, daughter and heir of **Llewelyn** ap Rhydderck, a younger son of the Prince of South Wales. **Philip** ap Ricart married **Alice**, daughter and heir of **Sir Nicholas Martin**, Lord of **Cemaes**, from whom, through Geo. **Owen**, **Sir Thomas Lloyd**, Bart, of Bronwydd, claims descent.

A little to the right is Trelyffaint,— so called, says **Giraldus**, " from a man of the name of Syssyllt Escir hir Syssyllt tyhid hngd Syssyllt, **Longshanks** having been there devoured by toads," a story worthy of **Giraldus**. In the parlour of the house, over the chimney-piece, in the centre of a pretty landscape of the place, painted on wood, was formerly a dark marble toad, said to be sent from Italy by **Sir Richard Mason**, Knight of the **Green Cloth** to **James** 11, to his relatives at Trelyffaint in **Pembrokeshire**, who bore a toad for their crest. It was exhibited at the **Cardigan Arch. Meeting**, and is now in the possession of **Mrs. Owen** of Cwmgloyn.

Not far off is Coedwynog, of which honourable mention is made by **George Owen** ; and in the neighbourhood is Tredrysey, once inhabited by a Norman of the name of **Cole**, who is said to have first discovered marl at Llwyngwair, where he was first located. Marl was once plentiful in North **Pembrokeshire**, and extensively used for manure, as the old marl-pits prove. Llwyngwair has **Long** been the residence of the **Bowen** s, one of the oldest families in **Pembrokeshire**, represented by **James B. Bowen**, esq..

All these places are on the old road from the Abbey of **St. Dogmael's** through Bwlch y Nhyfer, above the village of **St. Dogmells**, by **Monington**, Rhyd y Vantwn, to **Nevern**, en route to **St Davids**. A little to the left of this road is Feidr Saint (the lane of the saints) ; probably another way of the pilgrims from Strata Florida, by **Nevern**, to Menevia.

A field or two to the right, on the farm of Tregaman referred to, is Llech y Dribedd, or Tripod Stone, supported by three stones. Another stone, which now lies on the ground, was once upright, and placed under the covering stone, but did not touch it in the time of Edw. Lluyd. Length of the covering stone, 9 feet 4 inches ; width, 8 feet ; thickness, from 4 to 5 feet on the south side, and tapering to about 4 inches on the north. Height of south supporter, 4 feet 4 inches ; ditto, north supporter, 3 feet 6 inches. Horizontal circumference of covering stone, 35 feet ; vertical, 23 feet. Though it bears no comparison to that of Pentre **Evan** in length, width, and particularly in height (being scarcely, in the centre, two feet from the ground), yet it is considerably thicker ; indeed, it scarcely deserves the name of " llech,"* being more round than flat, and nearly oval. I know of no other of the like configuration. At a distance it appears like an immense boulder, nearly touching the ground. It does not possess what has been considered one of the distinctive marks of a cromlech, being quite as rough and rugged within as it is without. It is composed of crystalline slate, and has been used as a whet-stone, as is evident from the indentations in some of the **Angles** ; but I should think that those who attempted to sharpen their knives upon it, must have met with the same success as those learned savans who have been sharpening their wits to discover the purpose for which it had been erected. It is too hard for a hone, though not quite impervious to an edged tool, as appears from the thousand and one initials carved upon it by rustics, who from age to age have thus endeavoured to immortalize their names. Taken altogether, it is certainly a most interesting object, occupying, like its neighbour of Pentre **Evan**, a very elevated spot, which commands a widely extended prospect.

" There is," says **Edward** Lluyd in Gibson's edition of Camden *' in **Nevern** parish a monument commonly called ' Llech y Dribedd,' e.g., tripodium ; and by some, the Altar Stone. It is somewhat of an oval form, and about twelve yards in circumference, and placed on four stones (whereof one is useless, as not touching it), scarce two foot high. At the south it is about four foot and a half in thickness; but sensibly thinner to the end, where it exceeds not four inches ; at which end there is cut such a ductus or conveyance as might serve to carry off any liquid that should run down ; but to what purpose it was designed, I shall not pretend to conjecture." This stone has been sketched by **Sir Richard** Hoare, and forms a pretty vignette in the title-**Page** of **Fenton's** Historical Tour. The worthy baronet has been accused of misrepresenting the stone as dipping south-east instead of north-west, as it actually does : indeed, something to that effect has been inscribed on the covering stone. Now the stone in the picture appears to me as not dipping to any of the points of the compass, but that the dipping depended on the stand-point from which the sketch was taken.

On the **Newport** road, at the junction of two ways leading respectively to **Berry** and **Newport** Sands, in a place called Feidr y Beddau (the lane of graves), were formerly small tumuli containing vestiges of graves, about which I could find no satisfactory information.

The old town of Tref Draeth (the town on the sands) was, according to tradition, like another Peranzabuloe, swallowed by the sands. Some slight remains of it are said to be occasionally discovered after a storm ; but this is merely a supposition.

A propos of earthworks, with which I commenced this paper, two more remain to be mentioned. At the other end of the parish, about two miles and a half from **Cardigan**, to the right of the road leading to the **Narberth** road Station, is Nant Brychellan, or Nant Berchellan, marked " **Castell**" in the Ordnance Map. It is precipitous on all sides ; but perhaps less so on the south, where is situate the old farm-house of Nant Brychellan in a most picturesque spot, bearing marks of great antiquity, and having its g**R**oundfloor carved in the solid rock, like that of Cronllwyn, where **Martin** de Tours first unfurled his standard when he undertook the conquest of **Cemaes**. Near it is a fine spring, from which flows a small brook which has probably given its name to the place.

Nant Brychellan was surrounded by a fosse and a wall, which were levelled about the beginning of this century, and covered about an acre and a half of ground, which is said to be now the most productive portion of the farm. A broken sword and some other relics have been found there from time to time.

Adjoining this farm is Pentood (? sand head). The first syllable in Nant Brychellan signifies " a brook," while the two last are of doubtful interpretation. It is singular that the two farms are the property of a family of the name of Sambrook (sand brook), where they have lived for a vast number of years. Sambrook is one of the oldest names in the parochial records of this parish.

A little this side of **Llantood Church**, in the said parish, and two fields to the left of the road from **Cardigan** to **Haverfordwest**, from which former place it is distant about two miles and a half, is **Castell** Penallt **Llantood**, p**R**oudly overlooking the **Valle** of Cwm Gaer. Though not so large nor so curious as Caerau, it is much more perfect : indeed, I know of no other so perfect in North **Pembrokeshire**. It is surrounded by a deep fosse, and an agger of earth ten, and in some places twelve feet high, and is covered with a fine plantation, which gives it from below a grand and lordly appearance. It has a fine well on the east, and on the south are the remains of an old stone tower about thirty feet in diameter. This, like Nant Brychellan, is marked " **Castell**" in the Ordnance Map.

Of the date of these two earthworks, and the purpose for which they were raised, nothing satisfactory can be advanced. A free discussion of the subject would be most desirable. There are places of defence on the Tivy which can be more fairly accounted for. Old **Castle** was probably a Danish encampment; and the spot now covered by the Coedmore flower-garden might have been an outpost to **Cilgerran Castle**, as well as the mound near Llechrhyd. **Castle** Maelgwyn is recorded in history. But my business in this paper has been chiefly with places to which no historic records are attached, or at least none that I am acquainted with ; and for which, if there be any, I shall be very thankful.

Henry J. Vincent.

St. Dogmells. August 4, 1864.

Mining – Copper

Copper ore reported discovered in 1851 – possibly worked but exact location of Mining not known

Sites of Interest

Crugiau Maen Saeson

Two circular mounds on opposite sides of the high road about half a mile east of Maen Saenson farm house which have been almost entirely removed. The larger and more southerly of the two has a base circumference of about 300ft. The lesser mound is about 170 ft in circumference with a height of 3 ft. both cairns are largely covered with gorse, but small White stones can be detected in their remains. They command a wide viiew of the Teifi estuary – visited 10th **June** 1914 **RCAM**

Penrallt yr Esgob cairn

This is a circular grass grown mound on Penrallt yr Esgob Farm, 300yds north east of the village of **Moylgrove**. It is about 250 ft in circumference and 5ft in height. It exhibits no signs of disturbance –visited 10th **June** 1914 **RCAM**

Castel

A promontory fort immediately above Ceibwr Bay, in the south west of the parish. It is defended on the land side bt a single rampart and ditch. The area thus cut off measures 165 ft ny 150ft (a little above ½ an acre.; The surface is fairly level. The rampart is well preserved; it has a length of 120ft, rises 6ft and falls 9ft to an aouter ditch 10ft in width, and counterscarp of 6ft. The entrance at the south end of the bank has been altered. It may have had a width of 15ft visited 11th **June** 1914 **RCAM**.

Caerau

(See also article by H J **Vincent** – Caeran) for a discription of the earthworks in his day)

This is a circular enclosure 360 ft in diameter, originally defended by three banks; to the north and east thease have been levelled by cultivation, but their outlines are still traceable. To the south and west they have been better preserved, though much cultivated down. The innermost line of defence rises 2ft and falls 3ft' the intermediate bank has an average rise of 3ft with a fall of 4ft; the outermost rises 2ft and falls 4ft to the level. The width between the three lines averages 60ft . Any ditches which may have formed part of the original work have been filled up. The entrance is to the southwest; it appears to have been a direct cut 30ft wide through the three banks. visited 10th **June** 1914 **RCAM**

Y Felin;The Mill, **St Dogmaels**

Y Felin, a traditional stone-built water-powered corn mill, dates from at least the 1640s but may be associated with the adjacent Abbey and may thus be earlier. A third storey was added to the mill in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with new machinery installed 1820-1825. The mill worked until 1926, reopening briefly during the second World War; it was restored from 1980 and is currently operational commercially and open to the public. The overshot waterwheel incorporates cast-iron shrouds from **St David's** mill (Felin Fach or Dewiston Mill, **St David's**), but set on the original axle and cast-iron hubs which date from about 1860 (**Thomas** and Co. **Cardigan**). The original wheel was retrieved and installed at Y Felin, Tynygraig. There are three pairs of stones and a bolter; an intact oat drying kiln is in lean-to building.

B.A.Malaws, *RCAHMW*, 14 April 2010.

St Dogwells

Church St Dogfael

13c nave and chancel, double bellcote, south Chapel added later.

Memorials to the **Edwards** of **Sealyham Hall** and the **Tuckers** of **Hook**.

Latin/Ogram stone 6c in churchyard "Hogvitis son of Demetus".

Acc/to *Old Parish Churches – Salter*.

ST DOGWELLS St Dogfael SM 968279

The 16th century aisle has two arches towards each of the nave and chancel, which are both 13th century. The **Strand** family arms appear on the easternmost arch, the eastern part of the aisle being their Chapel. There is a double bellcote.

This benefice appears to have belonged to the **Bishop** of **St Davids** at a very early date.

A Statue of **Bishop Reginald de Brian** in 1352 states that **Bishop Gervase** [who held the bishopric from 1215 till 1230] granted the **Church** of **St. Dogmael de LlanlleDewy** [i.e. St- Dog-wells in Pebydiog, or **Dewisland**] to the **Canons** of **St Davids** - a grant which was confirmed by **Bishop Thomas Wallensis** and also by his successor, **Bishop Richard Cerrew**, in 1219, the **Church** in each case being called **St-Dogmael** in Pebydyauk. - *Stat. Minevia*.

Prior to, and at the date of the grant to the **Canons** by **Bishop Gervase**, the benefice of **St. Dogwells** was a rectory, and the grant in question was to take effect after the cession or death of Master **Roger**, who was then rector. This is the only record of an individual rector of this **Church**, the rectorship being subsequently vested in the **Canons**.

The **Church** of **St. Dogwells** was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1. - *Taxatio*.

Vicaria Sancti Dogmaelis appropriata ad Ecclesiam Cathedralern Menevensem.—I, aurentius **Howell** wicarius perpetuus ibidem tenet vicariam et xvjc aclas tesre que valent vjs viijd per annum. Et tructus et oblaciolles dicte ecclesie dividuntur annuatim inter rectorem et wicarium et valet poreia vicarii cum gleba iiija xiiij t er an nu m. Inde solut i n vi sit a eio ne o r din a ria q uolib et tercio anno xiiijd ob. lit in sinodalibus archidiacono quolibet anno ij8 xd ob. Et remanet elare £4 15s. 11d. Inde decima 9s. 7d. -*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Dogwaels** alias **Dogwells** V. Visitatione quolibet tertio anno, 1s. did. Sin. Archidiac., 2s. Iod. quolibet anno. Val. in 16 aa. terr. gleb. fruet., &c. **John Edwards**, esq., The **King**, 1729; Chantor and Chapter of **St Davids**, 1756. Clear yearly value, £15. **Kings Books**, £4 16s.0id.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The tithes of **St. Dogwells** were leased on 26 July, 1580, to **Thomas Edwards** of the city of **St Davids**, gent., for 21 years, at a rent of £3 6s. 8d.

On 26 July, 1717, they were leased to **John Edwards**, esq., for 21 years, at the same rent, and in

1731 another lease at the same rent and for a similar term was granted to **John Edwards** of **Trefgarn**, in the parish of **St Dogwells**, esq.,

who was the ancestor of the **Edwardess of Sealyham**. -*Chapter Records*.

The parish of **St. Dogwells** was united with that of **Little Newcastle** by an Order in Council, dated 13 Jan, 1845.

On 17 March , 1906, a facility was granted for putting up a window in the chancel of **St. Dogwells Church**.

1811 *Fenton* **St Dogwells**

Hence the road takes me to the village of **St Dogwells**, or as in **Welsh** it is called Llantý Dewi, a vicarage in the presentation of the chapter of **St David's** to which it was appropriated, A.D. 1254 by **Bishop Thomas Wallensis**, the rectorial tithes being now held by lease under that body, as well as the manor of **St Dogwells** granted to them by **Sir Richard Symond**, Knight, A.D.1329, for the maintenance of two priests in the cathedral of **St David's** to say mass for his soul and that of **Eleanor** his wife.

The **Church** consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, separated by low Saxon arches on clumsy round pillars, with plain capitals. At the east end of the south aisle, and on the south side of it, there is a plain stone canopy, which I presume might have once covered an effigy, probably that of **Sir Richard Symond**, a recorded benefactor of the **Church**,(This **Richard Symond** was at first a priest, and confidential chaplain to **John de Barry**, who styles himself **Lord of Manorbeer**; but in a deed from him to **Richard Symond** of his manor of **St Dogwells**, he grants it “dilecto et fideli clerico suo, nunc militi” so that he appears to have abandoned his original profession and have taken to arms. The deed is dated 5th July, fifth of **Edward** the First.--*Stat Menev*.) who is supposed to have settled here, and to have laid the foundation of the **Symmons'** family, ever afterwards centring in that vicinity. On the floor, just opposite, is a gravestone, with a well sculptured cross **Fleury** on it, and on the south wall a handsome monument to the family of **Tucker**, of **Sealyham**, whose elegant mansion and beautiful grounds, finely wooded, occupy the slope of the opposite Hill and banks of the Sealy. The **Church** has no tower or other decoration, and wants, like most of the churches of this country, more frequent ventilation, otherwise it is kept with great neatness, and most charmingly situated on a gentle rising in the midst of young thriving plantations overhanging the romantic mountain stream that rushes below it. On entering the village of **St Dogwells**, being much struck with the singular appearance of a mass of rock at the end of the range of wood to the east of the house of **Sealyham** on the opposite side, much resembling the truncated ruins of an old **Castle**, and having crossed the river I turned to the right to examine it, where I found a circular entrenchment, involving those rocks which had attracted my attention, called **Castell Coning**, a corruption perhaps of Cynan, seemingly from its position a most important link of that chain of posts extending the whole length of the northern boundary of this river. In a ledge of this broken mass of rocks, a great way from the ground, there occurred a maen sigyl, or rocking stone, of about three ton weight.

Wolf's Castle

Passing the mansion of **Sealyham**, I follow the ridge of the Hill at the back of the woods embosom it, and reach **Wolf's Castle**, a small village , so denominated from having one of those large tomens close to it, so placed as to command the embouchure of the Sealy at its junction with the Cleddau, and the much frequented Ford over it, called in old writings (but why I could never learn) Gibbrick's Ford. Here I fall in with the main road.

Dogwell's, **St. (St. Dogfael)** 1839 **Lewis**

a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 9 miles (N.) from **Haverfordwest**, on the road from that town to **Fishguard**; containing 461 inhabitants. This parish is noted, on traditional authority, as the birthplace and place of burial of **Owain Glyndwr**, who is said to have been born at Little Trêvgarn, and to have been interred at the small village of **Wolf's Castle**, both situated within its limits. The manor of **St. Dogwell's** was granted to the upper chapter of **St Davids** by **Sir Richard Symmond**, Knt., in 1328, for the maintenance of two priests in the cathedral **Church** of that place, to say mass for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife: the rectorial tithes of the parish had been given to the same body by **Bishop Thomas Wallensis**, in the year 1254. Little Trêvgarn was annexed by **Bishop Iorwerth** to the precentorship in the cathedral of **St Davids**, on the foundation of that dignity, but was subsequently resumed by **Bishop Gower**, and an annual stipend of twenty marks allowed in its stead. It does not appear at what time it was re-appropriated, but it is now held on lease of the precentor, or rather of the body to which the income of the precentorship has just passed, by **William Edwardess Tucker**, esq., of Sealy-Ham, as representative of the **Edwardess** family of Little Trêvgarn, in which it has been vested for upwards of 200 years. Sealy-Ham is an elegant modernised mansion on the bank of a small stream, called the Sealy, and has been in the possession of the same family since the reign of **Edward III.**: it is now the property and residence of **W. E. Tucker**, esq., by marriage of **John Owen Edwardess**, esq., of Little Trêvgarn, with the heiress of that house.

Slate Quarry

Slate of good quality is worked upon a limited Scale.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £4. 16. 0½.; patrons, the **Bishop** and the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. 8., and the vicarial tithes for one of £43. 10. 8.: the vicar's glebe comprises fifty-two acres and a half, valued at £50 per annum; and there is a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Dogvael**, is a plain building of considerable antiquity, without either tower or spire; the nave is separated from the south aisle by low Norman arches. The sum of £6. 10. per annum was left to the poor of the parish, and £1 to the minister for a sermon on Easter Monday, under the will of **John Edwardess**, esq., of Trêvgarn, in 1738. The former amount is paid to the master of a British school at **Wolf's Castle**, erected in 1834, and situate on elevated ground, near the road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**. In the parish are a cromlech, and other remains of antiquity, some of which, supposed to have been Druidical altars, are at present little more than an indiscriminate heap of stones. There are also slight remains of three ancient encampments, probably of Danish origin, and in a more perfect state than the relics above mentioned; of these, one, near which are three tumuli, is situated at **Wolf's Castle**, and the two others, within one of which is a rocking-stone, are in the demesne of Sealy-Ham

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **St Dogwells** like this:

DOGWELLS (St.), a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on an affluent of the west Cleddau river, 7 miles NW by N of **Clarbeston** road r. station, and 8 N of **Haverfordwest**. Post town, **Llanychaer**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 3, 347. Real property, £2, 345. Pop., 436. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to **St Davids** cathedral. Slate is quarried, and a medicinal spring occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value,

£71.* Patrons, the **Bishop**, and Dean, and Chapter of **St Davids**. The **Church** is good. Charities, £8.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* –Timmins

St. Dogwells, a mite of a place tucked into an elbow of the stream, and overlooked upon the north by a rock-strewn eminence called **Castell** Conyn. Through the woods of **Sealyham** we pass on to **Llanychaer**

St Dogwells Church (St Dogfael)

13c nave and chancel, double bellcote, south Chapel added later. Memorials to the **Edwards** of **Sealyham** Hall and the Tuckers of **Hook**. Latin/Ogram stone 6c in churchyard “Hogvitis son of Demetus”.

Acc/to **Old Parish Churches** – **Salter**.
St Dogfael

The 16th century aisle has two arches towards each of the nave and chancel, which are both 13th century. The Strand family arms appear on the easternmost arch, the eastern part of the aisle being their Chapel. There is a double bellcote.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Dogwell. RCAM

The **Church** now consists of chancel 16 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, nave 31ft by 15ft, south aisle 41 ½ ft by 9 ½ ft, a south porch, and a plain double Bell cote above the west gable. It is clear that the original building of the late 13th century was enlarged about the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century by the addition of a south aisle, which was carried from a line level with the existing east wall to within about 7ft of the west front. The aisle was connected with the main chamber by two narrow arches from the chancel, and two wider arches from the nave. The eastern bay of the aisle was doubtless intended for a mortuary Chapel; either side of the arch bears a shield , probably of a **Symond**. The font is of the plain Norman cushion type –visited 13th August 1915.

Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard is an early Latin and Ogam inscribed stone, formerly used as a gatepost. The Latin reads HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI ; The ogam consists of one name only, which seems to be OGTENLO or OGTENLAS; the latter reading was suggested by **Professor R.A. F. Macalister** in 1921.

St Dogwell Church-RCAHMW

consisting of nave, chancel and S aisle, earliest fabric thought to be 12th c. Associated with

HOGTIVIS stone

J.Wiles 02.09.2003

rough pillar stone, 6' 4" high by 2' by 11", carries a Latin inscription, HOGTIVIS FILI / DEMETI and an Ogam inscription, OGTENLO.

Originally found acting as a gatepost near Little **Treffgarne** (SM965250) in 1875, the stone is thought to be of the 6th century.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice appears to have belonged to the **Bishop** of **St Davids** at a very early date.

A Statue of **Bishop Reginald de Brian** in 1352 states that **Bishop Gervase** [who held the bishopric from 1215 till 1230] granted the **Church** of **St. Dogmael de LlanlleDewy** [i.e. **St- Dog-wells** in Pebydiog, or **Dewisland**] to the **Canons** of **St Davids** - a grant which was confirmed by **Bishop Thomas Wallensis** and also by his successor, **Bishop Richard Cerrew**, in 1219, the **Church** in each case being called **St-Dogmael** in Pebydyauk. - *Stat. Minevia*.

Prior to, and at the date of the grant to the **Canons** by **Bishop Gervase**, the benefice of **St. Dogwells** was a rectory, and the grant in question was to take effect after the cession or death of Master **Roger**, who was then rector. This is the only record of an individual rector of this **Church**, the rectorship being subsequently vested in the **Canons**.

The **Church** of **St. Dogwells** was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1. - *Taxatio*.

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The parish of **St. Dogwells** was united with that of **Little Newcastle** by an Order in Council, dated 13 Jan, 1845.

On 17 March , 1906, a facility was granted for putting up a window in the chancel of **St. Dogwells**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1869?

St. Dogwell's (S. Dogfael). — An **Elizabethan** Chalice and Paten cover, both pieces being in excellent condition and bearing the single Mark ^{^^^}. The cup has the usual engraved belts of decorated strap-work round the bowl as in the **Amroth** example. The upper band intersects three times and encloses the conventional woodbine foliage. Within the lower band is inscribed "

POCVLVM » ECLESIE * DE • S. DOWGWEL ". There is a band of vertical Reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl and also on the base. The intermittent lines on the knop of the stem are almost erased. Height, 6 in. ; dia. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 8 oz. The Paten cover is quite plain ; diam., 3 in. ; weight, 3 oz. 5 dwts.

There is also a plain Paten with foot, bearing the Dublin Hall Mark of 1709, the maker's Mark being probably PT for **Philip Tough** who was Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin in 1711. This piece is inscribed " Saint Dogwells 1847 ". Diam., 5 in.; height, 1 1/2 in.; weight, 5oz,

Chalice No. 3 bears the Hall Mark of 1780, the maker's Mark being C W in plain oblong with corners clipped for **C. Wright** ; height, 7 in. ; weight, 9 oz. The rim of the base and also the stem is decorated with beaded moulding. Inscription " Saint Dogmells 1847 ".

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Education 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman and a resident land proprietor.

Wolf Castle British school

This school house was erected in 1834 at the expense of **Wm Edwardess** esq., of **Sealyham**, with the aid of a parliament grant of £170 and the carriage of some materials by local farmers. It is built on elevated ground, near the road leading from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**. There is a schoolroom for boys , and another for girls (the latter is not used not having been completed.) and a house for the master in the middle. The floor is not in good repair, but materials have been purchased for the purpose of repairing it. The late **John Edwards** esq., of Trogan, left £6 5s a year for the poor of the parish in 1647 and within these last few years that sum has been appropriated to pay the master for teaching 14 poor boys. The furniture consists of a master's desk, 10 desks and benches attached, spelling, reading and arithmetical lessons of the British and Foreign School Society; maps of Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales, Europe, Asia. Africa. North America, South America, and a new chart of the world in good condition.

The master was highly spoken of by many with whom I conversed, but the school is not so flourishing as it was some years ago. Farmers, mechanics and labourers children are taught in it. The school was closed for the holidays. The few copybooks I saw were well written January 14th **Wm Morris Assistant..**

2012

A small, twin-classroom County Primary school, built in 1834, completes the community aspect of the village.

Wolfscastle British School
 Opened 1834 – status Age range 5-11

Names connected with the parish

Clergy *CCED*

Edwards, FFranciscus	1663	Curate	
Edwards, FFranciscus	1692	Vicar	
Thomas , Thomas	1698	Rector	
Thomas , Thomas	1698	Vicar	
Thomas , Thomas	1717	Rector	
Vaughan, William	1718	Curate	
Phillips, Johannes	1719	Vicar	
Thomas , Thomas	1719	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Phillips, Johannes	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Phillips, Johannes	1720	Vicar	
Garnons, William	1756	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Harries, William	1756		Vicar
Laugharn Allen, John	1759		Curate
Jones , William	1770		Curate
Howell , Richard	1784		Curate
Jones , John	1786		Vicar
Harries , William	1786	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Jenkins , John	1788		Stipendiary Curate
Jenkins , John	1795		Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1802	Vac(resignation)	Vicar
Jenkins , John	1802		Vicar

Richardson , William	1815	Stipendiary Curate
Jenkins , John	1815	Vac(natural death) Vicar
Richardson , William	1815	Vicar
Davies Richardson, Peter	1820	Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Stipendiary Curate
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar
Davies Richardson, Peter	1831	Vicar
Richardson , William	1831	Vac(resignation)Vicar

Ap Evan Lawrence 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland *Hearth Tax*

Barri John de 1299 grant made by **John de Barri** of **St Dogwells** to **Simond Richard** at **Pembroke**. **John de Barri** afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate. **Sir Richard Simond** in 1329 granted the manor to **St David's** on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of **St.Thomas** , the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife **Eleanor**, while they lived, and for their souls.

Edwards Damaris 1670 widow of Little Trefgarne **St Dogwells** H5 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwards Frauncis 1670 clerk Vicar of **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwards John 1731 of **Trefgarn** parish of **St Dogwells** esq. leased tithes **St Dogmael**

Evan William 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Gervase Bishop 1215 at **St Dogwells** granted the **Church** of **St Dogmael** de **LlanlleDewy** to **Canons** of **St Davids**

Harris Joseph 1773 was born at Llantydewi, in the parish of **St Dogwell's**, near **Haverfordwest**, in the year 1773 -He was the eldest son of **William Harris**, a farmer, who had no means of giving him a better education than could be obtained from the common schools of the district He was remarkable for devoting every spare hour from his childhood to the acquirement of knowledge, and when he was nineteen years of age, he became a member of the Baptist congregation at Llangloffan in that district, and his good conduct and diligence caused an invitation to be given him to become a preacher, which office he undertook in 1795 Having given great satisfaction during his stay here, he removed in 1801 to Swansea, where he found that he lay under a great disadvantage from not being better acquainted with the English language To remedy this deficiency he went to the Baptist Academy at Bristol, where however his pecuniary means prevented his remaining longer than four months By great application he succeeded so far as to be an able preacher in English also, and he continued at Swansea in the enjoyment of great popularity

and respect until the year 1823, when he lost an only son, whose death so deeply affected him, that he died himself on the 10th day of August, in that year, aged 52

Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852

Harry Mary 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Harry Richard 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Hugh Evan 1670 **St Dogwells** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

John Harry 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

John Harry 1670 **St Dogwells** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

John Rees 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Llewhellin John 12 May 1797 **St Dogwells** Labourer Offence Murder of **Morgans, George Trefgarn**, labourer, by beating him with a stick. **St Dogwells** Prosecutor **Phillip Thomas** , **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Morris Evan 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Richard Thomas 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Samlett John 1670 **St Dogwells** H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas John 1670 **St Dogwells** P Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Thomas Lewis 1670 **St Dogwells** H3 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Tucker William 1670 of **Sealyham St Dogwells** H2 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Will John 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Williams William 1670 **St Dogwells** H Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Edwardess of Sealyham

This family links the Tuckers of **Sealyham** who claim descent through the female line from **Sir Gam David Kt** and the **Edwardess** of Trefgarne from **Tudor Trevor Lord** of the Marches

Edwardess Richard 1597 signed the pedigree for **Dwnn Lewis** -- at the time he was Chancellor of **St David's**

Edwardess Thomas 1597 - of **Trefgarn** married **Tucker Sage** daughter of **Tucker Thomas** , of **Sealyham** their son

Edwardess Owen 1613 married **Foel Elliw** daughter of **Foel Morgan** of **Haverfordwest** and had a son But did he marry twice ?

Edwardess John 1702 of Tre-garn son of **Owen Edwardess** by **Perrot Damaries** daughter of **Perrot James** 1702 was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Edwardess John 1685 of **Trefgarn** who married **Philuppes Frances** daughter and co-heiress of **Philuppes William** of **Haythog** and had a son

Edwardess Owen 1720 of **Trefgarn** married **Mortimer Jane** daughter and heiress of **Mortimer Rowland** of **Castell-llwyed Carmarthenshire** by **Bowen Jane** daughter of **Bowen Thomas**, of Trellyn They had two sons **Rowland** and **Francis**.

Edwardess Rowland married **Harries Anne** daughter of **Harries George** of Priskilly and from them are descended the **Tucker Edwardess** of **Sealyham**.

Edwardess Francis -- was the ancestor of the Baron Kensington'

Edwardess John 1731 of **Trefgarn**, in the parish of **St Dogwells**, esq. leased the tithes of **St. Dogwells** in 1731 for 21 years, at a rent of £3 6s. 8d He was the ancestor of the **Edwardess** of **Sealyham**. *Chapter Records*

Edwardess Rowland 1747 of Tref-garn son of **Owen Edwardess** he married **Anne** daughter of **George Harris** of Priskilly and had a son **John** who married the heiress of **Sealyham** —1747
High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Edwardess William Tucker 1773 of **Sealyham** born 1773 and died 1825 married in 1807 **Anna Martha Philipps** of Cwmgwili

Edwardess Anna Martha Tucker - widow of **William Tucker-Edwardess** of **Sealyham** was the second daughter of **John George Philipps** of Cwmgwili and had children

Edwardess John Owen Tucker 1808 born in 1808 and married **Jones Anna Jane** daughter of **W Jones** in 1840

Edwardess Owen John Tucker 1815 born lived at **Trerhos**

Edwardess Thomas , Tucker 1816 Lodge **Haverfordwest**

Edwardess Borradaile Mary Tucker 1845 born -lived at Cleddy married **Col A Edwardess**

Anna Martha Tucker - married **William Owen** of Tan-y-gyrt Denbighshire

Edwardess Emma MaryAnne Grace Tucker – Sealyham Renown for its connection with the **Sealyham** terriers The **Sealyham** Terrier was bred in the 19th century by **Captain John Owen Tucker-Edwardess**, of **Sealyham, St Dogwells, Pembrokeshire**; he wished to develop a rough-haired terrier for vermin control. He died 1891

His daughter-in-law, **Mrs Victor Higgon**, continued to live at **Sealyham** Mansion for many years and she continued to breed ,judge and show Sealyhams with the affix "of Sealy" until the Second World War.

Now an Activity Centre

Wolfcaste mansion, **St Dogwells,Pembrokeshire**, became a tuberculosis hospital 1923, funded by the **King Edward VII Welsh** National Memorial Association for the treatment of Tuberculosis. .
Now a country Hotel and Restaurant

.....

Previous economic assets included slate quarrying near **Sealyham**, roadstone quarrying in **Treffgarne** gorge

Sites of Interest

Lower broad Moor Stone RCAM

Standing on a field known as Gwerglody y garreg belonging to Lower broad Moor farmstead, is an erected stone which has every appearance of being a prehistorical monument. The stone is somewhat pointed, 92in high and a girth of 14ft at base. Facing northwards it is 60in wide southward 80in. It is known locally as the Lower broad Moor Stone; no traditions are associated with it – visited 19th August 1915.

Sealyham Camps

1] An earthwork which has suffered much from quarrying operations immediately to the south of it. The defence consists of a semicircular rampart 450ft long and a ditch 5ft broad and 4ft deep. The present entrance at the north-east end of the rampart is modern; the original probably disappeared in a fall of soil to the road below. The field on which the earthwork stands is known as Castle Park – visited 19th August 1915.

2] A work now much ruined standing on a field known as Parc y garn. Locally the camp is known as Y Garn. **Lieut -Colonel W. Ll. Morgan R.E.** a former Commissioner, speaking of its appearance some years ago, observes: “A very uncertain work; it might well have been made by Iron Age men. At the same time, at any age, it would probably have been chosen for a defensive position. It is an irregular parallelogram 80yds by 50 yds on a rocky knoll on the right bank of the river Anghof. The defence is greatly assisted by rocks and two large tors at the north east and south west corners; between these is a low bank with traces of a ditch only on the eastern side. To the west the bank is 4ft high, with the same fall to the natural ground, there is no ditch visible at the present time. The general appearance of the work is in favour of the Iron Age. visited 13th August 1915. NB According to **Fenton** p339 this work was called “**Castell** Coning, perhaps a corruption of Cynan”

Wolf's Castle

This prominent mound **Castle** stands on a bluff at the junction of the western Cleddeau and the Anghof rivers. The mound rises some 20ft from the level; its summit 50ft in diameter, it has been disturbed in living memory. The surrounding ditch is shallow. To the north of the ditch is a platform, 20ft in length which served as the **Bailey**, and whence access to the **Castle** was gained. The field on which the mound stands is known as **Castle** Park. On the 6in Ord sheet the work is marked “Tumulus” – visited 2nd August 1915.

Parc y garn

Our Inspector was informed that on this field there formerly stood a flat stone about 8ft high and 30 feet in diameter, which has been broken up for road metal.

A small meadow about 500 yards south of the above field is termed Parc y Garreg.

Parc y Garreg

On the field east of Swm bach Cottage is a stone of irregular form 2ft 10in in height and 3ft 10in in girth –visited 13th August 1915.

Trefgarn Wood Camps

[1]A semicircular work in Little **Trefgarn** Wood about 50yds north of Gorgan Pool of the western Cleddau. It is not marked on the 6in sheet. The bank faces north east with its open side to the river. The rampart has a length of 250ft rises 5ft and falls 7ft to a ditch apparently about 10ft wide, now almost silted up – visited 10th August 1915.

[2]A circular enclosure about 500yds south of the former. A rough earth and stone rampart, much ruined to the north, has an average rise of 2ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch, and encloses an area 120ft in diameter. The ditch has almost disappeared. The entrance to the north east had a width of about 20ft. Quern stones, more or less perfect, have been found here --visited 10th August 1915.

[3]An earthwork about 50 yds south of [2] roughly rectangular in shape, the defence consists of a slightly curved rampart and ditch to the north; the area cut off overlooks the Spittal brook to the south and east. On the west the rampart rises 5ft and falls 12ft to a ditch with a width of 15ft. The entrance may have been 20ft wide; it appears to have been placed at the west end of the rampart. There was a low bank along the edge of the precipice. The surface is densely covered with undergrowth. --visited 10th August 1915.

[4] About 400yds north of [1] is a circular earthwork having an area of about 180ft across. The rampart has a rise of 7ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch, now practically filled in. The ground slopes sharply to the western Cleddau. The entrance which seems to have been at the south east is ruined – visited 10th August 1915.

[5] About 200 yds north of [4] is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 75ft; the rampart is now only about 2ft high with a fall to a shallow ditch. Possibly the entrance was to the north east. The purpose of the work is doubtful –visited 10th August 1915.

Finds

Querns A perfect upper stone (16in in diameter , 3 in thick) with a hole for handle on the edge; half of an upper stone (13 in. in diameter and 5in. Thick); and a fragment of an upper stone (10in. In diameter) ; all said to have been found in the Hazel Grove Camp [2] were seen by our Inspecting Officer in the parish on 10th August 1915.

St Edrins

Edren's, **St. (St. Edryn)**1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

a parish, in the poor-law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 182 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is for the most part inclosed and cultivated. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £85. It is now in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor, having been exchanged by the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**, for the living of **St. Elvis'**, under a clause in a recent act, which allows the exchange or union of small livings for the purpose of making a better provision for the Clergy. The impropriation remains with the Chapter as before. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**, with a Sunday school held in it. The grass in the churchyard is asserted by many persons to be a specific for preserving both men and cattle from the effects of the bite of a mad dog: it is the perquisite of the parish clerk, by the sufferance of the incumbent.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Church now in private hands stands in a prehistoric henge (earthen ring) reached by “corpse roads”. Grass from Churchyard formerly used as a cure for mad dog bites.

There is little doubt, as the editor of **Owen's Pem.** points out, that the **Church** of **St. Edrens** is the Ecclesia de Treffdyauc mentioned in the *Taxatio* as having been assessed in 1291 at £3 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the amount payable being 6s. 8d. This **Church** is evidently the same benefice, which is called Trefnok in a statute of **Bishop Reginald** de **Brian**, and is therein stated to have been granted by **Robert**, son of Elyder, to the cathedral and **Canons** of **St Davids** - a gift which in 1278 **Bishop Richard Carew** confirmed to the **Canons**. - Stat. Menev.

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.* In 1594 it was a curacy in the patronage of the **Canons** of **St Davids** Cathedral. - *Owen's Pem.*

Under the heading “Not in Charge”:- **St. Edrens** alias **St. Edrins** Cur. **Church** of **St Davids**. £4 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

An Order in Council was issued on 14 September., 1841, approving of the exchange of the patronage of the perpetual curacy of **St. Edrens** (owned by the dean and chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral) for that of the rectory of **St. Elvis**, owned by the **King**.

On 19 Aug., 1907, a faculty was granted for the replacement of the floor of the sanctuary with tiles, and to provide new altar rails in the parish **Church**.

Canon Payn, in his MS. called Collectanea Meneuensis, records a curious old tradition, which still remains in the memory of old persons, in connection with this **Church**. The grass in the churchyard, he says, is in great esteem on account of its efficacy and wonderful effects in curing people, cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, which have been bitten by mad dogs. The people cut the grass with a knife and eat it with Bread and butter the cattle are turned in to graze; and no symptoms of madness have ever afterwards appeared, provided they would eat some quantity of the grass; but there have been some instances where horses and sheep would not graze in the churchyard and which died in a short time afterwards. This account is attested by persons of veracity resident in the neighbourhood. This account was given in 1811 by the **Rev. John Jenkins**, the vicar, [of **St. Dogwells**] but instances occurred in the time of **Mr. Meyler**, the vicar in 1840-1876, when persons came to the churchyard to eat the grass. **Mr. Jenkins** also stated in 1811 that there was a cavity in the chancel wall of the **Church**, in which the persons put what they chose to pay for the grass, and these gifts were the perquisite of the parish clerk.

The earliest mention of the renting of this benefice among the records of **St Davids Chapter** is in the account of **William Waryn**, the communitius for 1490, which shows that the tenant in that year was Magister **William ap Howell**, the rent paid being 40s. On 26 July, 1615, **George Bird** of Coventry was granted a lease of the benefice for 21 years at the annual rent of £2 13s. 4d. In July, 1629, **Nicholas Binks**, clerk, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent, but in 1660, when a lease for 21 years was granted to **Thomas Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey**, the rent was raised to £5 6s. 8d. In July, 1670, **Richard Philipps** of **Haverfordwest** obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent, and in July, 1697, **Philip Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey** was granted a lease for a similar term at the same rent, but in addition had to pay the stipend of a curate to serve the **Church**. In July, 1733, the rectory of **St. Edrens** was leased for 21 years to **Thomas Philipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., at the yearly rent of £11 6s. 8d and in July, 1768, a lease was granted for the same term to **Phillipps Philipps** of **Lampeter Velfrey** at £5 6s.8d rent and a stipend of £5 to the curate and a fine of £15 15s. In July, 1794, a lease for the same period and on the same conditions was granted to **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreyston**, esq., the fine paid on this occasion being £21, this lease was renewed in July, 1801, by the same tenant for 21 years at the same rent, but the fine was £37. This last lease seems to have come into the possession of **Rebecca Williams** of the parish of **St. Thomas , Haverfordwest**, who in July 1809, was granted a new lease for 21 years on the surrender of the lease of 1801, the same rent being reserved but the fine being £88.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food. Carpenters and masons 1s 6d with food and 2s to 2s 2d without food
There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to Edren **RCAM**

St. Edrens, St. Edeyrn(1845-1847) Pembrokeshire

Parish of **St. Edrens, St Davids** diocese

Grant Reason:-- Rebuild Outcome: --Approved

Professionals---**Jenkins, Joseph**: fl. 1836-54 of **Haverfordwest** (Builder) Notes:--With repairs

The Parish **Church** dedicated to Edren **RCAM**

The present structure , consisting of chancel, nave, and western tower, was erected in the year 1846; all the fittings are of that date. The early font, once formed part of a stile on the north side of the churchyard, has recently been brought into the **Church**. The bowl, now much damaged, is octagonal in shape, with an external diameter of 28 in.; the base, 28in. Square, seems to have supported an octagonal shaft, now missing. Both the bowl and the base are of the purple Cae Bwddi stone.

Carved and Incised Crosses

Affixed to the chancel walls are two much weathered crosses and a fragment of a third; and erected in the churchyard on the north side of the building is a fourth. The most interesting of the group is that affixed to the north wall of the chancel. A plain rectangular slab, 23 in. by 10in., bears a plain Latin cross in relief, and in the upper Angles of the cross arms are inscribed the Greek signs for Alpha and Omega; the lower Angles have the letters I H C on the right and X P C on the left; both inscriptions extend down each side of the limb, whilst the remainder of the space is occupied by plain panels. By its side is a fragment of a cylindrical pillar, 13in. long 8in wide. This bears incised lines, and the stone is doubtless the lower part of a plain Latin cross. On the south wall is a stone 26in by 14in., in shape an ellipse and rounded at the top, which bears in relief a plain Latin Cross in a circle uniting the four limbs, all of the terminals being carried below the circle. The angles at the junction of the cross arms are hollowed out, forming within the surrounding Quaternion an appearance of a rude circle, but not pierced. The contour of the stone is framed with a moulding of two lines.

The stone in the burial ground stands 40in., clear of the soil and has a maximum width of 23 in., decreasing midway to 15in., On it is incised a plain equal limbed cross within a circle. It is much weathered – visited 28th April 1921.

RCAHMW

1. **Church**, comprising a west tower, nave & chancel, built 1846, set within a sub-circular churchyard, roughly 50-60m in diameter.

St Edren's well was formerly found within the churchyard. Several cross/pillar stone fragments

This **Church** is now a private house

1833 the population numbered only 113. The **Church** was dedicated to the C6 Armorican saint Edeyrn who was reputed to have travelled widely and as a result there are churches named for him in North and South Wales, and also Brittany.

The present structure dates only from 1846 but several ancient crosses on the site remain from a much earlier time (*Nash Williams 1950 'Early Christian Monuments in Wales' 215 Nos.391-4*) are associated with the **Church**.

1851 St Edren's Parish **Church William Meyler**, Perpetual Curate, **St Lawrence, Haverfordwest**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St. Edrin's (S. Edben or Edbtrn, i.e. Eterkus). — Here is one of a little group of three small **Elizabethan** Chalice in **Pembrokeshire**, the stems of which have no knops. The other two will be found at **East Williamston** and **Johnston**. The bowls are rather more square-shaped than that of the **Amroth** cup but none of the three are exactly alike in details of ornamentation. The **St. Edren's** Chalice bears the familiar maker's Mark.. The bowl carries two bands of decorated strap-work precisely similar to those at **Amroth**, within the lower of which is engraved " + POCVLVM « ECLESIE » DE * SANT • TEDERENS « " followed by a spray of foliage. Beneath the bowl is a band of vertical Reed ornamentation which is repeated at the junction between the stem and base. This lower band has unfortunately been completely hidden and spoilt in mending. Height, 5 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 2 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 4oz. 5 dwts. This is the only chalice of the three that retains its Paten cover, the handle or foot of which carries the date inscription " 1578" with fleur-de-lys above and below; diam., 2in. ; height, 1in.

There is also a pewter Bowl like that at **Llanstinan**.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Blaenllyn, in Trehael [**Baptists**, 1842]. Built 1843, restored 1879, enlarged 1906 Still open 1998

Names connected with St Edrin parish

Clergy CCED

Davies, Johannes	1688	Curate	
not stated, not stated	1692	Curate	
Thomas , David	1717	Curate	
Thomas , David	1720	Curate	
Davies, John	1739	Curate	
Lloyd , Meredith	1741	Vac(Death)	Curate
Jones , John	1769	Perpetual	Curate
Davids , John	1769	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Lewis , Stephen	1770	Stipendiary	Curate
Lewis , Stephen	1770	Curate	
Harries , John	1786	Curate	
Jenkins , John	1788	Stipendiary	Curate
Jenkins , John	1788	Curate	
Jones , John	1804	Perpetual	Curate
Jenkins , John	1814	Stipendiary	Curate
Richardson , William	1816	Stipendiary	Curate
Harries , John	1819	Stipendiary	Curate
Harris , John	1820	Perpetual	Curate

Jones , John	1820 Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Watts Harries , William	1822 Stipendiary Curate
Owen , Jonah	1832 Perpetual Curate
Harris , John	1832 Vac (resignation) Perpetual Curate
.....	
ap Howell William	1490 Magister tenant of benefice of St Edrin
Binks Nicholas	July 1629 clerk vicar choral tenant of benefice of St Edrin
Bird George	26 July, 1615 of Coventry was granted a lease of the benefice of St Edrin's for 21 years at the annual rent of £2 13s. 4d.
Bowen William	1670 St Edrins H2 Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gilbert Thomas	1670 St Edrins P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith David	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith William	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
James Llewelin	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John David	1670 St Edrins P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Owen	1670 St Edrins P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Richard	1670 St Edrins H2 Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis John	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morse David	1670 St Edrins H2 Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Gilbert	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Waryn William	1490 communarius of St Davids Cathedral renting of benefice of St Edrin <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Watts John	1670 St Edrins P Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Phillip	1670 St Edrins H Dewslan Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams Rebecca benefice of St Edrin	1809 July of the parish of St Thomas Haverfordwest tenant of

Some *Sites of Interest*

Clun Ffwrn Stone

Although marked on the 6in sheet as 'Cromlech" there is only one erect stone, but local tradition persists that it is the survivor of a dismantled cromlech. The stone has a height of 5ft above the soil. **Mr Morse** of the adjacent farm of Tre Hywell, on which he was born, remembers that a complete circle of stones existed around this monolith, having a diameter of about 30ft and bearing every appearance of being a large cairn. A slight rise of the ground around the stones is perceptible.-- visited 28th April 1921.

Penlan ole Maenhir

In the second field north of Penlan ole House, known as Parc y garreg, is the stump of an erect stone which was blasted some few years ago to obtain material for building. It is said to have had a height of from 7ft to 8ft; this has been reduced to 4ft. visited 28th April 1921.

Trehale Stone

A fine square shaped stone standing on a field south of the drive to Trehale House. It measures 8ft 3in clear of the soil, its four sides being , north 44 ins., south 22ins., east 48in., and west 57., broad. It is not marked on the 6in. Sheet. – visited 28th April 1921.

Tre **Hywel** Cromlech

In a field appurtenant to Tre Hywell farmhouse are three erect standing stones exhibiting every indication of having been parts of a cromlech, of which the capstone has disappeared; one of the group had a height of six feet above the soil. At a distance of 6ft are the other stones 2ft apart and 4ft above the ground. They are not marked on the 6in. Sheet – visited 28th April 1921. A stone spindle whorl is preserved at the farmhouse which was discovered in the field of the cromlech. It has a diameter of 1in and a thickness of 1/3 inch. The edge bears two incised lines.

St Elvis,

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

ELVIS, **St.**, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (E. by S.) from **St Davids**; containing 34 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of **St. St Bride's Bay** in **St George's** Channel, and near the road from **Haverfordwest** to **St Davids**, is one of the smallest parishes in the principality, containing only 430 acres.

Mining --Silver

An attempt to procure silver was made here, but the success with which it was attended was not sufficient to encourage the adventurers to establish any permanent works.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £2. 10. 10., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**, by an exchange made with the crown, under a recent act of parliament; net income, £72: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £31, and 10s. Easter offerings.

The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Teilaw**, is a small edifice, possessing no features deserving notice: there is no inclosed churchyard, the funerals being generally solemnized in the adjoining parishes of **Brawdy** and **Whitchurch**.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*
described **St Elvis**:-

ELVIS (**St.**), a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on **St. St Bride's Bay**, 4½ miles E by S of **St Davids**, and 11 NW by W of **Haverfordwest** r. station. Post town, **St Davids**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 414. Real property, £226. Pop., 33. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £72. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Remains of **St Teilo's** Well and **Church** with a pilgrims graveyard.

Legend that in the middle ages the sick were brought here and given the holy water then laid to rest in the shade of a cromlech; if they slept all would be well but if they were visited by Caladruis a ravenish Bird of ill omen their chances were not good.

This benefice is a rectory and the patronage of it has from the earliest institution on record been in lay hands. In 1554 the patrons were **Morgan Jones** and **John Wogan** of **Boulston**, Pems., but in 1594 it was vested in **Morgan Voel** and was not appendant to any manor. – *Owen's Pem.*

Subsequently the patronage came into the hands of the Crown, and in September., 1841, was by an Order in Council exchanged for that of the perpetual curacy of **St. Edrens**, owned by the dean and chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral.

Where seems little doubt that **St. Elvis** is identical with the **Church** of **Lvanelvech** which with the **Church** of **LandeBowen** [possible **Brawdy**] is mentioned as having been assessed in 1291 at £3 6s. 8d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.

LlanayLeviewe - Ecclesia cum rectoria mansione gleba & quatuor acris terre in dominicis ibidem ad domimlm **Johannem Howell** rectorem ejusdem ad collacionem **Jahan-nis Longvile** militis spectant valet per annum in omnibus emolimentis liijs iiijd inde sol in visitacione orclnaria quolibet tercio anno et in visitacione archidiaconi quoLibet anno ijs vijd. **St** remanet dare 50s. 9d. Inde deeima 5s. 1d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": **St. Elvis** alias **St. Elvies** (Ilan Elfyw) R. (**St. Teilaw**). Val. in mans. gleb. 4 acr. tern in dom., &c. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £7. **King's** Books, £2 10s. 10d. The parish of **St. Elvis** was united with that of Whitchurch in Dewsland by an Order in

Council dated 15 Jan., 1842

The name is a Latinized form of the **Welsh** saint Eilfyw, also well known by his Gaelic nam Ailbe.

St Elvis farm

Site of Parish **Church** and Graveyard **RCAM**

This small parish has now no other **Church** than the modern building in the village of **Solva**. In the **Taxation** of 1291, the **Church** of **Llanelvech** is entered and in the **Valor** of 1536 it is called **Llanayleviewe**.

Though the parish is called after **St Ailvyw** (anglicised into Elvie) the **Church** was dedicated to **St Teilo**. The site is marked by a few bramble grown foundations in the yard of **St Elves** farm; it is described in the **Pem Arch Survey** as '35ft from east to west, measuring from the centre of the walls, and 17ft across. There seems to have been a porch on the south side. The font taken from the ruins is now in the **Church** of **St Aidan, Solva**. The last marriage solemnised in this **Church** took place in 1822'. The font basin is of the usual cushion type. The graveyard was to the north of the **Church**. Interments were revealed when laying the foundations of adjoining farm buildings.--visited 13th April 1921.

1851 **St Elvis** Parish **Church** "The **Church** has been in a dilapidated state many years & no service performed there. It is annexed to the Parish of Whitchurch" J P **Williams**, Rector, Whitchurch

The **Church** was a ruin by 1990.

Clergy **CCED**

Evans, Lewis	1734	Rector
Evans , William	1769	Rector
Evans , Lewis	1769	Vac (natural death) Rector
Evans , William	1769	Rector
Roberts , Nicholas	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , David	1795	Rector
Bowen , David	1804	Rector

Rees , Francis	1804	Stipendiary Curate	
Bowen , John	1824	Rector	
Bowen , David	1824	Vac(natural death)	Rector
Rees , Francis	1824	Stipendiary Curate	
Bowen , John	1824	Rector	
Harris , John	1828	Stipendiary Curate	
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1835	Stipendiary Curate	

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 10d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor. This parish is consolidated with
Whitechurch

Mining St Elvis

St Elvis Mine SM 813.231. Small silver-lead / copper mine on landward side of **Dinas Fawr**, 1000 yards south of **St Elvis Farm**. Documentary reference c. 1528; intermittent working c. 1623 to end 17th century; attempted reworking mid 19th century. Much disturbed ground from Aber west eastwards along line of east-west vein. Remains of openwork on cliffs; depressions from shallow shafts; and two adits, one immediately south of vein, probably 17th century, (partially open) another from cliff edge, of later date (collapsed). **Davies** 1990.

Sites of Interest

Cromlechs

A few yards south west of the ruined **Church of St Teilo**, are the remains of two cromlechs. Until about the year 1890 they were intact; the tenant then blasted and carted away two of the supports of the eastern cromlech after he had succeeded in dislodging the capstones of both. The remains show two capstones the largest having a length 12ft., and a breadth of 10 ½ ft., with a thickness of 2 ½ ft; the other being 8ft by 5ft and 2 ½ ft., thick. The supports have an average height of 3ft., to 4ft.,. It is possible that the cromlechs were originally covered, as several of the plinth stones, about 3ft high are still in situ to the east of the ruined structures, which themselves stand upon a slight and roughly circular elevation –visited 13th April 1921.

Dinas Fawr

The name of a promontory in the south of the parish. It was cut off from the mainland by a rampart, the remains of which have almost completely disappeared.. visited 3rd May 1921.

Ffynnon Dogfael

This well is now covered over. The field south west of it is called Parc Fynnon Dogvael. No local tradition survive in connection with it –visited 13th April 1921.

Cross Incised Stone

According to the ***Pem Arch Survey***, a stone bearing an incised cross within a circle 'is to be seen on the western gatepost in the second gateway on the road way leading from [st Elvies] farmhouse to **Solva**' Nothing could be learned of this stone – visited April 1921.

[A cross incised Stone, probably that referred to above, has recently (July 1925) been discovered in the neighbourhood indicated. The cross is of the plain type of **Mathry**; the cross arms are confined within a circle, with the exception of the lower arm which extends for about an equal distance below the circle. The cross measures 8in., by 16in.,

Caer Medris – Should probably be Cae Medris –visited 13th April 1921.

St Florence,

A pretty village with houses and cottages grouped around the **Church**. The whole place has a real Little England- feel about it. Noted for the old **Flemish** chimney on the roadside. Gardens are a blaze of colour during the summer, and the village has an enviable reputation as a winner in the annual Wales-in-Bloom competition.

Ancient Remains RCAM

Park wall Mound

On the second field south of Park wall House is a long mound with a base circumference of about 80ft and a height of 3ft. It has every appearance of being sepulchral, and shows no sign of having been disturbed. visited 15th April 1915

Park wall Dyke

In the same field as the mound is a bank running due east and west for a distance of 150 ft with an average height of 10ft. On its south side is a ditch of corresponding length, partly filled in under cultivation, with a counterscarp of 6ft. This earthwork is indicated on the 6in ordinance survey sheet but is given no name. It is locally known as the Dyke. visited 15th April 1915

Long Stone

Three fields, doubtless originally one which in the Tithe Survey are called by the above name. There is now no Maenhir visible -- visited 15th April 1915

Carn Park

A field close to the natural outcrop of Carn rock from which is doubtless derived. An adjacent field is similarly named – visited 13 April 1915

Bloody Acre

Three fields west of Bumbler's farmhouse are still known by this name, though its origin is forgotten. – visited 15th April 1915

Upper **Castle**; Lower **Castle**

Two fields appurtenant to **Jordanston** Mountain farmhouse. Agricultural operations have practically obliterated all traces of any earthworks which may have stood on them. There are, however, slight risings on their surface, which may be artificial. The surrounding fields are naturally stony and rough. – visited 13th April 1915

Castle Park

The names of three fields north west of Norchard Beacon probably due to the natural broken surface. – visited 15th April 1915

Church Meadow

A field on Minerton Farm. The name is now forgotten. – visited 15th April 1915

Cross Park

The name of a field near Norchard Cottages. It is not near a crossroad and in view of the fact that it occurs near the birthplace of **St Teilo** it appears to be worthy of record. – visited 15 April 1915.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches-Salter.

The nave, chancel, north transept, and south transept and tower are all 13th century, and the porch is of c1300, East of the tower is a south Chapel with a two bay arcade. On the north side of the chancel is a vaulted recess giving access to a vaulted vestry. *(There were many times I robed before going out to take a Service in this vestry and I always thought of all those through the centuries who had robed there and asked their guidance and I often wondered how **Mrs Davies** the organist had managed to pick hymns which always suited my sermon text).*

This benefice originally comprised a rectory and vicarage both in the patronage of the Crown. In 1594 **George Owen** describes the rectory as a free **Church** without care of souls.–**Owen's Pem.** The vicarage was on 23 November 1860, united with the sinecure rectory under an Order in Council.

Described as Ecclesia de Sancto Florenco, this **Church** was in 1201 assessed at £13 6s 8d, for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. –*Taxatio.*

Ecclesia Sancti Florencii - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Regis unde **Thomas Brytten** est rector habens unam mansionem ibidem. **St** valent fructus hujus beneficii per annum sviji Inde sol ordinario loci in visita-cione sua quolibet tercio anno ijs jjd ob. Et in visit-acione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vg ixdt remanet Clare £16 12s. 0d. Inde decima 33s. 2d. -*Valor Eccl.*

Vicaria Saneti Florencii. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Alenevensis unde Rogerus Whitting clericus est vicarius habens mansionem ibidem. Et valet vicaria de tercia parte orrmium frugum et emolimentorum annua-tim c8. Inde sol in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro parte sua pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus xijd. Et remanet Clare £4 18s 4d Inde decima 8s. 10d. -*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- **St. Florence R.** Visit. Ordinaria quolibet tertio almo, 2s. 2d. Syn. and Prox- quolibet antlo, 5s 8d. Rex olim Patr; **St John's College**, Cambridge. **King's** Books, £16 12s. ad. Yearly tenths, £1 13s. 2d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Florence V.** Ordinario quolibet tertio almo, 8d. Archidiac. Is. Episc. olim Patr.; the Rev. Dr. **Peter Needham**, the rector thereof, 1717; **Edward Yardley**, DD., rector, 1761. -*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

The river Ritic used to be navigable up to the village but now the Village lies over two miles from the sea. But people living in **Tenby**, before the railway built in 1858 caused the river to silt up, could remember when boats were frequently taken up to **St Florence** and remains of an old wharf have been found.

1794 circa [**St Petrox**]. **Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843**

Extract from a Letter from **Charles Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St Davids**:

List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy:

Rev. **T. Hancock**, Vicar of **St Florence** 10s 6d.

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

1839 **St Florence** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis**

Florence (St.), a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from **Tenby**; containing 396 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence in the centre of a fertile **Valle**, sheltered on one side by the northern declivity of the **Ridgeway** between **Pembroke** and **Tenby**. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of **Carew** and **Redbarth**, on the south by **Manorbeer**, on the east by **Gumfreston**, and on the west by **Nash** and **Lamphey**. It comprises by a measurement 2470 acres of land, which is chiefly in pasture, and appropriated to dairy-farming, the produce of the parish being principally butter and cheese; the soil rests, in some places, on clay, and in others on limestone, and varies in its quality from great richness and fertility to absolute barrenness. The surface is broken into valleys and hills, and a small brook, flowing through the district to **Tenby**, diversifies and improves the scenery, which, throughout the whole locality, is highly picturesque and beautiful. Near the village, which forms one of the most cheerful and interesting objects in the delightful ride from **Tenby** to **Pembroke**, is situated **Ivy Tower**, a commodious modern residence, containing a good antiquarian and classical library; and the vicinity of which is ornamented with some ash and elm trees. Many of the cottages, to which large gardens are attached, and which are grouped in pleasing clusters around the **Church**, are of ancient appearance, and coeval with the castles in the vicinity, having been built by the first generations of the **Flemings**, who settled in this part of the principality, in the reign of **Henry I.**, by permission of that **Monarch**, when driven from their own country by an inundation of the sea. There are some limestone-quarries, and a few hands are employed as masons in marblwork.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage; the former a sinecure, rated in the **King's Books** at £16. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of **St. John's College**, Cambridge: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £4. 18. 4., and is endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, the Rector. These livings, which are at present totally distinct, are in future to be consolidated. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, with a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £35 per annum; and the vicarial for a rent-charge of £80, with a glebe of ten acres, valued at £20. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Florence**, is a very ancient, massive, cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty belfry tower, containing four fine-toned bells; the edifice measures seventy-two feet in extreme length, and twenty feet in breadth, and will accommodate about 200 persons with sittings. On the north side of the altar is a mural tablet of brass, with a Latin epitaph, in choriambic verse, to the memory of **Robert Rudd, A.B.**, formerly archdeacon of **St Davids**, who was ejected from his benefice for his adherence to the cause of **Charles I.**, and died in October, 1648. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. A Sunday school is held in the village

schoolroom in the morning, and in the vicarage-house in the evening; but no day school is supported here, the National school at Redbarth, an adjoining parish, being designed for the children of **St. Florence** also. The remains of antiquity in and about the village are considerable: in 1835, a small silver cross, inscribed with Saxon characters, was found in the vicarage-garden.

1847 Notes of Older Churches – Glynne printed in Arch Camb 1886 p 57

This **Church** has a nave, North Transept, tower placed on the south side, and a chancel, with a south Chapel (now divided off) and a vestry on the north. The **Church** follows the style and peculiar arrangement so prevalent in the west of **Pembrokeshire**. The nave is wide, and there is a large south porch, within which is a benatura, near the door, and a plain rude niche over it. On the south of the nave is one lancet. At the west end is a late square-headed window, lately restored. The tower, as usual tapers, and is without any strings or buttresses. At the south-east is a square turret, and the whole has the common battlement. On the south side, in the lower part, is a lancet, and no other openings but the belfry – windows which are boube on the south and west, with obtuse heads; on the north with square heads, and no arch; on the east a single narrow slit. The tower is, in its lower part, rudely vaulted in stone, and forms a transept, the arch being of rude and clumsy pointed form. On the west side within the tower are two rude arches formed in the wall. On the east side is a recess which seems once to have opened into the south aisle of the chancel, near which is a rude arch, possibly once the entrance to the rood steps; and another low pointed recess in the wall. The north transept opens by a rude pointed arch and contains some stone brackets. The chancel is vaulted in stone and its arch very plain, springing straight from the wall on each side.. Between the chancel and the Chapel, or aisle on the south, are two oddly shaped depressed arches, very plain and course, with a circular pier having an impost moulding and no base. In the eastern respond is a square recess. There is a pointed doorway on the north side. The east window has three lancets within a general arch of pointed form. On the north of the chancel adjoining the chancel-arch is a rudely shaped, pointed arch formed in the vault, apparently forming a kind of a Chapel, and lighted by a lancet. There are stone brackets which must have supported the rood loft. In the north transept is a two-lighted Decorated window without foils. The font has a square bowl, scalloped below on a low cylinder with square base. There is no west door. The south chancel aisle has no windows, and the roof is rude and singular, but a fair specimen of the style of the west of **Pembrokeshire**.

1923 St Florence RCAM 1923

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Florence**

The plan of this building is of a chancel 23ft 6in by 15ft, south chamber to chancel 23ft 6in by 10ft, north Chapel to chancel 14ft by 17ft 6in now used as a vestry, nave 49ft by 18ft, north transept 15ft by 12ft 9 in, south tower 20ft by 17ft 6in externally, and south porch. Except for the nave and north transept, all the roofs have plain vaults. The south chamber, doubtless intended for a mortuary Chapel, opens to the chancel by an arcade of two low depressed arches springing from a circular pier of masonry. There is communication between the chancel and the tower by a passage, 4ft in height, 3ft broad and 5ft 6in in length. The north chancel – Chapel has a plain vault; it was entered

by a plain pointed doorway (now blocked), and gives entrance from the churchyard. Between the Chapel and the north aisle or transept is the opening of the stairs to the rood loft. In its north-west angle is a squint to the aisle. The nave had on its south side a doorway between the tower and the porch, of which slight traces are visible. In the external north wall at the west end is a low arched recess 6ft 6in in length, which, when opened out about the year 1835, is said to have contained a stone coffin that has been removed.

The south porch has masonry benches and the remains of a stoup. On the wall hangs a large disused iron key of 17th century date.

The font basin 23ins square externally, 17in internally with an external depth of 14in, is of the cushion type and stands upon a plain circular shaft 54in in circumference; the base is square. It retains traces of a locked cover.

The Chancel was thoroughly restored in the year 1870, when all the windows were practically renewed. The tower is of four stories and of exceptional height, the turret at its south east angle containing ninety stairs. It tapers slightly to the corbel table which is surmounted by battlements. There is no exterior doorway other than that which gives access to the stairs. In the south wall of the ground storey is a single lancet; the only other lights are in the belfry stage, those to the south and west being double, with obtusely pointed arches; on the east is a single plain slit, and on the north are two lights with square heads. The lower storey has two recesses, probably intended for cupboards; both are rudely arched.

In the churchyard are a six-sided shaft now used as a sun-dial stem and an erect stone locally said to be the shaft of a cross. The latter is oblong in shape, with one face showing several rude line-markings which have been mistaken for ogams, but probably are marks of tool sharpening. – visited 16 April 1915

Fragment of Carved Stone

Built into the wall of the vicarage stable, is a stone which appears to be part of a foliated double light; it was inserted in its present position at the restoration of 1870.

1896 George William Birkett, Vicar of St.Florence, Pembrokeshire.*Random Recollections George Huntington*

A memoir of Birkett, under the above title, is included in **George Huntingtons**, Random Recollections, published in 1896. Huntington was rector of **Tenby** and a minor author of considerable repute in his day.

“Dear old Mr.Birkett”, as he was called by his parishioners, was the son of a vicar of Stanton by **West Hartlepool**, who required his son each morning to light the fire, prepare the early breakfast of oatmeal porridge, and be ready for his first lesson at 5 o’clock. Latin, Greek and divinity would be studied until a later breakfast at 8.30 followed by an hours work in the garden, further study until one, then dinner, after which his father went about his parochial duties. Having taken his degree at **St. John College**, Cambridge, Birkett became curate at **Oswestry**, whose vicar being sinecure rector of **St.Florence** appointed him vicar of that parish in 1828. He found his best route for travelling to that remote **Pembrokeshire** parish from his Durham home was by the Liverpool

packet steamer to **Wexford**, to re-cross the Irish Sea to **Milford Haven** and thence in a rowing boat to **Pembroke** and thence to **St. Florence**.

The **Church**, Birkett discovered, was in a ruinous state. The cocks and hens roosted in the building, and a horse was stabled in the porch. The **Church** was restored; a vicarage was built planned by his wife. And here in this out of the way place Birkett lived the life of a parish priest in the tradition of **George Herbert**. Medical skills he had picked up at **Oswestry** meant he doctored all the poorer parishioners, he made wills, drew up indentures, reconciled disputes, discouraged litigation, established a benefit club to encourage thrift, recommended the well conducted youth for situations, and excommunicated the offenders! His hobby was his **Church** choir, and Huntington noted that many suggested that in engaging a servant what mattered more than skill in cooking or housekeeping was a good voice and aptness to sing. He even arranged an annual concert for his choir at **Tenby**, giving them a good supper, conducting it himself, and purchasing White gloves for all the singers.

Birkett kept up his scholarship. **Huntington** once took **Bishop Ellicott** of Gloucester to meet him. Over tea a respectful **Birkett** conversed on the respective merits of **Gladstone's** and **Lord Derby's** translation of Homer. As the two guests left, **Ellicott** remarked to **Huntington** that **Birkett** had not only retained his scholarship in the forty-five years he had spent in that remote village, he had positively gone on with the critical scholarship of the day. He also tried his hand at poetry, but without much success.

Archdeacon **Allen** of Salop, a former pupil of his, wrote:

“He came to **St. Florence** to do the will of Him that sent him, not in a spirit of self-assertion, but taking cheerfully the lowest place. He was one of the holdfast of society. All, that came under his happy influence were, as I think, helped and stirred up to love and good works.” And **Huntington** concludes: “The beauty of his character was its simplicity, and nothing could induce him to go from his early hours and quiet habits. He lived among his people, visited them from house to house, and had a kind word and a kinder smile for the children. His preaching was calm and unimpassioned, but instructive, often flavoured with old world-scholarship which he never obtruded, but could not always keep back. He was on the best terms with all his parishioners, Dissenters included: the resident preacher was his guest at his tithe dinners, and used to propose the Parsons health. In this diocese there lived no more faithful minister of God, no more earnest, true childlike Christian, than the vicar of St. Florence.” (From **Welsh Church Life June 1997 by Roger Brown**).

In 1923 the Vicarage of **Redberth** was united with the Rectory of **St. Florence**.

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* Parish of **St Florence**

On 24th of December I visited the above parish. The only school which it contained was a Sunday school, held in the village school room in the morning and in the vicarage in the evening. The children from this parish go to school in the adjoining parish of **Redberth**, where the schoolroom was, as the Vicar of **St Florence** informed me “built constitutionally for a part of **St Florence**” It is, by agreement between himself and the Clergyman at **Redberth**, open to all children from **St Florence**. There was one **Dissenting** Chapel in the Parish but no Sunday School held in it. The

parish clerk , who is one of the teachers in the **Church** Sunday school is paid £2 2s for his services, and further subscriptions are made, which together make his salary amount to £3 5s per annum.

Wages for labourers average 7s per week – they are all remarkably sober and tolerably industrious

David Lewis Assistant

I called on the **Rev Mr Birkett** on the 28th of December and examined in his house two of his best scholars from his Sunday School, a boy and a girl, who passed a creditable and not very easy examination on scriptural subjects. The boy had only been for a short time in a day school in Gloucestershire four or five years before; could write only imperfectly; had never learned arithmetic; and was constantly at work in the week. He repeated long passages from the Gospels by heart in answer to several of my questions. Previously to the union of **St Florence's** parish in supporting the school at **Redberth**, there had been one or two dame-schools in **St Florence**: but the dames could not make a living; and on the last of them giving up her school about two months before my visit, the arrangement was effected with **Redberth** shortly afterwards This latter school afforded sufficient accommodation for the children of **St Florence**.

The state of the farm servants is generally very bad. So long as they do their work they are well treated by the farmers, but no moral care or control is exercised over them. They sleep in the outbuildings and keep their own hours. They do not generally attend school or any place of worship on the Sabbath. There is a considerable difference in this part of the county, as to the relation in which they stand to the farmers, compared with the **Welsh** districts. There the farmers associate with them habitually and familiarly. Here they are very tenacious of their distinctive rank and in this neighbourhood are mostly Churchmen. The inhabitants of **St Florence** are small mechanics rather than agricultural. The farm servants come from other parishes.

Names Connected with St Florence Parish

1791/2 Land Tax

St Florence Black Hill	Harry Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Black Hill	Reed Sarah (owner)
St Florence Black Hill	Williams William (owner)
St Florence Bloody Area	Gibbon David (owner)
St Florence borough of Hill	Shears John (owner)
St Florence Burnets Hill	Lock George (owner)
St Florence Burnots Hill	Phillips John (owner)

St Florence Cann	Reynolds Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence Castle	Parry John (owner)
St Florence Castle	Price Richard (owner)
St Florence Castles	Brunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence Castles	Loch George (owner)
St Florence Causeway	Brunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence Causeway	Williams Henry (owner)
St Florence Cherry Land	Reynolds Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence Cross House	Lewis Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Cross House	Lock Widdow (owner)
St Florence Dunn's Land	Dunn Thomas (owner)
St Florence Flayton	Hamilton Sir William (owner)
St Florence Flayton	Rogers William (tenant)
St Florence Flimington	Hendy Widdow (owner)
St Florence Fordaston	Campbell John (owner)
St Florence Fordaston	Loch George (tenant)
St Florence Fordaston	Lock George (tenant)
St Florence Harries Land	Harries George (owner)

St Florence Hill and new Meadow	David John (tenant)
St Florence Hill and new meadow	Williams William (owner)
St Florence Hills	Shears John (owner)
St Florence Honiland	Rees Lewis (tenant)
St Florence Honiland	Williams William
St Florence House and Garden	Prout George (owner)
St Florence House and Garden	Thomas Lewis (tenant)
St Florence House and Garden	Williams Mrs Martha (owner)
St Florence Ivy Tower	Williams William (owner)
St Florence Jordaston Mountain	Campbell John (owner)
St Florence Jordaston Mountain	Thomas Widdow (tenant)
St Florence Lawlis Land	Lawlis Widdow (owner)
St Florence Lawlis Land	Phillip John (tenant)
St Florence Lime Kilns	Tank Margaret (owner)
St Florence Lime Kilns	Dunn John (owner)
St Florence Long Meadow	Ferrier Morgan (tenant)
St Florence Long Meadow	Williams William (owner)
St Florence Long Stone	Williams William (owner)

St Florence Long Stone **Williams William** (tenant)

St Florence Lord and Meadow of the Mill **Gwyther John** (tenant)

St Florence Lord and Meadow of the Mill **Milford Lord** (owner)

St Florence Middle Hall **Shears John** (tenant)

St Florence Middle Hall **Williams Wm** (owner)

St Florence Minneston **Campbell John** (owner)

St Florence Minneston **Ferrier Widdow** (tenant)

St Florence New Inn **Campbell John** (owner)

St Florence New Inn **Eavans Widdow** (tenant)

St Florence Parkgett **Edwards Jane?** (owner)

St Florence Parkgett **Gibbon David** (tenant)

St Florence Parkwell **Owens Arthur** (owner)

St Florence Parkwell **Owens William** (tenant)

St Florence Parkyett **Long John** (tenant)

St Florence Parkyett **Smith William** (owner)

St Florence Parsonage **Fromton Thomas** (owner)

St Florence Parsonage **Shears John** (tenant)

St Florence Peppor **W?ill Milliard Thomas** (owner)

St Florence Red Down	Hambleton? Sir William (owner)
St Florence Red Down	Rogers Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Ricketts	Corse Jones of Vaughan (owner)
St Florence Ricketts	Corse Lock George (tenant)
St Florence Scarlette	Shears John (owner)
St Florence Sink Hole and Borrowy	Wade Edward (owner)
St Florence Sink Hole of	Slade Mathias John
St Florence Tank Land	Tank Margaret (owner)
St Florence The Back	Tank Margaret (owner)
St Florence Vicarage	Hicks Rev. Mr (owner)
St Florence wall Park	Harries George (tenant)
St Florence wall Park	Williams James (owner)
St Florence west Fordeston	Campbell John (owner)
St Florence west Fordeston	Webb James (tenant)
St Florence west Hill	Rogers Thomas (owner)
St Florence west House	Reynolds Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence west Park	Lock George (tenant)
St Florence west Park	Morgan Mrs (owner)

St Florence west Park House	Fender (the late) Arthur (owner)
St Florence west Park House	Rogers John (tenant)
St Florence Williams Land	David William (tenant)
St Florence Williams Land	Price Richard (owner)
St Florence Wormston	Lock George (tenant)
St Florence Wormston	Morris Thomas (owner)
St Florence Wormston Park	Williams Arthur (owner)
St Florence borrough	Bunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence borrough	Cook Lawrence (owner)
St Florence late Ball Land	Harries George (owner)
St Florence late Ball Lands	Williams William (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Bunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Dunn Thomas (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Harries George (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Williams Mrs Martha (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Lands	Williams William (owner)
St Florence late Geo. Marchant land	Reynold Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence late Geo. Marchant land	Shears John (owner)

St Florence late Gibbon Land **Brunning Joseph** (tenant)

St Florence late Gibbon Land **Dunn Thomas** (owner)

St Florence late Gibbon Land **Williams Mrs Martha** (owner)

St Florence late Gibbon Lands **Williams William** (owner)

1670 Pembrokeshire Hearths.

Adams	Richard	St Flawrence p (name appears 2*)
Bishop	Thomas	St Flawrence p
Bishop	William	St Flawrence p
Bishop	Thomas	St Flawrence h2
Brownin	James	St Flawrence h1
Cutburne	Edward	St Flawrence p
David	Symon	St Flawrence p
Fender	William	St Flawrence h2
Fender	John	St Flawrence h2
Fender	Margret	St Flawrence p
Ferrier	Deverux	St Flawrence h3
Ferrier	Deverux	St Flawrence h2
George	Josua	St Flawrence h2
Gibbon	William	St Flawrence h2
Griffith	Owen	St Flawrence p
Griffith	Morrice	St Flawrence h3
Griffith	Henry	St Flawrence h3
Hilling	Mathew	St Flawrence p
Howell	Lewis	St Flawrence h3
Howell	Patricke	St Flawrence h1
Hutching	John	St Flawrence h3
Jermin	Reynold	St Flawrence p

Kething	Joane	St Flawrence p
Leach	Thomas	St Flawrence p
Lewis	Edward	St Flawrence h1
Lewis	Rice	St Flawrence p
Lewis	John	St Flawrence p
Long	Thomas	St Flawrence p
Lort	Abra	St Flawrence h1
Mende	Henry	St Flawrence h1
Onekar	Paull	St Flawrence h2
Owen	Thomas	St Flawrence p
Perrot	John	St Flawrence h5
Phillip	David	St Flawrence p
Price	Walter	St Flawrence p
Prichard	Richard	St Flawrence p
Reynold	David	St Flawrence h1
Reynold	William	St Flawrence p
Sheere	Anne	St Flawrence h1
Smith	Paull	St Flawrence h1
Smith	Robert	St Flawrence h2
Smith	Robert	St Flawrence h1
Stephen	John	St Flawrence p
Tancke	David	St Flawrence h1
Tarre	Morris	St Flawrence h1
Tarre	David	St Flawrence h2
Tasker	Anne	St Flawrence h2
Tayler	William	St Flawrence p
Thomas	Dorothy	St Flawrence p
Treawent	Henry	St Flawrence p
Vaughan	John	St Flawrence p
Vaughan	Margret	St Flawrence h1
Webbe	Anne	St Flawrence p

William	Maude	St Flawrence	p
Williams	William	St Flawrence	h1
Sheares	William	St Flawrence	h5

Clergy:

Ace	John	1391	St Florence	rector
Kermerdyn	John	1393Jun 9	St Florence	rector
Hasley	Edward	1488 Mar 20	St Florence	rector
Barton	Ralph	1490 Jan 17	St Florence	rector
White	John	1493 Jan 23	St Florence	rector
Rogers	James	1505 Sep 1	St Florence	rector
Brytten	Thomas	1535-6	St Florence	rector
Roberts	William	1554 ?	St Florence	rector
Hed	Peter	1557 Feb 9	St Florence	rector
Toye	Griffith	1577	St Florence	rector
Rudd	Robert	1613	St Florence	rector
Walter	Adam	1649Jan 20	St Florence	rector
Lucy	Richard	1663 Oct 8	St Florence	rector
Armstrong	John	1691 Feb 12	St Florence	rector
Newton	John	1700 Feb 11	St Florence	rector
Needham	Peter	1714 Sep 17	St Florence	rector
Yardley	Edward	1732Mar 4	St Florence	rector
Frampton	Thomas	1770 Apr 7	St Florence	rector
Smith	Joshua	1804Apr 6	St Florence	rector
Salwey	Thomas	1829Feb 12	St Florence	rector
Rudd Eric John Sutherland		1878 Apr 26	St Florence	rector
Palmour	James	1885 Apr 22	St Florence	rector
Lermit	Gerald Thomson	1885 Apr 8	St Florence	rector
James	John	1912Jan 31	St Florence	rector

Barret	John	1409 Feb 1	St Florence	vicar
Whitting	Roger	1534	St Florence	vicar
Walter	David	1554 Aug 9	St Florence	vicar
Philp	David	1613	St Florence	vicar
Wonnager	Paul	1650	St Florence	vicar
Angell	Robert	1676 Sep 25	St Florence	vicar
Poole	Henry	1689Jan 2	St Florence	vicar
Evans	Reginald	1696 May 16	St Florence	vicar
Eynon	Thomas	1717 Aug 12	St Florence	vicar
Hicks	Philemon	1761Jul 21	St Florence	vicar
Hancock	Thomas	1794 Apr 23	St Florence	vicar
Birkett	George William	1829Jun 4	St Florence	vicar

1794 circa [**St Petrox**].

Extract from a Letter from **Cha[rl]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St Davids**:

List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy:

Rev. **T. Hancock**, Vicar of **St Florence** 10s 6d.

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

St Govans (Chapel),

Hermitage probably dates from the end of 13c and was erected on the site of an older building internally 18x12. Popularly dedicated to **St Govan** but who was he or she?

St Cofen the wife of a **King** of South Wales killed in battle in the 6c? (to confirm this it is said that the bones found under the alter tomb were those of a woman).

The Irish **St Gobham** abbot of Dairinis who made this his hermitage to end his days?

Sir Gawaine of the round Table who built this Hermitage after the passing of **Arthur**?

It is situated halfway down the cliffs, with 52 steps although it is said you cannot count them twice and get the same number.

Inside a simple stone altar under which **St Govan** is said to have been buried, aumbry beside it on the South wall, in the floor on the North side is a little spring which drains under the floor to the sea and has stone benches of oratories typical of west of Ireland.

To the left of the altar up some steps is a little doorway leading to a niche in the rock.

Acc/to **Fenton**. Just large enough to contain a middle size man in a crouching position.... There are numerous superstitions annexed to this miraculous cell, such that it opened at first to offer shelter to a saint closely pursued by his pagan persecutors and after the chase was given up and the danger opened to let him out again.

The hermitage has an empty Bell cote. It is said that it once contained a silver Bell which was stolen by pirates, but a great storm arose and their ship was wrecked nearby.

St Govan's Well now dry but waters reputed to have cured eye trouble: "The watter of thes sprynges ys sayd to bee gud for manie dystempres" [**Edward Lluyd Tudor** visitor.]

St Ishmaels,

[Situated on the North shore of the **Milford-Haven** not far from **Dale**. It has a little **Church** a way from the village in an idyllic valley ornamented with windblown trees and shrubs, rocks and ivy. The churchyard is in two parts, connected by a charming bridge across the stream. The village is reputed to date back to the 10th century and when **Ann Boleyn** was Marchioness of **Pembroke** she received an annuity out of the issues of five villages of which **St Ishmaels** in **Roose** was one. The village appears on Saxton's map of 1578 although it could not have been very big as it is estimated that the population was between 210 and 260 in 1670 and at the present in Winter is about 400 although it did reach a peak of 528 in 1851. There is an old motte north of the village.

The **Church** was originally founded in the 6th century by **St Ishmael** the son of a Cornish Prince **Budic**. He was a disciple of **St Davids** and is thought to have been appointed **Bishop** of **St David's** by **St Teilo** on **St David's** death in 589AD. In the 10th C the building is thought to have formed part of a teaching Monastery. The pre Norman carved cross within the **Church** dates from this period. The original building was a small structure and was rebuilt by **St Caradog** at the start of the 12 C with the Chancel and Trancepts being much later additions. More extensive rebuilding was undertaken about 1660 and again in the 19C.

1849 **St Ishmaels** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Ishmael'S (St.), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from **Milford**; containing 502 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of **Milford Haven**, and is separated from the parish of **Herbrandston** by **Sandy Haven**. There are several respectable residences within its limits, though not entitled to notice as seats of importance; the principal is a neat residence, supposed to have been originally a **Grange** belonging to **Hubberston** Priory. Monk Haven, a small estuary, forms a convenient landing-place for boats, and is much frequented as a bathing station, being peculiarly sheltered from the south-west wind, the prevailing wind on this coast. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 12. 8½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £120, with a glebe of nearly seven acres and a quarter, valued at £10 per annum. The **Church** is romantically situated in a deep sequestered valley, on Monk **Haven**, which falls into **Milford Haven** a short distance below; on its bank are also situated the glebe and parsonage-house, the latter a neat cottage ornée in the **Elizabethan** style, with a flower-garden and shrubbery between it and the **Church**, and a small stream flowing through the lawn in front. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**. A day school and a Sunday school are held, in connexion with the **Church**. £1, a portion of a rent-charge of £6 issuing out of Butter Hill, in the parish, bequeathed by **Thomas Roche**, esq., is distributed among poor parishioners, chiefly widows, at Christmas. Immediately above the **Church** is a tenement called Monks, supposed to have been connected with the priory of **Hubberston**. In the village is a remarkable tumulus, but nothing is known of its history, nor does it appear to have been opened.

1856 September 16th *Glynne Arch Camb* 1886

A **Church** wholly of the **South Pembrokeshire** type, but creditably distinguished from its neighbours in having undergone a well intended though not quite satisfactory restoration, and being in a clean and tidy condition, most rare in this part of the country. The plan is cruciform without aisles, the transepts being rather as Chapels. There is a south porch and a Quasi steeple at the west

end common in the vicinity, being a sort of thin tower perforated by two arches for bells, and a modern west window inserted. The interior is very neat; but the pews though regular, are far too high. The north transept opens to the nave by a rude obtuse arch; that to the chancel is equally rude, but pointed. The chancel is new and larger than the original one which was very small and low. There is the stone ledge on each side of the base of the chancel arch – a feature of the country. To the south transept there is none. The curious oblique hagioscopes common in **Pembrokeshire**, and nowhere else, occur here forming rude vaulted passages from each transept into the chancel, and cutting off the angles. They are vaulted, fitted with stone seats, and lighted by small slits. These open to the chancel by very rude arches: the northern round, the southern nearly flat. There are square recesses in the wall, north and south of the altar. On the south is the bowl of a piscina. The chancel window is Decorated, of two lights; also some in the transepts; but these seem to have been restored. One window is late, square headed with label; and in the west wall of the south transept is a small square window. Some new painted glass has been introduced. The font has a square bowl, scalloped below, on a short cylindrical stem. The roof and pavement are new. There is an octagonal stoup in the porch. The outer walls are finely covered with ivy. The site beautiful and sequestered, and the spacious churchyard consists of very steep ground. [In 1884 the pews were replaced by good open sittings, and the entire **Church** put in excellent order.]

1920 *The Parish Church Dedicated to St Ishmael RCAM*

The present **Church** has probably developed out of a small nave and chancel, which gave way in the 18th century to a larger edifice containing two transeptal Chapels but no western tower. The transepts communicate with the chancel by diagonal passages; that from the north transept being 14 ½ ft in length and lighted midway by a single Early English trifoliated lancet. The south transept has a tomb recess now empty. The font is of the square cushion type.

Carved and Incised Crosses

- 1] A slab broken below the cross arms; bears a panel of simple plait work on either side of the plain lower limb of the cross. On the back of the cross is a smaller equal-armed cross carved in outline.
- 2] A fragment of a stone pillar bearing a plain cross, outlined by double lines, of the same character as that carved upon the previous mentioned stone.
- 3] A worked stone bearing an equal armed cross within a circle, the quadrants ended with deeply -cusped curves --visited 29th July 1920

Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

The 13th century nave and small chancel are connected by a narrow and sharply pointed arch. The north transept has a round arch towards the nave and a lancet in the squint to the chancel. The chancel has an original lancet and the nave has a blocked north doorway. The smaller south transept with a tomb recess and squint is **Tudor**. The porch may be medieval but has an 18th or 19th century outer arch of brick. The nave west wall is thickened to carry a double belfry.

St Ishmael's The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

St. Ishmael's —An **Elizabethan** Chalice like the **Amroth** example without cover, bearing the maker's Mark only, viz. ^{^^^}; height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription " •h POCVLVM «

ECLESIE « DE » S **Ishmael** ". The mouth of the bowl has been damaged and its base very badly repaired.

A pewter Credence Paten carrying no marks; 10 in. in diameter; 5 in. high ; diam. of foot, 5 in.

A pewter Flagon, 11 in. in height; diam. of base, 6½ in.; with no marks.

An electroplated Flagon of coffee-pot shape, 8 in. high.

A brass Alms-dish, 13 in. in diameter.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This **Church** formed part of the possessions of the priory of **Haverfordwest**, and on the dissolution of that house in the reign of **Henry VIII**. came into the **King's** hands.

In 1291 the **Church** was assessed at £8 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable thereon being 16s. - **Taxatio**.

Seynt **Ishmaell**. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione prioris de **Haverford** unde **Johannes Vevan** clesicus est vicarius habens ibidem unam mansiorem cum certis terris. Et valent fructus et emolumenta dicte vicarie communibus annis Inde sol irl visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno ixd. Et remanet **Clare** £6 12s. 7d. Inde decima 13s 3d. - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": **St. Ishmael** alias **St. Ishmaels** V. Ordinario quolibet tercio anno gd. Prior **Haverfordwest** Propr; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £30. £50 **King's** Books, £6 12s. 8d. – **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

In 1536-7 a lease of the rectory of **St. Ishmael** in Roos was granted to **Edward Lloid** of the **King's** household. - **State Papers**.

On 13 Aug., 1877, the livings of **St. Ishmaels** and **Hasguard** were united under an Order in Council.

On 10 Mar., 1903, a faculty was granted for the removal of certain outbuildings belonging to the residence house of the living of **Hasguard** with **St Ishmaels**.

Nonconformist Chapels:

1851 Tabernacle **Independent** Erected about 1825

At present a day school kept in the free sittings division "There has been no Sunday School kept here for the last six years - there being a Charity School kept in the Village by the Established **Church** and the attendance of the Scholars is required in the Sunday School as a condition on which they are admitted to the day school" **Theophilus James**, Minister, **St Ishmaels**

1851 Aenon **Sandy Haven Baptist** Erected in 1813 modified, altered or rebuilt 1877 and 1897 **Thomas Davies**, Minister(just over the parish line in **Hasguard** parish - left here where Rawlins and Dyfed FHS have it)

St Ishmael's Day School

I visited this school on the 14th January; the scholars were not present; I was accompanied by the Vicar and the Rural Dean; the mistress had been for two days to **Dale** to learn some parts of the system adopted by **Mrs Bevan's** schoolmaster; she considered Thursday (the day of my visit) as too late to commence school for the week; she appeared a tolerably intelligent person; there had previously been a master in the parish more competent to teach writing and arithmetic ; but he had taken little pains to improve the children in anything else, and was not a person of good character.

Besides the mistress teaches the girls to sew. The children attending this school are those of labourers. It would not seem however that the school meets the wants of the parish. The farmer's children go mostly to the Tabernacle school, which is kept in the **Independent** Chapel by the Minister. He seemed an intelligent man. His scholars were not present In reply to a question which I asked him about the religious instruction given, his exact words were - "The religious instruction is wholly unsectarian. I teach them their plain duty to God and man -nothing but the most important truths of **Christianity**."

Names Connected with St Ishmael's

Clergy CCED St Ishmaels

Harrye ,	Davidus	1593	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins ,	Davidus	1593	(<i>Institution</i>)Perpetual Vicar
Hankins,	Adam	1661	Vicar
Lord,	Matheum	1666	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Griffith,	Morganus	1682	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Griffiths,	Morganus	1724	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Vicar
Smith,	Riceus	1724	(<i>Institution</i>) Perpetual Vicar
Smith ,	Rice	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Gwynne ,	Thomas	1765	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Howell ,	Josiah	1768	Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Prosser ,	William	1800	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Davies ,	Benjamin	1804	Curate

Davies , Benjamin	1814	Stipendiary Curate
Prosser , William	1821	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)Vicar
David Philipp Lloyd , James	1821	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Roch , William	1829	Stipendiary Curate
David Philipps Lloyd , James	1832	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Walker Saunders , Samuel	1832	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar

1851 **St Ishmaels Parish Church Samuel Walker Saunders**, Vicar

1929 Parish entry for **Hasguard** with **St Ishmael's**

St Peter & St Ishmael (St Ishmael's) Incumbent and Curates; **D S Williams**

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Saunders Samuel Walker 1872 Clerk **St Ishmaels County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**

Allen David 1577 May 14 **St Ishmael's** gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903 .

Allen David	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen Henry	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen Jennett	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen John	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen Phillip	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen Rowland	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen Thomas	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Allen William	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Arthur Rees	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bedford Thomas	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bevan David	1670	St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Brasell William	1670	St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Cocke Philip 1577 May 14 **St Ishmael's** gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Davies Jane 20 July 1805 Alias Jenny **Davies St Ishmaels** Widow Offence Infanticide of her male bastard **Child** by strangulation after concealing its birth Prisoner 'almost forty years of age' **St Ishmaels** Prosecutor **Elliot John & Jenkins John St Ishmaels** Verdict Guilty of concealing it's death Punishment 2 years imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 30 August 1771 **St Ishmaels** Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard **Child** by strangulation after concealing its birth **St Ishmaels** Prosecutor **Griffith William St Ishmaels** Yeoman Verdict No prosecution *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 14 January 1818 **St Ishmaels** Singlewoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese **Herbrandston** Prosecutor **Warlow Rev William** minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony not for burglary Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Gilbert William Warren 1809 of **Tre -Warren Lord** of the manor of **St Ishmael's** JP High Sheriff 1839 born at Mullock son of **Davies Henry of Mullock** – Married **Biddulph Margaret** daughter of the **Rev T S Biddulph** of **Amroth Castle** inherited the estate 1834 Had 3 sons and 7 daughters

de Valle Gilbert 1241 was a witness as seneschal of **Pembroke** to **Marshall Walter** 's charter to **Monkton** Priory 1241-6 and to the charters by **Wallensis Thomas** and to **de la Roche Tankard** mentioned in the **de la Roche** paper" later **Gilbert de Valle** had a grant from **Marshall Gilbert Earl of Pembroke** 1234-41 of the mill at **St Ishmael's** and a carucate of land there also of the stream of Corslery to make a fisheiry for eels but in the construction of the weir he is to be careful not to damage the Earl's **Moor** and another grant from **Marshal Walter** the brother and successor of **Gilbert** of further land adjoining'

Deverox Phillip 1670 **St Ishmael's** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edmond Edward 1670 **St Ishmael's** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Germyn Richard 1577 May 14 **St Ishmael's** gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Gwynn John 27 July 1822 **St Brides** , Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, **St Ishmaels**, Prosecutor **Smith George, St Ishmaels**, servant Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hawkins Adam 1670 **St Ishmael's** H3 **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hicke Thomas 1670 **St Ishmael's** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hire Philip 1623 **St Ishmael's** *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire* **Brian and John Howells** 1980

Husband William 1670 **St Ishmael's** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer Bartholomew	1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyer Elizabeth	1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyer John	1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyer Phillip	1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hyre Philip Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant <i>Survey of the Lordship of</i>
Istan Philip	1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
James Katherine	1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jordan Hugh	1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jordan Robert Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant <i>Survey of the Lordship of</i>
Leye David Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant <i>Survey of the Lordship of</i>
Long John	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Martley William	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morce Phillip	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morce Richard	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan John	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Owen	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan Thomas	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgans William Prosecutor Richard Jones Guilty. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>	7 September 1781 St Ishmaels Yeoman Offence Assault. St Ishmaels
Morice Lettice	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice Thomas	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Noote Patricke	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Parry William Haven Prosecutor Painter William, Steynton , farmer Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,	30 July 1817 St Ishmaels Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Milford
Price John	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Prosser Mary	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Prosser Morris of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant Survey of the Lordship
Robert Griffith	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch John	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch Lettice	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch Miles	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch Thomas	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch William	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Scone John	1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Smyth Thomas	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Strong Phillip	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas Thomas	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Warren William	1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William John	2 October 1739 Mathri Yeoman Offence Theft of money from a box in an outhouse of Dorothy Morgan in the night time. St Ishmaels Guilty to the value of 4/6. Transported <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Wyrriot Griffith	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's free Tenant – Younger brother of George Wirriot <i>Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb</i> 1903
Wylly John	1577 May 14 St Ishmael's free Tenant <i>Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb</i> 1903

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Musslewick (St Ishmaels) 1811 *Fenton*

Formerly the residence of a **Flemish** chieftain whose attestation frequently occurs in ancient deeds, is now inhabited by a respectable freeholder of the name of **Runawae**; and at no great distance on the opposite side of the promontory there is a small cove called **Runawae's Kell**, or retreat. Why may it not be presumed that the first of that family who came in this country was some fugitive ,who took shelter here till the cause of his concealment was over ; then borrowed a name from the particular circumstance, mixed with the people and engrafted himself on the country, whose descendants became men of property.

Mullock Bridge--*Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins 1895

Another mile brings us to **Mullock** Bridge, where a **Long** causeway traverses a marshy backwater of the **Haven**.

About this same bridge a quaint story is related concerning **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** of **Carew**. Having registered a vow before the **King** that **Henry** of Richmond should not ascend the throne save over his body, the crafty knight fulfilled his word by crouching beneath the arch of **Mullock bridge** while **Henry** rode across it.

Mullocks Bridge, St Ishmael's RCAHMW

Long stone-built causeway and bridge over stream. Aligned East-west. 2 bridges with causeway at ends and between. 17th century, on site of earlier bridge. Repaired 18th century. (Speeds map 1610).

1895 Hoaton – *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmins

After a flying visit to the lighthouses, we retrace our steps to Dale village, and, following a track around the head of the tideway, push on without a halt to Hoaton. Here we find the huge old anchor and the question naturally arises, how did the anchor get there ? A vague tradition still lingers in the locality to the effect that, centuries ago, a big foreign man-o'-war was driven out of her course and wrecked upon the shores of **St. St Bride's Bay**. Hence it has been conjectured that this anchor may be a veritable relic of that ' wonderful great and strong ' Spanish Armada, whose unwieldy galleons were cast ashore and dashed to pieces upon our western coasts, three hundred years ago.

Be that as it may, some years back the anchor, which had previously lain by the wayside, was dragged into the position where it now stands ; the neighbours lending ready aid in response to offers of ale ad lib. Fifty men with a team of horses were hard put-to to move it, for though much of the metal has rusted and flaked away, the shank is 20 feet long and nearly 30 inches thick, while the head of the anchor measures some 14 feet around, and the ring is large enough for a man to pass through. Truly that old Spanish galleon must have been a veritable Leviathan to require such an anchor as this !

RCAM

Medieval Anchor

On the lawn of Great Hoaton farmhouse rests a huge iron anchor, a relic of the Spanish Armada, according to local tradition. The shank is 17ft 6in long , the flutes measure 14ft 6ins across and the ring has a diameter of 2ft 6ins. Hoaton is over a mile from the sea. The anchor is at intervals carefully painted by the **Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments** --Seen 28th July 1920.

Standing Stone

One on Skack Farm

One near **Sandy Haven** House

One on **Mabes** [?Mabus] gate farm

Three erect stones which may be early monuments – visited 29th, 29th July and 1st October 1920

Promontory Fort

Great Castle Head

This is a fine cliff fort of ordinary character, the enclosed area being about 8 acres. The curvered bank has a length of some 500ft, and a height of 5ft from the level. There is a wide but shallow ditch. The entrance at the western end of the bank has been narrowed by cliff falls. --visited 29th July 1920

Great Castle Head is on a cliff-girt headland, roughly 160m north-south by up to 260m. It is divided from the mainland to the north by a line of two ramparts with a medial ditch, some 150m in length. Recent structures within this area include defence installations, a lighthouse and a possible folly

Little Castle Head

A similar enclosure about half a mile north of Great **Castle** Head. - visited 29th July 1920

Earthworks

Brock's Castle

This is a prominent and well preserved earthwork situated in a fields of the same name belonging to Middelins farm. In shape it is a deep semicircle or horse shoe. There is only one bank which varies in heighth between 6 and 8ft and is constructed of mixed earth and stone; there is a shallow ditch – visited 1st October 1920

St Ishmael's Tump

This mound is styled “Tumulus “ on the Ordinance sheets , but it is a quite unmistakable mound **Castle** with “traces of the **Bailey** discernible in a hedge bank a few yards to the north” (**T C Cantrill in Arch Camb 1915 p171**). It has a circumference on the level of 300ft and is about 20ft high. The ditch is 3ft deep; on the south east side are some indications which probably denote the point of crossing –visited 28th July 1920

St Ishmaels Tump

A ditched mound, 32m in diameter and 5.5m high appears to show traces of a dam to the East, which would have ponded back an area of c.160m North-South by 100m. A **Bailey** enclosure may have lain to the S, between the motte and a mere.

RCAHMW

Longstone Field

A stone of hard, weathered, red sandstone, 2.0m high by 1.2m by 0.5m, 'recently removed' in 1979. excavation at the site showed that the stone had been erected in a trapezoid arrangement of pits, some containing cremations. A scattering of pit and stake holes was partly resolvable into coherent patterns. A radio-carbon date of c.1355BC was obtained from the fill of an associated recut pit (**Williams Benson 1979; Williams 1980**). Apparently re-erected in adjacent hedge. **RCAHMW**

Wrecks **RCAHMW**

1895 11th February

The **Robert** was a wooden schooner built in 1835 and registered at Bideford (official number 15544). The schooner under the command of master/owner **J Gosnell** of Clonakilty, Co Down, carrying a cargo of coal from **Newport** to Clonakilty. On 11 February 1895, the **Robert** was caught in a southeasterly gale force 9 and, whilst seeking shelter in **Milford Haven**, stranded and was lost in **Dale** Bay.

St Justinians,

This building was built in the early 16th century by **Bishop Vaughan**. It has two doorways in the north wall, a staircase in the SW corner, and three bays of blind arcading on each side, with further arches in the end walls. It is now in ruins.

St Lawrence,

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Lawrence (St.), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, the soil, though varying in different parts, being in general fertile. The total area is 1328 acres. The surface is boldly undulated; the scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and from the higher grounds some good views are obtained. The great South Wales railway will pass in this vicinity. The parochial rates are assessed by the ploughland. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 18. 9., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and there is a glebe of thirty acres, valued at £20 per annum; also a glebe-house. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Lawrence**, from which circumstance the parish derives its name: it is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists**. A **Church** Sunday school was commenced in 1840.

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food.

Carpenters and Masons 1s 6d with food and 2s ro 2s 2d without food. There is a resident

Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

Lawrence (St.), a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on the river Cleddau, 7 miles NW of **Clarbeston** road r. station, and 8 N by W of **Haverfordwest**. Post town, **Wolfs-Castle**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 1, 751. Real property, £904. Pop., 205. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £80. * Patron, the **Lord** Chancellor. The **Church** was reported in 1859 as not good.

St. Lawrence Church

The nave and chancel are 13th century. The chancel contains the rood-loft staircase. The vaulted porch and south doorway are 15th century.

1876 **St Lawrence Church** Grant application

Reason: Reseating/Repairs Outcome: Approved

Professionals **Barker, Edwin Henry Lingen**: b. 1838 - d. 1917 of **Hereford** (Architect) Notes:---
With new roof and general repairs, including rebuilding of nave north wall and new windows throughout

1921 The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Lawrence** –**RCAM**

On plan the structure shows a chancel 19ft., by 11ft., nave 26ft., by 16 ½ ft., and south porch. It was restored in 1877; the roof and windows are modern. Behind the altar and running the entire length of the east end of the chancel is a narrow stone ledge, one foot above the floor. In the north west Angle of the chancel are remains of the rood stairs. The chancel arch is a plain circular headed opening. The entrance doorway is plain pointed; above it is a narrow stone corbel table. The porch has a plain vault, a pointed doorway and the fragment of a damaged stoup. The scallop font basin 24in square externally. 18 in square internally, and 8in deep chamfers off to a circular shaft 10in high; the base is modern.

Mutilated Free standing Cross

Built into the south wall of the chancel is a mutilated cross. It has a length of 17 ½ in., and a width of 9in., the arms were enclosed in a circle of which only one of the four sections now remains. The cross is carved in relief, and the spaces at the **Angles** are pierced. The entire is covered with a double four plait ornament. There is no inscription. It is not included in **Mr Romilly Allen's** '*Catalogue of the early Christian Monument in Pembrokeshire*'

Loose in the **Church** is a fragment of another cross 12in by 9in which has been roughly shaped. It is plain and worn, and is said to have been found in the burial ground. It is much weathered to admit of dating.-- visited 14th April 1921

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Described as the Ecclesia de Vado Patricii, the **Church** of **St. Lawrence** with its appurtenances was granted by **Phillipp le Poer** to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem** about the year 1130. On the dissolution of the preceptory of the **Knights of St. John** at **Slebech** the advowson came into the hands of the Crown.

Rectoria Sancti Llaurentii. - **Willielmus Wolf** rector ibidem tenet rectoriam cum certis terris dominicis ibidem & valent per annum in fructibus et oblacionibus dicte ecclesie iiij- xiijs iiijd. Inde in pens, solt preceptorie de **Slebeche** cuJus ccuacione dicta ecdesia est vj viijd. Item in visitacione ordinaria iiij ix. Et in sinodalibus iip iiijd. Et remanet **Clare** 78s. 7d. Inde decima 7s. 10d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **St. Lawrence** R. Pens. Preceptor **Slebeche**, 6s. 8d. Visit. Ordinar., 4s. 5d. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £30. **King's Books**, £3 18s. 5d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

1929 Parish entry for **St Lawrence** with **Ford** from The **Welsh Church Year Book**, **St Lawrence** & Chapel of Ease (**Ford**) Incumbent and Curates; **L P Rees**

Pembrokeshire Church *Plate* J T Evans

St. Lawrence. — The present Chalice is a tall cup, 11 in. in height, resting on a baluster stem, and bearing the Hall Mark of 1751 with maker's Mark I C as in O. E. P. at 1737. On the bowl is inscribed " The Gift **Mrs M : F : 1752** ". The donor may have been the wife of **William Ford** of Stone Hall in the parish of **St. Lawrence** who was sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1764. Diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3in. ; diam. of base, 3in.

— A modern Paten, Hall-marked 1877 with maker's Mark in plain square for **Cox & Sons** of London ; weight, 3 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed " The Gift of **Rev Edward Peacock. Church Restored 1877**". The doner who restored the **Church** of **St. Lawrence** was the grandson of **William Lort Mansel**, a well-known wit and writer of epigrams, Master of **Trinity College**, Cambridge, and afterwards **Bishop** of **Bristol**. His father was **William Wogan Mansel** of **Pembroke** and his grandfather **Thomas Mansel** of **Pearice Castle, Glamorganshire**. He was educated at **Haverfordwest** Grammar School. After resigning the living of road Hill, Wilts, in 1873, the **Rev. Edward Peacock** bought and resided at Stone Hall in the parish of **St. Lawrence**. He found the **Church** in a most dilapidated condition and set to work to collect money for its restoration which so aroused the antagonism and animosity of the then rector, the **Rev William Meyler**, that the work was not commenced until his death which took place about 1875.

Stone Hall which once belonged to the **Wogans** was sold by **Mr. Peacock** in 1880 to the **Rev, Murray Walters**. **Mr. Peacock** died at Nunney, Frome, in January 1904, aged 83 years.

— A pewter Bowl , 8 in. in diam. ; 3 in. in height, with these marks : — a harp ; " robebt **Bush** ". It is probably the work of an Irish pewterer. — Two pewter Plates, measuring 8 in. and 9 in. in diameter respectively. With the exception of the name " **Joseph** " the marks on both pieces are obliterated

Nonconformist Chapels;

Noddfa **Baptist** Chapel, **Newton** Cross Built 1862, rebuilt 1875 and 1924 Still open 1998

Names Connected with Names St Lawrence Parish

Clergy CCED St Lawrence

Williams, Maritium	?	Rector
Jones, Thomas	1661	Rector
Jones, Gulielmus	1663	Rector
Williams, Richardus	1670	Rector

Owen, Griffinus	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardum	1670	Rector	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Richardum	1675	Appt (Resignation)	Rector
Williams, Mauritius	1676	Rector	
Williams, Mauritius	1688	Rector	
Llewelyn, Johannes	1689	Rector	
Llewellin, Johannes	1689	Vicar	
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	not given	
Llewellin, Johannes	1714	Vicar	
Rice, Edwardus	1715	Rector	
Rice, Edwardus	1720	Rector	
Morris, David	1734	Rector	
Rice, Edward	1734	Vac (Death)	Rector
Lewis, Griffith	1737	Stipendiary Curate	
Edwards, William	1751	Stipendiary Curate	
Perkins, James	1752	Stipendiary Curate	
Lewis, David	1752	Vac (Death)	Stipendiary Curate
Mathias , James	1764	Rector	
Morris , David	1764	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Matthias , John	1764	Rector	
Powley , John	1766	Disp (Dispensation)	Rector
Mathias , John	1804	Rector	
Rees , Francis	1804	Curate	
Mathias , John	1806	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Hooper , James	1806	Rector	

Rees , Francis	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Michael	1814	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , John	1815	Stipendiary Curate

St. Lawrence Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Harrey Jane ·	St Lawrence H
Ford William,	gent of Stonewall St Lawrence H4
Packford William,	Miller St Lawrence H
Williams Edward,	clerk St Lawrence H2
Griffith John.	St Lawrence H
Rowland Owen	St Lawrence H
David Evan, Smyth	St Lawrence H
Morrowe George	St Lawrence H
Gilbert John	St Lawrence H
Canton John	St Lawrence P
Thomas David	St Lawrence P
Jenkin Henry	St Lawrence P
Richard Owen	St Lawrence P
Roblin James	St Lawrence P
Bevan David	St Lawrence P
Owen Henry	St Lawrence P
Browne Edward	St Lawrence P
Richard Gilbert	St Lawrence P
Prydith Catherin	St Lawrence P
Hugh Thomas	St Lawrence P
Pryclith Thomas	St Lawrence P

.....
Morgan Maria 20 December 1803 **St Lawrence** Singlewoman Offence
 Infanticide of her male bastard **Child** by strangulation. **St Lawrence** Prosecutor **David, Lewis**
St Lawrence, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris Mary August 30 1823 of **St Lawrence** baptized *Penbont Zion Hill*
Independent parents **John Morris** Laborer & **Martha** nee **Thomas** .

Morris Phebe August 25 1828 of **St Lawrence** baptized *Penbont Zion Hill*
Independent parents **James Morris** Laborer & **Martha** nee **Thomas** .

Owen David 6 February 1821 **St Lawrence** Labourer Offence Poisoning his spouse
Owen Margaret with intent to murder her by mixing copperas with 'guts' which had been prepared
 for her, Prisoner aged 28, **St Lawrence** Prosecutor **Reynolds, Martha Little Newcastle**, *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Wogan William 1631 m 1645 died Stone Hall **St Lawrence** parish had a son and two
 daughters spouse - **Anne Owen**

Wolf Willielmus 1534 rector **Church of St Lawrence** *Valor Eccl.*

Sites of Interest

Ford- site Roman Building **RCAHMW**

Site of **Roman** building, noted by *Fenton (Tour through Pembroke. (1811), 333-4)*; *building material & surface traces subsequently noted (St Joseph 1961 (JRS 51), 131)*; *confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13), 5-22)*: the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north- facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west is uncertain. **RCAHMW** 2004.

A small **Archaeological** investigation by the Dyfed **Archaeological** Trust was carried out in 2010 at the site to determine if it was necessary to place the area under statutory protection and to define an area for proposed scheduling. No evidence was found of a **Roman** villa within the area excavated, however any evidence may have been destroyed by agricultural activity or the actual site of the villa may be located outside of the area investigated. Geophysical surveys did reveal rectilinear field systems to the east of the area investigated which may be associated with **Roman** activity.

Archaeology in Wales 2010 50, 95.

St Lawrence Fort

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of **Roman** building material being found here.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 07.05.2002

St Lawrence Camp –RCAM

A triangular shaped enclosure some 300 yds north west of the parish **Church**. The defence consists of a rampart thrown across a neck of land, and steep slopes to two narrow streams which converge at this point. The earthwork overlooks and commands a Ford of the western Cleddau, which here is the parish boundary. The area of the camp is about half an acre in extent. The rampart has a length of about 180ft and a height of 5ft with a fall of 8ft to a ditch now much filled in. On the outer side of the ditch are traces of a low bank. The entrance, which was at the south end of the rampart has been considerably altered. The 6 in Ord sheet places here the site of a “**Roman Villa**” for which the sole evidence seems to be a statement made to the enquirer for the **Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey** by the then rector of the parish, the late **Rev J Bowen**, that about the year 1875 'some tiles were found here, and stones used for a pig sty' Enquiries respecting such a discovery proved futile. The not very distant site of **Castell Flemish** may also have had an effect upon popular imagination. – visited 14th April 1921.

Caer[?cae] hir Earthwork

About 70 yds west of Caer Hit (**Long Camp**) Cottage is a circular earthwork, marked on the 6in sheet as “Supposed remains of **Castell**”. All that is visible is a low bank, 100ft in length, slightly bowed to the north, having a height of 2ft to 3ft and a width of 8ft. The east end of the bank seems to form one side of an entrance. There is now no appearance of circular outline, as suggested on the Ordinance Sheet. The remains are surrounded by a waterlogged Moor, and in Winter are isolated and unapproachable. There is no ditch –visited 14th April 1921.

Stone Hall

A house of no Archaeological interest, said to be named from the 'cromlech formerly there' (**Pem Arch Survey**) but of which there is now no trace or tradition

St Nicholas

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* –**St Nicholas' (St.) Lewis**

Nicholas' (St.), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles (W. by S.) from **Fishguard**; containing 346 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, and at no great distance from **St. George's** Channel, comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. From the high grounds in the north and south parts of it, some fine s are obtained of the Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed, with that of **Mathrey**, to the discharged vicarage of **Granston**: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £153, of which £102 are payable to the impropriator, and £51 to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of thirty-six acres, valued at £25 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is not remarkable for any architectural details; in the fence of the churchyard is a stone, about a yard and a half in length, and threequarters of a yard in breadth, with an old inscription. There is a place of worship for **Independents**, in which a Sunday school is also held. At no great distance from the **Church**, just above the village of Trellŷs, are the remains of an ancient cromlech, the table stone of which rests only upon two supporters: there is another cromlech at Fynnondrudian.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

Morals of population regarded as bad. Bastardy very prevalent There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

1870-72, **John Marius Wilson's**Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Nicholas (St.), a parish, with a village, in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; near the coast, 4½ miles W by S of **Fishguard**, and 12½ N W by W of **Clarbeston**-road r. station. Post-town, **Fishguard**, under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 2, 141. Real property, £1, 624. Pop.in 1851, 3 55; in 1861, 284. Houses, 66. There are remains of a cromlech. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of **Granston**, in the diocese of **St Davids**. There is an **Independent** Chapel.

The **Church** dedicated to **St Nicholas**

The nave, chancel and vaulted south transept with a squint are all probably 13th century but no old openings survive. A thick west wall carried a belfry. The bellcote was restored in 1865.

St Nicholas (Pembrokeshire) *Glynne* August 3rd 1850

A small **Church**, in general features resembling Llanwda but not having aisles, but a south transept Chapel. The arches opening to both chancel and transept are very plain, low and middle pointed ones. The south transept has a plain pointed vault. The rest has wide **Welsh** open roofs. There is a Sanctus Bell cote in the east gable of the nave , and two in the west gable, which forms a small projection. At the angle between the chancel and transept is a kind of hagioscope. The font resembles that **Llanwnda** but the bowl diminishes downwards. The windows all abominable modern inventions, and the interior very dirty and damp.

In this wild, stony parish are several cromlechs some also in **Llanwnda**.

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Nicholas RCAM** 1920

This **Church** was restored in 1865. It consists of a small chancel, nave and south Chapel; the last has a plain vaulted roof, and communicates with the chancel by a passage 8ft in height, 7 ½ ft in breadth and 8 ½ ft in length. The windows are modern. The font is 22 in., square externally, with a bowl 19in in diameter; it stands upon a low circular shaft and base. The belfry is strengthened externally by a rude buttress of masonry – visited 29th April 1920.

Inscribed Stones

Formerly in the churchyard wall (**Lhuyd** says 'on the east side of the porch') but now fixed against the chancel wall is a rude stone 30in., by 12in., inscribed with a plain cross and the characters TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT . At a later date what was doubtless intended to be a equal armed cross was carved upon the stone. That the cross followed the lettering is shown by its slightly one sided position on the face of the stone.

Leaning against the chancel wall are two other pillar stones, which formerly served as gateposts on the farm of Llandrudian.

A stone 4ft in height and 1 ¼ ft wide , inscribed +PAAN-

A stone 4ft in height and 1 ¼ ft in width, inscribed WES – Between the W and the E a hanger hole has been cut thus partially obliterating the final diagonal stroke of the letter W but leaving faint traces of it.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This **Church** under its ancient name of Ecclesia de Villa Camerarii, was appropriated by **Bishop Thomas** Beck in 1287 to the Subchanter of **St David's** Cathedral, but the right of presentation seems to have been reserved by the **Bishop**. - *Stat Menev*.

This **Church** must have been united to **Granston** prior to 1535-6. The same incumbents served both churches. All the presentations are by the **Bishop** and all incumbents instituted between the years 1672 and 1824 held in addition the living of **Mathry**.

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Carmerarii, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s 4d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 13s 4d. - *Taxatio*.

The only lease of this living found among the was granted on 25 July, 1663, by **Michael Barwicke** of **Herbrandston**, clerk, prebendary of **St. Nicholas**, to **Jane Edwards** of Summerhill, Pems., widow, for the lives of **Thomas Edwards** (her son and heir apparent), E..... **Edwards** (her eldest daughter), and **Margaret Edwards** (the second daughter of the said **Jane Edwards**),.

The **Church** of **St. Nicholas** was restored in 1865. - *Arch. Camb. Ser. V., Vol. V., p. 131*.

The **Church** site must have been pre-Norman as there are 3 early **Christian** memorial stones with Latin inscriptions.

One a grave slab memorial to an Irish **Christian** princess dating about 500AD TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT - [Tuncetace wife of Daurus, lies here]; one 5c MELUS; one 6c PAANUS.

Pembrokeshire Church *Plate* J T Evans

St. Nicholas (S. Nicholas). — The present vessels consist of a Chalice and Paten, of medieval shape, carrying the Hall marks of 1879 and 1877 respectively. Both pieces bear the maker's Mark S in plain oblong, and are inscribed " S.**Nicholas** Parish **Church** 1879". The Chalice measures 6in in height ; diam, of bowl, 3 in. ; weight 8 oz. 12 dwts. The paten is 5 in. in diam. and weighs 3oz.

— There is also a pewter Bowl measuring 7 in. in diameter and 3 in. high, bearing the Mark " london " and another Mark which is apparently the touch of the crowned rose

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Baptist Chapel, St Nicholas Built 1804 Not still open 1998

Rhosycaerau. Pen-caer, Rhosycaerau [Independents, 1724]. still open Dec 2006

Names connected with St Nicholas Parish

Clergy CCED Parish (Church): Granston With Mathry And St Nicholas

Price, Robert	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardus	1672	Curate	
Williams, Richardo	1673	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1673	not given	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Richardo	1673	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Selby, Thomas	1714	Vicar	
Shelby, Thomas	1717	Vicar	
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Vicar	
Selby, Thomas	1719	Vac(natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	

Jenkins, Jenkinus	1720	Vicar	
Jenkins,	1732	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Allen, David	1732	Vicar	
Probert, William	1733	Curate	
Allen, David	1742	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Griffiths, James	1742	Vicar	
Griffiths, James	1758	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Probert, William	1758	Vicar	
Probert , William	1780	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Holcombe , William	1780	Vicar	
James , William	1788	Curate	
Holcombe , William	1797	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
James , William	1797	Vicar	
James , William	1797	Vicar	
Evans , John	1806	Curate	
Phillip , William	1813	Curate	
James , William	1822	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Grey Hughes , William	1822	Vicar	
Grey Hughes , William	1824	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
James , David	1826	Curate	

St. Nicholas Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

David Charles	St Nicholas	H
Harry David	St Nicholas	H
Rees David	St Nicholas	H

Mathias John, gent.	St Nicholas	H2
Griffith David	St Nicholas	H3
Griffith George	St Nicholas	H2
Harries Alban	St Nicholas	H2
Rees Thomas John	St Nicholas	H
Eynon John	St Nicholas	H
David Thomas	St Nicholas	H
John Evan	St Nicholas	H
George Duddgy	St Nicholas	H2
Thomas Alban	St Nicholas	H
James William John	St Nicholas	H
Owen Llewelin	St Nicholas	H
Robert Llewelin	St Nicholas	H
Thomas Robert	St Nicholas	P
Thomas Evan	St Nicholas	P
Price Lewis.	St Nicholas	P
John Owen; Thomas	St Nicholas	P
Phillipp Lewis	St Nicholas	P
Jenkin John	St Nicholas	P
John William	St Nicholas	P
Miller Rees	St Nicholas	P
David Griffith	St Nicholas	P
Parry David.	St Nicholas	P
.....		

Ffynnon Drudian Cromlech and Standing Stone RCAM

In a field on Ffynnon Drudian Farm are the remains of a small cromlech. The capstone 5 ½ ft in length, 3 ½ ft., in breadth and 1 ft thick lies to the north west to south east; so far as observation is

possible, it appears to be supported by two stout pillars. The immediate surface for some yards around is much strewn with rough stone. About 600yds due south, and within sight of the cromlech, is an erect stone standing 8ft clear of the soil, and having a circumference of 10ft, which probably served as a pointer to the cromlech. The field adjoining is known as Parc y Garreg (**Fenton** Tour p240 states that five flint celts, 'having the broad end worn down to a rounder edge, and the smaller end chipped out into little hollows to admit of a firmer grasp' were found near this cromlech-- visited 29th April 1920 – **Arch Camb** 1872 IV iii 139.

Trellys Cromlech RCAM

This Cromlech is locally known as 'ffyst **Samson**'. It stands 400ft above sea level, and commands a wide of sea and land. The capstone 7ft by 6ft by 2ft thick, and slightly leaning to the east, stands upon two supports, one 9ft and the other 5ft high with a space between them of 7ft. Distinct traces of the base of a tumulus 20ft in diameter are to be seen around the cromlech, and some of the foundation stones are yet in situ. The exposed spot on which the structure stands is known as 'Garn dole'. Close to the south hedge of the next field west of the cromlech is an erect stone, somewhat pointed, with a height of 3ft above the ground, which may have been connected with the cromlech –visited 29th April 1920

Rhos y Clegyrn Circle and Standing Stone. RCAM

$\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the parish **Church** the Ord Survey sheet marks 'Remains of a circle' said in the **Pem Arch Survey** to have been 'a circle of stones 27yds by 22yds' It adds that 'there are faint traces of an inner circle 8yds by 7yds' All that is visible today is the faint outline of a circle, from which every stone had disappeared. Careful excavation would doubtless reveal further details. Immediately north of the circle some 10yds from it is a fine erect stone 9ft above the surface, with a girth of 12ft 6in and tapering slightly to the base. visited 29th April 1920

Mound RCAM

Immediately west of the parish **Church** are the very slight remains of what the Ord Survey sheet terms the 'Site of a tumulus'. So little of the work has escaped destruction that it is impossible to be sure of its character. Apparently the mound had a circumference of some 150ft. The name of the field on which it stood 'Parc **Castell**' and its proximity to the **Church**, would seem to suggest a mound castle rather than a tumulus. Local tradition asserts that part of a wall was standing here some sixty years ago – visited 30th April 1920.

Parc y garn

A stony field on the farm of Carn Segan; the name points to the presence of a vanished Cairn

Porth y Castell

This field is marked on the Ord Survey sheet as 'Site of **Castell**'. The only indication on the field is a circular depression about 130ft in diameter which may possibly indicate the site of some antiquity – visited 29th April 1920.

Parc y fynwent

The second field north of Llandrudian farm house, where 'a grave yard and stone lined graves have recently been destroyed. The field is known as Weirglodd y fynwent 'the grave yard meadow"

Parc y Rath

The second field west of Parc **Castell** on which are vestiges of some earthworks, but of too slight a nature to permit of definite description. --visited 30th April 1920.

St Nons,

Only the lower parts of this plain rectangular Chapel now remain.

This must be one of the most idyllically situated monuments in **Pembrokeshire**, overlooking, as it does, the rocky coastline above **St. Non Bay** on the **Pembrokeshire** Coastal Path. The ruins lack any distinguishing features to help date the building, and the earliest reference to a Chapel here is in a document of 1335. However, an early excavation reports the uncovering of stone coffins which might in fact have been slab-lined graves of the early **Christian** period. Also the presence here of the pillar-stone with its incised Latin cross, roughly dateable to the 7th to 9th century, is suggestive of an early medieval foundation for the Chapel, although unfortunately, there is no firm evidence that the stone originally came from the site.

One legend is that **St Non** was seeking shelter as she was about to give birth and found a prehistoric Kistvan of three upright stones and a large covering stone giving shelter from the storm. It is there in that ancient shelter that **St David** was born and the Chapel later built on the holy place.

The Chapel is a simple rectangular building, with an entrance of the west. The north-south orientation of the building is unusual, and is probably best explained by the foundations having been laid out to suit the severe slope. The massive masonry on the southern, downhill end was presumably put down as part of a foundation platform, to help level the site. The position of the altar is marked by a step at the north end. The Chapel is traditionally held to mark the place where **St Non** gave birth to **St David**.

The Chapel was one of the more important sea-shore Chapels in the area; two pilgrimages to **St David's** were held in the medieval period to equal one to Rome, and pilgrims to the Chapel gave money which was taken to the cathedral. After the Reformation, pilgrims came to **St David's** in fewer numbers, and **St Nons Chapel** passed out of religious use. It was converted into a dwelling house, and later into a vegetable garden.

The Holy well, just to the east of the Chapel, continued to be a famous place for healing even after the Reformation, and there are antiquarian references to the pious offering pins and pebbles at the well on 2 March, **St Nons Day**. In the 18th century, the present stone vault was built over it, though this may have replaced an earlier well building.

St Petrox --St Pedrog

*(One of the earliest places that as a new **Reader** I took the service. I had never been there before although I had passed the **Church** many times and so I got there about an hour before the time of the Service so that I could have a look round and spent a very pleasant time being show around by the Churchwarden who had also arrived early. That morning I had been very nervous but my fears and worries had gone completely by the time I had robed and stood up to start the Service – I felt a feeling of warmth and peace there. I must thank the **Rev. Richards** for some of the information regarding this **Church** and the other Churches in his parish as well as giving permission for me to use his work on the parish Registers also the parishioners of the various Churches for their help.)*

It is a small windswept **Church** on a bend in the road. The first view of the **Church** from the road shows a **Church** where the body of the **Church** is red sandstone but with a grey limestone tower. I have wondered whether the old building was covered with Red Sandstone as was the tower of **Warren Church**. The view from the top of the tower is spectacular.

When I first inquired about the **Church** I was told that it was haunted!

I never felt that myself but later when researching I did find that **St Petrox** is connected with a legend of a lady of the **Mansell** family who is said to wander headless according to Four Welsh Counties - Kilner1891.

Fenton 1810, records that this lady is often seen whirling round this vicinity in her carriage, with a headless coachman, headless horses and herself headless. Also she is said to have ridden in a fiery chariot from **Tenby** and alighted on the farmhouse of **Samson** and crushed it. (Was her second marriage happy????)

Who was **St Petrox**?

The **Church**, is dedicated to **St. Petrox** or Petrocus. He lived in the 6th Century, and emigrated perhaps from somewhere in South Wales to Ireland . There he studied for some time in Monasteries before visiting Rome and eventually settling in Cornwall, where he set up a monastic and missionary centre at Padstow. Later he is said to have lived as a hermit on Bodmin Moor. According to **William** of Worcester **St. Petrox** died on 4th June 564. The old name of Bodmin was in fact Petrockstow, and Padstow is probably a corruption of the same name. His relics were presented, and greatly revered, in a casket in Bodmin Church until in 1177 when they were stolen and carried off to the abbey of St. Mevennus in Brittany. It required a personal intervention on the part of **Henry II** to secure their return.

There are two other Churches dedicated to **St. Petrox** in Wales - Llandedrog (North Wales) and Verwig (Cardiganshire), as well as 17 in Devon and 6 in Cornwall, including Bodmin and Padstow. Brittany has 8 churches dedicated to him.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1833).

"PETROX (**St.**), a parish in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, county of **Pembroke**, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S.W.) from **Pembroke**, containing 77 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Llan Pedrog, derives its name from the dedication of its **Church** to **St. Pedrog**, a British saint, who flourished about the commencement of the seventh century. It comprises but a very moderate tract of arable and pasture land, and is chiefly distinguished for the salubrity of the air, and the **Longevity** of its inhabitants: the surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St.David's**, rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 3. 9., and in the patronage of **Earl Cawdor**. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Pedrog**, is a neat edifice, with a

handsome square tower, and is situated on an eminence commanding a pleasing view over the adjacent country. Attached to the living is a comfortable glebe-house, pleasantly situated and in good repair, with a moderate portion of land. The poor children of this parish have the privilege of gratuitous instruction in the parochial school at **Cheriton**. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £58. 15."

The Church.

The oldest parts of the present structure are the tower and part of the North wall, which probably date from the 13th. century and with corbelled out parapets. The limestone tower is of the typically tall narrow **Pembrokeshire** style with a pronounced batter – i.e. narrower at the top than at the bottom, like so many of the other churches you can see on the skyline - when you look at a map you can see that there is a line of Churches along the spine of the **Castlemartin** Peninsular each with a tall tower and all these towers are reputed to date from the 13/14c, and with corbelled out parapets. Were these towers built as lookouts for **Pembroke Castle**?

Richard Fenton, 1811 Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, states :-

I ascend to **St Petrocks** a rectory in the gift of **Lord Cawder** on which is a very comfortable glebe house, where the **Rev Charles Pritchett**, one of his Lordship's chaplains resides. The **Church** is small but very light, airy and neat. The only conspicuous monument, is a handsome mural marble tablet to the memory of a **Lady Jane Mansell**, first married to **Sir Roger Lort**, and then to **Sir Edward Mansell** of Muddlescombe, Bart. In the county of **Carmarthen**. (She is the lady of the Ghost story- After recounting the story **Fenton** goes on to say) What could have given rise to such strange tales of this salamander and decapitated lady, I could never learn. A tombstone commemorates one **Clerk**, a former rector of this parish and an elegant little brass tablet in the chancel, another of the name of **Lloyd** .

The **Church** was extensively restored, almost to the extent of rebuilt in 1854, the architect being **R. Kyrke Penson**, and the whole cost being borne by **John Frederick**, first Earl **Cawdor**. A vestry was added at the same time on the North side.

A note in the flyleaf of the Baptisms Register reads,

"The **Church** of **St. Petrox** was reopened March 11 1855 having undergone a thorough restoration, with new sittings; the Chancel rebuilt and a new Vestry Room added, at the sole expense of the Right Hon. **John Frederick**, first Earl of **Cawdor**, **Stackpole Court**."

It is signed by the then Rector, **F. G. Leach**.

RCAM The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Pedrog**

The plan of this **Church** shows a chancel 18ft by 11 ft, nave 33 ft by 16ft north transept 10 ½ ft by 10 ft, west tower and south porch. The chancel is modern. The nave and north transept are both vaulted. On the north side of the nave is a blocked doorway; the south door has a pointed arch. The windows and font are modern. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The belfrey chamber has a shallow dome rising to the level of the battlements. Above the east end of the nave is a double Bell cote, now empty. On the right of the chancel, and facing the nave is one of the few brasses in the county, commemorating **William Lloyd** , rector of the parish who died in 1674 – a rubbing is in the library of the **Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society**.

The Churchyard cross is modern, erected on an old base of four steps – visited 26th May 1922

Monuments

The **Lloyd** Brass.

The **William Lloyd** brass on the South East wall in the Nave reads, (Translation)

[Here in hope of the Resurrection are deposited the remains of **William Lloyd** MA, Rector of the parochial Churches of **St. Petrox** and for some time most worthy Rector of **Stackpole Elidor** and **Bosherston** as well as excellent Prebendary **Canon** of the Cathedral **Church** of Menevia (**St. Davids**), and Surrogate Judge of its Consistory Court, (who married **Dorothy**, daughter of **Ambrose Roop**, knight of Little Dartmouth in the County of Devon, by whom he begot three sons and the same number of daughters, out of whom four, that is two sons and two daughters, are laid here near their father) who departed from life 12th. March 1674 at the age of 43.

“If you consider his lineage, noble,

His character, liberal,

His integrity, unstained,

His learning distinguished,

His religious practices, devout,

(Of a fine religious understanding, He embraced the externals and inner truths alike, just as he taught.)

His life, blameless,

In all, an example. Go on your way, by-passer, Considering, admiring and emulating the virtues for which the heavens envied lie earth.”]

Mansell Memorial is on the North wall of the Nave:-

There is a tablet with the following inscription:

In Memory of The Lady **Jane Mansell** of the ancient family of the **Wyndhams**.

She was first Married to **Sir Roger Lort** of **Stackpole** and afterwards to **Sir Edward Mansell** of Mudlescomb.

She lies hereby Interred nigh the relicts of her first **Husband** who made the following Epitaph.

(NB. She is the Lady of the Ghost legend - **Sir Roger Lort** born at **Stackpole** Court 1608 buried at **St Petrox** 1664 was the author of a book of Latin epigrams.)

(Translation).

“Here where in life I used to fulfil my devotions.

Here in this place I wished to lay my bones in death.

Here my bones await the Salvation procured by the death of Christ until the mind which must return to God shall enjoy (that Salvation).

My wife wished to have a sepulchre beside my own.

As in life, so may she be also in death my companion, she who alive was never a spouse ill-disposed to her Husband, nor wished to be faithless after death”.

Pritchatt Monument.

On the North wall under the tower there is a marble monument of generous proportions and careful phrasing to the memory of the Revd. **Charles Picott Pritchett** M.A. a former Rector of this Parish.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory appears to have been from the earliest period appendant to the manor of **Stackpole**.

Under the name, Ecclesia de Sancto Patroce, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1. - **Taxatio**.

Ecclesia Sancti Petroci. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domini **de StackePoole** Glider unde **Willielmus Jenkyn** est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem et valet fructus ibidem communibus annis viijt inde sol in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd et in denariis sol archidiacono Mellesensi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus c uolibet almo vs ixd. Et in pensione priori de Pembr xs per annum. Et remanet **Clare** £7 3s. 7d. Inde decima 13s. 4d. - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading “Livings Discharged”: - **St. Petrock** alias **.St. Petrox** R. Ordinario quolibet tertio

anno, 8d. Archidia. quotibet anno, 5s. 9d., **John Campbell**, esq., 1728, 1780- Clear yearly value, £32. **King's** Books, £7 3s 9d. – Bacon's Liber Regis.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J.T. Evans 1905 St. Petrox (S. Pebdrog)'.

— A Chalice with Paten cover, Flagon, and Credence Paten, all bearing the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard for 1715 with maker's Mark Fr above pellet in a plain heraldic shield for **James Fraitlon**. The cup is a plain Bell-shaped vessel measuring 7 in. in height ; diam.of bowl, 4 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. ; weight, 14 oz. 14 dwts. The stem carries a small antral knop consisting of fillet mouldings. Around the bowl is inscribed " Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembcoch : 1715 : **J. Campbell**".

The Paten cover is 5 in. in diam., 1 in. high, and weighs 5 oz. 1 1 dwts, being inscribed like the flagon " Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch : 1715 : **J. Campbell** ". The Flagon is identical in shape and ornamentation with that belonging to Stackpole **Elidor**; the knob on the lid has been broken off.

The Credence Paten is 1in in. in height ; diam. of top, 7in., Underneath is inscribed " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch: 1715 ; **J. Campbell**".

1794 circa [**St Petrox**]

Cha[rls] Pigott Pritchett, Rural Dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St Davids**:
Enclosed I have the honour to send your lordship the state of the contributions for the sons of the Clergy in my deanery to August 1794.

Sorry I am that this fund is a sinking one, notwithstanding my utmost exertion, not only by the falling off of many lay subscribers but even of brethren, whose duty and interest should have dictated different conduct to them.

..... I have 22 parishes in my district; six resident Clergy only, I believe, are at present to be found in the whole.

Enclosed is the following list of subscribers..... (inc)

Rev'd. **C. Prichard**, **St Petrox** £1 1 0

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

Parish grouping: In 1985 the Parishes of **St Petrox** and **Stackpole Elidor** were further grouped with **Bosheston** and **St Twynells**.

The Old Rectory.

The last Rector to live in the Rectory at **St Petrox** (now the Old Rectory Farm) was **Francis Leach**. His successor **J. E. Brown** lived in the new Rectory at **Stackpole Elidor**, built in 1877 by **Lord Cawder**.

Education – **The State of Education in Wales** 1847

This parish is joined with that of Stackpole Elidor and the scholars can attend the Earl of Cawdor's School in the neighbouring parish.

Sites of Interest RCAM

The Devils Quoit or **Sampson's** Farm Stone

On the field known as East Hole Stone appurtenant to **Sampson** Farm is an erect stone. It rises 6 ½ ft clear of the ground and is rudely pointed.

This is one of the three stones locally known as the Devil's Quoits.

Single Standing Stones

On the south east face of the **Sampson's** Farm stone, **St Petrox**, are two circular hollows 12 inches apart the upper one 3 inches in diameter by three quarters of an inch deep, the lower on two and a half inches by half inch. the stone is an igneous rock, and the hollows, which stand out in contrast to the regular surface surrounding them, appear to have been artificially produced. *The Standing Stones of Pembrokeshire* (J M Lewis)

Fenton (*Tours p418*) records the tradition that the stones meet annually “to dance the Hay at a place called Sais's [the Saxon] Ford; and then the dance over resume their stations – visited 26th May 1922.

The second of the Devil Quoits is now in the yard of **Stackpole** Farm. It has a height of some 7ft above the soil – visited 26th May 1922

The third stone stands in the parish of **Stackpole** Elidyr.

Roche Point or Shelter.

The peninsular immediately south of **Stackpole** Farm is bounded on either side by the narrow estuaries known as the Fishponds. On it says **Fenton**, in the process of digging out a fox, were found “human bones and a brazen spear head; and in the morass separating it from the encampment an old sword with a deer **Horn** handle (*Tour 417*) This latter object is now in the **Tenby** Museum visited 13th **June** 1922.

Special mention must be made of the **Rev John H Richards** of **St Twynells Stackpole & St Petrox** Rector of **Bosherston** parishes who kindly gave me permission to include the details from the parish registers which he had compiled

Names Connected with St Petrox

Clergy

Gruffyth Rede	1404	St Petrox rector
John Lewis	1530	St Petrox rector
Jenkyn William	1530 Oct 19	St Petrox rector
Philp Morgan	1554 Sep 21	St Petrox rector
Jenkins William	1562	St Petrox rector
Carolde David	1562 Feb 25	St Petrox rector
Thomas Elys	1591	St Petrox rector
Griffith Henry	1613	St Petrox rector

Lloyd William	1662 Oct 1	St Petrox rector
Young Stephen	1675 Jul 9	St Petrox rector
Balgay Silas	1677 Jun5	St Petrox rector
Clarke Walter	1684 Aug 2	St Petrox rector
Rowe Henry	1728 Sep 6	St Petrox rector
Prichett Charles Pigott	1780 Jun 22	St Petrox rector
Summers James	1814 Jan4	St Petrox rector
Leach Francis George	1837	St Petrox rector
Brown James Edward	1876 Jul 21	St Petrox rector
Edmondes Charles GresFord	1892 Aug 25	St Petrox rector
Pollock Charles Richard	1893 Oct 30	St Petrox rector
Hamilton Francis Robert A	1895 Oct 19	St Petrox rector
Davies John	1907	St Petrox rector
Roderick Edward Thomas	1912 Dec 31	St Petrox rector
Mulward Thomas	1404 Nov 24	St Petrox vicar
.....		
Poyer Richard	1543	Saint Petrok Churchwarden
Thomas John	1543	Saint Petrok Churchwarden
.....		

Parish and property 1791 Land Tax

St Petrox Coedmilyn	Campbell John (owner)
St Petrox Coedmilyn part of	Smyth Geo (tenant)
St Petrox Glebe and Tythe	Prickitt Rev Char. (owner)
St Petrox Sampson	Campbell John (owner)
St Petrox Sampson part of	Smyth Geo. (tenant)
St Petrox Stackpole Court	Campbell John (owner)

Hearth Tax 1670

1670 only 5 names are listed in the ***Hearth Tax*** and of those 2 were paupers

Davis Apollo	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Lloyd William (clerk)	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Phillips David	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Price William	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths p
Thomas Phillip	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths p

St. Petrox Church baptism Register

Aitkin, James	bap. 11 5 1785 (par. - Alexander & Elizabeth)
Aitkin, John	bap. 13 6 1784 (par. - Alexander & Elizabeth)
Atkins, Alixsander	bap. 18 2 1781 (par. - Allixsander & Elizabeth)
Banks, Dinah	bap. 30 11 1841 (par. - Edward & Sarah)
Barnet, Margaretta	bap. 5 5 1867 (par. - John & Maria)
Bateman, Caroline	bap. 28 8 1842 (par. - Jane Bateman)
Beavans, John	bap. 1 6 1812 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Ann	bap. 18 6 1815 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Hester	bap. 17 6 1832 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Jane	bap. 1 6 1823 (par. - William & Margaretta)
Beynon, Albert	bap. 17 2 1904 (par. - Albert & Susan)
Beynon, George	bap. 23 4 1835 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Beynon, John	bap. 24 5 1839 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Beynon, Sarah	bap. 24 7 1881 (par. - Thomas & Phoebe)
Beynon, William	bap. 15 6 1823 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, William	bap. 19 1 1837 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)

Beynon, William	bap. 30 11 1841 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Blethyn, Anne	bap. 15 6 1805 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Ann	bap. 15 2 1852 (par. - John & Mary
Bowen , Eliza	bap. 8 6 1834 (par. - Elizabeth Bowen)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 27 5 1737 (par. - John & Mary)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 8 6 1823 (par. - William & Priscilla)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 10 2 1850 (par. - John & Mary)
Bowen , George	bap. 13 2 1848 (par. - John & Mary)
Bowen , James	bap. 1 9 1770 (par. - ? & Mary)
Bowen , John	bap. 17 9 1721 (par. - Hugh & Mary)
Bowen , John	bap. 7 1 1821 (par. - William & Anne)
Bowen , Mary	bap. 15 8 1836 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Mary	bap. 9 1 1881 (par. - James & Ellen)
Bowen , Sarah	bap. 19 1 1879 (par. - James & Ellen)
Bowen , William	bap. 8 10 1843 (par. - John & Mary)
Brace, John	bap. 6 7 1845 (par. - - (Kingsfold, sailor))
Brown, Mildred	bap. 6 1 1878 (par. - James & Harriet)
Brown ?, Mary	bap. 7 12 1640 (par. - Griffith & Frances)
Browne, Abra	bap. 7 3 1642 (par. - -)
Browne, Thomas	bap. 23 1 1825 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bryant, James Devereux	bap. 17 2 1858 (par. - James & Eliza)
Burch, Rice	bap. 1 11 1646 (par. - John & Katherin)
Campbell, Adelaide	bap. 15 8 1832 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Campbell, Mary	bap. 17 2 1825 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Candlish, John	bap. 27 11 1877 (par. - James & Kathleen)
Canton, Ann	bap. 20 11 1859 (par. - George & Martha)

Canton, George	bap. 3 3 1867 (par. - George & Martha)
Canton, George	bap. 28 6 1868 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, George	bap. 20 2 1878 (par. - John & Margaret)
Canton, Henry	bap. 1 1 1865 (par. - George & Martha)
Canton, James	bap. 24 7 1892 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, John Henry	bap. 7 9 1890 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Margaret	bap. 3 6 1888 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Mary	bap. 17 8 1862 (par. - George & Martha)
Canton, Thomas	bap. 4 4 1869 (par. - George & Martha)
Chester, Arthur	bap. 21 7 1869 (par. - Arthur & Charlotte)
Clark, Henry	bap. 18 10 1698 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clark, Richard	bap. 19 3 1695 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clarke, Elizabeth	bap. 22 9 1684 (par. - Walter & ?)
Clarke, George ?	bap. 5 5 1692 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clarke, Hugh	bap. 17 7 1686 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clarke, John	bap. 1 11 1694 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clarke, Katherine	bap. 10 1 1689 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clarke, Thomas	bap. 19 5 1690 (par. - Walter Clarke)
Clarke, Walter	bap. 10 1 1685 (par. - Walter & Elizabeth)
Clewer, Nicola Joy	bap. 29 5 1975 (par. - Colin & Clare)
Cole, Ann	bap. 22 5 1836 (par. - James & Mary)
Cole, Harriet	bap. 11 11 1900 (par. - Thomas & Annie)
Cole, Jane	bap. 21 10 1832 (par. - John & Martha)
Cole, Thomas	bap. 11 11 1900 (par. - Thomas & Annie)
Cole, William	bap. 24 6 1866 (par. - James & Martha)
Cumings, Elizabeth	bap. 19 11 1797 (par. - Kenneth & Mary)

Cummings, Mary	bap. 20 7 1802 (par. - Kenneth & Mary)
David, Mary	bap. 16 9 1652 (par. - David & Joan ?)
David, Sara	bap. 1 4 1650 (par. - David & Joan)
Davidson, Alfred	bap. 16 4 1849 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davidson, Benjamin	bap. 13 12 1840 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davidson, Jane	bap. 3 6 1845 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davidson, Sarah	bap. 14 12 1843 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davidson, Walter	bap. 11 7 1842 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davidson, William	bap. 22 3 1847 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Davies, Ann	bap. 18 5 1845 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 15 12 1833 (par. - John & Sarah)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 13 7 1856 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 31 7 1871 (par. - George & Martha)
Davies, Ellen	bap. 16 11 1862 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, George	bap. 15 6 1879 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, George Frederic	bap. 21 6 1857 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Hester	bap. 25 7 1851 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, Hugh Vaughan	bap. 9 10 1949 (par. - Robert & Harriet)
Davies, James	bap. 17 1 1836 (par. - John & Sarah)
Davies, James	bap. 5 9 1847 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, James	bap. 26 9 1868 (par. - George & Martha)
Davies, John	bap. 18 3 1804 (par. - Martha Davies)
Davies, John	bap. 9 12 1849 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, Kathryn Masy	bap. 27 6 1954 (par. - Robert & Harriet)
Davies, Leslie	bap. 25 10 1925 (par. - Frederick & Sarah)
Davies, Mary	bap. 1811 (par. - Mary Davies)

Davies, Olive May	bap. 12 12 1897 (par. - William & Martha)
Davies, Olwen May	bap. 9 5 1920 (par. - Frederick & Sarah)
Davies, Robert George	bap. 9 3 1952 (par. - Robert & Harriet)
Davies, Stephen	bap. 26 9 1886 (par. - James & Anne)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 3 6 1872 (par. - James & Ann)
Davis, An Louis	bap. 7 2 1781 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, ? (son)	bap. 20 11 1726 (par. - Henry & Lettice)
Dawkins, Ann	bap. 30 9 1728 (par. - Henry & Lettice)
Dawkins, Ann	bap. 9 2 1872 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Anne	bap. 23 12 1750 (par. - Henry & Honor)
Dawkins, Anne	bap. 26 8 1753 (par. - Henry & Honor)
Dawkins, Catherine	bap. 7 2 1720 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 1 3 1761 (par. - Henry & Honor)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 30 4 1865 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Francis	bap. 27 1 1760 (par. - Nicholas & Jone)
Dawkins, George	bap. 23 10 1881 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 16 10 1757 (par. - Nicholas & Jone)
Dawkins, James	bap. 2 9 1877 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Lettice	bap. 29 4 1809 (par. - John & Lucy)
Dawkins, Louisa	bap. 20 10 1873 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Martha	bap. 3 10 1869 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 21 4 1724 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 1 9 1867 (par. - John & Martha)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 26 4 1882 (par. - George & Sarah)
Dawkins, Nicholas	bap. 11 2 1724 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Dawkins, Richard	bap. 23 9 1750 (par. - Nicholas & Jone)

Dawkins, Richard	bap. 7 7 1754 (par. - Henry & Jone)
Dawkins, Thomas	bap. 1734 (par. - Henry & Lettice)
Dawkins, William	bap. 1 11 1721 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Dawkins, William	bap. 18 5 1752 (par. - Nicholas & Jone)
Dawkins, a daughter	bap. 31 5 1763 (par. - Henry & Honor)
De Capitani, Alberic Michael	bap. 21 8 1993 (par. - Cesare De Capitani & Ann Jenkins)
Dean, RoseMary	bap. 8 10 1944 (par. - Frederick & Janet)
Drinkwater?, Richard	bap. 15 8 1686 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Dwyer, Adelaide	bap. 30 3 1873 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Edwards, Catherine	bap. 3 2 1850 (par. - John & Mary)
Edwards, Eliza	bap. 9 12 1849 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Elliston, Richard	bap. 22 1 1832 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Evans, -	bap. 7 4 1912 (par. - Francis & Flora)
Evans, Arthur	bap. 26 11 1899 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Benjamin	bap. 3 11 1889 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Evans, Cesar	bap. 16 5 1835 (par. - Cesar & Mary)
Evans, Dorothy	bap. 13 4 1890 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 8 8 1819 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 28 5 1870 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 19 9 1886 (par. - Job & Letitia)
Evans, Emma	bap. 27 10 1985 (par. - Robin & Elaine)
Evans, ErnestJohn	bap. 7 11 1897 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Evans, Esther	bap. 15 2 1891 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Evans, Ethel	bap. 12 4 1891 (par. - Elizabeth Evans)
Evans, Frances	bap. 21 12 1879 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Frances	bap. 15 6 1893 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)

Evans, Francis	bap. 23 12 1883 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, George	bap. 4 7 1899 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Evans, James	bap. 3 4 1830 (par. - Cesar & Mary)
Evans, Jane	bap. 22 2 1874 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, John	bap. 21 7 1828 (par. - Cesar & Mary)
Evans, John	bap. 6 7 1834 (par. - Mary Evans)
Evans, Judith	bap. 16 4 1950 (par. - William & Ida)
Evans, Martha	bap. 13 2 1876 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Muriel	bap. 27 8 1872 (par. - Charles & Mary)
Evans, Priscilla	bap. 18 2 1817 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Richard	bap. 12 5 1889 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Richard	bap. 4 7 1899 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Evans, Sarah	bap. 28 4 1889 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 22 7 1888 (par. - Benjamin & Charlotte)
Evans, William	bap. 9 12 1821 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, William	bap. 6 8 1845 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, William	bap. 7 5 1847 (par. - John & Margaretta)
Evans, William	bap. 1 9 1895 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Field, Elizabeth	bap. 24 9 1843 (par. - William & Mary)
Flowers, John	bap. 5 6 1786 (par. - John & Sarah)
Flowers, Mary	bap. 5 6 1786 (par. - John & Sarah)
Foster, William	bap. 4 11 1826 (par. - William & Mary)
Francis, Henry	bap. 5 5 1861 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bap. 5 8 1855 (par. - Mary Furlong)
Furlong, Mary Ann	bap. 12 5 1861 (par. - James & Jane)
Furlong, William	bap. 12 5 1778 (par. - John & Sarah)

Garbutt, Hannah	bap. 28 7 1844 (par. - John & Amelia)
Garbutt, John	bap. 19 7 1846 (par. - John & Amelia)
Garlick, Haydn Edward	bap. 26 7 1964 (par. - Edward & Sylvia)
Garlick, Margaret	bap. 1 11 1959 (par. - (adult - F. & B. Brace))
Gee?, Mary	bap. 14 4 1865 (par. - Mary Gee)
Geoghegan, Lucy China	bap. 15 8 1987 (par. - Ian & RoseMary)
Germyn, Mary	bap. 24 7 1808 (par. - Griffith & Elizabeth)
Godwin, Margaret	bap. 16 1 1877 (par. - Robert & Ann)
Gough, Olive May	bap. 29 5 1927 (par. - Ernest& Freda)
Gough, Reginald	bap. 29 5 1927 (par. - Ernest& Freda)
Gough, Thomas	bap. 27 4 1890 (par. - James & Jane)
Griffith, Anne	bap. 7 3 1874 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Griffith, George	bap. 27 4 1856 (par. - John & Eliza)
Griffith, Hester	bap. 18 5 1851 (par. - Mary Griffith)
Griffith, Joshua	bap. 13 11 1859 (par. - John & Eliza)
Griffith, Louisa	bap. 19 1 1876 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Griffith, Mable	bap. 29 4 1874 (par. - Pierce & Eleanor)
Griffith, Mary	bap. 5 3 1848 (par. - William & Eliza)
Griffith, Richard	bap. 25 5 1845 (par. - William & Eliza)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 6 9 1840 (par. - William & Eliza)
Griffiths, David William	bap. 4 11 1936 (par. - Elwyn & Mary)
Griffiths, Enid Martha	bap. 7 3 1928 (par. - William & Sarah)
Griffiths, Margaret	bap. 30 7 1933 (par. - Elwyn & Mary)
Griffiths, Priscilla	bap. 5 2 1814 (par. - William & Jane)
Griffiths, Sarah	bap. 26 2 1843 (par. - William & Eliza)
Griffiths, William	bap. 6 3 1894 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)

Gwither, George	bap. 10 1 1733 (par. - John & Margaret)
Gwither, Jane	bap. 5 3 1730 (par. - John & Margaret)
Gwither, Thomas	bap. 10 3 1725 (par. - John & Margaret)
Gwyther, David	bap. 1 6 1884 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Gwyther, James	bap. 28 4 1889 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Gwyther, Thomas	bap. 1 6 1884 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Gwyther, William	bap. 25 8 1728 (par. - John & Margaret)
Hall Ann	bap. 16 6 1881 (par. - John & Susan)
Hall George	bap. 8 6 1856 (par. - William & Margaret)
Hall John	bap. 13 6 1875 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hardman, Cecil George	bap. 8 9 1912 (par. - Frederick & Edith)
Hardman, Eleanor	bap. 30 11 1913 (par. - Frederick & Edith)
Harries, Brenda May	bap. 11 8 1913 (par. - Alfred & Annie)
Harries, Gethin Ieuan	bap. 29 8 1989 (par. - Alfred & Glenda)
Harries, Harriet (adult)	bap. 27 3 1887 (par. - Joshua & Jane)
Harries, Martha	bap. 8 7 1877 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Harries, Megan	bap. 21 3 1937 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Harris, Frances	bap. 25 1 1874 (par. - William & Harriett)
Harris, George	bap. 3 8 1832 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, James	bap. 25 8 1833 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, Martha	bap. 12 2 1893 (par. - James & Jane)
Harris, Mary Jane	bap. 19 11 1871 (par. - William & Harriett)
Harris, Thomas	bap. 12 7 1868 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, William	bap. 29 5 1842 (par. - Mary Harris)
Hawkins, Carolyn	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Robert & Pauline)
Hawkins, Suzanne Pauline	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Robert & Pauline)

Hay, Anne	bap. 1 11 1812 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Elizabeth	bap. 6 5 1849 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Hay, Lewis	bap. 22 4 1821 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Mary (adult)	bap. 24 3 1878 (par. - John & Mary)
Hay, Rebecca	bap. 23 6 1833 (par. - George & Jane)
Hay, Robert Eric	bap. 26 5 1896 (par. - Emily Hay)
Hay, Thomas	bap. 29 3 1835 (par. - George & Jane)
Hay, William	bap. 30 6 1839 (par. - Thomas & Frances)
Hayward, Elizabeth	bap. 2 1 1788 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hayward, Mary	bap. 2 1 1788 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hayward, Susan (twin)	bap. 2 1 1788 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hayward, Susanna (twin)	bap. 2 1 1788 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Henton, Ann	bap. 18 5 1862 (par. - John & Maria)
Henton, Ivor Ronald	bap. 19 4 1931 (par. - Doris Henton)
Henton, Maria	bap. 3 4 1859 (par. - John & Maria)
Henton, Thomas	bap. 27 5 1866 (par. - John & Mary)
Higson, John Henry	bap. 2 4 1871 (par. - John & Ann)
Hire, Mary (adult)	bap. 27 3 1887 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bap. 1 10 1732 (par. - John & Abra)
Hitching, Hesther	bap. 19 8 1647 (par. - Robert & Anne)
Hitching, Phillip	bap. 18 10 1641 (par. - ? & Anne)
Hitching, Roger	bap. 8 12 1644 (par. - Robert & Anne)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bap. 1 1 1782 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, Henry	bap. 28 7 1782 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, Thomas	bap. 19 2 1733 (par. - John & Abra)
Howell, Mary	bap. 6 7 1862 (par. - Lewis & Ann)

Howell ?, Griffith	bap. 1723 (par. - (of Narboth))
Howells, Albert	bap. 8 8 1875 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Elsie Elizabeth	bap. 9 2 1930 (par. - Frank & Ellen)
Howells, George	bap. 13 11 1842 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Howells, Henry	bap. 13 5 1855 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Ivy May	bap. 1 6 1924 (par. - William & Gladys)
Howells, Jane	bap. 18 5 1879 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, John	bap. 24 11 1852 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Josephine	bap. 18 11 1934 (par. - Frank & Ellen)
Howells, Louanne	bap. 20 12 1862 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Mennie	bap. 15 11 1857 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Sarah	bap. 18 2 1877 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, Thomas	bap. 7 1 1860 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, William Henry	bap. 10 4 1927 (par. - Frank & Ellen)
Hughes, George	bap. 10 3 1844 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hughes, Henry	bap. 14 10 1839 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hughes, John	bap. 6 8 1837 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hughes, Margaret	bap. 7 9 1841 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hughes, Mary	bap. 11 3 1849 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hughes, William	bap. 30 8 1846 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hustler, Elizabeth	bap. 21 2 1860 (par. - Spencer & Anne)
Hustler, Francis	bap. 21 2 1857 (par. - Spencer & Anne)
Hustler, Louisa	bap. 17 7 1861 (par. - Spencer & Anne)
Hustler, Thomas	bap. 21 2 1866 (par. - Spencer & Anne)
Hustler Tom	bap. 21 2 1871 (par. - Spencer & Anne)
James, ? ice	bap. 24 10 1802 (par. - Thomas & Ann)

James, Alfred	-bap. 29 4 1883 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Ann	bap. 16 1 1848 (par. - John & Mary)
James, Anne	bap. 5 5 1822 (par. - Thomas & Margaretta)
James, Arthur	bap. 19 6 1892 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Benjamin	bap. 30 6 1839 (par. - James & Sarah)
James, Daniel Oliver	bap. 29 8 1993 (par.- Christopher and Debbie)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1800 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Emily	bap. 12 7 1885 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Emma	bap. 1 4 1838 (par. - William & Martha)
James, George	bap. 27 12 1808 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
James, George	bap. 27 1 1839 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
James, James	bap. 5 6 1853 (par. - William & Mary)
James, John	bap. 8 5 1791 (par. - William & Mary)
James, John	bap. 14 6 1807 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
James, Katie Louise	bap. 16 8 1986 (par. - Sidney Gordon & Karina)
James, Kitty ?	bap. 16 2 1788 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Mary	bap. 10 3 1805 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
James, Mary	bap. 28 5 1848 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Mary	bap. 7 3 1852 (par. - John & Ann)
James, Rhodri Huw	bap. 1 1 1989 (par. - Gordon & Karina)
James, Thomas	bap. 16 11 1845 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
James, Thomas	bap. 9 7 1846 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, William	bap. 1 12 1850 (par. - John & Mary)
James, William	bap. 24 11 1850 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jenkins, Ann	bap. 28 6 1840 (par. - Joshua & Susan)
Jenkins, Ellen	bap. 3 2 1867 (par. - Levy & Maria)

Jenkins, Jane	bap. 7 8 1838 (par. - Joshua & Susan)
Jenkins, John	bap. 5 4 1836 (par. - Joshua & Susan)
Jenkins, Margaretta	bap. 14 6 1834 (par. - Joshua & Susan)
Jenkins, Mary	bap. 14 7 1822 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, Mary	bap. 11 4 1869 (par. - Levy & Maria)
Jenkins, Mary	bap. 18 12 1870 (par. - Levy & Maria)
Jenkins, Valerie	bap. 5 9 1943 (par. - William & Martha)
John, Ann	bap. 5 8 1855 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Eliza	bap. 6 7 1856 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 7 3 1852 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 8 4 1883 (par. - John & Frances)
John, Hester	bap. 14 2 1848 (par. - Peter & Sarah)
John, Peter	bap. 16 6 1820 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
John, Susan	bap. 6 5 1855 (par. - Peter & Sarah)
John, Thomas	bap. 18 8 1858 (par. - William & Mary)
John, William	bap. 11 4 1790 (par. - John & Martha)
Jones, ?	bap. 1 11 1764 (par. - ? & Anne)
Jones, Abra	bap. 1711 (par. - Evan & Gennet)
Jones, Alice	bap. 4 5 1873 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Jones, Eliza	bap. 30 6 1861 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Jones, Elvina	bap. 7 9 1874 (par. - Edward & Eliza)
Jones, James	bap. 28 5 1814 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Joseph	bap. 23 7 1865 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Jones, Martha	bap. 1 8 1789 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Jones, Martha	bap. 4 1 1864 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Jones, Mary	bap. 3 7 1714 (par. - Evan & Genet)

Jones, Richard	bap. 3 5 1769 (par. - ? & Anne)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 3 7 1714 (par. - Evan & Genet)
Jones, William	bap. 30 5 1813 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, William	bap. 3 12 1870 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Lawrence, Mary	bap. 21 12 1760 (par. - William & Sarah)
Leach, Anne	bap. 8 12 1833 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Leach, Charlotte	bap. 12 11 1843 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Leach, Ellen Maude	bap. 28 10 1862 (par. - Francis & Ellen)
Leach, Francis	bap. 14 4 1832 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Leach, John	bap. 3 8 1718 (par. - Thomas & Judith)
Leach, Thomas	bap. 24 9 1721 (par. - Thomas & Judith)
Lewis, Benjamin	bap. 1811 (par. - Elizabeth Lewis)
Lewis, Dilys	bap. 22 12 1936 (par. - Stanley & Emily)
Lewis, Hugh	bap. 7 5 1738 (par. - Hugh & Abra)
Lewis, Joseph	bap. 2 7 1808 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Lewis	bap. 22 3 1796 (par. - Anne Lewis)
Lewis, Mary	bap. 26 3 1850 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 26 10 1845 (par. - Rees & Sarah)
Lloyd , David	bap. 2 10 1870 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , Eliza	bap. 2 6 1878 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , Elizabeth	bap. 7 8 1892 (par. - Thomas & Selina)
Lloyd , Emma	bap. 7 1 1860 (par. - Thomas & Allice)
Lloyd , Francis	bap. 14 4 1762 (par. - Daniel & Katherin)
Lloyd , John	bap. 12 1 1873 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , John Howard	bap. 12 7 1891 (par. - Thomas & Selina)
Lloyd , Sarah	bap. 23 12 1888 (par. - Thomas & Selina)

Lloyd , Walter	bap. 4 8 1895 (par. - Thomas & Selina)
Lloyd , William	bap. 20 1 1883 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, Arthur	bap. 1 1 1882 (par. - George & Esther)
Long, Edith	bap. 17 2 1889 (par. - George & Esther)
Long, Elizabeth	bap. 10 5 1818 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, Emily	bap. 5 7 1885 (par. - George & Esther)
Long, Frances	bap. 23 4 1848 (par. - James & Mary)
Long, Frederick	bap. 25 9 1892 (par. - George & Esther)
Long, George	bap. 27 10 1844 (par. - James & Mary)
Long, James	bap. 7 5 1814 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, Margaret	bap. 6 9 1846 (par. - James & Mary)
Long, Mary	bap. 17 2 1810 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, William	bap. 20 8 1843 (par. - James & Mary)
Lort, Anne	bap. 7 10 1647 (par. - Roger & Esther)
Lorte, ? (son)	bap. 1641 (par. - ? & Hesther)
Lorte, Esther?	bap. 1642 (par. -)
Lorte, Gilbert	bap. 27 4 1671 (par. - John Lorte)
Malthars?, Dorothy Jane	bap. 2 2 1896 (par. - William & Mary)
Mansel, Charles	bap. 17 4 1856 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mansel, Julia	bap. 6 1 1859 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mansell, Mary Jane	bap. 10 12 1850 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Marchant, Amelia	bap. 11 3 1860 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Mason, James	bap. 16 8 1789 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Mason, John	bap. 15 1 1726 (par. - James & Mary)
Mason, Mary	bap. 12 3 1797 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Mathews, Elizabeth	bap. 2 6 1822 (par. - James & Elizabeth)

Mathews, Maria	bap. 28 3 1846 (par. - Elizabeth Mathews)
Mathews, Thomas	bap. 8 5 1853 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathias, Ann	bap. 27 3 1842 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Elizabeth	bap. 19 8 1888 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, John	bap. 13 11 1808 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Martha	bap. 30 12 1883 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Mary	bap. 8 2 1880 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, William	bap. 31 1 1841 (par. - George & Mary)
Matthews, Joseph	bap. 1734 (par. - John & ?)
Matthias, Ada Caroline	bap. 1 3 1891 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Matthias, Anne	bap. 14 9 1884 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Matthias, Elizabeth	bap. 28 4 1878 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Matthias, Ellen	bap. 27 4 1882 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Matthias, William	bap. 2 2 1879 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Matthias, William	bap. 16 5 1886 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Merchant, Catharine	bap. 10 3 1787 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Merchant, Elizabeth	bap. 7 6 1778 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Merchant, Henry	bap. 12 8 1785 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Merchant, Richard	bap. 12 2 1775 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Merchant, Richard	bap. 22 6 1783 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Metsom, Arthur	bap. 3 4 1887 (par. - Arthur & Tina)
Metsom, Tina Lydia	bap. 13 1 1889 (par. - Arthur & Tina)
Midgeley, Elizabeth	bap. 1 6 1812 (par. - Samuel & Martha)
Midgeley, Richard	bap. 9 4 1814 (par. - Samuel & Martha)
Miller, Thomasina	bap. 17 2 1866 (par. - William & Martha)
Miller, William	bap. 5 4 1868 (par. - William & Martha)

Mitchell, George	bap. 12 8 1855 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Mitchell, George	bap. 19 12 1890 (par. - Robert & Margaret)
Mitchell, James	bap. 12 8 1855 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Mitchell, John	bap. 12 8 1855 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Monro, George	bap. 6 1 1808 (par. - Hugh & Mary)
Morgan, Thomas	bap. 1 8 1811 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Morgans, Matthew	bap. 4 12 1757 (par. - Matthew & Henrietta)
Morgans, William	bap. 28 7 1816 (par. - James & Ann)
Morris, Edgar Stanley	bap. 30 1 1898 (par. - John & Mary)
Morris, Frank	bap. 21 8 1892 (par. - John & Mary)
Morris, Glenys	bap. 4 4 1948 (par. - Albert & Enid)
Morris, Louis William	bap. 21 4 1895 (par. - John & Mary)
Morris, Michael	bap. 15 1 1852 (par. - William & Catherine)
Morris, Thomas	bap. 21 1 1886 (par. - John & Mary)
Morris, Walter	bap. 25 5 1890 (par. - John & Mary)
Morse, Bryumin Patrick	bap. 22 8 1982 (par. - Gregory & Anne)
Morse, Dora	bap. 8 9 1889 (par. - James & Mary)
Morse, Florence	bap. 27 6 1886 (par. - James & Mary)
Morse, Lucy	bap. 8 10 1882 (par. - James & Mary)
Morse, Margaret	bap. 12 1 1794 (par. - James & Ester)
Morse, Natasha Rosa	bap. 17 8 1985 (par. - Gregory Glenn & Anne)
Morse?, Hester	bap. 7 2 1836 (par. - John & Letitia)
Nash, ?ne (daughter)	bap. 22 5 1803 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Nash, Anne	bap. 18 12 1796 (par. - Robert & Jane)
Nash, Catharine	bap. 18 1 1807 (par. - Robin & Elizabeth)
Nash, James	bap. 28 4 1805 (par. - Robin & Elizabeth)

Nash, Mary	bap. 11 2 1821 (par. - Mary Nash)
Nash, Stephen	bap. 20 5 1821 (par. - Anne Nash)
Nash, Thomas	bap. 16 4 1809 (par. - Robin & Elizabeth)
Nichol, Frances	bap. 30 3 1860 (par. - John & Mary)
Nicholas, Ada Mary	bap. 19 8 1923 (par. - William & Harriet)
Nicholas, Alfred George	bap. 11 8 1912 (par. - William & Annie)
Nicholas, Arthur	bap. 16 2 1902 (par. - William & Ann)
Nicholas, Elizabeth	bap. 16 5 1915 (par. - William & Annie)
Nicholas, Graham	bap. 11 8 1940 (par. - Alfred & Edith Gwen.)
Nicholas, Hester	bap. 24 12 1865 (par. - Samuel & Hester)
Nicholas, Jane	bap. 16 7 1855 (par. - Samuel & Hester)
Nicholas, William	bap. 15 9 1856 (par. - Samuel & Hester)
Parker, Guy Thomas	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Reginald & Elizabeth)
Parker, Martin James	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Reginald & Elizabeth)
Parker, Timothy Stuart	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Reginald & Elizabeth)
Payne, George	bap. 10 1 1836 (par. - William & Ann)
Payne, Richard	bap. 10 1 1836 (par. - William & Ann)
Payne, Sarah	bap. 10 1 1836 (par. - William & Ann)
Percival, Lodge	bap. 28 11 1886 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Percival, Robert	bap. 21 5 1882 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Percival, Susanna	bap. 6 7 1890 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Percival, Tom Elidor	bap. 20 1 1884 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Philips, James	bap. 26 1 1817 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Philips, Richard	bap. 5 1 1726 (par. - Jeremiah & Anna-Maria)
Phillip ?, Richard	bap. 1654 (par. - John Philip?)
Phillipes, Elnor	bap. 1 11 1644 (par. - David & Anne)

Phillips, Anne	bap. 28 11 1813 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, Elizabeth	bap. 4 3 1832 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, George	bap. 31 3 1833 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, George	bap. 6 4 1845 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Hester	bap. 30 3 1847 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Jemima	bap. 20 9 1840 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Maria	bap. 7 2 1836 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Martha	bap. 26 2 1843 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 1 11 1812 (par. - James & Sarah)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 2 3 1834 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 15 9 1878 (par. - Robert & Jane)
Phillips, Patrick	bap. 2 6 1985 (par. - Cherryl Ann Phillips)
Phillips, Thomas	bap. 23 5 1790 (par. - James & Anne)
Phillips, William	bap. 26 4 1829 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, William	bap. 3 4 1887 (par. - John & Margaret)
Powell, Hannah	bap. 30 12 1865 (par. - James & Frances)
Pritchard, - (daughter)	bap. 27 8 1856 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, Annie	bap. 12 4 1885 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Pritchard, Florel	bap. 30 7 1882 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Pritchard, George	bap. 21 4 1854 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, James	bap. 18 4 1852 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, Lewis	bap. 26 2 1871 (par. - Lewis & Mary)
Pritchard, Lewis	bap. 30 3 1890 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Pritchard, Lilian	bap. 23 3 1884 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Pritchard, Mary	bap. 23 7 1865 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, Mathew	bap. 17 11 1858 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)

Pritchard, Sarah	bap. 18 4 1852 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, Selina	bap. 20 6 1861 (par. - Lewis & Sarah)
Pritchard, William	bap. 8 8 1886 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Pritchett, Charles	bap. 14 7 1785 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Pritchett, Charlotte	bap. 1 11 1781 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Pritchett, James Pigott	bap. 4 1 1790 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Pritchett, Richard Charles	bap. 28 12 1788 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Proctor, Campbell	bap. 1 2 1938 (par. - Sidney & Gwendoline)
Proctor, Nicholas Jeremy	bap. 26 12 1965 (par. - William & Janet)
Proctor, William	bap. 4 5 1941 (par. - Sidney & Gwendoline)
Rees, Alfred	bap. 5 8 1855 (par. - Martha Rees)
Rees, Elizabeth	bap. 29 3 1793 (par. - Michael & Mary)
Rees, Elizabeth	bap. 16 5 1847 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, James	bap. 20 3 1814 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rees, James	bap. 18 6 1824 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Rees, James	bap. 12 9 1852 (par. - John & Mary)
Rees, John	bap. 28 11 1790 (par. - Michael & Mary)
Rees, John	bap. 17 6 1816 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Rees, John	bap. 23 5 1841 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, John Valentine	bap. 11 5 1858 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, Margaret	bap. 11 4 1840 (par. - Martha Rees)
Rees, Margaretta	bap. 7 2 1836 (par. - William & Mary)
Rees, Margaretta	bap. 16 3 1851 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, Mary	bap. 8 4 1838 (par. - William & Mary)
Rees, Sarah	bap. 1 6 1788 (par. - Michael Rees (sic!))
Rees, Sarah	bap. 2 3 1856 (par. - William & Elenor)

Rees, Thomas	bap. 22 9 1844 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, Thomas	bap. 27 9 1856 (par. - John & Mary)
Rees, Valentine	bap. 27 6 1819 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Rees, William	bap. 31 8 1817 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Rees, William	bap. 19 1 1834 (par. - William & Mary)
Reynish, Margaret	bap. 29 5 1859 (par. - John & Sarah)
Reynolds, Ann	bap. 28 5 1870 (par. - James & Jane)
Reynolds, Edith	bap. 5 6 1892 (par. - Aubrey & Jane)
Reynolds, Elizabeth	bap. 6 1 1867 (par. - James & Jane)
Reynolds, Florence	bap. 17 6 1894 (par. - Aubrey & Jane)
Reynolds, John	bap. 2 8 1868 (par. - James & Jane)
Reynolds, Maggie	bap. 21 7 1889 (par. - Thomas & Harriet)
Richards, Evan Henry	bap. 28 6 1898 (par. - Elizabeth Ann Richards)
Richards, James	bap. 7 10 1838 (par. - John & Jane)
Richards, John	bap. 21 2 1836 (par. - John & Jane)
Roach, Henry	bap. 4 8 1775 (par. - John & Mary)
Roach, James	bap. 10 10 1778 (par. - Elizabeth Roach)
Roch, Eliza	bap. 18 12 1870 (par. - George & Ellen)
Roch, James	bap. 8 7 1832 (par. - John & Mary)
Roch, John	bap. 26 12 1827 (par. - John & Mary)
Roch, Mary	bap. 7 11 1830 (par. - John & Mary)
Rogers, Charles	bap. 1 9 1869 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Rogers, Edwin	bap. 1 4 1874 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Rogers, Frederic	bap. 3 1 1872 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Rogers, Phillip	bap. 7 4 1876 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Rogers, Thomas	bap. 28 4 1782 (par. - John & Letitia)

Rossiter, Bertha	bap. 31 7 1887 (par. - Frances Rossiter)
Rowe, Martha ?	bap. 26 5 1776 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Rowe, Richard	bap. 13 10 1774 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Russel, John	bap. 10 2 1784 (par. - Anne Russel)
Russell, Anne Evangeline	bap. 8 11 1953 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Carl Gwynne	bap. 25 3 1973 (par. - Richard & Isobel)
Russell, Clare Marie	bap. 5 11 1950 (par. - William & Lily May)
Russell, Daniel Anthony	bap. 13 11 1964 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Edward	bap. 12 4 1887 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, Elizabeth	bap. 5 7 1690 (par. - Richard & Margaret)
Russell, Esther	bap. 5 10 1884 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, Gareth Patrick	bap. 12 7 1959 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Janet Lindsey	bap. 2 8 1956 (par. - William & Mary)
Russell, John Stanley	bap. 1 4 1883 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, Karina Louise	bap. 17 4 1955 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Kerry Simon	bap. 13 11 1964 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Marie Louise	bap. 19 10 1958 (par. - William & Mary)
Russell, Mark	bap. 10 8 1969 (par. - William & Joyce)
Russell, Michael	bap. 10 8 1969 (par. - William & Joyce)
Russell, Nicholas Olsen	bap. 20 4 1952 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Patrick Lewis	bap. 19 9 1928 (par. - Lewis & Evangeline)
Russell, Richard	bap. 4 8 1923 (par. - Lewis & Evangeline)
Russell, Richard Gwynne	bap. 27 7 1947 (par. - William & Lily May)
Russell, Ronald	bap. 23 2 1890 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, RoseMary Zia	bap. 12 7 1959 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)
Russell, Stephen Gwynne	bap. 2 8 1956 (par. - Patrick & Elizabeth)

Russell, Thomas	bap. 26 9 1880 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, Vivienne	bap. 10 8 1969 (par. - William & Joyce)
Russell, Walter	bap. 19 3 1882 (par. - Thomas & Esther)
Russell, William	bap. 23 2 1921 (par. - Lewis & Evangeline)
Russell, William	bap. 12 9 1924 (par. - Lewis & Evangeline)
Russiter, Alfred	bap. 26 3 1865 (par. - Thomas & Prescilla)
Russiter, Arthur	bap. 27 1 1867 (par. - Thomas & Pressilla)
Samways, Bernard	bap. 18 4 1880 (par. - Bernard & Jane)
Samways, Harry	bap. 14 2 1878 (par. - Bernard & Jane)
Saxton, Eliza	bap. 9 3 1873 (par. - Ephraim & Eliza)
Saxton, George	bap. 9 3 1873 (par. - Ephraim & Eliza)
Scall, - the daughter	bap. 28 9 1736 (par. - Henry & -)
Scall, - the son	bap. 1 10 1733 (par. - Henry Scall)
Scall, Henry	bap. 20 5 1727 (par. - Henry Scall)
Scourfield, Edith	bap. 4 5 1890 (par. - John & Jane)
Scourfield, Edwin	bap. 23 12 1883 (par. - John & Jane)
Scourfield, Sarah	bap. 23 10 1881 (par. - John & Jane)
Shea?, John	bap. 20 9 1805 (par. - Richard & Catharine)
Skone, Elizabeth	bap. 15 12 1901 (par. - Alfred & Annie)
Skone, Mary Ann	bap. 8 7 1855 (par. - George & Martha)
Skone, Stanley John	bap. 20 12 1903 (par. - Alfred & Annie)
Smith, Ann	bap. 14 2 1815 (par. - Thomas & Frances)
Smith, Elinor	bap. 27 1 1808 (par. - George & Mary)
Smith, Elizabeth	bap. 6 5 1807 (par. - George & Mary)
Smith, William	bap. 24 10 1813 (par. - Thomas & Frances)
Smyth, Ann	bap. 17 11 1839 (par. - Samuel & Elizabeth)

Stephens,	- (daughter) bap. 26 3 1848 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, Annie	bap. 29 5 1868 (par. - John & Martha)
Stephens, Arthur	bap. 22 1 1865 (par. - John & Martha)
Stephens, Elsie	bap. 22 6 1890 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stephens, Francis	bap. 7 5 1820 (par. - James & Frances)
Stephens, Francis	bap. 13 7 1848 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, George	bap. 9 12 1823 (par. - James & Frances)
Stephens, Hester	bap. 30 9 1838 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, James	bap. 4 9 1836 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, Jane	bap. 16 4 1826 (par. - James & Frances)
Stephens, John	bap. 20 7 1845 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, Martha	bap. 27 6 1841 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 17 9 1842 (par. - John & Mary)
Stephens, Thomas	bap. 3 12 1843 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 25 8 1650 (par. - Hugh? & Jone?)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 22 4 1704 (par. - James & Abra)
Thomas , Catharine	bap. 8 4 1834 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Catherine	bap. 23 1 1876 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Edward	bap. 2 8 1702 (par. - James & Abra)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 12 7 1696 (par. - Thomas & Jone ?)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 24 6 1830 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 7 10 1838 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 21 5 1872 (par. - James & Sarah)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 28 11 1875 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Ellen	bap. 12 9 1852 (par. - George & Lettice)
Thomas , Emily	bap. 28 6 1863 (par. - David & Emma)

Thomas , Frances	bap. 4 3 1877 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Frederic	bap. 15 3 1871 (par. - James & Sarah)
Thomas , Garry	bap. 24 9 1961 (par. - William & Kathleen)
Thomas , George	bap. 3 9 1820 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Thomas , George	bap. 7 5 1843 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , George	bap. 4 11 1877 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Harriet	bap. 21 8 1836 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , Humphrey	bap. 8 7 1699 (par. - James & Abra)
Thomas , James	bap. 28 3 1886 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Joan	bap. 14 11 1651 (par. - ? & Jone)
Thomas , John	bap. 5 4 1864 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 9 2 1870 (par. - James & Sarah)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 15 2 1880 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 4 12 1831 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 15 3 1832 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 15 5 1847 (par. - George & Letitia)
Thomas , Richard	bap. 25 8 1872 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Sarah	bap. 10 3 1850 (par. - George & Letitia)
Thomas , Sarah	bap. 21 5 1882 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Stephen	bap. 18 7 1841 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Thomas , William	bap. 28 4 1889 (par. - George & Mary)
Tomblin, Ada	bap. 28 4 1878 (par. - John & Julia)
Tomblin, Emily	bap. 29 2 1880 (par. - John & Julia)
Tracey, Jemima	bap. 24 4 1825 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Tucker, George	bap. 11 9 1831 (par. - John & Anne)
Tucker, Mary	bap. 8 4 1827 (par. - John & Anne)

Walters, Mark	bap. 7 3 1878 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Walters, Martha	bap. 7 3 1864 (par. - Mary Walters)
Warlow, Mary	bap. 16 9 1847 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Webb, Jane	bap. 6 1 1850 (par. - George & Mary)
Wharlow, Elizabeth	bap. 2 9 1827 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Whellin, John	bap. 11 10 1784 (par. - John & Jane)
Whitton, - daughter	bap. 1 6 1659 (par. - Richard Whitton)
Wilkin, John	bap. 28 8 1797 (par. - Elizabeth Wilkin)
William, Jane	bap. 13 3 1641 (par. - John & Joan)
William, Jane	bap. 14 9 1643 (par. - John & Joan)
Williams, Catharine	bap. 13 3 1831 (par. - George & Martha)
Williams, George	bap. 20 8 1855 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Williams, George	bap. 1 7 1869 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, Jane	bap. 22 11 1808 (par. - Alice Williams)
Williams, John	bap. 19 7 1801 (par. - Jane Williams)
Williams, John	bap. 1 2 1824 (par. - George & Martha)
Williams, Joseph	bap. 17 7 1864 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, Joseph	bap. 24 6 1866 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 5 2 1860 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 11 6 1939 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Maria	bap. 6 12 1829 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Martha	bap. 10 7 1836 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Martha	bap. 17 7 1864 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Williams, Mary	bap. 26 5 1782 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 17 3 1822 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Robert	bap. 9 12 1849 (par. - Ellen Williams)

Williams, Sylvia	bap. 11 6 1939 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 18 11 1821 (par. - George & Martha)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 2 11 1823 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, William	bap. 18 11 1797 (par. - Jane Williams)
Williams, William	bap. 13 1 1833 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, William	bap. 7 7 1850 (par. - Thomas & Eliza)
Williams, William George	bap. 5 3 1893 (par. - Arthur & Elizabeth)
Wright, John	bap. 8 4 1821 (par. - Peter & Martha)
Wright, Martha	bap. 29 6 1828 (par. - Peter & Martha)
Wright, Peter	bap. 9 5 1819 (par. - Peter & Martha)

St. Petrox Church - Marriage Register

?, ?	to John Woodward	6 2 1734
?, Alles	to Hugh S-?	3 4 1660
?, Elizabeth	to Abraham Band?	16 10 1647
?-art, Walter	to Magdalen Randolph	29 9 1702
Adam, Ginnet	to John Howell	1 11 1646
Adams, Eliza	to Edward Jones	15 11 1868
Adams, Elizabeth	to William Toms	24 10 1779
Adams, Elizabeth	to George Taylor	31 12 1876
Adams, John?	to Mary B-?	20 7 1702
Adams, Martha	to George Davies	29 7 1866
Allan, Emma Louisa	Anthony Banchard Pike	3 5 1849
Amson, Henry	to Elizabeth Williams	13 6 1779
B-?, Mary	to John? Adams	20 7 1702
Bancks, Richard	to Elizabeth Morris	6 5 1765
Band?, Abraham	to Elizabeth ?	16 10 1647

Barnfield, Joseph	to Martha Howells	30 3 1785
Baynon, John	to Mary Jones	10 10 1756
Bevans, Anna Maria	to Jeremiah Philips	16 8 1724
Bevans, John	to Anna Maria Clark	23 6 1719
Bevans, Thomas	to Martha Jones	16 11 1811
Beynon, John	to Alice Rock	15 5 1836
Bishop, Henry	to Elizabeth Gibbon	23 8 1704
Bittle, Rowland	to Joan Castle	11 6 1728
Bittle, Sarah Anne	to Thomas Dawkins	10 9 1895
Blethyn, George	to Elizabeth James	1 9 1805
Blethyn, Mary	to David Williams	14 11 1818
Bosher, William (farmer)	to Thomas in Jones	11 6 1702
Bowen , Ann	to Daniel John	4 10 1834
Bowen , Anne	to John Tasker	13 10 1716
Bowen , Elizabeth	to Richard Brookshaw	14 9 1706
Bowen , Hannah	to George Williams	12 7 1823
Bowen , Hugh	to Mary Read	19 10 1720
Bowen , John	to Margaret Williams	10 9 1765
Bowen , John	to Mary Davies	27 5 1843
Bowen , Mary	to George Holcom	3 6 1740
Bowen , Matthew	to Latitia Standish	6 2 1696
Bowen , Thomas	to Elizabeth Nash	19 10 1793
Bowlsher, Elizabeth	to John Hall	12 10 1771
Brace, James	to Eliza James	13 8 1842
Brace, Jane	to James Reynolds	29 9 1866
Brooks, Adam	to Ann Williams	1 5 1813

Brookshaw, Richard	to Elizabeth Bowen	14 9 1706
Brown, Henry Lionel	to Violet Mitchell	3 8 1985
Brown, Leabella	to John Lewis	12 10 1727
Butler, David	to Elizabeth Jones	8 3 1735
Butler, Mary	to George Henslor?	9 2 1747
Butler, William	to Hannah Morgan	24 2 1799
Buttler, Mary	to John? Thomas	6 10 1753
Buxnell, Matthew	to Susannah Perrott	13 11 1694
Bythell, Janet	to William Anthony Proctor	3 8 1963
Cadwallader, Jane	to John Llewhellin	27 11 1779
Campbell, Eustatia	to George Campbell	1 2 1805
Campbell, George	to Eustatia Campbell	1 2 1805
Canton, May	to Arthur Stephens	25 7 1889
Carne, James	to Martha Evans	19 9 1724
Carne, William	to Fler Hitching	12 7 1653
Castle, Anne	to John Roch	26 2 1814
Castle, Joan	to Rowland Bittle	11 6 1728
Chirrett, Jane	to William Maddocks	13 8 1804
Clark, Anna Maria	to John Bevans	23 6 1719
Cole, Edith Mary	to George Frederick Rubython	13 11 1915
Cole, John	to Sarah Mary Scourfield	15 8 1922
Cole, Thomas	to Annie Rossiter	29 12 1898
Colins, William	to Alice Williams	3 10 1702
Colley, John	to Rebecca Lewis	4 10 1857
Conick, Catherine	to Francis Tancred	19 10 1704
Couch, Jane	to Robert Phelps	10 2 1729

Crisp, John	to Jane Godwin	21 6 1875
Croft, Charles Edward	to Annie Pritchard	8 8 1923
Cummings, Kenneth	to Mary Smyth	14 7 1794
Curry?, Richard	to Alice (Mrs.) Meares	27 1 1735
Daventry, Henry (tailor)	to Jennet Freeman	24 2 1701
Davey, Elizabeth	to John Rees	4 6 1857
David, Anne	to John Jones	22 4 1775
David, Mary	to David Thomas	12 12 1758
David, Thomas	to Elizabeth Hughs	6 2 1731
Davids, Rebecca	to John Russen	30 4 1785
Davidson, Thomas	to Jane Roberts	7 1 1840
Davies, Adam	to Susan Hood	18 12 1743
Davies, Benjamin	to Elizabeth Phillips	12 5 1796
Davies, Frederick Charles	to Sarah Alice Lloyd	26 4 1919
Davies, George	to Martha Adams	29 7 1866
Davies, James	to Mary Dawkins	1 11 1902
Davies, Jane	to James Williams	23 10 1762
Davies, John	to Rachel Stevens	25 6 1762
Davies, John	to Martha Rice	24 3 1764
Davies, Mary	to John Bowen	27 5 1843
Davies, Mary	to Aretas Thomas	14 10 1873
Davies, Sarah	to John Rossar	14 4 1812
Dawkins, Elizabeth	to John Hitchins	24 9 1778
Dawkins, Elizabeth	to Thomas Griffith	15 8 1871
Dawkins, Judith	to Thomas Leach	3 11 1716
Dawkins, Mary	to James Davies	1 11 1902

Dawkins, Thomas	to Sarah Anne Bittle	10 9 1895
Dawkins, Walter	to Barbara Winch	25 12 1760
Drinkwater, Mary	to William Jones	4 5 1715
Drinkwater, Thomas	to Mary Germin	29 10 1696
Duggan, Elizabeth	to Benjamin Thomas	19 1 1759
Duggan, Thomas	to Elizabeth Thomas	1703
Duggan, William	to Mary Roblin	15 10 1786
Evans, Cesar	to Mary Mason	14 10 1827
Evans, Daniel	to Mary Jane Long	2 11 1895
Evans, Dorothy	to Henry Voyle	10 7 1707
Evans, Elizabeth	to Arthur Williams	12 11 1892
Evans, Esther	to William Griffith	27 1 1828
Evans, Francis Edward	to Flora Pritchard	26 12 1907
Evans, Harriett	to William Harris	8 10 1870
Evans, James	to Martha Jones	24 10 1812
Evans, Jane	to Benjamin Griffiths	18 11 1893
Evans, John	to Abra Williams	29 9 1750
Evans, John?	to Dorcas Patch?	27 11 1634
Evans, Martha	to James Carne	19 9 1724
Evans, Mary	to John Williams	14 10 1732
Evans, Mary	to David Jenkins	31 10 1807
Evans, Mary	to Elias John	27 1 1900
Evans, Phoebe	to John John	11 10 1845
Evans, Susan	to John Rich	26 4 1748
Evans, Thomas	to Sarah Fisher	12 2 1823
Eynon, Elizabeth	to William Williams	9 10 1791

Eynon, Jane	to John Thomas	26 8 1753
Faith, David	to Mary Morgan	3 7 1748
Fender?, John	to Dorothy Phuilips	21 2 1712
Ferrier, Philip (farmer)	to Alice Harefet?	27 6 1702
Fisher, Sarah	to Thomas Evans	12 2 1823
Frances?, Hester	to Stephen Young	16 9 1651
Freeman, Jennet	to Henry (tailor) Daventry	24 2 1701
Freeman, Mary	to Edward Hop	5 7 1714
Furlan?, Mary	to John Morse	11 2 1708
Furlong, Elizabeth	to Morgan Morgans	19 11 1807
Furlong, James	to Elizabeth Jones	17 11 1781
Furlong, John	to Sarah Symmonds	18 8 1777
Garlick, Josephine Elizabeth	to William Glenville Nicholas	8 9 1962
Geoghegan, Ian	to RoseMary Russell	24 8 1985
George, Esther	to David Rowe	14 10 1727
Germin, Griffith	to Elizabeth Parcel	2 4 1808
Germin, Mary	to Thomas Drinkwater	29 10 1696
Gibbon, Benjamin	to Elizabeth Gibbon	14 4 1699
Gibbon, Elizabeth	to Benjamin Gibbon	14 4 1699
Gibbon, Elizabeth	to Henry Bishop	23 8 1704
Gibbs, Anne	to Thomas James	29 11 1799
Godwin, Jane	to John Crisp	21 6 1875
Griffith, Alice	to Alexander Thomas	18 4 1713
Griffith, Dinah	to William Jones	17 10 1747
Griffith, Emily	to John Pritchard	17 12 1872

Griffith, Frances	to Benjamin Stephens 17 4 1875
Griffith, Rachel	to Thomas Hitching 29 9 1716
Griffith, Thomas	to Elizabeth Dawkins 15 8 1871
Griffith, William	to Esther Evans 27 1 1828
Griffiths, Benjamin	to Jane Evans 18 11 1893
Griffiths, David William	to Brenda Mary Welby 20 4 1963
Griffiths, Enid Martha	to Albert Arthur Morris 22 6 1946
Griffiths, Margaret Elizabeth	to William James Harries 27 11 1956
Griffiths, Sian	to Richard Lloyd 26 7 1986
Griffiths, Thomas	to Ann Phillips 1 6 1841
Gwyther, John	to Ann Rowlands 28 7 1860
Gwyther, Mary	to George Jermyn 24 7 1726
Haigh, Sarah	to William Lawrence 21 9 1760
Haines, George Leonard	to Emily Hay 21 10 1899
Hall Elizabeth	to Walter Roch 17 10 1780
Hall Francis	to Elizabeth Merryman 19 10 1754
Hall John	to Elizabeth Bowlsher 12 10 1771
Hall Richard	to Sarah Mathias 15 12 1798
Hall William	to Margaret Jones 1 11 1760
Hall William	to Anne Owens 10 11 1821
Handman, Frederick Louis	to Edith Elizabeth Long 23 3 1910
Harefet?, Alice	to Philip (farmer) Ferrier 27 6 1702
Harries, Elizabeth	to John Mathias 29 10 1835
Harries, William James	to Margaret Elizabeth Griffiths 27 11 1956
Harris, Henry	to Anne John 2 8 1820
Harris, Mary	to James Long 26 1 1943

Harris, William	to Harriett Evans 8 10 1870
Hay, Emily	to George Leonard Haines 21 10 1899
Hay, Jane Elizabeth	to Aubrey Summers Reynolds 29 3 1891
Hay, Mary	to Philip Jones 15 1 1780
Henslor?, George	to Mary Butler 9 2 1747
Henton, Lilian May	to William Henry Rees 10 1 1925
Hill, Martha	to John John 4 11 1786
Hill, Martha	to Samuel Midgley 20 11 1811
Hitching, Abra	to Hugh Lewis 2 10 1737
Hitching, Fler	to William Carne 12 7 1653
Hitching, Jane	to William Rogers 21 4 1737
Hitching, John	to Elizabeth Morrice 25 6 1726
Hitching, Thomas	to Rachel Griffith 29 9 1716
Hitching, Thomas (vicar.)	to Dorcas (widow) Stoakes 18 10 1602
Hitchins, John	to Elizabeth Dawkins 24 9 1778
Holcom, George	to Mary Bowen 3 6 1740
Holcombe, Anne	to John Jones 27 12 1732
Hood, Elizabeth	to Richard Rowe 21 10 1773
Hood, Susan	to Adam Davies 18 12 1743
Hopton, Edward	to Mary Freeman 5 7 1714
Howell, John	to Ginnet Adam 1 11 1646
Howells, Frank Henry	to Ellen Nicholas 17 2 1927
Howells, Martha	to Joseph Barnfield 30 3 1785
Howells, William Howard	to Gladys Mary Nicholas 5 1 1924
Hughes, Thomas (servant)	to Jane (servant) Warlow 21 4 1701
Hughs, Elizabeth	to Thomas David 6 2 1731

Hughs, Robert?	to Grace Thomas	2 10 1705
Hunt, Rebecca	to John Lee	27 11 1718
Hutton, Maud	to David Maddocks	7 1 1692
Jackson, George	to Elizabeth Mary Lloyd	29 12 1915
James, Anne	to George Reece	5 9 1789
James, Eliza	to James Brace	13 8 1842
James, Elizabeth	to George Blethyn	1 9 1805
James, Jane	to James Williams	27 10 1804
James, John	to Elizabeth Rees	4 11 1815
James, Mark	to Evans Jemima	21 9 1929
James, Martha	to John Llewellyn	4 10 1794
James, Mary	to John Richards	12 10 1796
James, Rebecca	to James Thomas	3 11 1860
James, Thomas	to Anne Gibbs	29 11 1799
James, William	to Mary Says	5 5 1787
Jemima, Evans	to Mark James	21 9 1929
Jenkins, David	to Mary Evans	31 10 1807
Jenkins, John	to Mary Thomas	21 11 1773
Jenkins, Joshua	to Susan Skone	12 5 1833
Jenkins, William	to Mary Tracey	7 11 1848
Jermyn, George	to Mary Gwyther	24 7 1726
John, Ann	to Stephen Price	30 10 1841
John, Anne	to Henry Harris	2 8 1820
John, Daniel	to Ann Bowen	4 10 1834
John, Elias	to Mary Evans	27 1 1900
John, John	to Martha Hill	4 11 1786

John, John	to Phoebe Evans	11 10 1845
John, Louis Archibald	to Mary Swanwick	24 11 1951
John, Thomas	to Mary Rossant?	12 9 1747
John, Thomas	to Lettice Thomas	3 3 1771
John, Thomas	to Martha Thomas	24 10 1818
Johnes, Richard?	to Mary Vaughan	1646
Jones, Dorothy Mary	to William John Rees	14 7 1962
Jones, Edward	to Eliza Adams	15 11 1868
Jones, Elizabeth	to David Butler	8 3 1735
Jones, Elizabeth	to John Merriman	28 4 1740
Jones, Elizabeth	to James Furlong	17 11 1781
Jones, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	to Jeremiah (Revd.) Philips	2 11 1733
Jones, Evan	to Hesther Toms	9 1736
Jones, Evan	to Esther Seer?	14 9 1736
Jones, John	to Anne Holcombe	27 12 1732
Jones, John	to Anne David	22 4 1775
Jones, Margaret	to William Hall	1 11 1760
Jones, Martha	to Thomas Bevans	16 11 1811
Jones, Martha	to James Evans	24 10 1812
Jones, Mary	to David Matthews	2 7 1716
Jones, Mary	to John Baynon	10 10 1756
Jones, Mary	to John Roach	14 4 1776
Jones, Mary	to Michael Rees	11 6 1786
Jones, Mary	to Robert Steel	16 4 1822
Jones, Mary Ann	to Isaac Vaughan	8 5 1841
Jones, Philip	to Mary Hay	15 1 1780

Jones, Samuel	to Anne Williams	5 4 1779
Jones, Sarah	to John Rogers	7 10 1732
Jones, Thomas	to Anne Smith	14 10 1860
Jones, Thomasin	to William (farmer) Bosher	11 6 1702
Jones, William	to Mary Drinkwater	4 5 1715
Jones, William	to Dinah Griffith	17 10 1747
Kymer?, Dorothy	to Hugh Phelps	18 4 1709
Laurence, Lettice	to William Williams	26 7 1728
Lawrence, William	to Sarah Haigh	21 9 1760
Leach, Thomas	to Judith Dawkins	3 11 1716
Lee, John	to Rebecca Hunt	27 11 1718
Lewis, Elizabeth	to James Rees	26 12 1795
Lewis, Hugh	to Abra Hitching	2 10 1737
Lewis, John	to Leabella Brown	12 10 1727
Lewis, Lettice	to David Williams	22 10 1807
Lewis, Mary	to William Lewis	20 10 1843
Lewis, Rebecca	to John Colley	4 10 1857
Lewis, William	to Mary Lewis	20 10 1843
Lewis, William	to Ann Williams	2 9 1856
Llewhellin, John	to Jane Cadwallader	27 11 1779
Llewhellin, John	to Martha James	4 10 1794
Lloyd , Daniel	to Katherine Meare	4 3 1760
Lloyd , Elizabeth Mary	to George Jackson	29 12 1915
Lloyd , Henrietta	to ? Morgans	1751
Lloyd , John	to Ann Tracey	16 8 1858
Lloyd , Margaret	to Arthur Meares	17 2 1735

Lloyd , Richard	to Sian Griffiths 26 7 1986
Lloyd , Sarah Alice	to Frederick Charles Davies 26 4 1919
Lloyd , Thomas	to Selina Pritchard 5 7 1883
Long, Edith Elizabeth	to Frederick Louis Handman 23 3 1910
Long, Emily Mary	to Thomas Tasker 23 8 1904
Long, James	to Mary Harris 26 1 1943
Long, Mary Jane	to Daniel Evans 2 11 1895
Maddocks, David	to Maud Hutton 7 1 1692
Maddocks, William	to Jane Chirrett 13 8 1804
Mason, Edward	to Rebecca Rees 17 10 1713
Mason, Mary	to Cesar Evans 14 10 1827
Mathias, John	to Elizabeth Harries 29 10 1835
Mathias, Sarah	to Richard Hall 15 12 1798
Matthews, David	to Mary Jones 2 7 1716
Mear?, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	to Francis Row 9 5 1719
Meare, Katherine	to Daniel Lloyd 4 3 1760
Meares, Alice (Mrs.)	to Richard Curry? 27 1 1735
Meares, Arthur	to Margaret Lloyd 17 2 1735
Merchant, Richard	to Mary Watkins 29 10 1772
Merriman, John	to Elizabeth Jones 28 4 1740
Merryman, Elizabeth	to Francis Hall 19 10 1754
Midgley, Samuel	to Martha Hill 20 11 1811
Millard, Charles	to Elizabeth Thomas 20 7 1733
Mitchell, Violet	to Henry Lionel Brown 3 8 1985
Morgan, Hannah	to William Butler 24 2 1799
Morgan, Mary	to David Faith 3 7 1748

Morgan, William	to Jane price 11 10 1766
Morgans, ?	to Henrietta Lloyd 1751
Morgans, Morgan	to Elizabeth Furlong 19 11 1807
Morrice, Elizabeth	to John Hitching 25 6 1726
Morris, Albert Arthur	to Enid Martha Griffiths 22 6 1946
Morris, Elizabeth	to Richard Bancks 6 5 1765
Morse, Gregory Glenn	to Anne Evangeline Russell 21 7 1979
Morse, John	to Mary Furlan? 11 2 1708
Murray, Isobel	to Richard Gwynne Russell 5 12 1970
Nash, Elizabeth	to Thomas Bowen 19 10 1793
Nash, Elizabeth	to Stephen Thomas 22 7 1820
Nash, Robert	to Mary Thomas 5 10 1754
Nicholas, Ellen	to Frank Henry Howells 17 2 1927
Nicholas, Gladys Mary	to William Howard Howells 5 1 1924
Nicholas, William Glenville	to Josephine Elizabeth Garlick 8 9 1962
Ormond, Alice	to Henry Thomas 27 10 1720
Owens, Anne	to William Hall 10 11 1821
Palmer, Elizabeth	to Thomas Williams 9 10 1736
Parcel, Elizabeth	to Griffith Germin 2 4 1808
Patch?, Dorcas	to John? Evans 27 11 1634
Peagne?, Henry	to Joan Williams 11 2 1708
Perrott, Susannah	to Matthew Buxnell 13 11 1694
Phelps, Hugh	to Dorothy Kymer? 18 4 1709
Phelps, Robert	to Jane Couch 10 2 1729
Phelps, Wiliam	to Margaret Powell 23 2 1698
Philips, Elizabeth (Mrs.)	to John Smith 19 9 1736

Phillips, Jeremiah	to Anna Maria Bevans 16 8 1724
Phillips, Jeremiah (Revd.)	to Elizabeth (Mrs.) Jones 2 11 1733
Phillips, Ann	to Thomas Griffiths 1 6 1841
Phillips, Anne	to Thomas Roblin 21 12 1802
Phillips, Elizabeth	to Benjamin Davies 12 5 1796
Phillips, Thomas	to Sarah Rees 13 6 1812
Phuillips, Dorothy	to John Fender? 21 2 1712
Pike, Anthony Banchard	to Emma Louisa Allan 3 5 1849
Powell, Margaret	to William Phelps 23 2 1698
Powell, Thomas Athol	to Lilian Pritchard 25 4 1911
Price, Isaac	to Mary Jane Pritchard 22 2 1900
Price, Jane	to William Morgan 11 10 1766
Price, Richard	to Anne Smyth 20 11 1792
Price, Stephen	to Ann John 30 10 1841
Pritchard, Annie	to Charles Edward Croft 8 8 1923
Pritchard, Flora	to Francis Edward Evans 26 12 1907
Pritchard, John	to Emily Griffith 17 12 1872
Pritchard, Lilian	to Thomas Athol Powell 25 4 1911
Pritchard, Mary Jane	to Isaac Price 22 2 1900
Pritchard, Sarah Ann	to William Thomas 28 4 1900
Pritchard, Selina	to Thomas Lloyd 5 7 1883
Proctor, William Anthony	to Janet Bythell 3 8 1963
Purcer, Anne	to Joseph Williams 7 7 1778
Randolph, Magdalen	to Walter ?-art 29 9 1702
Read, Mary	to Hugh Bowen 19 10 1720
Reece, George	to Anne James 5 9 1789

Rees, Elizabeth	to John James	4 11 1815
Rees, James	to Elizabeth Lewis	26 12 1795
Rees, Jane	to John Stephens	26 3 1870
Rees, John	to Elizabeth Davey	4 6 1857
Rees, Michael	to Mary Jones	11 6 1786
Rees, Rebecca	to Edward Mason	17 10 1713
Rees, Sarah	to Thomas Phillips	13 6 1812
Rees, William Henry	to Lilian May Henton	10 1 1925
Rees, William John	to Dorothy Mary Jones	14 7 1962
Reynolds, Aubrey Summers	to Jane Elizabeth Hay	29 3 1891
Reynolds, James	to Jane Brace	29 9 1866
Rice, Martha	to John Davies	24 3 1764
Rich, John	to Susan Evans	26 4 1748
Richards, John	to Mary James	12 10 1796
Roach, John	to Mary Jones	14 4 1776
Roberts, Jane	to Thomas Davidson	7 1 1840
Roblin, Mary	to William Duggan	15 10 1786
Roblin, Thomas	to Anne Phillips	21 12 1802
Roblin, William	to Margaret Thomas	22 10 1815
Roch, John	to Anne Castle	26 2 1814
Roch, Walter	to Elizabeth Hall	17 10 1780
Rock, Alice	to John Beynon	15 5 1836
Rogers, Elizabeth	to Isaac Wilkins	13 11 1768
Rogers, John	to Sarah Jones	7 10 1732
Rogers, Matilda	to William George Russell	14 8 1860
Rogers, William	to Jane Hitching	21 4 1737

Rossant?, Mary	to Thomas John	12 9 1747
Rossar, John	to Sarah Davies	14 4 1812
Rossiter, Annie	to Thomas Cole	29 12 1898
Row, Francis	to Elizabeth (Mrs.) Mear?	9 5 1719
Rowe, David	to Esther George	14 10 1727
Rowe, Richard	to Elizabeth Hood	21 10 1773
Rowlands, Ann	to John Gwyther	28 7 1860
Rubython, George Frederick	to Edith Mary Cole	13 11 1915
Russell, Anne Evangeline	to Gregory Glenn Morse	21 7 1979
Russell, Richard Gwynne	to Isobel Murray	5 12 1970
Russell, RoseMary	to Ian Geoghegan	24 8 1985
Russell, William George	to Matilda Rogers	14 8 1860
Russen, John	to Rebecca Davids	30 4 1785
S-?, Hugh	to Alles ?	3 4 1660
Says, Mary	to William James	5 5 1787
Scourfield, Sarah Mary	to John Cole	15 8 1922
Seer?, Esther	to Evan Jones	14 9 1736
Skone, Susan	to Joshua Jenkins	12 5 1833
Smith, Anne	to Thomas Jones	14 10 1860
Smith, John	to Elizabeth (Mrs.) Philips	19 9 1736
Smyth, Anne	to Richard Price	20 11 1792
Smyth, Mary	to Kenneth Cummings	14 7 1794
Standish, Latitia	to Matthew Bowen	6 2 1696
Steel, Robert	to Mary Jones	16 4 1822
Stephens, Arthur	to May Canton	25 7 1889
Stephens, Benjamin	to Frances Griffith	17 4 1875

Stephens, John	to Jane Rees	26 3 1870
Stevens, Rachel	to John Davies	25 6 1762
Stoakes, Dorcas (widow)	to Thomas (vic.) Hitching	18 10 1602
Stokes, Antony (Gent.)	to Jane (his wife) Stokes	15 1 1699
Stokes, Jane (his wife)	to Antony (Gent.) Stokes	15 1 1699
Swanwick, Mary	to Louis Archibald John	24 11 1951
Symmonds , Sarah	to John Furlong	18 8 1777
Tancred, Francis	to Catherine Conick	19 10 1704
Tancred, John	to Anne Willims	1 10 1763
Tasker, Elizabeth	to Valentine White	9 11 1781
Tasker, John	to Anne Bowen	13 10 1716
Tasker, Richard	to Mary Thomas	28 1 1772
Tasker, Thomas	to Emily Mary Long	23 8 1904
Taylor, George	to Elizabeth Adams	31 12 1876
Thomas , Alexander	to Alice Griffith	18 4 1713
Thomas , Aretas	to Mary Davies	14 10 1873
Thomas , Benjamin	to Elizabeth Duggan	19 1 1759
Thomas , David	to Mary David	12 12 1758
Thomas , David	to Catharine Williams	17 6 1804
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Thomas Duggan	1703
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Charles Millard	20 7 1733
Thomas , Grace	to Robert? Hughs	2 10 1705
Thomas , Henry	to Alice Ormond	27 10 1720
Thomas , James	to Rebecca James	3 11 1860
Thomas , John	to Jane Eynon	26 8 1753
Thomas , John	to Mary Venable	28 9 1783

Thomas , John (servant)	to Mary (servant) Thomas 25 11 1701
Thomas , John?	to Mary Buttler 6 10 1753
Thomas , Lettice	to Thomas John 3 3 1771
Thomas , Margaret	to William Roblin 22 10 1815
Thomas , Martha	to Thomas John 24 10 1818
Thomas , Mary	to Robert Nash 5 10 1754
Thomas , Mary	to Richard Tasker 28 1 1772
Thomas , Mary	to John Jenkins 21 11 1773
Thomas , Mary (servant)	to John (servant) Thomas 25 11 1701
Thomas , Stephen	to Elizabeth Nash 22 7 1820
Thomas , William	to Sarah Ann Pritchard 28 4 1900
Toms, Hesther	to Evan Jones 9 1736
Toms, William	to Elizabeth Adams 24 10 1779
Tracey, Ann	to John Lloyd 16 8 1858
Tracey, Mary	to William Jenkins 7 11 1848
Vaughan, Isaac	to Mary Ann Jones 8 5 1841
Vaughan, Mary	to Richard? Johnes 1646
Venable, Mary	to John Thomas 28 9 1783
Voyle, Henry	to Dorothy Evans 10 7 1707
Warlow, Jane (servant)	to Thomas (servant) Hughes 21 4 1701
Watkins, Elizabeth	to Michael Toms 24 3 1771
Watkins, Mary	to Richard Merchant 29 10 1772
Welby, Brenda Mary	to David William Griffiths 20 4 1963
White, Anne (his wife)	to Richard (servant) White 17 3 1700
White, Elizabeth	to Edward Wyatt 4 9 1758
White, Richard (servant)	to Anne (his wife) White 17 3 1700

White, Valentine	to Elizabeth Tasker	9 11 1781
Wilkins, Isaac	to Elizabeth Rogers	13 11 1768
Williams, Abra	to John Evans	29 9 1750
Williams, Alice	to William Colins	3 10 1702
Williams, Ann	to Adam Brooks	1 5 1813
Williams, Ann	to William Lewis	2 9 1856
Williams, Anne	to Samuel Jones	5 4 1779
Williams, Arthur	to Elizabeth Evans	12 11 1892
Williams, Catharine	to David Thomas	17 6 1804
Williams, David	to Lettice Lewis	22 10 1807
Williams, David	to Mary Blethyn	14 11 1818
Williams, Elizabeth	to Henry Amson	13 6 1779
Williams, George	to Hannah Bowen	12 7 1823
Williams, James	to Jane Davies	23 10 1762
Williams, James	to Jane James	27 10 1804
Williams, Joan	to Henry Peagne?	11 2 1708
Williams, John	to Mary Evans	14 10 1732
Williams, Joseph	to Anne Purcer	7 7 1778
Williams, Margaret	to John Bowen	10 9 1765
Williams, Thomas	to Elizabeth Palmer	9 10 1736
Williams, William	to Lettice Laurence	26 7 1728
Williams, William	to Elizabeth Eynon	9 10 1791
Willims, Anne	to John Tancred	1 10 1763
Winch, Barbara	to Walter Dawkins	25 12 1760
Woodward, John	to ? ?	6 2 1734

Wyatt, Edward	to Elizabeth White 4 9 1758
Young, Stephen	to Hester Frances? 16 9 1651

St. Petrox Church burial Register

Adams, Hester	bur. 10 12 1679 (age -)
Annesley, Robert	bur. 11 9 1746 (age -)
Argyle, Mary Ellen	bur. 25 2 1932 (age - 57)
Beede, John	bur. 3 2 1647 (age -)
Bevans, Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 25 5 1772 (age -)
Bevans, John	bur. 6 6 1723 (age -)
Bevans, Lewis	bur. 10 11 1745 (age -)
Beynon, George	bur. 4 12 1836 (age - 1)
Beynon, Thomas	bur. 16 4 1837 (age - 3)
Bigg, Melina	bur. 29 8 1844 (age - 5)
Biggs, William	bur. 29 3 1850 (age - 19)
Bourne, Anne	bur. 9 7 1735 (age -)
Bowen , John	bur. 29 10 1897 (age - 75)
Bowen , Mary	bur. 18 2 1903 (age - 84)
Brace, Joseph	bur. 2 9 1728 (age -)
Brace, Mary	bur. 8 9 1848 (age - 2)
Brown, Esther	bur. 30 12 1879 (age - 90)
Brown, Henry L C (Ashes)	bur. 16 12 1995 (age - 77)
Browne, ?	bur. 1 1 1642 (age -)
Browne, Abra (infant)	bur. 28 3 1643 (age -)
Browne, Sarah?	bur. 30 6 1642 (age -)
Burch, Rice	bur. 3 11 1646 (age -)

Campbell, George (negro serv.)	bur. 1 1 1792 (age -)
Canton, Henry	bur. 21 10 1865 (age - 00)
Chagg ?, Anne	bur. 3 1 1784 (age -)
Chester, Arthur	bur. 22 2 1870 (age - 35)
Clark, Elizabeth w. of Walt	bur. 22 10 1701 (age -)
Clark, Magdalene w. of Walt	bur. 3 3 1718 (age -)
Clark, Thomas	bur. 21 10 1695 (age -)
Clark, Walter	bur. 22 5 1728 (age -)
Clarke, Katherine	bur. 16 6 1688 (age -)
Clarke, Walter	bur. 13 1 1685 (age -)
Clarke, William	bur. 9 9 1686 (age -)
Cosher, Mary	bur. 14 8 1862 (age - 29)
Cumins, Mary	bur. 21 7 1845 (age - 74)
Cummins, Kenneth	bur. 29 4 1829 (age - 69)
David, Walter	bur. 7 1 1774 (age -)
Davies, Henry	bur. 3 6 1848 (age - 00)
Davies, Hester	bur. 3 4 1848 (age - 60)
Davies, Margaret	bur. 8 9 1858 (age - 28)
Davies, Martha	bur. 29 2 1868 (age - 2)
Davies, Mary	bur. 7 3 1928 (age - 58)
Davies, William	bur. 29 10 1647 (age -)
Davies, William	bur. 25 12 1862 (age - 3)
Dawkins, Abra	- wife of Henry bur. 25 3 1725 (age -)
Dawkins, Ann	bur. 15 2 1872 (age - 00)
Dawkins, Ann	bur. 29 7 1876 (age - 3)
Dawkins, Ann	bur. 10 4 1895 (age - 79)

Dawkins, Elizabeth	bur. 29 1 1914 (age - 75)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bur. 22 12 1954 (age - 82)
Dawkins, George	bur. 12 12 1877 (age - 40)
Dawkins, George	bur. 2 3 1895 (age - 85)
Dawkins, George	bur. 27 8 1949 (age - 73)
Dawkins, Henry	bur. 20 7 1787 (age -)
Dawkins, Henry the elder	bur. 1 6 1763 (age -)
Dawkins, John	bur. 26 4 1913 (age - 44)
Dawkins, John	bur. 5 5 1915 (age - 76)
Dawkins, Lettice (widow)	bur. 17 1 1780 (age -)
Dawkins, Louisa	bur. 13 5 1874 (age - 00)
Dawkins, Martha	bur. 14 9 1929 (age - 85)
Dawkins, Mary	bur. 21 4 1964 (age - 81)
Dawkins, Richard	bur. 5 3 1798 (age -)
Dawkins, Thomas	bur. 16 5 1959 (age - 80)
Drinkwater, Richard	bur. 21 1 1706 (age -)
Drinkwater, Sarah (widow)	bur. 9 3 1716 (age -)
Evans, Ann	bur. 3 6 1834 (age - 5)
Evans, James	bur. 31 7 1842 (age - 18)
Evans, Margaret	bur. 27 7 1987 (age - 67)
Evans, Owen ?	bur. 2 5 1703 (age -)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 18 4 1870 (age - 79)
Evans, William	bur. 7 6 1814 (age - 00)
Evans, William	bur. 11 5 1825 (age - 3)
Fisher, Elizabeth	bur. 18 4 1898 (age - 16)
Fisher, Jane	bur. 25 2 1910 (age - 57)

Gales, Charles	bur. 4 2 1799 (age -)
Garlick, Frederick	bur. 27 12 1956 (age - 63)
Garlick, Martha	bur. 8 1 1972 (age - 82)
Gee, Mary	bur. 22 4 1863 (age - 00)
Gines, John	bur. 17 5 1797 (age -)
Gough, Hilda	bur. 25 1 1941 (age - 5)
Grant, John	bur. 13 12 1765 (age -)
Griffith, George	bur. 1 3 1653 (age -)
Griffith, Henry	bur. 24 12 1655 (age -)
Griffith, Sarah	bur. 6 12 1846 (age - 3)
Gwyther, Elizabeth	bur. 11 8 1910 (age - 63)
Gwyther, George	bur. 12 3 1918 (age - 63)
Hall Ann	bur. 31 5 1915 (age - 57)
Hall Elizabeth	bur. 21 9 1919 (age - 81)
Hall George	bur. 11 3 1919 (age - 62)
Hall James	bur. 5 8 1773 (age -)
Hancocke, ?	bur. 1642 (age -)
Harries, Alfred	bur. 7 9 1978 (age - 94)
Harries, Annie	bur. 30 4 1969 (age - 84)
Harries, Brenda	bur. 21 11 1934 (age - 21)
Harries, Margaret (ashes)	bur. 12 11 1994 (age -)
Harries, Martha	bur. 8 8 1877 (age - 00)
Harries, William	bur. 30 9 1974 (age - 63)
Hayward, Susanna	bur. 9 5 1789 (age -)
Henton, Rebecca	bur. 25 4 1827 (age - 00)
Hitching, John	bur. 30 11 1734 (age -)

Hitching, Phillip	bur. 11 8 1648 (age -)
Hitching, Rachel (widow)	bur. 14 9 1774 (age -)
Hitching, Roger	bur. 10 12 1644 (age -)
Hitching, Thomas	bur. 9 3 1765 (age -)
Hitching, Thomas (infant)	bur. 18 5 1735 (age -)
Hitchings, Ann	bur. 21 7 1902 (age - 82)
Hitchings, Ann	bur. 12 1 1932 (age - 80)
Hitchings, Catherine	bur. 17 9 1912 (age - 62)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 1 9 1941 (age - 76)
Hitchings, Henry	bur. 27 10 1896 (age - 82)
Hitchings, Henry	bur. 13 1 1925 (age - 72)
Hitchings, Hester	bur. 6 4 1920 (age - 76)
Hitchings, Mary	bur. 14 8 1893 (age - 51)
Hogh ?, Henry	bur. 12 10 1816 (age - 56)
Holcombe, Anne	bur. 20 1 1764 (age -)
Howell, Joan	bur. 27 7 1647 (age -)
Howells, Gladys	bur. 6 3 1969 (age - 64)
Howells, James	bur. 29 2 1868 (age - 54)
Howells, William Howard	bur. 27 9 1982 (age - 81)
Hugh, ?	bur. 1640 (age -)
Hughes, Mary	bur. 27 3 1845 (age - 10)
Hughs, Thomas	bur. 22 6 1732 (age -)
James, Alfred	bur. 25 3 1873 (age - 2)
James, Ann	bur. 29 3 1852 (age - 4)
James, David	bur. 30 3 1780 (age -)
James, Eliza	bur. 19 4 1852 (age - 00)

James, Elizabeth	bur. 8 7 1873 (age - 25)
James, Henry	bur. 9 10 1872 (age - 20)
James, John	bur. 23 11 1872 (age - 25)
James, Mary	bur. 9 3 1852 (age - 1)
James, Sarah	bur. 22 10 1889 (age - 70)
James, Stephen	bur. 5 10 1878 (age - 55)
John, John	bur. 26 1 1820 (age - 56)
John, Martha	bur. 6 7 1818 (age - 63)
John, Thomas	bur. 27 12 1798 (age -)
John, Thomas	bur. 26 6 1865 (age - 90)
Johns, George	bur. 12 5 1927 (age - 84)
Jones, Charlotte	bur. 28 3 1822 (age - 42)
Jones, Charlotte	bur. 23 1 1844 (age - 27)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 2 4 1788 (age -)
Jones, Essex	bur. 2 8 1728 (age -)
Leach, Francis George	bur. 16 5 1876 (age - 79)
Leach, Mary	bur. 9 3 1894 (age - 86)
Leach, William	bur. 24 2 1837 (age - 6)
Lewis, Ann	bur. 24 1 1845 (age - 68)
Lewis, Henry	bur. 25 9 1864 (age - 27)
Lewis, John	bur. 17 6 1848 (age - 80)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 3 9 1844 (age - 34)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 28 12 1900 (age - 63)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 21 11 1873 (age - 15)
Lewis, William	bur. 14 11 1868 (age - 60)
Lewis, William	bur. 23 6 1984 (age - 78)

Linnet ?, Thomas	bur. 17 10 1824 (age - 26)
Lloyd , Ann	bur. 20 2 1907 (age - 84)
Lloyd , John	bur. 30 1 1731 (age -)
Lloyd , William	bur. 17 1 1899 (age - 78)
Long, Elizabeth	bur. 15 8 1819 (age - 00)
Long, Elizabeth	bur. 4 2 1909 (age - 85)
Long, Frances	bur. 25 5 1848 (age - 00)
Long, George	bur. 30 9 1829 (age - 6)
Long, George	bur. 10 12 1862 (age - 83)
Long, George	bur. 19 1 1936 (age - 83)
Long, Hester	bur. 4 11 1930 (age - 78)
Long, John	bur. 9 5 1876 (age - 55)
Long, John	bur. 15 4 1895 (age - 20)
Long, Margaret	bur. 29 6 1848 (age - 1)
Long, Margaret	bur. 29 5 1857 (age - 74)
Long, Mary	bur. 21 1 1849 (age - 36)
Lorte, Sampson	bur. 7 3 1646 (age -)
McPherson, John	bur. 4 12 1768 (age -)
Merchant, Margaret	bur. 20 3 1798 (age -)
Merchant, Richard	bur. 3 1 1797 (age -)
Merchant, Richard (infant)	bur. 7 4 1777 (age -)
Miles ?, John	bur. 16 1 1848 (age - 00)
Morris, Mary	bur. 23 1 1850 (age - 56)
Mosely, John	bur. 16 3 1745 (age -)
Nash, Ann	bur. 1 12 1826 (age - 67)
Nash, Anne	bur. 20 3 1800 (age -)

Nash, Jane	bur. 20 6 1801 (age -)
Nash, Lettice	bur. 6 6 1807 (age -)
Nash, Martha	bur. 19 5 1831 (age - 38)
Nash, Robert	bur. 8 3 1780 (age -)
Nash, Sarah	bur. 17 3 1881 (age - 67)
Nicholas, Edith	bur. 3 1 1900 (age - 2)
Nicholas, Harriet	bur. 19 12 1946 (age - 56)
Nicholas, William	bur. 3 2 1970 (age - 70)
Phillips, George	bur. 8 3 1846 (age - 1)
Phillips, George	bur. 27 6 1862 (age - 58)
Powell, Lilian	bur. 27 11 1939 (age - 55)
Powell, Rees	bur. 10 11 1725 (age -)
Powell, Thomas	bur. 18 7 1946 (age - 67)
Pritchard, Elizabeth	bur. 2 1 1837 (age - 60)
Pritchard, Elizabeth	bur. 27 4 1926 (age - 70)
Pritchard, George	bur. 23 3 1933 (age - 78)
Pritchard, James	bur. 18 3 1853 (age - 00)
Pritchard, Lewis	bur. 4 2 1871 (age - 58)
Pritchard, Martha	bur. 16 2 1861 (age - 2)
Pritchard, Sarah	bur. 20 9 1893 (age - 70)
Pritchett, Anne	bur. 16 12 1797 (age -)
Pritchett, Charles Pigott	bur. 11 8 1813 (age - 70)
Prout, Alice	bur. 1 3 1790 (age -)
Rees, George	bur. 3 2 1800 (age -)
Richards, George	bur. 17 5 1835 (age - 00)
Roberts, Benjamin	bur. 3 6 1831 (age - 79)

Roberts, Katherin	bur. 21 10 1772 (age -)
Roberts, Sarah	bur. 30 8 1819 (age - 70)
Rogers, Martha	bur. 14 11 1907 (age - 00)
Rossiter, Frances	bur. 20 8 1919 (age - 67)
Rossiter, Frederick	bur. 15 9 1971 (age - 51)
Rossiter, Priscilla	bur. 22 12 1911 (age - 82)
Rossiter, Thomas	bur. 28 7 1895 (age - 75)
Row, Henry	bur. 25 4 1781 (age -)
Rowe, Mary -wife of Thomas	bur. 1764 (age -)
Rowe, Thomas	bur. 9 3 1767 (age -)
Russell, Clare	bur. 7 4 1977 (age - 93)
Russell, Edward	bur. 27 2 1888 (age - 00)
Russell, Esther	bur. 10 6 1918 (age - 72)
Russell, Evangeline	bur. 19 7 1941 (age - 54)
Russell, Kerry Simon	bur. 2 10 1981 (age - 19)
Russell, Lewis Michael	bur. 9 1 1965 (age - 86)
Russell, Lily May	bur. 10 6 1992 (age - 72)
Russell, Richard	bur. 11 10 1923 (age - 00)
Russell, Ronald	bur. 8 12 1890 (age - 00)
Russell, Thomas	bur. 21 1 1881 (age - 00)
Russell, Thomas	bur. 7 12 1913 (age - 84)
Russell, William	bur. 16 10 1986 (age - 65)
Smith, Elinor	bur. 1 4 1805 (age -)
Smith, Elizabeth	bur. 13 10 1820 (age - 14)
Smith, George	bur. 12 1 1818 (age - 84)
Smith, Margaret	bur. 4 9 1709 (age -)

Smyth, George	bur. 13 8 1813 (age - 39)
Thomas , Anne	bur. 4 10 1650 (age -)
Thomas , Arthur (infant)	bur. 1 9 1715 (age -)
Thomas , David	bur. 26 11 1764 (age -)
Thomas , Humphrey (infant)	bur. 23 9 1721 (age -)
Thomas , Joan	bur. 6 10 1643 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 30 1 1717 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 17 8 1846 (age - 22)
Thomas , Sarah	bur. 27 10 1914 (age - 63)
Thomas , Stephen	bur. 20 6 1842 (age - 47)
Thomas , Thomas	bur. 7 4 1724 (age -)
Thomas , William	bur. 20 1 1860 (age - 00)
Thomas , William	bur. 22 3 1877 (age - 29)
Thomas , William	bur. 13 12 1914 (age - 73)
Tracey, Margaret	bur. 13 5 1870 (age - 90)
Tracy, Jemima	bur. 13 3 1901 (age - 75)
Tracy, Joseph	bur. 30 1 1877 (age - 96)
Watkin, Elizabeth (pauper)	bur. 8 2 1807 (age -)
Watkin, Thomas (pauper)	bur. 2 4 1805 (age -)
Welby, Clarice	bur. 20 2 1981 (age - 69)
Welby, Robert	bur. 6 8 1977 (age - 83)
Whellin, John	bur. 13 4 1796 (age -)
Wilkins, Jeane	bur. 26 2 1780 (age -)
William, Jane	bur. 22 10 1641 (age -)
Williams, Anthony	bur. 28 8 1647 (age -)
Williams, Diana	bur. 23 6 1835 (age - 00)

Williams, George	bur. 27 10 1841 (age - 22)
Williams, Maria	bur. 24 10 1849 (age - 57)
Wood, William	bur. 24 9 1805 (age -)
Wright, Katherin	bur. 1 2 1770 (age -)

,St Twynnels St Gwynnog

St Twynnel is another local saint. The sturdy **Church** has been victorianised. Previously it had panels with ten commandments on behind the Altar.

Nearby is a large imposing Iron age camp.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* - Twinnel's St.-- Lewis

TWINNEL'S (St.), a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from **Pembroke**; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the southern part of the county, and comprises a considerable portion of inclosed and cultivated land, and a small tract of open downs affording good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Limestone is found in it, and quarries have been opened, in the working of which some of the inhabitants are employed. The village is neatly built, on an eminence, and is of prepossessing appearance. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £3. 17. 11.; present net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**. The tithes have been commuted for £184, of which £80 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of **Hereford**; a like sum to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 1½ acre, which, with a house, is valued at £10 per annum; and £24 to certain impropiators. The **Church**, is an ancient building, with a very lofty tower, and, from its elevated situation, is an interesting and conspicuous object from all parts of the surrounding country. There is a place of worship for **Calvinistic Methodists**, and one or two Sunday schools are held

The Church of St Twynnels

A Long 13th century nave has a pointed tunnel-vault carried on the thick side walls. Remnants of the late 13th and 14th centuries are the small tower perched on the west wall, the south porch, the south transept with a squint and the arch of a former north transept.

There is a plain tablet to **Katherine Owen** of **Orielton**, died 1698.

RCAM St Twynnels Church

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Gwynnog**

In the ***Taxatio*** of 1291, this **Church** is described as Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoce

The building on plan consists of chancel 23ft by 14 ½ ft, nave 57ft by 16 ½ ft., south transept 13ft by 11ft, west tower 21ft square externally, and south porch. The chancel arch is modern, an enlargement of the earlier opening. A squint passage leads from the chancel to the south transept; the latter opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The nave has a plain vault. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The Bell chamber is crowned by a dome rising only to the level of the battlements, like that at St Petrocs. In the south west Angle is a vice of 75 steps which rises clear of the battlements. The lighting is by plain slits, those of the belfrey having pointed arches. There is no west door. The porch is plain vaulted, has masonry seats and a stoup recess to the left on entering; the doorway has a pointed arch. The font basin is of cushion type 28

ins by 27 ins externally, 21 ins y 19 ins internally, with a height of 3ft from the level; on the edge are traces of a hinged and hasped cover. It stands upon a circular shaft and square base – visited 24th May 1922

Churchyard Cross

A modern cross, erected upon an earlier base of three steps.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

In 1259 a Chapel-of-ease at Kylkermoran (Crickmarron Farm) is recorded. Nothing remains of it. The **Church** of **St. Winnoc** [**St. Twinnel**] was formerly part of the possessions of the priory of **St. Nicholas, Pembroke** and was by the prior and monks of that house, with the consent of the abbot of Seyes the patron of the **Church**, granted to **Richard Carew Bishop** of **St Davids**, who in 1260 appropriated it to the **Canons** resident of **St David's** Cathedral subject to a pension of one Mark, which the prior was wont to receive from the **Church**, and reserving to the **Bishop** the right of presenting the vicar thereto, and also subject to the **Canons** resident providing a competent endowment for that minister - this grant was to take effect on the death of **William de Gogh**, who was then the rector of **St Twinnels**. - *Stat. Menevia*.

William Gogh was rector in 1259, and this is the only record of an individual rector of this **Church**.

Described as Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoce, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £12 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 4s. - *Taxatio*.

Vicaria de Sancto Wynoco. - Vicaria ibidem ex col-lacione callonicorum ecclesie cathedralis Menevensis unde R. Den elericus est vicarius ibidem et habet man-sionem et imetus hujus vicarie valent per annum iiijil. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno iiijd. St in visitacione archidiaconis quolibet anno pro pro-curacionibus et sinodalibus xxiijd. Et rernanet **Clare** 77s. 9d. Inde decima 7S. gid. - *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": **St. Twinells** alias **Winnsc** alias **Wemor** alias **Lymoc** (**St. Winocus**). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 1s 11d. Habet mans. eum fruct. Chantor and a £10, 1s. 11d. Habet mans. cum fruct. Chantor and Chapter of **St David's** Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £24. **King's** Books, £3 17s. 11d. – Bacon's Liber Regis.

The earliest record of a lease of the tithes of this **Church** was on 4 April, 1554, when a lease for 40 years at a rent of £8 was granted to **Henry Wyriott**, gent., and **George Wyriott**, gent., both of **Orielton**, Pems. In July, 1565, **George Wyriotte** and his son and heir, **John Wyriotte**, obtained another lease for 40 years to commence from the termination of the proceeding lease at the same rent. In 1641 **Mrs. Dorothy Owen**, the mother of **Sir Hugh Owen**, held the tithes on land at the rent of £8 16s., and in 1661 a lease of them was granted for 21 years to **Sir Hugh Owen**, Bart., of **Orielton**. In 1662 **Arthur Owen** of **Orielton**, [the brother of **Sir Hugh Owen**] obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent but the tenant was to make the vicars stipend equal to the tenants share. - *Chapter Records*.

From this date down till the year 1817 the tithes continued to be held by the **Owen** family under leases regularly renewed, the rent remaining at £10 during the whole period. In 1817

Sir John Owen, Bart., paid a fine of £80 for a new term of 21 years - *Collectanea Menevensia*.

On 24 March , 1851, the chapter afixed its seal to a certificate of the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* for a proposed exchange of the advowson of Henfynyw, for the advowson of the vicarage of **Warren**, Pems., with the view of uniting **Warren** with **St. Twinnels** - *Chapter Acts*

On 26 Dec., 1851, the vicarages of **St. Twinnels** and **Warren** were united under an **Order in Council**.

On 15 Mar., 1860, the vicar of **St. Twinnels** was authorized to borrow from **Queen Annes Bounty** to build a vicarage house. - **Chapter Acts**.

All presentations to the united vicarages of **Warren** with **St. Twinnels** are by the dean and chapter of **St David's** Cathedral.

Extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop** of **St Davids**:

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs.
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209. Pembrokeshire life 1572 - 1843.

Altar rails originated in the time of **William Laud**, archbishop of Canterbury. He was a stickler for order and dignity in public worship, and his influence on the **Church** of England was profound. It seems to have been customary in those days for dogs to accompany their owners to **Church**. To ensure that dogs should not foul the altar, Laud decreed that rails should be erected to protect the sanctuary of the **Church** from their wanderings. Few modern altar rails would serve the purpose. Those at **St Twynnell**s would certainly keep straying canines away. They still would not meet the Archbishops specifications, however. He decreed that the railings should be erected along three sides of the altar area.

This **Church** is a Grade II listed building

Sites of Interest

Stone Park; west Stone Park

Two fields now thrown into one on Valasthill Farm. The origin of the name is not apparent –visited 24th May 1922

Names Connected to St Twinnels

Clergy.

Gogh William	1259	St Twinnels rector
Reynisshe Richard	1398 Sep 10	St Twinnels vicar
Younge David	1433	St Twinnels vicar
Longe David	1433 Oct 10	St Twinnels vicar

Rogers John	1486 Apr 29	St Twinnels vicar
Don Res	1534	St Twinnels vicar
Phillips Morgan	1549	St Twinnels vicar
Phillipps Morgan	1554 Jun3	St Twinnels vicar
Price William	1611	St Twinnels vicar
Coulton James	1618?	St Twinnels vicar
Coulton Francis	1662 Aug 18	St Twinnels vicar
Jones William	1662 Jan 26	St Twinnels vicar
Rees David	1688 Jul 25	St Twinnels vicar
Reese David	1696 Jun 10	St Twinnels vicar
Edwards Thomas	1737 Apr 21	St Twinnels vicar
Roberts James	1743 Dec 6	St Twinnels vicar
Holcombe William	1764 May 16	St Twinnels vicar
Roberts Nicholas	1796 Oct 29	St Twinnels vicar
Williams John	1799 Oct 30	St Twinnels vicar
Wilcocks John	1814 Aug 5	St Twinnels vicar
Philipps Charles	1837 Sep 19	St Twinnels vicar
Nares Owen Alexander	1859 Jan 11	St Twinnels vicar
Reed William	1866 Mar 7	St Twinnels vicar
Green Alfred J M	1874 May22	St Twinnels vicar
Edmondes Charles Gresford	1882 Jul 11	St Twinnels vicar
Matthews William	1888 Dec 1	St Twinnels vicar
Jones Daniel	1903 Jul 29	St Twinnels vicar
Gabriel Gwilym Philip	1907 Nov18	St Twinnels vicar

Land Tax 1791.

St Twynells Cabbage Corner	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Cabbage Corner	Wilkinson William (tenant)
St Twynells Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Carew	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Carew	Williams George (tenant)
St Twynells Carew Croft	Protheroe James (owner)
St Twynells Carew Croft	Purser Charles (tenant)
St Twynells East Southrow	Freeman J (owner)
St Twynells Farm	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Farm (one part)	Evans George (tenant)
St Twynells Farm (three parts)	Watkins John (tenant)
St Twynells Gallets Hill	Nicholas Mrs Jane (owner)
St Twynells Gallets Hill	Davies Evan (tenant)
St Twynells Hayston	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Hayston	Young Jonathan (tenant)
St Twynells Lovestone	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Lovestone	Linton James (tenant)
St Twynells Middle South Row	CampbellJohn (owner)
St Twynells Middle South Row	CampbellJohn (owner)
St Twynells North Lavrry	Saunders Benjamin (tenant)
St Twynells South Lavrry	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells South Lavrry	Lewis John (tenant)
St Twynells Thorn	Moody Mrs Elizabeth (owner)
St Twynells Thorn	Moody William (tenant)
St Twynells Tranorgan	Campbell John (owner)

St Twynells Tranorgan	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Treforce	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Freeman J (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Lawles William (tenant)
St Twynells Treforce	Protheroe James (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Tythe	Hereford Lord Visct (Owner)
St Twynells Tythes	Bowling George (tenant)
St Twynells Tythes	Holcombe Rev William (owner)
St Twynells Tythes	Owen Lady Anne (owner)
St Twynells part of Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells part of Carew	Dawkins Walter (tenant)
St Twynells part of Wells	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells part of Wells	Davies Stephen (tenant)

Hearth Tax 1670 St Twynell's Parish

Harries William	St Twynells H 2
Hitching William	St Twynells H 2
Beede Lewis	St Twynells H 2
Lort John	St Twynells H
Lewis Thomas	St Twynells H 2
Rowe John	St Twynells H 2
Thomas John	St Twynells H 2
Rowe Thomas	St Twynells H 2

Barret Lewis	St Twynells H
Hitchins Thomas	St Twynells H 2
Hitchins John	St Twynells H 2
Moody Catherine	St Twynells H
Poyer Lawrence	St Twynells H
Thomas Roger	St Twynells H 2
White Mary , widow of Laiery?	St Twynells H 5
White Jane	St Twynells H 2
Gillam Anne	St Twynells H
Lloyd Joseph	St Twynells H 2
Cozens Walter	St Twynells P
Thomas John	St Twynells P
Doogan Phillip	St Twynells P
Coale John	St Twynells P
Eynon William	St Twynells P
Thomas Thomas	St Twynells P
Owell Thomas	St Twynells P
Hall Richard	St Twynells P
Millard Thomas	St Twynells P
Husband Evan	St Twynells P
Llewhelin Nicholas	St Twynells P

Dublerlin Nicholas	St Twynells P
Jones George	St Twynells P
Poyer William	St Twynells P

Special mention must be made of the **Rev John H Richards** of **St Twynells Stackpole & St Petrox** Rector of **Bosherston** parishes who kindly gave me permission to include the details from the parish registers which he had compiled

St. Twynells Church burial Register

Adams, Benjamin	bur. 3 5 1864 (age - 00)
Adams, Elizabeth	bur. 27 3 1876 (age - 8)
Adams, Jane	bur. 6 1 1872 (age - 86)
Adams, Jemima	bur. 23 2 1859 (age - 07)
Adams, William	bur. 10 1 1863 (age - 70)
Allen, Rebecca	bur. 3 9 1779 (age -)
Anon,	bur. 16 11 1847 (age -)
Anon,	bur. 28 1 1862 (age -)
Anon,	bur. 30 3 1867 (age - ?)
Baker, James	bur. 22 7 1828 (age - 65)
Baker, Stanley	bur. 26 12 1913 (age - 00)
Baker, William	bur. 9 2 1823 (age - 21)
Barnet, George	bur. 17 7 1758 (age -)
Barnet, Jessey	bur. 6 2 1837 (age - 3)
Barnet, Martha	bur. 16 6 1852 (age - 57)
Barsey, Elizabeth	bur. 5 4 1818 (age - 81)
Bateman, Judith	bur. 17 7 1738 (age -)

Bateman, Mary	bur. 7 8 1738 (age - 00)
Beal, Sarah	bur. 26 10 1815 (age - 37)
Benn?, John	bur. 17 3 1765 (age -)
Bevan, Anthony	bur. 13 10 1751 (age - 00)
Bevans, Nicolas	bur. 17 7 1769 (age -)
Bews, Elizabeth	bur. 8 6 1755 (age -)
Beynon, Ann	bur. 7 5 1950 (age - 73)
Beynon, Beatrice	bur. 1 12 1909 (age - 04)
Beynon, Joseph	bur. 15 4 1879 (age - 70)
Beynon, Martha	bur. 1 7 1888 (age - 39)
Beynon, Priscilla	bur. 30 4 1877 (age - 61)
Beynon, William	bur. 2 9 1831 (age - 00)
Beynon, William	bur. 30 1 1902 (age - 70)
Beynon, William	bur. 10 5 1941 (age - 64)
Bishop, Ann	bur. 1 9 1839 (age - 50)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 9 11 1827 (age - 58)
Bowen , Emily	bur. 11 4 1889 (age - 00)
Bowen , John	bur. 29 7 1909 (age - 49)
Bowen , Thomas	bur. 26 11 1831 (age - 71)
Bowling , Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 21 3 1748 (age -)
Bowling , Frances	bur. 23 3 1822 (age - 50)
Bowling , Frances	bur. 16 6 1826 (age - 1)
Bowling , George	bur. 13 7 1852 (age - 80)
Bowling , Lewis	bur. 6 4 1776 (age - 00)
Bowling , Richard	bur. 10 6 1765 (age - 00)
Brown, Frances	bur. 7 6 1859 (age - 70)

Brown, Margaret	bur. 20 12 1837 (age - 6)
Bues?, Mary	bur. 7 6 1742 (age - 00)
Bushell, Fleur	bur. 10 9 1971 (age - 00)
Butler, Elizabeth	bur. 11 7 1862 (age - 37)
Butler, Frances	bur. 17 7 1869 (age - 13)
Butler, Margaret	bur. 24 4 1857 (age - 00)
Castelli, Eveline	bur. 4 10 1961 (age - 76)
Cocklind, John	bur. 27 4 1862 (age - 00)
Coghlan, John	bur. 10 6 1861 (age - 27)
Cole, Daniel	bur. 16 5 1842 (age - 1)
Cole, Eliza	bur. 13 8 1832 (age - 17)
Cole, Elizabeth	bur. 29 4 1885 (age - 89)
Cole, Esther	bur. 15 7 1858 (age - 24)
Cole, George	bur. 5 4 1858 (age - 20)
Cole, Glaldys	bur. 23 5 1985 (age - 71)
Cole, John	bur. 9 3 1892 (age - 91)
Cole, Lettitia	bur. 11 4 1854 (age - 13)
Cole, Thomas	bur. 4 7 1854 (age - 19)
Cole, William	bur. 12 5 1852 (age - 08)
Cole, William	bur. 5 4 1852 (age - 20)
Coleman, Barbara	bur. 9 8 1952 (age - 12)
Coleman, Charles	bur. 11 1 1985 (age - 76)
Coleman, Hilda	bur. 6 3 1972 (age - 57)
Cornick, Martha	bur. 1 10 1833 (age - 22)
Cornick, William	bur. 22 1 1834 (age - 1)
David, Edward	bur. 15 6 1757 (age -)

David, Elizabeth	bur. 7 5 1739 (age -)
David, William	bur. 19 4 1755 (age - 00)
Davies, Agnes	bur. 13 11 1973 (age - 71)
Davies, Ann	bur. 29 7 1821 (age - 8)
Davies, Arthur	bur. 29 8 1742 (age -)
Davies, Benjamin	bur. 9 9 1828 (age - 58)
Davies, Charles	bur. 30 4 1843 (age - 1)
Davies, Charles	bur. 24 11 1847 (age - 00)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 7 10 1849 (age - 81)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 5 9 1868 (age - 48)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 12 6 1874 (age - 40)
Davies, James	bur. 30 12 1865 (age - 00)
Davies, James	bur. 13 3 1872 (age - 81)
Davies, Jane	bur. 12 11 1825 (age - 55)
Davies, John	bur. 8 2 1845 (age - 18)
Davies, John	bur. 10 9 1849 (age - 00)
Davies, John	bur. 28 9 1861 (age - 00)
Davies, Joseph	bur. 3 11 1912 (age - 32)
Davies, Maria	bur. 4 1 1876 (age - 83)
Davies, Mary	bur. 2 11 1831 (age - 1)
Davies, Mary	bur. 20 9 1849 (age - 30)
Davies, Mary	bur. 12 12 1868 (age - 1)
Davies, Mary	bur. 19 4 1868 (age - 33)
Davies, Mary	bur. 29 9 1906 (age - 50)
Davies, Priscilla	bur. 21 11 1825 (age - 65)
Davies, Rachel	bur. 10 1 1828 (age - 95)

Davies, Reginald	bur. 16 1 1985 (age - 86)
Davies, Richard	bur. 23 5 1822 (age - 59)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 23 2 1859 (age - 00)
Davies, William	bur. 19 12 1815 (age - 15)
Davies, William	bur. 24 9 1850 (age - 51)
Davies, William	bur. 2 10 1869 (age - 62)
Davis, Louisa	bur. 16 12 1848 (age - 26)
Davis, Mabel	bur. 7 1 1863 (age - 00)
Davis, William	bur. 29 4 1865 (age - 61)
Dawkins, Ann	bur. 9 2 1754 (age - 00)
Dawkins, Peter	bur. 4 8 1753 (age -)
Dawkins, William	bur. 31 1 1770 (age -)
Daws, Judith	bur. 12 11 1739 (age -)
Dickinson, Eliza	bur. 15 7 1869 (age - 30)
Dogan, Thomas	bur. 26 1 1741 (age - 00)
Doggan, Eleanor	bur. 10 10 1770 (age -)
Dowly, John	bur. 27 1 1774 (age -)
Dubberlin, Mary	bur. 12 10 1840 (age - 71)
Dubberline, John	bur. 24 8 1834 (age - 64)
Duberling, Martha	bur. 7 5 1770 (age -)
Duggan, Elizabeth	bur. 9 2 1769 (age -)
Duggan, George	bur. 28 10 1185 (age - 00)
Duggan, Henry	bur. 6 4 1759 (age -)
Duggan, Jane	bur. 31 8 1853 (age - 80)
Duggan, William	bur. 18 11 1785 (age -)
Duggan?, Mary	bur. 15 4 1747 (age - 00)

Dunn, Frances w o John	bur. 24 6 1749 (age -)
Dyson, Frederick	bur. 10 7 1931 (age - 32)
Dyson, Thomas	bur. 20 11 1985 (age - 70)
Edmond, Elizabeth	bur. 8 6 1834 (age - 00)
Edwards, Elizabeth	bur. 28 12 1817 (age - 80)
Edwards, Harriet	bur. 21 10 1845 (age - 29)
Edwards, Hugh	bur. 22 11 1847 (age - 68)
Edwards, John	bur. 7 12 1845 (age - 00)
Edwards, Margaret	bur. 21 11 1825 (age - 1)
Edwards, Mary	bur. 8 2 1847 (age - 80)
Edwards, Thomas	bur. 5 4 1849 (age - 87)
Edwards, William	bur. 24 4 1845 (age - 1)
Elliston, Elizabeth	bur. 6 1 1862 (age - 61)
Elliston, James	bur. 31 1 1844 (age - 50)
Elliston, John	bur. 1 8 1832 (age - 4)
Evans, Abra	bur. 13 8 1787 (age -)
Evans, Abraham	bur. 12 10 1851 (age - 02)
Evans, Abraham	bur. 31 1 1861 (age - 71)
Evans, Alice	bur. 7 9 1867 (age - 86)
Evans, Anne	bur. 28 2 1855 (age - 66)
Evans, Eliza	bur. 25 5 1853 (age - 09)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 1 8 1768 (age -)
Evans, Evan	bur. 21 10 1850 (age - 87)
Evans, Frances	bur. 17 3 1823 (age - 21)
Evans, George	bur. 9 11 1830 (age - 77)
Evans, Hannah	bur. 20 4 1816 (age - 86)

Evans, James	bur. 2 7 1816 (age - 22)
Evans, James	bur. 30 6 1824 (age - 00)
Evans, James	bur. 18 10 1888 (age - 34)
Evans, Jane	bur. 27 9 1826 (age - 62)
Evans, John	bur. 21 7 1764 (age -)
Evans, Joseph	bur. 22 9 1868 (age - 73)
Evans, Maria	bur. 11 12 1832 (age - 52)
Evans, Mary	bur. 9 9 1838 (age - 30)
Evans, Samuel	bur. 24 3 1826 (age - 56)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 30 12 1852 (age - 02)
Evans, Wiliam	bur. 5 12 1858 (age - 53)
Evans, William	bur. 18 2 1847 (age - 1)
Evansd, John	bur. 26 11 1777 (age -)
Eynon, Henry? Mary ?	bur. 1 6 1751 (age -)
Eynon, Tabitha	bur. 25 8 1765 (age -)
Eynon, Thomas	bur. 29 3 1748 (age -)
Eynon, Thomas	bur. 4 6 1763 (age -)
Eynon?, Thomas	bur. 10 4 1780 (age -)
Farmer, Henry	bur. 30 8 1814 (age - 65)
Ferrier, Philip	bur. 16 3 1745 (age -)
Ferrier?, Alice	bur. 14 4 1739 (age -)
Fortune, Elizabeth	bur. 9 10 1833 (age - 3)
Fortune, Thomas	bur. 8 4 1814 (age - 64)
Fowler, George	bur. 5 2 1774 (age -)
Francis, Annie	bur. 28 7 1960 (age - 92)
Francis, Florence	bur. 23 12 1963 (age - 69)

Francis, John	bur. 10 4 1940 (age - 74)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bur. 25 1 1841 (age - 85)
Furlong, James (infant)	bur. 1 12 1791 (age - 00)
Furlong, Rosanna	bur. 8 5 1868 (age - 78)
Furlong, Thomas	bur. 25 3 1838 (age - 48)
Furlong, William	bur. 14 3 1858 (age - 01)
Gibbs, Ann	bur. 5 3 1835 (age - 20)
Gibbs, John	bur. 30 12 1821 (age - 42)
Gibbs, Martha	bur. 4 1 1789 (age -)
Gibbs, Mary	bur. 27 10 1822 (age - 17)
Gibbs, Rees	bur. 9 11 1750 (age -)
Gough, Arthur	bur. 27 7 1911 (age - 21)
Gough, Elizabeth	bur. 26 3 1924 (age - 62)
Gough, Mary w o George	bur. 10 8 1741 (age -)
Gough, Maud	bur. 7 7 1979 (age - 70)
Gough, Peter	bur. 5 8 1934 (age - 72)
Gough, Thomas	bur. 6 6 1939 (age - 53)
Gough, Thomas	bur. 26 10 1982 (age - 78)
Gough, William	bur. 21 2 1974 (age - 66)
Griffith, Benjamin	bur. 5 3 1836 (age - 70)
Griffith, Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 4 5 1752 (age -)
Griffith, John	bur. 18 1 1830 (age - 90)
Griffith, Martha	bur. 16 7 1836 (age - 82)
Griffith, Mary	bur. 13 11 1773 (age -)
Griffith, Susanna	bur. 19 3 1766 (age - 00)
Griffith?, William	bur. 10 11 1742 (age -)

Griffiths, Alfred	bur. 27 7 1881 (age - 15)
Griffiths, Ann	bur. 10 3 1870 (age - 73)
Griffiths, Edith	bur. 11 1 1954 (age - 73)
Griffiths, Eliza	bur. 3 4 1878 (age - 00)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bur. 12 8 1871 (age - 1)
Griffiths, George	bur. 27 10 1876 (age - 5)
Griffiths, Hannah	bur. 13 12 1842 (age - 67)
Griffiths, Hannah	bur. 22 8 1843 (age - 00)
Griffiths, James	bur. 15 1 1908 (age - 40)
Griffiths, John	bur. 27 3 1840 (age - 84)
Griffiths, John	bur. 11 10 1881 (age - 19)
Griffiths, Jonathan	bur. 19 6 1876 (age - 66)
Griffiths, Mary	bur. 14 4 1861 (age - 53)
Griffiths, Mary	bur. 17 4 1901 (age - 60)
Griffiths, Mary	bur. 11 5 1910 (age - 43)
Griffiths, Pierce	bur. 12 12 1928 (age - 84)
Griffiths, Richard	bur. 7 6 1883 (age - 52)
Griffiths, Roger	bur. 20 4 1740 (age -)
Griffiths, Sarah	bur. 8 2 1892 (age - 56)
Griffiths, Thomas	bur. 25 5 1874 (age - 75)
Griffiths, William	bur. 11 11 1861 (age - 00)
Griffths, George	bur. 23 10 1866 (age - 00)
Gwatkin, Ralph	bur. 10 12 1983 (age - 58)
Gwyther, George	bur. 9 4 1889 (age - 51)
Gwyther, George	bur. 12 8 1952 (age - 85)
Gwyther, Jane	bur. 27 6 1903 (age - 73)

Gwyther, Mary	bur. 24 1 1910 (age - 49)
Hall Ann w o William	bur. 28 8 1757 (age -)
Hall Elizabeth	bur. 10 12 1747 (age - 00)
Hall Ellen	bur. 31 7 1893 (age - 00)
Hall Griffith	bur. 16 10 1740 (age - 00)
Hall Henry	bur. 29 1 1773 (age -)
Hall Margaret	bur. 2 9 1776 (age -)
Hall Margaret	bur. 23 9 1835 (age - 78)
Hall Mary	bur. 24 11 1822 (age - 40)
Hall Richard	bur. 23 2 1863 (age - 06)
Hall William	bur. 1 5 1762 (age -)
Hall William	bur. 2 6 1858 (age - 53)
Harries, Henry	bur. 6 5 1883 (age - 96)
Harries, John	bur. 25 2 1786 (age - 00)
Harries, John	bur. 29 6 1821 (age - 74)
Harries, Mary	bur. 18 1 1829 (age - 80)
Hay, David	bur. 16 8 1866 (age - 87)
Hay, Elizabeth	bur. 28 3 1915 (age - 76)
Hay, Jane	bur. 2 4 1825 (age - 92)
Hay, Martha	bur. 5 8 1834 (age - 00)
Hay, William	bur. 17 8 1872 (age - 4)
Hay, William	bur. 12 3 1876 (age - 69)
Hendy, Martha	bur. 19 6 1839 (age - 24)
Hicks, Elizabeth	bur. 30 7 1873 (age - 22)
Hicks, William	bur. 31 10 1846 (age - 27)
Hill, John	bur. 28 2 1845 (age - 1)

Hippasley, Richard	bur. 16 7 1907 (age - 20)
Hitching, Jane	bur. 10 1 1759 (age - 00)
Hitchings, Frances	bur. 3 8 1849 (age - 85)
Hitchins, Mary	bur. 6 1 1739 (age -)
Hood, Henry	bur. 10 3 1755 (age - 00)
Hood, Hugh	bur. 17 7 1758 (age - 00)
Hood, Jane	bur. 9 2 1780 (age -)
Hood, Martha	bur. 7 10 1764 (age -)
Hood, William	bur. 9 6 1762 (age - 00)
Hook, Margaret	bur. 11 11 1774 (age -)
Howard, Mary	bur. 4 12 1760 (age -)
Howel, Martha	bur. 24 5 1781 (age -)
Howell, Elizabeth	bur. 1 5 1757 (age -)
Howell, Griffith	bur. 15 1 1755 (age -)
Howells, Charles	bur. 22 10 1889 (age - 00)
Howells, Elizabeth	bur. 10 6 1848 (age - 97)
Howells, Mary	bur. 30 9 1866 (age - 37)
Howels, John	bur. 14 5 1838 (age - 74)
Hughes, Abraham	bur. 8 4 1745 (age -)
Hughes, Ann	bur. 19 12 1762 (age -)
Hughes, Eleanor w o Charles	bur. 8 4 1758 (age -)
Hughes, Elizabeth	bur. 4 5 1780 (age -)
Hunt, Ellen	bur. 21 2 1962 (age - 84)
Hunt, Emlyn	bur. 20 1 1946 (age - 68)
Hunt, Violet	bur. 15 3 1941 (age - 32)
Husband, Eleanor	bur. 21 9 1787 (age -)

Husband, Elizabeth (widow)	bur. 1 11 1750 (age -)
Husband, Mary	bur. 16 4 1737 (age -)
James, Ann	bur. 19 12 1826 (age - 62)
James, Ann	bur. 9 7 1851 (age - 72)
James, Eliza	bur. 29 5 1850 (age - 00)
James, Eliza	bur. 3 12 1861 (age - 07)
James, Elizabeth	bur. 31 3 1874 (age - 48)
James, James	bur. 11 11 1853 (age - 00)
James, John	bur. 2 9 1828 (age - 33)
James, John	bur. 18 1 1896 (age - 70)
James, Martha	bur. 23 11 1848 (age - 50)
James, Mary	bur. 25 10 1861 (age - 02)
James, William	bur. 19 1 1834 (age - 74)
James, William	bur. 4 2 1859 (age - 33)
Jenkins, Elizabeth	bur. 11 9 1907 (age - 26)
Jenkins, John	bur. 15 8 1856 (age - 22)
Jenkins, Mary	bur. 21 2 1872 (age - 69)
Jenkins, William	bur. 18 11 1872 (age - 62)
John, Albert	bur. 13 1 1965 (age - 68)
John, Anne	bur. 28 11 1861 (age - 00)
John, Frances	bur. 21 4 1826 (age - 00)
John, Frances	bur. 22 3 1965 (age - 85)
John, Francis	bur. 21 6 1950 (age - 75)
John, Isaac	bur. 28 5 1778 (age -)
John, John	bur. 12 6 1841 (age - 00)
John, Margaret	bur. 21 6 1780 (age -)

John, Mary	bur. 23 9 1842 (age - 33)
John, Mary	bur. 16 3 1907 (age - 72)
John, Mary	bur. 9 3 1971 (age - 75)
John, Rebecca	bur. 29 5 1848 (age - 68)
John, Thomas	bur. 25 3 1838 (age - 60)
John, William	bur. 6 3 1773 (age - 00)
John, William	bur. 18 7 1838 (age - 00)
Johns, James	bur. 7 12 1892 (age - 64)
Jones, Ann	bur. 26 5 1883 (age - 3)
Jones, Annie	bur. 31 7 1899 (age - 1)
Jones, Arthur	bur. 13 9 1972 (age - 83)
Jones, Benjamin	bur. 16 2 1738 (age -)
Jones, Catherine	bur. 1 7 1737 (age -)
Jones, Charles	bur. 9 4 1738 (age -)
Jones, Dennis	bur. 7 1 1983 (age - 55)
Jones, Edwin	bur. 5 1 1909 (age - 8)
Jones, Edwin	bur. 20 3 1949 (age - 79)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 9 6 1970 (age - 76)
Jones, Evan	bur. 25 4 1872 (age - 44)
Jones, Florence	bur. 22 8 1966 (age - 71)
Jones, George	bur. 2 12 1853 (age - 58)
Jones, George	bur. 8 7 1899 (age - 53)
Jones, James	bur. 8 7 1903 (age - 00)
Jones, Jane	bur. 28 3 1741 (age -)
Jones, Jane	bur. 18 11 1746 (age - 00)
Jones, Jane	bur. 24 5 1832 (age - 59)

Jones, John	bur. 14 4 1746 (age -)
Jones, John	bur. 1 5 1826 (age - 00)
Jones, John	bur. 1 5 1838 (age - 10)
Jones, John Francis	bur. 26 5 1992 (age - 72)
Jones, Leslie	bur. 15 4 1926 (age - 00)
Jones, Margaret	bur. 1 2 1837 (age - 2)
Jones, Margaret (widow)	bur. 11 5 1752 (age -)
Jones, Maria	bur. 14 2 1952 (age - 77)
Jones, Martha	bur. 6 12 1836 (age - 33)
Jones, Mary	bur. 7 4 1836 (age - 00)
Jones, Mary	bur. 8 7 1908 (age - 1)
Jones, Roselyn	bur. 28 5 1942 (age - 16)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 8 4 1752 (age - 00)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 13 4 1887 (age - 01)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 17 4 1971 (age - 67)
Jones, Thomas ?	bur. 19 11 1737 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 23 8 1832 (age - 68)
Jones, William	bur. 15 4 1976 (age - 79)
Kromei, Benjamin Edward	bur. 29 1 1992 (age - 41)
Laless, Elizabeth w o Owen	bur. 9 6 1750 (age -)
Lawless, Anne	bur. 2 5 1814 (age - 70)
Lawlice, Henry	bur. 30 7 1769 (age -)
Lawrence, David	bur. 26 2 1880 (age - 88)
Lawrence, Mary	bur. 4 11 1878 (age - 81)
Lewis, Anne	bur. 7 3 1855 (age - 61)
Lewis, Catharine	bur. 4 1 1784 (age -)

Lewis, Elizabeth	bur. 2 7 1832 (age - 72)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bur. 15 11 1909 (age - 50)
Lewis, Florence	bur. 15 5 1909 (age - 2)
Lewis, George	bur. 15 6 1869 (age - 82)
Lewis, Henry	bur. 24 4 1818 (age - 67)
Lewis, James	bur. 17 8 1852 (age - 01)
Lewis, James	bur. 24 3 2856 (age - 80)
Lewis, Joan	bur. 7 8 1762 (age -)
Lewis, John	bur. 29 9 1831 (age - 53)
Lewis, John	bur. 12 4 1882 (age - 58)
Lewis, John	bur. 19 9 1926 (age - 73)
Lewis, Martha	bur. 18 1 1900 (age - 76)
Lewis, Martha	bur. 5 1 1927 (age - 73)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 15 1 1833 (age - 58)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 22 1 1843 (age - 55)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 2 11 1864 (age - 34)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 16 4 1750 (age -)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 14 6 1758 (age -)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 15 4 1822 (age - 00)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 29 9 1833 (age - 2)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 14 5 1866 (age - 35)
Lewis, Wiliam	bur. 31 12 1864 (age - 07)
Lewis, William	bur. 22 8 1834 (age - 67)
Lewis, William	bur. 23 12 1858 (age - 00)
Llewelin, Mary	bur. 25 11 1841 (age - 24)
Llewellyn, Annie	bur. 1 5 1882 (age - 16)

Llewhellin, Pearce	bur. 22 4 1886 (age - 77)
Llewhellin, William	bur. 12 10 1864 (age - 00)
Lloyd , Elizabeth	bur. 25 5 1872 (age - 00)
Lloyd , Jane	bur. 9 7 1830 (age - 77)
Lloyd , John	bur. 4 7 1742 (age - 00)
Lloyd , Morris?	bur. 24 5 1738 (age -)
Lloyd , Sibyl	bur. 13 6 1777 (age -)
Lloyd , Timothy	bur. 17 6 1755 (age -)
Lloyd , William	bur. 28 6 1764 (age -)
Loggan, John	bur. 21 2 1779 (age -)
Loless?, Elizabeth	bur. 17 1 1788 (age -)
Long, Jane	bur. 3 5 1817 (age - 00)
Long, John	bur. 29 5 1857 (age - 86)
Long, Mary	bur. 21 12 1834 (age - 66)
Long, Mary	bur. 8 6 1844 (age - 37)
Long, Thomas	bur. 22 3 1821 (age - 87)
Long, Thomas	bur. 27 5 1829 (age - 60)
Lowless, William	bur. 22 7 1825 (age - 77)
Lucy, George	bur. 26 11 1747 (age -)
Marchant, Elizabeth	bur. 15 9 1764 (age -)
Mason, Elizabeth May	bur. 4 7 1984 (age - 81)
Mason, Levi	bur. 25 1 1967 (age - 76)
Minchin, John	bur. 24 9 1976 (age - 61)
Moody, ? (son)	bur. 21 8 1738 (age - 00)
Moody, Elizabeth	bur. 30 7 1741 (age -)
Moody, Elizabeth	bur. 15 1 1766 (age -)

Moody, Elizabeth	bur. 19 1 1820 (age - 29)
Moody, Henry	bur. 27 11 1765 (age -)
Moody, Henry	bur. 14 9 1834 (age - 32)
Moody, John	bur. 14 2 1790 (age -)
Moody, John	bur. 23 4 1833 (age - 36)
Moody, Mary	bur. 3 7 1789 (age -)
Moody, Mary	bur. 3 2 1824 (age - 61)
Moody, Thomas	bur. 19 5 1780 (age -)
Moody, William	bur. 2 11 1773 (age - 00)
Morgan, Jane (widow)	bur. 17 7 1751 (age -)
Morish, Ann	bur. 23 10 1831 (age - 00)
Morris, David	bur. 1 11 1892 (age - 72)
Morris, Jane	bur. 23 9 1891 (age - 76)
Morris, Lily	bur. 29 12 1992 (age - 83)
Morris, Martha	bur. 5 6 1846 (age - 34)
Morris, Mary	bur. 31 12 1738 (age -)
Morris, Richard	bur. 18 8 1977 (age - 55)
Nicholas, Bessie	bur. 10 4 1859 (age - 00)
Nicholas, Catharine	bur. 28 11 1864 (age - 73)
Nicholas, Catherine	bur. 29 3 1866 (age - 00)
Nicholas, Esther	bur. 20 12 1865 (age - 31)
Nicholas, John	bur. 16 9 1853 (age - 00)
Nicholas, John	bur. 13 6 1862 (age - 01)
Nicholas, Thomas	bur. 12 7 1845 (age - 51)
Oakley, Elizabeth	bur. 23 5 1840 (age - 36)
Oakley, Elizabeth	bur. 28 5 1840 (age - 5)

Oakley, George	bur. 17 6 1851 (age - 84)
Oakley, James	bur. 1 8 1887 (age - 84)
Oakley, John	bur. 28 10 1834 (age - 00)
Oakley, Mary	bur. 31 3 1876 (age - 71)
Oakley, Mary	bur. 20 7 1877 (age - 77)
Ormond, Anne	bur. 2 3 1962 (age - 80)
Ormond, Martha	bur. 9 11 1931 (age - 76)
Ormond, Richard	bur. 15 5 1931 (age - 79)
Owen, Hannah	bur. 10 12 1882 (age - 66)
Owen, Louis	bur. 6 2 1844 (age - 00)
Owen, Lydia	bur. 11 1 1860 (age - 24)
Owen, Margaret	bur. 26 4 1743 (age -)
Owen, Sarah	bur. 4 7 1853 (age - 00)
Owens, Charles	bur. 24 6 1885 (age - 19)
Owens, George	bur. 11 6 1868 (age - 00)
Owens, Sarah	bur. 2 1869 (age - 1)
Owens, Sarah	bur. 30 11 1885 (age - 62)
Phelps, Elizabeth	bur. 30 9 1852 (age - 23)
Phelps, Elizabeth	bur. 23 2 1858 (age - 01)
Phelps, James	bur. 12 10 1844 (age - 3)
Phelps, Jane	bur. 18 7 1823 (age - 00)
Phelps, John	bur. 12 3 1847 (age - 21)
Phelps, Thomas	bur. 30 5 1861 (age - 65)
Phelps, William	bur. 12 5 1851 (age - 16)
Philipps, John	bur. 9 11 1817 (age - 46)
Philipps, Mary	bur. 29 3 1782 (age -)

Philips, Elizabeth	bur. 20 8 2856 (age - 86)
Philips, Joseph	bur. 31 1 1848 (age - 77)
Phillips, Thomas	bur. 22 10 1824 (age - 1)
Phillips, Thomas	bur. 13 7 1870 (age - 84)
Phillips, William	bur. 26 1 1829 (age - 26)
Powell, James	bur. 14 8 1861 (age - 03)
Price, Anne	bur. 6 1 1845 (age - 23)
Protheroe, Jane	bur. 13 9 1746 (age -)
Raymond, James	bur. 30 4 1780 (age -)
Raymond, Mary	bur. 7 5 1760 (age - 00)
Rees, Benjamin	bur. 29 7 1835 (age - 14)
Rees, Elizabeth	bur. 27 11 1827 (age - 00)
Rees, Frances	bur. 10 1 1848 (age - 37)
Rees, Lucy	bur. 30 11 1871 (age - 77)
Rees, Margaret	bur. 25 3 2857 (age - 80)
Rees, Martha	bur. 39 7 1837 (age - 11)
Rees, William	bur. 28 9 1850 (age - 70)
Rees, William	bur. 10 12 1881 (age - 87)
Reynold, William	bur. 21 3 1776 (age -)
Reynold, William	bur. 3 11 1829 (age - 97)
Reynolds, Elizabeth	bur. 19 3 1817 (age - 53)
Reynolds, Jane	bur. 26 12 1778 (age - 00)
Reynolds, John	bur. 27 12 1775 (age - 00)
Reynolds, Mary	bur. 10 12 1830 (age - 68)
Reynolds, Sarah	bur. 30 8 1779 (age -)
Rice, Dorothy	bur. 26 12 1730 (age -)

Richards, Alfred	bur. 30 12 1953 (age - 67)
Richards, Caroline	bur. 1 4 1841 (age - 2)
Richards, Elizabeth	bur. 21 2 1867 (age - 77)
Richards, Hannah	bur. 16 2 1944 (age - 55)
Richards, Henry	bur. 24 6 1862 (age - 61)
Richards, James	bur. 13 5 1965 (age - 51)
Richards, Jane	bur. 10 12 1834 (age - 54)
Richards, Jane	bur. 7 7 1849 (age - 31)
Richards, Jane	bur. 5 5 1897 (age - 89)
Richards, John	bur. 30 7 1866 (age - 35)
Richards, Joseph	bur. 10 1 1861 (age - 34)
Richards, Joseph	bur. 29 9 1871 (age - 78)
Richards, Leah	bur. 22 9 1875 (age - 26)
Richards, Martin	bur. 27 12 1855 (age - 27)
Richards, Martin	bur. 1 8 1860 (age - 00)
Richards, Mary	bur. 17 12 1841 (age - 2)
Richards, Mary	bur. 30 8 1862 (age - 16)
Richards, Pearce	bur. 8 5 1846 (age - 12)
Richards, Sarah	bur. 23 3 1858 (age - 00)
Richards, Thomas	bur. 16 11 1841 (age - 7)
Richards, William	bur. 16 1 1867 (age - 17)
Roberts, Alfred	bur. 16 2 1925 (age - 37)
Roberts, Alice	bur. 11 8 1943 (age - 82)
Roberts, Ann	bur. 9 8 1825 (age - 87)
Roberts, Ann	bur. 5 10 1892 (age - 78)
Roberts, Anne	bur. 16 1 1884 (age - 55)

Roberts, Benjamin	bur. 4 6 1929 (age - 70)
Roberts, Bridget	bur. 5 4 1900 (age - 36)
Roberts, Daniel	bur. 16 11 1828 (age - 79)
Roberts, Edward	bur. 4 5 1965 (age - 73)
Roberts, Elizabeth	bur. 21 5 1861 (age - 07)
Roberts, Ellen	bur. 30 8 1954 (age - 91)
Roberts, Frederick	bur. 9 1 1931 (age - 70)
Roberts, Louis	bur. 21 4 1980 (age - 76)
Roberts, Margaret	bur. 2 1 1929 (age - 70)
Roberts, Mary	bur. 25 11 1873 (age - 87)
Roberts, Rosalie	bur. 25 9 1974 (age - 85)
Roberts, Walter	bur. 7 10 1901 (age - 43)
Roberts, William	bur. 22 7 1865 (age - 80)
Roberts, William	bur. 6 7 1899 (age - 77)
Roberts, William	bur. 21 5 1926 (age - 69)
Roblin, Mary	bur. 29 5 1890 (age - 19)
Roblin, Richard	bur. 17 1 1741 (age -)
Roblin, Richard	bur. 20 1 1901 (age - 71)
Robling, Dorothy	bur. 10 2 1739 (age -)
Roch, Ann	bur. 17 1 1847 (age - 25)
Rogers, Eliza	bur. 29 12 1830 (age - 00)
Rogers, Henry	bur. 31 5 1853 (age - 86)
Rogers, Margaret	bur. 16 12 1832 (age - 75)
Row, Jennet	bur. 3 5 1773 (age - 00)
Rowlands, Anne	bur. 20 11 1858 (age - 01)
Russell, Eveline	bur. 18 12 1926 (age - 42)

Russell, Mary Isabella	bur. 29 10 1992 (age - 79)
Russell, Muriel	bur. 8 11 1979 (age - 89)
Russell, Walter	bur. 19 8 1959 (age - 77)
Saise, John	bur. 13 1 1771 (age - 00)
Sayce, George	bur. 20 7 1841 (age - 16)
Sayse, Ann	bur. 5 1 1880 (age - -)
Sayse, Thomas	bur. 8 9 1879 (age - 85)
Scone, Martha	bur. 22 1 1826 (age - 77)
Scourfield, Flora	bur. 9 4 1829 (age - 80)
Scourfield, John	bur. 6 11 1880 (age - 00)
Sinnett, William	bur. 5 11 1871 (age - 00)
Smallbone, George	bur. 21 4 1988 (age - 76)
Smallbone, Mary Elizabeth	bur. 26 4 1991 (age - 78)
Smith, Ann	bur. 7 11 1760 (age -)
Smith, Glyn	bur. 18 7 1937 (age - 1)
Smith, Ruby	bur. 22 4 1985 (age - 74)
Smith, William	bur. 8 11 1986 (age - 75)
Standerwick, Nathaniel	bur. 4 3 1878 (age - 50)
Stephens, Anne	bur. 18 11 1979 (age - 80)
Stephens, Edith	bur. 11 2 1922 (age - 19)
Stephens, Elizabeth	bur. 28 12 1868 (age - 67)
Stephens, William	bur. 22 4 1976 (age - 84)
Stewart, Rose	bur. 7 6 1742 (age -)
Thomas , ?-ra	bur. 14 3 1743 (age -)
Thomas , Abra?	bur. 10 4 1739 (age -)
Thomas , Alexander	bur. 17 11 1863 (age - 70)

Thomas , Alice w o Henry	bur. 18 6 1747 (age -)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 3 2 1775 (age -)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 3 2 1814 (age - -)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 21 1 1822 (age - 00)
Thomas , Ann	bur. 15 3 1883 (age - 53)
Thomas , Anne	bur. 4 11 1844 (age - 82)
Thomas , Benjamin	bur. 21 11 1863 (age - 00)
Thomas , Benjamin	bur. 3 6 1898 (age - 00)
Thomas , Benjamin	bur. 10 4 1920 (age - 79)
Thomas , David	bur. 2 2 1906 (age - 26)
Thomas , Edith	bur. 19 10 1876 (age - 00)
Thomas , Edward	bur. 19 5 1786 (age -)
Thomas , Edward	bur. 29 9 1888 (age - 16)
Thomas , Eliza	bur. 1 1 1846 (age - 15)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 4 2 1768 (age -)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 12 2 1834 (age - 2)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 14 6 1834 (age - 29)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 30 4 1860 (age - 49)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 6 5 1873 (age - 5)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 16 5 1909 (age - 66)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 9 12 1947 (age - 80)
Thomas , Emily	bur. 2 3 1864 (age - 00)
Thomas , Esther w o David	bur. 25 9 1744 (age -)
Thomas , Ethel	bur. 3 3 1888 (age - 00)
Thomas , Frances	bur. 1 6 1886 (age - 77)
Thomas , George	bur. 5 4 1774 (age -)

Thomas , Hannah	bur. 14 6 1858 (age - 05)
Thomas , Henrietta	bur. 26 7 1817 (age - 1)
Thomas , Henry	bur. 28 11 1757 (age -)
Thomas , Isaac	bur. 14 9 1908 (age - 90)
Thomas , James	bur. 21 6 1836 (age - 66)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 21 9 1759 (age -)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 15 8 1774 (age -)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 9 11 1834 (age - 1)
Thomas , Jennet	bur. 6 10 1826 (age - 75)
Thomas , Joanna	bur. 24 8 1759 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 25 11 1772 (age - 00)
Thomas , John	bur. 1779 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 19 2 1837 (age - 73)
Thomas , John	bur. 9 1 1852 (age - 27)
Thomas , Joseph	bur. 10 4 1834 (age - 29)
Thomas , Joseph	bur. 9 9 1843 (age - 23)
Thomas , Lewis	bur. 6 3 1826 (age - 77)
Thomas , Margaret	bur. 1790 (age -)
Thomas , Margaret	bur. 19 12 1833 (age - 20)
Thomas , Margaret	bur. 2 2 1860 (age - 80)
Thomas , Martha	bur. 11 7 1819 (age - 00)
Thomas , Martha	bur. 5 12 1826 (age - 00)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 1 9 1759 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 20 7 1778 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 19 8 1825 (age - 00)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 23 5 1877 (age - 74)

Thomas , Mary	bur. 7 4 1882 (age - 00)
Thomas , Rebekah?	bur. 28 3 1779 (age -)
Thomas , Richard	bur. 24 4 1859 (age - 23)
Thomas , Thomas	bur. 20 7 1774 (age -)
Thomas , William	bur. 13 7 1822 (age - 45)
Thomas , William	bur. 17 2 1834 (age - 49)
Thomas , William	bur. 2 2 1841 (age - 5)
Thomas , William	bur. 14 2 1885 (age - 85)
Thomas , William	bur. 5 8 1896 (age - 67)
Thomas , William	bur. 13 2 1899 (age - 00)
Thomas , William	bur. 30 12 1958 (age - 89)
Thomas , William	bur. 20 11 1857 (age - 28)
Thomason, Harriet	bur. 8 9 1865 (age - -)
Thoroughgood, Thomas	bur. 13 2 1883 (age - 00)
Trusler, Emmeline	bur. 11 4 1953 (age - 56)
Twigg, William	bur. 29 12 1776 (age -)
Vaughan, Caroline	bur. 2 11 1874 (age - 30)
Vaughan, John	bur. 14 9 1900 (age - 77)
Vaughan, Mary	bur. 24 6 1839 (age - 00)
Vaughan, Mary	bur. 21 5 1884 (age - 67)
Vaughan, Thomas	bur. 28 3 1838 (age - 42)
Vaughan, Thomas	bur. 14 1 1841 (age - 00)
Walters, Elizabeth	bur. 4 6 1879 (age - 1)
Walters, James	bur. 28 3 1880 (age - 3)
Watkins, John	bur. 5 5 1837 (age - 60)
Watkins, Mary	bur. 18 8 1834 (age - 70)

Watts, Dinah	bur. 8 9 1928 (age - 58)
Watts, Edith	bur. 21 3 1937 (age - 21)
Watts, John	bur. 25 1 1939 (age - 67)
Westlake, Henry	bur. 23 6 1836 (age - 00)
White, George	bur. 18 5 1831 (age - 17)
White, Stafford	bur. 4 3 1939 (age - 38)
Widdycombe, Jane	bur. 17 7 1837 (age - 24)
Wilkins, Betsy	bur. 10 1 1904 (age - 4)
Wilkinson, Ann	bur. 18 9 1759 (age - 00)
Wilkinson, Mary	bur. 11 3 1790 (age -)
Williams, Ann	bur. 29 3 1838 (age - 23)
Williams, Ann	bur. 29 10 1872 (age - 58)
Williams, Ann	bur. 24 5 1881 (age - 00)
Williams, Annie	bur. 1 3 1928 (age - 56)
Williams, Arthur	bur. 18 3 1953 (age - 82)
Williams, Catharine	bur. 6 3 1836 (age - 65)
Williams, Catharine	bur. 23 4 1843 (age - 90)
Williams, Catherine (widow)	bur. 8 7 1749 (age -)
Williams, David	bur. 27 12 1858 (age - 68)
Williams, Eliza	bur. 31 1 1879 (age - 00)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 16 10 1837 (age - 2)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 23 4 1837 (age - 9)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 4 6 1837 (age - 27)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 24 4 1841 (age - 76)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 4 7 1897 (age - 27)
Williams, Esther	bur. 3 2 1897 (age - 56)

Williams, Florence	bur. 19 11 1916 (age - 25)
Williams, Frederick	bur. 15 8 1878 (age - 00)
Williams, Frederick	bur. 9 8 1961 (age - 76)
Williams, George	bur. 17 4 1829 (age - 86)
Williams, George	bur. 30 8 1837 (age - 52)
Williams, George	bur. 4 9 1916 (age - 77)
Williams, Herbert	bur. 22 6 1957 (age - 51)
Williams, James	bur. 5 3 1746 (age -)
Williams, James	bur. 14 9 1842 (age - 30)
Williams, James	bur. 28 12 1853 (age - 00)
Williams, James	bur. 25 4 1871 (age - 00)
Williams, Jane	bur. 23 9 1832 (age - 23)
Williams, Jane	bur. 8 8 1837 (age - 16)
Williams, Jane	bur. 30 12 1859 (age - 78)
Williams, John	bur. 26 1 1829 (age - 28)
Williams, John	bur. 10 10 1848 (age - 00)
Williams, Joseph	bur. 15 7 1865 (age - 01)
Williams, Joseph	bur. 6 7 1866 (age - 00)
Williams, Joseph	bur. 9 4 1926 (age - 16)
Williams, Lucy	bur. 1 8 1988 (age - 69)
Williams, Margaret	bur. 18 12 1866 (age - 6)
Williams, Margaret	bur. 21 4 1914 (age - 23)
Williams, Martha	bur. 25 10 1844 (age - 00)
Williams, Martha	bur. 30 10 1851 (age - 04)
Williams, Martha	bur. 3 1 1931 (age - 53)
Williams, Mary	bur. 21 9 1834 (age - 44)

Williams, Mary	bur. 15 2 1863 (age - 68)
Williams, Mary	bur. 16 7 1923 (age - 69)
Williams, Nancy Louvain	bur. 19 3 1992 (age - 73)
Williams, Nora	bur. 13 10 1943 (age - 51)
Williams, Percy	bur. 7 12 1949 (age - 55)
Williams, Priscilla	bur. 11 5 1877 (age - 00)
Williams, Richard	bur. 14 2 1870 (age - 19)
Williams, Richard	bur. 30 7 1930 (age - 76)
Williams, Sarah	bur. 2 8 1814 (age - 12)
Williams, Thomas	bur. 26 7 1837 (age - 20)
Williams, Thomas	bur. 8 1 1977 (age - 58)
Williams, William	bur. 21 10 1781 (age - 00)
Williams, William	bur. 7 2 1838 (age - 5)
Williams, William	bur. 30 9 1839 (age - 88)
Williams, William	bur. 11 12 1846 (age - 60)
Williams, William	bur. 25 4 1882 (age - 77)
Williams, William	bur. 9 9 1916 (age - 23)
Woods, Elizabeth	bur. 12 8 1738 (age - 00)
Woods, John	bur. 18 5 1737 (age -)
Wright, John	bur. 2 6 1843 (age - 00)
Wright, Peter	bur. 31 5 1843 (age - 63)
Wright, William	bur. 17 12 1854 (age - 22)
Young, Jonathan	bur. 28 6 1840 (age - 15)
Young, Jonathan	bur. 6 11 1840 (age - 88)
Young, Mary	bur. 30 1 1819 (age - 00)

Young, Mary bur. 7 5 1835 (age - 72)

Young, Mary bur. 6 12 1939 (age - 16)

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St . Twynnels Church - Marriage Register

?, ?	to Alice Dawkins 29 12 1749
?, ?	to John Griffiths 9 8 1823
?, Elizabeth	to John Cole 1828
?, Hesther	to David? Thomas 7 5 1736
?, Mary	to Benjamin Beynon 23 11 1816
Adams, John	to Lucy Neynoe 22 6 1869
Adams, Margaret	to George Lloyd 29 3 1869
Allen, ?	to Martha Laurence 31 ?1 1822
Andrew, Richard	to Joan Gough 13 11 1753
Bamkin, William	to Martha Stephens 27 9 1857
Barezey, Thomas	to Elizabeth Husband 6 11 1788
Barten, John	to Anne Nicholas 12 11 1782
Baumann, Dirk	to Vanessa Thomas 14 11 1987
Bazzy, Thomas	to Maria Griffiths 27 8 1818
Bennett, George	to Jane (widow) Moody 16 10 1806
Bevan, William	to Anne Williams 21 4 1863
Beynon, Benjamin	to Mary ? 23 11 1816
Beynon, David	to Elizabeth Thomas 9 12 1893
Beynon, Edith	to William Stephens 12 11 1921
Beynon, Evelyn	to Frederick Dyson 27 10 1917
Beynon, Janet	to David Thomas 3 2 1934

Beynon, John	to Dilys Bowen	6 2 1937
Beynon, Joseph	to Priscilla Evans	1 8 1841
Beynon, Margaret	to George Blizzard	14 9 1865
Beynon, Martha	to William Harris	26 1 1924
Bird, RoseMary	to Meurig Davies	4 9 1982
Bird, William	to Barbara Tasker	23 12 1950
Blizzard, George	to Margaret Beynon	14 9 1865
Blumsden, George	to Muriel Phillpotts	25 9 1965
Bowen , Dilys	to John Beynon	6 2 1937
Bowen , Mary	to William Thomas	16 10 1830
Bowen , Michael	to Anne Llewellyn	2 10 1860
Bowen , Owen	to Martha James	17 8 1833
Bowling , Ann	to John Morgan	24 11 1786
Bowling , Frances	to Charles Campbell	23 9 1786
Bowling , John	to Catherine Davis	9 2 1878
Bowling (Mrs.), Joan	to John Dunn	9 2 1740
Boyett, Arthur	to Winifred Williams	31 1 1920
Brace, George	to Annie Williams	18 4 1936
Brace, Thomas	to Sarah Jenkins	2 4 1812
Brewer, William	to Sheila Stanton	17 8 1956
Brickell, Nigel	to Helen Minchin	27 9 1980
Brinn, Arthur	to Mabel Williams	7 4 1928
Brown, William	to Frances Williams	16 1 1828
Brunning, John	to Ann Owens	12 10 1782
Burlow, Terence	to Hilda Mason	5 8 1967
Butler, Nicholas	to Alice Russan	20 11 1784

Campbell, Charles	to Frances Bowling	23 9 1786
Clark, Richard	to Mary Thomas	23 1 1779
Codd, Griffith	to Elizabeth Llewelling	24 1 1745
Cole, Benjamin	to Ann Harris	29 5 1846
Cole, Debra	to Peter Tischner	7 7 1990
Cole, Debra Ann	to Peter Tischner	7 7 1990
Cole, George	to Margaret Lewis	5 8 1826
Cole, John	to Elizabeth ?	1828
Colley, Judith	to Michael Tompkinson	23 12 1963
Collins, James	to Mary Laurence	31 10 1801
Crew, Stanley	to Gladys Roberts	5 8 1925
Davies, Daniel	to Ellen Williams	30 9 1875
Davies, James	to Jane Davies	2 10 1779
Davies, Jane	to James Davies	2 10 1779
Davies, John	to Ann Jones	23 4 1743
Davies, Joseph	to Sarah Jones	27 4 1745
Davies, Martha	to James Vaughan	10 11 1790
Davies, Martha	to William Hicks	11 11 1843
Davies, Martha	to Richard Rees	30 7 1904
Davies, Meurig	to RoseMary Bird	4 9 1982
Davies, Reginald	to Agnes Stephens	28 6 1927
Davies, Stephen	to Mary Marchant	29 4 1779
Davies, William	to Sarah Owens	1 9 1855
Davis, Catherine	to John Bowling	9 2 1878
Davis, Hannah	to George Jones	8 10 1825
Davis, William	to Mary Richards	21 11 1829

Dawkins, Alice	to ? ?	29 12 1749
Dawkins, James	to Elizabeth Philipps	26 12 1810
Dawkins, John	to Martha Edwards	15 10 1864
Dawkins, Thomas	to Mary Thomas	8 2 1749
Denzey, John	to Martha Morris	20 5 1876
Dogan, Humphrey	to Ann John	17 5 1737
Dubberling, John	to Mary Jones	29 11 1800
Dunn, Jane (Mrs.)	to Benjamin Ferrier	30 12 1740
Dunn, John	to Joan Bowling (Mrs.)	9 2 1740
Dyson, Elizabeth	to Brian Griffiths	31 8 1968
Dyson, Frederick	to Evelyn Beynon	27 10 1917
Edwards, Martha	to John Dawkins	15 10 1864
Edwards, Rebecca	to William Hall	26 12 1828
Edwards, Thomas	to Sarah Thomas	20 4 1844
Edwards, William	to Ann Lewis	23 10 1821
Esmond, Thomas	to Margaret Williams	26 9 1931
Evans, Abraham	to Alice Williams	20 ? 1820
Evans, Elizabeth	to George Lewis	8 4 1843
Evans, Elizabeth	to William Thomas	11 12 1897
Evans, Evan	to Jane Thomas	29 5 1791
Evans, James	to Elizabeth Owens	13 12 1877
Evans, Mary	to William Fields	18 2 1843
Evans, Noah	to Jane Owens	28 6 1884
Evans, Priscilla	to Joseph Beynon	1 8 1841
Evans, Samuel	to Maria Griffiths	12 6 1802
Evans, Thomas	to Alice Hall	6 6 1880

Ferrier, Benjamin	to Jane (Mrs.) Dunn	30 12 1740
Fields, William	to Mary Evans	18 2 1843
Fleury, Jean	to Esther Hayley	19 8 1838
Fortune, Elizabeth	to James Oakley	28 4 1835
Fortune, Mary	to John Scurlock	6 9 1823
Freeman, Elizabeth	to William Jones	13 5 1749
Furlon, John	to Margaret Jones	1 5 1784
Furlong, John	to Mary John	24 1 1843
Furlong, Margaret	to Henry Rogers	24 9 1792
Gascoigne, William	to Ann Howells	1 2 1887
Gibbon, Thomas	to Elizabeth Richards	26 4 1873
Gibbs, Jane	to Philip Hood?	31 12 1827
Godfrey-Thomas , Cecil	to Eileen Town	11 5 1943
Gough, Alice	to George Williams	8 10 1748
Gough, Joan	to Richard Andrew	13 11 1753
Gough, Joseph	to Anne Owens	25 10 1884
Gough, Ruby	to William Smith	26 12 1931
Gray, Edward	to Ailsa Pemberton	7 9 1956
Griffith, Elizabeth	to Henry Lewis	10 10 1799
Griffith, John	to Martha Macken	7 5 1803
Griffith, William	to Elizabeth Poyer	14 9 1735
Griffiths, Ann	to James Stephens	2 7 1842
Griffiths, Anna	to John Owen	10 5 1856
Griffiths, Brian	to Elizabeth Dyson	31 8 1968
Griffiths, Frederick	to Frances Thomas	14 3 1903
Griffiths, George	to Martha Thomas	24 11 1815

Griffiths, John	to ? ?	9 8 1823
Griffiths, John	to Sarah Lewis	27 10 1827
Griffiths, Margaret	to Frederick Trusler	6 11 1954
Griffiths, Maria	to Samuel Evans	12 6 1802
Griffiths, Maria	to Thomas Bazy	27 8 1818
Griffiths, Mary	to David Lawrence	14 12 1841
Griffiths, Priscilla	to Evan Thomas	11 2 1823
Griffiths, Thomas	to Ann Williams	26 3 1826
Griffiths, William	to Elizabeth Richards	23 6 1850
Grimes, Ronald	to Miriam Bazy	5 8 1955
Gwyther, David	to Marjorie Mason	12 8 1950
Gwyther, John	to Lydia Vaughan	13 3 1897
Hall Alice	to Thomas Evans	6 6 1880
Hall James	to Sophia Scourfield	3 11 1832
Hall James	to Elizabeth Thomas	21 10 1862
Hall Mary	to James John	1 12 1855
Hall Mary	to Jason Williams	14 11 1857
Hall William	to Rebecca Edwards	26 12 1828
Hancock, George	to Mary Stephens	5 1 1957
Harries, George	to Ann Lewis	7 3 1835
Harries, William	to Ann Jones	20 7 1776
Harries, William	to Mary Lewis	29 9 1860
Harris, Ann	to Benjamin Cole	29 5 1846
Harris, James	to Alice Hodge	7 9 1837
Harris, William	to Martha Beynon	26 1 1924
Harry, Griffith	to Mary Philips	28 10 1780

Hathway, Frederick	to Frances Stephens	4 12 1920
Hayley, Esther	to Jean Fleury	19 8 1838
Hicks, George	to Elizabeth Owen	13 10 1866
Hicks, William	to Martha Davies	11 11 1843
Hier, Sarah	to James Roblin	3 11 1888
Hitchings, George	to Frances Thomas	27 7 1808
Hitchings, Joseph	to Elizabeth Thomas	27 4 1809
Hitchings, Paul	to Mary Loggan	10 2 1747
Hitchings, Thomas	to Alice Thomas	11 8 1810
Hodge, Abraham	to Alice Williams	2 5 1779
Hodge, Alice	to James Harris	7 9 1837
Hood, Elizabeth	to William Lowless	8 2 1787
Hood?, Philip	to Jane Gibbs	31 12 1827
Hoplow, Margaret	to John Thomas	17 11 1781
Howell, Joseph	to Elizabeth Lewis	2 7 1780
Howells, Ann	to William Gascoigne	1 2 1887
Howells, Charles	to Eliza Rees	17 8 1867
Howells, Jane	to William Williams	18 9 1808
Howells, Margaret	to Arthur Thomas	17 11 1894
Hunt, Emlyn	to Ellen Thomas	11 12 1907
Hunt, Morfydd	to Sydney Wyeth	28 10 1939
Husband, Elizabeth	to Thomas Barezey	6 11 1788
James, Ann	to Thomas Thomas	1 11 1828
James, Jane	to Robert Nash	6 ? 1791
James, John	to Mary Morris	29 4 1879
James, Martha	to Owen Bowen	17 8 1833

James, Mary	to John Morgan	10 10 1792
James, Mary	to Peter Johns	17 2 1866
James, William	to Rebecca Jenkins	18 6 1853
James?, William	to Ann Merriman	1 ? 1829
Jenkins, Elizabeth	to James Mathias	2 8 1806
Jenkins, John	to Ann Thomas	6 11 1886
Jenkins, Rebecca	to William James	18 6 1853
Jenkins, Sarah	to Thomas Brace	2 4 1812
John, Ann	to Humphrey Dogan	17 5 1737
John, Anne	to Thomas Reynolds	5 12 1846
John, James	to Elizabeth Jones	15 11 1804
John, James	to Mary Hall	1 12 1855
John, Mary	to James Vaughan	4 10 1777
John, Mary	to John Furlong	24 1 1843
John, Nancy	to Thomas Williams	9 6 1945
John, William	to Mary Rogers	16 4 1836
John, William	to Mary Kenna	13 10 1881
Johns, Peter	to Mary James	17 2 1866
Jones, Ann	to John Davies	23 4 1743
Jones, Ann	to William Harries	20 7 1776
Jones, Daniel	to Letticia Lewis	6 6 1835
Jones, Edgar	to Eliza Scale	31 10 1911
Jones, Elizabeth	to James John	15 11 1804
Jones, Esther	to John Richards	27 6 1931
Jones, George	to Hannah Davis	8 10 1825
Jones, Hannah	to George Owens	13 7 1844

Jones, Henry	to Margaret Venable	4 10 1792
Jones, Jane	to Rees Jones	21 1 1776
Jones, Jane	to James Lowless	11 12 1788
Jones, John	to Margaret Williams	24 11 1744
Jones, Margaret	to John Furlon	1 5 1784
Jones, Martha	to John Thomas	22 3 1873
Jones, Mary	to John Sommers?	1 12 1738
Jones, Mary	to John Dubberling	29 11 1800
Jones, Rees	to Jane Jones	21 1 1776
Jones, Sarah	to Joseph Davies	27 4 1745
Jones, William	to Elizabeth Freeman	13 5 1749
Jordan, William	to Elsie Nicholas	1 12 1923
Kearle, Miriam	to Ronald Grimes	5 8 1955
Kenna, Mary	to William John	13 10 1881
Knethell, George	to Elizabeth Morris	7 1 1879
Laurence, Martha	to ? Allen	31 ?1 1822
Laurence, Mary	to James Collins	31 10 1801
Lawrence, David	to Mary Griffiths	14 12 1841
Lawrence, Elizabeth	to Griffith Owens	24 11 1792
Lewis, Ann	to John Loogin	18 11 1779
Lewis, Ann	to William Edwards	23 10 1821
Lewis, Ann	to George Harries	7 3 1835
Lewis, Anne	to William Thomas	21 6 1856
Lewis, Elizabeth	to Joseph Howell	2 7 1780
Lewis, George	to Elizabeth Evans	8 4 1843
Lewis, Henry	to Elizabeth Griffith	10 10 1799

Lewis, John	to Mary Thomas	6 10 1803
Lewis, John	to Elizabeth Owens	22 7 1855
Lewis, Letticia	to Daniel Jones	6 6 1835
Lewis, Margaret	to George Cole	5 8 1826
Lewis, Martha	to Thomas Llewelin	9 2 1839
Lewis, Mary	to Thomas Lewis	9 12 1856
Lewis, Mary	to William Harries	29 9 1860
Lewis, Sarah	to John Griffiths	27 10 1827
Lewis, Thomas	to Mary Lewis	9 12 1856
Llwhellin, Elizabeth	to Thomas Sumers	13 5 1792
Lilwall, Morris	to Rosalie Minchin	3 7 1971
Llewelin, Thomas	to Martha Lewis	9 2 1839
Llewellyn, Anne	to Michael Bowen	2 10 1860
Llewheling, Elizabeth	to Griffith Codd	24 1 1745
Llewhellin, Pierce	to Mary Roberts	15 1 1839
Lloyd , George	to Margaret Adams	29 3 1869
Lloyd , John	to Jane Thomas	1 10 1808
Lloyd , Martha	to Francis Richards	29 9 1846
Loggan, Mary	to Paul Hitchings	10 2 1747
Login, Frances	to William Thomas	6 10 1831
Long, Arthur	to Jane Phillips	19 4 1910
Long, Jane	to Henry Moody	25 9 1798
Loogin, Jane	to John Watkins	21 12 1776
Loogin, John	to Ann Lewis	18 11 1779
Lowless, James	to Jane Jones	11 12 1788
Lowless, William	to Elizabeth Hood	8 2 1787

MacIntire, James	to Anne Mathias	8 9 1805
Macken, Martha	to John Griffith	7 5 1803
Macken, Thomas	to Elizabeth Walters	9 10 1841
Marchant, Mary	to Stephen Davies	29 4 1779
Mason, Ann	to Thomas Thomas	12 11 1774
Mason, Doris	to John Page	17 4 1954
Mason, Hilda	to Terence Burlow	5 8 1967
Mason, Marjorie	to David Gwyther	12 8 1950
Mason, William	to Edwina Rees	30 10 1965
Mathias, Anne	to James MacIntire	8 9 1805
Mathias, James	to Elizabeth Jenkins	2 8 1806
Mathias, Mary	to William Roberts	18 9 1810
Merriman, Ann	to William James?	1 ? 1829
Merriman, Jane	to Benjamin Welsh	3 11 1827
Minchin, Helen	to Nigel Brickell	27 9 1980
Minchin, John	to Alice Roberts	18 10 1941
Minchin, Roger	to Elizabeth Secrett	19 4 1975
Minchin, Rosalie	to Morris Lilwall	3 7 1971
Moody, Henry	to Jane Long	25 9 1798
Moody, Jane (widow)	to George Bennett	16 10 1806
Moody, Mary	to Thomas Westlake	8 4 1828
Morgan, John	to Ann Bowling	24 11 1786
Morgan, John	to Mary James	10 10 1792
Morgan, John	to Sarah Thomas	22 10 1842
Morgan, Robert	to Eleanor Roberts	28 7 1926
Morgans, Ellen	to Thomas Skyrme	30 6 1881

Morris, Elizabeth	to George Knethell	7 1 1879
Morris, John	to Eliza Oakley	4 10 1869
Morris, Martha	to John Denzey	20 5 1876
Morris, Mary	to John James	29 4 1879
Morris, Mary	to Henry Tipping	10 9 1887
Morris, Richard	to Mary Roberts	28 4 1948
Morse, Joseph	to Mary Wilkinson	13 2 1796
Nash, Robert	to Jane James	6 ? 1791
Neynoe, Lucy	to John Adams	22 6 1869
Nicholas, Ada	to Thomas Smith	2 11 1929
Nicholas, Anne	to John Barten	12 11 1782
Nicholas, Elsie	to William Jordan	1 12 1923
Oakley, Eliza	to John Morris	4 10 1869
Oakley, James	to Elizabeth Fortune	28 4 1835
Owen, Elizabeth	to George Hicks	13 10 1866
Owen, Ellen	to George Price	31 7 1831
Owen, John	to Anna Griffiths	10 5 1856
Owens, Ann	to John Brunning	12 10 1782
Owens, Anne	to Joseph Gough	25 10 1884
Owens, Elizabeth	to John Lewis	22 7 1855
Owens, Elizabeth	to James Evans	13 12 1877
Owens, George	to Hannah Jones	13 7 1844
Owens, Griffith	to Elizabeth Lawrence	24 11 1792
Owens, Jane	to Noah Evans	28 6 1884
Owens, Margaret	to John Richards	3 5 1884
Owens, Martha	to William Owens	28 2 1884

Owens, Sarah	to William Davies	1 9 1855
Owens, William	to Martha Owens	28 2 1884
Page, John	to Doris Mason	17 4 1954
Pemberton, Ailsa	to Edward Gray	7 9 1956
Philipps, Elizabeth	to James Dawkins	26 12 1810
Philips, Jane	to John Thomas	19 7 1747
Philips, Martha	to George Roberts	18 3 1784
Philips, Mary	to Griffith Harry	28 10 1780
Phillips, Jane	to Arthur Long	19 4 1910
Phillips, John	to Johanna Williams	5 1 1782
Phillips, Percival	to Annie Williams	23 6 1928
Phillips, Pierce	to Mary Thomas	28 8 1877
Phillpotts, Muriel	to George Blumsden	25 9 1965
Potter, ?	to Susan? Thomas	1816
Powell, Elizabeth	to John Roblin	16 4 1887
Poyer, Elizabeth	to William Griffith	14 9 1735
Price, George	to Ellen Owen	31 7 1831
Pridy, Margaret	to Henry Prout	23 10 1779
Prout, Henry	to Margaret Pridy	23 10 1779
Raymond, William	to Martha Thomas	21 11 1807
Rees, Edwina	to William Mason	30 10 1965
Rees, Eliza	to Charles Howells	17 8 1867
Rees, James	to Eliza Roach	25 2 1854
Rees, John	to Mary Williams	17 2 1844
Rees, Richard	to Martha Davies	30 7 1904
Reynolds, Thomas	to Anne John	5 12 1846

Richards, Elizabeth	to William Griffiths	23 6 1850
Richards, Elizabeth	to Thomas Gibbon	26 4 1873
Richards, Francis	to Martha Lloyd	29 9 1846
Richards, Janet (widow)	to Joseph Richards	14 9 1867
Richards, John	to Margaret Owens	3 5 1884
Richards, John	to Esther Jones	27 6 1931
Richards, Joseph	to Janet (widow) Richards	14 9 1867
Richards, Martha	to Thomas Smith	13 11 1847
Richards, Mary	to William Davis	21 11 1829
Richards, Phoebe	to Hans Wulff	8 5 1948
Roach, Eliza	to James Rees	25 2 1854
Roberts, Alice	to Sidney Thomas	23 4 1924
Roberts, Alice	to John Minchin	18 10 1941
Roberts, Eleanor	to Robert Morgan	28 7 1926
Roberts, Evelyn	to Walter Russell	3 9 1913
Roberts, George	to Martha Philips	18 3 1784
Roberts, Gladys	to Stanley Crew	5 8 1925
Roberts, Lilian	to John Russell	31 10 1917
Roberts, Mary	to Pierce Llewhellin	15 1 1839
Roberts, Mary	to Richard Morris	28 4 1948
Roberts, Muriel	to Walter Russell	27 11 1928
Roberts, William	to Mary Mathias	18 9 1810
Roblin, James	to Sarah Hier	3 11 1888
Roblin, John	to Elizabeth Powell	16 4 1887
Rogers, Henry	to Margaret Furlong	24 9 1792
Rogers, Mary	to William John	16 4 1836

Russan, Alice	to Nicholas Butler	20 11 1784
Russell, John	to Lilian Roberts	31 10 1917
Russell, Walter	to Evelyn Roberts	3 9 1913
Russell, Walter	to Muriel Roberts	27 11 1928
Scale, Eliza	to Edgar Jones	31 10 1911
Scourfield, Sophia	to James Hall	3 11 1832
Scurlock, John	to Mary Fortune	6 9 1823
Secrett, Elizabeth	to Roger Minchin	19 4 1975
Skyrme, Thomas	to Ellen Morgans	30 6 1881
Smith, Thomas	to Martha Richards	13 11 1847
Smith, Thomas	to Ada Nicholas	2 11 1929
Smith, William	to Ruby Gough	26 12 1931
Smyth, Ann	to Thomas Webb	11 10 1806
Smyth, Ellen	to Evan Stephens	12 2 1826
Smyth, George	to Mary Young	25 4 1805
Sommers?, John	to Mary Jones	1 12 1738
Stanton, Sheila	to William Brewer	17 8 1956
Stephens, Agnes	to Reginald Davies	28 6 1927
Stephens, Evan	to Ellen Smyth	12 2 1826
Stephens, Frances	to Frederick Hathway	4 12 1920
Stephens, James	to Ann Griffiths	2 7 1842
Stephens, John	to Elizabeth Williams	17 6 1826
Stephens, Martha	to William Bamkin	27 9 1857
Stephens, Mary	to George Hancock	5 1 1957
Stephens, William	to Edith Beynon	12 11 1921
Sumers, Thomas	to Elizabeth Lhwhellin	13 5 1792

Tasker, Barbara	to William Bird	23 12 1950
Thomas , Alice	to Thomas Hitchings	11 8 1810
Thomas , Alice	to Frederick Thomas	31 10 1907
Thomas , Ann	to John Thomas	10 8 1783
Thomas , Ann	to John Jenkins	6 11 1886
Thomas , Arthur	to Margaret Howells	17 11 1894
Thomas , David	to Janet Beynon	3 2 1934
Thomas , David?	to Hesther ?	7 5 1736
Thomas , Dora	to Frederick Thomas	22 2 1936
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Joseph Hitchings	27 4 1809
Thomas , Elizabeth	to James Hall	21 10 1862
Thomas , Elizabeth	to David Beynon	9 12 1893
Thomas , Ellen	to Emlyn Hunt	11 12 1907
Thomas , Evan	to Priscilla Griffiths	11 2 1823
Thomas , Frances	to George Hitchings	27 7 1808
Thomas , Frances	to Frederick Griffiths	14 3 1903
Thomas , Frederick	to Alice Thomas	31 10 1907
Thomas , Frederick	to Dora Thomas	22 2 1936
Thomas , Jane	to Evan Evans	29 5 1791
Thomas , Jane	to John Lloyd	1 10 1808
Thomas , John	to Jane Philips	19 7 1747
Thomas , John	to Margaret Hoplow	17 11 1781
Thomas , John	to Ann Thomas	10 8 1783
Thomas , John	to Martha Jones	22 3 1873
Thomas , Martha	to William Raymond	21 11 1807
Thomas , Martha	to George Griffiths	24 11 1815

Thomas , Mary	to Thomas Dawkins	8 2 1749
Thomas , Mary	to Richard Clark	23 1 1779
Thomas , Mary	to John Lewis	6 10 1803
Thomas , Mary	to Pierce Phillips	28 8 1877
Thomas , Sarah	to John Morgan	22 10 1842
Thomas , Sarah	to Thomas Edwards	20 4 1844
Thomas , Sidney	to Alice Roberts	23 4 1924
Thomas , Susan?	to ? Potter	1816
Thomas , Thomas	to Ann Mason	12 11 1774
Thomas , Thomas	to Ann James	1 11 1828
Thomas , Thomas	to Priscilla Williams	9 9 1920
Thomas , Vanessa	to Dirk Baumann	14 11 1987
Thomas , William	to Mary Bowen	16 10 1830
Thomas , William	to Frances Login	6 10 1831
Thomas , William	to Anne Lewis	21 6 1856
Thomas , William	to Eliza Williams	27 12 1859
Thomas , William	to Elizabeth Evans	11 12 1897
Tipping, Henry	to Mary Morris	10 9 1887
Tischner, Peter	to Debra Cole	7 7 1990
Tischner, Peter	to Debra Ann Cole	7 7 1990
Tompkinson, Michael	to Judith Colley	23 12 1963
Town, Eileen	to Cecil Godfrey-Thomas	11 5 1943
Trusler, Frederick	to Emmeline Williams	19 4 1927
Trusler, Frederick	to Margaret Griffiths	6 11 1954
Vaughan, James	to Mary John	4 10 1777
Vaughan, James	to Martha Davies	10 11 1790

Vaughan, Lydia	to John Gwyther	13 3 1897
Venable, Margaret	to Henry Jones	4 10 1792
Walters, Elizabeth	to Thomas Macken	9 10 1841
Watkins, John	to Jane Loogin	21 12 1776
Webb, Thomas	to Ann Smyth	11 10 1806
Welsh, Benjamin	to Jane Merriman	3 11 1827
Westlake, Thomas	to Mary Moody	8 4 1828
Wilkinson, Mary	to Joseph Morse	13 2 1796
Williams, Alice	to Abraham Hodge	2 5 1779
Williams, Alice	to Abraham Evans	20 ? 1820
Williams, Ann	to Thomas Griffiths	26 3 1826
Williams, Anne	to William Bevan	21 4 1863
Williams, Annie	to Percival Phillips	23 6 1928
Williams, Annie	to George Brace	18 4 1936
Williams, Eliza	to William Thomas	27 12 1859
Williams, Elizabeth	to William Williams	27 7 1786
Williams, Elizabeth	to John Stephens	17 6 1826
Williams, Elizabeth	to George Williams	9 10 1841
Williams, Ellen	to Daniel Davies	30 9 1875
Williams, Emmeline	to Frederick Trusler	19 4 1927
Williams, Frances	to William Brown	16 1 1828
Williams, George	to Alice Gough	8 10 1748
Williams, George	to Elizabeth Williams	9 10 1841
Williams, Jason	to Mary Hall	14 11 1857
Williams, Johanna	to John Phillips	5 1 1782
Williams, Mabel	to Arthur Brinn	7 4 1928

Williams, Margaret	to John Jones	24 11 1744
Williams, Margaret	to Thomas Esmond	26 9 1931
Williams, Mary	to John Rees	17 2 1844
Williams, Priscilla	to Thomas Thomas	9 9 1920
Williams, Thomas	to Nancy John	9 6 1945
Williams, William	to Elizabeth Williams	27 7 1786
Williams, William	to Jane Howells	18 9 1808
Williams, Winifred	to Arthur Boyett	31 1 1920
Wulff, Hans	to Phoebe Richards	8 5 1948
Wyeth, Sydney	to Morfydd Hunt	28 10 1939
Young, Mary	to George Smyth	25 4 1805

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St.Twynnells Church baptism Register

?, Benjamin	bap. 10 10 1784 (par. - Mary)
?, Benjamin	bap. 1790 (par. - John & Ann)
?, Elizabeth	bap. 8 1 1758 (par. - Thomas ?)
?, Mary	bap. 27 11 1757 (par. - John ?)
?, William	bap. 1784 (par. - John & Margaret)
Adam, Elizabeth	bap. 17 5 1778 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Adams, John	bap. 4 11 1817 (par. - William & Jane)
Adams, Mary	bap. 6 10 1822 (par. - Wiliam & Jane)
Ashley, Lilian	bap. 8 10 1911 (par. - George & Sarah)
Atkins, Henry	bap. 5 6 1785 (par. - John & Jane)
Baker, William	bap. 2 5 1915 (par. - John & Emma)
Banner, Annie	bap. 16 5 1875 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Banner, William	bap. 1873 (par. - Thomas & Mary)

Barnet, (daughter)	bap. 3 10 1824 (par. - George & Jessey)
Barnet, Jessey	bap. 23 3 1834 (par. - George & Jessey)
Barnet, John	bap. 14 11 1830 (par. - George & Jessey)
Barton, Margaret (twin)	bap. 10 3 1781 (par. - Mary Barton)
Barton, William (twin)	bap. 10 3 1781 (par. - Mary Barton)
Bateman, Anne	bap. 12 2 1815 (par. - Elizabeth Bateman)
Bateman, Henry	bap. 1813 (par. - Elizabeth Bateman)
Bateman, Thomas	bap. 7 6 1834 (par. - Elizabeth Bateman)
Baumas, ?	bap. 1785 (par. - Thomas)
Beddoe, John	bap. 2 8 1885 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beddoe, Sarah	bap. 8 5 1881 (par. - John & Sarah)
Beddow, Ann	bap. 27 11 1743 (par. - George Beddow)
Beddow, John	bap. 3 8 1746 (par. - George Beddow)
Benner, Elizabeth	bap. 1 10 1870 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Bevan, Anthony	bap. 16 9 1751 (par. - Alexances? Bevan)
Beynon, ?	bap. 9 5 1880 (par. - William & Martha)
Beynon, Abra?	bap. 30 5 1821 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Ann	bap. 10 2 1818 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Arthur ?	bap. 15 12 1905 (par. - William & Ann)
Beynon, Gladys	bap. 1913 (par. - William & Anne)
Beynon, Janet	bap. 4 9 1911 (par. - William & Anne)
Beynon, John	bap. 4 1 1832 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Beynon, John	bap. 18 8 1907 (par. - William & Anne)
Beynon, Louisa	bap. 19 3 1876 (par. - Rees & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Margaret	bap. 20 9 1844 (par. - Joseph & Priscilla)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 9 7 1854 (par. - Joseph & Priscilla)

Beynon, Priscilla	bap. 19 3 1876 (par. - Rees & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Rees	bap. 26 12 1841 (par. - Joseph & Priscilla)
Beynon, Thomas	bap. 9 2 1834 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Beynon, William	bap. 19 12 1830 (par. - Benjamin & Hannah)
Beynon, William	bap. 30 5 1909 (par. - William & Anne)
Biddoe, ?	bap. 1888 (par. - John & Sarah)
Bird, Marion	bap. 15 8 1982 (par. -)
Bird, RoseMary	bap. 15 8 1982 (par. - John & Marion)
Bird, Heather	bap. 1 10 1961 (par. - William & Jean)
Bird, Ian	bap. 29 6 1958 (par. - William & Jean)
Bowen , ?	bap. 1893 (par. - John & Magdalen?)
Bowen , Emily	bap. 8 4 1889 (par. - John & Magdalen)
Bowen , John (twin)	bap. 17 4 1785 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Bowen , Mary	bap. 30 1 1887 (par. - John & Magdalen)
Bowen , William (twin)	bap. 17 4 1785 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Bowling , Anne	bap. 19 8 1762 (par. - George Bowling)
Bowling , Catharine	bap. 1768 (par. - George & Anna)
Bowling , Elizabeth	bap. 4 11 1763 (par. - George & Ann)
Bowling , Frances	bap. 31 8 1766 (par. - George & Ann)
Bowling , George	bap. 9 2 1772 (par. - George & Ann)
Bowling , Lewis	bap. 3 8 1776 (par. - George & Ann)
Bowling , Richard	bap. 8 5 1765 (par. - George Bowling)
Brace, ?	bap. 1816 (par. - William & Ann)
Brace, Eunice	bap. 8 8 1937 (par. - George & Annie)
Brace, Jennet	bap. 19 12 1762 (par. - John Brace)
Brace, Mary	bap. 7 6 1846 (par. - James & Eliza)

Brace, William	bap. 18 8 1844 (par. - James & Eliza)
Brickell, Fay	bap. 13 10 1990 (par. - Nigel & Helen)
Bricknell, Fay Ann	bap. 13 10 1990 (par. - Nigel & Helen)
Bricknell, Kim Lucy	bap. 30 11 1991 (par. - Nigel & Helen)
Brown, Ernest	bap. 14 4 1878 (par. - Caroline Brown)
Brown, George	bap. 17 2 1829 (par. - William & Frances)
Brown, Margaret	bap. 20 5 1832 (par. - William & Frances)
Burlow, Joanne	bap. 18 5 1975 (par. - Terence & Hilda)
Bushell, Donna	bap. 22 4 1973 (par. - Iorwerth & Ilfra)
Butler, Elizabeth	bap. 1 1 1768 (par. - John & Judith?)
Cale, (son)	bap. 1822 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Cale, Mary	bap. 23 3 1834 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Cale, Thomas	bap. 14 3 1827 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Canton, Thomas	bap. 10 10 1886 (par. - Wiliam & Martha)
Cavanen, Thomas	bap. 1919 (par. - Edward & Beatrice)
Clark, Ann (adult)	bap. 25 2 1959 (par. - Glyn & Olga)
Clark, Jacqueline	bap. 25 2 1962 (par. - Richard & Alwyn)
Clark, John	bap. 26 6 1960 (par. - Douglas & Ann)
Clark, Kim Angus	bap. 12 6 1960 (par. - Richard & Alwyn)
Clark, Rachel	bap. 19 7 1964 (par. - Richard & Alwyn)
Cod, Martha	bap. 6 2 1763 (par. - Griffith Cod)
Codd, Francis	bap. 27 6 1909 (par. - Thomas & Ada)
Codd?, Elizabeth	bap. 26 8 1750 (par. - John Codd?)
Coghlan, John	bap. 18 8 1861 (par. - John & Rebeccah)
Cole, ?	bap. 1838 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, ?	bap. 1846 (par. - Edward & Ann)

Cole, Alfred	bap. 21 2 1937 (par. - Alfred & Gladys)
Cole, Ann	bap. 1846 (par. - James & Martha)
Cole, Anthony	bap. 25 5 1969 (par. - Gerald & Geraldine)
Cole, Clifford	bap. 4 8 1929 (par. - Frederick & Cissy)
Cole, Debra	bap. 5 7 1970 (par. - Gerald & Geraldine)
Cole, Evelyn	bap. 21 2 1926 (par. - Frederick & Cissie)
Cole, Frances	bap. 24 6 1923 (par. - Frederick & Cissie)
Cole, George	bap. 2 3 1817 (par. - Richard & Ann)
Cole, George	bap. 8 7 1838 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Cole, Gerald	bap. 17 6 1945 (par. - Alfred & Gwladys)
Cole, Henry	bap. 2 7 1882 (par. - William & Mary)
Cole, Hester	bap. 19 1 1834 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Cole, Hugh (adult)	bap. 22 6 1951 (par. - Alfred & Dorothy)
Cole, James	bap. 25 8 1833 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, John	bap. 1 8 1830 (par. - Charlotte Cole)
Cole, Judith	bap. 25 5 1969 (par. - Alfred & Ivy)
Cole, Leslie John	bap. 12 11 1933 (par. - Frederick & Cissie)
Cole, Letitia	bap. 10 9 1843 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, Margaret	bap. 23 9 1829 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, Mary	bap. 28 2 1827 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, Mary	bap. 24 11 1829 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Cole, Mary	bap. 15 7 1849 (par. - James & Martha)
Cole, Reece Barnet	bap. 25 2 1838 (par. - Martha Barnet)
Cole, Sandra	bap. 25 5 1969 (par. - Alfred & Ivy)
Cole, Thomas	bap. 19 6 1831 (par. - George & Margaret)
Cole, Thomas	bap. 13 12 1835 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Cole, William	bap. 30 10 1831 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Cole, William	bap. 10 9 1843 (par. - George & Margaret)
Conick, James	bap. 6 5 1849 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Conick, Jane	bap. 7 3 1847 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Conick, Jane	bap. 6 5 1849 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Connick, Eliza	bap. 25 6 1843 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Connick, John	bap. 8 6 1845 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Cook, ?	bap. 1823 (par. - James & Mary)
Cook, George	bap. 1818 (par. - James & Mary)
Cook, James	bap. 24 3 1824 (par. - John & Mary)
Cook, John	bap. 5 5 1816 (par. - James & Mary)
Cook, Sarah	bap. 24 8 1817 (par. - John & Mary)
Cooke, Margaret	bap. 3 1 1821 (par. - John & Mary)
Cooke, Mary	bap. 23 4 1820 (par. - James & Mary)
Cornick, William	bap. 1 4 1833 (par. - John & Martha)
Cray, Darren	bap. 9 11 1975 (par. - Graham & Susan)
Crew, Phyllis	bap. 5 1 1927 (par. - Stanley & Gladys)
Dally, John	bap. 10 4 1842 (par. - William & Rebecca)
Dally, Thomas	bap. 14 3 1830 (par. - Hester Dally)
Dally, William	bap. 8 6 1845 (par. - William & Rebecca)
David, ?	bap. 8 4 1746 (par. - William David)
David, Benjamin	bap. 15 12 1765 (par. - John David)
David, Elizabeth	bap. 16 1 1740 (par. - Arthur David)
David, Elizabeth	bap. 8 3 1778 (par. - John & Rachael)
David, George	bap. 25 12 1760 (par. - William David)
David, James	bap. 13 11 1776 (par. - John & Rachel)

David, Joan	bap. 25 12 1760 (par. - William David)
David, John	bap. 19 1 1764 (par. - John David)
David, Mary	bap. 20 11 1755 (par. - William David)
David, William	bap. 24 9 1752 (par. - William David)
Davies, (son)	bap. 1822 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, ?	bap. 10 10 1846 (par. - William & Louisa)
Davies, ?	bap. 1908 (par. -)
Davies, Ann	bap. 24 3 1826 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, Ann Martha	bap. 28 11 1869 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, Anne	bap. 7 3 1813 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 1842 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 9 8 1845 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Caroline	bap. 21 11 1824 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, Charles	bap. 12 9 1847 (par. - Robert?)
Davies, Eliza	bap. 1845 (par. - Anne Davies)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 9 1 1780 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 3 1 1821 (par. - William & Anne)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 18 3 1828 (par. - John & Sarah)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 1 10 1843 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 1856 (par. -)
Davies, Ethel	bap. 6 9 1882 (par. - John & Mary)
Davies, George	bap. 5 1 1823 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Davies, George	bap. 11 9 1831 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, George	bap. 16 7 1840 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Davies, Henry	bap. 21 12 1831 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Hester?	bap. 19 12 1830 (par. - John & Sarah)

Davies, Isaac	bap. 24 6 1906 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Davies, James	bap. 14 2 1836 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, James	bap. 20 4 1845 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Davies, Jane	bap. 26 7 1835 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, John	bap. 4 12 1743 (par. - William Davies)
Davies, John	bap. 28 1 1821 (par. - William & Anne)
Davies, John	bap. 29 6 1828 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, John	bap. 2 11 1830 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, John	bap. 27 5 1834 (par. - Frances Davies)
Davies, John	bap. 22 9 1839 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Joseph	bap. 18 12 1879 (par. - John & Mary)
Davies, Lewis	bap. 27 4 1911 (par. - Morris & Annie)
Davies, Louisa Mary	bap. 8 1 1871 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, Maria	bap. 17 1 1847 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Davies, Martha	bap. 5 1 1823 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Davies, Martha	bap. 16 6 1878 (par. - John & Mary)
Davies, Mary	bap. 3 1 1814 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Davies, Mary	bap. 9 5 1830 (par. - James & Maria)
Davies, Mary	bap. 24 9 1837 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Mary	bap. 12 12 1847 (par. - John & Anne)
Davies, Morris	bap. 1 7 1891 (par. - John & Mary)
Davies, Robert	bap. 11 7 1784 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 18 4 1827 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 2 6 1831 (par. - Sarah Davies)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 1849 (par. - John & Ann)
Davies, William	bap. 1 6 1845 (par. - John & Anne)

Davies, William	bap. 1859 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, William	bap. 2 5 1909 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Davies, William	bap. 30 8 1914 (par. - Maurice & Annie)
Davies?, ?	bap. 1853 (par. - Sarah?)
Davies?, William	bap. 9 1 1783 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davy, Mary	bap. 4 11 1764 (par. - John & Martha)
Davy, Mary	bap. 7 4 1839 (par. - Thomas & Anne?)
Dawkins, Alice	bap. 14 3 1762 (par. - Thomas Dawkins)
Dawkins, Ann	bap. 10 6 1750 (par. - Thomas Dawkins)
Dawkins, Ann	bap. 21 4 1754 (par. - Thomas Dawkins (junior))
Dawkins, George	bap. 14 7 1844 (par. - John & Jane)
Dawkins, Hector	bap. 10 6 1759 (par. - Thomas Dawkins)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 14 11 1813 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Jane	bap. 9 6 1839 (par. - George & Mary)
Dawkins, Jennet	bap. 4 7 1756 (par. - Thomas Dawkins)
Dawkins, John	bap. 3 5 1752 (par. - Thomas Dawkins (younger))
Dawkins, John	bap. 9 6 1839 (par. - George & Mary)
Dawkins, Margaret	bap. 1 12 1760 (par. - Thomas Dawkins)
Dawkins, Margaret	bap. 13 8 1843 (par. - James & Jane)
Dawkins, Martha	bap. 20 2 1831 (par. - Ann Dawkins)
Dogan, ? (son)	bap. 27 4 1740 (par. - Henry Dogan)
Dogan, Benjamin	bap. 7 8 1737 (par. - Henry Dogan)
Dogan, Elizabeth	bap. 28 5 1739 (par. - Humphrey Dogan)
Doon, Ann	bap. 18 10 1770 (par. - John Doon)
Dubberling, John?	bap. 10 8 1740 (par. - Thomas ? Dubberling)
Duggan, ?	bap. 1850 (par. - Sarah Duggan)

Duggan, Frances	bap. 27 10 1743 (par. - Humphrey Duggan)
Duggan, Mary	bap. 8 12 1745 (par. - Humphrey Duggan)
Duggan, Susanna	bap. 5 6 1748 (par. - Humphrey Duggan)
Duggan, Thomas	bap. 5 6 1743 (par. - Henry Duggan)
Duggan, William	bap. 23 3 1745 (par. - Henry Duggan)
Dyson, ?	bap. 1918 (par. - Frederick & Evelyn)
Dyson, Elizabeth	bap. 18 6 1950 (par. - Thomas & Phyllis)
Edwards, ?	bap. 1824 (par. - ? & Ann)
Edwards, Abraham	bap. 30 4 1780 (par. - Phinehas & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Ann	bap. 28 3 1819 (par. - Hugh & Elizabeth)
Edwards, George	bap. 23 7 1816 (par. - Hugh & Elizabeth)
Edwards, James	bap. 4 3 1827 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Edwards, Jenette	bap. 29 7 1826 (par. - William & Ann)
Edwards, John	bap. 12 10 1845 (par. - George & Harriet)
Edwards, Margaret	bap. 25 7 1824 (par. - Hugh & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 1848 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 15 11 1821 (par. - Hugh & Elizabeth)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 30 6 1822 (par. - William & Hannah)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 7 3 1836 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Edwards, William	bap. 20 9 1844 (par. - George & Maria)
Emmont, Mary	bap. 4 3 1838 (par. - James & Mary)
Emmont, Sarah	bap. 6 12 1840 (par. - James & Mary)
Emmont, Thomas	bap. 12 4 1835 (par. - James & Mary)
Esmond, Annie	bap. 19 6 1932 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Esmond, David	bap. 2 6 1940 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Esmond, Joan	bap. 1 1 1939 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)

Esmond, Margaret	bap. 5 4 1936 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Evans, Ann	bap. 1786 (par. - George & Jane)
Evans, Ann	bap. 7 9 1879 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Evans, George	bap. 25 3 1753 (par. - John Evans)
Evans, James	bap. 6 1 1787 (par. - Evan & Ann)
Evans, James	bap. 20 6 1824 (par. - Samuel & Mariah)
Evans, James	bap. 6 3 1827 (par. - Samuel & Mariah)
Evans, James	bap. 19 6 1870 (par. - Thomass & Martha)
Evans, John	bap. 2 7 1820 (par. - Abraham & Alice)
Evans, John	bap. 30 12 1864 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Evans, Margaret	bap. 7 2 1787 (par. - George & Jane)
Evans, Martha	bap. 24 4 1842 (par. - Mary Evans)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 28 6 1790 (par. - George & Jane)
Evans, William	bap. 9 6 1784 (par. - George & Jane)
Evans, William	bap. 28 2 1847 (par. - James & Mary)
Evans, William	bap. 9 8 1868 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Eynon, ?	bap. 1815 (par. - Martha Eynon)
Eynon, ?	bap. 1817 (par. - William & Mary ?)
Faithful, Keturah (twin)	bap. 4 3 1781 (par. - Mary Faithful)
Faithful, Margaret (twin)	bap. 4 3 1781 (par. - Mary Faithful)
Ford, Thomas	bap. 16 5 1875 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Fortune, Elizabeth	bap. 18 5 1830 (par. - John & Mary)
Fortune, Mary	bap. 26 3 1832 (par. - John & Mary)
Fortune, William	bap. 17 2 1834 (par. - William & Jane)
Furlong, Alice	bap. 23 1 1825 (par. - Thomas & Roseanna)
Furlong, Elizabeth (age 4)	bap. 5 9 1823 (par. - Thomas & Roseanna)

Furlong, George	bap. 1847 (par. - John & Mary)
Furlong, James	bap. 26 11 1790 (par. - John & Margaret)
Furlong, James	bap. 30 12 1821 (par. - Thomas & Roseanna)
Furlong, Jane?	bap. 23 6 1839 (par. - Elizabeth Furlong)
Furlong, John	bap. 14 1 1787 (par. - John & Margaret)
Furlong, John	bap. 15 9 1844 (par. - John & Mary)
Furlong, Mary	bap. 29 7 1832 (par. - Thomas & Roseanna)
Furlong, Rowland?	bap. 23 8 1788 (par. - John & Margaret)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 11 11 1827 (par. - Thomas & Roseanna)
Furlong, William	bap. 20 7 1836 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Furlong, William	bap. 23 4 1843 (par. - John & Mary)
Gascoigne, Lucy	bap. 15 1 1888 (par. - William & Ann)
Gibbs, Anne	bap. 19 3 1815 (par. - John & Jane)
Gibbs, John	bap. 2 3 1779 (par. - William & Martha)
Gough, ?	bap. 1890 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Gough, ?	bap. 1913 (par. -)
Gough, Doris	bap. 3 5 1917 (par. - Ernest& Freda)
Gough, Martha	bap. 20 2 1825 (par. - Mary Gough)
Gough, Ronald	bap. 2 4 1911 (par. - Ernest& Freda)
Gough, Thomas	bap. 7 2 1875 (par. - Robert & Catherine)
Gough, Thomas	bap. 28 11 1886 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Grace, Elizabeth	bap. 8 2 1853 (par. - Charles & Lettice)
Greathead, Christopher	bap. 2 12 1984 (par. - Neale & Elizabeth)
Greathead, Jonathan	bap. 31 10 1982 (par. - Neale & Elizabeth)
Griffith, ?	bap. 1862 (par. -)
Griffith, Ann	bap. 17 5 1747 (par. - Thomas Griffith)

Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 19 3 1748 (par. - Thomas Griffith)
Griffith, James	bap. 26 2 1832 (par. - Mary Griffith)
Griffith, Martha	bap. 21 9 1764 (par. - William & Jane)
Griffith, Mary	bap. 9 6 1751 (par. - Thomas Griffith)
Griffith, Susan	bap. 6 6 1762 (par. - Thomas Griffith)
Griffith, Susanna	bap. 17 4 1774 (par. - Ann Griffith)
Griffiths,	bap. 1920 (par. - Walter & Louisa)
Griffiths, ?	bap. 1838 (par. - Jonathan & Mary ?)
Griffiths, ?	bap. 1850 (par. - William & Betsy)
Griffiths, ?	bap. 13 12 1864 (par. - Jonathon & Sarah)
Griffiths, ?	bap. 1870 (par. -)
Griffiths, ?	bap. 1878 (par. - Pearce & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, Anne	bap. 21 5 1815 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, Charles	bap. 3 1 1876 (par. - Pierce & Eleanora)
Griffiths, Charlotte	bap. 1872 (par. - Morris & Ann)
Griffiths, Darrell	bap. 15 4 1973 (par. - Brian & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, David	bap. 15 2 1835 (par. - David & Jane)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 14 6 1828 (par. - David & Jane)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 1865 (par. - Johathan & Sarah)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 23 6 1875 (par. - Morris & Ann)
Griffiths, Emma	bap. 25 10 1846 (par. - Hanah Griffiths)
Griffiths, Ernest	bap. 29 4 1894 (par. - James & Mary)
Griffiths, Francis	bap. 3 1 1869 (par. - William & Margaret)
Griffiths, George	bap. 9 5 1841 (par. - Ann Griffiths)
Griffiths, Harriet	bap. 29 3 1839 (par. - Maria Griffiths)
Griffiths, Herbert	bap. 8 4 1877 (par. - Maurice & Ann)

Griffiths, Hester	bap. 9 12 1830 (par. - David & Jane)
Griffiths, Jane	bap. 27 4 1817 (par. - Mary Griffiths)
Griffiths, John	bap. 10 4 1831 (par. - James & Mary)
Griffiths, John	bap. 8 10 1843 (par. - Anna Griffiths)
Griffiths, Julia	bap. 21 10 1976 (par. - Brian & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, Lilian	bap. 2 7 1922 (par. - Walter & Louisa)
Griffiths, Louis	bap. 3 11 1844 (par. - Jonathan & Mary)
Griffiths, Louisa	bap. 6 2 1881 (par. - Pearce & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, Margaret	bap. 16 4 1826 (par. - David & Jane)
Griffiths, Margaret	bap. 3 12 1843 (par. - Lewis & Martha)
Griffiths, Mary ?	bap. 1823 (par. - John & Virtue)
Griffiths, Norah	bap. 25 12 1877 (par. - Pearce & Eleanora)
Griffiths, Sarah	bap. 26 11 1826 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Griffiths, Sarah	bap. 25 10 1846 (par. - Jonathan & Mary)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 12 12 1813 (par. - George & Martha)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 1 10 1823 (par. - Mary Griffiths)
Griffiths, Thomas	bap. 3 12 1843 (par. - Lewis & Martha)
Griffiths, William	bap. 18 8 1839 (par. - Jonathan & Mary)
Griffiths, William	bap. 1 6 1902 (par. - James & Mary)
Griggiths, Elizabeth	bap. 16 3 1879 (par. - Pearce & Elizabeth)
Gwatkin, Colleen	bap. 1 11 1984 (par. -)
Gwyther, Alfred	bap. 30 7 1866 (par. - William & Anne)
Gwyther, Anne	bap. 16 9 1891 (par. - Alfred & Mary)
Gwyther, Mary	bap. 4 6 1831 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Gwyther, Mary	bap. 1853 (par. - William & Martha)
Gwyther, Rebecca	bap. 1 10 1775 (par. - -)

Hall ?	bap. 1864 (par. -)
Hall Anne	bap. 11 5 1862 (par. - Thomas & Betsie)
Hall Benjamin	bap. 14 1 1749 (par. - William Hall)
Hall Elizabeth	bap. 13 9 1747 (par. - William Hall)
Hall George	bap. 4 9 1856 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hall Griffith	bap. 25 5 1740 (par. - William Hall)
Hall John	bap. 15 9 1833 (par. - James & Sophia)
Hall John	bap. 1851 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hall John	bap. 14 4 1889 (par. - George & Ann)
Hall Margaret	bap. 24 8 1862 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Hall Mary	bap. 12 6 1825 (par. - Francis Hall)
Hall Mary	bap. 29 11 1835 (par. - James & Sophia)
Hall Mary	bap. 1861 (par. - John & Maria)
Hall Sarah	bap. 22 1 1860 (par. - Thomas & Betsie)
Hall Stephen	bap. 4 11 1860 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Hall Thomas	bap. 13 9 1761 (par. - William Hall)
Hall Thomas	bap. 8 1 1887 (par. - George & Ann)
Hall William	bap. 1 7 1737 (par. - William? Hall)
Hall William	bap. 14 3 1756 (par. - Morris Hall)
Hall William	bap. 2 9 1764 (par. - Mary Hall)
Hall William	bap. 7 2 1854 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hall William	bap. 1858 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Hall?, Elizabeth	bap. 15 1 1758 (par. - Morris Hall?)
Hallam, Lucy	bap. 16 5 1976 (par. - Robert & Maureen)
Hancock, Angela	bap. 20 8 1961 (par. - George & Mary)
Hancock, Jennifer	bap. 14 4 1963 (par. - George & Mary)

Harlow, George	bap. 16 5 1841 (par. - William & Mary)
Harlow, William	bap. 14 7 1838 (par. - William & Mary)
Harries, ?	bap. 1823 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Harries, Ann	bap. 9 12 1781 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, Anne	bap. 15 3 1821 (par. - Henry & Ann)
Harries, George	bap. 6 4 1788 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Harries, Henry (twin)	bap. 16 12 1787 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, Jane	bap. 22 2 1784 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, John	bap. 1784 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, John	bap. 1786 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, John (twin)	bap. 16 12 1787 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, Margaret	bap. 24 5 1789 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, Thomas	bap. 9 1 1774 (par. - John & Mary)
Harries, Thomas	bap. 22 4 1827 (par. - Henry & Ann)
Harris, ?	bap. 7 8 1852 (par. - James & Jane)
Harris, Elizabeth	bap. 10 2 1771 (par. - John Harris)
Harris, John	bap. 19 2 1826 (par. - Mary Harris)
Harris, John	bap. 19 4 1846 (par. - Anne Harris)
Harris, William	bap. 25 2 1776 (par. - John & Mary)
Harry, Thomas	bap. 22 7 1781 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Hatheray?, Frederick	bap. 14 1 1923 (par. - Frederick & Frances)
Hay, (son)	bap. 1818 (par. - David & Anne)
Hay, ?	bap. 1816 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Benjamin	bap. 17 6 1821 (par. - David & Anne)
Hay, Elizabeth	bap. 9 3 1862 (par. - Elizabeth Hay)
Hayes, James	bap. 27 2 1870 (par. - John & Hannah)

Hayes, Thomas	bap. 4 2 1872 (par. - John & Hannah)
Hayes, Wiliam	bap. 14 6 1868 (par. - John & Hannah)
Hicks, ?	bap. 1847 (par. - William & Martha)
Hicks, George	bap. 8 9 1844 (par. - William & Martha)
Hill, John	bap. 17 9 1843 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Hire?, Jane?	bap. 1839 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bap. 6 12 1747 (par. - John Hitching)
Hitching, George	bap. 11 4 1756 (par. - John Hitching)
Hitching, Jane	bap. 19 11 1758 (par. - Elizabeth Hitching)
Hitching, Mary	bap. 19 9 1773 (par. - Joseph & Jane)
Hitching, Thomas	bap. 16 9 1750 (par. - John Hitching)
Hitching, William	bap. 30 12 1753 (par. - John Hitching)
Hitchings, Mary	bap. 11 8 1745 (par. - John Hitchings)
Hoage?, Mary	bap. 28 3 1780 (par. - Abraham & Alice)
Holland, Martha	bap. 5 4 1752 (par. - Thomas Holland)
Hood, Diana	bap. 18 8 1754 (par. - Richard Hood)
Hood, Florence	bap. 21 5 1760 (par. - Hesther Hood)
Hood, Henry	bap. 1 12 1745 (par. - Richard Hood)
Hood, Hugh	bap. 23 10 1743 (par. - Richard Hood)
Hood, James	bap. 24 4 1748 (par. - Richard Hood)
Hopla, Anne	bap. 19 1 1851 (par. - James & Mary)
Hopla, Charles	bap. 1853 (par. - James & Mary)
Hopley, Stephen	bap. 11 5 1763 (par. - John Hopley)
House, Gordon	bap. 1 3 1936 (par. - Joffre & Violet)
Howel, John	bap. 22 12 1782 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Howell, James	bap. 8 11 1761 (par. - Stephen Howell)

Howell, Jane	bap. 29 4 1781 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Howell, John	bap. 24 2 1750 (par. - Stephen Howell)
Howell, Mary	bap. 11 8 1765 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Howell, Mary	bap. 11 8 1816 (par. - Isaac & Margaret)
Howells, Ann	bap. 2 1 1868 (par. - Charles & Eliza)
Howells, David	bap. 24 5 1781 (par. - Martha Howells)
Howells, Elizabeth	bap. 13 12 1874 (par. - Catherine Howells)
Howells, Emma	bap. 21 1 1883 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, Henry	bap. 5 4 1885 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howells, Oliver	bap. 26 7 1914 (par. - William & Martha)
Hunt, ? Elizabeth	bap. 1913 (par. - ? & Ellen)
Hunt, Violet	bap. 6 12 1908 (par. - Emlyn & Ellen)
Hurlow, Jane	bap. 4 10 1832 (par. - John & Jane)
Hurlow, Martha	bap. 8 11 1835 (par. - William & Mary)
Husband, John	bap. 5 10 1735 (par. - John Husband)
Husband, Mary	bap. 7 7 1769 (par. - John Husband)
James, -	bap. 10 5 1857 (par. - William & Mary)
James, ?	bap. 1852 (par. - John & Betsy?)
James, ?	bap. 1854 (par. -)
James, Albert?	bap. 19 8 1917 (par. - William & Frances)
James, Ann	bap. 27 8 1843 (par. - Mary James)
James, Anne	bap. 18 11 1826 (par. - Elizabeth James)
James, Charlotte	bap. 3 9 1854 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Eliza	bap. 21 4 1849 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Eliza	bap. 3 9 1854 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 1846 (par. - Jane James)

James, Elizabeth	bap. 28 4 1856 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Henry	bap. 16 11 1828 (par. - John & Martha)
James, John?	bap. 1823 (par. - William & Ann)
James, Margaret	bap. 22 9 1861 (par. - William & Hesther)
James, Martha	bap. 26 10 1851 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Mary	bap. 17 12 1815 (par. - William & Anne)
James, Mary	bap. 25 9 1859 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Mary	bap. 6 10 1918 (par. - William & Catherine)
James, Ronald	bap. 3 5 1914 (par. - William & Frances)
James, Thomas	bap. 20 2 1859 (par. - William & Hesther)
James, Thomas	bap. 31 5 1885 (par. - Mark & Mary)
James, William	bap. 16 11 1828 (par. - John & Martha)
Jenkins, Annie	bap. 9 9 1907 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jenkins, Benjamin	bap. 19 6 1768 (par. - William & Mary)
Jenkins, Hannah	bap. 31 12 1837 (par. - William & Mary)
Jenkins, John	bap. 9 9 1907 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Jenkins, Martha	bap. 1 4 1834 (par. - Martha Jenkins)
Jenkins, Mary	bap. 2 12 1770 (par. - William Jenkins)
Jenkins, Sarah	bap. 14 6 1836 (par. - William & Mary)
Jenkins, Wiliam	bap. 20 6 1910 (par. - William & Mary)
John, ?	bap. 1839 (par. - William & Mary)
John, ? (daughter)	bap. 24 2 1754 (par. - Isaac John)
John, Ann	bap. 11 8 1822 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
John, Anne	bap. 17 11 1861 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Daniel	bap. 14 3 1837 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Frances	bap. 18 3 1827 (par. - John & Rebecca)

John, James	bap. 14 2 1830 (par. - William & Ann)
John, James	bap. 29 12 1844 (par. - Jacob & Mary)
John, James	bap. 23 12 1855 (par. - William & Hannah)
John, James	bap. 3 1 1875 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Jane	bap. 5 7 1747 (par. - Richard John)
John, Jane ?	bap. 30 6 1822 (par. - Thomas & Rebecca)
John, John	bap. 2 3 1817 (par. - Thomas & Rebeca)
John, John	bap. 22 11 1863 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Leah	bap. 28 10 1866 (par. - Peter & Mary)
John, Letticia	bap. 11 7 1824 (par. - Thomas & Rebecca)
John, Margaret	bap. 3 3 1829 (par. - William & Ann)
John, Martha	bap. 22 8 1813 (par. - Thomas & Rebecca)
John, Nancy	bap. 1918 (par. - Francis & Frances)
John, Thomas	bap. 21 7 1751 (par. - Isaac John)
John, Thomas	bap. 30 9 1848 (par. - William & Anne)
John, Thomas	bap. 10 8 1856 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Thomas (50)	bap. 12 7 1829 (par. - John & Margaret)
John, William	bap. 1859 (par. - James & Mary)
Jones, Ann	bap. 23 12 1750 (par. - John Jones)
Jones, Ann	bap. 7 3 1880 (par. - George & Hannah)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 17 4 1748 (par. - John Jones)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1851 (par. - Evan & Anne)
Jones, Ellen	bap. 12 11 1876 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Gareth	bap. 14 12 1969 (par. - Thomas Dudley & Joyce)
Jones, George	bap. 21 6 1826 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Henry	bap. 24 3 1744 (par. - Henry Jones)

Jones, James	bap. 21 9 1790 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Jones, James	bap. 6 6 1828 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, James	bap. 12 3 1837 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Jones, James	bap. 1854 (par. - Evan & Ann)
Jones, James	bap. 5 5 1878 (par. - James & Emma)
Jones, Jane	bap. 12 11 1756 (par. - John Jones)
Jones, Jane	bap. 7 5 1882 (par. - George & Jane)
Jones, Jane?	bap. 1849 (par. - Thomas & Eliza)
Jones, John	bap. 15 1 1768 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, John	bap. 3 7 1774 (par. - John & Mary)
Jones, John	bap. 9 3 1777 (par. - John & Ann)
Jones, John	bap. 18 2 1781 (par. - Rees & Jane)
Jones, John	bap. 13 11 1825 (par. - Jane Jones)
Jones, John	bap. 12 2 1826 (par. - Jane Jones)
Jones, Keturah	bap. 13 2 1774 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Jones, Letitia	bap. 9 7 1780 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 16 6 1776 (par. - Lewis & Margaret)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 7 3 1880 (par. - James & Emily)
Jones, Margaret (twin)	bap. 1 6 1783 (par. - Rees & Jane)
Jones, Margaretta	bap. 28 3 1821 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Jones, Martha	bap. 8 6 1777 (par. - John & Mary)
Jones, Martha	bap. 19 12 1852 (par. - Evan & Anne)
Jones, Mary	bap. 1 4 1770 (par. - George Jones)
Jones, Mary	bap. 14 3 1819 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Mary	bap. 30 11 1823 (par. - Jane Jones)
Jones, Mary	bap. 30 8 1837 (par. - Daniel & Lettice)

Jones, Mary	bap. 25 3 1860 (par. - Evan & Anne)
Jones, Mary (twin)	bap. 1 6 1783 (par. - Rees & Jane)
Jones, Mary ?	bap. 1782 (par. - Rees & Jane)
Jones, Owen	bap. 5 8 1735 (par. - Owen Jones)
Jones, Rees	bap. 15 4 1753 (par. - John Jones)
Jones, Roger (19)	bap. 22 9 1837 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Samuel	bap. 16 7 1775 (par. - John & Ann)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 15 3 1857 (par. - Owen & Anne)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 10 10 1750 (par. - Richard Jones)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 31 7 1774 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 14 3 1819 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 16 12 1821 (par. - Jane Jones)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 31 3 1828 (par. - Alice Jones)
Jones, Violet	bap. 4 10 1934 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Wenda	bap. 21 1 1973 (par. - Thomas Dudley & Joyce)
Jones, William	bap. 2 4 1745 (par. - John Jones)
Jordan, William	bap. 22 10 1924 (par. - William & Elsie)
Kerr, Oliver	bap. 21 6 1989 (par. - Ian & Lesley)
Lales, Priscilla	bap. 8 9 1751 (par. - Owen Lales)
Larrey, Margaret	bap. 14 5 1843 (par. - Dennis & Mary)
Lawrence, ?	bap. 1842 (par. - David & Mary)
Lawrence, Amy	bap. 22 10 1978 (par. - David & Jacqueline)
Lewis, ?	bap. 1814 (par. - George & Anne)
Lewis, ?	bap. 1838 (par. - John & Mary)
Lewis, ?	bap. 1 2 1841 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Lewis, ?	bap. 1847 (par. - John & Maria)

Lewis, Ann	bap. 1844 (par. - John & Ann)
Lewis, Anne	bap. 25 10 1761 (par. - John? Lewis)
Lewis, Anne	bap. 19 12 1852 (par. - John & Martha)
Lewis, Benjamin	bap. 27 2 1833 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Caroline	bap. 28 1 1844 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Catharine	bap. 11 2 1783 (par. - Henry? & Frances)
Lewis, Catharine	bap. 29 12 1861 (par. - Thomas & Mary Anne)
Lewis, Constance	bap. 7 1 1894 (par. - John & Theresa)
Lewis, Eliza	bap. 15 3 1846 (par. - John & Maria)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 2 12 1753 (par. - John Lewis)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 13 9 1831 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 22 12 1833 (par. - John & Mary)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 5 10 1834 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 3 5 1859 (par. - John & Martha)
Lewis, Fanny?	bap. 11 5 1845 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Florence	bap. 17 10 1906 (par. - Margaret Lewis)
Lewis, Frances	bap. 29 10 1780 (par. - Henry & Frances)
Lewis, Frederick	bap. 22 2 1915 (par. - Margaret Lewis)
Lewis, George	bap. 14 4 1849 (par. - John & Ann)
Lewis, Henry	bap. 2 12 1750 (par. - John Lewis)
Lewis, James	bap. 28 1 1849 (par. - John & Martha)
Lewis, James	bap. 9 2 1852 (par. - John & Anne)
Lewis, Jane	bap. 17 1 1847 (par. - John & Ann)
Lewis, Jesse? Jennetta	bap. 1853 (par. - John & Maria)
Lewis, John	bap. 28 5 1769 (par. - John & Jane)
Lewis, John	bap. 23 6 1778 (par. - Henry & Frances)

Lewis, John	bap. 5 4 1830 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Lewis, John	bap. 1 7 1849 (par. - John & Maria)
Lewis, John	bap. 3 9 1854 (par. - John & Ann)
Lewis, John	bap. 1 1 1888 (par. - John & Theresa)
Lewis, Lettice	bap. 9 10 1814 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, Lydia	bap. 17 4 1842 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Margaret	bap. 19 3 1893 (par. - John & Esther)
Lewis, Margaret?	bap. 8 1 1789 (par. - Henry & ?)
Lewis, Martha	bap. 22 6 1862 (par. - John & Martha)
Lewis, Mary	bap. 15 9 1834 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Mary	bap. 31 8 1835 (par. - John & Mary)
Lewis, Mary	bap. 26 5 1845 (par. - John & Anne)
Lewis, Mary	bap. 1 7 1855 (par. - John & Maria)
Lewis, Robert	bap. 20 10 1850 (par. - John & Maria)
Lewis, Rosa	bap. 29 6 1890 (par. - John & Theresa)
Lewis, Rosa	bap. 19 3 1893 (par. - John & Esther)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 10 9 1790 (par. - Henry & Frances)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 15 1 1832 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 4 1 1836 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 11 9 1843 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 19 8 1855 (par. - John & Martha)
Lewis, Thomas	bap. 2 10 1859 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Lewis, Thomas ?	bap. 1845 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, William	bap. 6 1 1828 (par. - Martha Lewis)
Lewis, William	bap. 7 10 1838 (par. - Michael & Hannah)
Lewis, William	bap. 26 11 1848 (par. - John & Anne)

Lewis?, Henry	bap. 30 7 1786 (par. - Henry & Francis)
Lewis? Harris?, Elizabeth	bap. 12 12 1779 (par. - Elizabeth Lewis?)
Lilwall, Joanna	bap. 14 4 1974 (par. - Morris & Rosalie)
Llewellyn, Mary	bap. 7 7 1839 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Llewellyn, Olwen	bap. 4 5 1919 (par. - Arthur & Florence)
Lloyd , George	bap. 16 4 1847 (par. - John & Lydia)
Lloyd , Henry	bap. 16 12 1739 (par. - William Lloyd)
Lloyd , Jane	bap. 29 3 1839 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Lloyd , John	bap. 22 3 1746 (par. - William Lloyd)
Lloyd , Joseph	bap. 6 5 1742 (par. - William Lloyd)
Lloyd , Mary	bap. 15 7 1744 (par. - William Lloyd)
Lloyd , Mary	bap. 5 4 1846 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Logan, Jennet	bap. 30 5 1750 (par. - John Logan)
Logan, John	bap. 1 12 1754 (par. - John Logan)
Logan, Mark	bap. 25 8 1752 (par. - John Logan)
Loggan, John	bap. 22 9 1776 (par. - Jane Loggan)
Loggin, James	bap. 20 6 1784 (par. - John & Ann)
Loggin, John	bap. 21 4 1780 (par. - John & Ann)
Loggon, (son)	bap. 6 9 1787 (par. - John & Ann)
Loggon, Elizabeth	bap. 14 1 1787 (par. - John & Ann)
Loggon, Henry?	bap. 20 1 1782 (par. - John & Ann)
Long, Elizabeth	bap. 1848 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Esther	bap. 22 2 1852 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Frances	bap. 7 1 1769 (par. - John & Jane)
Long, George	bap. 31 8 1845 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Margaretta	bap. 5 12 1846 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Long, William	bap. 22 5 1837 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Long, William	bap. 17 6 1838 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, William	bap. 21 6 1840 (par. - William & Jane)
Long, William	bap. 19 3 1843 (par. - William & Jane)
Lowless, (daughter)	bap. 1789 (par. - James & Jane)
Lowless, Margaret	bap. 25 4 1791 (par. - James & Jane)
Macken, Martha	bap. 1 6 1760 (par. - James Macken)
Macken, Sarah	bap. 16 11 1842 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Mackin, Mary	bap. 12 9 1847 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Marchant, Elizabeth	bap. 25 9 1756 (par. - William Marchant)
Marchant, Mary	bap. 30 5 1758 (par. - William Marchant)
Marshall, Cyril (adult)	bap. 24 4 1955 (par. - Andrew & Hilda)
Mason, Ann	bap. 2 12 1753 (par. - Joseph Mason)
Mason, Jane	bap. 11 9 1966 (par. - William & Edwina)
Mason, John	bap. 7 1 1968 (par. - William & Edwina)
Mason, Levi	bap. 16 11 1890 (par. - James & Hannah)
Mason, Morris	bap. 21 7 1889 (par. - James & Hannah)
Mason, Susan	bap. 12 10 1969 (par. - William & Edwina)
Matthias,	bap. 1920 (par. - James & Annie)
Matthias, Donald	bap. 31 7 1921 (par. - James & Annie)
Matthias, Oliver	bap. 24 9 1916 (par. - James & Annie)
Matthias, Samuel	bap. 18 9 1825 (par. - Rebecca Matthias)
Matthias, Sidney	bap. 10 7 1932 (par. - James & Annie)
Merriman, Emma	bap. 31 1 1828 (par. - Marry Merriman)
Millard, George	bap. 30 4 1826 (par. - George & Ann)
Millard, Hester	bap. 6 10 1822 (par. - George & Ann)

Miller, Elsie (adult)	bap. 22 6 1951 (par. - Alfred & Mary)
Miller, Mary	bap. 12 1 1820 (par. - George & Martha)
Miller, William	bap. 28 5 1916 (par. - Ernest& Annie)
Minchin, Amy	bap. 22 5 1983 (par. - Roger & Elizabeth)
Minchin, Helen	bap. 12 6 1949 (par. - John & Alice)
Minchin, Roger	bap. 29 9 1946 (par. - John & Alice)
Minchin, Rosalie	bap. 26 7 1942 (par. - John & Alice)
Minchin, Sarah	bap. 15 4 1979 (par. - Roger & Elizabeth)
Minchin, Sheila	bap. 23 9 1951 (par. - John & Alice)
Moody, ? (son)	bap. 22 5 1736 (par. - Henry Moody)
Moody, Ann	bap. 1819 (par. - Elizabeth Moody)
Moody, Elizabeth	bap. 30 4 1739 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Morgan, ?	bap. 1858 (par. - John & Sarah)
Morgan, Ann	bap. 16 1 1742 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Morgan, Eliza	bap. 10 4 1837 (par. - William & Hester)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bap. 8 2 1825 (par. - George & Ann)
Morgan, Gwendoline	bap. 14 8 1927 (par. - William & Mary)
Morgan, John	bap. 1856 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Morgan, Mary	bap. 18 5 1740 (par. - Mary Morgan)
Morgan, Mary	bap. 22 5 1828 (par. - William & Hester)
Morgan, Mary	bap. 1 6 1845 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Morgans, ?	bap. 1842 (par. -)
Morris, ?	bap. 1884 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Morris, Angela	bap. 8 7 1979 (par. - Richard & Annette)
Morris, Ann	bap. 1848 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Morris, Christmas	bap. 5 1 1777 (par. - Elizabeth Morris)

Morris, Claire	bap. 11 8 1985 (par. - Edward & Frances)
Morris, Elizabeth	bap. 10 1 1848 (par. - George & Mary)
Morris, James	bap. 20 11 1842 (par. - James & Ann)
Morris, James	bap. 8 11 1846 (par. - George & Mary)
Morris, Jane	bap. 1853 (par. - James & Anne)
Morris, Martha	bap. 11 2 1849 (par. - James & Ann)
Morris, Martha	bap. 21 5 1854 (par. - David & Jane)
Morris, Mary	bap. 20 10 1844 (par. - James & Anne)
Morris, Mary	bap. 1856 (par. - David & Jane)
Morris, Michael	bap. 3 7 1977 (par. - Richard & Annette)
Morris, Paul	bap. 6 2 1983 (par. - Edward & Frances)
Morris, Samantha	bap. 11 5 1980 (par. - John & Karen)
Morris, Thomas	bap. 13 10 1839 (par. - William & Martha)
Morris, William	bap. 1 3 1839 (par. - John & Jane)
Morse, Anne (5)	bap. 11 8 1829 (par. - John & Lettice)
Morse, Lettice (12)	bap. 11 8 1829 (par. - John & Lettice)
Morse, William	bap. 11 8 1829 (par. - John & Lettice)
Muller, Alice	bap. 5 4 1986 (par. - Deiter & Deborah)
Murray, Priscilla	bap. 30 6 1849 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Nash, Doreen	bap. 10 1 1943 (par. - John & Alice)
Nicholas, Ada	bap. 13 4 1906 (par. - Alfred & Myra)
Nicholas, Anne	bap. 24 2 1878 (par. - George & Ann)
Nicholas, Bessie	bap. 1858 (par. - Samuel & Esther)
Nicholas, Charlotte	bap. 16 6 1878 (par. - George & Anne)
Nicholas, Dan	bap. 19 1 1823 (par. - Henry & Ann)
Nicholas, Elizabeth	bap. 20 1 1863 (par. - Samuel & Esther)

Nicholas, Hugh	bap. 16 6 1912 (par. - Alfred & Myra)
Nicholas, John	bap. 31 10 1860 (par. - Samuel & Esther)
Nicholas, John	bap. 6 1 1904 (par. - Alfred & Myra)
Nicholas, Joseph (11)	bap. 30 6 1882 (par. - -)
Nicholas, Ruby	bap. 21 8 1914 (par. - Alfred & Myra)
Nicholas, Wiliam	bap. 8 9 1822 (par. - James & Mary)
Nicholas, William	bap. 10 2 1910 (par. - Alfred & Myra)
Oakley, Eliza	bap. 22 6 1845 (par. - James & Mary)
Oakley, Elizabeth	bap. 1 5 1835 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Oakley, Mary ?	bap. 1845 (par. - James & Mary)
Owen, Mary	bap. 27 7 1845 (par. - William & Mary)
Owen, William	bap. 1 3 1857 (par. - John & Hannah)
Owens, James	bap. 5 9 1841 (par. - William & Mary)
Owens, Margaret	bap. 1839 (par. - William & Mary)
Owens, Margaret	bap. 1 5 1859 (par. - John & Hannah)
Owens, Thomas	bap. 5 10 1834 (par. - William & Mary)
Owens, William	bap. 21 2 1837 (par. - William & Mary)
Page, Elizabeth	bap. 15 4 1956 (par. - John & Doris)
Page, Philip	bap. 15 4 1956 (par. - John & Doris)
Palmer, Raymond (adult)	bap. 29 11 1954 (par. - William & Annie)
Parry, Elizabeth	bap. 29 6 1783 (par. - Philip & Jane)
Penny, Michael	bap. 2 4 1953 (par. - Thomas & RoseMary)
Penny, Thomas	bap. 2 4 1953 (par. - Thomas & RoseMary)
Phelps, ?	bap. 1862 (par. -)
Phelps, Jane	bap. 22 9 1822 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Phelps, John	bap. 30 4 1826 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)

Phelps, Mary	bap. 22 8 1824 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Phelps, Thomas	bap. 7 9 1828 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Philip, Jane	bap. 2 4 1745 (par. - Nicholas Philip)
Phillips, Elizabeth	bap. 30 4 1864 (par. - John & Martha)
Phillips, Henry	bap. 23 4 1865 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Phillips, John	bap. 1862 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Phillips, William	bap. 1862 (par. - John & Martha)
Picton, Frederick	bap. 24 1 1897 (par. - William & Frances)
Potter, Ann	bap. 9 4 1820 (par. - James & Susan)
Potter, Elizabeth	bap. 20 3 1814 (par. - James & Susan)
Potter, James	bap. 1 1 1826 (par. - James & Susan)
Potter, Jane	bap. 4 5 1828 (par. - James & Susan)
Potter, John	bap. 2 10 1821 (par. - James & Susan)
Potter, Margaret	bap. 20 11 1823 (par. - James & Susan)
Powell, ?	bap. 1822 (par. - ? & Hannah)
Powell, ?	bap. 1875 (par. - William & Emma)
Powell, John	bap. 24 6 1821 (par. - James & Hannah)
Powell, John	bap. 9 7 1826 (par. - David & Mary)
Powell, William	bap. 1854 (par. - Thomas & Louisa)
Price, Mary	bap. 7 2 1779 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Price, Philip	bap. 2 9 1781 (par. - Margaret Price)
Prout, (son)	bap. 11 1 1784 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Prout, George (twin)	bap. 12 9 1790 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Prout, Margaret	bap. 13 11 1785 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Prout, Thomas (twin)	bap. 12 9 1790 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Prout, William	bap. 16 12 1787 (par. - Henry & Margaret)

Raymond, (son)	bap. 1815 (par. - William & Martha)
Raymond, Elizabeth	bap. 7 10 1860 (par. - John & Betsie)
Raymond, John	bap. 11 5 1755 (par. - George Raymond)
Raymond, Mary	bap. 12 2 1758 (par. - George Raymond)
Read, Ann	bap. 23 5 1742 (par. - Rees Read)
Read, Frances	bap. 17 3 1754 (par. - Rees Read)
Read, Henry	bap. 6 10 1756 (par. - Rees Read)
Read, William	bap. 26 10 1740 (par. - Rees Read)
Rees, ?	bap. 1858 (par. -)
Rees, Benjamin	bap. 13 2 1823 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Benjamin	bap. 21 2 1836 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Eleanor	bap. 29 11 1737 (par. - Jonathan Rees)
Rees, Eliza	bap. 3 7 1834 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Elizabeth	bap. 15 11 1827 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Gillian	bap. 12 10 1969 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Rees, James	bap. 8 5 1831 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Jason	bap. 25 1 1976 (par. - George & Olive)
Rees, John	bap. 31 1 1847 (par. - John & Mary)
Rees, Lydia	bap. 22 7 1829 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Mandy	bap. 25 1 1976 (par. - George & Olive)
Rees, Martha	bap. 17 9 1826 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Martha	bap. 18 4 1845 (par. - John & Mary)
Rees, Martin	bap. 17 2 1833 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Thomas	bap. 13 2 1823 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, Thomas	bap. 7 7 1849 (par. - John & Mary)
Rees, Violet	bap. 3 12 1905 (par. - Richard & Martha)

Rees, William	bap. 23 1 1825 (par. - William & Lucy)
Rees, William	bap. 24 5 1935 (par. - William & Lilian)
Relling?, Elizabeth	bap. 10 10 1737 (par. - David Relling?)
Reymond, James	bap. 12 10 1760 (par. - George Reymond)
Reymond, William	bap. 18 7 1762 (par. - George Reymond)
Reynold, Sarah	bap. 18 3 1776 (par. - David & Martha)
Reynolds, Denise	bap. 2 2 1958 (par. - John & Jacqueline)
Reynolds, Henry	bap. 28 2 1847 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Reynolds, Jane	bap. 1 11 1778 (par. - William & Martha)
Reynolds, Kevin	bap. 2 2 1958 (par. - John & Jacqueline)
Reynolds, Mary	bap. 1852 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Reynolds, Patrick	bap. 2 2 1958 (par. - John & Jacqueline)
Reynolds, Thomas	bap. 3 5 1849 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Richards, Alfred	bap. 24 9 1843 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Benjamin	bap. 10 3 1835 (par. - William & Abra)
Richards, Caroline	bap. 24 9 1843 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Caroline	bap. 12 7 1862 (par. - John & Martha)
Richards, Catharine	bap. 12 2 1837 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Eliza	bap. 19 11 1832 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Elizabeth	bap. 1851 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Frances	bap. 24 5 1885 (par. - John & Margaret)
Richards, Francis	bap. 28 7 1824 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Frederick	bap. 23 6 1889 (par. - John & Margaret)
Richards, George	bap. 19 6 1834 (par. - James & Catherine)
Richards, Henry (34)	bap. 26 10 1834 (par. - Thomas & Hannah)
Richards, Isabella?	bap. 1 6 1854 (par. - Henry & Jane)

Richards, John	bap. 5 4 1831 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Joseph	bap. 21 11 1826 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Leah	bap. 15 11 1848 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Lydia	bap. 1 8 1836 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Martha	bap. 1 12 1830 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Martha	bap. 20 8 1843 (par. - James & Catharine)
Richards, Martin	bap. 26 12 1828 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Mary	bap. 6 10 1833 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Richards, Mary	bap. 1 5 1837 (par. - James & Catharine)
Richards, Mary	bap. 3 3 1839 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Mary	bap. 29 3 1846 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Pierce	bap. 29 8 1833 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Thomas	bap. 24 2 1822 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Richards, Thomas	bap. 19 10 1834 (par. - Henry & Jane)
Richards, Timothy	bap. 19 7 1840 (par. - James & Catherine)
Richards, William	bap. 10 7 1887 (par. - John & Margaret)
Richards, William (3)	bap. 8 2 1835 (par. - James & Catherine)
Ridler, Eliza (3)	bap. 22 8 1824 (par. - Thomas & Hannah)
Rinnalls, John	bap. 16 12 1770 (par. - William Rinalls)
Roach, Edward	bap. 10 11 1844 (par. - John & Jane)
Roach, Elizabeth	bap. 21 4 1822 (par. - William & Abrah)
Roach, Jane	bap. 3 9 1820 (par. - William & Abra)
Roach, Thomas	bap. 30 11 1823 (par. - William & Abrah)
Roberts, - ? Benjamin	bap. 8 7 1887 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, ?	bap. 17 4 1862 (par. - William & Anne)
Roberts, ?	bap. 1867 (par. - William & Anne)

Roberts, Alice	bap. 28 8 1921 (par. - Edward & Rosalie)
Roberts, Anne	bap. 22 5 1814 (par. - William & Mary)
Roberts, Benjamin	bap. 7 4 1905 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Edward	bap. 1892 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Edwin	bap. 12 9 1865 (par. - William & Annie)
Roberts, Eleanor	bap. 1 2 1898 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Elizabeth?	bap. 7 5 1854 (par. - William & Anne)
Roberts, Evelyn	bap. 12 8 1884 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Frederick	bap. 7 11 1860 (par. - William & Anne)
Roberts, George	bap. 1859 (par. - William & Anne)
Roberts, Gladys	bap. 18 12 1895 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Lilian	bap. 28 12 1885 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Martha	bap. 28 6 1855 (par. - William & Ann)
Roberts, Mary	bap. 19 7 1818 (par. - William & Mary)
Roberts, Mary	bap. 11 2 1923 (par. - Edward & Rosalie)
Roberts, Muriel	bap. 31 1 1890 (par. - Benjamin & Alice)
Roberts, Walter	bap. 1858 (par. - William & Anne)
Roberts, William	bap. 3 2 1822 (par. - William & Mary)
Roberts, William	bap. 27 7 1856 (par. - Benjamin & Anne)
Robinson, Lorraine	bap. 2 2 1958 (par. - Patrick & Jean)
Robinson, Patricia	bap. 2 2 1958 (par. - Patrick & Jean)
Roblin, Edith	bap. 28 7 1889 (par. - William & Jane)
Roblin, Florence	bap. 16 12 1894 (par. - William & Jane)
Roblin, Frederick	bap. 13 6 1886 (par. - William & Jane)
Roblin, Margaret	bap. 3 4 1892 (par. - James & Sarah)
Roblin, Sidney	bap. 15 4 1883 (par. - William & Jane)

Roblin, Walter	bap. 22 1 1893 (par. - William & Jane)
Roblin, William	bap. 16 11 1851 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Roblin, William	bap. 8 1 1888 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Roch, ?	bap. 1818 (par. - William & Abra)
Roch, Daniel	bap. 21 4 1849 (par. - John & Martha)
Roch, Mary	bap. 8 1 1843 (par. - John & Jane)
Roech?, George	bap. 20 6 1848 (par. - John & Martha)
Rogers, Eliza	bap. 7 12 1830 (par. - James & Ann)
Rogers, Eliza?	bap. 7 2 1844 (par. - William & Anne)
Rogers, John	bap. 9 11 1845 (par. - William & Anne)
Row, Jennet?	bap. 10 5 1784 (par. - Peter & Ann)
Rowlands, John	bap. 9 1 1791 (par. - Hector & Ann)
Rowlands, John ?	bap. 1823 (par. - ? & Mary)
Rowlands, William (11)	bap. 4 9 1836 (par. - James & Sarah)
Russell, - ?ton	bap. 1921 (par. - John & Lilian)
Russell, David	bap. 12 2 1922 (par. - John & Lilian)
Russell, John	bap. 6 9 1925 (par. - John & Lilian)
Russell, Marjorie	bap. 28 8 1921 (par. - Walter & Evelyn)
Russell, Thomas	bap. 16 9 1914 (par. - Walter & Evelyn)
Ruston, Ian Ira Campbell	bap. 17 6 1992 (par. - Donald & Rachel Ann)
Saice, John	bap. 6 1 1771 (par. - Thomas Saice)
Sayce, James	bap. 21 2 1841 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Scale, ?	bap. 1917 (par. -)
Scale, George	bap. 28 10 1916 (par. - James & Mabel)
Scone, Martha	bap. 15 4 1870 (par. - William & Mary)
Scourfield, ?	bap. 16 9 1880 (par. - John & Jane)

Scourfield, John	bap. 16 9 1880 (par. - John & Jane)
Scurlock, Anne	bap. 8 10 1824 (par. - John & Mary)
Scurlock, Elizabeth	bap. 25 12 1826 (par. - John & Mary)
Scurlock, Joseph	bap. 11 1 1837 (par. - John & Mary)
Scurlock, Margaret	bap. 6 2 1832 (par. - John & Mary)
Scurlock, Mary	bap. 15 2 1829 (par. - John & Mary)
Scurlock, Peter	bap. 20 1 1835 (par. - John & Mary)
Skone, Alice	bap. 9 10 1757 (par. - John Skone)
Skone, Eliza	bap. 16 2 1868 (par. - William & Mary)
Skone, Mary	bap. 31 5 1754 (par. - John Skone)
Skone, Thomas	bap. 23 3 1756 (par. - John Skone)
Skone, William	bap. 30 6 1871 (par. - William & Mary)
Smith, ?	bap. 1849 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Smith, Elizabeth?	bap. 1852 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Smith, John	bap. 17 6 1827 (par. - Ann Smith)
Smith, Mary	bap. 20 5 1848 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Smith, Phillip	bap. 1 12 1940 (par. - Wiliam & Ruby)
Smith, Robert	bap. 7 8 1932 (par. - William & Ruby)
Snape, Richard	bap. 6 4 1980 (par. - Roy & Marilyn)
Stenson, Kimberley	bap. 2 1 1983 (par. - Anthony & Gloria)
Stenson, Matthew	bap. 13 1 1980 (par. - Anthony & Gloria)
Stephens, ?	bap. 1838 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Dennis	bap. 15 3 1939 (par. - William & Elsie)
Stephens, Diane	bap. 23 12 1962 (par. - Dennis & Joan)
Stephens, Edith?	bap. 1842 (par. - John & Ann)
Stephens, George	bap. 23 8 1754 (par. - John Stephens)

Stephens, George	bap. 8 5 1831 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Jacqueline	bap. 25 3 1965 (par. - Dennis & Joan)
Stephens, Jane	bap. 10 8 1834 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, John	bap. 8 5 1836 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Margaret	bap. 18 12 1842 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 1844 (par. - John & Ann)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 23 1 1935 (par. - William & Elsie)
Stephens, Priscilla	bap. 22 2 1829 (par. - James & Frances)
Stephens, Richard	bap. 7 10 1832 (par. - James & Frances)
Stephens, Thomas	bap. 26 8 1832 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Stephens?, William	bap. 26 3 1922 (par. - ??)
Stevens, Frances	bap. 1900 (par. - Stratford ? & Frances)
Summers, Martha	bap. 20 5 1834 (par. - George & Sarah)
Tascar, Sarah	bap. 19 5 1782 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1887 (par. - Thomas & Margaret?)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1855 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1858 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1860 (par. - Mark & Mary)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1862 (par. - William & Ann)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1864 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1864 (par. - William & Anne)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1865 (par. - James & Maria)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1867 (par. -)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1870 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1878 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , ?	bap. 1899 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)

Thomas , Abra?	bap. 17 4 1786 (par. - John & Ann)
Thomas , Alice	bap. 14 6 1748 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , Ann	bap. 17 7 1763 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , Ann	bap. 14 10 1821 (par. - James & Margaret)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 7 9 1828 (par. - Margaret Thomas)
Thomas , Anne ?	bap. 17 1 1827 (par. - Mary Thomas)
Thomas , Anne?	bap. 1860 (par. - Mark & Mary)
Thomas , Anthony	bap. 16 3 1952 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Arthur?	bap. 19 2 1888 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Benjamin	bap. 15 11 1863 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Benjamin (twin)	bap. 7 4 1785 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Bridget	bap. 7 4 1875 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Charlotte	bap. 15 7 1821 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Thomas , David	bap. 7 3 1880 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Edith	bap. 20 8 1876 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Edward	bap. 25 7 1871 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 13 2 1766 (par. - George & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 28 1 1777 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 3 8 1846 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 31 8 1856 (par. - William & Anne)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 12 4 1868 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 17 12 1882 (par. - Elizabeth Thomas)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 1883 (par. - ? & Margaret)
Thomas , Elizabeth?	bap. 1 6 1816 (par. - James & Margaret)
Thomas , Ethel	bap. 21 11 1901 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)
Thomas , Florence	bap. 17 11 1895 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)

Thomas , Frederick	bap. 11 9 1887 (par. - Elizabeth Thomas)
Thomas , George	bap. 3 1 1735 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , George	bap. 1 1 1775 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , George	bap. 4 9 1783 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , George	bap. 20 8 1826 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Thomas , George	bap. 31 1 1828 (par. - George & Martha)
Thomas , George	bap. 15 4 1858 (par. - William & Anne)
Thomas , George	bap. 14 3 1897 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)
Thomas , Hannah	bap. 1861 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Harriet	bap. 21 2 1875 (par. - John & Martha)
Thomas , Henry	bap. 19 7 1750 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , Isaac	bap. 19 7 1818 (par. - James & Margaret)
Thomas , James	bap. 26 4 1841 (par. - George & Ann)
Thomas , James	bap. 19 3 1847 (par. - James & Anne)
Thomas , James	bap. 6 5 1860 (par. - William & Anne)
Thomas , James (twin)	bap. 11 3 1783 (par. - John & Elizabeth?)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 21 3 1740 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 1765 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 5 8 1781 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 1 1 1790 (par. - John & Ann)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 10 7 1831 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 5 5 1834 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Thomas , Jennet	bap. 16 3 1750 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , Joanna	bap. 26 6 1743 (par. - John Thomas)
Thomas , John	bap. 1 5 1737 (par. - Edward? Thomas)
Thomas , John	bap. 2 3 1764 (par. - George Thomas)

Thomas , John	bap. 25 11 1772 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , John	bap. 17 11 1776 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , John	bap. 15 7 1787 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , John	bap. 28 2 1824 (par. - James & Margaret)
Thomas , John	bap. 1 3 1829 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Thomas , John	bap. 1857 (par. - William & Rebeccah)
Thomas , John (twin)	bap. 11 3 1783 (par. - John & Elizabeth?)
Thomas , John?	bap. 5 8 1739 (par. - ? Thomas)
Thomas , Joseph (twin)	bap. 7 4 1785 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Katie	bap. 25 6 1978 (par. - Anthony & Margaret)
Thomas , Lewis	bap. 24 2 1828 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Lydia	bap. 21 11 1817 (par. - Jane Thomas)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 9 9 1813 (par. - James & Margaret)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 8 7 1860 (par. - James & Maria)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 22 6 1934 (par. - David & Janet)
Thomas , Maria	bap. 7 1 1827 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 6 6 1784 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 30 11 1817 (par. - James & Rachel)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 29 6 1819 (par. - George & Martha?)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 5 8 1826 (par. - George & Martha)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 19 12 1830 (par. - Mary Thomas)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 20 1 1832 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 1862 (par. - James & Maria)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 17 8 1870 (par. - William & Ann)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 4 6 1870 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 28 10 1773 (par. - John & Mary)

Thomas , Mary	bap. 12 12 1824 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 22 2 1824 (par. - Stephen & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 18 7 1841 (par. - Charlotte Thomas)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 25 2 1849 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 18 12 1881 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Mary ?	bap. 1782 (par. - John & Margaret?)
Thomas , Rebecca	bap. 24 3 1822 (par. - James & Rebecca)
Thomas , Richard	bap. 11 1 1740 (par. - Thomas Thomas)
Thomas , Samuel	bap. 5 7 1789 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , Sophia	bap. 18 6 1837 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Susan	bap. 11 8 1868 (par. - Charles & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Susanna?	bap. 11 10 1767 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Thomas	bap. 24 7 1831 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , Walter	bap. 22 6 1890 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Thomas , William	bap. 3 2 1738 (par. - John? Thomas)
Thomas , William	bap. 21 2 1779 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Thomas , William	bap. 7 11 1869 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Thorogood, John	bap. 25 9 1893 (par. - Alfred & Martha)
Thorogood, Winifred	bap. 25 9 1893 (par. - Alfred & Martha)
Thoroughgood, ?	bap. 1880 (par. - Alfred & Martha)
Thoroughgood, Margaret	bap. 10 8 1884 (par. - Alfred & Martha)
Thoroughgood, Thomas	bap. 31 12 1882 (par. - Alfred & Martha)
Tipping, ?	bap. 1888 (par. - Harvey & Mary)
Tipping, ?	bap. 1890 (par. - Harvey & Mary)
Tucker, Elizabeth	bap. 17 9 1765 (par. - William & Lettice)
Tucker, Lettice	bap. 7 8 1768 (par. - William & Lettice)

Tucker, Margaret	bap. 13 3 1764 (par. - William Tucker)
Turner, Jane	bap. 27 6 1762 (par. - Richard Turner)
Vane, Margaret	bap. 12 11 1780 (par. - James & Mary)
Vane, William	bap. 12 7 1778 (par. - James & Mary)
Vaughan, ?	bap. 1839 (par. - Sarah?)
Vaughan, Edward	bap. 9 4 1749 (par. - William Vaughan)
Vaughan, Mary	bap. 7 2 1836 (par. - Sarah Vaughan)
Walkins?, Joseph	bap. 25 5 1848 (par. - Thomas & Frances)
Walter, Elizabeth	bap. 1846 (par. - John & Dorothy?)
Walter, Hester	bap. 27 2 1820 (par. - Peter & Mary)
Walters, ?	bap. 1852 (par. - George & Martha?)
Walters, ?	bap. 1866 (par. -)
Walters, Elizabeth	bap. 1844 (par. - George & Martha)
Walters, Jane	bap. 2 4 1848 (par. - George & Martha)
Walters, Mary	bap. 16 10 1842 (par. - George & Martha)
Walters, Sarah	bap. 1846 (par. - George & Martha)
Walters?, Sarah	bap. 1846 (par. - Francis Brown & Thomas ?)
Watkin, Jane	bap. 1 4 1750 (par. - Richard Watkin)
Watkins, Ann	bap. 14 2 1741 (par. - Richard Watkins)
Watkins, Frances	bap. 1851 (par. - Thomas & Frances)
Watkins, George	bap. 17 3 1744 (par. - Richard Watkins)
Watkins, Henry	bap. 9 3 1780 (par. - John & Jane)
Watkins, John	bap. 29 10 1843 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Watkins, Sarah	bap. 28 7 1780 (par. - John & Jane)
Watkins?, Elizabeth	bap. 13 5 1739 (par. - -)
Watkins?, John	bap. 9 10 1790 (par. - Lewis & Jane)

Watts, Constance	bap. 11 7 1924 (par. - Mabel Watts)
Watts, Edith	bap. 16 2 1916 (par. - Elizabeth Watts)
Watts, James	bap. 22 12 1918 (par. - Louisa Watts)
Watts, Jane	bap. 11 10 1953 (par. - Douglas & Violet)
Watts, Mabel	bap. 5 7 1896 (par. - John & Dinah)
Watts, Margaret	bap. 17 9 1922 (par. - Elizabeth Watts)
Welsh, Elizabeth	bap. 2 3 1828 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Westlake, Mary	bap. 8 1 1829 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Wilde, Phillip	bap. 10 12 1944 (par. - Walter & Winifred)
Wilkeson, Thomas	bap. 19 12 1762 (par. - William Wilkeson)
Wilkinson, Ann	bap. 21 3 1756 (par. - William Wilkinson)
Wilkinson, Ann	bap. 3 3 1765 (par. - William & Mary)
Wilkinson, Elizabeth	bap. 17 7 1768 (par. - William & Mary)
Wilkinson, Jane	bap. 25 4 1773 (par. - William & Mary)
Wilkinson, Mary	bap. 8 7 1759 (par. - William Wilkinson)
William, George	bap. 20 2 1859 (par. - William & Hesther)
Williams, (son)	bap. 4 8 1788 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, -? Rebekah	bap. 22 6 1892 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, ?	bap. 1813 (par. -)
Williams, ?	bap. 1818 (par. - Thomas ? & Elizabeth)
Williams, ?	bap. 1819 (par. -)
Williams, ?	bap. 1900 (par. -)
Williams, ?	bap. 1908 (par. -)
Williams, Abraham	bap. 24 3 1833 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Alice	bap. 23 7 1758 (par. - George Williams)
Williams, Alice	bap. 15 12 1786 (par. - William & Elizabeth)

Williams, Andrew	bap. 23 12 1894 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Ann	bap. 19 7 1936 (par. - Frederick & Winifred)
Williams, Anne	bap. 13 11 1814 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Annie	bap. 22 5 1881 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Caroline	bap. 4 8 1844 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 1 3 1752 (par. - William Williams)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 30 8 1761 (par. - George Williams)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 19 11 1826 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 23 2 1840 (par. - James & Mary)
Williams, EmMeline	bap. 21 6 1896 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Eric	bap. 1 6 1929 (par. - Annie Williams)
Williams, Evan	bap. 2 5 1886 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Frederick	bap. 11 8 1878 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Frederick	bap. 4 1 1885 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Frederick	bap. 1891 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Williams, Frederick	bap. 14 4 1907 (par. - Arthur & Annie)
Williams, George	bap. 22 9 1823 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, George	bap. 23 7 1865 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Williams, Harry	bap. 31 3 1782 (par. - William & Jane)
Williams, Henry	bap. 5 12 1853 (par. - John & Maria)
Williams, Henry	bap. 16 9 1866 (par. - John & Sarah)
Williams, James	bap. 11 1 1829 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, James	bap. 1838 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, James	bap. 29 3 1849 (par. - Morris & Ann)
Williams, James	bap. 5 12 1853 (par. - John & Maria)
Williams, James	bap. 1870 (par. - John & Sarah)

Williams, Jane	bap. 1 10 1754 (par. - George Williams)
Williams, Jane?	bap. 25 11 1821 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 21 7 1816 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Williams, John	bap. 25 3 1821 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 5 9 1823 (par. - Elizabeth Williams)
Williams, John	bap. 18 12 1831 (par. - John & Phobe)
Williams, John	bap. 7 7 1856 (par. - John & Sarah)
Williams, John	bap. 1861 (par. - Jason & Mary)
Williams, Joseph	bap. 22 3 1835 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Joseph	bap. 1873 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Joseph	bap. 11 7 1909 (par. - Arthur & Annie)
Williams, Kenneth	bap. 29 11 1933 (par. - Annie Williams)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 13 7 1890 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 11 7 1909 (par. - Arthur & Annie)
Williams, Margaret (2)	bap. 30 8 1830 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Mariah	bap. 1836 (par. - Mary Williams)
Williams, Mark	bap. 1876 (par. - William & Ann)
Williams, Mary	bap. 10 10 1819 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 1 1 1826 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 3 5 1841 (par. - James & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 4 1 1860 (par. - William & Martha)
Williams, Mary	bap. 26 7 1863 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Williams, Mary	bap. 20 2 1896 (par. - Arthur & Elizabeth)
Williams, Priscilla	bap. 24 3 1877 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Priscilla	bap. 1879 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Raymond	bap. 8 3 1936 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)

Williams, Rees	bap. 19 3 1876 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Richard	bap. 13 2 1785 (par. - John & Mary)
Williams, Richard	bap. 27 6 1826 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Richard	bap. 11 2 1875 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, Sarah	bap. 16 9 1866 (par. - John & Sarah)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 11 5 1777 (par. - William & Jane)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 17 2 1817 (par. - George & Anne)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 24 4 1831 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 8 10 1882 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams, William	bap. 2 10 1750 (par. - George Williams)
Williams, William	bap. 9 9 1750 (par. - William Williams)
Williams, William	bap. 24 6 1821 (par. - Elizabeth Williams)
Williams, William	bap. 24 1 1823 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, William	bap. 2 9 1832 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, William	bap. 24 1 1847 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Williams, William?	bap. 4 2 1780 (par. - William & Jane)
Williams, Winifred	bap. 17 7 1887 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Williams?, ?	bap. 1854 (par. -)
Williams?, James	bap. 9 4 1749 (par. - William Williams?)
Wodden?, Margaret	bap. 21 7 1751 (par. - Thomas Wodden?)
Woods, -and	bap. 3 3 1746 (par. - Thomas Woods)
Woods, Alice	bap. 7 7 1739 (par. - Thomas ? Woods)
Woods, Benjamin	bap. 17 1 1741 (par. - Thomas Woods)
Woods, Elizabeth	bap. 15 2 1738 (par. - Thomas Woods)
Woods, Jane	bap. 19 2 1748 (par. - Thomas Woods)
Woods, William	bap. 5 4 1744 (par. - Thomas & Ann)

Wright, James	bap. 25 5 1817 (par. - Peter & Martha)
Young, Ann	bap. 24 6 1821 (par. - George & Maria)
Young, George	bap. 12 1 1820 (par. - George & Maria)

Stackpole Elidor,

A quiet and very beautiful corner of **Pembrokeshire**, centred on the old **Stackpole** Estate. **Stackpole** Court has been demolished in 1963 after being used by the military during WW2,

The Estate is now owned by the National Trust. The **Church** is at **Stackpole Elidor**, just over half a mile away. Nearby are deep wooded valleys, the **Bosherston Lily** Ponds, the charming little harbour of **Stackpole Quay**, and the remote and lovely sandy beach of Barafundle Bay.

1839 **Stackpool-Elidur** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Stackpool-Elidur, a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3½ miles (S.) from **Pembroke**; containing 294 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Stack rock at the mouth of the **Broad Haven** (at the head of which it is situated) in the Bristol Channel; and its adjunct from **St. Elidur**, to whom the original foundation of its **Church** is attributed. The parish comprises an extensive tract of good arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation; and the scenery, enriched with the beautiful grounds and plantations surrounding the mansion of **Stackpool** Court, is finely diversified and strikingly picturesque. **Stackpool** Court, the property and one of the seats of Earl **Cawdor** (of which the park is in this parish, and the house and grounds in that of **St. Petrox**), is romantically situated in a deep and well-wooded valley, ornamented with an artificial lake, over which is an elegant stone bridge of eight arches. A noble mansion, which overlooked the lake, was erected by the great grandfather of Earl **Cawdor**, and son of **Sir Alexander Campbell**, who was the first of the family that settled in Wales, and who, by marriage with Miss **Lort**, the heiress, became possessed of the estate. This edifice, however, has been almost entirely rebuilt by his lordship, from a plan designed by the late **Sir Jeffrey Wyatville**; and **Stackpool** Court has been rendered one of the most superb residences in the principality. It is built of hewn limestone, and presents an imposing grandeur of appearance, having two spacious and magnificent fronts: along the whole of that facing the lake, a wide terrace has been formed, from which is a delightful prospect; and from the other front, containing the entrance, is a view of the pleasure-grounds. The interior comprises a splendid suite of apartments, and a library consisting of a large collection of valuable works in every department of literature. The gardens are laid out with taste, and the greenhouses and hothouses are stored with rare exotics; the park, which is well stocked with deer, is very extensive, and in the grounds is a large conservatory: the approach to the house has been much increased in beauty by the erection of a new bridge of one arch. The whole of this fine property has been greatly improved by the present proprietor; and the estate, which includes not less than fifteen thousand acres of rich land, in the highest state of cultivation, with its luxuriant woods and plantations, forms a distinguished ornament to this part of the county.

The living is a rectory, with that of **St. Petrox**, rated in the **King's Books**, and endowed with £600 royal bounty; income, £447. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Elidur**, or, according to some authorities,

to **St. James**, is an ancient structure, containing several monuments to different members of the family of **Stackpool** Court, among which is one, under a rich sculptured canopy of stone, bearing the effigy of a crusader, said to represent **Sir Elidur de Stackpool**, the earliest known proprietor of that estate, and the reputed founder of the **Church**. The interior was richly embellished by an ancestor of **Earl Cawdor**, in 1766. In the park is a day school, under the patronage of the Earl and **Countess Cawdor**; and a Sunday School is held in the **Church**. On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the **Stackpool** estuary is a strong encampment, near which have been found human bones in several places, a brazen spear-head, and an old sword; probably memorials of some of those conflicts that frequently took place along this coast, between the natives and the invaders of their country.

Stackpole. Edwards, Emily Hewlett 1910

Stackpole was a place-name before the advent of **Arnulph de Montgomery**. It is mentioned as **Ystang Bwl** in the Will of **Cadifor Vawr**, who died just before the Normans invaded Wales.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells the story of **Sir Elidor de Stackpole**'s demon steward, who appeared to be a red-headed young man named **Simon**; he seized the keys of the previous steward, usurped the position, and performed his duties wonderfully well; he produced, as if by magic, any dish privately desired by his master and mistress, knew all their secrets, divined where the knight's treasure was concealed, and even upbraided his employers for storing instead of using and enjoying their riches; he fed the servants sumptuously, and for forty days everyone was happy. Although **Simon** did not sleep in the house he was always at his post in the morning, but alas! he never went to **Church**, and not one Catholic word did he utter! It was discovered that he held nightly converse by a mill and pond of water. **Sir Elidor** and his **lady**, on hearing this, demanded the keys, which he gave up, confessing himself to be the son of a peasant woman begotten by a demon who took the shape of her Husband. The mother corroborated his story, and the poor devil was dismissed.

The old **Castle** of **Stackpole** forms a nucleus round which clusters the 18th century mansion; the original **Hall** with groined and vaulted roof, is now used as a cellar.

Stackpoles, Vernons, Lorts and Campbells have in turn been lords of **Stackpole**.

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Stackpole Court was actually listed as being in the parish of **St. Petrox** and the two parishes were united in 1839

Note – in the Life of **St. Teilo** included in the Book of Llan Dav, the Saint is said to have been known also as Eliud, and it is certain that all the **Pembrokeshire** churches dedicated to Elidyr lie within the district covered by Teilo's activities. It is doubtful whether **St. Elidyr** ever existed and it is probable that the name is due to a scribe who finished off the form **Elid** with a flourish which was taken by a later copyist as the ordinary contraction for -er or or. At a still later date he appears in medieval genealogy as **Sir Elidore**, a knight of the holy sepulchre, and the stock-parent of a long line of **Pembrokeshire** families

1895 Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire – Timmins

By - and - by we come to **Cheriton (Stackpole Cheriton)**; a tiny hamlet with a comely **Church**,

whose tall, ivy -clad tower rises from a wooded dell. In the **Church**-yard stands an ancient cross smothered in creepers, and the stepping-block for those who rode to **Church** in bygone days.

In the north wall of the chancel, beneath a handsome, canopied recess of somewhat unusual character, lies the effigy of its reputed founder. **Sir Elidin de Stackpole**.

The figure has a grave and dignified appearance ; it is clad in a suit of chain-and-plate mail, and has sword, shield and large spurs. The worthy knight is represented with crossed legs, as having fought in the wars of the Crusades ; at the time, no doubt, when **Baldwyn** and **Gerald** of **Manorbere** were inciting the people to that famous enterprise.

The base of this monument is divided into six panels, in each of which is a figure beneath a cusped and crocketed arch. These quaint little effigies show a curious variety of costume and expression, and are worth close examination. Upon the opposite, or southern, side of the chancel is the figure of a lady, apparently of Edwardian date. The head is covered with a square **Hood**, and is supported by two kneeling angels. This effigy is very well executed, and in an unusually good state of preservation.

In the adjacent chantry- we notice the early- seventeenth-century monument of ' **Roger Lorte**, late Lorde of the Mannor of **StackPoole**.' This singular erection is enriched with the painted figures of **Sir Roger** his lady, and their twelve children, and bears a pious inscription in the peculiar style of the period. Under the window of this chantry- lies a disused altar stone bearing the following inscription, which we respect-fully submit for antiquaries to exercise their wits upon : CAMU ORIS

Hard beneath the **Church** we plunge into a woodland path, and follow the meanderings of a prattling brook which hurries along, beneath the cool shade of overarching trees, to the lake-like river that irts the broad demesne of **Stackpole** Court.

The variety and luxuriance of the forest trees that flourish in this sheltered locality, are all the more striking in a country where well-developed timber is, as a rule, conspicuous by its absence ; for the rigorous gales that sweep across the more exposed uplands, give to the struggling vegetation that leeward slant which is a characteristic of many a **Pembrokeshire** landscape.

Pleasant it is, turning from the glare of the dusty roadway, to saunter beneath these leafy aisles of smooth-stemmed beech and knotty oak, mountain-Ash, ilex and Scotch fir ; and to push our way through intertwining thickets of bramble, wild-rose and ivy, enmeshed by the clinging woodbine and traveller's joy ; while all the time the mercury, in less-favoured spots, is climbing steadily towards the eighties.

Crossing a rustic bridge that spans the lake, we pause to watch the slim, brown trout darting in every direction beneath the water-lilies that adorn its placid surface ' , when, suddenly, a brace of dusky waterfowl, alarmed by our intrusion, dart off with an impetuous splash and trail away in rapid flight to the shelter of the ozier-beds.

Ere long the broad, Gray front of Stackpole Court comes into view beyond a stretch of velvety greensward ; the massive porch being flanked by two small Spanish field-guns of antiquated pattern, bearing the titles ' La Destruidora ' and ' La Tremenda.' The existing mansion was built by an ancestor of the present **Lord Cawdor**, upon the site of the baronial residence of that same **Sir Elidur de Stackpole**, whose tomb we have so lately seen at **Cheriton**.

The older house had experienced a chequered career. After weathering many troubles in mediaeval times, it was garrisoned by the **King's** troops during the Civil Wars : when its stout old walls offered such effective resistance to the Parliamentary Cannon, that they did but little execution.

Stackpole is now the residence of the noble ' Thane of **Cawdor**,' whose ancestor acquired the estate by marriage with Miss **Lort**, the sole heiress to all these broad acres.

The mansion contains some interesting works of art and relics of antiquity, including a portrait by **Romney** of the famous Lady **Hamilton**; a fine painting of Admiral **Sir George Campbell**, G.C.B., who captured the French invaders at **Fishguard** in 1797; and a curious old map of the county, adorned with shields and armorial devices.

That famous drinking-cup the ' Hirlas **Horn** ' was formerly to be seen at **Stackpole**, but has since been removed to Golden Grove, in **Carmarthenshire**. This curious treasure is mounted in silver, and is supported upon an oval plinth by two silver quadrupeds. The latter are probably the only remaining portions of the original **Horn**, presented by **Henry** of Richmond to his faithful entertainer, Dafydd ap JEvan, while resting at the **Castle of Llwyn Dafydd**, in Cardiganshire, on his way to Bosworth Field.

Upon faring forth again, we are struck with admiration of the splendid groups of evergreen trees that adorn the vicinity of the mansion, and the trim, well-tended grounds that contrast so pleasantly with the wild luxuriance of the surrounding woodlands.

At the neighbouring farm we pick up a track diverging to the left, that leads us over a bridge spanning the lake-like estuary-, affording a pretty peep of the mansion upon its bank. Thence our path winds across the breezy slopes of **Stackpole** Park, until we drop suddenly upon tiny **Quay** and cluster of cottages, stowed away beside the sea in the oddest corner imaginable, under the sheltering lee of the cliffs. Ensconced in this out-of-the-way nook, we snatch a well-earned fiesta; and upon resuming our stroll we follow the coast-line, passing near a cavern that goes by the name of **Lort's** Cave, and catching a glimpse of the secluded cove of Barrafundle, backed by a stretch of blue sea and the bold crags of **Stackpole** Head.

1811 Fenton, Tours Ancient Village

I cross an arm of the estuary of **Stackpole**, under a tongue of land covered with a strong encampment, and well placed to command the inlet it fronts, and ascend a gentle slope near the summit of which is a small adit or cavern in the limestone rock; here, in digging for a fox, were found human bones and a brazen spear head; and in the morass separating it from the encampment, an old sword with a deer Horn handle. In levelling some inequalities on the flat to the eastwards of the camp, they were found to consist of human bones, probably the spot where a skirmish between the invaders and natives might have taken place. Indeed the whole neighbourhood, from many striking traditions and other circumstances, appears to have been the scene of frequent and bloody contests.

1923 RCAM in Wales- Prehistoric antiquities of Stackpole

The following note (MS in **Tenby** Museum) by the late **Mr Edward Laws, F.S.A** on the prehistoric antiquities of **Stackpole**, forms an admirable introduction to the account of this parish.

“On the **Warren**, a tract of blown sand lying between **Stackpole** Court and the sea (by the arm of which it was formerly intersected) there are certain lines of stones resembling the foundations of walls, huts etc. last so narrow that they never could have been more than 2ft or 3ft high. These are known as the Prehistorical Village. In the immediate vicinity, and for some distance around are large numbers of flint flacks and cores, among which are a few perfect implements have been found. In the neighborhood as many round barrows, how many is impossible to say as they are hidden by the shifting sand; from one of these came a broken earthenware and charred bone. Near at hand in a cave, was found a bronze sword handle with unburnt animal and human bones, and on the surface of the sand a bronze fibula was once picked up. There are three menhirs not far off, the nearest being about 500yds from the village. Well made Pottery and iron slag are found on the blown sand, proving that this settlement was not overwhelmed by the sand and deserted until after the Iron Age had commenced. It is remarkable as being the most eastern flint factory in **Pembrokeshire**; these occur at short intervals along the coast from **Stackpole** to the northern part of the county, at **Brownsdale, Dale, St Brides** and **Llanwnda**.

Stackpole Warren 'ANCIENT Village'

An enclosure complex, extending about 120m NNW-SSE by 60m, the various features being defined by low (up to 0.4m high) stony banks; at the centre of the complex, as mapped by **RCAM** (1979), is a circular structure, some 8.0m across, opening into a roughly 17.5m diameter enclosure on the east: examination of the latter enclosure showed that it had been constructed over an earlier shell-midden (**Benson 1978**); the site has produced much worked flint, along with iron-slag & possibly spindlewhorls: the complex, occupying a north-facing promontory, can apparently be linked to a wider pattern of relict field enclosure, although this is not certain (**Benson et al. 1990, 208**).

Stackpole - Mrs Mary Mirehouse.

Stackpole Vernon. Stanley. Lort. Campbell. Owners.

Sir Richard Stackpole, knighted by **William** the Conqueror, married **Margaret**, daughter of **Sir**

Richard Tuberville of **Glamorgan**, and lived at **Stackpole**, now called **Stackpole Court**, but not so in the older records. He was succeeded by his brother **Robert**, whose son, **Sir William**, married a daughter of **Hywel ap Ithel**, **Lord** of Roos, and commanded troops under **King Stephen**; he was defeated by **King David** in the Battle of the Standards in 1138.

William's son, **Sir Richard**, married a daughter of **Henry Vernon** of Haddon, and his son was **Sir Elidor**, who went to the Crusades with **King Richard I.** in 1169, and whose tomb and effigy are in **Cheriton Church**. He married **Elsbeth**, daughter of **Sessylt ap Llewellyn ap Mereddig**, and their daughter, **Elsbeth**, became heiress of **Stackpole**. **Elsbeth** married **Sir Rhys**, an old Knight of War; then followed **Grufudd**, then **Rhys ap Grufudd** (Welsh names introduced by the old Knight of War !), then a daughter, **Sioned** (or **Joanet**), who married **William Vernon** of Harliston in Staffordshire, son of **Sir Richard Vernon**. She died in 1368, and her son, **Sir Richard Vernon**, succeeded. He married **Benedicta**, sister and heiress of **Sir Fulk Pemburge** (?) of Pemburge Castle, and of Tong, in Staffordshire. He was living at **Stackpole** in 1400, but there is no trace of Vernons resident there later.

Then followed **Sir William Vernon**, Constable of England for life, he died 1467; then another **Sir William**, who married **Margaret**, daughter of **Lord Ferrers**, and was **Lord** of **Haddon** (Haddon Hall in Derbyshire). Then **Sir Henry**, Governor and Treasurer to **Prince Arthur**, son of **Henry VII.**; he fought at Bosworth Field in 1485. After him came **Sir Richard**, who died 1518; then **Sir George**, called "the **King** of the Peak", from his extravagant hospitality.

He died 1565 and left two daughters, co-heiresses; of whom **Dorothy** eloped with **Sir John Manners**, son of the Duke of Rutland, and took Haddon as her portion, and **Margaret** married **Sir Thomas Stanley**, son of the Earl of Derby, and took **Stackpole** and Tong. She appointed as her steward at **Stackpole**, **George Lort**, son of **John Lort** of Knowlden, Staffordshire, who was born about 1530.

He, in Lady **Stanley's** lifetime, changed from steward to owner, probably by purchase.

George Lort's son **Roger**, born about 1555, married **Abertha**, daughter of his father's second wife, who was the widow of **Hugh Bwrrw**. **Roger** was Sheriff in 1607, and died 1613. There is a quaint verse on his tomb in the Memorial Chapel at **CHenton Church**:

Worne out with lingering sickness here I lye,
My body rather, whence my soul did Eye,
As out of prison to Heavens joyes,
Make these sure, reder, all things els are toyed.

Henry Lort succeeded in 1613, and was Sheriff in 1619. He had three sons: **Roger**, who succeeded to **Stackpole**, **Henry**, of Prickeston (now a farm on the **Stackpole** estate), and **Sampson**, of East Moor, **Manorbier**. **Henry** died in 1646, and **Roger** succeeded, who took a very leading part in the Parliamentary wars on Cromwells side; he was a most bitter opponent of **Rowland Laugharne** and **John Poyer**, the gallant defenders of **Pembroke Castle** in the great siege. They on one occasion caught **Roger** with **White** and others, at - **Henllan**, near **Pwllcrochan**, and besieged them there; but they contrived to escape. **Roger** was Sheriff in 1652, and was created Baronet by **Charles II.** In 1662; he died in 1664, and his son **John** succeeded, whose wife was Lady **Susanna Holles**, daughter of the Earl of Ware. Their only son, **Gilbert**, died in 1698, and his sister **Elizabeth** became heiress of **Stackpole**; she was then a widow, having married **Sir Alexander Campbell** of Calder, or **Cawdor**, in Nairnshire, in 1688, who had died in 1697. The eldest son of **Sir Alexander Campbell** and **Elizabeth Lort**, **Gilbert**, died young; the second, **John**, succeeded his mother at **Stackpole**, and his grandfather at **Cawdor** in 1716. He married **Mary** , daughter and co-heiress of **Lewis Pryse** of Gogerddan; he was **Lord** of the Admiralty and afterwards of the Treasury. He added to, and improved the mansion at **Stackpole** and made the library. His eldest son, **Pryse**, predeceased him, having married **Sarah**, daughter of **Sir Edmund Bacon**; their son **John** succeeded his grandfather in 1777. He married Lady **Catherine Howard**, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and was made Baron **Cawdor** of **Castlemartin** in 1796. He died in 1821, his son, **John Frederick**, was made Earl in 1827, and married Lady **Elizabeth Thynne**, daughter of the Marquess of Bath; he died in 1860. **John Frederick Vaughan**, his son, married **Sarah Mary** , daughter of General the Hon.

Henry Compton Cavendish (she was Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria); he died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son the third Earl.

Early 1800s **John Campbell** (later **Lord Cawder**) of **Stackpole** and **John Mirehouse** of **Brownslade** drained huge marshes and converted them into fruitful grain growing fields and improved the **breeds** of cattle and sheep.

Early **Stackpole** House

Earlier house was fortified and garrisoned for the **King** in the Civil War besieged 1644. It is said that the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution but the Parliamentarians succeeded in making a breach and the small garrison surrendered after eight hours siege.

18c **Stackpole** Court : This mansion was built in 1735- 54 on the undercroft of the earlier house. **Alexander Campbell** heir to **Cawdor Castle** in Scotland married **Elizabeth Lort**, heiress to **Stackpole** Court. **Alexander** was up at Cambridge with **Elizabeth**'s brother **Gilbert Lort** and used to stay at **Stackpole** for a night or two before taking ship up the west coast to Fort **William**. On one occasion he was storm bound for several weeks and romance blossomed.

Stackpool Court (spelling according to **Fenton** from Ancient MS and other ancient Documents)

1811 Tours Fenton

Stackpool Court, the elegant seat of Loer Cawder, undoubtedly took its name, and so I find it noted in a MS I have had access to in the Bodleian library, from the Stack rock at the mouth of the pool or estuary of **Broadhaven**, at the head of which it stands.

The house is situated on the western side of the water, on a fine eminence at the edge of a bold declivity, and before it yielded to the present noble edifice , had a partly castellated form, though it had been for a century before, by every addition and alteration it experienced, gradually losing its ancient and original baronial character and moulding itself to the fashion of the times. However there can be no doubt of its retaining much of its **Castle** strength and massiveness at the time of the civil wars, as it was fortified and garrisoned for the **King**; for in an account given by the parliamentary forces of the siege, they say "the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution," it surrendered on quarter and sixty soldiers completely armed were found in the house. The mansion now occupying the same site, of wrought limestone was built by the grandfather of the present noble possessor, who was the son of Sit **Alexander Campbell** of Cawder **Castle** in Scotland , the first of the name who settled here by marrying Miss **Lort**, the sole heiress of this great property.

Though there have been objections to the heaviness of its architecture, it is a large and magnificent pile and well adapted to its site. It had two fronts, the principal facing the pleasure grounds and the grand approach; the other looking over a fine piece of water at the foot of the slope it stands on to the park.. you enter the latter from a terrace of great breadth, extending the length of it, and after descending a flight of steps continued on a lower level the whole length of a spacious conservatory, furnished with a choice collection of the rarest shrubs and plants. On the opposite side is the park, of great compass, and well stocked with deer, but wanting a belt of trees to hide the barren sand banks without it, and produce shelter where most wanted by breaking the sea breeze; and otherwise deficient in wood, though that defect from the numerous young thriving plantations everywhere judiciously scattered, is likely soon to be obviated . The hills skirting the lake on the house , and forming its boundary, are richly wooded in every direction, as are the pleasure grounds and shrubbery in front, beyond which, but completely hidden , are the gardens, including the hot houses on an immense Scale. Between the park and the sea there is a Warren consisting of a vast tract of burrows formed by mountains of sand consolidated by that valuable plant sea weed grass; abounding with rabbits, a valuable appendage to a great mans residence, which, though to shut it

out by a screen of foliage from the view, might be desirable, yet no one could wish to have it removed.

A charming piece of water admirably planned now fills the **Valle** under the house, which, till this change of late years took place, crept an inconsiderable stream choaked with reeds and osiers all the way to the place where it felt and was lost in, the tide. The dam for altering the level, necessary to unite the water, is happily hidden under the elegant bridge of eight arches, connecting the grounds on the side of the mansion with the park. The lake is most abundantly stocked with aquatic wild fowl of every sort, if wild they may be called, that collect at a call, and come in flocks to dry land to be fed like barn door poultry. It has been justly remarked, that nothing gives such enjoyment on the generous minds of its possessors, as the sight of the commoners of the wild, looking up to them for security and protection; and so far domesticated as not to seem impatient of more limited liberty, clearly shown by flocking to the hands of their benefactors, with fearless confidence to receive their bounty, and as it were, to acknowledge and repay it.

The house is distributed into a number of very noble apartments, and the library is large and well furnished. In one of the rooms hung round with family pictures, there is a portrait whole length of **Lord Cawdor**, by **Sir Joshua Reynolds**; and of **Lady Cawdor**, by **Sir William Beechey**; and, in an adjoining room an original portrait of the late **Lord Holland**. The offices are all well arranged, and the stables form a detached large quadrangular building, are in a style of princely pretensions.

Of **Stackpole** without straining compliment, it may safely be said that there are few places which display more magnificence without, or more sumptuous hospitality and elegant comforts within. This, like all the baronial residences in the county, had its mill, an inseparable appendage, on the little stream below it, though long since swept away; but of which Giraldous has left a memorable record, as connected with a most ludicrous story he relates. But to sum up the importance of **Stackpole**, it stands in the midst of a contiguous property of fifteen thousand acres of the most valuable land, without the intervention of one incapable of cultivation.

The first Possessor of **Stackpole** we hear of, was **Sir Elidur** or **Leonard de Stackpole**, who stands at the head of all the pedigrees of his name: the same who **Giraldus** mentions, and aho, no doubt, took the cross at the time Baldwin made his transit through this county preaching the Crusade. From him not more than two descents were cast before the great possessions of this family fell among daughters the co-heiresses of **Sir Richard Stackpole**, one of whom **Joan**, who had **Stackpole** as her share, married **Sir Richard Vernon**, of Hodnet in Staffordshire. Whilst the estate remained in that name, I do not find any of them resided in the old Baronial Mansion, nor do we find it regularly inhabited again till after the year 1536 (for then the Vernons owned it, and we find that **William Latymer** was presented, by letters patent, to the parish **Church of Stackpole**, lapsing to the **King** by reason of the minority of **George Vernon** about which time the **Lorts** got possession of it, but whether by marriage or purchase I knew not; in it the family of **Lorts** continued till its union with that of **Campbell**, in the person of **Sir Alexander Campbell**, whose great grandson, **Lord Cawder**, now enjoys it.

The seat of the Earl of Cawder. The present mansion is largely reared upon the undercroft of an earlier house, and has preserved an example of ribbed barrel vaulting similar to that in **Monkton Old Hall**.

In Addl MSS 1352 B of the National Library of Wales is an interesting reference to the erection of the present residence:--

“**John Wright** ((alias Gil Blas) bailiff to **Pryse Campbell** writing on the 17th October 1735 says ' Rebuilding of **Stackpole**. Since the pulling down of the old house the rats that used to run behind the wainscot in the study are gone abroad. The court is full of stones for the building and slates to cover the house' “

Fenton (Tours p418) gives the following account of the earlier house which – Before it yielded to the present noble edifice, had partly a castellated form though it had been for a century before, by every addition and alteration it experienced, gradually losing its ancient and original baronial character, and moulding itself to the fashion of the times. However, there can be no doubt of its retaining much of its **Castle** strength and massiveness at the times of the civil wars, as it was fortified and garrisoned for the **King**; for in the account given by the Parliamentary forces of the siege, they say “the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution” it surrendered on quarter, and sixty soldiers completely armed were found in the house. The mansion now occupying the site, of wrought limestone, was built by the grandfather of the present noble possessor, who was son of **Alexander Campbell**, of Cawder **Castle** in Scotland, the first of the name who settled here by marrying Miss **Lort** the sole heiress of this great property.

A relic of **Sir Roger Lort**, author of a book of Latin epigrams remains at **Stackpole** in the shape of a leaden cistern, which bears the initials R.I. and the date 1659. In the Hall is a stand of arms taken from the French by **Lord Cawdor** on the occasion of the landing at **Fishguard**.

Two pieces of ordinance, dated 1754 and 1757, Solano Fecit, doubtless wreckage from a ship of war, stand on the lawns in front of the House.

Stackpole Court, Stackpole

Stackpole Court was situated 500m to the west of **Stackpole** village (the other side of the lake), off a minor road running towards Merrion. **Stackpole**, which was the seat of the **Campbell** family (Lords of **Cawdor** in Scotland), was a large mansion built in 1735-6, and enlarged in the 19th century. It was built upon the undercroft of a much earlier house, the original Hall of which, with a groined and vaulted roof, was later used as a cellar.

The **Stackpoles** had owned the estate since the early 12th century and the old castellated house may date from the 13th century or before. There are references to a house here owned by the Stackpools by **Gerald of Wales** in 1188. From the mid-16th century the estate was owned by the **Lort** family, and later passed to the **Campbells** by marriage in the early 18th century. The mansion was demolished in April 1963, after **Cawdor** had taken out the best internal features and moved them to a new house he had built on the Estate the previous year. **RCAHMS**, February 2011

Stackpole Court, Garden, Stackpole

Parklands & Gardens of Wales

Large estate which includes deerpark, **Warren**, fishponds, obelisk, gasometer and massive kitchen garden. House demolished c 1972. In the care of the National Trust.

Stackpole Court

This site, in multiple ownership, including the National Trust, includes many complex and important garden and landscaped features, though its main original focus, a large mid-eighteenth (1758-1782) to nineteenth-century mansion was demolished 1962-72.

Its parks, gardens, lakes and woodlands were developed and continuously improved to create a sophisticated and beautiful ornamental landscape on a huge Scale from the early eighteenth century. At its zenith this estate probably rivalled the best estates of Britain, with its strategically placed walks, 80 acres of lakes, bridges, weirs and grottos, all complemented by thoughtful and innovative planting. The surviving water features remain a particularly important feature of the site. The house's original terrace and balustrading survives. The brick-walled kitchen garden is one of the largest in the county, though this has unfortunately lost most of its older conservatories. CSB 12.04

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of **Pembrokeshire** XLIII, sheet 5 (1908). Its main elements on that map include river, sundial, kennel, gasometer, woodland with vista paths, Smithy, walled garden, parkland, relict hedgelines, quadrangular enclosure, parterres, boathouse, pond, saw mills, woodland, icehouse, isolated geometric copses, conservatory, dam, deerpark, walk, possible walk, waterfall, covert, haw haw, well, lodge, greenhouse, obelisk, bridge, terrace, carriage drive, weir and a possible formal garden.

C.S.Briggs 18.10.05

Stackpole Court, Icehouse, Stackpole

Converted into a grotto. The top of the brick vault is over 2m long. **RCAHMW**, 5th December 2006.

Eight Arched Bridge, Stackpole Court

The bridge at **Stackpole Court** was built in 1797 to connect **Stackpole Court** and the Home Farm with the New Deer Park and **Stackpole Quay**. It consists of eight segmental arches of limestone masonry built over a weir., **RCAHMW**, 2007

Stackpole Quay

Stackpole Quay extends approximately north-south for some 40m. The present 18th century masonry structure replaces an earlier **Quay** dating to 1680 which was used to land coal dust from nearby **Saundersfoot**. The **Quay** was used to ship out limestone from nearby qauries and to bring in luxury goods for **Stackpole Court**. Associated structures includes a boathouse and stores , a

warehouse and a lime kiln . Now owned by the National Trust, the **Quay** and small harbour it protects are still used by small local fishing boats *RCAHMW*, December 2012.

Stackpole Quay Cottages, Stackpole

These cottages are just back from the south-end of the harbourside in **Stackpole Quay**, along a track. They are a pair of 19th century estate cottages, built by the **Cawdor** Estate. They closely resemble the plan published in 1869 by **Lord Cawdor** for cottages costing about £132 to build. There are hints that this pair is a recasting of an earlier building: as one of the front doorways may be secondary; there is a hint of a blocked central window to the rear wall of the main block; and one gable contains an oven (fired from a lean-to outside) in an excessively thick wall. There also appears to be a building on the site on the OS 1st Edition 25" to the mile map of 1865, though of a different plan, whilst by the 1908 revision, the plan is the same as the current cottages. The walls are of rendered rubble and there is a slate roof with chimneys of squared limestone with a projecting gap. All the windows are small-paned sashes (modern copies of the originals), except the dairy windows, which have closely spaced diamond stanchions. The first floor is lit by gabled dormers., *RCAHMW*, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Farm, Stackpole

Stackpole Quay Farm lies at the north end of **Stackpole Quay**, to the north-east of the limestone quarry and kiln . It is one of the **Cawdor** Estate farms: a large altered farmhouse (possibly with an early core), surrounded by a small 'model farm' courtyard of outbuildings. The house is aligned roughly north-south, with the west façade a very plain 19th century front, with limewashed rubble walls and a slate roof, sash windows below flat wooden lintels and rubble chimneys. The north gable has a small rounded oven in the corner by the rear extension, and the extension has brick dressings to the windows. The gabled rear wing probably predates it, but has been altered. The long east-west wing is later. The interior has been considerably altered, particularly in the southern half of the house. At the north end there is a deep open fireplace with a rough wooden bressummer, with an oven to one side and a copper (possibly in a former oven) to the other. The partition wall formerly had two doorways, one of which was blocked by the wooden staircase (now removed) and its embrasure used for a small fireplace. A modern blockwork wall divided the building in two (possibly replacing a former solid stone partition). 2 doorways lead into the rear dairy: a square-headed opening from the north room and a cambered arch from the south room. A similar cambered arch indicates the division between the 2 halves of the dairy. The southern half has a deep fireplace in the gable (partly blocked), and a doorway to the outbuildings next to it. The 1st floor of the north half indicates some of the alterations: north of the partition, the roof has been raised by about 60cm, and new trusses with plain pegged collars, put in. The chimney breast is stepped back to the west, and there is a low blocked doorway to the east, suggesting this may have been a granary or servant's quarters with Independent access. Under the roof, at the junction of the main wing and the gabled rear wing (where the ground plans show a solid block of masonry), there appears to be the base of a shouldered chimney-stack. This may indicate the former presence of a lateral stack. South of the partition is one of the higher-level trusses of the rest of the building, with chamfered notched lapped

collars pegged to the principal rafters, with the apex halved. It may be that a small 17th century house with a lateral chimney was added to by a long extension in the 18th century, the old building being relegated to kitchen plus granary-loft, and a new fireplace and oven built. Later, in the nineteenth century, the building may have been divided into 2 dwellings, with the roof of the old part being raised. *RCAHMW*, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Stores, Stackpole

19th century stone building for **Quay**.

This building is at the south-end of the harbourside in **Stackpole Quay**, opposite **Stackpole Quay** Boathouse and Stores . It is a ruined shell of a building, with the front wall of limestone rubble with quoins and door-jambs in dressed limestone. The rear wall is a battered (wider at the bottom than the top) revetment, or retaining wall, to the roadway behind. Formerly, the doorways were closed by large single-leaf gates. Comparison with other store-buildings suggests that the material stored (possibly lime from the nearby Kiln was tipped in through high-level doorway-chutes from the upper road, and then loaded onto carts through the front doors for transport to the **Quay** for shipment. The building may date from the second half of the nineteenth century as it does not appear to be present on the OS 1st Edition 25" to the mile map of 1865, but is by the time of the 1908 revision. *RCAHMW*, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Boathouse And Store, Stackpole

19th century store buildings for **Quay**.

This building is at the south-end of the harbourside in **Stackpole Quay**. It is a large 'boathouse' plus a smaller attached store (possibly for coal/culm or lime - from the nearby Lime Kiln [NPRN: 40732]), within an enclosure wall. The boathouse appears to be the first building, with walls of random limestone rubble with a patching of bricks in the gable. It has a wide doorway with a wooden lintel. The attached store also has random rubble walls, with ashlar jambs to the doorways in the rear wall, at the level of the higher track running behind the complex. These may have been used for tipping in the material for storage. The front wall has been substantially rebuilt and the enclosing wall altered. *RCAHMW*, 22nd March 2005

Loading Berth, Stackpole Farm Quarry

The presence of a crane on the cliff top on the southern side of the quarry with no obvious trackway associated with it suggests that the products of this quarry were taken away by marine transport. *RCAHMW*, March 2012.

Quarry, Stackpole Quay Farm

A former quarry is suggested by the squared shaped of the inlet and by the presence of a crane on the cliff top on the southern side (as shown on OS 1st edition 25in mapping). *RCAHMW*, March 2012.

Lime Kiln, Stackpole Quay

A well-preserved eighteenth century lime kiln is located on the south side of the hamlet of **Stackpole Quay**, immediately inland from the harbour. The structure is built against rising ground on the east and is of roughly coursed, mortared, undressed rubble with dressed quoins. It measures

7.92m long (N-S) by 5.9m wide at ground level, excluding buttresses which support all three walls. It is 4m high to the top of the parapet which is 0.9m high above the loading platform. The top of the kiln is accessed via an inclined track from the south. The charging hole, now grilled over, is 2.75m (9 feet) in diameter.

The kiln has two opposed draw-holes, 2.2m wide, 2.95m deep and 1.6m high. Each has a narrow slot at its rear allowing access/viewing into the charge hole. To the rear of the kiln is an extensive quarry face. Limestone is also believed to have been brought by boat from other locations, including the promontory of **Flimston Castle**.

Two stone outbuildings (one of which is now a National Trust lavatory) lie close by on the east. These are not shown on the first edition OS 1:2500 mapping. **David Leighton, RCAHMS**, 24 February 2009

Stackpole Parish Church *Fenton, Tours* 1811

I descended to a **Valle** , where a private gate was unlocked, leading through a woody avenue to the **Church of Cheriton**, or as is sometimes called **Stackpole Elidur**, from its founder, which stands at the head of this sequestered dell. The **Church** is a plain building but with a tower consisting of a nave and chancel, having two small aisles on the south side, one occupied by the family pew, and the other entered from the chancel, the family burying place; and on the north side a little aisle taking up the area of the steeple built over it. On the north side of the chancel under a wrought canopy of stone , lies a cross legged knight, his right hand on his sword and his left bearing his shield, evidently once painted over with his arms; and there can be no doubt of it representing **Elidur de Stackpole**. The sides of the tomb are in compartments, each compartment containing a figure, but so disfigured by White wash, with which the champion of the cross, as well as every other part of the monument , has been plastered and replastered, that nothing of their character or design can be made out. On the south side of the chancel, but not under a canopy, is the effigy of a lady, well executed in a hard yellowish stone , in a very singular costume, particularly the head dress. In the family mausoleum are two monuments of a more recent date; and in the belfry aisle two effigies, with the clerical habit and tonsure, one uninscribed, and the other with an inscription too illegible to identify the dead.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Wales Stackpole Elidur St James & St Elidyr Parish of Stackpole

[Note-- The churches called after Elidyr are known in at least three cases to be “Teilo” churches from the **Book of Llan Dav**. Elidyr is perhaps another form of Teilo otherwise known as Eliud. **Brown Willis** only mentions **St James**. **Lewis** states that authorities differ saying that some saying **St Elidyr**, and others **St James**: **Rees** has “Elidyr and **St James**” (*Church Plate of Pembrokeshire, J. T. Evans 1905*)

On plan this building is cruciform having nave 57ft by 19ft, chancel 21 ½ ft by 14 ½ ft, a south (the **Lort**) Chapel 16 ½ ft. by 15ft, south transept 14ft by 11 ½ ft, north transept 17 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, and tower 17ft by 17ft at the west end of the north transept. The tower, of four storeys, all vaulted has

the usual corbel table and parapet. It tapers slightly from the ground level to the corbels. At the north-east Angle is a turret containing ninety four steps. Both transepts and the **Lort** Chapel are vaulted; the transepts have squints to the chancel. In the south transept is a piscina with a trefoiled head. The nave was rebuilt in 1851 upon its old foundations; it has no windows on the northern side; at the east end of the south wall is a corbel and a high window connecting with the rood loft. All the windows and arches to the chancel have been modernised. The font also is modern, nothing is known of its predecessor. The entrance is by a door in the south wall; doorway and porch are renewals.

Inscribed Stone **RCAM**

In the **Lort** Chapel is a plain stone slab bearing a much worn inscription, which reads :
CAMVLORIGI FILI FRANNUCI.

It is one of the early inscribed stones in which the county is rich and was used as the original stone altar stone. The stone is of the old red sandstone which although very hard is inclined to split off. From the formation of the letters it may be assumed that this inscription is no later than the 7th century. No cross exists on the stone nor are there any Ogham marks on the edges. It is suggested that when the **Church** was rebuilt in the 14th century the stone was found either in the foundations or covering the grave of the person commemorated, probably a layman and used for the altar.

Monuments

Two much weathered effigies of females lie side by side on the floor of the **Lort** Chapel; they would seem to belong to the first half of the 14th century, and are said to be the earliest female sepulchral figures in the county. **RCAM**

Effigy of a Knight

On the north side of the chancel is the richly decorated 14th century canopied tomb of **Richard de Stackpole**, last of that family. **RCAM**

Effigy of a Lady

This figure may represent **Margaret**, daughter of **Sir Richard Turberville** of Coity, and wife of **Richard de Stackpole** to whom she was married about the year 1349. **RCAM**

Churchyard Cross . On a masonry base of three steps is a portion of a slender shaft, all that survives of a cross which was ruined before 1851 – visited 13th **June** 1922

Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1886 p66

St James' And St Elidyr's Church, Stackpole Elidor; St Elidor's Church; St Michael's Church

Medieval **Church**, possibly C12, restored in 1851. Consists of nave, chancel, N and S transepts, vestry, Chapel, S porch, and tower. New exterior is of snecked sandstone, although traces of the earlier Old Red Sandstone still remain. Windows restored in Decorated style. Medieval pointed vaults to N and S transepts. Nave and chancel both have C19 timber roofs. **Lord Cawdor's** coat of arms displayed on floor of chancel. The **Church** houses a number of important monuments, including a C5/C6 inscribed pillar in the Chapel. **RCAHMW**

The **Church** is noted for its effigies of the **Stackpole** and **Lort** families including a well preserved 14c one of **Robert de Stackpole** and one of his wife. It is sited at **Stackpole Elidor** and has an Art nouveau lychgate with lead panels and cresting 1898 and a medieval preaching cross. The 13c cruciform design **Church** with its tall tower was completely rebuilt 1851. Chapel with several

effigies of **Lort** family 14c Knight and Lady **Sir** Elidyr de **Stackpole**?

5c Chantry altar slab with inscription CAM....ORIS FILI FANNVE

Stackpole Elidor (Cheriton) St James & St Elidyr

There are transepts of c1300 with pointed tunnel-vaults and squints and the slightly later tower lies in an unusual position beyond the north transept. The south porch has a tunnel vault and the south Chapel a rib-vault. In the Chapel is a monument to **Roger Lort**, an effigy of **Margaret**, wife of **Richard Stackpole** and two other 14th century female effigies, **Richards** own cross-legged effigy with a dog at his feet lies under a fine canopied tomb recess in the chancel north wall.

This benefice comprised a rectory as well as a vicarage. **George Owen** states that the rectory was a sinecure, and that both it and the vicarage were in 1594 appendant to the manor of **Stackpole [Elidor]**. - *Owens Pem.*

The **Church of Stackpole Elidor** was founded by Elidox de **Stackpole**, who owned the manor of **Stackpole**, and lived in the early part of the 12th century. The manor remained in the possession of the **Stackpole** family until the death of **Richard de Stackpole**, the last of the male line of the **Stackpoles of Stackpole**, when the manor descended by the marriage of his heiress to **Sir Richard Vernon** of Harlaston, **Stafford**. It remained in the possession of the **Vernon** family till the death of **George Vernon** in 1567, when his coheiress **Margaret**, brought **Stackpole** as her dowry to **Sir Thomas Stanley**. - *Old Pembroke Families p. 25-29.*

The manor and advowson of **Stackpole Elidor** and also the manor and advowson of **Stackpole Boshier [Bosherston]**, apparently continued in the possession of the **Stanley** family, as on 4 Dec., 1611, they were all purchased by **Roger Lort** and his son **Harry**, on 4 Dec., 1611, from **Sir Edward Stanley**, of Tonge Castle, Salop, Knt., and **Sir Michael Hickes** of Ruckholde, **Essex**, Knt. - *Inq. P.M. of Roger Lort, 12 Jac. I.*

The **Lort** family held the manor till the death of **Sir Gilbert Lort** without issue in 1698, when it descended to his sister **Elizabeth**, who married **Sir Alexander Campbell** of Calder, the ancestor of the present Earl **Cawdor**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Under the name Ecclesia Stak Elyder, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £20 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £2. - *Taxatio.*

Stackepole Elyder Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domini ibidem unde **Richardus Shirton** clencus est rector habens mansionem et glebam. Et valent hujusmodi fructus per annum xvjll inde sol ir ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quolibet vs isd Et remanet **Clare** £15 12s 11d, Inde decima 31s. 33d.

-

Valor Eccl.

Stakepole Elyder Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ex colla-cione dicti rectoris unde **Henricus Griffin** clericus ibi est vicarius habens vicariam et glebam et valet fructus in tercia parte divisa iiij i. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno iiijd ob. Et in sinodalibus et procura-cionibus archidiacono quolibet anno svijd Et remanet **Clare** 78s. 2d. Inde decima 7s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- **Stackpool Elider** alias **Cheriton R-** (**St James** and **St. Elidor**), Sine Cure. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1S. 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, Ss. gd. **John Campbell**, esq., IX 15, 1718; Pawlet, **St. John**, S.T.P., 1724; **John Campbell**, E,sq., 1733, 1749 66, 1780- **King** s Books, £15 12S. 11d. Yearly tenths, £1 11s. 3d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Stack **Elider** alias **Cheriton** alias **St. Elider V.** (**St. James**). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 4d. Archidiac. quolibet attn, 1s. 5d. Habet gleb. and telt. part. Fruct. Rector ibidem Propr.; **John Campbell**, esq., 1766. Clear yearly value £12. **King**'s Books, £3 18s, 4d.

- *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

The vicarage appears to have been merged in the rectory after the death of **James Summers**, the vicar instituted in 1814. The rectories of **Stackpole Elidor** and **St. Petrox** were united on 22 May(?), 1839, under an Order in Council.

The nave of the **Church** was completely rebuilt in 1851 on the old foundations plus all the windows plus the arches to the chancel and the transepts, font replaced, and the entrance doorway on the south side plus the porch. During the rebuilding a silver penny of **Richard II** was discovered. (1377- 1399).

It would appear that the cottages that represented the medieval village of **Stacpole** were clustered around a cross. The cottagers were removed and the cottages allowed to fall into ruins, as they were mainly of culm their site has disappeared but the masonry base of the old cross 11 feet square survived

The **Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire** Evans J.T. 1905

Stackpole Elidor, alias **Cheriton** (S. Teilo ? S. **James** later),

A very beautiful **Elizabethan** Chalice with its Paten cover; no Hall marks. Both pieces are in excellent preservation. The bowl of the cup is gilded inside, slopes outwards towards the rim and carries round the upper half a single band of decorated strap-work which intersects four times. Within the band is the usual woodbine foliage, a spray of which is carried above and below each intersection. In addition to the usual two bands of vertical Reed ornamentation on the stem there is immediately beneath the bowl a rich band of egg and tongue moulding which is repeated round the base rim. The stem is evenly divided by a plain knop with a small fillet above and below. Height, 7in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 10 oz. 5 dwts. Underneath the foot is scratched " xiiii oz ". This included the Paten cover which is 4 in. in diameter ; 1 in. in height, and now weighs 3 oz. 5 dwts. On the foot or handle round which is engraved a band of zig-zag ornament is inscribed " STAKBOLE " with the date " 1575 " above, and ornamental scrolls and foliage beneath. Near the rim is a band of vertical Reed moulding.

— A **Tankard**-shaped Flagon with lid rising up in two stages to a small knob. It carries a whistle handle and thumb-piece but no spout. The diam. of the spreading base is 5 in. and of mouth 4 in. Between two bands of moulding on the dnmi is inscribed 'Ecclesiae parochialis de **Stackpool** Eiidor in Agro **Pembroch** 1715, **J. Campbell**'. Height, 10in. ; weight, 38 oz. 14 dwts. It bears the Hall Mark of the Britannia standard for 1715, the maker's Mark being Fr with a pellet beneath, in a plain shield for **James Fraillon**.

— A Credence Paten, 7 in. in diameter; 1in. in height, and weighing 11 oz. 5dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1685, the other marks being obliterated. Beneath is inscribed " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae parochialis de **Stackpool** Eiidor in Agro **Pembroch** 1715. **J. Campbell**". This same donor also presented plate to **St. Petrox** and **Bosherston**. He was the son of **Dame Elizabeth Campbell**, sister of **Sir Gilbert Lort** of **Stackpole**, the third and last baronet of that name. His father **Sir Alexander Campbell** of **Calder** or **Cawdor** in **Nairnshire** was of the house of **Argyll** and progenitor of the **Campbells** of **Stackpole** afterwards **Earls Cawdor** and **Viscounts Emlyn**. He represented the County of **Pembroke** in Parliament from 1737 to 1747 and was **Lord of the Admiralty** and afterwards of the Treasury. He is described by the learned author of *Old Pembrokeshire Families* as " perhaps the ablest representative of an able race ". " I can not," writes **Stephen Lewis**, a **Canon** of **St Davids**, to **Browne Willis** about 1719, " forbear mentioning to you ye generous beneficency of yt worthy and Orthodox Gentleman to ye three last mentioned parishes [**Bosherston**, **Stackpool Eiidor**, **St. Petrox**] on his first coming to ye Possession of his Estate, being about ye age of twenty or thereabouts — he wainscotted ye three Chancells and other-wise adorned them in a very handsome decent manner — made also new Rails about ye Altar — gave a new set of

Communion plate to each parish and distributed a great number of Bibles and common prayer books to ye poorer sort.

I pray God ye example of so early a respect and veneration towards ye house of God may have its suitable influence upon other Gentlemen of Fortune and quality in their country. I had almost forgot mentioning his bestowing new cushions and pulpit cloths on each parish — and settling a house and ten pound per annum on a schoolmaster to teach ye poor children of ye several parish. Doubtless he'll have his reward.

N.B. [in margin] Ye Schoolmaster allowed meat and drink at ye house as often as he comes " — Browne Willis MS, 37, p. 60, Bib. Bodl.

1293 *Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's* 1293 PRO KR E154/1/48

Stakepol (Stackpole, Pembs.)

1 stack of wheat estimated at 22 cribs worth 112s. at 3s. 6d. per crib.

1 stack of beans and peas, with the peas in the **Grange**, estimated at 5 cribs worth 15s. at 3s. per crib.

Estimated 30 cribs of barley worth £4.2.6. at 2s. 9d. per crib.

stack of oats estimated at 9 cribs worth 40s. 6d. at 4s. 6d. per crib.

Total £12. 10.0.

under Debts due to the **Bishop Rsd de Stakpole** owes £33 6s 8d

Non Conformist Chapels – Non Found

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* Parish of **Stackpole Elidor** com **St Petrox**

The Earl of Cawders School

I visited this school on the 17th December. There was a deep snow at this time and the children were not present. The schoolroom which is built in the park at **Stackpole** is well furnished apparatus. It contains a gallery. The master appeared an active and intelligent man. He spoke highly of the natural capacity of natural of the children and considered it superior to what he had observed in the central school at **Westminster**. The best period of attendance in the year is from the harvest to December, and from February to May; during the above months most of the scholars would be present on an average four days in the week. Their age usually ranges from 5to 13 years. Expulsion is often treated by the parents with indifference: yet on the whole they are anxious to educate their children. They care most for their children learning arithmetic, and make this almost exclusively the standard by which to measure their children's progress. The greater part do not study at home but about 12 out of 100 on the books prepare a lesson in English grammer at home, to be repeated in school.

Sites of Interest

Coedmellyn; Coedmelyn, **Stackpole**

Coedmellyn is situated 1.5km north-west of **Stackpole**, just east of the B4319 towards **Pembroke**. It is a cement rendered building with a thin-slate pitched roof. It is a 2 storeyed house with a lateral pair of diagonally set chimneys and inside cross-passage, which may date from the 17th century or possibly the 16th century. It is rubble built with a plain central staircase. Alterations were made to

the building in 1975.*RCAHMW*, 21st March 2005

Furzton Cottages, 1-2; Furston Cottages, **Stackpole**

1-2 Furzton Cottages, lying to the east of the B4319 between **St Petrox** and **Pembroke**, 1.5km north of the former, were a pair of north-south aligned cottages. They were 1 storey, 18th century, built of mortared rubble. They had massive end chimneys and recessed casements. Alterations, including substantial enlargement, was made to the buildings in 1974.*RCAHMW*, 21st March 2005

Bangeston, Stackpole

Bangeston is 1km south east of the B4319 at the end of a **Long** lane which starts 400m north-west of **St Petrox Church**. It is a two-unit house, with a rear kitchen wing at the east end, of 1.5 storeys, and possibly of the 17th century. It is built of rendered local rubble masonry, with slate roofs. The windows are all modern and there is a tall lateral chimney at the rear of the house, unrendered above eaves level. The front range of this house has a roof of seven bays which is perhaps of two periods. The kitchen wing has an attic floor and roof at a lower level than those of the front range. There is an early entrance with an equilateral-pointed arch at the centre of the south gable of the main range. To this core an extra unit has been added to the south-end in tandem, and a large west extension with twin gables and porch. The main feature of the house is an extremely large, square chimney to the kitchen, possibly the largest surviving example of its type, of which there were once a number of examples in **Pembrokeshire**. At its north side is a very large oven extension, with slate roof, presently occupied by a brick oven of ordinary size. Opposite this is a hearth recess for bacon-smoking, also slate-roofed. The chimney is corbelled in small courses and heavily sooted. The fireplace is in total 2.4m deep. *RCAHMW*, 21st March 2005

Lorts Cave Tumulus RCAM

This mound has practically vanished and is not noted on the 6in Ord Sheet. It stood immediately above **Lort's** Cave. It is entered in the county Survey as a small tumulus, within which was discovered an "urn between two stones. Burned animal bones" – visited 13th **June** 1922.

The dancing Stones of **Stackpole**: ,

3 stones 1 near **Samson** Farm, 1 at **Stackpole Warren** and 1 in a field near Home Farm. Said to meet on one day a year and go down to the Rhyd Sair [Saxon **Ford**] to dance. Some say the devil accompanies them on his flute.

1811 **Fenton, Tours**

There are three upright stones at a distance of about a mile from each other, pointed out here, respecting which the the country abounds with most ridiculous stories. One, the most eastwards Stands in **Stackpole Warren**; the other , surmounting, a carnedd or stone tumulus, in a field on **Stackpole** Demesne, known by the name of Horestone field, perhaps a corruption of **Haroldstone**; and the third in the same line but still more westerly. A vulgar tradition is, that these three stones on a certain day meet and come down to dance the **Hay** at a place near called Saiss, that is the Saxon **Ford**; and then their dance over, resume their stations.

The one in the sandy barrows, pitched on end like the others, I could distinguish at a distance but did not examine nearer but the other two underwent my inspection. The second in order is a great flat mass of limestone, placed erect, about six ft in height above the ground and about five in breadth, and a foot or fourteen inches thick; it is bedded in an elevated circular mound of stones almost sodded over, and merits investigation; as from its name and position so near this principal estuary, there is reason to suppose it may have reference to the ravaging invader, whose stone trophies **Giraldus** mentions, as existing on many parts of the coast in his time. There must be a considerable portion of the stone out of sight, and on that possibly the victor's vaunted inscription might be found. The third, the tallest of the three, is a stone of singular coloured serpentine, if one may judge from its grain in a small piece chipped off, the principal part being so incrustated with a minute lichen that it is difficult perfectly to ascertain its quality.

The Devils Quite **RCAM**

This is an erect stone standing within the prehistoric village of **Stackpole Warren**. Its height above the shifting sands is about 6ft; it tapers to a blunt point, and at present it leans slightly to the west. According to the **Pem Arch Survey**(p 107) this maenhir is "one of the three stones which are known as 'Devil's Quoits"; the others are in the next parish of **St Petrox** – visited 13th **June** 1922 Devil's Quoit, **Stackpole Elidor**

A standing stone, 1.7m high by 1.5m by 0.4m, reset in 1978 in the course of excavations about its site: the stone was shown to have been erected on the site of a circular structure that burnt down about 1395 BC and was part of a complex setting of small stones; a cremation was inserted into this complex about 940 BC: a later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, or ritual, non-settlement site was also encountered & recorded. Source: **Benson et al. 1990 (PPS 56), 179-245. RCAHMW**

Greenala Camp

The following is the account of this camp by Lieut Colonel W Ll **Morgan** R.E., a retired Royal Commissioner, who carefully examined it some years ago.

'Situated on the end of a steep ridge which terminates in a promontary, across the neck of which the entrenchments are placed. The other sides are well protected by cliffs. The eastern flank is thrown upon a perpendicular fissure in the cliffs about 80ft in depth. The western flank on a steep cliff bearing evident traces of having altered considerably since the camp was made , as the remains of the rampart are still (1871) seen upon a landslip. The main rampart joining these flanks follows the curve of the Hill, and consequently slightly bowed outwards; but at the entrance , which is near the middle, a second interior rampart is thrown back almost at right Angles to the first, covering the entrance most effectively. The western flank, being the more easily attacked , has an additional very strong line. It would almost seem that, at first, it was intended that this should follow the curve of the remainder of the rampart, but after wards altered , and a salient thrown forward and increased considerably in height to defilade the interior from the adjoining ridge, following the works of the south of England. The space between this salient and the main rampart is occupied by a small work like a Tenaille, whose object is not very apparent; probably, it was only an obstacle trench. The western rampart has a steep scarp, at least 12 to 15ft high, and has been leveled at the top. The eastern defences consist of three scarps in addition to the main line, and all end on a precipitous cliff. Between the first and second is a low breastwork 3ft high and 60 ft Long evidently the

remains of an obstacle bank. About 50yds from the entrance is a good spring of water in the hollow. There are many hut circles in the interior of the work”.

According to the **Pem. Arch Survey** “ on the sided of the cliff were the remains of a 'kitchen midden', and portions of a skeleton with a broken skull were recovered”--visited 13th **June** 1922.

Fishpond Barrow, **Stackpole Warren**

round barrow, 19m in diameter and 0.9m high, probably one of the two said to have been opened in the 19th century, producing Bronze Age material: there is a second barrow some 20m to the south-east

Remains of Village Cross

The few cottages which comprised the medieval village of **Stackpole** were clustered round a cross, of which the masonry base 11ft square , and three of its steps still survive; lying loose beside it are most of the stones of the pillar. The cottagers were removed elsewhere, and the cottages allowed to fall into decay visited 13 **June** 1922.

The Great ditch of Pencoyte

mentioned in the charter of **Henry II** to his town of **Pembroke** as one of the limits of the area within which the privileges of the Market of that place extended , is probably represented by the deep channel or gutter that constitutes the boundary between the present parish and that of **St Pembroke St Michael. RCAM**

Great Ditch Of Pencoyte, **Stackpole** Mentioned in charter of **Henry II**, natural stream.

The `Great Ditch' runs from just east of Maiden Wells where the B4319 crosses the stream, below Kingsfold) in the west to the sea at Freshwater East above **Trewent** Point, in the east. It is mentioned in the charter of **Henry II** to his town of **Pembroke** as one of the limits of the area privilege for its Market. It may now be represented by the deep channel or gutter, which is a natural stream, that constitutes the boundary between the communities of **Pembroke** and **Stackpole**. Pencoyte or Pencoed may be preserved in the name Woodsend and the Cottages of this name (now Furzton cottages), just south of the western termination of the boundary line. **RCAHMW**, 21st March 2005

Bronze Brooch (Roman)

Early in the 19th a bronze harp shaped brooch having the bow ornamented with small oblong panels which were filled with different coloured and ornamented enamels , was found on the site of the early settlement on **Stackpole Warren**. The brooch is now in the British Museum where it is ascribed to about 140ad. **RCAM**

Coin

A silver penny of **Richard II** discovered in the parish **Church** was exhibited to the **Cambrian Archaeological** Association at the **Tenby** meeting of the Society in 1851 **RCAM**

Miscellaneous Records

1794 circa [**St Petrox**].

Extract from a Letter from **Charles Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of **Pembroke**, to **William Stuart Bishop of St Davids**

I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of **Nangle** stands in most deplorable condition, next to it **Mannerbier**, **St Twinnels** and the vicarage at **Stackpole** want thorough repairs

list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the Clergy

Lady Owen Orielton £1 1 0

John Campbell, esq., **Stackpole** £5 0 0

John Mirehouse, esq., **Brownslade** £1 1 0

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

1801 November 18 **Stackpole** court.

Lady C[aroline] **Cawdor** to C[harles] F. **Grenville**

I am happy to tell you that **Lord Cawdor** is considerably better tonight than he was when I wrote you yesterday. The feverish symptoms are much abated and he is in much less pain from his bruises. The history of the business is this.

He heard last Sunday evening that a smuggling vessel was coming into Freshwater East to land her cargo of spirits. He and Mat, Dio and Hand set out after dinner and rode down to the sand.

The people, as soon as they saw them coming ran off leaving all their casks on the shore. Mat Campell sent **Kenneth** to fetch some carts, thinking there was an end of the business, but in the meantime before he could return with them, the people on board the vessel, having discovered how few their numbers were and that they were perfectly unarmed, returned on shore again in two boats in considerable numbers, seized all the casks, and took them back to the vessel. **Lord C.** and Matt. did not of course attempt to oppose them when the numbers were so unequal, and were returning home when they were attacked by some of these horrible desperate villains. Two of them fell upon **Lord C.**, one armed with a great bludgeon, the other with a large poker with which he hit **Lord C.** a violent blow on his arm. **Lord C.** jumped off his horse and tried to catch hold of him, when another came behind and knocked him down with a blow on his head. In this situation, with both these men thumping him, it is most fortunate he was so little stunned as to be able to get up and twist the poker out of the mans hand, with which he hit one of them, and then they both ran away.

In the meantime Mat. was attacked by two others, and you know how little able he is to make much resistance. Hand and Dio, however, came to his assistance. They beat off one of the men and the other they secured and carried him to **Roger's** house in **Trewent**. A short time after the house was surrounded by about thirty of the gang, people of the country armed with bludgeons, who immediately rescued their comrade.

Warrants are out for apprehending those men that are known but none are as yet taken. It was, to be sure, a most foolish business to think of going against smugglers without arms, and I trust they will act with more caution in future. I think it is most wonderful their escaping with their lives or at least without broken bones. **Lord C.** has been very ill in consequence; he kept his bed all day yesterday, and was twice blooded but, thank God, he is so much better tonight; I feel quite easy about him.

Write and let me know how you do.

N.L.W. MS. 1352 B FF. 357 60. Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843.

1950's **Stacpole** Court demolished in 1950s.

Names associated with Stackpole

Clergy

de Bergeveney William	1343	Stackpole rector
Griffith John	1510	Stackpole rector
Shirton Richard	1522 May 7	Stackpole rector
Latymer William	1536 Jan 27	Stackpole rector
Smyth Edmund	1607	Stackpole rector
Dolben William	1616	Stackpole rector
Middleton Rice	1618 Mar	Stackpole rector
Prichard Thomas	1631 Oct 8	Stackpole rector
Lloyd William	1671 Jun 15	Stackpole rector
Meyrick Edmund	1675 Jun 10	Stackpole rector
Owen George	1676 Jun 9	Stackpole rector
Phillipps David	1691 Jan 29	Stackpole rector
Brookes Philip	1715 Jun1	Stackpole rector
St John Pawlet	1718 Nov 3	Stackpole rector
Lowther Richard	1732 May31	Stackpole rector
Rowe Henry	1749 Aug 18	Stackpole rector
Pritchett Charles Pigot	1780 Jun 22	Stackpole rector
Jones John	1813 Dec 7	Stackpole rector
Leach Francis George	1832 Feb 3	Stackpole rector

Brown James Edward	1876 Jul 21	Stackpole rector
Edmondes Charles Gresford	1892 Aug 25	Stackpole rector
Pollock Charles Richard	1893 Oct 30	Stackpole rector
Hamilton Francis R A	1895 Oct 19	Stackpole rector
Davies John	1907 Apr 3	Stackpole rector
Roderick Edward Thomas	1912 Dec 31	Stackpole rector
Coke John	1511	Stackpole vicar
Philip John	1511 Mar 11	Stackpole vicar
Griffith Henry	1534	Stackpole vicar
Pyrrie Philip	1554 May 9	Stackpole vicar
George William	1637 Oct 14	Stackpole vicar
Hitching Thomas	1673 Apr 4	Stackpole vicar
Rowe Henry	1724 Jul 11	Stackpole vicar
Twynyng Benjamin	1766 Jan 10	Stackpole vicar
Prichard Charles Pigot	1807 Jul 1	Stackpole vicar
Summers James	1814 Jan 4	Stackpole vicar
.....		
Castell	1543 Stacpull	PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
Remond	1543 Stacpull	PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
.....		

1791 Land Tax

Stackpole Bartland	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Bartland	Leach James (tenant)
Stackpole Estate	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Fuston	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Fuston	Edw. Wade (tenant)
Stackpole Glebe	Jones James (tenant)
Stackpole Glebe	Prichard Rev W (owner)
Stackpole Marlodge	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Marlodge	Saunders Benj. (tenant)
Stackpole New Park	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole New Park	Furlong Abraham (tenant)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Campbell John (tenant)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Furlong Abraham (tenant)
Stackpole Noton	Bevan Owen (tenant)
Stackpole Noton	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Stackpole Part of Furston	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Part of Furston	Saunders Benj. (tenant)
Stackpole Rectors Tenth	Prichard Rev W (owner)
Stackpole Roweston	Campbell John (owner)

Stackpole Roweston	Lock George (tenant)
Stackpole Stackpole Quay	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Stackpole Quay	Thomas Richard (tenant)
Stackpole Thrustle Mill	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Thrustle Mill	Watkins Rich.d (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Trewent	Griffith George (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Gwyther James (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Gwyther John (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Stackpole Trewent	Rogers Griffith (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Voyle Elizabeth (tenant)
Stackpole Vicars Glebe	Twyney Rev M (owner)
Stackpole Vicars Tenth	Twyney Rev M (owner)
Stackpole WoodsEnd	Wade Edward (tenant)
Stackpole Woods End	Campbell John (owner)

.....

Stackpole Court names

Stanley Sir Thomas	1567 Stackpole married Margaret Vernon
Vernon Margaret	1567 Stackpole spouse Sir Thomas Stanley

Vernon George	1567 d Stackpole of Harlaston Staffs
Vernon George	(was a minor)1517 Oct 19 Stackpole?? Haddon
Lort Ann widow	1607 Stackpole
Lort Harry	1611 Dec 4 Stackpole with father Roger purchased Stackpole
Lort Roger	1611 Dec 4 Stackpole with son Harry purchased Stacpole estate
Lort Hester Roger	1660 Stackpole married Nicholas Adams of Paterchurch son
Lort Sir Roger	1660? Stackpole daughter Hester married Nicholas Adams
Lord Sir John Knt & Bart	1671 Jun 15 Stackpole
Lort Sir Gilbert , Bart	1676 Jun 9 Stackpole
Lort Elizabeth	1698 Stackpole sister of Gilbert married Alexander Campbell
Lort Gilbert	1698 d Stackpole
Campbell John esq.	1715 Jun1 Stackpole
Evans Frank	1736 Stackpole <i>NLW MS 1352b ff16-18</i>
Campbell John esq.	1766 Stackpole
Campbell John	1794 Stackpole <i>CinW MSSD\LET\1209</i>
Cawder (Lord) John	1798 Apr 20 Stackpole
Campbell Hon Fredrick	1811 8th Nov Stackpole Carmarthen Journal 30.Nov 1811 21st birthday
Lort Sir John Knt & bart	1670 Stackpole Court St Petrox parish Pembrokeshire Hearths h12
Campbell John	1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court

Cambell Pryse	1735 Oct 13 Stackpole Court <i>NLW MS 1352b ff6-7</i>
Wright John	(bailiff) 1735 Oct 13 Stackpole Court <i>NLW MS 1352b ff6-7</i>
Campbell John	1743 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352B Stacpole letters 12 Jan letter to son
Cambell Mat	1801 Nov 18 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff 357-60
Cawder Lady Caroline	1801 Nov 18 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff357-60

Campbell Eric Octavius

The Honorable **Eric Octavius Campbell**, DSO & Bar, Lieutenant-Colonel.(**Stackpole Elidor**)His first award was awarded in the London Gazette of 23 March 1915. He gained a Bar to his Distinguished Service Order in 1918, and was also Mentioned in Despatches twice. He had been invalided home, and died on 4 June, 1918. He is buried at **Stackpole Elidor** Churchyard, in the **Cawdor** plot.

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Stackepull Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670. (Stackpole)

Howell John	Stackpole	H
Rogers William	Stackpole	H
Thomas John	Stackpole	H
Proute John	Stackpole	H
Butler Griffith	Stackpole	H
Coale Richard	Stackpole	H
Proute Thomas	Stackpole	H
Nicholas Widdowe	Stackpole	H
Phillip John	Stackpole	H
Teague John	Stackpole	H
David Evan	Stackpole	H

Owens John	Stackpole	H
Mathew David	Stackpole	H
George William	Stackpole	H 2
Lloyd William.	Stackpole	H 4
Butler Richard	Stackpole	H
Gwyther Edward	Stackpole	H 2
Jones Alice	Stackpole	H
Gwyn William, esq..	Stackpole	H6
Gudrich Alice	Stackpole	H
Burser William	Stackpole	H
Lort John, esq..	Stackpole	H [?]
Nicholas Francis	Stackpole	H
Watkin John.	Stackpole	P.
Jones John.	Stackpole	P
Williams James.	Stackpole	P
Purser William.	Stackpole	P
Jones William.	Stackpole	P.
William George.	Stackpole	P.
Hill David.	Stackpole	P
Rowe David.	Stackpole	P
Meyricke Phillip.	Stackpole	P
Murth Water.	Stackpole	P
Beavans Hugh.	Stackpole	P
Jones John .	Stackpole	P
Beavans Nicholas	Stackpole	P
Jones Richard.	Stackpole	P

Murth Thomas .	Stackpole	P
Cradocke John.	Stackpole	P
Hitching Robert.	Stackpole	P
Rowe Thomas .	Stackpole	P.
Phillipps Jenkin.	Stackpole	P
Meredith Owen.	Stackpole	P
Hughes Richard.	Stackpole	P
Bowen Walter.	Stackpole	P
Ash John.	Stackpole	P
Griffith Walter.	Stackpole	P
Murth Nicholas.	Stackpole	P
Howell John.	Stackpole	P
Morgan William.	Stackpole	P.
Poyer Rice.	Stackpole	P
David David.	Stackpole	P
Coale Richard.	Stackpole	P.
Butler Rice.	Stackpole	P
Hitching Henry.	Stackpole	P
Jones Richard.	Stackpole	P.
Coale John.	Stackpole	P
Richard Henry.	Stackpole	P.

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Special mention must be made of the **Rev John H Richards** of **St Twynells Stackpole & St Petrox** Rector of **Bosherston** parishes who kindly gave me permission to include the details from the parish registers which he had compiled

Stackpole Elidor Church burial Register

Adams, Elizabeth	bur. 12 1 1882 (age - 83)
Adams, George	bur. 5 12 1886 (age - 87)
Adams, James	bur. 5 1 1884 (age - 82)
Adams, John	bur. 5 2 1844 (age - 05)
Adams, Joseph	bur. 20 6 1818 (age - 78)
Adams, Mary	bur. 31 1 1821 (age - 73)
Adams, Mary Jane	bur. 31 3 1847 (age - 00)
Adams, Sarah	bur. 12 5 1807 (age -)
Adams, Sarah	bur. 30 12 1845 (age - 14)
Amson, Anne	bur. 2 8 1779 (age -)
Anderson, Donald	bur. 7 11 1812 (age -)
Anderson, Frances	bur. 27 7 1827 (age - 44)
Anon,	bur. 22 9 1844 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 16 11 1846 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 28 11 1858 (age - ?.)
Anon,	bur. 17 3 1866 (age -)
Anon,	bur. 27 5 1870 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 5 11 1870 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 23 11 1874 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 11 10 1896 (age - ?)
Anon,	bur. 17 8 1914 (age - 37)
Anon,	bur. 24 2 1916 (age - 36)
Anon,	bur. 10 12 1917 (age - 35)
Anon, (female)	bur. 14 10 1847 (age - ?)

Ash, Hannah	bur. 21 12 1746 (age -)
Axon, Edith	bur. 2 2 1996 (age - 72)
Bartlett, Dorothy	bur. 21 5 1788 (age -)
Bartlett, John	bur. 5 1 1791 (age -)
Bateman, Ann	bur. 29 11 1835 (age - 93)
Bateman, Arthur George	bur. 4 1 1975 (age - 59)
Bateman, Arthur James	bur. 26 2 1983 (age - 88)
Bateman, Gwendoline May	bur. 28 7 1953 (age - 36)
Bateman, Margaret Edith	bur. 20 9 1961 (age - 61)
Bateman, Mary	bur. 25 10 1774 (age -)
Bateman, Mary	bur. 8 2 1939 (age - 00)
Bateman, Thomas	bur. 7 11 1964 (age - 80)
Bateman, William	bur. 6 9 1833 (age - 70)
Beddoe, Lewis	bur. 13 7 1905 (age - 90)
Bee, James Edward	bur. 11 12 1954 (age - 00)
Bennion, Constance Charlotte	bur. 19 11 1958 (age - 69)
Bennion, John Edward	bur. 29 12 1962 (age - 73)
Bevan, Owen	bur. 12 1 1798 (age -)
Bevans, Anne	bur. 17 3 1728 (age -)
Bevans, John	bur. 1 5 1769 (age -)
Bevans, John	bur. 3 11 1773 (age -)
Bevans, John	bur. 19 11 1818 (age - 01)
Bevans, Owen	bur. 7 5 1769 (age -)
Bevans, Richard	bur. 10 11 1773 (age -)
Bevans, Thomas	bur. 3 1 1742 (age -)
Beynon, Barbara	bur. 4 4 1856 (age - 69)

Beynon, Bridgett	bur. 26 11 1824 (age - 00)
Beynon, Eliza	bur. 31 3 1835 (age - 00)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bur. 30 5 1853 (age - 28)
Beynon, Esther	bur. 26 7 1899 (age - 62)
Beynon, James	bur. 6 6 1853 (age - 00)
Beynon, John	bur. 21 4 1853 (age - 80)
Beynon, Rebecca	bur. 6 6 1843 (age - ?)
Beynon, Richard	bur. 4 2 1830 (age - 00)
Beynon, Richard	bur. 20 11 1865 (age - 80)
Beynon, Robert	bur. 28 8 1913 (age - 68)
Beynon, William	bur. 14 6 1883 (age - 60)
Black, Arthur?	bur. 8 11 1986 (age -)
Boulsher, Anne	bur. 23 10 1740 (age -)
Boulsher, Daniel	bur. 15 7 1752 (age -)
Bowen , ?	bur. 9 10 1771 (age -)
Bowen , Abraham	bur. 12 8 1816 (age - 77)
Bowen , Alice	bur. 1 1 1843 (age - 76)
Bowen , Allice	bur. 24 4 1831 (age - 01)
Bowen , Anne	bur. 13 7 1821 (age - 28)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 15 10 1734 (age -)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 25 12 1742 (age -)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 29 4 1831 (age - 08)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 15 5 1852 (age - 03)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bur. 25 1 1865 (age - 10)
Bowen , Elizabeth Margaret	bur. 8 12 1982 (age - 81)
Bowen , Essex	bur. 10 2 1738 (age -)

Bowen , Hugh	bur. 13 12 1751 (age -)
Bowen , James Ronald	bur. 3 1 1968 (age - 67)
Bowen , Jane	bur. 18 2 1976 (age - 08)
Bowen , Jennet?	bur. 12 3 1726 (age -)
Bowen , John	bur. 26 5 1793 (age -)
Bowen , John	bur. 14 11 1847 (age - 91)
Bowen , Jonas	bur. 30 9 1797 (age -)
Bowen , Malcolm Ronald	bur. 24 11 1956 (age - 00)
Bowen , Mary	bur. 21 2 1763 (age -)
Bowen , Mary	bur. 5 6 1767 (age -)
Bowen , Mary	bur. 22 4 1827 (age - 00)
Bowen , Mary Ann	bur. 24 11 1955 (age - 82)
Bowen , Mary Margaret?	bur. 13 5 1799 (age -)
Bowen , Precilla	bur. 12 6 1873 (age - 91)
Bowen , Thomas	bur. 20 9 1783 (age -)
Bowen , Thomas Frederick	bur. 27 3 1934 (age - 24)
Bowen , William	bur. 26 11 1841 (age - 44)
Bowen , William	bur. 30 12 1855 (age - 12)
Bowen , William James	bur. 17 7 1952 (age - 78)
Bowlsher, Jone	bur. 1 2 1753 (age -)
Bowlsher, Jone	bur. 1 4 1753 (age -)
Brace, Annie Maria	bur. 16 8 1973 (age - 64)
Brace, Kenneth Thomas	bur. 24 4 1975 (age - 41)
Brash, Mary	bur. 17 7 1963 (age - 41)
Brock, William	bur. 29 12 1824 (age - 00)
Brooks, Margaretta	bur. 24 6 1826 (age - 00)

Brooks, Thomas	bur. 19 4 1834 (age - 20)
Brown, Esther	bur. 5 5 1880 (age - 72)
Brown, Joseph	bur. 27 4 1850 (age - 87)
Brown, Mary	bur. 11 7 1857 (age - 86)
Brown, Oswald Christopher	bur. 27 9 1957 (age - 83)
Brown, Sarah	bur. 23 5 1957 (age - ?)
Brunnin?, George	bur. 27 1 1728 (age -)
Buckley, Mary	bur. 19 8 1797 (age -)
Builger, John	bur. 28 12 1907 (age - 65)
Bumstead, Anita	bur. 22 3 1948 (age - 03)
Burge?, Thomas	bur. 29 5 1842 (age - 03)
Butcher, Mary Maria	bur. 21 5 1991 (age - 80)
Butcher, Walter	bur. 16 11 1990 (age - 82)
Butler, Alice	bur. 15 8 1732 (age -)
Callan, Clifford	bur. 26 7 1975 (age - 50)
Callan, Josephine Mary	bur. 31 10 1992 (age - 58)
Campbell, Edith Georgina	bur. 7 9 1926 (age - 82)
Campbell, Elidor Ronald	bur. 9 1 1958 (age - 76)
Campbell, Eric Octavius	bur. 7 6 1918 (age - 32)
Campbell, Evelyn Caroline	bur. 21 10 1909 (age - 58)
Campbell, Fred. Archibald V.	bur. 11 2 1911 (age - 63)
Campbell, Henrietta	bur. 7 6 1833 (age - 69)
Campbell, Hugh Fred. Vaughan	bur. 10 1 1914 (age - 43)
Campbell, John Frederick	bur. 13 11 1860 (age - 70)
Campbell, John Frederick	bur. 2 4 1898 (age - 80)
Campbell, Katharine Susanna	bur. 16 2 1934 (age - 84)

Campbell, Mary	bur. 1 10 1829 (age - 75)
Campbell, Maud	bur. 25 1 1900 (age - 26)
Campbell, Mrs.	bur. 20 10 1773 (age -)
Campbell, Muriel Dorothy	bur. 27 10 1934 (age - 47)
Campbell, Ralph Alexander	bur. 7 8 1945 (age - 68)
Candlish, James	bur. 15 5 1880 (age - 33)
Canton, Annie	bur. 14 6 1880 (age - 00)
Canton, Charles Owen	bur. 20 9 1919 (age - 54)
Canton, Cyril James	bur. 2 7 1971 (age - 49)
Canton, Deryck	bur. 20 5 1928 (age - 00)
Canton, Edith Frances	bur. 24 8 1987 (age - 94)
Canton, Elizabeth	bur. 27 5 1890 (age - 62)
Canton, Elizabeth Jane	bur. 19 1 1951 (age - 88)
Canton, George	bur. 22 8 1876 (age - 06)
Canton, George	bur. 8 12 1878 (age - 10)
Canton, George	bur. 26 2 1883 (age - 01)
Canton, George	bur. 20 7 1904 (age - 37)
Canton, George	bur. 28 11 1906 (age - 70)
Canton, James William	bur. 29 12 1962 (age - 70)
Canton, John	bur. 13 3 1890 (age - 59)
Canton, John Henry	bur. 25 6 1964 (age - 73)
Canton, Lillian Amelia	bur. 22 8 1948 (age - 56)
Canton, Margaret	bur. 23 10 1920 (age - 82)
Canton, Martha	bur. 1 10 1914 (age - 81)
Canton, Martha	bur. 31 12 1914 (age - 52)
Canton, Martha Ann	bur. 13 6 1963 (age - 72)

Canton, Nora Martha (Ashes)	bur. 29 4 1996 (age - 70)
Canton, Thomas	bur. 2 3 1965 (age - 78)
Canton, William	bur. 25 7 1885 (age - 44)
Canton, William	bur. 27 10 1942 (age - 81)
Carbtree, Robert	bur. 20 6 1952 (age - 52)
Carne, James	bur. 19 4 1763 (age -)
Castle, Catherine	bur. 5 6 1724 (age -)
Cawdor, Elizabeth	bur. 22 2 1866 (age - 70)
Cawdor, Joan Emily	bur. 3 8 1945 (age - 72)
Cawdor, Sarah Mary	bur. 26 4 1881 (age - 67)
Charles, Annie Cathleen	bur. 29 10 1923 (age - 35)
Chilman, Reginald	bur. 2 4 1990 (age - 70)
Cocran, Sarah	bur. 25 2 1729 (age -)
Cole, Ann	bur. 7 5 1939 (age - 84)
Cole, Annie	bur. 8 8 1919 (age - 38)
Cole, Annie	bur. 16 3 1945 (age - 82)
Cole, Dorothy Annie	bur. 18 11 1967 (age - 71)
Cole, Elizabeth	bur. 26 3 1731 (age -)
Cole, James	bur. 30 9 1944 (age - 69)
Cole, John	bur. 1 1 1832 (age - 21)
Cole, John	bur. 16 12 1959 (age - 79)
Cole, Leslie John	bur. 23 3 1932 (age - 05)
Cole, Morgan	bur. 31 3 1744 (age -)
Cole, Robert	bur. 19 9 1964 (age - 82)
Cole, Sarah Mary	bur. 22 1 1942 (age - 59)
Cole, Thomas	bur. 9 9 1936 (age - 86)

Cole, Thomas John	bur. 21 3 1962 (age - ?)
Cole, William	bur. 11 5 1735 (age -)
Cole, William	bur. 2 12 1939 (age - 62)
Colins, Alice	bur. 25 4 1749 (age -)
Colins, Anne	bur. 19 9 1775 (age -)
Colins, William	bur. 8 4 1756 (age -)
Colins, William	bur. 23 5 1778 (age -)
Cook, Ann	bur. 4 6 1783 (age -)
Cook, John	bur. 11 12 1803 (age -)
Cook, Margaret	bur. 27 3 1837 (age - 80)
Cook, Owen	bur. 18 1 1767 (age -)
Cooke, Elizabeth	bur. 1 4 1788 (age -)
Cornwell, George Kendrick	bur. 14 1 1905 (age - 42)
Cosher, ?	bur. 28 7 1740 (age -)
Cosher, John	bur. 25 7 1740 (age -)
Cosher, Richard	bur. 4 3 1755 (age -)
Cosher, Thomas	bur. 15 6 1762 (age -)
Cosher, Thomas	bur. 3 5 1775 (age -)
Coulton, William	bur. 3 2 1911 (age - 28)
Couzens, William Henry	bur. 27 2 1902 (age - 00)
Craddock, Mary	bur. 13 5 1766 (age -)
Cuthbert, Mary	bur. 28 1 1911 (age - 86)
Cuthbert, Samuel	bur. 28 1 1890 (age - 59)
Cuthbert, Susan Morgan	bur. 21 11 1868 (age - 08)
David, ?	bur. 9 11 1729 (age -)
David, Hugh	bur. 28 10 1753 (age -)

David, Humphrey	bur. 9 11 1727 (age -)
David, Jane	bur. 3 2 1736 (age -)
David, Joan	bur. 14 11 1750 (age -)
David, John	bur. 4 9 1746 (age -)
David, John	bur. 24 3 1813 (age - 51)
David, Martha	bur. 10 4 1749 (age -)
David, Martha	bur. 24 3 1768 (age -)
David, Paul	bur. 3 2 1736 (age -)
David, Phebe	bur. 24 8 1802 (age -)
David, Sarah	bur. 7 8 1728 (age -)
David, Thomas	bur. 5 2 1763 (age -)
David, Thomas	bur. 13 4 1785 (age -)
David, William	bur. 19 3 1753 (age -)
Davies, Ann	bur. 4 9 1833 (age - 00)
Davies, Ann	bur. 11 3 1853 (age - 26)
Davies, Benjamin	bur. 17 1 1881 (age - 67)
Davies, Edwin Scott	bur. 20 3 1962 (age - 65)
Davies, Elizabeth	bur. 15 1 1902 (age - 82)
Davies, Frances	bur. 14 2 1915 (age - 82)
Davies, Frances Eliza	bur. 26 9 1956 (age - 81)
Davies, Harriet Eliza	bur. 14 10 1870 (age - 01)
Davies, Ivor Thomas	bur. 3 7 1919 (age - 15)
Davies, James	bur. 8 6 1787 (age -)
Davies, James	bur. 27 3 1846 (age - 07)
Davies, James?	bur. 9 7 1856 (age - 70)
Davies, Jane	bur. 11 7 1863 (age - 28)

Davies, John	bur. 19 1 1838 (age - 76)
Davies, John	bur. 9 10 1849 (age - 38)
Davies, John	bur. 29 9 1850 (age - 00)
Davies, John	bur. 22 10 1860 (age - 00)
Davies, John	bur. 23 1 1883 (age - 85)
Davies, John	bur. 14 4 1910 (age - 72)
Davies, Lettice	bur. 28 5 1845 (age - 85)
Davies, Margaret	bur. 19 5 1915 (age - 60)
Davies, Margaret Jane	bur. 28 3 1878 (age - 00)
Davies, Mary	bur. 19 12 1781 (age -)
Davies, Mary	bur. 29 10 1856 (age - 74)
Davies, Ruth	bur. 10 6 1858 (age - 38)
Davies, Sarah	bur. 20 5 1813 (age - 00)
Davies, Sarah	bur. 12 8 1860 (age - 63)
Davies, Stephen	bur. 9 4 1887 (age - 00)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 26 3 1753 (age -)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 16 7 1855 (age - 26)
Davies, Thomas	bur. 25 5 1888 (age - 66)
Davies, William	bur. 24 9 1854 (age - 32)
Davies, William	bur. 19 3 1861 (age - 00)
Davies, William	bur. 23 2 1877 (age - 81)
Davies, William	bur. 20 10 1952 (age - 85)
Davies, William George	bur. 4 6 1904 (age - 01)
Davis, John	bur. 24 1 1815 (age - 00)
Davis, Thomas	bur. 14 1 1814 (age - 00)
Davis, William	bur. 12 6 1818 (age - 00)

Davy, Elizabeth	bur. 3 11 1785 (age -)
Davy, Francis	bur. 15 5 1797 (age -)
Davy, John	bur. 2 4 1786 (age -)
Dawkins, ?-et	bur. 26 12 1765 (age -)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bur. 21 8 1861 (age - 02)
Dawkins, Evan	bur. 6 12 1734 (age -)
Dawkins, Henry	bur. 18 3 1780 (age -)
Dawkins, John	bur. 8 7 1777 (age -)
Dawkins, Nathaniel	bur. 30 11 1781 (age -)
Day, Caroline	bur. 17 9 1822 (age - 00)
Dole, John	bur. 12 4 1782 (age -)
Doole, James	bur. 5 5 1747 (age -)
Doole, Jone	bur. 13 3 1743 (age -)
Doole, Mary	bur. 24 2 1785 (age -)
Duggan, Elizabeth	bur. 17 8 1761 (age -)
Duggan, Elizabeth	bur. 26 11 1764 (age -)
Duggan, Frances	bur. 30 3 1782 (age -)
Duggan, Henry	bur. 14 10 1771 (age -)
Duggan, Humphrey	bur. 6 6 1784 (age -)
Duggan, John	bur. 9 12 1795 (age -)
Duggan, Thomas	bur. 2 9 1726 (age -)
Duggon, Anne	bur. 2 9 1764 (age -)
Dyson, John Arthur	bur. 1 6 1960 (age - 10)
Edmund, David	bur. 11 4 1729 (age -)
Edmunds, Grace	bur. 11 4 1729 (age -)
Edwards, Ann	bur. 17 3 1788 (age -)

Edwards, George	bur. 5 9 1782 (age -)
Edwards, Jane	bur. 30 10 1789 (age -)
Edwards, Mary Ann	bur. 12 3 1868 (age - 35)
Edwards, Sarah Humphries	bur. 19 4 1926 (age - 59)
Edwards, Thomas	bur. 21 12 1945 (age - 84)
Elliston, Richard Henry	bur. 24 1 1832 (age - 36)
Elliston, Richard Henry	bur. 16 9 1833 (age - 01)
Evans, Annie	bur. 27 5 1893 (age - 01)
Evans, Annie	bur. 11 2 1965 (age - 70)
Evans, Benjamin	bur. 30 12 1919 (age - 52)
Evans, Benjamin James	bur. 15 9 1959 (age - 69)
Evans, Dorothy Maria	bur. 14 11 1891 (age - 01)
Evans, Edith Muriel	bur. 31 5 1930 (age - 00)
Evans, Edward	bur. 7 12 1834 (age - 00)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 21 12 1860 (age - 00)
Evans, Elizabeth	bur. 30 3 1916 (age - 49)
Evans, Elizabeth Margaret	bur. 25 4 1945 (age - 23)
Evans, Ernest John	bur. 1 2 1898 (age - 00)
Evans, Esther	bur. 2 11 1896 (age - 50)
Evans, Frances	bur. 16 4 1763 (age -)
Evans, Jabez	bur. 4 6 1866 (age - 00)
Evans, James	bur. 5 12 1906 (age - 76)
Evans, Jane	bur. 19 1 1837 (age - 84)
Evans, Jane	bur. 18 10 1865 (age - 35)
Evans, John	bur. 6 8 1727 (age -)
Evans, John	bur. 21 5 1792 (age -)

Evans, Katherine Jane	bur. 12 3 1903 (age - 00)
Evans, Margaretta	bur. 3 10 1833 (age - 04)
Evans, Martha	bur. 16 9 1874 (age - 45)
Evans, Martha	bur. 22 11 1936 (age - 81)
Evans, Mary	bur. 14 11 1734 (age -)
Evans, Mary	bur. 1 6 1874 (age - 77)
Evans, Mary Ann	bur. 22 9 1890 (age - 36)
Evans, Mary Ann	bur. 31 8 1963 (age - 67)
Evans, Olive Marjorie	bur. 20 8 1944 (age - 16)
Evans, Roger	bur. 30 1 1769 (age -)
Evans, Sarah	bur. 4 1 1869 (age - 29)
Evans, Sarah Jane	bur. 7 1 1893 (age - 03)
Evans, Selina	bur. 30 1 1834 (age - 03)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 26 4 1837 (age - 00)
Evans, Thomas	bur. 30 3 1965 (age - 76)
Evans, William	bur. 16 7 1957 (age - 63)
Evans, William George	bur. 29 12 1952 (age - 57)
Eynon, Ethel May	bur. 10 5 1980 (age - 74)
Eynon, John	bur. 5 12 1799 (age -)
Eynon, John	bur. 12 1 1864 (age - 59)
Eynon, John Howard	bur. 13 5 1952 (age - 51)
Eynon, William	bur. 8 12 1799 (age -)
Faithful, David	bur. 16 2 1753 (age -)
Francis, Dorothy	bur. 4 2 1763 (age -)
Ferguson, Edith Aline Cardine	bur. 25 5 1944 (age - 74)
Furlong, Abraham	bur. 11 2 1836 (age - 84)

Furlong, Bridget	bur. 5 9 1834 (age - 00)
Furlong, Bridget	bur. 13 8 1860 (age - 69)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bur. 2 6 1765 (age -)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bur. 5 2 1828 (age - 00)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bur. 21 5 1830 (age - 69)
Furlong, George	bur. 21 4 1833 (age - 00)
Furlong, George	bur. 21 7 1836 (age - 00)
Furlong, George	bur. 4 5 1864 (age - 64)
Furlong, George	bur. 31 1 1866 (age - 20)
Furlong, James	bur. 7 12 1800 (age -)
Furlong, Jane	bur. 1 12 1801 (age -)
Furlong, Jane	bur. 30 4 1809 (age -)
Furlong, John	bur. 7 10 1781 (age -)
Furlong, John	bur. 12 10 1805 (age -)
Furlong, John	bur. 25 11 1810 (age -)
Furlong, Mary	bur. 1 1 1749 (age -)
Furlong, Richard	bur. 16 4 1784 (age -)
Furlong, Violet Nancy	bur. 16 7 1993 (age -)
Furlong, William	bur. 3 4 1780 (age -)
Garbutt, John	bur. 22 11 1833 (age - 78)
Garbutt, Mary	bur. 20 11 1842 (age - 60)
Garbutt, William	bur. 17 9 1851 (age - 00)
Gardener, George	bur. 17 3 1866 (age - ?)
Garnett, Annie	bur. 17 11 1978 (age - 78)
Goff, Lettis	bur. 17 4 1781 (age -)
Gough, Abraham	bur. 3 7 1740 (age -)

Gough, Abraham	bur. 1 11 1783 (age -)
Gough, Frances	bur. 1 6 1752 (age -)
Gough, Sarah	bur. 3 12 1740 (age -)
Griffith, Anne	bur. 16 9 1874 (age - 00)
Griffith, Catherine	bur. 30 8 1861 (age - 00)
Griffith, David	bur. 4 10 1752 (age -)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bur. 30 8 1861 (age - 37)
Griffith, George	bur. 9 3 1796 (age -)
Griffith, George	bur. 18 5 1845 (age - 00)
Griffith, Henrietta	bur. 28 11 1844 (age - 67)
Griffith, Hester	bur. 22 8 1833 (age - 03)
Griffith, James	bur. 18 1 1735 (age -)
Griffith, James	bur. 1 4 1829 (age - 00)
Griffith, Mary	bur. 25 11 1782 (age -)
Griffith, Richard	bur. 20 2 1844 (age - 01)
Griffith, Stephen	bur. 10 1 1863 (age - 79)
Griffiths, Ann	bur. 16 2 1897 (age - 90)
Griffiths, Henrietta	bur. 7 10 1855 (age - 07)
Griffiths, Jane	bur. 31 5 1846 (age - 82)
Griffiths, Jane	bur. 19 12 1925 (age - 79)
Griffiths, John	bur. 7 9 1901 (age - 86)
Griffiths, Lettice	bur. 12 4 1776 (age -)
Griffiths, Robert	bur. 13 11 1893 (age - 54)
Gullam, Henry	bur. 30 7 1728 (age -)
Gwither, Elizabeth	bur. 14 10 1783 (age -)
Gwither, Mary	bur. 4 5 1781 (age -)

Gwynne, Elinor	bur. 4 3 1773 (age -)
Gwynne, Rachel	bur. 6 6 1818 (age - 72)
Gwyther, Alice Mary	bur. 5 2 1880 (age - 12)
Gwyther, Catherine	bur. 9 3 1921 (age - 92)
Gwyther, Catherine Elizabeth	bur. 20 9 1933 (age - 71)
Gwyther, Evelyn Jessie	bur. 5 1 1935 (age - 65)
Gwyther, Francis	bur. 10 12 1856 (age - 59)
Gwyther, George	bur. 24 12 1879 (age - 59)
Gwyther, George Francis	bur. 3 8 1925 (age - 60)
Gwyther, Jane	bur. 17 2 1746 (age -)
Gwyther, John	bur. 2 6 1876 (age - 45)
Gwyther, Margaret	bur. 22 4 1816 (age - 92)
Gwyther, Maria	bur. 5 11 1873 (age - 85)
Gwyther, Mary	bur. 13 9 1774 (age -)
Hall Arthur	bur. 13 8 1899 (age - 00)
Hall Benjamin	bur. 21 9 1779 (age -)
Hall Benjamin	bur. 15 1 1820 (age - 70)
Hall Elizabeth	bur. 30 9 1783 (age -)
Hall Elizabeth	bur. 13 12 1784 (age -)
Hall Henry	bur. 15 9 1743 (age -)
Hall Henry	bur. 26 6 1784 (age -)
Hall James	bur. 25 3 1904 (age - 65)
Hall Margaret	bur. 8 1 1789 (age -)
Hall Martha	bur. 3 4 1827 (age - 37)
Hall Mary	bur. 11 12 1758 (age -)
Hall Mary	bur. 7 8 1770 (age -)

Hall Mary	bur. 27 7 1785 (age -)
Hall Mary	bur. 22 4 1807 (age -)
Hall Mary	bur. 31 12 1851 (age - 80)
Hall Reece	bur. 20 10 1805 (age -)
Hall Richard	bur. 11 9 1778 (age -)
Hall Sarah	bur. 12 7 1848 (age - 35)
Hall William	bur. 22 5 1759 (age -)
Hamson, Thomas	bur. 17 6 1750 (age -)
Hamson, William	bur. 16 4 1753 (age -)
Harries, Alfred	bur. 11 1 1961 (age - 95)
Harries, Ann	bur. 18 4 1898 (age - 73)
Harries, Anne	bur. 29 9 1748 (age -)
Harries, David	bur. 29 4 1743 (age -)
Harries, Elizabeth	bur. 3 12 1888 (age - 70)
Harries, Elizabeth Martha	bur. 9 8 1915 (age - 59)
Harries, Ellen	bur. 29 6 1950 (age - 87)
Harries, Henry	bur. 4 9 1870 (age - 00)
Harries, Jessie	bur. 20 3 1916 (age - 24)
Harries, John	bur. 22 10 1932 (age - 75)
Harries, John	bur. 6 1 1972 (age - 80)
Harries, Maria Frances	bur. 14 10 1940 (age - 47)
Harries, Thomas	bur. 4 1 1896 (age - 70)
Harris, Elizabeth	bur. 9 10 1849 (age - 63)
Harris, George	bur. 29 8 1832 (age - 00)
Harris, Sarah	bur. 26 5 1837 (age - 18)
Harris, William	bur. 29 10 1854 (age - 70)

Harrison, Elizabeth	bur. 2 11 1851 (age - 07)
Hay, Ann	bur. 5 10 1907 (age - 37)
Hay, Benjamin	bur. 14 4 1881 (age - 19)
Hay, Elizabeth	bur. 23 10 1766 (age -)
Hay, Elizabeth	bur. 21 12 1778 (age -)
Hay, Elizabeth	bur. 3 12 1828 (age - 80)
Hay, George	bur. 21 8 1840 (age - 63)
Hay, Jane	bur. 17 2 1839 (age - 03)
Hay, John	bur. 15 5 1779 (age -)
Hay, John	bur. 13 2 1806 (age -)
Hay, Lewis	bur. 5 10 1883 (age - 64)
Hay, Mary	bur. 21 1 1905 (age - 75)
Hay, Rebecca	bur. 19 8 1834 (age - 01)
Hay, Thomas	bur. 24 12 1826 (age - 69)
Haycock, James	bur. 6 11 1783 (age -)
Haycock, Lorrain	bur. 22 12 1761 (age -)
Henley, William John	bur. 13 1 1904 (age - 00)
Henton, John	bur. 31 12 1908 (age - 65)
Hicken ?, William	bur. 22 1 1739 (age -)
Hill, Margaret	bur. 29 10 1729 (age -)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bur. 23 11 1729 (age -)
Hitching, Elizabeth	bur. 31 10 1778 (age -)
Hitching, John	bur. 21 2 1780 (age -)
Hitching, Mary	bur. 11 8 1728 (age -)
Hitching, Mary	bur. 15 12 1742 (age -)
Hitchings, Elizabeth	bur. 12 2 1839 (age - 27)

Hitchings, Mary	bur. 25 11 1823 (age - 66)
Hitchings, Richard	bur. 25 4 1820 (age - 60)
Hitchings, Thomas	bur. 8 5 1724 (age -)
Hood, Ann Williams	bur. 9 8 1869 (age - 44)
Hood, Anne	bur. 26 10 1786 (age -)
Hood, Elizabeth	bur. 19 10 1757 (age -)
Hood, George	bur. 21 1 1823 (age - 37)
Hood, George	bur. 29 10 1866 (age - 44)
Hood, John	bur. 25 3 1782 (age -)
Hood, John Roger?	bur. 2 8 1819 (age - 01)
Hood, Mary	bur. 19 2 1788 (age -)
Hood, Richard	bur. 21 1 1777 (age -)
Hood, Robert	bur. 20 9 1733 (age -)
Hood, Robert	bur. 28 3 1740 (age -)
Hooks, John	bur. 17 11 1803 (age -)
Howel, Hugh	bur. 1 1 1785 (age -)
Howel, Jane	bur. 6 1 1775 (age -)
Howells, Alice	bur. 12 4 1972 (age - 89)
Howells, Derek George	bur. 3 2 1982 (age - 43)
Howells, Ellen	bur. 28 1 1941 (age - 33)
Howells, Frank Henry	bur. 22 11 1971 (age - 65)
Howells, Mark	bur. 14 11 1846 (age - 00)
Howells, Thomas	bur. 16 12 1895 (age - 56)
Howells, William Frank	bur. 14 1 1966 (age - 85)
Howick, Elizabeth Fanny	bur. 1 7 1852 (age - 01)
Hughes, Ann	bur. 16 3 1847 (age - 01)

Hughes, Hester	bur. 8 2 1851 (age - 37)
Hughes, John	bur. 25 1 1873 (age - 65)
Hughes, Mary	bur. 2 5 1808 (age -)
Hughes, Mary	bur. 6 2 1849 (age - 06)
Hughs, Elinor	bur. 14 1 1784 (age -)
Hughs, Grace	bur. 15 7 1750 (age -)
Hughs, Jane	bur. 27 2 1747 (age -)
Hughs, Margaret	bur. 9 2 1761 (age -)
Hughs, Robert	bur. 14 6 1756 (age -)
Hughs, Thomas	bur. 5 3 1785 (age -)
Hunter, Gemma L (Ashes)	bur. 27 5 1995 (age - 59)
Hurloe, Elizabeth	bur. 25 9 1774 (age -)
Husband, Mary	bur. 7 5 1763 (age -)
Husband, Thomas	bur. 20 6 1763 (age -)
James, Alfred George	bur. 17 6 1961 (age - 78)
James, Alice	bur. 6 4 1855 (age - 57)
James, Ann	bur. 11 4 1855 (age - 88)
James, Asanath	bur. 20 4 1907 (age - 00)
James, Eliza	bur. 24 11 1928 (age - 70)
James, Elizabeth	bur. 30 11 1803 (age -)
James, Elizabeth	bur. 27 10 1866 (age - 80)
James, Elizabeth Jane	bur. 15 3 1920 (age - 42)
James, Evelyn Ruby	bur. 2 2 1989 (age - 85)
James, Frances	bur. 25 3 1843 (age - 97)
James, George	bur. 3 12 1920 (age - 65)
James, John	bur. 6 2 1794 (age -)

James, Maria	bur. 2 6 1822 (age - 06)
James, Martha Jane	bur. 3 3 1915 (age - 37)
James, Mary Eleanor	bur. 5 4 1991 (age - 67)
James, Susan	bur. 25 1 1811 (age -)
James, Thomas	bur. 20 5 1790 (age -)
James, Thomas	bur. 20 12 1840 (age - 85)
James, Thomas	bur. 2 6 1921 (age - 42)
James, William George	bur. 23 6 1880 (age - 00)
James, William Herbert	bur. 5 10 1988 (age - 82)
Jenkins, Anna	bur. 7 6 1879 (age - 00)
Jenkins, Anne	bur. 21 1 1793 (age -)
Jenkins, Elizabeth	bur. 31 1 1883 (age - 21)
Jenkins, Frederick George	bur. 24 12 1950 (age - 31)
Jenkins, John	bur. 5 9 1816 (age - 72)
Jenkins, Martha	bur. 15 8 1990 (age - 80)
Jenkins, Mary	bur. 5 10 1819 (age - 78)
Jenkins, Mary Ann	bur. 27 4 1955 (age - 69)
Jenkins, Peter Kenneth	bur. 20 4 1988 (age - 66)
Jenkins, Phillip	bur. 19 8 1862 (age - 00)
Jenkins, Thomas	bur. 4 5 1837 (age - 83)
Jenkins, William	bur. 5 2 1866 (age - 00)
Jenkins, William John	bur. 29 10 1939 (age - 59)
Jenkins, William John	bur. 27 2 1963 (age - 52)
Johannson, Frederick	bur. 7 6 1990 (age - 60)
John, Alfred George	bur. 12 7 1949 (age - 76)
John, Annie	bur. 11 4 1964 (age - 79)

John, David	bur. 13 10 1743 (age -)
John, David	bur. 18 4 1899 (age - 64)
John, Dorothy	bur. 13 3 1750 (age -)
John, Elinor	bur. 28 8 1746 (age -)
John, Elizabeth	bur. 5 10 1753 (age -)
John, Elizabeth	bur. 30 10 1760 (age -)
John, Elizabeth	bur. 22 4 1782 (age -)
John, Elizabeth	bur. 24 11 1839 (age - 89)
John, Francis	bur. 8 10 1832 (age - 63)
John, George	bur. 24 12 1822 (age - 00)
John, Hanah	bur. 4 9 1879 (age - 26)
John, James	bur. 9 4 1878 (age - 00)
John, Louis Archibald	bur. 14 4 1971 (age - 55)
John, Martha	bur. 17 11 1818 (age - 03)
John, Mary	bur. 29 4 1818 (age - 30)
John, Mary	bur. 23 1 1835 (age - ?)
John, Mary	bur. 5 12 1915 (age - 79)
John, Richard	bur. 2 3 1746 (age -)
John, Samantha Jane	bur. 9 5 1995 (age - 19)
John, Thomas	bur. 2 2 1800 (age -)
John, William	bur. 3 5 1791 (age -)
Johns, Arthur	bur. 19 3 1896 (age - 25)
Jones, ?-e	bur. 1 2 1760 (age -)
Jones, Alice	bur. 20 1 1750 (age -)
Jones, Ann	bur. 14 8 1854 (age - 85)
Jones, Ann	bur. 19 11 1868 (age - 77)

Jones, Anne	bur. 11 11 1733 (age -)
Jones, Anne	bur. 16 10 1801 (age -)
Jones, Bridget	bur. 6 9 1842 (age - 93)
Jones, Catharine	bur. 4 10 1784 (age -)
Jones, Dorothy	bur. 24 4 1749 (age -)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 6 3 1731 (age -)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 21 9 1757 (age -)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 12 5 1785 (age -)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 9 6 1816 (age - 84)
Jones, Elizabeth	bur. 19 7 1901 (age - 43)
Jones, Evan	bur. 23 8 1764 (age -)
Jones, Fanny	bur. 3 6 1819 (age - 01)
Jones, George	bur. 20 1 1852 (age - 14)
Jones, Isaac	bur. 12 10 1843 (age - ?)
Jones, James	bur. 21 1 1757 (age -)
Jones, James	bur. 29 12 1784 (age -)
Jones, James	bur. 6 12 1801 (age -)
Jones, James	bur. 22 1 1820 (age - 77)
Jones, James	bur. 13 7 1836 (age - 24)
Jones, James	bur. 9 1 1840 (age - ?)
Jones, John	bur. 9 4 1740 (age -)
Jones, John	bur. 26 1 1793 (age -)
Jones, John	bur. 16 5 1801 (age -)
Jones, Lewis	bur. 2 4 1786 (age -)
Jones, Margaret	bur. 14 4 1787 (age -)
Jones, Martha	bur. 11 6 1786 (age -)

Jones, Martha	bur. 11 11 1836 (age - 50)
Jones, Mary	bur. 29 8 1741 (age -)
Jones, Mary	bur. 6 10 1743 (age -)
Jones, Mary	bur. 18 10 1842 (age - 01)
Jones, Mary	bur. 30 10 1856 (age - 72)
Jones, Philip	bur. 18 5 1791 (age -)
Jones, Richard	bur. 13 4 1739 (age -)
Jones, Richard	bur. 21 5 1782 (age -)
Jones, Sarah	bur. 26 9 1753 (age -)
Jones, Sarah	bur. 18 3 1760 (age -)
Jones, Sarah	bur. 25 7 1781 (age -)
Jones, Sarah	bur. 3 1 1805 (age -)
Jones, Sarah	bur. 23 1 1856 (age - 58)
Jones, Stephen	bur. 30 7 1955 (age - 00)
Jones, Susan	bur. 20 2 1760 (age -)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 18 5 1761 (age -)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 29 4 1840 (age - 28)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 14 1 1869 (age - 92)
Jones, Thomas	bur. 30 11 1871 (age - 80)
Jones, William	bur. 28 2 1731 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 8 6 1756 (age -)
Jones, William	bur. 6 1 1771 (age -)
Jones, William John	bur. 13 7 1992 (age - 65)
Kay, Charlotte Jane	bur. 28 7 1860 (age - 00)
Kennar, Mary	bur. 9 2 1829 (age - 55)
Kisken?, Henry	bur. 15 2 1725 (age -)

Lawless, Anne	bur. 10 12 1786 (age -)
Lawless, George	bur. 27 9 1827 (age - 63)
Lawless, Rebecca	bur. 4 11 1729 (age -)
Lawrence, Elizabeth	bur. 17 2 1828 (age - 36)
Lawrence, John	bur. 9 1 1779 (age -)
Lawrence, Martha	bur. 27 1 1779 (age -)
Lawrence, Mary	bur. 12 4 1821 (age - 77)
Lawrence, William	bur. 16 8 1768 (age -)
Lawrence, William	bur. 6 6 1770 (age -)
Leach, Abraham	bur. 27 6 1823 (age - 75)
Leach, James	bur. 14 2 1800 (age -)
Leach, Mary	bur. 23 12 1780 (age -)
Leach, Mary	bur. 24 5 1787 (age -)
Leach, Mary	bur. 4 10 1845 (age - 51)
Leach, Sarah	bur. 9 12 1811 (age -)
Lewis, Ann	bur. 12 4 1899 (age - 71)
Lewis, Benjamin	bur. 12 1 1855 (age - 00)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bur. 8 2 1855 (age - 34)
Lewis, George	bur. 20 10 1897 (age - 09)
Lewis, Gilbert Hedley	bur. 8 6 1961 (age - 48)
Lewis, James	bur. 24 11 1799 (age -)
Lewis, Jane	bur. 27 8 1728 (age -)
Lewis, Jane	bur. 17 6 1730 (age -)
Lewis, Mark	bur. 18 5 1859 (age - 12)
Lewis, Mark?	bur. 20 8 1853 (age - ?)
Lewis, Mary	bur. 13 7 1855 (age - 67)

Lewis, Mary	bur. 15 6 1961 (age - 82)
Lewis, Thomas	bur. 28 4 1910 (age - 78)
Lewis, William	bur. 26 5 1881 (age - 49)
Lewis, William	bur. 12 4 1899 (age - 82)
Lewis, William Henry	bur. 11 5 1963 (age - 83)
Lightowler, Helena Margaret	bur. 2 1 1962 (age - 64)
Lloyd , Damaris	bur. 27 2 1777 (age -)
Lloyd , David	bur. 9 9 1875 (age - 05)
Lloyd , George	bur. 17 3 1924 (age - 76)
Lloyd , H	bur. 20 4 1782 (age -)
Lloyd , Hannah	bur. 2 4 1782 (age -)
Lloyd , Margaret	bur. 12 7 1895 (age - 49)
Lloyd , Martha Jane	bur. 9 4 1896 (age - 15)
Lloyd , Susan	bur. 22 1 1833 (age - 79)
Lloyd , Thomas	bur. 15 2 1877 (age - 00)
Lloyd , William	bur. 9 6 1762 (age -)
Lloyd , William	bur. 2 1 1829 (age - 77)
Lock, Elizabeth	bur. 22 9 1790 (age -)
Lock, Robert	bur. 7 1 1805 (age -)
Long, Mary Jane	bur. 1 5 1886 (age - 35)
Long, William	bur. 24 11 1914 (age - 65)
Loyd, Elizabeth	bur. 19 2 1780 (age -)
Loyd, James	bur. 9 1 1727 (age -)
Loyd, Jane	bur. 9 6 1735 (age -)
Mackan, Samuel	bur. 8 5 1805 (age -)
Marsh, John Larcombe	bur. 6 8 1895 (age - 25)

Mason, Charles (Ashes)	bur. 14 2 1995 (age - 95)
Mason, Edward	bur. 11 10 1744 (age -)
Mason, Edward	bur. 25 7 1755 (age -)
Mason, Edward	bur. 13 1 1792 (age -)
Mason, Elizabeth	bur. 25 5 1792 (age -)
Mason, Elizabeth	bur. 23 1 1832 (age - ?)
Mason, Henry	bur. 8 2 1740 (age -)
Mason, Henry	bur. 3 2 1784 (age -)
Mason, James Williams	bur. 22 9 1767 (age -)
Mason, John	bur. 15 3 1823 (age - 65)
Mason, Lydia	bur. 25 9 1980 (age - 76)
Mason, Margaret	bur. 24 3 1758 (age -)
Mason, Nicolas	bur. 14 6 1753 (age -)
Mason, William Williams	bur. 9 8 1776 (age -)
Mathews, Elizabeth	bur. 14 2 1854 (age - 76)
Mathews, George	bur. 8 1 1908 (age - 66)
Mathews, John	bur. 26 12 1851 (age - 07)
Mathias, Amelia	bur. 17 4 1893 (age - 00)
Mathias, Charles	bur. 21 11 1876 (age - 10)
Mathias, Charles	bur. 16 3 1963 (age - 75)
Mathias, Elizabeth	bur. 6 6 1895 (age - 17)
Mathias, Ellen	bur. 12 2 1899 (age - 43)
Mathias, Esther	bur. 17 10 1929 (age - 78)
Mathias, Gordon	bur. 7 6 1979 (age - 57)
Mathias, Martha Ann	bur. 29 8 1875 (age - 00)
Mathias, Mary	bur. 4 4 1895 (age - 76)

Mathias, Mary Ann	bur. 2 2 1974 (age - 79)
Mathias, Sandra Ruth	bur. 16 1 1949 (age - 00)
Mathias, Thomas	bur. 30 11 1858 (age - 05)
Mathias, William	bur. 30 1 1908 (age - 21)
Matthews, Ann	bur. 4 5 1902 (age - 88)
Matthews, George James	bur. 4 11 1940 (age - 63)
Matthews, James	bur. 6 3 1825 (age - 46)
Matthews, John	bur. 24 9 1736 (age -)
Matthews, Martha	bur. 29 6 1922 (age - 66)
Matthews, Mary Ann	bur. 9 8 1933 (age - 82)
Matthews, Samuel	bur. 25 3 1909 (age - 23)
Matthews, William	bur. 29 7 1911 (age - 61)
Matthias, Elizabeth	bur. 2 11 1892 (age - 39)
Matthias, George	bur. 15 12 1895 (age - 80)
Matthias, Harry	bur. 10 12 1895 (age - 00)
Matthias, Henry	bur. 21 3 1899 (age - 52)
Matthias, Henry James	bur. 7 1 1903 (age - 01)
Matthias, James	bur. 17 8 1880 (age - 70)
Mattock, Henry	bur. 25 2 1797 (age -)
Mattock, Jane	bur. 6 10 1768 (age -)
Mayn, Jane	bur. 14 4 1729 (age -)
Mends, Deborah	bur. 27 9 1766 (age -)
Mends, Martha	bur. 27 12 1726 (age -)
Merchant, Anne	bur. 14 2 1749 (age -)
Merchant, Hugh	bur. 31 1 1750 (age -)
Merchant, Katherine	bur. 3 6 1748 (age -)

Merrick, ?	bur. 16 9 1740 (age -)
Millard, Henry	bur. 22 2 1734 (age -)
Millard, William	bur. 27 2 1733 (age -)
Miller, Annie	bur. 14 1 1902 (age - 00)
Miller, Mary Ann	bur. 16 2 1844 (age - 02)
Monro, Anne	bur. 26 12 1803 (age -)
Monro, John	bur. 31 12 1803 (age -)
Morgan, Anne	bur. 3 2 1801 (age -)
Morgan, Catharine	bur. 4 11 1786 (age -)
Morgan, Dorothy	bur. 20 4 1728 (age -)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bur. 5 4 1730 (age -)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bur. 20 11 1971 (age - 91)
Morgan, Margaret	bur. 19 4 1801 (age -)
Morgan, William	bur. 13 6 1970 (age - 90)
Morgans, Henry	bur. 27 6 1814 (age - 78)
Morgans, John Michael	bur. 7 12 1947 (age - 39)
Morgans, Leah	bur. 30 9 1724 (age -)
Morgans, Margaret Elizabeth	bur. 3 12 1942 (age - 58)
Morgans, Sarah	bur. 25 2 1841 (age - 06)
Morgans, Susan	bur. 13 8 1746 (age -)
Morgans, William	bur. 19 5 1766 (age -)
Morrice, Griffith	bur. 1 10 1729 (age -)
Morris, Bertha Daisy	bur. 5 12 1964 (age - 77)
Morris, Catherine	bur. 28 12 1765 (age -)
Morris, Edwin	bur. 6 10 1913 (age - 60)
Morris, Elizabeth	bur. 17 9 1895 (age - 68)

Morris, Frank	bur. 5 6 1929 (age - 79)
Morris, Frank	bur. 7 8 1989 (age - 97)
Morris, John	bur. 26 1 1913 (age - 58)
Morris, Margaret	bur. 14 7 1888 (age - 00)
Morris, Maria Bridget	bur. 26 12 1927 (age - 69)
Morris, Mary	bur. 5 3 1941 (age - 88)
Morris, Robert	bur. 18 4 1918 (age - 89)
Morris, Therese	bur. 13 3 1952 (age - 57)
Morris, Thomas Henry	bur. 4 1 1909 (age - 36)
Morris, Walter Charles	bur. 29 10 1956 (age - 66)
Morris, William	bur. 4 2 1821 (age - 23)
Morris, William	bur. 15 12 1868 (age - 03)
Morris, William	bur. 5 8 1893 (age - 30)
Morse, James	bur. 16 3 1932 (age - 81)
Morse, Mary Ann	bur. 30 12 1936 (age - 87)
Mortimer, Abrah	bur. 3 3 1820 (age - 80)
Moseley, Anne	bur. 8 2 1829 (age - 82)
Moseley, Elizabeth	bur. 23 1 1828 (age - 51)
Moseley, James	bur. 17 1 1815 (age - 28)
Mousley, Elizabeth Jane	bur. 11 12 1874 (age - 44)
Mousley, Thomas Twinor	bur. 10 11 1903 (age - 81)
Mousley, William Oswald	bur. 21 12 1895 (age - 24)
Munro, Hugh	bur. 11 12 1820 (age - 62)
Nash, Elinor	bur. 29 10 1773 (age -)
Nash, Elizabeth	bur. 6 11 1760 (age -)
Nash, Mary	bur. 25 12 1766 (age -)

Newman, RoseMary Carole	bur. 6 10 1995 (age -)
Nicholas, Alfred George	bur. 22 12 1984 (age - 72)
Nicholas, Arthur Henry	bur. 14 4 1964 (age - 62)
Nicholas, Charlotte	bur. 20 8 1948 (age - 74)
Nicholas, Edith (Gwen)	bur. 17 1 1996 (age - 82)
Nicholas, Ellen	bur. 9 5 1933 (age - 82)
Nicholas, Grace Catherine	bur. 26 7 1980 (age - 79)
Nicholas, James	bur. 20 1 1919 (age - 42)
Nicholas, James	bur. 6 4 1935 (age - 83)
Nicholas, Mary Ann	bur. 5 2 1973 (age - 82)
Nicholas, Thomas Valentine	bur. 4 3 1939 (age - 53)
Nicholas, William George	bur. 22 5 1938 (age - 64)
Nichols, Bridget	bur. 28 8 1857 (age - 48)
Nichols, John	bur. 5 1 1865 (age - 54)
Oriel, Thomas	bur. 28 4 1748 (age -)
Ormond, Margaret	bur. 12 4 1855 (age - 81)
Owens, Elizabeth	bur. 16 12 1758 (age -)
Owens, Jane	bur. 23 5 1724 (age -)
Paget, Ann	bur. 29 3 1867 (age - 63)
Paget, David	bur. 20 10 1872 (age - 64)
Palmer, Margaret	bur. 7 2 1794 (age -)
Parry, Lewis	bur. 7 6 1887 (age - 68)
Paynter, John	bur. 30 5 1847 (age - 28)
Perkins, Benjamin	bur. 13 6 1781 (age -)
Peters, Robert	bur. 14 3 1726 (age -)

Phillips, George	bur. 19 2 1761 (age -)
Phillips, Abra	bur. 29 10 1801 (age -)
Phillips, Albert Reginald	bur. 21 7 1986 (age - 86)
Phillips, Arthur James	bur. 26 9 1983 (age – 81)
Phillips, Benjamin	bur. 21 5 1833 (age - 12)
Phillips, Edna	bur. 28 4 1979 (age - 57)
Phillips, Elizabeth	bur. 20 1 1848 (age - 94)
Phillips, Jane	bur. 22 11 1923 (age - 61)
Phillips, Jane	bur. 11 9 1954 (age - 63)
Phillips, Joan	bur. 23 1 1759 (age -)
Phillips, John	bur. 3 3 1747 (age -)
Phillips, John	bur. 22 4 1860 (age - 00)
Phillips, John	bur. 11 3 1923 (age - 60)
Phillips, John	bur. 17 2 1935 (age - 74)
Phillips, Lewis	bur. 4 8 1898 (age - 02)
Phillips, Lilian May	bur. 2 2 1916 (age - 25)
Phillips, Margaret	bur. 29 4 1857 (age - 00)
Phillips, Margaret	bur. 22 2 1950 (age - 85)
Phillips, Mary	bur. 23 4 1782 (age -)
Phillips, Myra Elizabeth	bur. 21 9 1981 (age - 81)
Phillips, Reginald William	bur. 1 6 1982 (age - 60)
Phillips, Richard	bur. 23 10 1753 (age -)
Phillips, Thomas	bur. 5 5 1813 (age -)
Phillips, Thomas	bur. 25 1 1963 (age - 73)
Phillips, William	bur. 8 7 1758 (age -)
Philp, ?	bur. 12 10 1724 (age -)

Potgee?, Gordon Stanley	bur. 11 10 1896 (age - 21)
Powel, Mary	bur. 18 10 1830 (age - 01)
Powel, William	bur. 27 2 1823 (age - 03)
Powell, Alice Gertrude	bur. 30 9 1880 (age - 06)
Powell, Benjamin Saunders	bur. 20 3 1849 (age - 48)
Powell, Frances	bur. 22 4 1862 (age - 49)
Powell, Frederick John	bur. 1 5 1884 (age - 13)
Powell, John	bur. 21 6 1849 (age - 44)
Powell, Joseph	bur. 29 5 1878 (age - 55)
Powell, Mary	bur. 3 12 1875 (age – 91)
Powell, Mary Ann	bur. 29 10 1815 (age - 00)
Powell, William	bur. 28 4 1777 (age -)
Powell, William	bur. 9 7 1842 (age - 68)
Powell, William	bur. 17 11 1858 (age - 15)
Poyer, Catherine	bur. 7 3 1740 (age -)
Poyer, John	bur. 11 3 1728 (age -)
Poyer, Thomas	bur. 13 7 1765 (age -)
Preece, Cyril Oscar	bur. 5 11 1986 (age - 79)
Preece, Iris Mary	bur. 21 10 1987 (age - 75)
Price, Mary	bur. 3 3 1772 (age -)
Prothero, Margaret	bur. 26 4 1732 (age -)
Prout, Alice May	bur. 25 9 1944 (age - 56)
Prout, Cecilia	bur. 28 3 1897 (age - 00)
Prout, Dorothy Gwendoline	bur. 14 12 1949 (age - 21)
Prout, Edith	bur. 10 3 1933 (age - 39)
Prout, Frederick	bur. 22 8 1927 (age - ?)

Prout, James	bur. 2 11 1926 (age - 75)
Prout, James	bur. 11 7 1958 (age - 75)
Prout, Jean Elizabeth	bur. 4 3 1945 (age - 00)
Prout, John	bur. 22 2 1922 (age - 37)
Prout, Sarah Jane	bur. 20 4 1917 (age - 58)
Prout, Thomas	bur. 5 11 1898 (age - 00)
Prout, William George	bur. 19 8 1959 (age - 77)
Reece, ?	bur. 15 2 1724 (age -)
Reece, ?	bur. 4 9 1724 (age -)
Reece, Francis	bur. 7 4 1789 (age -)
Reece, John	bur. 23 12 1790 (age -)
Rees, Anne	bur. 6 3 1759 (age -)
Rees, Eliza	bur. 1 7 1834 (age - 00)
Rees, Elizabeth	bur. 7 2 1760 (age -)
Rees, Elizabeth	bur. 10 8 1771 (age -)
Rees, George	bur. 15 5 1759 (age -)
Rees, John	bur. 26 8 1804 (age -)
Rees, Mary	bur. 5 4 1782 (age -)
Rees, Mary	bur. 8 9 1785 (age -)
Rees, Mary	bur. 8 6 1804 (age -)
Rees, Michael	bur. 12 7 1828 (age - 76)
Rees, William	bur. 11 10 1896 (age - ?)
Reynalds, David	bur. 8 10 1792 (age -)
Reynalds, Mary	bur. 12 5 1786 (age -)
Reynolds, Harriet	bur. 27 1 1924 (age - 67)
Reynolds, Maggie Georgina	bur. 14 11 1960 (age - 71)

Reynolds, Thomas	bur. 20 2 1943 (age - 87)
Reynolds, Walter	bur. 26 2 1979 (age - 86)
Richards, Alexander	bur. 25 5 1774 (age -)
Richards, Anne	bur. 6 8 1774 (age -)
Richards, Donald	bur. 25 12 1911 (age - 00)
Richards, Frances Maria	bur. 13 2 1970 (age - 89)
Richards, John	bur. 12 12 1836 (age - 32)
Richards, William James	bur. 5 11 1925 (age - 49)
Roch, Henry	bur. 2 7 1763 (age -)
Rock, Edith Drusilla	bur. 2 1 1866 (age - 00)
Rodgers, Henry	bur. 15 5 1817 (age - 70)
Rodgers, Mary	bur. 22 11 1816 (age - 64)
Rogers, Anne	bur. 14 6 1770 (age -)
Rogers, Elizabeth Martha	bur. 2 4 1907 (age - 00)
Rogers, Griffith	bur. 30 10 1822 (age - 68)
Rogers, Henry	bur. 8 10 1734 (age -)
Rogers, James	bur. 6 12 1775 (age -)
Rogers, Jane	bur. 10 7 1764 (age -)
Rogers, Jane	bur. 8 9 1778 (age -)
Rogers, John	-bur. 10 7 1746 (age -)
Rogers, John	bur. 28 8 1785 (age -)
Rogers, Katherin	bur. 29 10 1757 (age -)
Rogers, Katherine	bur. 1 9 1776 (age -)
Rogers, Margaret	-bur. 12 6 1773 (age -)
Rogers, Margaret	bur. 8 2 1780 (age -)
Rogers, Margery	bur. 19 7 1773 (age -)

Rogers, Mary	bur. 28 5 1753 (age -)
Rogers, Mary	bur. 8 5 1774 (age -)
Rogers, Sarah	bur. 25 4 1783 (age -)
Rogers, Sarah	bur. 12 9 1784 (age -)
Rogers, Thomas	bur. 11 6 1789 (age -)
Rogers, William	bur. 13 3 1810 (age -)
Rossiter, Harriet Priscilla	bur. 15 5 1963 (age - 62)
Rossiter, Manfred Arthur	bur. 2 7 1974 (age - 78)
Rossiter, Muriel Cicely	bur. 31 12 1969 (age - 40)
Rowe, Anne	bur. 4 11 1773 (age -)
Rowe, David	bur. 12 3 1728 (age -)
Rowe, David	bur. 10 3 1745 (age -)
Rowe, Hannah	bur. 15 12 1801 (age -)
Rowe, Henry	bur. 24 2 1734 (age -)
Rowe, Hesther	bur. 10 6 1767 (age -)
Rowe, Joan	bur. 1 2 1759 (age -)
Rowe, John	bur. 30 12 1788 (age -)
Rowe, Letitia	bur. 27 10 1773 (age -)
Rowe, Richard	bur. 30 1 1783 (age -)
Rowe, William	bur. 28 2 1724 (age -)
Scone, George	bur. 27 7 1864 (age - 46)
Scoufield, Jane	bur. 10 9 1930 (age - 77)
Scourfield, John	bur. 24 8 1868 (age - 43)
Scourfield, John	bur. 8 6 1922 (age - 66)
Scourfield, Louisa	bur. 12 3 1851 (age - 03)
Scourfield, Mary	bur. 12 5 1771 (age -)

Scourfield, Sarah	bur. 13 4 1866 (age - 00)
Scourfield, Sarah	bur. 14 12 1902 (age - 83)
Scourfield, Thomas	bur. 22 5 1852 (age - 02)
Sear?, Barnaby	bur. 5 9 1746 (age -)
Seer, Mary	bur. 2 12 1776 (age -)
Seers, Elizabeth	bur. 23 2 1755 (age -)
Seers, Philip	bur. 2 12 1750 (age -)
Shepperd, William	bur. 21 12 1898 (age - 04)
Shutt, Alice	bur. 14 11 1956 (age - 69)
Shutt, Arthur John	bur. 19 9 1980 (age - 64)
Shutt, Megan Agnes	bur. 23 12 1939 (age - 00)
Simon, Alys	bur. 14 12 1920 (age - 43)
Simon, Annia	bur. 4 4 1985 (age - 76)
Simon, Edwin	bur. 8 8 1839 (age - 00)
Simon, Edwin	bur. 12 5 1920 (age - 76)
Simon, Ernest	bur. 2 8 1935 (age - 57)
Simon, Fanny	bur. 5 11 1936 (age - 90)
Simon, John	bur. 3 12 1885 (age - 79)
Simon, John (Vicnt) (ashes)	bur. 11 6 1994 (age - 91)
Simon, Margaret	bur. 19 4 1894 (age - 86)
Simon, Walter Reginald	bur. 2 4 1969 (age - 66)
Skone, Stanley John	bur. 16 7 1904 (age - 00)
Smith, Frances	bur. 3 1 1771 (age -)
Smith, Frances	bur. 12 2 1843 (age - 72)
Smith, Margaret Maria	bur. 11 8 1958 (age - 70)
Smith, Norman	bur. 26 7 1988 (age - 50)

Smith, Thomas	bur. 13 8 1826 (age - 55)
Smith, William Henry	bur. 16 8 1962 (age - 83)
Spure, John Thorval	bur. 6 12 1984 (age - 68)
Steets, John	bur. 4 6 1728 (age -)
Stephens, Ann	bur. 11 8 1892 (age - 79)
Stephens, Annie	bur. 3 6 1868 (age - 00)
Stephens, Benjamin	bur. 16 3 1855 (age - 00)
Stephens, Elizabeth	bur. 6 1 1825 (age - 73)
Stephens, Gwendoline Frances	bur. 12 5 1905 (age - 00)
Stephens, Jane	bur. 20 12 1890 (age - 52)
Stephens, John	bur. 11 10 1916 (age - 79)
Stephens, Martha	bur. 3 6 1868 (age - 37)
Stephens, Thomas	bur. 12 12 1874 (age - 66)
Stephens, William	bur. 28 8 1855 (age - 99)
Stevens, Benjamin	bur. 4 3 1877 (age - 21)
Stevens, Joseph	bur. 8 9 1799 (age -)
Streets, Alice	bur. 20 9 1733 (age -)
Streets, Dinah	bur. 25 11 1809 (age -)
Streets, Katherine	bur. 3 2 1760 (age -)
Streets, Mary	bur. 20 9 1750 (age -)
Streets, Richard	bur. 20 2 1738 (age -)
Streets, Thomas	bur. 24 8 1746 (age -)
Streets, William	bur. 16 9 1734 (age -)
Swanwick, Emma Gertrude	bur. 8 10 1962 (age - 82)
Tamway, Rebecca	bur. 1 8 1873 (age - 40)
Tamways, Charles	bur. 19 11 1868 (age - 04)

Tankard, Francis	bur. 18 7 1729 (age -)
Tasker, Anne	bur. 14 4 1755 (age -)
Tasker, Catherine	bur. 16 4 1767 (age -)
Tasker, Henry	bur. 2 11 1766 (age -)
Tasker, Jane	bur. 3 5 1852 (age - 02)
Tasker, John	bur. 7 12 1736 (age -)
Tasker, John	bur. 18 11 1768 (age -)
Tasker, John	bur. 11 12 1873 (age - 61)
Tasker, Maria	bur. 21 2 1851 (age - 36)
Tasker, Mary	bur. 7 10 1847 (age - 02)
Theaker, John Alfred	bur. 22 11 1871 (age - 00)
Thomas , Alexander	bur. 30 12 1760 (age -)
Thomas , Alice	bur. 28 5 1895 (age - 00)
Thomas , Catherine	bur. 14 5 1898 (age - 22)
Thomas , David	bur. 11 1 1781 (age -)
Thomas , David	bur. 13 11 1832 (age - 45)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bur. 1 7 1725 (age -)
Thomas , Elsie	bur. 31 3 1995 (age - 86)
Thomas , Evan	bur. 12 6 1822 (age - 96)
Thomas , Frances	bur. 2 2 1726 (age -)
Thomas , Frances	bur. 4 11 1899 (age - 88)
Thomas , Frances	bur. 11 1 1950 (age - 72)
Thomas , Frances Jane	bur. 19 2 1921 (age - 60)
Thomas , Francis	bur. 9 8 1750 (age -)
Thomas , George	bur. 4 2 1766 (age -)
Thomas , George	bur. 4 1 1776 (age -)

Thomas , George	bur. 13 10 1844 (age - 01)
Thomas , George	bur. 17 4 1889 (age - 80)
Thomas , George	bur. 12 1 1897 (age - 19)
Thomas , George	bur. 11 6 1925 (age - 79)
Thomas , George Frederick	bur. 13 7 1870 (age - 02)
Thomas , Gwenny	bur. 17 5 1745 (age -)
Thomas , Henry	bur. 25 1 1934 (age - 76)
Thomas , James	bur. 6 9 1753 (age -)
Thomas , James	bur. 18 12 1876 (age - 35)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 8 3 1744 (age -)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 27 6 1746 (age -)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 1 9 1787 (age -)
Thomas , Jane	bur. 12 5 1825 (age - 23)
Thomas , John	bur. 17 3 1728 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 20 3 1728 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 7 1 1731 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 8 6 1756 (age -)
Thomas , John	bur. 27 2 1836 (age - 76)
Thomas , John	bur. 2 2 1846 (age - 89)
Thomas , John	bur. 23 4 1908 (age - 59)
Thomas , John Ravenscroft	bur. 24 2 1975 (age - 69)
Thomas , John William	bur. 29 11 1870 (age - 00)
Thomas , Kitty	bur. 26 4 1870 (age - 62)
Thomas , Margaret	bur. 21 2 1783 (age -)
Thomas , Margaret Ann	bur. 13 4 1871 (age - 04)
Thomas , Martha	bur. 10 11 1836 (age - 05)

Thomas , Martha	bur. 8 4 1911 (age - 59)
Thomas , Martha	bur. 21 3 1964 (age - 84)
Thomas , Martha Jane	bur. 2 6 1899 (age - 08)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 18 2 1753 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 20 4 1784 (age -)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 26 3 1833 (age - 20)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 7 11 1841 (age - 81)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 7 11 1882 (age - 85)
Thomas , Mary	bur. 14 12 1929 (age - 83)
Thomas , Richard	bur. 10 7 1798 (age -)
Thomas , Sarah	bur. 20 8 1837 (age - 72)
Thomas , Sarah	bur. 21 12 1904 (age - 62)
Thomas , Thomas	bur. 5 8 1775 (age -)
Thomas , William	bur. 26 10 1777 (age -)
Thomas , William	bur. 19 4 1968 (age - 79)
Tombs, William	bur. 13 9 1828 (age - 91)
Tracey, Joseph	bur. 25 9 1840 (age - 02)
Tracey, William	bur. 21 1 1835 (age - 17)
Tucker, Emiline	bur. 5 12 1828 (age - 00)
Tucker, George	bur. 27 5 1832 (age - 60)
Tucker, James	bur. 25 2 1788 (age -)
Tucker, James	bur. 5 9 1839 (age - 50)
Tucker, John	bur. 8 8 1831 (age - 06)
Tucker, Martha	bur. 19 1 1832 (age - 03)
Tucker, Mary	bur. 26 10 1788 (age -)
Tucker, Mary	bur. 23 1 1825 (age - 18)

Tucker, Mary	bur. 22 12 1831 (age - 80)
Tucker, Mary	bur. 28 4 1839 (age - 73)
Tucker, Mary	bur. 31 5 1850 (age - 67)
Tucker, William	bur. 28 9 1834 (age - 85)
Tucker, William	bur. 7 10 1838 (age - 39)
Vane, ?-as	bur. 15 1 1735 (age -)
Vane, Elizabeth	bur. 21 8 1741 (age -)
Vane, George	bur. 4 4 1729 (age -)
Vaughan, George	bur. 7 1 1893 (age - 36)
Vaughan, Thomas	bur. 22 5 1886 (age - 26)
Vittlel, Jone	bur. 29 10 1747 (age -)
Voile, John	bur. 2 1 1789 (age -)
Voyle, Ann	bur. 12 3 1843 (age - 18)
Voyle, Elizabeth	bur. 4 4 1805 (age -)
Voyle, John	bur. 8 4 1842 (age - 20)
Voyle, Letlice	bur. 19 5 1837 (age - 50)
Voyle, Robert	bur. 14 7 1831 (age - 58)
Voyle, William	bur. 25 2 1821 (age - 37)
Wade, Anne	bur. 22 3 1745 (age -)
Wade, Elizabeth	bur. 19 5 1803 (age -)
Wade, Mary	bur. 28 2 1800 (age -)
Walters, Margaret	bur. 31 3 1774 (age -)
Warlow, Martha	bur. 14 10 1860 (age - 00)
Watkins, ?-a	bur. 8 1 1796 (age -)
Watkins, Anne	bur. 28 1 1766 (age -)
Watkins, Elizabeth	bur. 15 1 1810 (age -)

Watkins, Gallio	bur. 23 4 1726 (age -)
Watkins, Henry	bur. 18 7 1736 (age -)
Watkins, Henry	bur. 26 4 1781 (age -)
Watkins, John	bur. 25 9 1749 (age -)
Watkins, John	bur. 12 9 1757 (age -)
Watkins, John	bur. 12 8 1765 (age -)
Watkins, Katherin	bur. 1 7 1767 (age -)
Watkins, Mary	bur. 7 2 1773 (age -)
Watkins, Richard	bur. 27 3 1749 (age -)
Watkins, Thomas	bur. 11 2 1761 (age -)
Watts, Elizabeth Jane	bur. 11 12 1993 (age - 78)
Watts, Frederick Richard	bur. 23 4 1996 (age - 84)
Watts, George	bur. 30 9 1915 (age - 10)
Watts, John	bur. 13 12 1911 (age - 88)
Watts, Rebecca	bur. 4 11 1899 (age - 74)
Watts, Richard	bur. 13 1 1927 (age - 66)
Watts, Valorie May	bur. 9 2 1938 (age - 00)
Weap, Edward	bur. 22 6 1755 (age -)
Weaver, John Thomas	bur. 3 8 1766 (age -)
Webb, Ann	bur. 18 3 1855 (age - 44)
Webb, Benjamin	bur. 20 3 1874 (age - 60)
Webb, John	bur. 22 8 1728 (age -)
Webb, Margaret	bur. 4 3 1735 (age -)
Webb, Thomas	bur. 26 7 1728 (age -)
Wellings, Sidney	bur. 26 2 1889 (age - 00)
Wellings, William Reuben	bur. 31 12 1888 (age - 27)

Westacott, Ruth E (Ashes)	bur. 5 8 1995 (age -)
Whelby, Martha Jane	bur. 12 5 1944 (age - 56)
Whelby, Thomas	bur. 4 12 1982 (age - 89)
Whelby, Thomas John	bur. 25 11 1951 (age - 35)
White, Elizabeth	bur. 26 7 1831 (age - 88)
White, Sarah	bur. 24 1 1740 (age -)
White, Thomas	bur. 26 9 1764 (age -)
White, William	bur. 19 8 1779 (age -)
Wilkin, Elizabeth	bur. 11 5 1820 (age - 73)
Wilkins, Anne	bur. 13 9 1724 (age -)
Wilkins, Richard	bur. 24 6 1816 (age - 50)
Williams, Anne	bur. 17 7 1798 (age -)
Williams, Anne	bur. 26 6 1827 (age - 68)
Williams, Charles	bur. 3 4 1764 (age -)
Williams, David	bur. 28 6 1752 (age -)
Williams, David	bur. 23 1 1820 (age - 72)
Williams, Doris Dunn	bur. 18 8 1982 (age - 54)
Williams, Eliza Ann	bur. 15 2 1875 (age - 34)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 5 2 1819 (age - 85)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 13 5 1822 (age - 82)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 31 12 1839 (age - 82)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 21 12 1840 (age - 84)
Williams, Elizabeth	bur. 1 3 1845 (age - 70)
Williams, Elizabeth Jane	bur. 17 6 1926 (age - 63)
Williams, Ellen	bur. 30 10 1888 (age - 26)
Williams, Evan	bur. 21 4 1940 (age - 72)

Williams, George	bur. 5 8 1856 (age - 59)
Williams, George	bur. 4 9 1883 (age - 58)
Williams, George	bur. 16 3 1912 (age - 88)
Williams, Grace	bur. 30 3 1758 (age -)
Williams, Henry	bur. 21 9 1770 (age -)
Williams, Henry Arthur	bur. 14 5 1867 (age - 03)
Williams, James	bur. 14 2 1779 (age -)
Williams, James	bur. 18 5 1845 (age - 88)
Williams, Jane	bur. 20 4 1767 (age -)
Williams, Jane	bur. 22 1 1826 (age - 78)
Williams, Jane	bur. 12 9 1911 (age - 00)
Williams, Jason	bur. 19 10 1866 (age - 00)
Williams, Jason	bur. 16 1 1928 (age - 93)
Williams, Jenkin	bur. 13 5 1776 (age -)
Williams, John	bur. 12 12 1734 (age -)
Williams, John	bur. 22 8 1778 (age -)
Williams, John	bur. 2 8 1846 (age - 81)
Williams, John	bur. 14 4 1854 (age - 30)
Williams, Margaret	bur. 9 12 1779 (age -)
Williams, Margaret	bur. 30 4 1790 (age -)
Williams, Margaret	bur. 4 5 1966 (age - 80)
Williams, Margaret Edith	bur. 8 7 1967 (age - 00)
Williams, Martha	bur. 11 1 1738 (age -)
Williams, Martha	bur. 21 4 1786 (age -)
Williams, Martha	bur. 29 6 1867 (age - 32)
Williams, Mary	bur. 26 4 1908 (age - 83)

Williams, Mary	bur. 28 4 1989 (age - 67)
Williams, Rees	bur. 21 9 1966 (age - 90)
Williams, Richard John	bur. 28 4 1977 (age - 62)
Williams, Robert	bur. 26 5 1977 (age - 66)
Williams, Sarah	bur. 21 4 1761 (age -)
Williams, Sarah	bur. 8 4 1766 (age -)
Williams, Susan	bur. 22 9 1767 (age -)
Williams, Susan	bur. 8 11 1779 (age -)
Williams, Susan	bur. 10 8 1837 (age - 00)
Williams, Thomas	bur. 12 4 1802 (age -)
Williams, Thomas	bur. 16 4 1845 (age - 23)
Williams, Thomas	bur. 19 3 1846 (age - 84)
Williams, Timothy	bur. 16 1 1896 (age - 51)
Williams, Violet Elizabeth	bur. 8 11 1985 (age - 75)
Williams, William	bur. 14 10 1741 (age -)
Williams, William	bur. 17 3 1817 (age - 85)
Williams, William	bur. 20 4 1868 (age - 37)
Wilcox, William James	bur. 5 12 1953 (age - 58)
Wines, Arthur	bur. 12 3 1963 (age - 72)
Wines, Sarah Ann	bur. 30 1 1969 (age - 76)
Woodcock, Reece	bur. 24 12 1725 (age -)
Woolcock, John	bur. 4 7 1728 (age -)
Wright, John	bur. 25 8 1768 (age -)
Wylde, Mary	bur. 9 3 1905 (age - 78)
Young, Jephtha	bur. 4 1 1805 (age -)

Stackpole Elidor Church - Marriage Register

Adams, David	to Barbara Thomas 15 7 1961
Adams, George	to Elizabeth Barnett 14 11 1829
Adams, Jane	to John Jenkins 10 9 1864
Ainsworth, David	to Susan Lewis 23 1 1988
Amson, Anne	to Thomas James 26 11 1774
Amson, Mary	to William Davis 15 7 1769
Anderson, Donald	to Frances White 14 11 1809
Armstrong, Julie	to Robert Courtney 15 7 1978
Ash, Alice	to ? Phillips 30 12 1735
Ash, Mary	to John Thomas 11 11 1727
Bardsley, RoseMarie	to Alan Canton 6 8 1966
Barlow, Eliza	to Frederick Morgans 6 8 1907
Barnes, Alan	to Elizabeth Mathias 30 9 1967
Barnet?, Sarah	to Benjamin Roach 24 2 1816
Barnett, Elizabeth	to George Adams 14 11 1829
Barrett, Richard	to Ann Lewis 8 10 1859
Barrett, Richard	to Christine Kiln 22 5 1971
Bartlett, Margaret	to Thomas Palmer 19 2 1792
Bartlett, Mary	to Jonas Bowen 12 11 1766
Bateman, Ann	to Brian Williams 20 10 1976
Bateman, Brian	to Margot Behnsen 8 8 1970
Bateman, Joyce	to William Mason 23 6 1951
Bateman, Judith	to David Street 28 6 1980

Bateman, Margaret	to Brian Goodman 6 1 1962
Bateman, Thomas	to Mary Watts 2 11 1912
Baunicke, Paul	to Mary Evans 22 12 1949
Beardmore, Julia	to John Neil Roberts 4 7 1987
Behnsen, Margot	to Brian Bateman 8 8 1970
Bellamy, Christine	to David Shipp 13 5 1972
Bennion, Elizabeth	to David Birt-Llewellyn 24 9 1960
Bevans, John	to Mary Reece 23 10 1731
Bevans, Owen	to Alice Griffith 29 10 1745
Bevans, Paul	to Angela James 24 6 1978
Beynon, Elizabeth	to Edward Mason 31 10 1746
Beynon, George	to Ann Harrison 30 5 1865
Beynon, John	to Barbara Jones 17 9 1809
Beynon, Lilian	to William Phillips 21 5 1914
Beynon, Margaret	to James Hutchings 27 3 1879
Beynon, Mary	to John Thomas 13 11 1861
Beynon, Mary	to Stephen Phillips 4 11 1863
Beynon, Rebecca	to John Watts 12 3 1857
Birt-Llewellyn, David	to Elizabeth Bennion 24 9 1960
Blethyn, Ann	to William Tucker 23 12 1830
Botham, Gertrude	to Thomas Whelby 2 12 1953
Boulsher, Daniel	to Jone Williams ? 10 1734
Bowen , Abra	to Griffith Williams 2 10 1731
Bowen , Angela	to Robert Mills 25 8 1973
Bowen , Ann	to James Davies 12 10 1871

Bowen , Dilys	to Eric Williams 12 4 1952
Bowen , Elizabeth	to John Hood 26 12 1922
Bowen , Jennifer	to John Smith 6 4 1985
Bowen , Jonas	to Mary Bartlett 12 11 1766
Bowen , Mary	to George Mathias 8 5 1840
Bowen , Moses	to Elizabeth Reynald 29 9 1736
Bowen , Ronald	to Brenda Davies 5 11 1955
Bowen , William	to Ann Thomas 26 10 1816
Bowen , William	to Priscilla Jenkins 17 3 1822
Bowling , Anne	to Jeremy Ward 12 9 1964
Bowling , Elizabeth	to John Long 15 11 1845
Boyer, Lettice	to William David 29 9 1739
Boyle, Courtenay	to Muriel Campbell 20 4 1876
Boyle, Elizabeth	to Griffith Hutchings 29 5 1834
Brace, Bridget	to John Jones 13 10 1785
Brace, Eunice	to Sydney Jones 26 11 1955
Brace, Thomas	to Ann Davies 24 5 1879
Brackpool, David	to Lorna Nicholas 12 7 1986
Bradstock, Michael	to Patricia Edwards 3 8 1968
Brenning, William	to Anne Davies 4 11 1820
Britt, Elizabeth	to John Weaver 19 2 1765
Brixton, Dorothy	to Thomas Cole 17 4 1922
Brooks, Elizabeth	to Benjamin Davies 27 8 1842
Brown, Ann	to Benjamin Webb 9 10 1841
Brunning, Anne	to William James 17 10 1789

Bullivant, Trevor	to Yvonne Goodman 7 11 1987
Burton, Constance	to Wilfred Morgan 17 2 1958
Burton, Dorothy	to Ronald Gwyther 30 9 1959
Burton, Dulcie	to Christopher Jelley 29 10 1958
Burton, Eileen	to James Dickins 25 7 1951
Burton, Elsie	to Eric Jones 28 4 1954
Burton, George	to Dilys Thomas 15 6 1955
Burton, Marjorie	to Laurence Price 4 7 1956
Butcher, Charles	to Alice Morse 4 7 1899
Butler, James	to Mary James 13 3 1806
Butler, John	to Jane Hood 12 11 1840
Butler, Peter	to Ann Voyle 29 5 1810
Butler, Sheila	to Arthur Shutt 26 3 1955
Buttler, Edward	to Ruth David 30 10 1762
Cadwalader, Hanna	to George Williams 7 2 1727
Callan, Clifford	to Josephine Howells 3 3 1962
Campbell, Muriel	to Courtenay Boyle 20 4 1876
Canton, Alan	to Rose Marie Bardsley 6 8 1966
Canton, John	to Elizabeth Evans 28 10 1797
Canton, John	to Margaret Owen 31 10 1857
Canton, John	to Elin Mary Jones 30 7 1994
Canton, Kathleen	to Thorval Spure 6 9 1944
Canton, Mary	to John Richards 29 10 1898
Canton, Peter	to Ailsa Davies 3 8 1974
Canton, Ronald	to Selina John 24 6 1944

Canton, Thomas	to Martha Phillips 31 10 1912
Canton, Thomas	to Clytha Mathias 25 8 1945
Canton, William	to Martha Williams 24 7 1886
Canton, William James	to Sandra James 16 6 1979
Carrow, Richard	to Anne Wright 12 5 1771
Castle, Elizabeth	to David Thomas 10 9 1826
Chalmers, Iain Donald	to Jane Elizabeth Goodman 24 8 1991
Charlett, Gwyn	to Pauline Jones 24 10 1987
Chester, Charlotte	to Walter Mousley 1 10 1874
Child, Anne	to Richard Merchant 6 10 1744
Churchill, John	to Martha Phillip 23 1 1866
Cilkin?, Alexander	to Elizabeth Scale 11 6 1780
Clark, Dorothy	to John James 3 8 1953
Clark, Sarah	to Robert Rogers 18 7 1818
Cocram, Elizabeth	to Henry? Lawless 27 12 1729
Cole, Barbara	to Ronald Gwyther 5 8 1946
Cole, Dorothy	to Frederick Dyson 27 9 1947
Cole, Elizabeth	to Samuel Mason 21 10 1780
Cole, George	to Anne John 13 11 1824
Cole, Harriet	to Manfred Rossiter 31 10 1928
Cole, James	to Mary Thomas 17 10 1829
Cole, John	to Annie Harries 5 6 1909
Cole, Thomas	to Dorothy Brixton 17 4 1922
Cole, William	to Eliza Williams 16 7 1891
Cole, William	to Alice Roberts 31 10 1931

Coles, Ann	to Alfred Johns 17 4 1909
Colins, Jone	to Thomas Hughs 30 9 1727
Colins, William	to Margaret Thomas 31 10 1749
Collins, Margaret	to John Thomas 7 10 1780
Cook, Mary	to Henry Duggan 23 6 1763
Cook, Mary	to George Leach 20 3 1814
Coombes, Catherine	to Henry Prout 1 4 1918
Cosins, John	to Margaret Hood 14 6 1753
Courtney, Robert	to Julie Armstrong 15 7 1978
Cousins, Alice	to George Scourfield 20 12 1913
Couzens, Anne	to John Rogers 21 12 1771
Cox, Janet	to Christopher Waters 18 9 1971
Cummings, Elizabeth	to William Hand 29 7 1818
Cuthbert, George	to Elizabeth Thomas 14 10 1879
Cuthbert, Jane	to James Harding 11 5 1880
David, ?	to Martha Millard 18 10 1729
David, Anne	to Francis Webb 16 6 1730
David, Anne	to Lewis Jones 11 11 1758
David, Elizabeth	to John Jones 20 10 1759
David, John	to Mary Morrice 7 5 1742
David, John	to Martha David 6 10 1744
David, Martha	to John David 6 10 1744
David, Martha	to Thomas Jones 24 4 1748
David, Mary	to William Griffiths 14 6 1724
David, Mary	to George Rees 8 4 1751

David, Mary	to Henry Phillips 9 1 1753
David, Ruth	to Edward Buttler 30 10 1762
David, William	to Lettice Boyer 29 9 1739
David, William	to Anne Reece 8 5 1763
Davies, Ailsa	to Peter Canton 3 8 1974
Davies, Ann	to William Evans 24 7 1869
Davies, Ann	to Thomas Brace 24 5 1879
Davies, Ann	to Thomas Davies 9 9 1882
Davies, Anne	to William Brenning 4 11 1820
Davies, Benjaman	to Mary James 24 10 1885
Davies, Benjamin	to Letitia Rees 8 5 1789
Davies, Benjamin	to Elizabeth Brooks 27 8 1842
Davies, Benjamin	to Margaret Phillips 27 12 1856
Davies, Brenda	to Ronald Bowen 5 11 1955
Davies, Catherine	to George Thomas 31 10 1835
Davies, Charlotte	to George Howells 5 9 1846
Davies, David	to Catherine Rogers 11 1 1818
Davies, Dinah	to John Harris 2 3 1786
Davies, Elizabeth	to Thomas Hay 6 10 1747
Davies, Elizabeth	to James Williams 28 6 1831
Davies, Elizabeth	to William Walters 14 12 1850
Davies, Elizabeth	to William Young 10 4 1915
Davies, Esther	to John Thomas 19 11 1853
Davies, Esther	to Henry Mathias 10 12 1874
Davies, Frances	to John Williams 26 9 1846

Davies, George	to Mary Voyle 19 12 1809
Davies, George	to Mary Harries 23 3 1852
Davies, George	to Constance Phillips 14 6 1923
Davies, Innes	to Mary Jones 1 8 1812
Davies, Ivor	to Elizabeth Griffiths 11 5 1939
Davies, James	to Ann Bowen 12 10 1871
Davies, James	to Winifred Parcell 6 11 1930
Davies, John	to Susan Preece 23 5 1970
Davies, Lettice	to Henry Lowden 28 10 1829
Davies, Lilian	to George Evans 18 2 1922
Davies, Margaret	to John James 3 11 1763
Davies, Margaret	to John James 3 11 1764
Davies, Margaret	to Thomas Williams 12 4 1828
Davies, Margaret	to John Williams 17 2 1840
Davies, Martha	to John Jones 12 1 1839
Davies, Martha	to Thomas Mathews 9 8 1862
Davies, Mary	to Benjamin Hall 5 8 1775
Davies, Mary	to John Harries 19 1 1806
Davies, Richard	to Susan Huxtable 19 9 1970
Davies, Rosanna	to Nathaniel Rowe 23 10 1917
Davies, Sarah	to Stephen James 17 10 1846
Davies, Sarah	to Richard Rees 4 12 1869
Davies, Stephen	to Mary White 5 2 1743
Davies, Stephen	to Hester Herbert 8 7 1831
Davies, Thomas	to Frances James 16 7 1803

Davies, Thomas	to Ann Davies 9 9 1882
Davies, William	to Mary Prout 30 6 1726
Davies, William	to Jane Price 28 6 1834
Davies, William	to Martha Williams 20 9 1845
Davis, John	to Elizabeth Williams 15 7 1780
Davis, William	to Mary Amson 15 7 1769
Dawkins, Alice	to George Tenant 4 6 1735
Dawkins, Alice	to William Whelling 21 9 1800
Dawkins, Ann	to William Summers 6 8 1831
Dawkins, Elizabeth	to Thomas Griffith 18 9 1802
Dawkins, Henry	to Lettice Streets 5 9 1725
Dawkins, John	to Mary Lewis 17 10 1751
Dawkins, Mary	to James Roch 1 11 1746
Dawkins, Thomas	to Dorothy John 8 11 1783
Day, Juliet	to Richard John Evans 22 6 1991
Deamas, Herbert	to Ann Jones 23 3 1854
Dean, Frederick	to Janet Henton 21 6 1938
Dickens, Frederick	to Iris Nicholas 2 8 1947
Dickins, James	to Eileen Burton 25 7 1951
Disney, Rachel	to Alexander Philip Holland 29 5 1993
Dix, Edith	to Alfred Nicholas 8 6 1935
Dodd, Janice	to Adrian Sewell 12 2 1977
Dool, Mary	to James Gwyther 6 11 1770
Doole, John	to Mary Rogers 24 10 1738
Drinkwater, John	to Jane Philips 13 10 1759

Duggan, Catherine	to Thomas Thomas 13 9 1777
Duggan, Elizabeth	to Matthew Williams 21 4 1767
Duggan, Elizabeth	to Thomas Williams 23 2 1788
Duggan, Frances	to John George 4 5 1765
Duggan, Henry	to Elizabeth Reece 23 9 1727
Duggan, Henry	to Mary Cook 23 6 1763
Duggan, Margaret	to James Williams 22 11 1781
Duggan, Mary	to William Owens 13 3 1771
Duggan, Thomas	to Mary Jones 28 7 1771
Dyson, Frederick	to Dorothy Cole 27 9 1947
Edmund, Jane	to Thomas Griffith 2 2 1739
Edwards, Anne	to Thomas Williams 9 12 1786
Edwards, David	to Pamela Jenkins 3 4 1972
Edwards, Elizabeth	to Thomas Hay 31 5 1783
Edwards, Eric Brynley	to Olwen Evans 20 4 1946
Edwards, John	to Maria Furlong 20 7 1869
Edwards, John	to Frances Mathews 10 7 1880
Edwards, John	to Elizabeth James 8 2 1890
Edwards, Mary	to William Roch 7 4 1917
Edwards, Patricia	to Michael Bradstock 3 8 1968
Edwards, Sampson	to Jane Griffith 28 4 1753
Eliot, Anne	to Francis Meare? 23 6 1726
Elliston, Richard	to Anne Griffiths 26 10 1828
Epster, Jane	to George Hay 2 3 1833
Esmond, David	to Carol Spure 1 6 1963

Esmond, Thomas	to Violet Phillips 4 6 1963
Evans, Alun	to Jacqueline Prout 21 4 1976
Evans, Ann	to Thomas Harris 23 4 1853
Evans, Anne	to John Reece 24 5 1740
Evans, Daniel	to Martha Tucker 5 10 1839
Evans, Elizabeth	to John Canton 28 10 1797
Evans, Frances	to Joseph Webb 21 10 1875
Evans, Frances	to James Jones 1 9 1919
Evans, George	to Lilian Davies 18 2 1922
Evans, Gwerful Eleanor	to Eric Hathway 10 8 1955
Evans, Hester	to William Paige 9 10 1919
Evans, John	to Margaret Scourfield 25 1 1883
Evans, Margaret	to John Phillips 20 11 1886
Evans, Mary	to John Jenkins 28 7 1833
Evans, Mary	to Paul Baunicke 22 12 1949
Evans, Olwen	to Eric Brynley Edwards 20 4 1946
Evans, Rachel	to Richard Pryse 25 6 1895
Evans, Richard John	to Juliet Day 22 6 1991
Evans, Thomas	to Mary Williams 8 6 1920
Evans, William	to Ann Davies 24 7 1869
Evans, William	to Annie Harries 19 5 1917
Evans, William	to Ida Roch 26 4 1947
Eynon, Beryl	to John Nisbet 9 8 1947
Fath, Christian	to Julie Elizabeth Tudge 28 10 1989
Fitch, David	to Joanna Kiln 6 1 1973

Fortune, John	to Mary Tucker 1 8 1829
Freeman, Joseph	to Sophia Prout 14 10 1915
Froyne, William	to Elizabeth Streets 6 10 1782
Furlong, Ann	to John Griffith 26 3 1831
Furlong, Catherine	to John Gwyther 13 8 1857
Furlong, Fanny	to Edwin Hore 9 4 1857
Furlong, John	to Susan Gough 13 5 1746
Furlong, John	to Martha Hitchins 10 5 1781
Furlong, John	to Margaret Williams 20 9 1816
Furlong, Maria	to John Edwards 20 7 1869
Furlong, Mary	to George Williams 18 1 1810
Furlong, Sarah	to Henry Morgan 7 7 1805
Furlong, Susan	to William Lloyd 16 12 1775
Furlong, William	to Violet Jenkins 1 10 1939
Garbatt, John	to Mary Thomas 8 12 1828
Garlick, Alison Margaret	to Simon Peter Charles Hagan 9 10 1993
Garlick, Colin	to Sheila Mathias 30 3 1970
Garlick, Ivy	to John Webster 17 4 1963
Garratt, Angela	to Neil Thomas 27 8 1988
George, John	to Frances Duggan 4 5 1765
Gibbon, William	to Christine Prout 27 11 1965
Gill, Terence	to Gillian Preece 19 3 1960
Goodman, Brian	to Margaret Bateman 6 1 1962
Goodman, Jane Elizabeth	to Iain Donald Chalmers 24 8 1991
Goodman, Yvonne	to Trevor Bullivant 7 11 1987

Goss, Abraham	to Elizabeth Morse 6 11 1779
Gough, Abraham	to Lettice Hughs 23 8 1755
Gough, Susan	to John Furlong 13 5 1746
Green, John	to Elizabeth Powell 13 1 1842
Griffith, Alice	to Owen Bevans 29 10 1745
Griffith, Jane	to Sampson Edwards 28 4 1753
Griffith, John	to Martha Griffith 29 5 1825
Griffith, John	to Diana Hitchings 27 10 1827
Griffith, John	to Ann Furlong 26 3 1831
Griffith, Martha	to John Griffith 29 5 1825
Griffith, Mary	to Thomas Philips 3 11 1776
Griffith, Mary	to Richard Wade 31 1 1797
Griffith, Mary	to George Stephens 16 10 1853
Griffith, Rowland	to Mary Morse 17 12 1820
Griffith, Thomas	to Jane Edmund 2 2 1739
Griffith, Thomas	to Elizabeth Dawkins 18 9 1802
Griffith, William	to Henrietta Williams 6 11 1802
Griffiths, Anne	to Richard Elliston 26 10 1828
Griffiths, Elizabeth	to Ivor Davies 11 5 1939
Griffiths, Evan	to Beryl Mathias 22 7 1942
Griffiths, James	to Elizabeth Williams 14 10 1893
Griffiths, James	to Elsie Richards 17 5 1932
Griffiths, John	to Ann Tucker 16 1 1842
Griffiths, John	to Mary Howells 13 9 1845
Griffiths, Sarah	to James James 22 4 1837

Griffiths, Thomas	to Margaret Rogers 26 4 1932
Griffiths, William	to Mary David 14 6 1724
Griffiths, William	to Mary Nicholas 23 1 1872
Grist, Edith	to Arthur Hall 18 6 1924
Grist, Florence	to David Hall 14 6 1922
Gwyther, Charlotte	to John Kay 19 6 1860
Gwyther, Elizabethh	to Benjamin Saunders 15 8 1769
Gwyther, Elizabethj	to Abraham Powell 6 2 1770
Gwyther, Fanny	to Henry Thomas 18 10 1888
Gwyther, Francis	to Maria Hood 5 1 1826
Gwyther, George	to Elizabeth Richards 17 10 1877
Gwyther, James	to Mary Dool 6 11 1770
Gwyther, Jane	to Thomas Gwyther 6 2 1790
Gwyther, John	to Lettice Teage 29 6 1789
Gwyther, John	to Catherine Furlong 13 8 1857
Gwyther, Maria	to Francis Morris 27 10 1887
Gwyther, Mary	to William Powell 19 5 1774
Gwyther, Mary	to Henry Luly 18 4 1799
Gwyther, Ronald	to Barbara Cole 5 8 1946
Gwyther, Ronald	to Dorothy Burton 30 9 1959
Gwyther, Thomas	to Jane Gwyther 6 2 1790
Hagan, Simon Peter Charles	to Alison Garlick 9 10 1993
Hall Ann	to John Tucker 1 1 1825
Hall Anne	to Thomas Porter 13 10 1798
Hall Arthur	to Edith Grist 18 6 1924

Hall Benjamin	to Mary Davies 5 8 1775
Hall David	to Florence Grist 14 6 1922
Hall Henry	to Mary Jones 28 9 1728
Hall James	to Mary Lloyd 22 1 1761
Hall James	to Mary Roberts 13 2 1802
Hall James	to Mary Jones 29 4 1809
Hall Martha	to Isaac Harris 12 5 1832
Hall Mary	to James John 29 10 1763
Hall Rees	to Mary Rees 4 2 1758
Hall William	to Margaret Thomas 19 6 1853
Hand, William	to Elizabeth Cummings 29 7 1818
Harding, James	to Jane Cuthbert 11 5 1880
Harries, Alfred	to Ellen Lewis 7 11 1891
Harries, Alfred	to Annie Mathias 22 10 1910
Harries, Annie	to John Cole 5 6 1909
Harries, Annie	to William Evans 19 5 1917
Harries, Emily	to Albert Rees 30 11 1910
Harries, John	to Mary Davies 19 1 1806
Harries, Martha	to Thomas Whelby 29 6 1915
Harries, Mary	to George Davies 23 3 1852
Harris, Isaac	to Martha Hall 12 5 1832
Harris, John	to Dinah Davies 2 3 1786
Harris, Thomas	to Ann Evans 23 4 1853
Harrison, Ann	to George Beynon 30 5 1865
Hathway, Eric	to Gwerful Eleanor Evans 10 8 1955

Hay, George	to Jane Epster 2 3 1833
Hay, Graham	to Patricia Shutt 31 10 1981
Hay, John	to Anne Jones 7 5 1774
Hay, Sarah	to Peter Johns 16 9 1842
Hay, Thomas	to Elizabeth Davies 6 10 1747
Hay, Thomas	to Elizabeth Edwards 31 5 1783
Hay, Thomas	to Frances Stephens 29 9 1838
Heggs, Rachel	to Gwilym Prout 11 7 1953
Heir, James	to Jane Thomas 4 9 1803
Henton, Janet	to Frederick Dean 21 6 1938
Herbert, Hester	to Stephen Davies 8 7 1831
Hier, George	to Mary Lewis 22 6 1805
Higson, John	to Ann Hughes 6 3 1870
Hill, John	to Mary Williams 17 11 1743
Hillen, Margaret	to Henry Morgans 26 11 1772
Hitchings, Diana	to John Griffith 27 10 1827
Hitchings, Elizabeth	to John Powell 6 12 1798
Hitchings, Henry	to Jone Loyd 15 7 1733
Hitchings, Margaret	to George? Rogers 11 8 1740
Hitchings, Richard	to Mary Loogan 2 4 1783
Hitchins, Martha	to John Furlong 10 5 1781
Holland, Alexander Philip	to Rachel Disney 29 5 1993
Holmes, Myra	to Arthur Phillips 26 3 1932
Hood, Elizabeth	to Henry Raisin 13 4 1869
Hood, George	to Maria Rogers 27 11 1814

Hood, Jane	to John Butler 12 11 1840
Hood, John	to Elizabeth Bowen 26 12 1922
Hood, Margaret	to John Cosins 14 6 1753
Hood, Maria	to Francis Gwyther 5 1 1826
Hood, Mary	to John Streets 20 10 1737
Hore, Edwin	to Fanny Furlong 9 4 1857
Hose, Mary	to Thomas Johns 20 10 1884
Howell, Abraham	to Hannah Watkins 6 1 1765
Howell, Elizabeth	to William Williams 11 11 1756
Howell, George	to Mary Howell 13 12 1759
Howell, Hugh	to Jone Rowe 27 9 1730
Howell, Mary	to George Howell 13 12 1759
Howells, Elsie	to Hans Lustig 15 12 1949
Howells, George	to Charlotte Davies 5 9 1846
Howells, Josephine	to Clifford Callan 3 3 1962
Howells, Mary	to John Griffiths 13 9 1845
Hughes, Ann	to John Higson 6 3 1870
Hughes, Jane	to David Morgan 20 6 1809
Hughes, John	to Dorothy Warlow 16 10 1790
Hughes, John	to Mary Phillips 6 8 1864
Hughs, Elizabeth	to Thomas Nash 21 10 1758
Hughs, John	to Elizabeth Morrice 1 1 1759
Hughs, Lettice	to Abraham Gough 23 8 1755
Hughs, Thomas	to Elinor Thomas 20 8 1727
Hughs, Thomas	to Jone Colins 30 9 1727

Hustler, Spencer	to Anne Leach 21 2 1854
Hutchings, Griffith	to Elizabeth Boyle 29 5 1834
Hutchings, James	to Margaret Beynon 27 3 1879
Huxtable, Susan	to Richard Davies 19 9 1970
James, Angela	to Paul Bevans 24 6 1978
James, Anne	to George Morgans 11 12 1824
James, Elizabeth	to William Rees 26 11 1791
James, Elizabeth	to Thomas James 7 4 1838
James, Elizabeth	to John Edwards 8 2 1890
James, Ellen	to William Stephens 19 12 1903
James, Frances	to Thomas Davies 16 7 1803
James, Henry	to Jane Nicholas 28 12 1850
James, James	to Sarah Griffiths 22 4 1837
James, John	to Margaret Davies 3 11 1763
James, John	to Margaret Davies 3 11 1764
James, John	to Anne Rees 15 10 1772
James, John	to Dorothy Clark 3 8 1953
James, Margaret	to Eric Nicholas 4 4 1959
James, Martha	to William James 12 12 1829
James, Mary	to James Butler 13 3 1806
James, Mary	to William Rowlands 30 5 1818
James, Mary	to David Williams 14 10 1837
James, Mary	to Benjamin Davies 24 10 1885
James, Ronald	to Eunice Thomas 6 8 1955
James, Sandra	to William James Canton 16 6 1979

James, Stephen	to Sarah Davies 17 10 1846
James, Thomas	to Anne Amson 26 11 1774
James, Thomas	to Elizabeth James 7 4 1838
James, Thomas	to Elizabeth Tucker 12 1 1839
James, Thomas	to Elizabeth Long 2 10 1909
James, William	to Anne Brunning 17 10 1789
James, William	to Martha James 12 12 1829
James, William	to Mabel Shutt 19 6 1948
Jelley, Christopher	to Dulcie Burton 29 10 1958
Jenkins, Ewan	to Mary Thomas 30 8 1961
Jenkins, John	to Mary Evans 28 7 1833
Jenkins, John	to Jane Adams 10 9 1864
Jenkins, Pamela	to David Edwards 3 4 1972
Jenkins, Pauline	to Peter Mackay 22 9 1973
Jenkins, Priscilla	to William Bowen 17 3 1822
Jenkins, Violet	to William Furlong 1 10 1939
Jennings, David	to Sandra Louise Mathias 28 10 1995
John, Anne	to George Cole 13 11 1824
John, Arthur	to Olwyn Phillips 21 7 1945
John, Dorothy	to Thomas Dawkins 8 11 1783
John, Elizabeth	to Thomas John 17 2 1759
John, Elsie	to James John 28 4 1951
John, Evan	to Margaret Jones 28 4 1744
John, George	to Jane Owens 14 11 1829
John, Ivy	to Thomas Lloyd 24 6 1941

John, James	to Mary Hall 29 10 1763
John, James	to Elsie John 28 4 1951
John, Kathryn Louise	to James Richard Jones 26 9 1992
John, Keith	to Lesley Phillips 18 12 1965
John, Mary	to Leslie Williams 3 3 1973
John, Oswald	to Winifred Phillips 21 7 1945
John, Selina	to Ronald Canton 24 6 1944
John, Sophie	to John White 17 8 1873
John, Thomas	to Elizabeth John 17 2 1759
Johns, Alfred	to Ann Coles 17 4 1909
Johns, Elizabeth	to William Morgan 3 6 1909
Johns, Mark	to Alice Long 8 12 1906
Johns, Mary	to George Mills 21 8 1902
Johns, Peter	to Sarah Hay 16 9 1842
Johns, Thomas	to Mary Hose 20 10 1884
Jones, Andrea	to Peter Lilley 4 4 1964
Jones, Ann	to Herbert Deamas 23 3 1854
Jones, Anne	to John Mosely 4 10 1772
Jones, Anne	to John Hay 7 5 1774
Jones, Anne	to James Vaughan 3 3 1791
Jones, Barbara	to John Beynon 17 9 1809
Jones, Catherine	to Thomas Stephens 3 10 1747
Jones, Elin Mary	to John Canton 30 7 1994
Jones, Elizabeth	to William White 6 11 1731
Jones, Elizabeth	to William Stephens 9 5 1783

Jones, Elizabeth	to George Picton 24 10 1914
Jones, Eric	to Elsie Burton 28 4 1954
Jones, Hesther	to David Thomas 4 1 1741
Jones, Isaac	to Elizabeth Williams 3 7 1757
Jones, Ivor	to Gwendoline Phillips 2 4 1932
Jones, James	to Sarah Philips 17 8 1767
Jones, James	to Martha Williams 1 3 1811
Jones, James	to Frances Evans 1 9 1919
Jones, James Richard	to Kathryn Louise John 26 9 1992
Jones, John	to Elizabeth David 20 10 1759
Jones, John	to Bridget Brace 13 10 1785
Jones, John	to Martha Davies 12 1 1839
Jones, John	to Elsie Mathias 26 1 1924
Jones, Lewis	to Anne David 11 11 1758
Jones, Margaret	to Evan John 28 4 1744
Jones, Margaret	to John Narbett 22 4 1865
Jones, Mary	to Henry Hall 28 9 1728
Jones, Mary	to John Powel 31 1 1728
Jones, Mary	to Thomas Duggan 28 7 1771
Jones, Mary	to James Hall 29 4 1809
Jones, Mary	to Innes Davies 1 8 1812
Jones, Mary	to John Roch 19 12 1824
Jones, Pamela	to Gareth Rees 18 6 1988
Jones, Pauline	to Gwyn Charlett 24 10 1987
Jones, Peter	to Patricia Prout 18 10 1961

Jones, Richard	to Hesther Morrice 5 10 1727
Jones, Sarah	to William Philpin 2 11 1782
Jones, Sydney	to Eunice Brace 26 11 1955
Jones, Thomas	to Martha David 24 4 1748
Jones, Thomas	to Mary Thomas 24 3 1804
Jones, William	to Elizabeth Lawrence 23 1 1762
Jones, William	to Elizabeth Mathias 10 12 1885
Kay, John	to Charlotte Gwyther 19 6 1860
Kiln, Christine	to Richard Barrett 22 5 1971
Kiln, Joanna	to David Fitch 6 1 1973
Kinnan?, William	to Mary Thomas 1 3 1834
Lawless, Henry?	to Elizabeth Cocram 27 12 1729
Lawrence, Elizabeth	to William Jones 23 1 1762
Lawrence, John	to Mary Williams 8 12 1770
Leach, Abraham	to Sarah Streets 10 10 1772
Leach, Anne	to Spencer Hustler 21 2 1854
Leach, George	to Mary Cook 20 3 1814
Leach, Mary	to Richard Scourfield 15 6 1754
Leonard, Violet	to Richard Williams 24 11 1934
Lewis, Ann	to Richard Barrett 8 10 1859
Lewis, Ellen	to Alfred Harries 7 11 1891
Lewis, Henry	to Frances Thomas 26 8 1777
Lewis, Mary	to John Dawkins 17 10 1751
Lewis, Mary	to George Hier 22 6 1805
Lewis, Millicent	to Peter Pannell 25 11 1961

Lewis, Ronald	to Gladys Joan Phillips 4 4 1942
Lewis, Susan	to David Ainsworth 23 1 1988
Lewis, Thomas	to Dilys Prout 4 1 1958
Lewis, William	to Ellen Mathias 29 4 1911
Lilley, Peter	to Andrea Jones 4 4 1964
Llewelin, Frances	to David Powell 13 1 1856
Lloyd , Elizabeth	to Francis Tancred 3 1 1767
Lloyd , James	to Elizabeth Login 4 10 1823
Lloyd , Mary	to James Hall 22 1 1761
Lloyd , Thomas	to Ivy John 24 6 1941
Lloyd , William	to Susan Furlong 16 12 1775
Lo, Faith	to Carl F. Donald Smith 15 4 1963
Lock, George	to Elizabeth Tucker 29 10 1786
Lock, John	to Margaret Tucker 20 8 1786
Lock, Mary	to Henry Philp 20 4 1817
Loggie, Margaret	to James Macpherson 18 8 1777
Login, Elizabeth	to James Lloyd 4 10 1823
Long, Alice	to Mark Johns 8 12 1906
Long, Elizabeth	to Thomas James 2 10 1909
Long, George	to Hester Long 24 9 1874
Long, Harriet	to Thomas Reynolds 24 1 1880
Long, Hester	to George Long 24 9 1874
Long, John	to Elizabeth Bowling 15 11 1845
Long, William	to Mary Phillips 9 11 1876
Loogan, Mary	to Richard Hitchings 2 4 1783

Lowden, Henry	to Lettice Davies 28 10 1829
Loyd, Jone	to Henry Hitchings 15 7 1733
Luly, Henry	to Mary Gwyther 18 4 1799
Lunt, Phillip	to Elizabeth Williams 28 5 1973
Lustig, Hans	to Elsie Howells 15 12 1949
Lustig, Michael	to Linda Smith 25 10 1975
Mable, Evan	to Gwendoline Smith 11 2 1961
Mable, Gwendoline	to Norman Smith 5 4 1986
Mable, Robert James	to Rebecca Jane Watts 12 8 1995
Macaskill, John	to Louise Rees 19 8 1946
Mackay, Peter	to Pauline Jenkins 22 9 1973
Macken, David	to Dorothy Shears 6 9 1958
Macpherson, James	to Margaret Loggie 18 8 1777
Mason, Edward	to Elizabeth Beynon 31 10 1746
Mason, Ivor	to Nesta Mathias 9 6 1951
Mason, John	to Elizabeth Reece 27 10 1737
Mason, Joseph	to Abra Twygg 7 11 1752
Mason, Samuel	to Elizabeth Cole 21 10 1780
Mason, William	to Joyce Bateman 23 6 1951
Mathews, Frances	to John Edwards 10 7 1880
Mathews, Thomas	to Martha Davies 9 8 1862
Mathias, Annie	to Alfred Harries 22 10 1910
Mathias, Beryl	to Evan Griffiths 22 7 1942
Mathias, Clytha	to Thomas Canton 25 8 1945
Mathias, David	to Mary Thomas 20 7 1781

Mathias, Elizabeth	to William Jones 10 12 1885
Mathias, Elizabeth	to Alan Barnes 30 9 1967
Mathias, Ellen	to William Lewis 29 4 1911
Mathias, Elsie	to John Jones 26 1 1924
Mathias, George	to Mary Bowen 8 5 1840
Mathias, Henry	to Esther Davies 10 12 1874
Mathias, James	to Ann Smith 4 10 1834
Mathias, Nesta	to Ivor Mason 9 6 1951
Mathias, Olwen	to Ronald Williams 30 12 1939
Mathias, Sandra Louise	to David Jennings 28 10 1995
Mathias, Sheila	to Colin Garlick 30 3 1970
Matthias, Margaret	to William Vaughan 23 10 1897
Meare?, Francis	to Anne Eliot 23 6 1726
Mends, Elizabeth	to John Reece 27 10 1739
Merchant, Richard	to Anne Child 6 10 1744
Miles, Margaret	to Peter Thomas 7 4 1969
Millard, Martha	to ? David 18 10 1729
Mills, George	to Mary Johns 21 8 1902
Mills, Robert	to Angela Bowen 25 8 1973
Morgan, David	to Jane Hughes 20 6 1809
Morgan, Henry	to Sarah Furlong 7 7 1805
Morgan, Phyllis	to Ronald Mumford 25 3 1940
Morgan, Stephen	to Catherine Beth Prout 31 7 1982
Morgan, Wilfred	to Constance Burton 17 2 1958
Morgan, William	to Elizabeth Johns 3 6 1909

Morgan-Somers, Paul	to Suzanne Somers 8 7 1989
Morgans, Frederick	to Eliza Barlow 6 8 1907
Morgans, George	to Anne James 11 12 1824
Morgans, Henry	to Margaret Hillen 26 11 1772
Morgans, Joseph	to Margaret Phillips 26 2 1881
Morgans, Martha	to John Morse 18 12 1825
Morrice, Elizabeth	to John Williams 30 9 1749
Morrice, Elizabeth	to John Hughs 1 1 1759
Morrice, Elizabeth	to John Rees 9 10 1762
Morrice, Hesther	to Richard Jones 5 10 1727
Morrice, Mary	to John David 7 5 1742
Morris, Francis	to Maria Gwyther 27 10 1887
Morris, Frank	to Bertha Rossiter 20 6 1918
Morris, Joseph	to Evelyn Richards 5 8 1933
Morris, Lewis	to Dora Morse 20 8 1924
Morris, Margaret	to Thomas Thomas 8 9 1883
Morris, William	to Mary Nash 17 9 1825
Morse, Alice	to Charles Butcher 4 7 1899
Morse, Dora	to Lewis Morris 20 8 1924
Morse, Elizabeth	to Abraham Goss 6 11 1779
Morse, John	to Martha Morgans 18 12 1825
Morse, Mary	to Rowland Griffith 17 12 1820 bjhh
Mosely, John	to Anne Jones 4 10 1772
Mousley, Walter	to Charlotte Chester 1 10 1874
Mumford, Ronald	to Phyllis Morgan 25 3 1940

Muxworthy, William	to Margaret Thomas 16 12 1923
Naish, Mervyn	to Audrey Phillips 22 10 1960
Narbett, John	to Margaret Jones 22 4 1865
Nash, Mary	to William Morris 17 9 1825
Nash, Thomas	to Elizabeth Hughs 21 10 1758
Nicholas, Alfred	to Edith Dix 8 6 1935
Nicholas, Elizabeth	to Frederick Watts 4 9 1937
Nicholas, Eric	to Margaret James 4 4 1959
Nicholas, George	to Mary OBryan 14 2 1829
Nicholas, Iris	to Frederick Dickens 2 8 1947
Nicholas, Jane	to Henry James 28 12 1850
Nicholas, Lorna	to David Brackpool 12 7 1986
Nicholas, Mary	to William Griffiths 23 1 1872
Nisbet, John	to Beryl Eynon 9 8 1947
Nuthall, John	to Clara Osmond 30 7 1915
OBryan, Mary	to George Nicholas 14 2 1829
Osmond, Clara	to John Nuthall 30 7 1915
Owen, Margaret	to John Canton 31 10 1857
Owens, Elizabeth	to William Voyle 20 2 1766
Owens, Jane	to George John 14 11 1829
Owens, William	to Mary Duggan 13 3 1771
Paige, William	to Hester Evans 9 10 1919
Painter, Mary	to Thomas Rees 1 6 1850
Palmer, Thomas	to Margaret Bartlett 19 2 1792
Pannell, Peter	to Millicent Lewis 25 11 1961

Parcell, Winifred	to James Davies 6 11 1930
Parry, William	to Mary Williams 10 12 1815
Philips, Jane	to John Drinkwater 13 10 1759
Philips, Sarah	to James Jones 17 8 1767
Phillips, Thomas	to Mary Griffith 3 11 1776
Phillip, Martha	to John Churchill 23 1 1866
Phillips, ?	to Alice Ash 30 12 1735
Phillips, Alice	to William Prout 24 4 1917
Phillips, Arthur	to Myra Holmes 26 3 1932
Phillips, Audrey	to Mervyn Naish 22 10 1960
Phillips, Catherine	to John Williams 7 9 1985
Phillips, Constance	to George Davies 14 6 1923
Phillips, Elizabeth	to Ivor Phillips 27 12 1926
Phillips, Florence	to Stephen Richards 26 10 1920
Phillips, Gladys Joan	to Ronald Lewis 4 4 1942
Phillips, Gwendoline	to Ivor Jones 2 4 1932
Phillips, Henry	to Mary David 9 1 1753
Phillips, Ivor	to Elizabeth Phillips 27 12 1926
Phillips, John	to Margaret Evans 20 11 1886
Phillips, Jone	to Thomas Vittlel 14 10 1738
Phillips, Lesley	to Keith John 18 12 1965
Phillips, Margaret	to Benjamin Davies 27 12 1856
Phillips, Margaret	to Joseph Morgans 26 2 1881
Phillips, Martha	to Thomas Canton 31 10 1912
Phillips, Mary	to Francis Reece 13 10 1748

Phillips, Mary	to John Hughes 6 8 1864
Phillips, Mary	to William Long 9 11 1876
Phillips, Mary	to George Roblin 6 1 1924
Phillips, Olwyn	to Arthur John 21 7 1945
Phillips, Stephen	to Mary Beynon 4 11 1863
Phillips, Violet	to Thomas Esmond 4 6 1963
Phillips, William	to Martha Watts 6 1 1883
Phillips, William	to Lilian Beynon 21 5 1914
Phillips, Winifred	to Harold Young 4 11 1926
Phillips, Winifred	to Oswald John 21 7 1945
Philp, Hannah	to John Rowe 10 12 1768
Philp, Henry	to Mary Lock 20 4 1817
Philp, Susan	to Richard Rice 17 10 1727
Philpin, William	to Sarah Jones 2 11 1782
Picton, George	to Elizabeth Jones 24 10 1914
Picton, Martha	to Lewis Thomas 2 5 1804
Porter, Thomas	to Anne Hall 13 10 1798
Powel, John	to Mary Jones 31 1 1728
Powell, Abraham	to Elizabeth Gwyther 6 2 1770
Powell, Ann	to John Protheroe 14 10 1845
Powell, David	to Frances Llewellyn 13 1 1856
Powell, Elizabeth	to John Green 13 1 1842
Powell, John	to Elizabeth Hitchings 6 12 1798
Powell, Lettice	to Joshua Taylor 17 9 1833
Powell, Margaret	to Thomas Powell 6 2 1800

Powell, Margaret	to Thomas Rogers 27 10 1871
Powell, Mary	to Griffith Rogers 13 3 1783
Powell, Thomas	to Margaret Powell 6 2 1800
Powell, William	to Mary Gwyther 19 5 1774
Preece, Gillian	to Terence Gill 19 3 1960
Preece, Susan	to John Davies 23 5 1970
Price, Elizabeth	to Faithful Rossiter 2 11 1765
Price, Jane	to William Davies 28 6 1834
Price, Laurence	to Marjorie Burton 4 7 1956
Prothero, William	to Mary Rees 19 10 1777
Protheroe, John	to Ann Powell 14 10 1845
Prout, Alwyn	to William Williams 30 5 1953
Prout, Catherine Beth	to Stephen Morgan 31 7 1982
Prout, Christine	to William Gibbon 27 11 1965
Prout, Dilys	to Thomas Lewis 4 1 1958
Prout, Gwilym	to Rachel Heggs 11 7 1953
Prout, Henry	to Catherine Coombes 1 4 1918
Prout, Jacqueline	to Alun Evans 21 4 1976
Prout, Kathleen	to James Richards 29 4 1953
Prout, Mary	to William Davies 30 6 1726
Prout, Mavis	to Hubert Young 31 1 1950
Prout, Patricia	to Peter Jones 18 10 1961
Prout, Rachel Jill	to Neil Rigby 27 3 1978
Prout, Sophia	to Joseph Freeman 14 10 1915
Prout, William	to Alice Phillips 24 4 1917

Pryse, Richard	to Rachel Evans 25 6 1895
Raisin, Henry	to Elizabeth Hood 13 4 1869
Raymond, Alfred	to Mary Reynolds 5 11 1901
Reece, Anne	to William David 8 5 1763
Reece, Elizabeth	to Henry Duggan 23 9 1727
Reece, Elizabeth	to John Mason 27 10 1737
Reece, Francis	to Mary Phillips 13 10 1748
Reece, John	to Elizabeth Mends 27 10 1739
Reece, John	to Anne Evans 24 5 1740
Reece, Mary	to John Bevans 23 10 1731
Rees, Albert	to Emily Harries 30 11 1910
Rees, Anne	to John James 15 10 1772
Rees, Gareth	to Pamela Jones 18 6 1988
Rees, George	to Mary David 8 4 1751
Rees, John	to Elizabeth Morrice 9 10 1762
Rees, Letitia	to Benjamin Davies 8 5 1789
Rees, Louise	to John Macaskill 19 8 1946
Rees, Mary	to Rees Hall 4 2 1758
Rees, Mary	to William Prothero 19 10 1777
Rees, Richard	to Sarah Davies 4 12 1869
Rees, Seymour	to Martha Williams 20 4 1935
Rees, Thomas	to Mary Painter 1 6 1850
Rees, William	to Elizabeth James 26 11 1791
Reynald, Elizabeth	to Moses Bowen 29 9 1736
Reynolds, David	to Mary Williams 23 7 1748

Reynolds, John	to Sarah Stephens 11 8 1861
Reynolds, Mary	to Alfred Raymond 5 11 1901
Reynolds, Ruth	to Emrys Westacott 29 9 1947
Reynolds, Thomas	to Harriet Long 24 1 1880
Rice, Richard	to Susan Philp 17 10 1727
Richards, Elizabeth	to George Gwyther 17 10 1877
Richards, Elsie	to James Griffiths 17 5 1932
Richards, Evelyn	to Joseph Morris 5 8 1933
Richards, James	to Kathleen Prout 29 4 1953
Richards, John	to Mary Canton 29 10 1898
Richards, Stephen	to Florence Phillips 26 10 1920
Ricker, Mary	to William Walters 8 11 1806
Rigby, Neil	to Rachel Jill Prout 27 3 1978
Roach, Benjamin	to Sarah Barnet? 24 2 1816
Roberts, Alice	to William Cole 31 10 1931
Roberts, John Neil	to Julia Beardmore 4 7 1987
Roberts, Mary	to James Hall 13 2 1802
Roberts, Philip	to Margaret Thomas 27 3 1967
Roberts, Thomas	to Elizabeth Thomas 31 12 1775
Roblin, George	to Mary Phillips 6 1 1924
Roch, Ida	to William Evans 26 4 1947
Roch, James	to Mary Dawkins 1 11 1746
Roch, John	to Mary Jones 19 12 1824
Roch, William	to Mary Edwards 7 4 1917
RodErick, Margaret	to Tristram Samuel 19 7 1928

Roger, Elizabeth	to Lewis Woolcock 14 9 1725
Rogers, Catherine	to David Davies 11 1 1818
Rogers, George?	to Margaret Hitchings 11 8 1740
Rogers, Griffith	to Mary Powell 13 3 1783
Rogers, John	to Anne Couzens 21 12 1771
Rogers, Margaret	to Thomas Griffiths 26 4 1932
Rogers, Maria	to George Hood 27 11 1814
Rogers, Mary	to John Doole 24 10 1738
Rogers, Mary	to William Tucker 22 10 1774
Rogers, Robert	to Sarah Clark 18 7 1818
Rogers, Thomas	to Margaret Powell 27 10 1871
Rogers?, John	to Elizabeth Rowe 8 3 1842
Rossiter, Bertha	to Frank Morris 20 6 1918
Rossiter, Faithful	to Elizabeth Price 2 11 1765
Rossiter, Manfred	to Harriet Cole 31 10 1928
Rowe, Elizabeth	to John Rogers? 8 3 1842
Rowe, John	to Hannah Philp 10 12 1768
Rowe, Jone	to Hugh Howell 27 9 1730
Rowe, Nathaniel	to Rosanna Davies 23 10 1917
Rowe, Paul Andrew	to Helen Elizabeth Shipton 6 10 1990
Rowlands, William	to Mary James 30 5 1818
Samuel, Tristram	to Margaret Roderick 19 7 1928
Saunders, Benjamin	to Elizabeth Gwyther 15 8 1769
Scale, Elizabeth	to Alexander Cilkin? 11 6 1780
Scoufield, Edith	to James White 28 3 1918

Scourfield, George	to Alice Cousins 20 12 1913
Scourfield, John	to Jane Williams 27 11 1879
Scourfield, Margaret	to John Evans 25 1 1883
Scourfield, Richard	to Mary Leach 15 6 1754
Seer, Mary	to Henry Williams 23 10 1731
Sewell, Adrian	to Janice Dodd 12 2 1977
Shears, Dorothy	to David Macken 6 9 1958
Shipp, David	to Christine Bellamy 13 5 1972
Shipton, Helen Elizabeth	to Paul Andrew Rowe 6 10 1990
Shutt, Arthur	to Sheila Butler 26 3 1955
Shutt, Mabel	to William James 19 6 1948
Shutt, Patricia	to Graham Hay 31 10 1981
Smith, Ann	to James Mathias 4 10 1834
Smith, Anne	to George Thomas 10 10 1742
Smith, Carl F. Donald	to Faith Lo 15 4 1963
Smith, Gwendoline	to Evan Mable 11 2 1961
Smith, John	to Jennifer Bowen 6 4 1985
Smith, Linda	to Michael Lustig 25 10 1975
Smith, Norman	to Gwendoline Mable 5 4 1986
Somers, Suzanne	to Paul Morgan-Somers 8 7 1989
Spure, Carol	to David Esmond 1 6 1963
Spure, Thorval	to Kathleen Canton 6 9 1944
Stephens, Ann	to John Williams 3 4 1875
Stephens, Frances	to Thomas Hay 29 9 1838
Stephens, George	to Mary Griffith 16 10 1853

Stephens, Jane	to William Stephens 8 12 1832
Stephens, Sarah	to John Reynolds 11 8 1861
Stephens, Thomas	to Catherine Jones 3 10 1747
Stephens, William	to Elizabeth Jones 9 5 1783
Stephens, William	to Jane Stephens 8 12 1832
Stephens, William	to Ellen James 19 12 1903
Street, David	to Judith Bateman 28 6 1980
Streets, Elizabeth	to William Froyne 6 10 1782
Streets, Frances	to John Thomas 15 12 1743
Streets, John	to Mary Hood 20 10 1737
Streets, Lettice	to Henry Dawkins 5 9 1725
Streets, Sarah	to Abraham Leach 10 10 1772
Sturdy, Keith	to Anita Watts 4 9 1971
Summers, William	to Ann Dawkins 6 8 1831
Tancred, Francis	to Elizabeth Lloyd 3 1 1767
Tasker, Arthur	to Anna Watkins 31 3 1900
Tasker, Henry	to Jane Webb 26 11 1737
Tasker, Mary	to Thomas Theaker 1 11 1870
Taylor, Joshua	to Lettice Powell 17 9 1833
Teage, Lettice	to John Gwyther 29 6 1789
Tenant, George	to Alice Dawkins 4 6 1735
Theaker, Thomas	to Mary Tasker 1 11 1870
Thomas , Ann	to William Bowen 26 10 1816
Thomas , Barbara	to David Adams 15 7 1961
Thomas , David	to Hesther Jones 4 1 1741

Thomas , David	to Elizabeth Castle 10 9 1826
Thomas , Dilys	to George Burton 15 6 1955
Thomas , Elinor	to Thomas Hughs 20 8 1727
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Thomas Vane 30 12 1729
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Richard Thomas 1 11 1752
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Thomas Roberts 31 12 1775
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Edward Wade 12 6 1788
Thomas , Elizabeth	to George Cuthbert 14 10 1879
Thomas , Elizabeth	to Joseph Williams 4 8 1906
Thomas , Eunice	to Ronald James 6 8 1955
Thomas , Frances	to Henry Lewis 26 8 1777
Thomas , George	to Anne Smith 10 10 1742
Thomas , George	to Catherine Davies 31 10 1835
Thomas , Henry	to Fanny Gwyther 18 10 1888
Thomas , Jane	to James Heir 4 9 1803
Thomas , John	to Mary Ash 11 11 1727
Thomas , John	to Frances Streets 15 12 1743
Thomas , John	to Margaret Collins 7 10 1780
Thomas , John	to Esther Davies 19 11 1853
Thomas , John	to Mary Beynon 13 11 1861
Thomas , Lewis	to Martha Picton 2 5 1804
Thomas , Margaret	to William Colins 31 10 1749
Thomas , Margaret	to William Hall 19 6 1853
Thomas , Margaret	to William Muxworthy 16 12 1923
Thomas , Margaret	to Philip Roberts 27 3 1967

Thomas , Mary	to David Williams 24 11 1778
Thomas , Mary	to David Mathias 20 7 1781
Thomas , Mary	to Thomas Jones 24 3 1804
Thomas , Mary	to John Garbatt 8 12 1828
Thomas , Mary	to James Cole 17 10 1829
Thomas , Mary	to William Kinnan? 1 3 1834
Thomas , Mary	to Ewan Jenkins 30 8 1961
Thomas , Neil	to Angela Garratt 27 8 1988
Thomas , Peter	to Margaret Miles 7 4 1969
Thomas , Richard	to Elizabeth Thomas 1 11 1752
Thomas , Sarah	to Thomas Thomas 17 10 1829
Thomas , Thomas	to Elizabeth Williams 26 1 1758
Thomas , Thomas	to Catherine Duggan 13 9 1777
Thomas , Thomas	to Sarah Thomas 17 10 1829
Thomas , Thomas	to Margaret Morris 8 9 1883
Thomas , William	to Jane Williams 20 8 1737
Tucker, Ann	to John Griffiths 16 1 1842
Tucker, Elizabeth	to George Lock 29 10 1786
Tucker, Elizabeth	to Thomas James 12 1 1839
Tucker, John	to Ann Hall 1 1 1825
Tucker, Margaret	to John Lock 20 8 1786
Tucker, Martha	to Daniel Evans 5 10 1839
Tucker, Mary	to John Fortune 1 8 1829
Tucker, William	to Mary Rogers 22 10 1774
Tucker, William	to Ann Blethyn 23 12 1830

Tudge, Julia	to Christian Fath 28 10 1989
Twygg, Abra	to Joseph Mason 7 11 1752
Vane, Susan	to John Williams 22 10 1743
Vane, Thomas	to Elizabeth Thomas 30 12 1729
Vaughan, James	to Anne Jones 3 3 1791
Vaughan, William	to Margaret Matthias 23 10 1897
Vittell, Thomas	to Jone Phillips 14 10 1738
Voyle, Ann	to Peter Butler 29 5 1810
Voyle, Mary	to George Davies 19 12 1809
Voyle, William	to Elizabeth Owens 20 2 1766
Wade, Edward	to Elizabeth Thomas 12 6 1788
Wade, Rebecca	to James Williams 7 3 1807
Wade, Richard	to Mary Griffith 31 1 1797
Walters, William	to Mary Ricker 8 11 1806
Walters, William	to Elizabeth Davies 14 12 1850
Ward, Jeremy	to Anne Bowling 12 9 1964
Warlow, Dorothy	to John Hughes 16 10 1790
Waters, Christopher	to Janet Cox 18 9 1971
Watkins, Anna	to Arthur Tasker 31 3 1900
Watkins, Hannah	to Abraham Howell 6 1 1765
Watts, Anita	to Keith Sturdy 4 9 1971
Watts, Frederick	to Elizabeth Nicholas 4 9 1937
Watts, John	to Rebecca Beynon 12 3 1857
Watts, Martha	to William Phillips 6 1 1883
Watts, Mary	to Thomas Bateman 2 11 1912

Watts, Rebecca Jane	to Robert James Mable 12 8 1995
Weaver, John	to Elizabeth Britt 19 2 1765
Webb, Benjamin	to Ann Brown 9 10 1841
Webb, Francis	to Anne David 16 6 1730
Webb, Jane	to Henry Tasker 26 11 1737
Webb, Joseph	to Frances Evans 21 10 1875
Webster, John	to Ivy Garlick 17 4 1963
Weightman, George	to Enid Wines 19 7 1947
Westacott, Emrys	to Ruth Reynolds 29 9 1947
Whelby, Thomas	to Martha Harries 29 6 1915
Whelby, Thomas	to Gertrude Botham 2 12 1953
Whelling, William	to Alice Dawkins 21 9 1800
White, Frances	to Donald Anderson 14 11 1809
White, James	to Edith Scoufield 28 3 1918
White, John	to Sophie John 17 8 1873
White, Mary	to Stephen Davies 5 2 1743
White, William	to Elizabeth Jones 6 11 1731
Williams, Alice	to Richard Williams 3 4 1777
Williams, Brian	to Ann Bateman 20 10 1976
Williams, David	to Mary Thomas 24 11 1778
Williams, David	to Mary James 14 10 1837
Williams, Eliza	to William Cole 16 7 1891
Williams, Elizabeth	to Isaac Jones 3 7 1757
Williams, Elizabeth	to Thomas Thomas 26 1 1758
Williams, Elizabeth	to John Davis 15 7 1780

Williams, Elizabeth	to James Griffiths 14 10 1893
Williams, Elizabeth	to John Williams 25 4 1918
Williams, Elizabeth	to Phillip Lunt 28 5 1973
Williams, Eric	to Dilys Bowen 12 4 1952
Williams, George	to Hanna Cadwalader 7 2 1727
Williams, George	to Mary Furlong 18 1 1810
Williams, Griffith	to Abra Bowen 2 10 1731
Williams, Hanna	to Joshua Williams 31 1 1955
Williams, Hannah	to Jason Williams 13 6 1885
Williams, Henrietta	to William Griffith 6 11 1802
Williams, Henry	to Mary Seer 23 10 1731
Williams, James	to Margaret Duggan 22 11 1781
Williams, James	to Rebecca Wade 7 3 1807
Williams, James	to Elizabeth Davies 28 6 1831
Williams, Jane	to William Thomas 20 8 1737
Williams, Jane	to John Scourfield 27 11 1879
Williams, Jason	to Hannah Williams 13 6 1885
Williams, John	to Susan Vane 22 10 1743
Williams, John	to Elizabeth Morrice 30 9 1749
Williams, John	to Margaret Davies 17 2 1840
Williams, John	to Frances Davies 26 9 1846
Williams, John	to Ann Stephens 3 4 1875
Williams, John	to Elizabeth Williams 25 4 1918
Williams, John	to Catherine Phillips 7 9 1985
Williams, Jone	to Daniel Boulsher ? 10 1734

Williams, Joseph	to Elizabeth Thomas 4 8 1906
Williams, Joshua	to Hanna Williams 31 1 1955
Williams, Leslie	to Mary John 3 3 1973
Williams, Margaret	to John Furlong 20 9 1816
Williams, Martha	to James Jones 1 3 1811
Williams, Martha	to William Davies 20 9 1845
Williams, Martha	to William Canton 24 7 1886
Williams, Martha	to Seymour Rees 20 4 1935
Williams, Mary	to John Hill 17 11 1743
Williams, Mary	to David Reynolds 23 7 1748
Williams, Mary	to John Lawrence 8 12 1770
Williams, Mary	to William Parry 10 12 1815
Williams, Mary	to Thomas Evans 8 6 1920
Williams, Matthew	to Elizabeth Duggan 21 4 1767
Williams, Richard	to Alice Williams 3 4 1777
Williams, Richard	to Violet Leonard 24 11 1934
Williams, Ronald	to Olwen Mathias 30 12 1939
Williams, Thomas	to Anne Edwards 9 12 1786
Williams, Thomas	to Elizabeth Duggan 23 2 1788
Williams, Thomas	to Margaret Davies 12 4 1828
Williams, William	to Elizabeth Howell 11 11 1756
Williams, William	to Alwyn Prout 30 5 1953
Wines, Enid	to George Weightman 19 7 1947
Woolcock, Lewis	to Elizabeth Roger 14 9 1725
Wright, Anne	to Richard Carrow 12 5 1771

Young, Harold	to Winifred Phillips 4 11 1926
Young, Hubert	to Mavis Prout 31 1 1950
Young, William	to Elizabeth Davies 10 4 1915

Stackpole Elidor Church baptism Register

?, John	bap. 9 12 1759 (par. - Lewis & Anne)
Abraham, Abraham	bap. 24 3 1787 (par. - Mary)
Adams, Alexander	bap. 4 4 1772 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Adams, Ann	bap. 11 12 1836 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, Eliza	bap. 31 12 1843 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, Elizabeth	bap. 1 8 1841 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, George	bap. 15 3 1835 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, John	bap. 7 1 1776 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Adams, John	bap. 1 8 1841 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, John	bap. 6 10 1843 (par. - John & Eliza)
Adams, Joseph	bap. 3 6 1826 (par. - William & Jane)
Adams, Martha	bap. 31 3 1833 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, Martha	bap. 25 5 1845 (par. - John & Eliza)
Adams, Mary	bap. 25 10 1846 (par. - John & Eliza)
Adams, Sarah	bap. 21 10 1781 (par. - Joshua & Mary)
Adams, Sarah	bap. 11 9 1831 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Adams, Sarah	bap. 25 12 1891 (par. - John & Phoebe)
Adams, William	bap. 12 10 1792 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Ainsworth, Thomas Rhys	bap. 30 11 1991 (par. - David & Susan)
Ainsworth, William David John	bap. 30 11 1991 (par. - David & Susan)
Anderssohn, Alatheia	bap. 12 6 1953 (par. - Willy & Gwendoline)
Anderssohn, Martin	bap. 30 10 1955 (par. - Willy & Gwendoline)
Andrews, Delia	bap. 2 11 1951 (par. - Paul & Hope)
Baker, Deborah	bap. 25 4 1973 (par. - Derek & Karen)

Baker, Rachel	bap. 25 4 1975 (par. - Derek & Karen)
Barnes, Nicola	bap. 29 12 1968 (par. - Alan & Elizabeth)
Barnes, Suzanne	bap. 16 4 1972 (par. - Alan & Elizabeth)
Barr, Elizabeth	bap. 1 12 1963 (par. - John & Doreen)
Bateman, Ann	bap. 17 11 1948 (par. - Gwendoline)
Bateman, Arthur	bap. 25 7 1915 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Bateman, Arthur	bap. 12 11 1933 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)
Bateman, Brian	bap. 5 4 1947 (par. - Leslie & Amy)
Bateman, Brinley	bap. 25 10 1953 (par. - Leslie & Amy)
Bateman, David	bap. 8 3 1940 (par. - Gwendoline)
Bateman, Edward	-bap. 5 3 1854 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Bateman, George	bap. 7 3 1945 (par. - Doris)
Bateman, Gladys	bap. 28 9 1913 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Bateman, Gwendoline	bap. 28 10 1917 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Bateman, Ian	bap. 8 3 1944 (par. - Gwendoline)
Bateman, John	bap. 26 4 1952 (par. - Doris)
Bateman, Josephine	bap. 18 6 1940 (par. - Gwendoline)
Bateman, Joyce	bap. 15 7 1928 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)
Bateman, Judith	bap. 5 4 1954 (par. - Doris)
Bateman, Margaret	bap. 24 8 1919 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Bateman, Margaret	bap. 11 2 1941 (par. - Gwendoline)
Bateman, Pauline	bap. 26 4 1951 (par. - Doris)
Bateman, Philip	bap. 21 5 1940 (par. - Arthur & Margaret)
Bateman, Richard	bap. 26 10 1944 (par. - Nancy)
Bee, Julia	bap. 11 6 1958 (par. - Walter & Catherine)

Bennion, Patricia	bap. 20 2 1943 (par. - John & Marjorie)
Bevans, Abraham	bap. 8 8 1725 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Bevans, Abraham	bap. 7 5 1732 (par. - John & Mary)
Bevans, Anne	bap. 24 10 1740 (par. - John & Anne)
Bevans, Anne	bap. 28 5 1750 (par. - Owen & Alice)
Bevans, Elizabeth	bap. 24 12 1820 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, James	bap. 16 12 1820 (par. - William & Margaret)
Bevans, John	bap. 28 11 1756 (par. - Owen & Alice)
Bevans, John	bap. 27 7 1817 (par. - William & Margaret)
Bevans, Margaret	bap. 30 5 1828 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Martha	bap. 1823 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Mary	bap. 15 5 1748 (par. - Owen & Alice)
Bevans, Mary	bap. 29 4 1821 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Melissa	bap. 17 8 1980 (par. - Paul & Angela)
Bevans, Sarah	bap. 29 6 1825 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Bevans, Thomas	bap. 18 7 1736 (par. - John & Mary)
Bevans, Thomas	bap. 30 5 1828 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Beynon, Alice	bap. 25 5 1867 (par. - William & Martha)
Beynon, Bridget	bap. 7 11 1824 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, Eliza	bap. 21 2 1835 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 18 12 1825 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, Elizabeth	bap. 10 11 1867 (par. - George & Ann)
Beynon, George	bap. 20 8 1809 (par. - Abraham & Jane? (Mary ?))
Beynon, George	bap. 27 10 1830 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, George	bap. 14 3 1869 (par. - William & Martha)

Beynon, James	bap. 31 5 1853 (par. - Mary)
Beynon, James	bap. 28 8 1854 (par. - Mary)
Beynon, John	bap. 1809 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, John	bap. 3 3 1832 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Lilian	bap. 10 5 1914 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Beynon, Margaret	bap. 19 11 1820 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Margaretta	bap. 25 2 1874 (par. - William & Hester)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 17 5 1818 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 23 8 1818 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 2 12 1821 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 6 1 1866 (par. - William & Martha)
Beynon, Mary	bap. 31 8 1871 (par. - George & Ann)
Beynon, Rebecca	bap. 20 11 1825 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Richard	bap. 17 1 1830 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Richard	bap. 8 11 1836 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, Terence	bap. 16 2 1944 (par. - Robert & Gwendoline)
Beynon, Thomas	bap. 21 4 1816 (par. - Richard & Rebecca)
Beynon, William	bap. 6 7 1828 (par. - John & Barbara)
Beynon, William	bap. 1 5 1879 (par. - William & Esther)
Black, Patrick	bap. 30 3 1984 (par. - David & Francine)
Bokhoff, Jade	bap. 5 11 1977 (par. - ? & Doris)
Bonnalie, Martha	bap. 2 6 1857 (par. - Hugh & Frances)
Boulsher, ? (daughter)	bap. 20 2 1735 (par. - Daniel & Jone)
Boulsher, Mary	bap. 27 4 1747 (par. - Daniel & Jone)
Boulsher, Stephen	bap. 20 2 1751 (par. - Daniel & Jone)

Bowen , ? (daughter)	bap. 26 9 1769 (par. - Abraham & Hannah)
Bowen , Alice	bap. 3 9 1738 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Alice	bap. 28 2 1830 (par. - Mary Bowen)
Bowen , Angela	bap. 21 2 1953 (par. - William & Elsie)
Bowen , Dilys	bap. 3 4 1931 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Eliza	bap. 23 4 1832 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 1800 (par. - William & Catherine)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 3 2 1822 (par. - John & Alice)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 28 1 1834 (par. - Owen & Martha)
Bowen , Elizabeth	bap. 1 10 1854 (par. - John & Mary)
Bowen , Harold	bap. 29 1 1922 (par. - George & Freda)
Bowen , Henry	bap. 24 2 1811 (par. - Mary)
Bowen , Jane	bap. 30 7 1967 (par. - Ronald & Brenda)
Bowen , Jennifer	bap. 19 5 1963 (par. - Ronald & Brenda)
Bowen , John	bap. 6 9 1767 (par. - Jonas & Mary Bartlett)
Bowen , John	bap. 19 8 1781 (par. - Abraham & Hannah)
Bowen , Jonathan	bap. 30 7 1967 (par. - Ronald & Brenda)
Bowen , Keith	bap. 14 8 1960 (par. - Ronald & Brenda)
Bowen , Kenneth	bap. 5 10 1930 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Leslie	bap. 13 3 1938 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Margaret	bap. 10 5 1801 (par. - John & Alice)
Bowen , Mary	bap. 3 12 1826 (par. - Mary Bowen)
Bowen , Mary	bap. 29 7 1900 (par. - John & Sarah)
Bowen , Rebecca	bap. 31 5 1772 (par. - Abraham & Hannah)
Bowen , Rebecca	bap. 23 1 1842 (par. - James & Elizabeth)

Bowen , Richard	bap. 19 8 1956 (par. - Kenneth & Sheila)
Bowen , Richard	bap. 12 1 1957 (par. - Ronald & Brenda)
Bowen , Ronald	bap. 24 3 1929 (par. - Ronald & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Thomas	bap. 6 3 1735 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Bowen , Thomas	bap. 5 9 1909 (par. - William & Mary)
Bowen , William	bap. 20 11 1774 (par. - Abraham & Hannah)
Bowen , William	bap. 29 7 1900 (par. - John & Sarah)
Bowen , William	bap. 20 1 1907 (par. - William & Mary)
Bowen , William	bap. 2 5 1926 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Bowling , Patricia	bap. 28 7 1920 (par. - William & Constance)
Bowlshar, Anne	bap. 11 11 1739 (par. - Daniel & Jone)
Brace, Brian	bap. 16 3 1949 (par. - George & Annie)
Brace, David	bap. 23 8 1944 (par. - George & Annie)
Brace, Jean	bap. 21 1 1947 (par. - George & Annie)
Brace, Mary	bap. 1795 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Brackpool, Emma	bap. 24 9 1988 (par. - David & Lorna)
Brackpool, Zoe Mary	bap. 26 1 1991 (par. - David & Lorna)
Bradstock, Clare	bap. 26 9 1970 (par. - Michael & Patricia)
Brash, Andrew	bap. 26 8 1954 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Brash, Karen	bap. 25 1 1952 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Brash, Robin	bap. 15 12 1956 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Brash, Timothy	bap. 5 7 1959 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Brixton, Dorothy	bap. 8 2 1920 (par. - James & Annie)
Brooks, Adam	bap. 4 8 1833 (par. - Adam & Anne)
Brooks, Anne	bap. 29 11 1829 (par. - Adam & Anne)

Brooks, Elizabeth	bap. 23 4 1820 (par. - Adam & Ann)
Brooks, Elizabeth	bap. 9 10 1836 (par. - Mary Brooks)
Brooks, Hester	bap. 29 7 1827 (par. - Adam & Anne)
Brooks, John	bap. 21 9 1817 (par. - Adam & Ann)
Brooks, Margaretta	bap. 20 11 1825 (par. - Adam & Anne)
Brooks, Martha	bap. 4 8 1822 (par. - Adam & Anne)
Brooks, Thomas	bap. 21 2 1836 (par. - Adam & Ann)
Brooks, William	bap. 12 12 1824 (par. - Adam & Anne)
Brown, Anne	bap. 31 3 1811 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Brown, Constance	bap. 29 8 1886 (par. - James & Harriet)
Brown, Ester	bap. 22 5 1808 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Brown, Hilda	bap. 3 12 1880 (par. - James & Harriet)
Brown, James	bap. 1 1 1806 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Brown, Norah	bap. 13 4 1884 (par. - James & Harriet)
Brown, Philip	bap. 6 7 1879 (par. - James & Harriet)
Brown, Thomas	bap. 1 1 1806 (par. - Joseph & Mary)
Brown, Winifred	bap. 26 11 1882 (par. - James & Harriet)
Browne, James	bap. 30 6 1829 (par. - George & Mary)
Bullivant, Tomas James	bap. 24 3 1991 (par. - Trevor & Yvonne)
Bumstead, Anita	bap. 1 10 1944 (par. - Charles & Freda)
Bunch, Sarah	bap. 15 5 1877 (par. - Samuel & Mary)
Callan, Peter	bap. 2 6 1963 (par. - Clifford & Josephine)
Callan, Richard	bap. 18 8 1968 (par. - Clifford & Josephine)
Campbell, Alexander	bap. 30 9 1855 (par. - John & Sarah)
Campbell, Caroline	bap. 17 7 1930 (par. - John & Wilma)

Campbell, Ronald	bap. 5 2 1849 (par. - John & Sarah)
Campbell, RoseMary	bap. 31 7 1921 (par. - Ralph & Marjorie)
Candlish, Isabella	bap. 17 5 1880 (par. - James & Kathleen)
Candlish, Jessie	bap. 5 5 1876 (par. - James & Kathleen)
Canton, Alan	bap. 11 8 1946 (par. - Thomas & Clytha)
Canton, Annie	bap. 12 6 1880 (par. - John & Margaret)
Canton, Charles	bap. 28 5 1865 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Cyril	bap. 12 3 1922 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, David	bap. 6 8 1950 (par. - Thomas & Clytha)
Canton, Deryck	bap. 3 7 1927 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Canton, Dorothy	bap. 30 12 1923 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Edith	bap. 6 7 1927 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Elizabeth	bap. 18 1 1863 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, George	bap. 31 7 1870 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, George	bap. 12 5 1881 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Gwenneth	bap. 23 4 1916 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Harriet	bap. 30 3 1873 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Harriet	bap. 23 11 1879 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Henry	bap. 2 3 1930 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Isaac	bap. 25 2 1935 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, James	bap. 20 10 1878 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Jean	bap. 2 6 1946 (par. - Ronald & Seline)
Canton, John	bap. 27 1 1861 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, John	bap. 29 3 1868 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, John	bap. 2 5 1875 (par. - John & Margaret)

Canton, Lewis	bap. 24 5 1875 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Margaret	bap. 31 5 1900 (par. - Isaac & Sarah)
Canton, Mary	bap. 2 1 1859 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, Mary	bap. 17 12 1876 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, Nora	bap. 21 2 1926 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Ronald	bap. 31 8 1913 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Canton, Sallyanne	bap. 1 2 1975 (par. - David & Rhiannon)
Canton, Sidney	bap. 30 8 1914 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, Thomas	bap. 14 3 1920 (par. - John & Lilian)
Canton, William	bap. 21 12 1800 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Canton, William	bap. 18 7 1841 (par. - William & Mary)
Canton, William	bap. 27 7 1873 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, William	bap. 8 5 1898 (par. - William & Martha)
Canton, William	bap. 31 3 1918 (par. - John & Lilian)
Castle, Henry	bap. 18 4 1762 (par. - Henry & Rachel)
Castle, William	bap. 30 9 1764 (par. - Henry & Rachel)
Castle?, Henry	bap. 18 12 1759 (par. - Henry & Rachel)
Childs, Euros	bap. 21 8 1975 (par. - Robert & Lynn)
Clark, Deborah	bap. 5 5 1956 (par. - Douglas & Ann)
Clark, Douglas	bap. 17 10 1932 (par. - William & Dorothy)
Clark, Richard	bap. 1 3 1935 (par. - William & Dorothy)
Cod, Mary	bap. 3 3 1727 (par. - John & Mary)
Cod, Sarah	bap. 3 3 1751 (par. - Griffith & Elizabeth)
Codd, John	bap. 5 5 1754 (par. - Griffith & Elizabeth)
Cole, Ann	bap. 23 3 1851 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)

Cole, Barbara	bap. 4 3 1923 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Cole, Dorothy	bap. 25 5 1924 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Cole, Elizabeth	bap. 31 8 1853 (par. - William & Mary)
Cole, Iris	bap. 23 8 1927 (par. - Gladys Cole)
Cole, John	bap. 24 4 1825 (par. - George & Anne)
Cole, John	bap. 29 2 1880 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Cole, Leonard	bap. 27 10 1929 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Cole, Leslie	bap. 19 8 1926 (par. - Thomas & Dorothy)
Cole, Mary	bap. 28 2 1877 (par. - Benjamin & Margaret)
Cole, Robert	bap. 7 5 1882 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Cole, Sarah	bap. 3 4 1853 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)
Colins, Anne	bap. 8 12 1754 (par. - William & Margaret)
Colins, James	bap. 9 3 1806 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Colins, John	bap. 18 8 1751 (par. - William & Margaret)
Collins, Elizabeth	bap. 12 2 1804 (par. - James & Mary)
Cook, James	bap. 2 11 1788 (par. - John & Margaret)
Cook, John	bap. 27 4 1794 (par. - John & Margaret)
Cook, Mary	bap. 17 10 1790 (par. - John & Margaret)
Cosher, Benjamin	bap. 19 2 1769 (par. - Edward & Anne)
Cosher, Mary	bap. 15 6 1777 (par. - Edward & Anne)
Cosher, William	bap. 9 2 1772 (par. - Edward & Anne)
Cosher, ?	bap. 26 4 1767 (par. - Edward & Anne)
Cosher, Elizabeth	bap. 20 3 1737 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Cosher, Elizabeth	bap. 28 10 1764 (par. - Edward & Anne)
Cosher, John	bap. 30 1 1734 (par. - Richard & Mary)

Cosher, Richard	bap. 28 7 1743 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Cosher, Thomas	bap. 7 12 1736 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Courtney, Alastair Nicholas	bap. 6 4 1991 (par. - Robin & Julie)
Courtney, Russell Simon	bap. 31 10 1992 (par. - Robin & Julie)
Cousins, George	bap. 28 6 1772 (par. - William & Jane)
Cousins, Lucy	bap. 15 7 1906 (par. - John & Mary)
Cousins, Thomas	bap. 9 10 1904 (par. - John & Mary)
Cousins, William	bap. 2 2 1902 (par. - John & Mary)
Cousins, William	bap. 8 5 1911 (par. - John & Mary)
Cow, Janet	bap. 20 4 1947 (par. - William & Rosalie)
Cuthbert, Emily	bap. 20 9 1864 (par. - Samuel & Mary)
Cuthbert, Sarah	bap. 7 9 1867 (par. - Samuel & Mary)
Cutts, Brian	bap. 24 5 1971 (par. - Robert & Patricia)
Cutts, Elizabeth	bap. 24 5 1980 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Cutts, Richard	bap. 24 5 1973 (par. - Robert & Patricia)
David, Dinah	bap. 21 10 1744 (par. - John & Martha)
David, Elizabeth	bap. 10 1 1730 (par. - John & Martha)
David, Elizabeth	bap. 3 6 1770 (par. - William & Mary)
David, George	-bap. 13 1 1733 (par. - John & Jane)
David, Henry	bap. 11 10 1747 (par. - John & Martha)
David, John	bap. 1 6 1729 (par. - John & Jane)
David, John	bap. 3 8 1740 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
David, John	bap. 19 9 1742 (par. - John & Mary)
David, John	-bap. 23 3 1742 (par. - Mary David single)
David, John	bap. 9 9 1764 (par. - William & Elizabeth)

David, John	bap. 8 1 1792 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
David, Margaret	bap. 7 8 1737 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
David, Martha	bap. 1 2 1789 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
David, Mary	bap. 27 3 1735 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
David, Paul	bap. 26 1 1736 (par. - John & Jane)
David, Phebe	bap. 5 3 1798 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
David, Sarah	bap. 27 6 1725 (par. - Hugh & Martha)
David, Squire	bap. 20 3 1747 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
David, Susanna	bap. 3 3 1744 (par. - John & Mary)
David, Thomas	bap. 29 8 1731 (par. - John & Jane)
David, Thomas	bap. 8 9 1734 (par. - John & Martha)
Davies, Ada	bap. 7 2 1892 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, Ailsa	bap. 6 12 1953 (par. - Ronald & Ann)
Davies, Alison	bap. 13 6 1964 (par. - John & Ivy)
Davies, Ann	bap. 28 7 1833 (par. - William & Ann)
Davies, Ann	bap. 17 7 1859 (par. - Benjamin & Martha)
Davies, Anne	bap. 11 2 1781 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 6 5 1821 (par. - Margaret Davies)
Davies, Benjamin	bap. 14 2 1858 (par. - Benjamin & Ruth)
Davies, David	bap. 1912 (par. - John & Mabel)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 16 3 1813 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 1 10 1854 (par. - George & Mary)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 13 3 1875 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, Elizabeth	bap. 24 8 1893 (par. - Hugh & Emma)
Davies, Emma	bap. 29 9 1974 (par. - John & Susan)

Davies, Fanny	bap. 21 8 1839 (par. - George & Mary)
Davies, Henry	bap. 28 5 1888 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, Hugh	bap. 7 3 1937 (par. - Thomas & Maisie)
Davies, James	bap. 17 12 1789 (par. - Benjamin & Letitia)
Davies, James	bap. 12 9 1813 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, James	bap. 1 1 1882 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, James	bap. 15 8 1897 (par. - William & Edith)
Davies, James	bap. 3 7 1938 (par. - Stanley & Florence)
Davies, Jane	bap. 31 3 1754 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, Jennie	bap. 6 3 1933 (par. -)
Davies, John	bap. 18 6 1749 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, John	bap. 5 6 1787 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Davies, John	bap. 2 1 1806 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Davies, John	bap. 18 3 1884 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, John	bap. 3 7 1977 (par. - Richard & Susan)
Davies, Jonathan	bap. 2 1 1976 (par. - John & Susan)
Davies, Katharin	bap. 14 4 1974 (par. - Richard & Susan)
Davies, Kathleen	bap. 7 1 1933 (par. - James & Winifred)
Davies, Lewis	bap. 1909 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Davies, Lisa	bap. 5 8 1962 (par. - John & Ivy)
Davies, Margaret	bap. 1 7 1877 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, Martha	bap. 18 12 1853 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Davies, Mary	bap. 2 1 1806 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Davies, Mary	bap. 28 4 1839 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, Mary	bap. 6 8 1843 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)

Davies, Mary	bap. 3 9 1871 (par. - James & Ann)
Davies, Richard	bap. 24 10 1863 (par. - Benjamin & Martha)
Davies, Robert	bap. 3 7 1825 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, Robert	bap. 17 10 1976 (par. - David & Margaret)
Davies, Ronald	bap. 28 11 1911 (par. - John & Mabel)
Davies, Sarah	bap. 29 11 1840 (par. - John & Sarah)
Davies, Stephen	bap. 30 7 1811 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Davies, Stephen	bap. 8 1 1978 (par. - William & Sheila)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 15 3 1752 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 12 2 1845 (par. - John & Ann)
Davies, Thomas	bap. 17 5 1846 (par. - George & Martha)
Davies, Valentine	bap. 8 3 1746 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, Wiliam	bap. 9 3 1823 (par. - James & Mary)
Davies, William	bap. 5 6 1745 (par. - Stephen & Mary)
Davies, William	bap. 30 7 1811 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Davies, William	bap. 28 4 1839 (par. - William & Mary)
Davies, William	bap. 11 6 1861 (par. - Benjamin & Martha)
Davies, Winifred	bap. 24 8 1893 (par. - James & Ann)
Davis, Benjamin	bap. 29 12 1816 (par. - James & Mary)
Davis, John	bap. 16 5 1819 (par. - James & Mary)
Davis, Martha	bap. 26 7 1818 (par. - William & Jane)
Davis, Mary	bap. 28 7 1816 (par. - William & Jane)
Davis, Richard	bap. 30 7 1820 (par. - James & Mary)
Davis, Thomas	bap. 13 11 1814 (par. - James & Mary)
Davis, William	bap. 1 2 1818 (par. - James & Mary)

Davy, Frances	bap. 26 6 1825 (par. - William & Jane)
Davy, James	bap. 31 10 1784 (par. - David & Mary)
Davy, Jane	bap. 7 7 1822 (par. - William & Jane)
Davy, Thomas	bap. 24 11 1782 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 5 3 1764 (par. - Walter & Barbara)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 30 4 1813 (par. - Dorothy)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 28 8 1852 (par. - William & Mary)
Dawkins, Elizabeth	bap. 8 2 1858 (par. - William & Sarah)
Dawkins, Frances	bap. 21 5 1769 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Dawkins, George	bap. 29 9 1861 (par. - William & Sarah)
Dawkins, George	bap. 9 7 1876 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Henry	bap. 16 10 1757 (par. - Nicolas & Jone)
Dawkins, James	bap. 23 2 1766 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 18 9 1763 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 17 2 1764 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Dawkins, Mary	bap. 6 11 1859 (par. - William & Sarah)
Dawkins, Rebecca	bap. 30 4 1813 (par. - Dorothy)
Dawkins, Stephen	bap. 16 2 1766 (par. - Walter & Barbara)
Dawkins, Thomas	bap. 7 10 1878 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Day, Caroline	bap. 18 8 1822 (par. - Mary Day)
Dickens, Angela	bap. 24 8 1959 (par. - James & Aileen)
Dickins, Sally	bap. 20 2 1954 (par. - James & Eileen)
Dickins, Timothy	bap. 3 3 1956 (par. - James & Aileen)
Dickson, Mary	bap. 16 8 1864 (par. - Arthur & Susanna)
Dixon, Thomas	bap. 1 10 1872 (par. - Arthur & Susannah)

Doole, James	bap. 31 8 1739 (par. - John & Mary)
Doole, James	bap. 2 10 1746 (par. - John & Mary)
Doyle, John	bap. 28 4 1822 (par. - Robert & Letitia)
Drinkwater, Mary ?	bap. 19 5 1725 (par. - Richard & Margaret)
Duggan, Anne	bap. 25 7 1773 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Diana	bap. 29 9 1741 (par. - Francis & Catherin)
Duggan, Elizabeth	bap. 21 8 1766 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Henry	bap. 23 9 1750 (par. - Francis & Catherin)
Duggan, Henry	bap. 15 10 1769 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Henry	bap. 15 10 1775 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Richard	bap. 18 9 1768 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Richard	bap. 27 4 1777 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, Samuel	bap. 30 6 1771 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Duggan, William	bap. 11 3 1743 (par. - Francis & Catherin)
Duggan, William	bap. 29 7 1764 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Dyson, John	bap. 16 4 1950 (par. - Frederick & Dorothy)
Edmund, Hesther	bap. 26 9 1729 (par. - David & Jennet)
Edwardess, George	bap. 12 1900 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Alice	bap. 14 3 1868 (par. - John & Mary)
Edwards, Anne	bap. 1 10 1944 (par. - William & Ivy)
Edwards, David	bap. 24 6 1753 (par. - Sampson & Jane)
Edwards, Edith	bap. 23 11 1872 (par. - John & Maria)
Edwards, Edward	bap. 21 7 1866 (par. - John & Mary)
Edwards, Elizabeth	bap. 5 8 1750 (par. - George & Anne)
Edwards, George	bap. 27 6 1812 (par. - William & Jannet?)

Edwards, Georgina	bap. 27 5 1871 (par. - John & Marie)
Edwards, Helen	bap. 22 4 1962 (par. - Eric & Olwen)
Edwards, James	bap. 8 2 1756 (par. - Sampson & Jane)
Edwards, Jessica Megan	bap. 26 12 1992 (par. - Helen)
Edwards, John	bap. 2 7 1864 (par. - John & Mary)
Edwards, Mary	bap. 27 6 1985 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Edwards, Patricia	bap. 3 8 1947 (par. - Eric & Olwen)
Edwards, Solomon	bap. 5 11 1758 (par. - Sampson & Jane)
Edwards, Thomas	bap. 10 4 1876 (par. - John & Marie)
Edwards, Tracy	bap. 20 11 1977 (par. - David & Pamela)
Egerton, Pamela	bap. 22 6 1941 (par. - John & Victorine)
Eliot, Susan	bap. 12 7 1770 (par. - Anne Eliot single)
Elvidge, Christopher	bap. 18 6 1968 (par. - Charles & Alma)
Esmond, Christopher	bap. 2 2 1963 (par. - David & Carol)
Esmond, Haydn	bap. 16 1 1965 (par. - David & Carol)
Esmond, Martin	bap. 22 10 1967 (par. - David & Carol)
Evand, David	bap. 18 10 1903 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Evans, Albert	bap. 14 2 1904 (par. - William & Martha)
Evans, Alec	bap. 24 7 1887 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, Ann	bap. 6 5 1897 (par. - David & Mary)
Evans, Anne	bap. 26 8 1804 (par. - William & Anne)
Evans, Anne	bap. 7 5 1811 (par. - William & Anne)
Evans, Anne	bap. 23 5 1829 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Anne	bap. 21 2 1863 (par. - William & Sarah)
Evans, Annie	bap. 30 8 1891 (par. - John & Margaret)

Evans, Benjamin	bap. 3 4 1932 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Catherine	bap. 24 8 1902 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Evans, Daniel	bap. 2 12 1788 (par. - Jane)
Evans, Daniel	bap. 3 1 198 (par. - Robin & Elaine)
Evans, Edith	bap. 1 9 1929 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Edward	bap. 6 12 1834 (par. - Thomas & Margaretta)
Evans, Edwin	bap. 11 6 1835 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 17 10 1802 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 16 3 1901 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Evans, Elizabeth	bap. 22 1 1922 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Ellen	bap. 26 11 1882 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Ernest	bap. 11 7 1886 (par. - Benjamin & Esther)
Evans, George	bap. 23 3 1828 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Evans, Gladys	bap. 31 7 1838 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Gwerful?	bap. 1 7 1934 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Harriett	bap. 4 3 1849 (par. - John & Mary)
Evans, Henry	bap. 27 6 1836 (par. - Thomas & Margaretta)
Evans, Herbert	bap. 17 1 1903 (par. - George & Jemima)
Evans, Hubert	bap. 18 9 1892 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, James	bap. 11 4 1824 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, John	bap. 25 4 1886 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, John	bap. 28 4 1901 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Evans, Lavina	bap. 24 2 1833 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Evans, Margaret	bap. 21 2 1909 (par. - Daniel & Mary)
Evans, Martha	bap. 29 11 1789 (par. - Elisabeth)

Evans, Martha	bap. 5 6 1814 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, Martha	bap. 20 8 1826 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Evans, Martha	bap. 22 10 1826 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Martha	bap. 17 10 1847 (par. - John & Mary)
Evans, Mary	bap. 20 8 1807 (par. - William & Anne)
Evans, Mary	bap. 20 8 1826 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Evans, Mary	bap. 29 4 1832 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Mary	bap. 27 9 1861 (par. - William & Sarah)
Evans, Mary	bap. 31 1 1926 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Olive	bap. 27 11 1927 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Olwen	bap. 16 2 1919 (par. - William & Annie)
Evans, Phebe	bap. 1800 (par. - William & Jane)
Evans, Reginald	bap. 14 2 1904 (par. - William & Martha)
Evans, Richard	bap. 29 4 1973 (par. - Ronald & Helen)
Evans, Selina	bap. 4 1 1831 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 6 6 1835 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Thomas	bap. 15 2 1885 (par. - John & Margaret)
Evans, William	bap. 15 8 1852 (par. - John & Mary)
Evans, William	bap. 14 7 1872 (par. - William & Ann)
Evans, William	bap. 3 6 1923 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evans, Winston	bap. 9 12 1940 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Evanss, Elizabeth	bap. 24 1 1833 (par. - Thomas & Margaretta)
Eynon, Alice?	bap. 12 1 1783 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Eynon, Ann	bap. 14 4 1956 (par. - Peter & Elizabeth)
Eynon, John	bap. 22 10 1780 (par. - Thomas & Mary)

Eynon, John	bap. 1799 (par. - William & Dinah)
Eynon, Mary	bap. 1794 (par. - William & Mary)
Eynon, Thomas	bap. 12 12 1779 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Faithful, Anne	bap. 19 5 1754 (par. - David & Ma ry)
Faithful, David	bap. 30 10 1748 (par. - David & Mary)
Faithful, David	bap. 15 10 1752 (par. - David & Mary)
Faithful, Thomas	bap. 19 11 1749 (par. - David & Mary)
Farr, Richard	bap. 7 7 1956 (par. - John & Olive)
Fawcett, Byron	bap. 3 8 1969 (par. - Martin & Margaret)
Fisher, Maggie	bap. 11 3 1885 (par. - William & Jane)
Fitch, Heidi	bap. 24 8 1980 (par. -)
Fitch, Judith	bap. 18 4 1975 (par. - David & Joanna)
Flowers, James	bap. 20 2 1788 (par. - John & Sarah)
Flowers, Sarah	bap. 10 6 1789 (par. - John & Sarah)
Foster, Henry	bap. 7 3 1828 (par. - William & Mary)
Foster, William	bap. 19 2 1829 (par. - William & Mary)
Freeman, Joseph	bap. 19 10 1920 (par. - Joseph & Sophia)
Friesen, Alexander	bap. 24 12 1961 (par. - Bernard & Caroline)
Friesen, Hero	bap. 24 5 1964 (par. - Bernard & Caroline)
Furlong, Abraham	bap. 6 1 1803 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Abraham	bap. 11 8 1825 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Anne	bap. 1801 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Bridget	bap. 26 6 1834 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Catherine	bap. 9 11 1828 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Charlotte	bap. 3 8 1784 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)

Furlong, Edward	bap. 3 5 1785 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, Elinor	bap. 3 5 1791 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Elizabeth	bap. 28 2 1827 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Frances	bap. 19 11 1823 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, George	bap. 1799 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, George	bap. 19 4 1833 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, George	bap. 19 5 1836 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, George	bap. 2 1 1838 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Jane	bap. 9 5 1793 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, Jane	bap. 1 1 1809 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, John	bap. 6 9 1754 (par. - John & Susan)
Furlong, John	bap. 19 11 1781 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, John	bap. 26 12 1804 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Maria	bap. 14 3 1797 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Maria	bap. 29 9 1831 (par. - George & Bridget)
Furlong, Mary	bap. 15 10 1748 (par. - John & Susan)
Furlong, Mary	bap. 20 7 1779 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, Mary	bap. 18 1 1787 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Richard	bap. 5 5 1782 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Sarah	bap. 17 10 1784 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Sarah	bap. 20 3 1789 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, Susan	bap. 8 5 1757 (par. - John & Susan)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 16 5 1751 (par. - John & Susan)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 15 3 1787 (par. - John & Sarah)
Furlong, Thomas	-bap. 15 4 1787 (par. - John & Sarah)

Furlong, Thomas	bap. 1793 (par. - Abraham & Elizabeth)
Furlong, Thomas	bap. 20 9 1866 (par. - James & Jane)
Furlong, William	bap. 13 5 1759 (par. - John & Susan)
Furlong, William	bap. 26 3 1939 (par. - William & Violet)
Garbett, Mary	bap. 6 10 1842 (par. - John & Amelia)
Garlick, Alison	bap. 1 11 1972 (par. - Colin & Sheila)
Garlick, Colin	bap. 10 4 1949 (par. - Edward & Sylvia)
Garlick, Joy	bap. 12 6 1930 (par. - Frederick & Martha)
Garlick, Kevin	bap. 4 4 1953 (par. - Edward & Sylvia)
Garlick, Mark	bap. 11 2 1972 (par. - Colin & Sheila)
Garlick, Norman	bap. 7 2 1926 (par. - Frederick & Martha)
Garlick, Roland	bap. 30 4 1950 (par. - Norman & Margaret)
Garratt, Rachel	bap. 28 9 1975 (par. - William & Mary)
Gill, Katryn	bap. 27 12 1960 (par. - Terence & Gillian)
Goodman, Jane	bap. 17 5 1964 (par. - Brian & Margaret)
Goodman, Yvonne	bap. 29 5 1966 (par. - Brian & Margaret)
Gough, Ann	bap. 24 4 1948 (par. - Norman & Margaret)
Gough, Elizabeth	bap. 29 8 1736 (par. - Abraham & Frances)
Gough, Isaac	bap. 16 7 1734 (par. - Abraham & Frances)
Gough, Isack?	bap. 8 10 1758 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Gough, Jacob	bap. 17 2 1739 (par. - Abraham & Frances)
Gough, Jacob	bap. 7 3 1761 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Gough, William	bap. 7 3 1761 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Grace, Agnes	bap. 13 2 1859 (par. - Noah & Lucy)
Grace, Alfred	bap. 27 5 1860 (par. - Noah & Lucy)

Grace, Alice	bap. 1 6 1856 (par. - Noah & Lucy)
Grace, Edward	bap. 13 7 1862 (par. - Noah & Lucy)
Grace, Elenor	bap. 15 11 1857 (par. - Noah & Lucy)
Grace, Mary	bap. 17 12 1854 (par. - Noah & Lucy)
Green, Albert	bap. 3 10 1858 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Green, Catherine	bap. 3 7 1860 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Green, Emily	bap. 23 7 1856 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Green, George	bap. 28 3 1853 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Green, William	bap. 5 8 1854 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Griffith, Ann	bap. 12 7 1846 (par. - John & Ann)
Griffith, Anne	bap. 14 6 1807 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffith, Catherine	bap. 10 8 1861 (par. - John & Eliza)
Griffith, David	bap. 5 3 1745 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Griffith, Eliza	bap. 19 4 1857 (par. - William & Eliza)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 11 12 1825 (par. - Jane Griffith)
Griffith, Elizabeth	bap. 9 2 1830 (par. - John & Diana)
Griffith, George	bap. 14 5 1845 (par. - John & Ann)
Griffith, James	bap. 24 4 1814 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffith, James	bap. 10 11 1828 (par. - John & Diana)
Griffith, James	bap. 11 1 1839 (par. - Frances)
Griffith, Jennet	bap. 28 3 1741 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Griffith, John	bap. 6 4 1824 (par. - George & Catherine)
Griffith, John	bap. 14 9 1834 (par. - John & Dinah)
Griffith, Richard	bap. 16 10 1842 (par. - John & Ann)
Griffith, Susan	bap. 12 6 1803 (par. - William & Henrietta)

Griffith, Thomas	bap. 17 4 1831 (par. - John & Anne)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 7 8 1831 (par. - George & Catherine)
Griffith, Thomas	bap. 4 9 1836 (par. - John & Dinah)
Griffith, William	bap. 19 8 1810 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, David	bap. 9 5 1947 (par. - Evan & Beryl)
Griffiths, Edward	bap. 18 2 1929 (par. - William & Sarah)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 8 9 1805 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 28 4 1822 (par. - George & Catherine)
Griffiths, Elizabeth	bap. 24 2 1926 (par. - William & Sarah)
Griffiths, Elwyn	bap. 24 2 1926 (par. - William & Sarah)
Griffiths, Frances	bap. 24 5 1812 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, George	bap. 16 9 1821 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, Gwynville	bap. 29 6 1896 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Griffiths, Jane	bap. 6 10 1816 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, John	bap. 6 10 1816 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, Maria	bap. 31 10 1819 (par. - George & Katherine)
Griffiths, Martha	bap. 26 5 1895 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, Mary	bap. 25 1 1809 (par. - William & Henrietta)
Griffiths, Olive	bap. 21 4 1901 (par. - Benjamin & Jane)
Griffiths, Phillip	bap. 11 5 1952 (par. - Evan & Beryl)
Griffiths, Rose	bap. 13 9 1896 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Griffiths, William	bap. 28 5 1934 (par. -)
Griffiths, William	bap. 11 5 1938 (par. - Edward & Martha)
Griffiths, Janet	bap. 7 5 1942 (par. - Evan & Beryl)
Gwither, Elizabeth	bap. 28 9 1783 (par. - Letitia)

Gwither, John	bap. 26 9 1743 (par. - Alice Gwither single)
Gwyther, Alice	bap. 27 11 1867 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, Beatrice	bap. 29 12 1904 (par. - David & Louise)
Gwyther, Catherine	bap. 18 11 1862 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, David	bap. 17 9 1903 (par. - David & Louisa)
Gwyther, Eveline	bap. 10 3 1870 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, Fanny	bap. 24 10 1860 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, Francis	bap. 2 8 1827 (par. - Francis & Maria)
Gwyther, George	bap. 26 2 1865 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, Jane	bap. 23 12 1770 (par. - James & Mary)
Gwyther, Jennifer	bap. 19 6 1949 (par. - Ronald & Barbara)
Gwyther, John	bap. 5 12 1830 (par. - Francis & Maria)
Gwyther, Mary	bap. 20 9 1772 (par. - James & Mary)
Gwyther, Mary	bap. 12 10 1774 (par. - James & Mary)
Gwyther, Richard	bap. 20 7 1858 (par. - John & Catherine)
Gwyther, Thomas	bap. 30 3 1773 (par. - Margaret Gwyther single)
Hackett, Deborah Loraine	bap. 8 6 1996 (par. - Thomas & Patricia)
Hackett, Lisa Janine	bap. 7 6 1996 (par. - Thomas & Patricia)
Hale, Walter	bap. 24 12 1865 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Hall ? (daughter)	bap. 1767 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall ? (daughter)	bap. 23 9 1770 (par. - Rees & Mary)
Hall Anne	bap. 12 5 1776 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hall Arthur	bap. 18 12 1898 (par. - Mark & Ethel)
Hall Beryl	bap. 24 5 1925 (par. - David & Florence)
Hall Elizabeth	bap. 22 9 1733 (par. - Henry & Mary)

Hall Elizabeth	bap. 5 10 1760 (par. - Rees & -)
Hall Elizabeth	bap. 8 6 1902 (par. - Mark & Ethel)
Hall James	bap. 15 9 1763 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall James	bap. 12 10 1777 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hall Jane	bap. 20 8 1765 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall John	bap. 25 10 1758 (par. - Rees & Mary)
Hall John	bap. 14 1 1855 (par. - William & Margaret)
Hall Joseph	bap. 18 8 1854 (par. - Thomas & ?)
Hall Margaret	bap. 16 1 1757 (par. - William & Margaret)
Hall Marjorie	bap. 20 5 1923 (par. - David & Florence)
Hall Martha	bap. 2 6 1792 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hall Martha	bap. 18 11 1810 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall Mary	bap. 10 7 1737 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hall Mary	bap. 9 2 1762 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall Mary	bap. 24 3 1782 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hall Mary	bap. 20 6 1785 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hall Muriel	bap. 19 2 1920 (par. - Benjamin & Ruth)
Hall Reece	bap. 14 9 1729 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hall Richard	bap. 2 10 1743 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Hall Sarah	bap. 12 10 1757 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Hall Sarah	bap. 22 11 1812 (par. - James & Mary)
Hall Walter	bap. 26 8 1900 (par. - Mark & Ethel)
Hall William	bap. 19 2 1761 (par. - Francis & Elizabeth)
Hall William	bap. 10 12 1905 (par. - Mark & Ethel)
Hall Winifred	bap. 3 4 1904 (par. - Mark & Ethel)

Halland?, Benjamin	bap. 5 4 1779 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Hamilton, Agnes	bap. 26 6 1897 (par. - Francis & Alice)
Hamson, Elizabeth	bap. 26 9 1736 (par. - Thomas & -)
Hamson, William	bap. 25 9 1748 (par. - Thomas & -)
Hand, John	bap. 20 2 1821 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Harding, Archibald	bap. 10 4 1881 (par. - James & Jane)
Hardy, Edward	bap. 8 10 1859 (par. - Francis & Caroline)
Harries, Ann	bap. 30 4 1944 (par. - William & Margaret)
Harries, Annie	bap. 16 9 1894 (par. - Alfred & Ellen)
Harries, Graham	bap. 22 3 1942 (par. - William & Margaret)
Harries, John	bap. 3 12 1871 (par. - James & Mary)
Harries, Mervyn	bap. 6 2 1938 (par. - William & Margaret)
Harries, William	bap. 10 9 1911 (par. - Alfred & Annie)
Harris, Alfred	bap. 30 4 1865 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, Ann	bap. 21 1 1855 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, Charloote	bap. 29 9 1822 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Harris, David	bap. 23 6 1850 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, Elizabeth	bap. 15 12 1861 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, Hannah	bap. 25 4 1830 (par. - Anne Harris)
Harris, Henry	bap. 3 6 1870 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, James	bap. 24 4 1867 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, John	bap. 21 6 1835 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, John	bap. 14 12 1856 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harris, Mary	bap. 1 5 1831 (par. - John & Hannah)
Harris, Mary	bap. 28 5 1848 (par. - Isaac & Martha)

Harris, Sarah	bap. 12 7 1840 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, Thomas	bap. 23 5 1824 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Harris, Thomas	bap. 15 4 1838 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, Walter	bap. 3 4 1845 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Harris, William	bap. 19 12 1858 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Harrison, James	bap. 24 12 1944 (par. - Brian & Constance)
Hastie, William	bap. 27 12 1917 (par. - Alexander & Maggie)
Hawkins, Ernest	bap. 24 3 1892 (par. - Robert & Alice)
Hay, Benjamin	bap. 18 2 1824 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, David	bap. 9 7 1775 (par. - Mary Hay)
Hay, George	bap. 17 1 1808 (par. - George & Rebecka)
Hay, George	bap. 24 1 1819 (par. - George & Rebecca)
Hay, James	bap. 8 12 1754 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hay, James	bap. 24 11 1811 (par. - James & Sarah)
Hay, Jane	bap. 5 6 1836 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, John	bap. 24 12 1815 (par. - George & Dinah)
Hay, Joseph	bap. 28 7 1833 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Martha	bap. 18 3 1827 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Mary	bap. 3 3 1787 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hay, Mary	bap. 24 10 1813 (par. - James & Sarah)
Hay, Mary	bap. 20 3 1814 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Philip	bap. 10 7 1987 (par. - Graham & Patricia)
Hay, Robert	bap. 6 6 1830 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Sarah	bap. 16 12 1821 (par. - George & Rebecca)
Hay, Thomas	bap. 15 4 1758 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Hay, Thomas	bap. 14 9 1783 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hay, Thomas	bap. 19 7 1818 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
Hay, Tomas	bap. 26 12 1790 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hay, Wiliam	bap. 18 2 1810 (par. - David & Anne)
Hay, William	bap. 2 7 1826 (par. - George & Rebecca)
Healey, Ada	bap. 1 3 1898 (par. - George & Mary)
Healey, Dorothy	bap. 7 5 1909 (par. - George & Mary)
Healey, Guy	bap. 8 7 1895 (par. - George & Mary)
Healey, Nora	bap. 23 2 1901 (par. - George & Mary)
Henley, William	bap. 8 1 1904 (par. - George & Mary)
Henry, John	bap. 20 1 1739 (par. - John & Honour)
Henton, Doris	bap. 19 5 1907 (par. - William & Mary)
Henton, Hannah	bap. 24 10 1852 (par. - John & Maria)
Henton, Janet	bap. 6 7 1911 (par. - William & Mary)
Henton, Lilian	bap. 28 1 1906 (par. - William & Mary)
Henton, Margaret	bap. 26 5 1855 (par. - John & Maria)
Henton, William	bap. 7 2 1909 (par. - William & Mary)
Hicks, Andrew	bap. 22 4 1962 (par. - William & Margaret)
Hill, George	bap. 7 11 1725 (par. - George & Mary)
Hitching, Henry? (son)	bap. 16 1 1725 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitching, Mary	bap. 19 12 1727 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, James	bap. 17 10 1819 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, John	bap. 26 1 1817 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, Martha	bap. 23 5 1824 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Hitchings, Mary	bap. 6 10 1751 (par. - Elizabeth Hitchings)

Hitchings, Mary		bap. 25 11 1821 (par. - Benjamin & Elizabeth)
Hood, ? (daughter)		bap. 7 12 1724 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Hood, Benjamin	-	bap. 24 2 1820 (par. - George & Maria)
Hood, Elizabeth		bap. 1727 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Hood, Elizabeth		bap. 11 7 1755 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Hood, George		bap. 4 8 1822 (par. - George & Maria)
Hood, Henry		bap. 24 12 1758 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Hood, Jane		bap. 17 1 1786 (par. - Robert & Mary)
Hood, John		bap. 17 12 1753 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Hood, John		bap. 17 5 1818 (par. - Robert & Maria)
Hood, Mary ?		bap. 20 1 1784 (par. - Robert & Anne)
Hood, Olwyn		bap. 2 12 1923 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hood, Richard		bap. 28 9 1756 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Hood, Robert		bap. 11 5 1731 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Hood, Robert		bap. 2 9 1751 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Hood, William		bap. 6 12 1925 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Hooks, James		bap. 24 1 1847 (par. - William & Jane)
Horgan, Gemma Louise		bap. 4 6 1994 (par. - Stephen & Deborah)
Horgan, Julie Ann		bap. 23 12 1979 (par. - Stephen & Deborah)
Howel, Elizabeth		bap. 15 1 1733 (par. - Hugh & Jone)
Howell, Dinah		bap. 19 6 1767 (par. - Abraham & Hannah)
Howell, Frances		bap. 3 4 1870 (par. - William & Martha)
Howell, Hester	-	bap. 21 7 1850 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howell, William		bap. 17 5 1840 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Howells, Beverley		bap. 21 1 1970 (par. - Derek & Marilyn)

Howells, Christopher	bap. 8 8 1993 (par. - Beverly Howells)
Howells, Christopher	bap. 21 1 1968 (par. - Derek & Marilyn)
Howells, Derek	bap. 3 7 1838 (par. - Frank & Ellen)
Howells, Derek	bap. 21 1 1965 (par. - Derek & Marilyn)
Howells, Dillys	bap. 2 12 1928 (par. - Frank & Ellen)
Howells, Dorothy	bap. 15 5 1911 (par. - Thomas & Winnifred)
Howells, James	bap. 29 12 1844 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Howells, James	bap. 26 1 1915 (par. - Thomas & Winifred)
Howells, John	bap. 9 10 1913 (par. - Thomas & Winifred)
Howells, Mark	bap. 31 10 1846 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Mark	bap. 9 4 1848 (par. - George & Charlotte)
Howells, Mary	bap. 8 4 1934 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howells, Ruth	bap. 20 6 1937 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Howick, Alice	bap. 30 1 1858 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, Elizabeth	bap. 22 3 1851 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, Elizabeth	bap. 29 3 1856 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, Maria	bap. 14 11 1852 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, Robert	bap. 20 5 1854 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, Walter	bap. 8 12 1849 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Howick, William	bap. 17 9 1859 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Hubmann, Jan Hywel Christian	bap. 4 12 1993 (par. - Iwo & Catherine)
Hughes, Alicia	bap. 2 7 1871 (par. - Ann)
Hughes, Anne	bap. 28 1 1801 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Hughes, Margaret	bap. 17 3 1921 (par. -)
Hughes, Mary	bap. 29 1 1796 (par. - David & Elizabeth)

Hughes, Richard	bap. 17 3 1949 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Hughs, Alice	bap. 5 7 1801 (par. - Evan & Lettice)
Hughs, Anne	bap. 8 6 1729 (par. - Thomas & Jone)
Hughs, Anne	bap. 15 4 1804 (par. - Evan & Lettice)
Hughs, David	bap. 7 8 1741 (par. - Thomas & Elinor)
Hughs, Elizabeth	bap. 11 1 1740 (par. - Jone Hughs)
Hughs, Elizabeth	bap. 1798 (par. - Evan & Lettice)
Hughs, John	bap. 7 6 1735 (par. - Thomas & Elinor)
Hughs, Mary	bap. 4 2 1737 (par. - Thomas & Elinor)
Hughs, Thomas	bap. 12 7 1730 (par. - Thomas & Elinor)
Huxtable, Susan	bap. 20 6 1948 (par. - Ernest& Emily)
James, ? (daughter)	bap. 10 2 1805 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Albert	bap. 26 2 1890 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Alice	bap. 2 10 1887 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Alice	bap. 25 5 1913 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
James, Angela	bap. 21 4 1956 (par. - Ronald & Eunice)
James, Ann	bap. 24 6 1849 (par. - William & Mary)
James, Anwen Margaret	bap. 24 3 1991 (par. - William Nigel & Linda)
James, Bethan	bap. 10 4 1987 (par. - William & Linda)
James, Celia	bap. 20 1 1895 (par. - George & Eliza)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 9 3 1767 (par. - David & Anne)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 8 10 1775 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 1800 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Elizabeth	bap. 23 6 1810 (par. - William & Ann)
James, Ernest	bap. 28 3 1897 (par. - George & Eliza)

James, Fanny	bap. 28 3 1779 (par. - David & Anne)
James, Geffrey	bap. 15 12 1946 (par. - Albert & Mary)
James, Geoffrey	bap. 16 2 1946 (par. - Albert & Mary)
James, George	bap. 9 12 1770 (par. - David & Anne)
James, George	bap. 31 10 1819 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
James, Gerald	bap. 31 7 1949 (par. - William & Mabel)
James, Harriet	bap. 4 8 1918 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
James, Henery	bap. 19 5 1805 (par. - William & Anne)
James, Isaac	bap. 9 5 1813 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, James	bap. 10 4 1814 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
James, John	bap. 12 7 1772 (par. - John & Margaret)
James, John	bap. 5 9 1802 (par. - William & Anne)
James, John	bap. 24 10 1847 (par. - Stephen & Sarah)
James, John	bap. 21 9 1851 (par. - Henry & Jane)
James, John	bap. 16 6 1857 (par. - Wiliam & Jane)
James, Lindsey	bap. 22 4 1972 (par. - John & Auriel)
James, Margaret	bap. 1795 (par. - William & Anne)
James, Margaret	bap. 19 6 1859 (par. - William & Jane)
James, Margaret	bap. 24 5 1896 (par. - Samuel & Margaret)
James, Maria	bap. 28 7 1816 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
James, Martha	bap. 15 4 1855 (par. - William & Jane)
James, Mary	bap. 17 4 1774 (par. - John & Margaret)
James, Mary	bap. 10 8 1786 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Mary	bap. 2 4 1797 (par. - William & Anne)
James, Mary	bap. 19 3 1809 (par. - Thomas & Ann)

James, Mary	bap. 8 9 1878 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Muriel	bap. 22 2 1920 (par. - Albert & Alice)
James, Reginald	bap. 17 9 1917 (par. - Albert & Alice)
James, Rhys	bap. 14 7 1984 (par. - William & Linda)
James, Richard	bap. 14 4 1784 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
James, Ronald	bap. 4 2 1932 (par. -)
James, Sandra	bap. 27 7 1958 (par. - Ronald & Eunice)
James, Susannah	bap. 25 1 1807 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Thomas	bap. 28 11 1773 (par. - David & Anne)
James, Thomas	bap. 7 3 1790 (par. - William & Ann)
James, Thomas	bap. 9 5 1813 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
James, Thomas	bap. 22 9 1850 (par. - Stephen & Sarah)
James, Thomas	bap. 14 12 1860 (par. - William & Jane)
James, Timothy	bap. 9 3 1957 (par. - John & Dorothy)
James, William	bap. 13 4 1843 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
James, William	bap. 4 2 1849 (par. - Stephen & Sarah)
James, William	bap. 6 6 1880 (par. - William & Ann)
James, William	bap. 5 6 1881 (par. - William & Ann)
James, William	bap. 18 4 1915 (par. - Thomas & Jane)
James, William	bap. 11 3 1955 (par. - John & Dorothy)
Jenkins, Albert	bap. 13 4 1879 (par. - Phobe)
Jenkins, Alfred	bap. 28 5 1875 (par. - Joshua & Jane)
Jenkins, Ann	bap. 2 10 1814 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, Anna	bap. 28 7 1878 (par. - John & Jane)
Jenkins, Anne	bap. 17 10 1774 (par. - John & Mary)

Jenkins, Christopher	bap. 16 4 1960 (par. - Ronald & Rona)
Jenkins, Colin	bap. 13 11 1949 (par. - James & Mona)
Jenkins, David	bap. 12 11 1775 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, Elizabeth	bap. 24 10 1779 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, Frederick	bap. 19 2 1919 (par. - William & Mary)
Jenkins, George	bap. 10 10 1868 (par. - Joshua & Jane)
Jenkins, James	bap. 13 8 1820 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, James	bap. 20 11 1864 (par. - John & Jane)
Jenkins, John	bap. 20 12 1812 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, John	bap. 5 11 1950 (par. - Thomas & Joyce)
Jenkins, Margaret	bap. 10 7 1949 (par. - Thomas & Joyce)
Jenkins, Mary	bap. 12 1 1873 (par. - John & Jane)
Jenkins, Pamela	bap. 24 12 1950 (par. - Peter & Lilian)
Jenkins, Pauline	bap. 3 7 1955 (par. - Peter & Lilian)
Jenkins, Phillip	bap. 10 8 1862 (par. - Phoeby)
Jenkins, Priscella	bap. 10 3 1782 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, Violet	bap. 20 8 1920 (par. - William & Mary)
Jenkins, William	bap. 8 9 1816 (par. - John & Mary)
Jenkins, William	bap. 21 9 1865 (par. - Elizabeth)
Jenkins, William	bap. 26 2 1871 (par. - Joshua & Jane)
John, ? (son)	bap. 8 9 1782 (par. - James & Anne)
John, Albert	bap. 23 1 1867 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Alfred	bap. 30 3 1873 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Alice	bap. 31 1 1917 (par. - Alfred & Ann)
John, Amelia	bap. 6 4 1833 (par. - Thomas & Amelia)

John, Catherine	bap. 8 2 1808 (par. - William & Ketura)
John, Charlotte	bap. 12 12 1876 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Deborah	bap. 11 11 1973 (par. - Philip & Pauline)
John, Edward	bap. 1 3 1863 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Elaine	bap. 26 12 1954 (par. - Oswald & Winnifred)
John, Elinor	bap. 26 4 1747 (par. - Evan & Margaret)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 15 9 1745 (par. - Evan & Margaret)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 12 1 1766 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 10 7 1768 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 20 1 1861 (par. - William & Mary)
John, Elizabeth	bap. 5 3 1880 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Elsie	bap. 8 7 1928 (par. - Alfred & Anne)
John, Henry	bap. 5 1 1777 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, Herbert	bap. 23 2 1919 (par. - Charles & Annie)
John, Ivy	bap. 18 3 1920 (par. - Alfred & Anne)
John, James	bap. 5 8 1764 (par. - James & Mary)
John, James	bap. 3 1 1869 (par. - David & Mary)
John, James	bap. 1 4 1878 (par. - Anna)
John, Jane	bap. 3 11 1805 (par. - William & Catherine)
John, John	bap. 22 1 1804 (par. - William & Ketura)
John, John	bap. 1 5 1857 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Kathryn	bap. 17 12 1967 (par. - Keith & Lesley)
John, Martha	bap. 13 3 1774 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, Martha	bap. 26 2 1804 (par. - Martha)
John, Martha	bap. 12 12 1813 (par. - Thomas & Mary)

John, Martha	bap. 14 6 1843 (par. - Peter & Sarah)
John, Mary	bap. 10 5 1772 (par. - James & Mary)
John, Mary	bap. 9 9 1787 (par. - John & Martha)
John, Mary	bap. 2 11 1801 (par. - William & Ketura)
John, Mary	bap. 6 4 1845 (par. - Peter & Sarah)
John, Mary	bap. 25 10 1874 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Michael	bap. 19 5 1778 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, Oswald	bap. 20 1 1924 (par. - Alfred & Anne)
John, Peter	bap. 5 2 1955 (par. - Louis & Mary)
John, Philip	bap. 30 4 1950 (par. - Arthur & Olwen)
John, Richard	bap. 1768 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, Samantha	bap. 30 5 1976 (par. - Philip & Pauline)
John, Sarah	bap. 28 1 1865 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Selina	bap. 9 1 1911 (par. - Alfred & Ann)
John, Thomas	bap. 29 10 1760 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
John, Thomas	bap. 2 5 1799 (par. - William & Ketura)
John, Thomas	bap. 14 4 1861 (par. - David & Mary)
John, Wilfid	bap. 7 10 1913 (par. - Alfred & Ann)
John, William	bap. 7 7 1770 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, William	bap. 22 9 1816 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
John, William	bap. 16 11 1858 (par. - David & Mary)
John, William	bap. 14 1 1912 (par. - Alfred & Ann)
Jones, -	bap. 13 3 1757 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, - (daughter)	bap. 8 10 1758 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, ? (daughter)	bap. 5 9 1784 (par. - James & Sarah)

Jones, ?(son)	bap. 14 5 1786 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Jones, Abraham	bap. 8 1 1737 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Jones, Abraham	bap. 21 2 1752 (par. - John & Mary)
Jones, Adrian	bap. 25 6 1972 (par. - Sidney & Margaret)
Jones, Alice	bap. 1 4 1750 (par. - John & Mary)
Jones, Anne	bap. 30 8 1732 (par. - Richard & Hesther)
Jones, Anne	bap. 6 10 1745 (par. - James & Catherin)
Jones, Anne	bap. 18 9 1748 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Anne	bap. 13 12 1772 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, Anne	bap. 15 3 1789 (par. - Anne Jones)
Jones, Anne	bap. 27 8 1826 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Annie	bap. 16 2 1868 (par. - David & Ann)
Jones, Barbara	bap. 27 8 1786 (par. - John & Bridget)
Jones, Barrie	bap. 22 4 1956 (par. - William & RoseMary)
Jones, Benjamin	bap. 16 4 1734 (par. - Benjamin & Mary)
Jones, Benjamin	bap. 16 6 1816 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Jones, Caitlin Ednah	bap. 4 5 1996 (par. - Richard & Louise)
Jones, Christopher	bap. 22 4 1952 (par. - William & RoseMary)
Jones, Elin	bap. 3 3 1971 (par. - Howard & Nesta)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 2 11 1775 (par. - Elizabeth Jones widow)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 10 9 1780 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Jones, Elizabeth	bap. 27 8 1786 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Jones, Frances	bap. 14 4 1818 (par. - William & Hester)
Jones, Francis?	bap. 14 8 1842 (par. - Thomas & Barbara)
Jones, Frederick	bap. 16 2 1868 (par. - David & Ann)

Jones, George	bap. 22 10 1775 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, George	bap. 27 7 1837 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Henry	bap. 27 2 1763 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, Hugh	bap. 1 6 1755 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Huw	bap. 30 10 1966 (par. - William & Edith)
Jones, James	bap. 25 7 1728 (par. - Richard & Hesther)
Jones, James	bap. 19 10 1788 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Jones, James	bap. 26 5 1811 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Jones, Jane	bap. 21 1 1840 (par. - John & Martha)
Jones, John	bap. 12 11 1752 (par. - James & Katherin)
Jones, John	bap. 12 2 1816 (par. - William & Hester)
Jones, John	bap. 19 7 1831 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Kenneth	bap. 23 10 1932 (par. - Ivor & Gwendoline)
Jones, Mar? (daughter)	bap. 27 11 1791 (par. - John & Bridget)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 19 1 1734 (par. - Benjamin & Anne)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 27 4 1784 (par. - Jane)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 10 5 1820 (par. - William & Hester)
Jones, Margaret	bap. 3 9 1837 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)
Jones, Margaretta	bap. 26 1 1829 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Martha	bap. 1 3 1767 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Jones, Mary	bap. 5 12 1736 (par. - Benjamin & Anne)
Jones, Mary	bap. 5 8 1740 (par. - Evan & Hesther)
Jones, Mary	bap. 29 11 1743 (par. - James & Catherin)
Jones, Mary	bap. 29 7 1764 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Mary	bap. 28 5 1769 (par. - William & Elizabeth)

Jones, Mary	bap. 15 2 1770 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, Mary	bap. 8 11 1789 (par. - John & Bridget)
Jones, Mary	bap. 9 5 1813 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Jones, Mary	bap. 6 10 1823 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Mary	bap. 17 10 1841 (par. - John & Martha)
Jones, Patricia	bap. 13 4 1958 (par. - Sydney & Eunice)
Jones, Pauline	bap. 1 7 1961 (par. - Sidney & Eunice)
Jones, Richard	bap. 6 12 1748 (par. - James & Catherin)
Jones, Richard	bap. 2 10 1955 (par. - Eric & Elsie)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 10 12 1749 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 14 2 1750 (par. - James & Katherin)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 23 2 1752 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 18 10 1753 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 4 7 1819 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Jones, Sarah	bap. 25 1 1834 (par. - George & Sarah)
Jones, Sian	bap. 7 12 1969 (par. - William & Edith)
Jones, Susan	bap. 7 7 1759 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Jones, Thelma	bap. 11 1 1925 (par. - John & Elsie)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 29 7 1765 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 18 8 1776 (par. - James & Sarah)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 1 5 1791 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 3 5 1808 (par. - James & Jane)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 16 6 1811 (par. - James & Martha)
Jones, Thomas	bap. 11 5 1817 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Jones, Valerie	bap. 26 5 1935 (par. - Lionel & Victoria)

Jones, William		bap. 13 9 1737 (par. - Evan & Hesther)
Jones, William		bap. 23 3 1755 (par. - James & Katherin)
Jones, William		bap. 13 10 1767 (par. - James & Sarah)
Jones, William		bap. 20 9 1767 (par. - Isaac & Elizabeth)
Jones, William		bap. 16 9 1793 (par. - Henry & Margaret)
Jordan, Howard		bap. 17 2 1942 (par. -)
Kay, Charlotte		bap. 25 7 1860 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Kay, Ellen		bap. 1 10 1861 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Keylock, Trevor		bap. 28 5 1978 (par. - James & Christine)
Kiln, Simon		bap. 17 4 1966 (par. - Francis & Josephine)
Lambton, Alexander		bap. 28 2 1869 (par. - Francis & Victoria)
Lambton, George		bap. 19 1 1873 (par. - Francis & Victoria)
Lawless, Elizabeth?		bap. 29 8 1724 (par. - Henry & Rebecca)
Lawless, Henry		bap. 23 2 1730 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Lawless, James		bap. 5 2 1726 (par. - Henry & Rebecca)
Lawrence, Anne	-	bap. 20 4 1773 (par. - Sarah Lawrence widow)
Lawrence, Sarah		bap. 7 7 1765 (par. - William & Sarah)
Lawrence, William		bap. 20 9 1767 (par. - William & Sarah)
Leach, ?		bap. 27 5 1776 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, Anne		bap. 10 9 1758 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Leach, Elizabeth		bap. 24 3 1756 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Leach, Elizabeth		bap. 1780 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, George		bap. 5 2 1753 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Leach, George		bap. 1786 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, James		bap. 7 3 1784 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)

Leach, James	bap. 17 1 1816 (par. - George & Mary)
Leach, John	bap. 30 9 1750 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Leach, John	bap. 16 1 1774 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, Letitia	bap. 24 1 1819 (par. - George & Mary)
Leach, Mary	bap. 24 5 1778 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, Mary	bap. 28 10 1781 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Leach, Sarah	bap. 12 6 1814 (par. - George & Mary)
Leech, Abraham	bap. 1 11 1789 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Lewis, Clifford	bap. 15 1 1932 (par. - Thomas & Ethel)
Lewis, Colin	bap. 3 4 1964 (par. - William & Alice)
Lewis, David	bap. 13 2 1937 (par. - William & Frances)
Lewis, Eliza	bap. 10 6 1849 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Elizabeth	bap. 10 4 1853 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Ellen	bap. 12 4 1863 (par. - William & Anne)
Lewis, Fanny	bap. 12 5 1861 (par. - William & Ann)
Lewis, Frances	bap. 12 8 1820 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Lewis, George	bap. 13 12 1834 (par. - Mary Lewis)
Lewis, George	bap. 14 7 1935 (par. - Thomas & Ethel)
Lewis, James	bap. 1798 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, James	bap. 3 2 1805 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, James	bap. 16 3 1896 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Jane	bap. 19 7 1857 (par. - William & Ann)
Lewis, John	bap. 26 11 1815 (par. - Elizabeth Lewis)
Lewis, John	bap. 21 1 1816 (par. - Joseph & Hester)
Lewis, John	bap. 21 4 1896 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Lewis, Laura		bap. 17 1 1904 (par. - William & Frances)
Lewis, Margaret		bap. 2 11 1801 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, Mark		bap. 15 8 1847 (par. - William & Mary)
Lewis, Mary		bap. 29 5 1859 (par. - William & Ann)
Lewis, Reginald		bap. 8 6 1879 (par. - John & Jane)
Lewis, Sarah		bap. 26 6 1796 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, Thelma		bap. 16 11 1930 (par. - Thomas & Ethel)
Lewis, Thomas		bap. 16 3 1896 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Lewis, Wiliam		bap. 24 5 1807 (par. - James & Mary)
Lewis, William		bap. 5 11 1854 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Lewis, William		bap. 6 11 1941 (par. - William & Phoebe)
Lilley, Anna	-	bap. 29 3 1969 (par. - Peter & Andrea)
Lilley, Matthew		bap. 4 9 1966 (par. - Peter & Andrea)
Lloyd , Elizabeth		bap. 11 3 1779 (par. - William & Susan)
Lloyd , Elizabeth		bap. 28 1 1981 (par. - William & Susan)
Lloyd , John		bap. 25 8 1776 (par. - William & Susan)
Lloyd , Martha		bap. 6 2 1881 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , Mary		bap. 22 1 1786 (par. - Wiliam & Susan)
Lloyd , Mary		bap. 1 4 1875 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , Thomas		bap. 6 3 1785 (par. - John & Mary)
Lloyd , Thomas		bap. 12 2 1877 (par. - George & Margaret)
Lloyd , Wendy		bap. 16 9 1945 (par. - Thomas & Ivy)
Lloyd , William		bap. 11 1 1784 (par. - William & Susan)
Lock, Anne		bap. 1803 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Elizabeth		bap. 3 5 1794 (par. - George & Elizabeth)

Lock, George		bap. 1792 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, John		bap. 1 11 1799 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Lettice		bap. 1802 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Margaret	-	bap. 12 1 1791 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Margaret		bap. 2 11 1920 (par. - Charles & Lilian)
Lock, Mary		bap. 17 1 1796 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Rachel		bap. 1805 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, Robert		bap. 13 11 1808 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Lock, William		bap. 10 1 1798 (par. - George & Elizabeth)
Long, Alice		bap. 27 4 1884 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Charles		bap. 7 3 1880 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Elizabeth		bap. 10 3 1878 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, Ernest		bap. 5 2 1882 (par. - William & Mary)
Long, George		bap. 29 2 1852 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Long, Harriet		bap. 20 7 1856 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Long, Jane		bap. 12 4 1812 (par. - George & Margaret)
Long, Margaret		bap. 27 2 1848 (par. - Mary)
Long, Mary		bap. 6 9 1818 (par. - Rebecca Long)
Long, William		bap. 30 6 1849 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Loyd, ? (son)		bap. 26 12 1735 (par. - William & Lettice)
Loyd, Jane		bap. 17 9 1734 (par. - William & Lettice)
Loyd, Mary		bap. 11 10 1731 (par. - William & Anne)
Loyd, Mary		bap. 27 12 1737 (par. - William & Lettice)
Loyd, William		bap. 21 3 1730 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Lunt, Katie		bap. 21 3 1981 (par. - Philip & Elizabeth)

Lunt, Rachel	bap. 18 4 1976 (par. - Philip & Elizabeth)
Lustig, Andrew	bap. 3 7 1977 (par. - Michael & Lynda)
Lustig, Elizabeth	bap. 28 2 1960 (par. - Hans & Elsie)
Lustig, Emma	bap. 25 4 1981 (par. - Michael & Lynda)
Lustig, Matthew	bap. 28 9 1975 (par. - Philip & Christina)
Lustig, Michael	bap. 20 6 1954 (par. - Hans & Elsie)
Lustig, Phillip	bap. 15 7 1951 (par. - Hans & Elsie)
Lustig, Sophie	bap. 4 2 1978 (par. - Philip & Christina)
Mable, Julie	bap. 4 3 1962 (par. - Evan & Gwendoline)
Maccan?, Martha	bap. 1780 (par. - Samuel & Elizabeth)
Machan, Thomas	bap. 11 5 1783 (par. - Samuel & Elizabeth)
Mackay, Nicola	bap. 29 10 1987 (par. - Peter & Pauline)
Mackay, Richard	bap. 7 3 1981 (par. - Peter & Pauline)
Macken, Judith	bap. 28 11 1965 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Macken, Simon	bap. 2 6 1963 (par. - David & Dorothy)
Maguire, Keith	bap. 26 6 1960 (par. - Thomas & Ursula)
Main, ? (son)	bap. 2 8 1724 (par. - Dennis & Jane)
Main, Alice	bap. 24 4 1726 (par. - Dennis & Jane)
Mains, Martha	bap. 11 7 1847 (par. - William & Margaretta)
Mansel, Eliza	bap. 8 11 1854 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mansell, George	bap. 4 8 1848 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Marriott, Susan	bap. 22 2 1964 (par. - Leslie & Beryl)
Martin, ? (daughter)	bap. 14 12 1729 (par. - Thomas & Jone)
Mason, Anne	bap. 1788 (par. - William & Martha)
Mason, Edward	bap. 2 12 1753 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)

Mason, Elizabeth	bap. 31 8 1729 (par. - James & Mary)
Mason, Elizabeth	bap. 21 8 1730 (par. - Edward & Abra)
Mason, Elizabeth	bap. 2 6 1786 (par. - William & Martha)
Mason, Henry	bap. 20 5 1758 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, Henry	bap. 14 7 1759 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, James	bap. 8 8 1731 (par. - James & Mary)
Mason, John	bap. 15 11 1747 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, Joseph	bap. 1 12 1728 (par. - Edward & Margaret)
Mason, Margaretta	bap. 30 3 1851 (par. - Joseph & Elizabeth)
Mason, Nicolas	bap. 15 3 1751 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, Richard	bap. 6 8 1749 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, Thomas	bap. 4 8 1734 (par. - Edward & Abra)
Mason, Thomas	bap. 4 12 1737 (par. - Edward & Abra)
Mason, William	bap. 2 5 1762 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Mason, William	bap. 26 7 1898 (par. - David & Mary)
Mathews,	bap. 31 3 1850 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathews, Ellen	bap. 13 1 1856 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathews, Henry	bap. 26 4 1846 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathews, Hester	bap. 1 6 1862 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Mathews, James	bap. 8 7 1810 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Mathews, John	bap. 4 4 1844 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathews, William	bap. 31 8 1862 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathias, Amelia	bap. 7 8 1892 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, Ann	bap. 3 12 1880 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Anthony	bap. 1 10 1944 (par. - Donald & Connie)

Mathias, Charles	bap. 24 2 1866 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathias, Charles	bap. 1 4 1888 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, Clytha	bap. 16 4 1924 (par. - Charles & Mary)
Mathias, Connie	bap. 17 3 1924 (par. -)
Mathias, Denis	bap. 6 9 1914 (par. - James & Annie)
Mathias, Elizabeth	bap. 8 8 1858 (par. - George & Mary)
Mathias, Elizabeth	bap. 24 3 1946 (par. - Donald & Connie)
Mathias, Elsie	bap. 19 7 1891 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, George	bap. 16 1 1876 (par. - George? (Henry?) & Hester)
Mathias, George	bap. 17 9 1876 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Harry	bap. 22 9 1895 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, Henry	bap. 24 8 1901 (par. - George & Edith)
Mathias, James	bap. 31 8 1890 (par. - Henry & Esther)
Mathias, John	bap. 14 10 1781 (par. - David & Mary)
Mathias, Linda	bap. 15 5 1956 (par. - Donald & Connie)
Mathias, Mabel	bap. 18 10 1900 (par. - George & Edith)
Mathias, Martha	bap. 13 8 1875 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Martin	bap. 12 7 1970 (par. - Anthony & Selina)
Mathias, Mary	bap. 21 1 1838 (par. - James & Ann)
Mathias, Nesta	bap. 13 12 1928 (par. - Charles & Mary)
Mathias, Samuel	bap. 24 11 1885 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Mathias, Sandra	bap. 7 11 1948 (par. - Donald & Connie)
Mathias, Sandra	bap. 3 3 1967 (par. - Anthony & Selina)
Mathias, Sarah	bap. 11 11 1835 (par. - James & Ann)
Mathias, Sheila	bap. 24 9 1950 (par. - Donald & Connie)

Mathias, William	bap. 30 1 1903 (par. - George & Edith)
Mayhew, Doris	bap. 25 4 1915 (par. - Francis & Rosa)
Mclaren, Anabelle Katie	bap. 2 8 1992 (par. - Robert & Gillian)
Mclaren, KimberLey Sarah	bap. 29 9 1991 (par. - Robert & Gillian)
Mclaren, Nicholas	bap. 28 5 1988 (par. - Robert & Gillian)
Merchant, John	bap. 8 9 1745 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Merchant, Richard	bap. 6 10 1751 (par. - Richard & Margaret)
Merchant, William	bap. 18 10 1747 (par. - Richard & Anne)
Milkins, Verity	bap. 4 11 1989 (par. - Mark & Joy)
Miller, Alfred	bap. 9 1 1902 (par. - Frederick & Ann)
Miller, Annie	bap. 9 1 1902 (par. - Frederick & Ann)
Miller, Margaret	bap. 9 6 1903 (par. - Frederick & Ann)
Miller, Martha	bap. 8 9 1850 (par. - William & Mary)
Miller, Thomas	bap. 16 7 1848 (par. - William & Mary)
Miller, William	bap. 2 11 1845 (par. - William & Mary)
Mills, Sarah	bap. 14 4 1974 (par. - Robert & Angela)
Monro, Anne	bap. 7 1 1802 (par. - Hugh & Mary)
Morgan, Elizabeth	bap. 1 3 1807 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Morgan, Ellen -	bap. 6 10 1839 (par. - George & Ann)
Morgan, Henry	bap. 12 9 1844 (par. - George & Ann)
Morgan, Joyce	bap. 1 6 1924 (par. - William & Daisy)
Morgan, Lionel	bap. 23 5 1926 (par. - William & Daisy)
Morgan, Mary	bap. 10 9 1738 (par. - William & Anne)
Morgan, Mary	bap. 28 11 1790 (par. - Susannah)

Morgan, Mary		bap. 28 10 1805 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Morgan, Phyllis		bap. 13 12 1914 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Morgan, Rachel		bap. 19 1 1985 (par. - Stephen & Catherine)
Morgan, Sarah	-	bap. 30 10 1808 (par. - Abraham & Sarah)
Morgan, Sarah		bap. 15 1 1843 (par. - George & Ann)
Morgan, Stephen		bap. 18 9 1983 (par. - Stephen & Catherine)
Morgan, Susan		bap. 10 3 1744 (par. - William & Anne)
Morgan, Thomas		bap. 20 7 1747 (par. - William & Anne)
Morgan, Thomas		bap. 26 2 1841 (par. - George & Ann)
Morgans, Elinor		bap. 1 1 1809 (par. - Morgan & Eliza)
Morgans, John		bap. 24 4 1814 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Morgans, Margaret		bap. 28 1 1816 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Morgans, Richard		bap. 31 8 1817 (par. - Henry & Sarah)
Morris, Henry		bap. 11 2 1829 (par. - William & Mary)
Morris, John		bap. 8 5 1934 (par. - Joseph & Evelyn)
Morris, Margaret		bap. 11 7 1888 (par. - John & Mary)
Morse, Anne? Jane?		bap. 1796 (par. - James & Henrietta)
Morse, Elizabeth		bap. 21 9 1740 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Morse, Maria		bap. 10 6 1826 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Morse, Mary		bap. 4 1 1736 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Morse, Sarah		bap. 5 8 1792 (par. - James & Henrietta)
Morse, William		bap. 10 3 1733 (par. - Charles & Anne)
Mortimer, Maria		bap. 1 2 1789 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Moseley, James		bap. 26 11 1786 (par. - John & Anne)

Mosely, Elizabeth	bap. 5 11 1775 (par. - John & Anne)
Mosely, John	bap. 29 8 1773 (par. - John & Anne)
Mosely, William	bap. 19 12 1779 (par. - John & Anne)
Mossinger, Hagen	bap. 9 7 1994 (par. - Michael Mossinger & Helena Friend)
Mumford, Auriel	bap. 1 6 1941 (par. - Ronald & Phyllis)
Naish, Julie	bap. 4 10 1964 (par. - Mervyn & Audrey)
Naish, Nigel	bap. 29 10 1961 (par. - Mervyn & Audrey)
Nash, Anne	bap. 25 5 1777 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, Anne	bap. 2 2 1800 (par. - Henry & Ann)
Nash, Benjamin	bap. 11 9 1768 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, Elinor	bap. 23 6 1771 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, Elizabeth	bap. 15 11 1755 (par. - Robert & Mary)
Nash, Elizabeth	bap. 8 10 1769 (par. - Robert & Anne)
Nash, Elizabeth	bap. 1799 (par. - Robert & Jane)
Nash, Henry	bap. 22 9 1816 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Nash, Joseph	bap. 31 12 1815 (par. - Ann Nash)
Nash, Letitia	bap. 16 3 1806 (par. - Henery & Anne)
Nash, Lettice	bap. 21 7 1759 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, Lettice	bap. 3 10 1819 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Nash, Maria	bap. 18 8 1765 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, Martha	bap. 14 8 1796 (par. - Henry & Anne)
Nash, Martha	bap. 5 5 1811 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Nash, Mary	bap. 30 3 1794 (par. - Henry & Ann)
Nash, Robert	bap. 18 3 1768 (par. - Robert & Anne)
Nash, Sarah	bap. 26 7 1818 (par. - Mary Nash)

Nash, Sarah	bap. 1 2 1824 (par. - Robin & Elizabeth)
Nash, Thomas	bap. 23 7 1775 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Nash, William	bap. 27 1 1760 (par. - Robert & Mary)
Nash, William	bap. 6 12 1761 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Newberry, Russell	bap. 9 9 1983 (par. - Paul & Lee)
Nicholas, Alexander	bap. 11 8 1968 (par. - Dennis & Gloria)
Nicholas, Alson	bap. 13 6 1965 (par. - Eric & Margaret)
Nicholas, David	bap. 30 10 1966 (par. - Dennis & Gloria)
Nicholas, Dennis	bap. 3 5 1938 (par. - Alfred & Edith)
Nicholas, Eric	bap. 23 2 1936 (par. - Alfred & Edith)
Nicholas, Eunice	bap. 1 3 1936 (par. - Arthur & Grace)
Nicholas, Lorna	bap. 1 7 1962 (par. - Eric & Margaret)
Nicholas, Mary	bap. 4 9 1924 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Nicholas, Peter	bap. 28 3 1948 (par. - Alfred & Edith)
Nicholas, Samuel	bap. 8 9 1829 (par. - James & Catherine)
Nicholas, Simon	bap. 8 11 1964 (par. - Dennis & Gloria)
Niemann, Erike	bap. 27 7 1952 (par. - Karl & Lucette)
Niemann, Martin	bap. 29 3 1959 (par. - Karl & Lucette)
Ormond, Kathleen	bap. 25 9 1921 (par. - Frederick & Annie)
Owens, Tabitha	bap. 17 11 1745 (par. - Mary Owens)
Painter, Ann	bap. 17 7 1851 (par. - Mary)
Pannell, Steven	bap. 24 2 1962 (par. - Peter & Millicent)
Parnel, Maria	bap. 29 5 1818 (par. - Edmund & Mary)
Peeler, Martha	bap. 17 9 1790 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Pepper, Samuel	bap. 15 4 1832 (par. - John & Ann)

Perkins, William	bap. 26 12 1841 (par. - Hester)
Peter, ? (daughter)	bap. 24 3 1784 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Peter, Elizabeth	bap. 28 4 1782 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Peter, Jennet?	bap. 1788 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Peter, Peter	bap. 17 5 1821 (par. - Elizabeth Peter)
Peter, Richard	bap. 6 8 1786 (par. - Richard & Jane)
Peters, Anne	bap. 30 9 1770 (par. - Mary Peters single)
Peters, John	bap. 30 6 1728 (par. - William & Jennet)
Peters, Robert	bap. 29 1 1726 (par. - William & Jennet)
Philips, Elizabeth	bap. 27 9 1819 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Philips, James	bap. 30 4 1786 (par. - James & Anne)
Philips, John	bap. 23 4 1815 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, Alice	bap. 23 3 1908 (par. - John & Jane)
Phillips, Ann	bap. 16 1 1870 (par. - David & Martha)
Phillips, Audrey	bap. 1 7 1934 (par. - Arthur & Myra)
Phillips, Catherine	bap. 21 6 1964 (par. - William & Vera)
Phillips, Constance	bap. 9 2 1915 (par. - John & Jane)
Phillips, Elizabeth	bap. 12 3 1893 (par. - John & Margaret)
Phillips, Florence	bap. 23 3 1908 (par. - John & Jane)
Phillips, George	bap. 8 4 1748 (par. - John & Alice)
Phillips, Gwendoline	bap. 9 2 1915 (par. - John & Jane)
Phillips, James	bap. 4 4 1858 (par. - James & Margaret)
Phillips, Janice	bap. 9 4 1966 (par. - William & Vera)
Phillips, John	bap. 28 2 1738 (par. - John & Alice)
Phillips, John	bap. 20 4 1860 (par. - James & Margaret)

Phillips, Louis	bap. 16 3 1896 (par. - John & Margaret)
Phillips, Margaret	bap. 28 12 1783 (par. - James & Anne)
Phillips, Margaretta	bap. 1830 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, Martha	bap. 22 4 1827 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, Martha	bap. 22 3 1891 (par. - John & Margaret)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 8 7 1792 (par. - James & Ann)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 7 9 1879 (par. - William & Ann)
Phillips, Mary	bap. 16 3 1896 (par. - John & Margaret)
Phillips, Richard	bap. 12 7 1752 (par. - John & Alice)
Phillips, Sarah	bap. 28 4 1822 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, Sidney	bap. 5 6 1887 (par. - Mary)
Phillips, Thomas	bap. 12 9 1824 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Phillips, Thomas	bap. 2 6 1889 (par. - John & Margaret)
Phillips, William	bap. 2 11 1736 (par. - John & Alice)
Phillips, William	bap. 27 5 1838 (par. - George & Mary)
Phillips, William	bap. 19 10 1932 (par. - Arthur & Myra)
Phillips, Winifred	bap. 23 2 1917 (par. - John & Jane)
Phillips, Winifred	bap. 24 10 1924 (par. - Albert & Jane)
Pike?, Wyndham	bap. 24 11 1872 (par. - Hugh & Harriet)
Porter, James	bap. 1799 (par. - Thomas & Anne)
Powel, Elizabeth	bap. 13 9 1818 (par. - William & Mary)
Powel, Sarah	bap. 9 5 1813 (par. - Ann Powel)
Powel, William	bap. 20 8 1775 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, Benjamin	bap. 21 1 1801 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Powell, John	bap. 1 1 1806 (par. - John & Elizabeth)

Powell, John	bap. 11 10 1816 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, Joseph	bap. 13 10 1822 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, Lettice	bap. 21 1 1801 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Powell, Margaret	bap. 1 9 1777 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, Martha	bap. 21 1 1801 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Powell, Mary	bap. 6 7 1829 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, Thomas	bap. 21 10 1849 (par. - Joseph & Frances)
Powell, William	bap. 25 6 1820 (par. - William & Mary)
Powell, William	bap. 5 9 1824 (par. - William & Mary)
Poyer, ? (daughter)	bap. 23 11 1729 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Preece, David	bap. 11 6 1965 (par. - Peter & Judith)
Preece, Rachel	bap. 11 6 1963 (par. - Peter & Judith)
Preece, Sophie	bap. 21 8 1977 (par. - John & Christine)
Preece, Susan	bap. 8 10 1946 (par. - Cyril & Iris)
Prothero, James	bap. 11 3 1781 (par. - William & Mary)
Protheroe, Anne	bap. 20 5 1827 (par. - John & Anne)
Prout, Angela	bap. 21 10 1962 (par. - Stanley & Sheila)
Prout, Catherine	bap. 22 2 1928 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Prout, Celia	bap. 26 7 1896 (par. - James & Sarah)
Prout, Christine	bap. 30 4 1943 (par. - Donald & Elizabeth)
Prout, Elizabeth	bap. 22 2 1928 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Prout, Jacqueline	bap. 10 7 1949 (par. - Donald & Martha)
Prout, Jean	bap. 1 3 1945 (par. - Donald & Martha)
Prout, John	bap. 19 10 1920 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Prout, Lawrence	bap. 28 5 1924 (par. - Henry & Catherine)

Prout, Margaret	bap. 7 4 1946 (par. - Donald & Martha)
Prout, Naomi	bap. 24 8 1985 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Prout, Patricia	bap. 25 5 1940 (par. - Donald & Martha)
Prout, Rachel Jill	bap. 4 7 1954 (par. - Gwilym & Rachel)
Prout, Rebecca	bap. 9 12 1990 (par. - William & Elizabeth Janet)
Prout, Richard	bap. 8 10 1967 (par. - Stanley & Sheila)
Prout, Sarah	bap. 28 5 1924 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Prout, Sophia	bap. 4 9 1932 (par. - Henry & Catherine)
Prout, Thomas	bap. 5 6 1898 (par. - James & Sarah)
Prout, William	bap. 4 5 1947 (par. - Donald & Martha)
Prout, William	bap. 15 4 1983 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rawlings, Lilian	bap. 10 2 1929 (par. - Henry & Florence)
Reece, Anne	bap. 27 3 1743 (par. - John & Anne)
Reece, John	bap. 7 9 1740 (par. - John & Anne)
Reece, Sarah	bap. 3 9 1749 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Rees, Ann	bap. 29 3 1835 (par. - William & Sarah)
Rees, Anne	bap. 27 2 1810 (par. - James & Mary)
Rees, Edward	bap. 21 6 1755 (par. - Mary Rees)
Rees, Elizabeth	bap. 10 6 1855 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Rees, Elsie	bap. 1 3 1925 (par. - William & Lilian)
Rees, Francis	bap. 15 5 1763 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Rees, George	bap. 2 4 1871 (par. - Richard & Sarah)
Rees, James	bap. 30 11 1755 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Rees, James	bap. 20 7 1890 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Rees, John	bap. 6 3 1808 (par. - William & Margaret)

Rees, Lettice	bap. 16 11 1760 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Rees, Mary	bap. 12 9 1861 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Rees, Mary ?	bap. 29 9 1751 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Rees, Richard	bap. 2 3 1892 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Rees, Sidney	bap. 20 7 1890 (par. - Richard & Martha)
Rees, William	bap. 16 6 1752 (par. - George & Mary)
Rees, William	bap. 4 4 1852 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Reese, -	bap. 12 3 1758 (par. - Francis & Mary)
Reynalds, ? (daughter)	bap. 23 5 1784 (par. - William & Martha)
Reynolds, Mary	bap. 9 12 1880 (par. - Thomas & Harriet)
Reynolds, Ruth	bap. 17 12 1922 (par. - Walter & Maggie)
Reynolds, Sarah	bap. 7 4 1793 (par. - Elizabeth)
Richards, Alexander	bap. 14 10 1770 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Richards, Alexander	bap. 11 8 1778 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Richards, Alice	bap. 23 6 1918 (par. - William & Frances)
Richards, Anne	bap. 4 7 1773 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Richards, Anne	bap. 30 7 1775 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Richards, Doris	bap. 28 5 1909 (par. - James & Martha)
Richards, Elizabeth	bap. 24 3 1782 (par. - William & Elizabeth?)
Richards, John	bap. 29 12 1828 (par. - James & Catherine)
Richards, Mary	bap. 30 6 1785 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Rigby, Rachel Louise	bap. 14 3 1982 (par. - Neal & Rachel Jill)
Roach, William	bap. 21 6 1785 (par. - Elizabeth)
Roberts, Alexandra	bap. 28 1 1968 (par. - Philip & Margaret)
Roberts, David	bap. 14 11 1976 (par. - Peter & Caroline)

Roberts, Mark	bap. 3 1 1969 (par. - Philip & Margaret)
Roberts, Sarah	bap. 1786 (par. - Benjamin & Sarah)
Roberts, William	bap. 15 12 1784 (par. - Benjamin & Sarah)
Roch, Elizabeth	bap. 8 5 1814 (par. - John & Ann)
Roch, George	bap. 25 11 1827 (par. - Margaret)
Roch, Jessie	bap. 18 5 1882 (par. - James & Hannah)
Roch, Martha	bap. 28 4 1816 (par. - John & Martha)
Rock, Ida	bap. 10 8 1919 (par. - William & Mary)
Rodrick, Michael	bap. 27 9 1937 (par. - John & Mary)
Roderick, Timothy	bap. 20 5 1934 (par. - John & Mary)
Rogers, Alexandra	bap. 17 9 1902 (par. - George & Alice)
Rogers, Anne	bap. 25 11 1744 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Catherine	bap. 2 6 1787 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 8 1 1733 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 1 8 1736 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 30 3 1743 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 3 11 1747 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, Elizabeth	bap. 8 5 1794 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Rogers, Griffith	bap. 10 5 1754 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, Henry	bap. 7 3 1737 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, Jennett	bap. 14 2 1743 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, John	bap. 23 8 1747 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, John	bap. 9 5 1773 (par. - James & Mary)
Rogers, John	bap. 22 2 1778 (par. - John & Anne)
Rogers, Katherin	bap. 24 6 1749 (par. - William & Jane)

Rogers, Laura	bap. 6 3 1905 (par. - George & Alice)
Rogers, Margaret	bap. 5 3 1758 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, Margery	bap. 24 1 1741 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Maria	bap. 16 1 1785 (par. - John & Letitia)
Rogers, Martha	bap. 9 1 1907 (par. - George & Alice)
Rogers, Mary	bap. 21 10 1750 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Mary	bap. 20 9 1751 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, Mary	bap. 21 6 1772 (par. - John & Anne)
Rogers, Mary	bap. 1 7 1801 (par. - Griffith & Mary)
Rogers, Sarah	bap. 10 12 1738 (par. - John & Sarah)
Rogers, Sarah	bap. 1 5 1774 (par. - John & Anne)
Rogers, William	bap. 31 8 1740 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, William	bap. 5 2 1745 (par. - William & Jane)
Rogers, William	bap. 14 1 1764 (par. - Anne Rogers)
Rogers, William	bap. 19 1 1772 (par. - James & Mary)
Rogers, William	bap. 19 5 1776 (par. - John & Anne)
Rossiter, Muriel	bap. 27 10 1929 (par. - Manfred & Harriet)
Rowe, Anne	bap. 3 5 1772 (par. - John & Hannah)
Rowe, Letitia	bap. 8 10 1769 (par. - John & Hannah)
Rowe, Phyllis	bap. 13 7 1919 (par. - Nathaniel & Rosanna)
Russel, Mary	bap. 19 4 1789 (par. - John & Rebecca)
Russell, George	bap. 15 4 1787 (par. - John & Rebecka)
Russell, Mary	bap. 19 2 1922 (par. - William & Esther)
Russell, William	bap. 10 9 1960 (par. - William & Mary)
Samuel, John	bap. 19 7 1931 (par. - Tristram & Margaret)

Samuel, Peter	bap. 18 8 1929 (par. - Tristram & Margaret)
Samway, Edward	bap. 5 6 1866 (par. - Bernard & Rebecca)
Samway, Mary	bap. 25 8 1868 (par. - Bernard & Rebecca)
Samways, Annie	bap. 2 2 1871 (par. - Bernard & Rebecca)
Samways, Charles	bap. 18 3 1864 (par. - Bernard & Rebecca)
Samways, Elizabeth	bap. 5 12 1861 (par. - Bernard & Rebecca)
Samways, Ellen	bap. 16 7 1882 (par. - Bernard & Jane)
Samways, Lucy	bap. 1 6 1884 (par. - Bernard & Jane)
Scone, George	bap. 24 7 1864 (par. - George & Martha)
Scourfield, John	bap. 23 7 1852 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, John	bap. 2 11 1855 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, Louisa	bap. 2 4 1848 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, Margaret	bap. 6 2 1780 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Scourfield, Maria	bap. 26 2 1854 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, Martha	bap. 9 12 1860 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, Mary	bap. 29 1 1775 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Scourfield, Sarah	bap. 25 3 1866 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, Thomas	bap. 25 11 1849 (par. - John & Sarah)
Scourfield, William	bap. 3 9 1777 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Scurfield, Anne?	bap. 2 3 1783 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Scurfield, Jane	bap. 16 12 1795 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Scurfield, Thomas	bap. 10 7 1785 (par. - Thomas & Flora)
Sewell, Timothy	bap. 8 11 1985 (par. - Adrian & Janice)
Shepherd, Jill	bap. 13 9 1964 (par. - Jack & Ruth)
Shutt, Arthur	bap. 25 12 1915 (par. - John & Alice)

Shutt, John	bap. 21 7 1963 (par. - Arthur & Sheila)
Shutt, Patricia	bap. 8 8 1957 (par. - Arthur & Sheila)
Skone, Samuel	bap. 23 9 1906 (par. - Alfred & Annie)
Slade, Myrtle	bap. 4 8 1918 (par. - Norval & Frances)
Smith, Albert	bap. 19 10 1924 (par. - Albert & Gwendoline)
Smith, Emmeline	bap. 11 2 1923 (par. - Albert & Gwendoline)
Smith, Lilian	bap. 22 6 1902 (par. - Edward & Lilian)
Smith, Margaret	bap. 22 12 1895 (par. - William & Ann)
Spure, Anne	bap. 13 7 1969 (par. - Owen & Jill)
Spure, Carol	bap. 11 2 1944 (par. - Thorval & Kathleen)
Spure, Eileen	bap. 5 4 1951 (par. - Thoreval & Kathleen)
Spure, Gareth	bap. 5 4 1953 (par. - Thoreval & Kathleen)
Spure, Kenneth	bap. 5 4 1949 (par. - Thoreval & Kathleen)
Spure, Lee	bap. 26 3 1977 (par. - Owen & Jill)
Spure, Mark	bap. 26 3 1978 (par. - Kenneth & Caroline)
Spure, Melanie	bap. 15 2 1980 (par. - Kenneth & Caroline)
Spure, Owen	bap. 5 4 1946 (par. - Thoreval & Kathleen)
Spure, Phillip	bap. 5 4 1947 (par. - Thoreval & Kathleen)
Spure, Pringle	bap. 26 3 1971 (par. - Owen & Jill)
Stephens, Ann	bap. 14 4 1850 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Benjamin	bap. 9 9 1854 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Benjamin	bap. 28 6 1856 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Ellen	bap. 11 5 1862 (par. - John & Martha)
Stephens, Frances	bap. 22 12 1844 (par. - James & Mary)
Stephens, Helena	bap. 26 9 1897 (par. - Arthur & Mary)

Stephens, Hugh	bap. 13 7 1783 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stephens, James	bap. 25 4 1847 (par. - James & Mary)
Stephens, James	bap. 1 8 1852 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Jane	bap. 22 1 1843 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, John	bap. 13 10 1844 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Mary	bap. 6 6 1841 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Reginald	bap. 25 12 1893 (par. - Arthur & Mary)
Stephens, Richard	bap. 22 9 1839 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Sarah	bap. 22 10 1837 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, Thomas	bap. 27 9 1846 (par. - Thomas & Ann)
Stephens, William	bap. 19 8 1860 (par. - Sarah)
Stevens, Elizabeth	bap. 7 8 1748 (par. - Thomas & Katherine)
Stevens, James	bap. 21 2 1790 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Jannetta	bap. 9 1 1785 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Sarah	bap. 1786 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, Thomas	bap. 11 5 1788 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Stevens, William	bap. 14 12 1817 (par. - James & Frances)
Streets, Dinah	bap. 12 4 1747 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Elizabeth	bap. 8 1 1739 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Frances?	bap. 12 5 1725 (par. - Thomas & Katherine)
Streets, Lettice	bap. 20 8 1749 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Richard	bap. 26 9 1738 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Richard	bap. 22 8 1742 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Sarah	bap. 15 12 1744 (par. - John & Mary)
Streets, Sarah	bap. 20 9 1767 (par. - Elizabeth Streets single)

Sturdy, Olivia	bap. 18 6 1972 (par. - Keith & Anita)
Symons ?, Frank	bap. 21 4 1901 (par. - Frederick & Mary)
Tankard, Catherin	bap. 29 9 1734 (par. - James & Anne)
Tasker, Ann	bap. 30 12 1838 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, George	bap. 25 4 1841 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, Jane	bap. 24 3 1850 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, John	bap. 27 2 1847 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, Maria	bap. 26 2 1843 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, Mary	bap. 6 4 1845 (par. - John & Maria)
Tasker, Mary	bap. 30 7 1848 (par. - John & Maria)
Theaker, John	bap. 9 4 1871 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Thomas , - (daughter)	bap. 1752 (par. - Evan & Margaret)
Thomas , Alexander	bap. 1 1 1755 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Alice	bap. 25 5 1895 (par. - Henry & Fanny)
Thomas , Alice	bap. 21 7 1896 (par. - Henry & Fanny)
Thomas , Ann	bap. 6 6 1835 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 9 4 1734 (par. - Joseph & Catherin)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 27 11 1744 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 1798 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 12 8 1827 (par. - David & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Anne	bap. 2 11 1828 (par. - George & Sarah)
Thomas , Annie	bap. 3 1 1889 (par. - Henry & Fanny)
Thomas , Barbara	bap. 30 4 1939 (par. - John & Elsie)
Thomas , Bertha	bap. 28 6 1891 (par. - John & Martha)
Thomas , Bertie	bap. 18 2 1895 (par. - Meshach & Annie)

Thomas , Catherine	bap. 16 12 1888 (par. - John & Martha)
Thomas , Catherine	bap. 7 2 1891 (par. - Mesach & Martha)
Thomas , Charles	bap. 5 4 1807 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 24 6 1729 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 26 2 1742 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 15 3 1752 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 16 5 1837 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 30 3 1881 (par. - John & Martha)
Thomas , Elizabeth	bap. 3 2 1897 (par. - Philip & Anne)
Thomas , Evan	bap. 9 9 1883 (par. - John & Martha)
Thomas , Frances	bap. 27 3 1757 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Francis	bap. 22 7 1741 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Frederick	bap. 4 10 1868 (par. - James & Sarah)
Thomas , George	bap. 10 8 1806 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , George	bap. 11 10 1818 (par. - William & Ann)
Thomas , George	bap. 28 6 1846 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , George	bap. 9 2 1892 (par. - Henry & Fanny)
Thomas , Griffith	bap. 29 8 1778 (par. - Thomas & Katherine)
Thomas , Hannah	bap. 10 8 1806 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Hannah	bap. 1 9 1833 (par. - William & Mary)
Thomas , James	bap. 13 10 1839 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 24 1 1743 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Jane	bap. 30 9 1753 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , John	bap. 25 6 1725 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , John	bap. 13 8 1738 (par. - William & Jane)

Thomas , John	bap. 12 11 1758 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Thomas , John	bap. 20 6 1818 (par. - Mary Thomas)
Thomas , John	bap. 29 4 1849 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , John	bap. 20 12 1898 (par. - Henry & Fanny)
Thomas , John ?	bap. 4 4 1784 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , John?	bap. 3 2 1760 (par. - Evan & Margaret)
Thomas , Joseph	bap. 13 2 1837 (par. - John & Charlotte)
Thomas , Katherine	bap. 7 3 1762 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Lettice	bap. 23 1 1744 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Lewis	bap. 29 4 1750 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Margaret	bap. 15 6 1845 (par. - John & Sarah)
Thomas , Maria	bap. 16 1 1790 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 22 2 1834 (par. - Richard & Mary)
Thomas , Martha	bap. 28 2 1877 (par. - John & Jane)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 9 4 1727 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 31 12 1749 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 18 1 1756 (par. - Evan & Margaret)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 1798 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Mary	bap. 18 7 1841 (par. - Thomas & Sarah)
Thomas , Richard	bap. 24 8 1746 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Richard	bap. 10 8 1806 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , Richard	bap. 6 10 1811 (par. - Lewis & Martha)
Thomas , Sarah	bap. 6 3 1747 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , Sarah	bap. 1 11 1759 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Sarah	bap. 25 12 1785 (par. - John & Mary)

Thomas , Sarah	bap. 6 1 1839 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , Thomas	bap. 25 6 1725 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Thomas , Thomas	bap. 17 5 1747 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , Thomas	bap. 28 3 1792 (par. - John & Mary)
Thomas , William	bap. 9 11 1739 (par. - William & Jane)
Thomas , William	bap. 26 10 1766 (par. - John & Frances)
Thomas , William	bap. 4 4 1841 (par. - George & Catherine)
Thomas , William	bap. 23 10 1842 (par. - John & Sarah)
Tilbury, Mark	bap. 9 4 1967 (par. - Alan & Elsie)
Tilbury, Sian	bap. 5 9 1965 (par. - Alan & Elsie)
Toms, Henry	bap. 15 9 1771 (par. - Michael & Elizabeth)
Tracey, Anne	bap. 9 6 1822 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Tracey, Mary	bap. 9 6 1822 (par. - Joseph & Margaret)
Tracey, William	bap. 11 1 1818 (par. - Josep(h) & Margaret)
Tuck, William	bap. 24 11 1867 (par. - Cornelius & Anna)
Tucker, Charles	bap. 29 1 1775 (par. - William & Mary)
Tucker, Elizabeth	bap. 14 10 1833 (par. - William & Ann)
Tucker, Emeline	bap. 24 11 1828 (par. - Mary Tucker)
Tucker, James	bap. 26 5 1787 (par. - William & Mary)
Tucker, James	bap. 20 3 1789 (par. - William & Mary)
Tucker, James	bap. 27 3 1825 (par. - John & Anne)
Tucker, James	bap. 9 4 1830 (par. - James & Mary)
Tucker, John	bap. 25 1 1784 (par. - John & Mary)
Tucker, John	bap. 4 2 1810 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Tucker, Margaret	bap. 31 1 1779 (par. - John & Mary)

Tucker, Mary	bap. 25 3 1781 (par. - William & Mary)
Tucker, Mary	bap. 13 11 1791 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Tucker, Mary	bap. 30 10 1831 (par. - William & Anne)
Tucker, William	bap. 22 9 1776 (par. - William & Mary)
Tucker, William	bap. 13 9 1812 (par. - James & Mary)
Turiccki, Joseph Thomas Willm.	bap. 13 8 1994 (par. - Ian M Turiccki & Janice M Phillips)
Twigg, Elizabeth	bap. 25 6 1732 (par. - William & Anne)
Twigg, Elizabeth?	bap. 1724 (par. - William & Anne)
Twigg, William	bap. 8 3 1729 (par. - William & Anne)
Vallance, Lucie Rose-Marie	bap. 30 12 1990 (par. - MaiRead)
Vane, Susanna	bap. 13 2 1731 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Vaughn, Isaac	bap. 18 3 1787 (par. - James & Mary)
Vaughn, James	bap. 20 2 1785 (par. - James & Mary)
Vittl, Jone	bap. 29 9 1741 (par. - Thomas & Jone)
Voil, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1815 (par. - Robert & Lettice)
Voil, Letitia	bap. 2 2 1815 (par. - Robert & Lettice)
Voil, Mary	bap. 11 1 1781 (par. - John & Elizabeth)
Voil, Mary	bap. 2 2 1815 (par. - Robert & Lettice)
Voil, Thomas	bap. 18 2 1819 (par. - Robert & Letitia)
Voile, Anne	bap. 23 3 1797 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Voile, Mary	bap. 1787 (par. - Robert & Elizabeth)
Voile, Robert	bap. 7 1 1784 (par. - John & Elizabeth ?)
Voile, William	bap. 7 1 1784 (par. - John & Elizabeth ?)
Voil, Robert	bap. 9 6 1779 (par. - John & -)
Voyle, Ann	bap. 28 4 1832 (par. - Robert & Letitia)

Voyle, Robert	bap. 3 5 1821 (par. - Robert & Letitia)
Walden, Samantha	bap. 7 11 1981 (par. - Tina)
Walters, Alice	bap. 6 2 1880 (par. - Thomas & Maria)
Walters, James	bap. 5 11 1876 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Ward, John	bap. 29 12 1968 (par. - Jeremy & Anne)
Warrell, Nora	bap. 29 6 1894 (par. - Samuel & Mary)
Watkins, Elizabeth	bap. 9 4 1727 (par. - John & Catherin)
Watkins, Henry	bap. 3 3 1782 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Watkins, John	bap. 27 10 1751 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Watkins, Mary	bap. 17 11 1749 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Watkins, Mary	bap. 22 11 1778 (par. - Richard & Elizabeth)
Watkins, Richard	bap. 4 2 1746 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Watkins, Richard	bap. 12 4 1754 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Watkins, Thomas	bap. 16 5 1759 (par. - Henry & Abra)
Watts, Albert	bap. 1 2 1903 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Watts, Anita	bap. 3 3 1946 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Watts, Edith	bap. 1907 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Watts, Edward	bap. 18 3 1898 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Watts, Edwin	bap. 4 7 1906 (par. - William & Emily)
Watts, Gwendoline	bap. 14 6 1914 (par. - William & Emily)
Watts, John	bap. 2 6 1899 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Watts, Martha	bap. 2 6 1899 (par. - James & Elizabeth)
Watts, May	bap. 6 1 1938 (par. - Frederick & Elizabeth)
Webb, Alfred	bap. 5 10 1876 (par. - Joseph & Frances)
Webb, Benjamin	bap. 18 2 1726 (par. - Thomas & Margaret)

Webb, Elizabeth	bap. 19 4 1731 (par. - Francis & Anne)
Webb, Elizabeth	bap. 18 3 1734 (par. - John & Elinor)
Webb, John	bap. 30 1 1727 (par. - John & Elinor)
Webb, John	bap. 13 7 1729 (par. - John & Elinor)
Webb, John	bap. 12 2 1845 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)
Webb, John	bap. 17 8 1881 (par. - Joseph & Frances)
Webb, Joseph	bap. 1 1 1852 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)
Webb, Thomas	bap. 7 3 1730 (par. - John & Anne)
Webb, Thomas	bap. 3 2 1843 (par. - Benjamin & Ann)
Weightman, RoseMary	bap. 4 4 1948 (par. - George & Enid)
Whelby, Thomas	bap. 19 9 1916 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Whellby, Veronica	bap. 24 2 1952 (par. - Thomas & Chrissie)
White, Elizabeth	bap. 13 5 1736 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, Eveline	bap. 7 12 1873 (par. - John & Jessie)
White, Frances	bap. 3 11 1782 (par. - Valentine & Elizabeth)
White, James	bap. 20 2 1742 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, John	bap. 19 5 1734 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, Sarah	bap. 22 10 1738 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, Sarah	bap. 22 12 1748 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, Valentine	bap. 31 7 1743 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
White, William	bap. 18 11 1745 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
William, - (daughter)	bap. 3 9 1758 (par. - John & Martha)
William, Elizabeth	bap. 1793 (par. - David & Mary)
William, George	bap. 20 7 1797 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, -	bap. 7 7 1760 (par. - William & Elizabeth)

Williams, Alice	bap. 22 2 1746 (par. - Charles & Jennett)
Williams, Anne	bap. 19 12 1738 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Williams, Anne	bap. 26 3 1741 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Williams, Anne	bap. 26 8 1750 (par. - James & Martha)
Williams, Anne	bap. 2 4 1758 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Williams, Anne	bap. 13 1 1771 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, Anne	bap. 23 5 1790 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Anne	bap. 23 10 1831 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Arthur	bap. 3 6 1864 (par. - Jason & Mary)
Williams, David	bap. 29 5 1955 (par. - William & Alwyn)
Williams, Diana	bap. 22 6 1835 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 30 4 1728 (par. - William & Sarah)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 23 7 1732 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 11 7 1736 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 24 8 1740 (par. - John & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 4 6 1749 (par. - Charles & Jennett)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 1756 (par. - James & Martha)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 12 4 1761 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 18 12 1771 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 19 8 1810 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 1 6 1829 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 22 3 1891 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Elizabeth	bap. 2 2 1954 (par. - Eric & Dilys)
Williams, Ethel	bap. 24 8 1893 (par. - George & Rosa)
Williams, Francis	bap. 18 4 1886 (par. - William & Elizabeth)

Williams, George	bap. 30 4 1826 (par. - George & Martha)
Williams, Henrietta	bap. 27 7 1776 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, Henry	bap. 1792 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Williams, Humphrey	bap. 24 9 1778 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, James	bap. 25 3 1753 (par. - James & Martha)
Williams, James	bap. 18 12 1757 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, James	bap. 19 6 1757 (par. - Elizabeth Williams)
Williams, James	bap. 2 8 1789 (par. - Thomas & Elizabeth)
Williams, Jane	bap. 21 5 1740 (par. - William & Sarah)
Williams, Jane	bap. 12 1 1834 (par. - Elizabeth Williams)
Williams, Jane	bap. 2 8 1846 (par. - Isaac & Martha)
Williams, Jason	bap. 16 10 1866 (par. - Jason & Mary)
Williams, Jenkin	bap. 21 1 1753 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Williams, Jenkin	bap. 4 3 1768 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, John	bap. 24 3 1733 (par. - Griffith & Abra)
Williams, John	bap. 9 9 1733 (par. - John & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 24 12 1742 (par. - Charles & -)
Williams, John	bap. 2 9 1744 (par. - Thomas & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 23 8 1755 (par. - Charles & Jennett)
Williams, John	bap. 25 11 1759 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, John	bap. 21 11 1779 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, John	bap. 7 12 1783 (par. - Mathew & Elizabeth)
Williams, John	bap. 13 5 1827 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, John	bap. 11 5 1935 (par. - Richard & Violet)
Williams, John	bap. 27 5 1984 (par. - Brian & Ann)

Williams, Lettice	bap. 20 9 1830 (par. - Thomas & Margaretta)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 6 8 1732 (par. - Griffith & Abra)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 23 10 1774 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, Margaret	bap. 1 6 1787 (par. - David & Mary)
Williams, Maria	bap. 26 5 1834 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Martha	bap. 10 8 1738 (par. - William & Sarah)
Williams, Martha	bap. 3 6 1759 (par. - Charles & Jennett)
Williams, Martha	bap. 13 1 1765 (par. - James & Martha)
Williams, Martha	bap. 29 7 1849 (par. - James & Ann)
Williams, Martha	bap. 26 8 1860 (par. - Seth & Ann)
Williams, Martha	bap. 9 5 1875 (par. - John & Anne)
Williams, Mary	bap. 24 4 1743 (par. - William & Sarah)
Williams, Mary	bap. 5 3 1743 (par. - Henry & Mary)
Williams, Mary	bap. 31 3 1751 (par. - Charles & Jennett)
Williams, Mary	bap. 5 7 1764 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Mary	bap. 19 6 1785 (par. - James & Margaret)
Williams, Mary	bap. 19 10 1828 (par. - Thomas & Martha)
Williams, Mary ?	bap. 29 9 1782 (par. - James & Margaret)
Williams, Matthew	bap. 27 8 1767 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Michael	bap. 14 1 1940 (par. - Ronald & Olwen)
Williams, Richard	bap. 7 2 1747 (par. - James & Martha)
Williams, Richard	bap. 9 11 1788 (par. - James & Margaret)
Williams, Richard	bap. 6 10 1811 (par. - John & Anne)
Williams, Richard	bap. 7 8 1825 (par. - George & Maria)
Williams, Richard	bap. 19 10 1828 (par. - Thomas & Martha)

Williams, Richard	bap. 26 2 1854 (par. - George & Mary)
Williams, Richard	bap. 4 10 1914 (par. - Rees & Margaret)
Williams, Rosalie	bap. 23 1 1921 (par. - Rees & Margaret)
Williams, Sarah	bap. 12 4 1761 (par. - Philip & Mary)
Williams, Sarah	bap. 21 5 1769 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, Seth	bap. 18 9 1875 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Susan	bap. 27 12 1772 (par. - Matthew & Elizabeth)
Williams, Susan	bap. 26 2 1837 (par. - Elizabeth)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 12 9 1742 (par. - John & Mary)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 19 10 1743 (par. - Henry & Elizabeth)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 27 12 1761 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 5 3 1763 (par. - James & Jane)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 19 9 1785 (par. - James & Margaret)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 23 12 1793 (par. - Mathew & Mary)
Williams, Thomas	bap. 24 8 1913 (par. - Evan & Martha)
Williams, William	bap. 7 3 1773 (par. - William & Elizabeth)
Williams, William	bap. 29 9 1782 (par. - James & Margaret)
Williams, William	bap. 13 7 1856 (par. - Seth & Ann)
Wines, Frederick	bap. 9 4 1932 (par. - Arthur & Sarah)
Wines, William	bap. 23 12 1923 (par. - Arthur & Sarah)
Winess, Enid	bap. 23 12 1928 (par. - Arthur & Sarah)
Wood, Teresa	bap. 24 6 1971 (par. - John & Margaret)
Woods, Nathan	bap. 28 9 1971 (par. - Ian & Christina)
Woodward, Leighton	bap. 13 9 1963 (par. - Malcolm & Margaret)
Woolcock, John	bap. 18 9 1726 (par. - Lewis & Elizabeth)

Wright, Anne	bap. 8 9 1742 (par. - John & Anne)
Wright, Elizabeth	bap. 1 9 1735 (par. - John & Anne)
Wright, Gareth	bap. 16 5 1948 (par. - Graham & Annie)
Wright, Ian	bap. 6 5 1950 (par. - Graham & Annie)
Wright, John	bap. 9 1 1745 (par. - John & Anne)
Wright, Pryse	bap. 7 4 1740 (par. - John & Anne)
Wright, Thomas	bap. 8 2 1824 (par. - Peter & Martha)
Wyeatt, Ane	bap. 5 12 1758 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, Edward	bap. 24 4 1768 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, Henrietta	bap. 17 8 1766 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, James	bap. 5 8 1770 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, John	bap. 23 4 1764 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, Mary	bap. 21 2 1762 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, Richard	bap. 9 6 1772 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Wyeatt, William	bap. 29 6 1760 (par. - Edward & Elizabeth)
Young, Anthony	bap. 30 8 1942 (par. - Harold & Winifred)
Young, Elizabeth	bap. 18 9 1953 (par. - Hubert & Mavis)
Young, Jephtha	bap. 16 10 1737 (par. - John & Mary)
Young, John	bap. 8 3 1729 (par. - John & Mary)
Young, June	bap. 18 9 1955 (par. - Hubert & Mavis)
Young, Margaret	bap. 11 3 1928 (par. - Harold & Winifred)

Steynton.

The place name is probably derived from the Old English tun, meaning settlement or manor. Who Steyn was we do not know. One suggestion is a Norse raider.

Steynton was once a medieval parish and village, with a parish **Church** dedicated to Saint **Peter** or as it states in the **monasticon**, to Saint Kewel erected on its outskirts. This **Church** is an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country side. The **Church** may have had links with Pill priory located roughly two miles south.

Steynton or Stainton 1839 Lewis,

a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from **Milford**; containing 2903 inhabitants, of whom 1640 are in the town of **Milford**. This parish, which lies on the turnpike-road from **Milford** to **Haverfordwest**, extends to the shore of **Milford Haven**, on the south; and **Hubberston** Pill, an inlet from the **Haven**, is navigable for small craft, at high water, for a considerable distance. In the southern part of the parish is situated the Market and sea-port town of **Milford** described under its appropriate head. In the western part of it is **St. Botolph's**, the seat of **A. I. Stokes**, esq., by one of whose relatives it was purchased, in 1826, from the representatives of **General le Hunt**, who bought it, in 1803, from the family of the **Elliams**, to whom it had belonged for many years. The present mansion was built in 1800, about a hundred yards to the west of the ancient edifice, and partly on the site of a Monastery, supposed to have been a cell to the priory of Pill near the head of **Hubberston** Pill. In excavating the ground for the new building, several stone coffins containing bones were dug up; and part of the walls of the ancient Monastery, which are still remaining, have been incorporated with the out-buildings of the modern mansion. **Bolton Hill**, an old seat formerly belonging to a family named **Bolton**, is in the northern part of the parish, near an abrupt and lofty eminence called **Bolton** Beacon. While Cromwell lay at **Haverfordwest**, two of his soldiers entered this mansion, with the intention of plundering it, and **Bolton**, who had concealed himself, was denied by his wife to the soldiers. They nevertheless suspected that he was in the house, and one of them took up his Child, and pretended to throw it on the fire, on which the father rushed from his concealment, and killed the man on the spot. His comrade escaped; and **Bolton**, on reflection, deemed it prudent to inform Cromwell of all that had occurred, observing to that general that the man he had killed had only one eye: the latter replied, "The fellow was a great rascal, and you have saved me the trouble of having him executed." **Castle Hall** in the south-eastern part of the parish, was originally built by **John Zephaniah Holwell**, whose sufferings in the Black Hole at Calcutta are well known; it is a spacious mansion, and the grounds are extensive and pleasingly laid out.

The parish is about six miles in length from north to south, and a mile and a half or two miles in breadth from east to west, and is wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Culm is found within its limits, and a mine which had been worked for many years, for the supply of the neighbourhood, was some time ago re-opened on **Lord Kensington's** estate. Great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the produce by the navigable creek called **Hubberston Pill**, and by

the main **Haven**. Besides the town of **Milford** and the village of **Steynton**, the small village of Pill, distant about a quarter of a mile from **Milford** is within the parish.

The Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of **Johnston**, is endowed with the whole of the great and small tithes of a portion of the parish; part of the remainder are impropriate in **Mrs. Ann Wright**, whose family, the **Jordans**, sold the other portion, which now forms part of the income of the living of **St. Mary's, Haverfordwest**. The vicar's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £58. 10. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Peter**, or, as is stated in the **monasticon**, to **St. Kewel**, and formerly dependent upon Pill Priory, is situated in the village of **Steynton**, and forms an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by series of massive columns and pointed arches. This edifice was garrisoned with a small number of troops during the parliamentary war in the reign of **Charles I.** There are two or three places of worship for dissenters in the rural part of the parish; and at **Milford** are a district Chapel in connexion with the Establishment, and several meeting-houses. In the village is a school endowed in 1832 by **Martha**, lady of **George Devonald**, esq., of Sodston House, with £30 per annum, to be paid out of her estate of Studda, in this parish, for the education of children in the principles of the Established **Church**: the trusteeship and management are vested in the incumbent and churchwardens. There are eight Sunday schools in the parish, two of them in connexion with the **Church**; and poor children of the parish are eligible for admission to **Tasker's** school in **Haverfordwest**, where the scholars are clothed as well as instructed.

At the head of Prix Pill stood Pill **Castle**, the capture of which is recorded by **Fenton**: there are no remains of this fortress, but in digging near the site, about a century ago, at a place termed Cwm, a human skull with an iron **Ball** in it was found; and a tradition is extant that a pond near the spot, now called Deadman's Lake, derived its name from having been deeply tinged with the blood of the slain on that occasion. Near the head of **Hubberston** Pill are the remains of Pill Priory, founded in the year 1200 by **Adam de Rupe**, for monks of the order of Tyrone, who afterwards became Benedictines. The priory was dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Budock**, and flourished till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £67. 15.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 38th of **Henry VIII.**, to **Roger** and **Thomas Barlow**. The ruins are very small, consisting chiefly of some fragments of the walls; the low entrance gateway leading into the garden is still remaining, but the arch above it fell down in 1826. At **Butter Hill**, which was a **Grange** belonging to the priory, live a family of the name of **Roch**, who are said to be descended from **Adam de Rupe**, founder of the priory. There are several ancient encampments, here called *rhâths*; one near the priory; another near the neat residence of Thornton House; and a third, called Old **Castle**, near the town of **Milford**: but not one of them is of sufficient importance to require particular notice. Near the ruins of an ancient Chapel dedicated to **St. Catherine**, a silver coin of Domitian was dug up, about half a century since. In 1818, a celt was found not far from **St. Botolph's**, where also are some remains of a Druidical altar, designated by the country-people the **Long Stone**. **Sir William James**, Bart., the celebrated naval commander in the East India Company's service, in commemoration of whose achievements the ornamental tower on Shooter's **Hill**, near London, was erected by his widow, was born at **Bolton Hill** mill, in the parish.

Parish Church St Peter & St Cewydd

Church St Peter & St Cewydd (or Cewell or Cuillus -- he was a son of Gildas acc./to Laws)

tall Tower visible from miles around

According to **RCAM** 1923

In 1851 **Sir Stephen Glynne** described this **Church** as “ of coarse and rude architecture, with the ordinary amount of mutilation and destruction of original windows” A restoration in 1882 made matters worse, the body of the building being “almost swept out of historical existence by a tornado of change. Excepting mutilated remnants of the main walls and the tower, itself in part falsified, there have survived out of the past only three small windows in the side walls of the chancel. Every other feature has been wiped out.

(**Notes on the Architectural History of Steynton Church W D Caroe F.S.A. 1916 p3**)

The main structure (including the first 20 feet of the tower or thereabouts and the font) may date from the early 13century. The plain font bowl (a square of 26 inches externally, and 20 inches internally, and a depth of 12 1/2 inches) stands upon a circular shaft 52 inches in circumference.

The restoration, however unfortunate, revealed interesting relics, which are thus described

1898 Cambrian Archaeological Association – Haverfordwest meeting 1897 visit to Steynton Church

Steynton Church and Inscribed stone – Here the party were conducted over the **Church** by the **Rev E H Jones** who described the remarkable discoveries made during the restorations in 1883, which included the foundations of an early **Christian Church** and two dolmens 5ft under the nave a Cromwellian pike and two horses skulls under the chancel arch and bones probably relics of saints built into specially prepared recesses in each of the piers of the nave arcades. **Prof Rhys** described the “Gendili” Ogram inscribed stone in the churchyard, and pointed out that it had been utilised three if not four , times as a gravestone at different periods, from the fifth of sixth century down to the present century.

The following letter relating to the discoveries in **Steynton Church** was addressed by the Vicar to **Mr Edward Laws F S A** who has kindly sent it to the Editor for publication :-

“**Steynton Vicarage , Milford Haven**

February 25th 1896

Dear **Sir** – I will endeavour to answer your questions as clearly as possible

The pike head was of iron and is now in the possession of **Capt. Macfarlane RN Milford Haven**

The cavities were found in the four pillars about 7ft from the floor

I cannot tell you the date of the arcade. I am told that there are only four churches with similar arcades. The pillars are square.

Dr **Griffiths** of **Milford Haven**, who was a member of the Restoration Committee, said at once that the bones found in the cavities were human thigh-bones.

We saw the foundations of a small **Church** within the walls of the present building ; it contained only a nave. The cromlechs were about 4ft below the surface and were more than 5ft in length.

I am Dear **Sir**, Faithfully yours
E Humphrey Jones

“**E Laws** esq. FSA

Mr Laws adds “ to Read this riddle is no easy task. I think we may take it for granted that the cromlechs (or Kistvaens) are the earliest of these remains.

The little **Church** is perhaps coeval with the Ogram stone standing in the churchyard. The arcade I believe to be a 13 century erection. Why the human bones were immured I cannot tell; perhaps, as **Mr Jones** suggests , they were the relics of saints.

The iron spear-head and the horse bones were perhaps of the Kistvarn date ; perhaps of the Ogram period.

Did the architect make a plan of the little **Church**?

A handsome 13c window was disclosed in the south wall ; also broken pieces of a font of the same period, which has been repaired.

Ogam Inscribed Stone

This stone, now in the **Church**, formerly stood in the middle of the burial ground , not far from the south-east end of the building. The Hiberno-Saxon minuscules , slightly injured by the subsequent cutting of a wheel cross, can be traced along the perpendicular line of the cross, both they and the Ogam Read GENDILI . In 1876 the stone was again used as a memorial and an inscription cut beneath the cross.

Arch Camb 1880 IV xi 292 ill xii 217

When building the new Vicarage the skeleton of a Cromwellian soldier minus his head was discovered in the grounds -- outside the cemetery boundaries to the north. The remains were re-buried in the Churchyard with a stone Marker with the inscription M. O. W. (Man of War)

The **Church** of **St Kewit de Steynton** was granted by **Adam de Rupe [Roch]** with the consent of his wife, **Blandina**, and his heir, to the monks of the order of Tiron in the Monastery of Pill, Pems. —*Dug. monastic.*

On the dissolution of Pill Priory (1535) the patronage of **Steynton Church** came into the hands of the Crown.

1291

This **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £18 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being £1 16s,—***Taxatio***

1330

A lease, dated 4 Aug., 4 Edw. III. and granted by **William de Rupe**, Lord of **Roch**, to **Richard de Steynton**, chaplain, mentions a Chapel dedicated to **St. Thomas** the Martyr, in the town of Pill **Oliver**.—*Arch. Camb. Ser. II., Vol. III., p. 267.*

1406 Vicar of **Steynton** was one of the administrators appointed to oversee the affairs of Pill priory because of the maladministration of the prior Brother **Walter Robjoy**.

1411 February

Richard Jordan, perpetual vicar of **Steynton**, being illegitimate, obtained dispensation from the Pope to hold the benefice with cure of souls.

1421 8 July

Richard Jordan described as vicar and as being of a noble race of barons, obtained licence to hold any compatible benefice, not exceeding 20 marks in value. (*Papal Reg*)

1535-6.

Steynton Vicaria—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulls unde **Richardus Cayre** est vicarius habens ibidem parvam mansionem et valet in toto communibus annis .Inde soll in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno vjd. Et in visitacione archdiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus ijs iiij. Et remanet **Clare** £9 17s. 2d. Inde decima 19s. 8 3/4d.— *Valor Eccl.*(1535-6)

[at a value of nearly £10 the vicar of **Steynton** was very comfortably off compared with most of the other vicars in the area. -- **Moylgrove** recieved £2]

Cantaria infra Ecclesiam de **Steynton** non Mortificata:— Et est ibidem una cantaria non mortificata sed fundata per **Johannem Bolton**. Et terre et feoffamentum ejusdem restant in usu in manibus feoffatorum . Et do minus **David Webbe** celebrat in dicta cantaria infra ecclesiam parrochiale de **Steynton** predicta. Et percipit annua-tim proficuum et redditum videlicet de tenementis in RoseMarkett xxxiiij9 iiijd per annum, in Thorneton xxiiij et in Drewiston xs. Summa valoris lxxvijs iiijd. Inde in redditibus resol' et pro finibus secte curie pra predictis tenementis quolibet anno ijs. Et remanet **Clare** 64s. 4d. Inde decima 6s. 5d.—*Valor Eccl.*(1535-6)

3850

3851

1591

Thomas Johns of **Steynton** married **Elenor** daughter of **Sir John Wogan** of **Wiston Knt.**

1593 **William Walter** and his sons with **Sir John Perrott** leased several areas of land and buildings around **Steynton** and **Rosemarket** lately those of the chantries.

1644 February 24

Steynton Church Tower was garrisoned by twenty musketeers of Col **Laugharne**'s Parliamentary force who were attacking the Royalist forces in the fort at **Prix Pill** the **Church** was also used to hold prisoners taken in the skirmishes

1652 May 13

Henry White and **Samson Lort** to the High Constables of the Hundred of **Dungledie**

Whereas the town of **Haverfordwest** was in times past the usual place for buying and weighing of wool, and forasmuch as the said town is now infected with the plague, wherby it is not safe for people to meet and stay there on that of the like business without great danger of spreading the said infectious disease, these are therefore to require you to give summons to the inhabitants of the several parishes within your hundred that Tuesday in every week is appointed to meet at **Staynton** and Saturday in every week to meet at **Lawhadden** for the weighing of wool as aforesaid during the time of the sickness and present visitation in **Haverfordwest** aforesaid, whereof you are not to fail at your perils

(**Haverfordwest Corporation** MS 584 (ii))

1663

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged': **Staineton** alias **Steynton** V. united to **Johnston** (**St. Peter** called **St. Kewil** in the **monasticon**).

The rectory of **Johnston** was probably united to the vicarage of **Steynton** subsequent to and inclusive of the vicar of 1664 who also held the rectory of **Johnston**

Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 6d. Archidiacon. quolibet anno, 2s. 4d. Parv. Mans., &c. Pri. Pill olim Propr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £48. **King's Books**, £9 15s. 3d.—**Bacon's Liber Regis**.

Names connected with Steynton

Clergy CCED Steynton with Johnston

FFreeman, Thomas	1660	Rector
FFreeman, Thomas	1663	(<i>Deprivation</i>)Rector

3852

Llewelin, Johannem	1663	Rector
Llewelin, Johannes	1688	Rector
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1701	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1714	Rector
David's., Mathias	1730	Curate
Davies, Mathias	1738	Rector
Davies, John	1738	<i>(resignation)</i> Rector
Beynon , Henry	1779	Curate
Davies , Mathew	1782	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Shield , William	1782	Rector
Shield , William	1783	<i>(cession)</i> Rector
Jones , John	1783	Rector
Levett , John	1788	Curate
Roach , James	1793	Curate

1664 Feb 10 **John Llewelin** MA held the living till Oct 22 1710 but his name does not appear in the **Tax Records of 1670** either for **Steynton** or **Johnston**.

Stainton Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Price Rebecca	Stainton	H4
Collins Peter	Stainton	H3
Fortune Thomas	Stainton	H
Hay Richard	Stainton	H
Smyth James	Stainton	H

Gibbon Richard	Stainton	H2
Smyth Gelly	Stainton	H
Andrew Elizabeth	Stainton	H
Lloyd John	Stainton	H
Evans Sybell	Stainton	H2
Hooper John	Stainton	H
Dunne John	Stainton	H
Thomas Mary	Stainton	H
Holland Parry	Stainton	H3
Allen William	Stainton	H
Boulton John of Bolton Hill	Stainton	H5
Stokes Nicholas	Stainton	H4
Hawkins Francis	Stainton	H2
Roberts Morice	Stainton	H
Morrow John	Stainton	H
Jermin Timothy	Stainton	H
Cozens Walter	Stainton	H
Phillip John	Stainton	H4
Painter John	Stainton	H4
William Anne	Stainton	H2
Tasker Luce . .	Stainton	H 7
Howell,David senior .	Stainton	H 2
Bateman Henry .	Stainton	H 2
Hay Thomas	Stainton	H
Donell Thurloe	Stainton	H

Howell William	Stainton	H
Howell John . . .	Stainton	H 2
Adams Thomas	Stainton	H
Squier Thomas .	Stainton	H
Hawkin Elizabeth	Stainton	H
Thomas Thomas	Stainton	H
Howell David.	Stainton	H 2
Collins William `	Stainton	H
Saunders Bartholomew	Stainton	H
Tasker William .	Stainton	H 2
Seward Symon.	Stainton	H 4
Collin James	Stainton	H
Tew Henry.	Stainton	H 3
Tasker Mary	Stainton	H
Thomas Margaret	Stainton	H 2
Smyth George. .	Stainton	H 3
Power Thomas . .	Stainton	H
Roberson David	Stainton	P
Gwynne David	Stainton	P
Wilkin Andrew	Stainton	P
Ellis Anne	Stainton	P
Lewis Johan	Stainton	P
White Henry	Stainton	P
Tasker Dorothy	Stainton	P
Griffith David	Stainton	P

Griffith Thomas	Stainton	P
Battin Rice	Stainton	P
Griffith George	Stainton	P
Thomas Owen	Stainton	P
Jenkin John	Stainton	P
Gilmin John	Stainton	P
Smyth Phillip	Stainton	P

Other Names

Allen William 7 July 1823 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - Bread , milk and butter, Prisoner aged 21, **Milford Haven** Date 7 July 1823 Prosecutor **Thomas Sarah**, Coalpit Park, **Steynton** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barlowe John 1568, September. 13 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlowe** , esq., plaintiff, and **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., and his wife, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the **Great Pill** and sixteen messuages, etc., in **Steynton**, **Roche** , **Sleabyche** and **Lamston** to be the right of the plaintiff. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Bateman Thomas 1534 rents Chantry Chapel **Steynton** Parish Church *Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885*

Bolton Johannem *Eccl 1534 Steynton* Parish Church

Bolton Marcus of **Steynton** indicted **Valor 1691**

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 **Milford Haven**, Married Offence Murder of **Evans Margaret**, aged three weeks, a female bastard Child born to **Thomas** , **Ann Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The Child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Walters**, **Thomas** , **Steynton**, farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Bulton John 1534 *Chantry* Chapel **Steynton** Parish Church *Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216*

Caroe W D F S A 1916 *Notes on the Architectural History of Steynton Church*

Cayre Richardus 1534 est Vicarius **Steynton** Parish Church *Valor Eccl*

Codd Henry 1623 Egebs Moor Steynton Peasant Houses in Stuart
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Cross John 12 September 1814 **Milford Haven**, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding, **Jeffreys Robert**, **Hubberston**, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Axton Samuel**, **Steynton/Milford** mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 31 January 1826 alias **Mary Howells Milford Haven** Singlewoman Offence Theft of cloth Prisoner aged 20 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth Steynton** Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dawson Isaac 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Navigator Offence Theft of cloth decanters and glasses from the American ship **Helen** driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member almost certainly not from **Steynton/Milford** Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship Prisoner aged 21 **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald William** ship master Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Rupe Adam c1200 **Roch Little Newcastle Church** granted to Pille Priory **Church of St Kewit de Steynton** granted Monastery of Pill Pems — **New moat Church** foundation charter to Pill Priory *Acc to charter 25 Edw I n 8 Pembrokeshire Parsons Dug monastic*

de Rupe Blandina c1200 wife of **Adam Church of St Kewit de Steynton** granted Monastery of Pill Pems — *Dug. monastic*

de Steynton Richard 4 Aug 1330 chaplain Chapel dedicated to **St Thomas** the Martyr Pill *4 Edw III*

Dodde William 1490 25 October died On the 25th day of the aforesaid month **Sir William Powle** chaplain was admitted to and instituted in the vicarage of **Steynton** then vacant by the death of **Sir William Dodde** last vicar there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the vicarage

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -**Mary Brown Milford Haven** Married Charged with Murder of **Margaret Evans**, aged three weeks, a female bastard Child born to **Ann Thomas**, **Hubberston**, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The Child died aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. **Brown, Mary** a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland.

Evans Simon **Milford Haven Butcher** Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard Child by **Ann Thomas**, **Hubberston**, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the Child away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, **Mary Brown**, aboard a ship in the harbour of **Milford**. Prisoner aged 23. **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas**, **Steynton/Milford** farmer Verdict No prosecution **Mary Brown** not apprehended. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

George John 18 March 1812 **Llanstadwell**, Yeoman Offence Theft of cut timber, Prisoner aged 27, **Milford Haven**, Prosecutor **Powell William**, **Steynton/Milford Mason** Verdict 3857

Guilty - to the value of 3/-? Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Glynne Stephen Sir description of *Steynton Parish Church 1851*

Harries Jane 1801 **Steynton** parish vestry granted her and her children 3s 6d per week

Harryes John 1617-18 Jan 29 of Foord, in the parish of **Steynton** - Will
Pembrokeshire in By-gone Day

Howell David 1623 The Fenn, **Steynton Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980**

Howell David *Hearth Tax* 1670 **Stainton H 2 Roose** Hundred

Howell Edward January 1821 **Burton** Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that **Howell Howell** would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said **Howell Howell** was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Rees, Richard Steynton**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell Howell January 1821 **Burton** Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that he would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when he was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 20, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Rees, Richard Steynton** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell John 1491 17 December **Llamphey** The same day in the place before said to the vicarage of the parish **Church** of **Steynton** in Ros, vacant by the death of **Sir William Powle** last incumbant there was delivered in commendam by the Rev. father etc with due regard to what was for its good, to Master **John Howell** , vicar of **Laugharne**, for a term of six months, according to the form of the council of Lyons, on the presentation of the prior of Pill

Hycke John 1606 **June 24** Will of **John Hycke** of Woodston in the parish of **Steynton Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days**

Hyson Daniel 5 January 1816 **Milford Haven** Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decaners and glasses from the American ship **Helen**, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo, prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from **Steynton/Milford** Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **FitzGerald, William** ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Johns Thomas 1591 of **Steynton** married **Elenor** daughter of **Wogan Sir John** of **Wiston Knt**

Jones E H 1897 Aug **Steynton** Rev Annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest Arch**
Camb 1898

Jordan Richard perpetual vicar of **Steynton** illegitimate - dispensation from Pope to hold benefice with cure of souls 1411 February **Jordan Richard** vicar of a noble race of barons to hold any compatible benefice not exceeding 20 marks **Papal Reg 1421 8 July**

Jorden John **Church Warden Steynton Parish Church 1543**

Laugharne ? Col garrisoned 1644 February 24 **Steynton Church Tower**

Meylor William of Pylle priory 3 **June 1405** .vicar of **Steynton**

Morgan Jenett 1534 late wife to the said **John Bulton** Chantry Chapel **Steynton** parish **Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216.**

Moyle Philip 1623 **Ford, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980**

Nicholas Ann 1 **June 1817 Hubberston** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, plates, cloth and a coral necklace belonging to the prosecutor and his servant, **Hester Roett**, The prosecutor and his servant had been staying with **Archibald Hill, Hubberston**, Yeoman, after embarking from a ship **Hubberston** Prosecutor Went **William, Steynton/Milford** planter Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Parry William 30 July 1817 **St Ishmaels** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Painter William, Steynton**, farmer Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Peratt ? 1534 **Mr** rents Chantry Chapel **Steynton Parish Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216.**

Powle William 1490, 25 October. On the 25th day of the aforesaid month **Sir William Powle**, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the vicarage of **Steynton** then vacant by the death of **Sir William Dodde** last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.----- **Powle William** died in 1491 ----- 1491, 17 December **Llamphey**. The same day in the place beforesaid the vicarage of the parish **Church of Steynton** in Ros, vacant by the death of **Sir William Powle** last incumbant there was delivered in commendam by the Rev. father etc. with due regard to what was for its good, to Master **John Howell**, vicar of **Laugharne**, for a term of six months, according to the form of the council of Lyons, on the presentation of the prior of Pill.

Sharp William 26 February 1810 **Milford Haven** Ship carpenter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money, **Milford Haven** Prosecutor **Simlett William, Steynton/Milford** Yeoman Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Stainton Family of Steynton -Old Pembrokeshire Families --Owen

de Stainton Walter 1324 , had son **Philip** held a moiety of the barony of **Wiston Arch Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen**

de Stainton Philip 1328 Son of **Walter** held a moiety of the barony of **Wiston Arch Camb** 1852 *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

The home of the **Staintons** was the **Pembrokeshire** parish of that name the size of the parish was frequently determined by the extent of the holding of the original **Lord** the large area of the old parish of **Stainton** was a memorial of the power and importance of that family. In 1324 **Walter de Stainton**," and in 1348 his son **Philip de Stainton**," held a moiety of the barony of **Wiston**, the other moiety being held by **Walter Wogan** and **Mathew Wogan** respectively afterwards a **Wogan** it is not clear which married the **Stainton** heiress, and became possessed of the entire barony.

.....
Tasker Mary 1684 .of **Castle Pill Steynton** daughter of **Thomas Howard** of **Flether Hall Rudbaxton** bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest** a widow, bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in **Haverfordwest** for "the breeding and maintenance of poor children of both sexes" "that competent maintenance should be allowed them yearly until they should be put apprentice to convenient trades, and a sum of money at the completion of their apprenticeship" After 12 months on the foundation a boy was to be given annually "a blue coat turned up with red, waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, a pair of stockings, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a neck-handkerchief" A girl was to be given "a jacket and petticoat of cloth, a cap, a hat, two shifts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and an Irish cloth apron"

Tasker William 1623 **Anable Pill, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells** 1980

Thomas Francis 1623 **Ford, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells** 1980

Thomas W B Rev 1851 **Steynton Milford Member Arch Camb** 1851
Thomas W B Rev 1867 **Milford Haven Steynton Milford Haven** subscription list
Welsh Reformers Rev J Hughes
Thomas W B Rev MA1870 **Steynton Milford Preb of St David's Arch Camb** 1870

Walter William about 1561 of **Haverfordwest** of **Roche Castle** married **Jane Laugharne** of **St Brides** about 1585 leased several areas of land and buildings around **Steynton** and **Rosemarket** previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616. ---His father was **Morris Walter** and mother **Jane Warren** --**Jane Laugharne** of **St Brides** born about 1565 probably at **St Brides**? Had several children

Webbe David 1534 **Steynton Parish Church ValorEccl**

Wogan Harry **Church Warden Steynton Parish Church. 1543**

Wogan John a lease of the rectory of **Steynton State Papers. 1536 -7**

Woogan Cecil 1568, September. 13 Final Concord in a fine Levied between **John Barlowe**, esq., plaintiff, and **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., and his wife, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the **Great Pill** and sixteen messuages, etc., in **Steynton, Roche ,Sleabyche** and **Lamston** to be the right of the plaintiff.
Slebech Estate and Family Record

.....

1691 **Marcus Bolton** of **Steynton** was indicted with **Peregrine Phillips** a dissenting Clergyman whom he supported.

1727 **Sir John Philipps** who did much work for the SPCK founded a school at **Steynton**.

1791 a new road was authorised from **Milford** to **Steynton** and the road from **Steynton** to Merlins Bridge was to be improved.

1801 Population 1,291

1801 The **Steynton** parish vestry granted **Jane Harries** and children 3s 6d per week whilst other people were given a cash payment to buy potatoes to plant.

There was a poor house in existence in **Steynton** at that time.

Acc/to **Pembrokeshire** County History Vol III there were still open fields which had not been enclosed in this parish in the middle of the eighteenth century

1834

Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales, ,

'A Chapel of ease to the mother **Church [Steynton]**, dedicated to **St. Catherine**, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the **Haven**: it was erected chiefly at the expense of the Hon. **Charles Francis Greville**, Lord of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808., ...

A little to the east of the present edifice are the remains of an ancient Chapel, which was also dedicated to **St. Catherine**. and, after having been desecrated for many years, was converted into a powder magazine: it consisted of a nave and chancel, with a finely vaulted roof, which is still [1833] entire: the western end has fallen down, but the boundaries of the ancient cemetery may be distinctly traced.'

1861 population 3,710 which included 478 on board ships.

1879

28th February it was reported that the school board for **Steynton** had been applied for.

3861

1882

On 24 July, 1882, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish **Church**.

1935

According to *Pembrokeshire County History Vol VI p 290* as late as 1935 13 people occupied a two-room dwelling in **Steynton**.

Parish Registers

Held at **Pembrokeshire** County Record Office

Baptisms 1637 - 1917

Marriages 1637 - 1970

Burials 1637 - 1899

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of **Steynton** (including **Milford**)

Besides the village of **Steynton** this parish includes the town of **Milford** where there is a district **Church**. The only school of public institution at the time of my visit was **Devonalds's** charity school in the village of **Steynton**. All the other day schools were private and situated in the town of **Milford**.

Of the Sunday schools the two connected with the **Church** are held, one in the parish **Church** at the village, and the other at the Vicar's residence. Each of these places is more than a mile from the town, in which there is no **Church** Sunday school at all. Of the Dissenting Sunday schools, Tier's Cross and the Priory are in the country; the three others are in the town of **Milford**.

There was likely to be an over-supply of day-schools after a great lack of them. The Vicar expected to be able to raise National schools and the Dissenting denominations had united to erect a British school. The latter had differed however in the choice of a site, the **Independents** against the rest. The **Independents** had fixed upon one just opposite to their own Chapel which was considered by the rest to be neither central as regarded facility of attendance, nor **Fair** as regarded denominational aggrandisement. Accordingly each party was going on with a separate school. The **Independents** had £250 or £260 in hand; and were going to erect a school upon plans No7 in the Minutes of Committee of Council, and engaged a master from the normal at Brecon.

The Dissenting Sunday schools at **Milford** are particularly efficient.

Devonald's Charity School

3862

The schoolroom has many large and deep holes in the floor, which was made partly of bricks and partly paved. In heavy rains some of the holes are filled with water for want of proper drainage. The plastering is completely off in many parts. The roof lets water especially in the back part, and many of the windows are broken. There is a small gallery in one end of the schoolroom, where the scholars write on their knees when the school is full. The master and mistress live in the adjoining house for which he pays rent..

The school is supported by an endowment. The school furniture consists of one table (the master's property) and a few benches. The scholars are labourers children and are admitted into the school at 8 years of age, and educated until 12. they pay nothing for their tuition, except a trifle in Winter towards the firing. The girls are taught sewing two days a week. The master, an old man was ill in bed from the effects of rheumatism caught or at least aggravated, by the bad conditions of the schoolroom. His wife, in his absence, had sole charge of the school. She gave me the above particulars, and said "Many comes in and goes out; the children contributes a few pence to have coal; We puts them up there(in the gallery) to write".

The 6th Chapter of revelations was Read exceedingly well by several of those present and questions arising out of it answered.

The mistress said that poverty prevented many from sending their children to school, as they had nothing to send with them for dinner. I then inquired, and seven said their parents had no Bread that morning to give them to bring to school, consequently they were obliged to go home to have gruel, and, owing to the distance, many of them could not return in the afternoon

January 20th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mr Harries's School

A dirty room, with almost all the plastering off the walls, in the master's house was the schoolroom; the floor was out of repair.

The only school furniture I observed was two desks and nine benches.

The master did not speak English correctly.

The scholars, who were not present at my visit, are mechanics and labourers children and the master complained bitterly of the irregularity of the parents in paying for their tuition at the present high price of corn.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mrs Morris's School

The premises and schoolroom were in excellent repair, and the mistress spoke English correctly

One large table and five benches was all the furniture in the room, except the mistress's chair.

The scholars were tradesmen and mechanics children. Many of them had been long under her

instruction. The girls are taught needlework.

January 18th 1847

Wm **Morris** Assistant

Mr Morse's School

A small room in a dwelling house rented by **Mr Morse** is the schoolroom to contain 44 scholars on his books. It contains, with three tables, one master's desk and five benches, which made up all his school furniture. The scholars are the children of mechanics and labourers, and some of them were very well dressed. They conducted themselves well. They read the 9th chapter of 2 Corinthians. They were not in the habit of being questioned on what they read. The master had a good control over his scholars and said that his best boys were absent today. Several of the copybooks were well written

January 14th 1847

Wm **Morris** Assistant

Mr Richardson's school

The schoolroom was incommensurable and in bad repair.

The Master is a superior man. His apparatus comprised a black board, maps of the World, of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and of England and Wales; also (of his own construction) mnemonic tables of the population, government, and religion of different countries in Europe; and tablets for explaining punctuation, the parts of speech, and fractions (the later introduction to mental arithmetic).

His scholars are children of tradesmen and the more respectable mechanics.

They could all read and some of them gave very fair answers in scriptural history ,arithmetic (written and mental), geography, English grammar, and history with some little etymology.

January 18th 1847

Wm **Morris** Assistant

Mrs Robert's School

Mrs Robert's schoolroom was one of the cleanest I have seen, and everything about the premises appeared in very good repair.

The furniture consisted only of four tables and five benches.

Mrs Roberts had received a superior education in her youth and had ever since been engaged in instruction. Her school was highly spoken of.

January 19th 1847

Wm **Morris** Assistant

Sunday Schools

Church School

I visited this school on the 11th January. It is held in the **Church** and conducted principally by ladies from **Milford** (upwards of a mile distant) who walk out every Sunday, when the weather permits, with the wife of the Vicar. There is no time to hold the school for more than an hour. The master of **Mrs Devonalds's** school attends to preserve order, but does not teach. There is a clothing club attached to the school.

At the time of my visit the stove in the **Church** had only just been lit and had filled the building with smoke, but had failed to warm it. Excepting a list of contributors to the clothing fund there were no school books or registers of any kind, and the classes appeared to be so little organised that it was extremely difficult to obtain any accurate accounts of the school. There were not even class lists in the hands of each teacher, nor could they give with any certainty the total number of their respective classes. The instruction appeared to be far too desultory and irregular for much proficiency to result from it. Probably under the circumstances it could not be otherwise. The children seemed wholly unused to be questioned. This may have made them appear more ignorant than they really were. I heard nine girls read the fourth chapter of **St Luke**; eight read with ease. I heard four little boys read very wretchedly; four older ones tolerably well.

Baptist School

I visited this school on the 18th of January, in the morning, at which time there is always, and at this inclement season especially a much smaller attendance than in the afternoon.

I found 3 teachers and 7 scholars (6 boys and 1 girl) in the vestry room. The introductory prayer was in the course of being delivered when I arrived. It was earnest and good, cheering both scholars and teachers under the present small attendance – praying God to extend the influence of Sunday schools – especially that he would reclaim the many abandoned characters in the town.

Of the 7 scholars, 4 were reading the Testament. They read the last chapter of **St John's** Gospel, and on to the 1st of Acts without stop or comment. I was informed that questioning was confined to the afternoon school. To a few questions proposed by me on the passage read, and on general subjects of scriptural knowledge connected with it I obtained some remarkably good answers.

There is a Bible class of adults from which the teachers are mostly supplied.

There did not appear to be any school register except a roll book marking attendance.

Tabernacle School

I visited this school on the 17th of January. It is remarkable in this respect – that contrary to the general custom, the minister of the Chapel, the **Rev John Lloyd**, is the principal conductor of the school. On each Sunday evening for an hour and a half he holds a Bible class, at which the Sunday school teachers prepare the lesson to be read the following Sunday. On one evening of the week the minister holds a singing class at which some 60 attend; on another he gives gratuitous instruction in secular subjects to some of the junior teachers. There is a lending library attached to this school; the books are not exclusively of a religious character; they were nicely covered to preserve them.

The teachers meet to transact the business of the school on the first Sunday in every month.

I should say that the school was very well conducted..

Wesleyan school

I visited this school on the 17th of January. It is mainly conducted by the exertions of **Mr George Williams**, an officer in the customs and his sister.

The school was opened with a hymn and a prayer by the superintendent.

In this school, as also in the **Baptist** and **Independent** schools at **Milford** the vestry is used as a schoolroom for the boys. In all three the vestries are inconveniently small. I inquired at the Tabernacle why they did not use the gallery, and was informed that the arrangement of pews made it inconvenient for teachers who take down numbers, collect pence for missions etc. to visit the classes.

The teachers appear to be discharging their duties efficiently. They were really questioning the children and expounding to them. One in particular had an animated and intelligent manner..

Attached to the school is a lending library of 300 volumes entirely of a religious character.

The totals had been steadily increasing for some time. It seemed to me altogether an excellent school.

RCAM

Denant Rath

This Hill camp is placed on a triangular neck of land about one quarter of an acre in extent on the eastern boundary of the parish 300 yards east of Denant House. The two sides are defended by steep natural slopes, which appear to have been scarped. The defence is a straight rampart 120ft in length, with an entrance at the north-eastern end. The rampart drops 20ft to a well preserved ditch having a fall of 6ft and a rise on the outer side of 10ft. The site is thickly timbered

visited 27th July 1920.

Priory Rath

A triangular enclosure on the east bank of **Hubberston** Pill. Much of the defence has vanished. On the south and south-east the bank rises 12ft and falls 20ft to a ditch. The rampart has a total length of about 300ft. The site is still known as Rath Fields

visited 23rd July 1920

Thornton Rath

To the east of the hamlet of Thornton is a strong earthwork, now densely overgrown. It may be best described as a semi circular area 100yds in diameter defended on the east by a steep bank and a

stream which was formerly of greater volume than it is at present. At right angle to the stream is a ravine, the slope of which, below the enclosure, shows traces of scarping. There are two banks, the inner from 7 to 8 ft high, the outer almost twice as high. The exterior ditch is largely silted up. Outside the enclosure the ground rises rapidly. Quarry working has destroyed the entrance.

visited 23rd July 1920.

Castle Pill

During the Civil War of 1643 a small earthwork was thrown up at the junction of Prix Pill with **Castle Pill** about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the parish **Church**; it was taken later by the Parliament and dismantled. The remains still visible are those of an enclosure with a deep ditch to the east and traces of another enclosure beyond. There is a steep slope to the south and west and towards the north is an earthen bank. Fragments of masonry, including the foundations of a tower, are to be seen on the south side.

visited 30th July 1920

St Budoc's Chapelry

A modern house incorporating slight, if any, remains of an earlier structure; The place name **St Botolph's**, is of modern origin. The Chapel that one stood on this site was dedicated to **St Budoc**, which in the vernacular became **St Buttock** "This" said **Mr Edward Laws F.S.A. (*Little England* p56)** "was not considered euphonious so when the mansion was built it was re-christened **St Botolph's**!"

St Salmon's Well

This name appears as that of the southern part of a long rectangular field 300yds east of the residence called **St Botolph's Monastery**. It is not now remembered in the locality and no well could be discovered

visited 27th July 1920

Site of Chapel

Local tradition asserts that the small enclosure immediately in front of the roadway leading to Denants House from the high road marks the site of a Chapel dedicated to **St Margaret**. This portion of the road is known as **Church Hill**; half a mile to the south west is **Church Hill Bridge** and a quarter of a mile south of the Bridge is **Church Hill Farm**. In Denant Bottom traces have been met with of an old road which is said to have come through a field known as **Church Park** about half a mile south-east of the supposed Chapel

visited 27th July 1920.

Bronze celt

3867

In the year 1818 a bronze celt was dug up near the site of **St** Budoc's Chapel. Now in the **Tenby** Museum. It is of the flanged and ringed type (*Laws, Little England p26*)

Stone Coffins

In the course of the building of the modern house of **St** Botolph several stone coffins containing human remains were dug up (*Lewis Top. Dic.*)

Talbenny,

1811 *Fenton* Talbenny

After a pleasant ride by the **Church** of **Talbenny** through a rich well cultivated country , and passing **Pearson**, one the residence od a family of considerable repectability in this county, **Mears**, but , by purchase now the property of **Lord Kensington**.

1849 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Telbenny, or Talbenny

TELBENNY, or **Talbenny**, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of **St. St Bride's Bay**, on a ridge overlooking which the village is chiefly built. Goldtop road, off the coast of the parish, forms the south-westernmost recess of the bay, and affords safe anchorage for vessels during gales from certain quarters. According to **Mr. Morris'** account, in his survey of the **Welsh** coast, it might be made a very safe roadstead, in three or four fathoms water, by the construction of a pier on Burrow Head, in the erection of which the beach might be cleared of the large stones that now encumber it. This improvement of the **Haven**, it is thought, would make it a place of some trade, as there are several

mines of stone-coal
in the neighbourhood.

At the western extremity of the parish is the small inlet of Mill **Haven**, and at the eastern that of Little **Haven**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the **King's Books** at £9. 12. 6.; patron, **Sir John Owen**, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150; and there is a glebe of 25 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is situated near the coast, below the village. A small school is supported by the rector.

1856 *The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary --Glynne Arch Camb* 1886

A neglected **Church** in a high situation, not far from **St St Bride's Bay**. It has a nave and chancel of some length. The chancel arch is Pointed, and very rude. There is some indication of capitals in the north and south walls of the chancel, as if there had been an aisle or Chapel. On the north of the chancel is one trefoil headed lancet and one square headed slit. On the north of the chancel arch is a rood door. The north door is obtuse, the south door rudely pointed; the windows mostly modern, and closed by shutters. The font has a square bowl scalloped at the bottom of the form common in the county. At the west end is a bellcot with two open arches, but only one Bell. Carried on a kind of buttress down to the ground. The exterior walls and roof are whitewashed.

1920 **RCAM**

This **Church** is on plan a simple rectangular chamber consisting of chancel 26 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft and nave 42 ½ ft by 15 ½ ; it has a double Bell-cote above the west gable. On the north and south sides of the chancel are the original stone benches with return ends to the chancel arch. In the north west angle is a plain square headed doorway which lead to the rood loft. The entrance doorway is in the north wall; within are the remains of a stoup. A brass plate indicates that “underneath lies an ancient tompstone found in this spot during the restoration on the chancel in 1893 and also other ancient worked stones found buried in the north wall” The west wall is supported by a rude and massive masonry butress possibly comparatively recent. The font basin has been recut and spoiled. It was of the cushion type. The original circular shaft is used as the support to the vestry table. – visited 8th September 1920

The **Church** of **St. Mary** the Virgin, **Talbenny** is a grade II listed building.

Church Bell

The single Bell which is of pre Reformation date bears the inscription :SANCTE MARTEINE ORA PRO NOBIS, and the dedication to **St Martin** has led to the suggestion that the **Church** itself was dedicated to **St Martin**, and not, as generally accepted to the Virgin. There can , however, be little doubt that the Bell at **Talbenny** is the identical one removed from the Friars **Church of St Martin Haverfordwest**, taken into possession of an official of the Court of Augmentations and accounted for by him.

CADW

Anglican parish **Church**, medieval origins, the W wall and bellcote probably late C15 or C16. The **Church** was much restored in 1868-9 for £77, with new windows and fittings, and another nave restoration is recorded in 1887. The chancel appears to be mostly rebuilt, 1893 by **D.E. Thomas** of **Haverfordwest** for £350.

1869

The interior has plastered walls, 1869 nave roof with arch-braced collar trusses. Plain pointed chancel arch with slight step in of jambs. Opening set high to left, part of former rood stair. At west end of nave, blocked window recess, which if genuine must pre date the bellcote. Pine pews, screened-off west vestry and lectern of 1869. Pulpit with single-panel sides and simple cusping, and matching stalls, mid to later C20. Chancel has iron and brass standards to sanctuary rails, encaustic tile floor.

1974

East window of Risen Christ, SS **Mary** and **Mary Magdalene**,

1978, 4 chancel lancets by **Frank Roper** of Penarth, in thick slab glass sparingly leaded and the clear glass varied with applied lumps of clear glass.

3870

At the west end a much re-cut C13 or C14 square font with arrowhead scalloping below an incised line, round shaft and moulded round base.

The exterior of the parish **Church**, consists of rubble stone with slate roofs and red terracotta ridge tiles. Nave and chancel of equal roofline, divided by stone coping with cross finial. Similar coping and cross to E end. west end rough masonry, probably medieval, with battered wall-base and big projecting centre battered Bell-cote tower. Plain masonry with two arch-headed Bell-openings and a hipped stone ridge to flat top. Stone coping to nave gable each side. Nave has plain North wall: three ashlar trefoiled lancets with stone visors, arch-headed door with stone visors, between first and second windows. Buttress between nave and chancel. On nave east coping, north side, a stone chimney projects. Chancel masonry appears entirely C19. Two small North lancets, traceried East window of 3 lights with octofoil head, pointed arch and **Hood** mould. Side side has 2 similar lancets and nave South has 3 lancets similar to those on North.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1905

Talbenny .

A plain egg-shaped Chalice resting on a circular base with Ball Mark for 1791 and maker's Mark for **Peter** and **Ann Bateman**; height, 7in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 9oz. l. Its Paten cover which carries the same Hall marks, has the bullet-shaped knob on the top damaged; diam., 3 ½ in.; weight, 3oz. 13 dwts

A pewter plate, was originally a Credence Paten but the foot has been broken off. The marks are as follows :—a fleur-de-lys ; animal couchant; [?]; lion rampant; TW.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The nave windows and chancel are of 1893. The nave walls and plain pointed chancel arch are 13th century. The double bellcote on the thick west wall is 15th century 14c Bell “sancte Marteine Ora Pro Nobis”.

The rectory of **Talbenny** was appendant to the manor of that name. - **Owen's Pem.**

In the beginning of the 14th century the **Roch** family held the patronage, and from them it descended to the **Devereux** of **Lamphey** and from them it was acquired by the **Owens** of **Orielton**.

1291. This **Church** was assessed at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 13s. 4d.- **Taxatio**.

Talvenny. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione domirii **de Ferrers** unde **Thomas Beynon** est rector habens rectoriam ibidem et glebam. Et valet fructills hujus rectorie com munibus annis x i. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xxijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vs ix d. remanet Clare £9 12s. 5d Inde decima 19s. 3d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Talbenny R. (St. Mary)**. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 10d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. Dom. **de Ferrers**, 1535; **Wyrriot Owen**, esq., 1714; **Sir**

Arthur Owen, Bart., 1727; **Sir William Owen**, Bart., 1760, 1780. Clear yearly value, £35. **King's** Books, £9 12s. 6d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

1864 7th April. The rectory of **Talbenny** was united with the rectory of **Walton** west, under an **Order in Council**.

The Religious census of 1851

According to the Religious Censis of 1851 the **Talbenny Parish Church** Curate **William Roch**, lived at Little **Haven, Haverfordwest**

Non Conformist

Hall Talbenny Wesleyan Methodists,Erected in 1830 in Middle Hall

Tabernacle, This was just within the boundary of **Talbenny** and the village of Little **Haven** **Independents** or **Congregationalists** Erected about 1812, rebuilt in 1842. In 1851 "For some time past we have had no Sunday School in this place there being a large School both day and Sunday with the Established **Church** and the attendants of the day free school are required to attend Sunday School" **Theophilus James**, Minister, --- demolished 1992.

1847 ***The State of Education in Wales*** Parish of **Talbenny** – Village School

On the 7th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room part of the Rectory House. There was no furniture in the room but two tables and a few chairs. The woman who kept it received from the Rector £5 per annum for educating 10 poor children of the parish. There were only three present at the time of my visit – one four years old and the other two between the ages of 5 and 6. they all attempted to read the Testament, one little girl could read pretty well, but the other two read very badly

Names for Talbenny

Clergy

Talbenny

Bulkley ,	Gabriel	1620	<i>Dispensation)</i> Rector
3872			

Rushton,	Thomas	1661	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Rushton,	Thomas	1692		Rector
Cunningham,	Hugo	1715	Vac <i>(Death)</i>	Rector
Williams,	Counsel	1715	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Williams,	Council	1719	Vac <i>(natural death)</i>	Rector
Rice,	Theophilus	1719	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Howell,	Thomas	1724		Curate
Rice,	Theophilus	1727	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Philipps ,	John	1759	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Wollcock ,	John	1762		Stipendiary Curate
Morris ,	David	1764		Stipendiary Curate
Lewis ,	Owen	1772		Stipendiary Curate
Phillips ,	John	1780	Vac <i>(resignation)</i>	Rector
Tasker ,	William	1780	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Evans ,	John	1788		Curate
Tasker Nash ,	John	1791		Curate
Rees ,	James	1795		Stipendiary Curate
Tasker ,	William	1805	Vac <i>(natural death)</i>	Rector
Roch ,	Nicholas	1805	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector
Roch ,	Nicholas	1811	Disp-App	Rector
Ferrier ,	Robert	1814		Stipendiary Curate
Turner ,	Robert	1814		Stipendiary Curate
Roch ,	Nicholas	1831	Vac <i>(natural death)</i>	Rector
Rees ,	William	1831	<i>(Institution)</i>	Rector

de la Roche

The **de la Roche** family held land at **Talbenny** from 1219 but the after 1410 the estates were split between the two daughters and heiresses of **Thomas Roche** *Old Pemrokeshire Families H Owen*

de la Roche Robert 1219 who was a witness to the Begerin charter, which shows that the three sons of Rodbert, son of Godebert, the **Fleming**, took the name of **de la Roche** . It is not too much to conjecture that he also had adopted the Norman custom, and he may have been the son of **Richard**,

Rodbert's brother, above mentioned but of this there is no evidence. This **Robert** was granted **Talbenny** by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, who died in 1219.

de la Roche David 1303 as appears from a charter of **Geffrey Hascard** in 1303 as to a right of distress at **Johnston**." In the same year, as **Lord** of Landegam and Maynclochanch(**Langum** and **Maenclochog**) , he granted to the abbot and convent of **Whitland** the right of pasturage for seven years on his lands at Precelly and other mountains and deserts in part payment for a horse" the abbot would seem to have got the best of this deal and in 1306 he granted to **Alan**, rector of **Talbenny**, a lease for his life of **Talbenny Hall** and a Garden at le Brodemore" (**Broad Moor**). **Alan** was to keep the Hall in the same state of repair as it then was, and apparently that state was not good. **David** was also a witness to charters in 1324 he held of the Earl a tenth of a fee at Osbarneston (**Yerbeston**), and, about the same time, of the **Bishop** two carucates of land at Hendref Cradoc in the patria of **LLawhaden**." He must have died soon afterwards.

de la Roche John d1376 who married **Isabel de Bromwich**, the heiress of **Castle Bromwich** in Warwickshire, and the widow of **William de Peto. Dugdale**, in his *History of Warwickshire*, gives a short pedigree of the **de la Roche** s.

Sir John died in 1376 his inquisition is extant" and we can learn the possessions of the **Langum** family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at **Yerbeston** by military service of the **Lord** of **Kemes**, the **Castle** and 200 acres of land at **Maenclochog** of the **Lord** of **Walwyn's Castle**, the manor of **Dale** and lands at Snelleston Snailston and Raymes **Castle Ramas Castle**, called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, **Roman's Castle** of the barony of **Roch** land at **Freystrop**, parcel of the lordship of **Stackpole** of the **Lord** of **Haverford**, the manors and advowsons of **Langum** and **Talbenny**, with other lands of the **Lord** of **Carew** land at **Marteltwy**, also parcel of **Stackpole** of **Isabella**, widow of **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** , land at GuilFord, near **Langum** also lands at **Herbrandston**.

Roche Elizabeth 1410, 5 July widow . On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir Thomas Eynon**, priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas Heche** last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Elizabeth** late wife of **Thomas Roche** in right of dower, and **Edmund Ferreres** and **George Longevile** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas Roche** aforesaid and instituted him

.....

ap Res John 1487, 15 May. On the 15th day of the same month in the above said place, one **Sir Barret**, **Richard** chaplain, of the diocese of **St David's** was admitted to the parish

Church of **Talbenny** in Ros, vacant by the death of **Sir Persivall Philip** last rector of the same on the presentation of Master **ap Res John** patron of the same **Church** for this turn in right of **ap Res Margaret** his wife as lady of **Talbenny** and **Howeliston** in Ros, as was then clean by an inquisition thereof taken by faithful clerks and laymen having the best knowledge (This **John ap Res** and his wife indeed afterwards lost in the **King's** court upon the right of patronage of the said **Church**). *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397*
 – 1518

Allen Richard 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barret Richard 1487, 15 May On the 15th day of the same month in the above said place, one **Sir Barret Richard** , chaplain, of the diocese of **St David's** was admitted to the parish **Church** of **Talbenny** in Ros, vacant by the death of **Sir Persivall Philip** last rector of the same, on the presentation of Master **ap Res John** patron of the same Church for this turn in right of **Margaret** his wife as lady of **Talbenny** and **Howeliston** in Ros, as was then clean by an inquisition thereof taken by faithful clerks and laymen having the best knowledge (This **John ap Res** and his wife indeed afterwards lost in the **King's** court upon the right of patronage of the said **Church**).-
WWHR-----

Bevan Griffith 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1534 est rector of **Talbenny** *Valor Eccl*

Bowen Thomas 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke Robert 1670 . **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cote Henry 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Jane 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Oliver 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Penelope 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Rowland 1670 **Talbenny H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 **Talbenny P Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids Joseph 1670 **Talbenny H2 Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Duphin John 1670 **Talbenny H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynon Thomas 1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **Hiot John Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir Thomas , Eynon**, priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas , Heche** last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Elizabeth** late wife of **Thomas , Roche** in right of dower, and **Edmund Ferreres** and **George Longevile** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas , Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Fayrfax Arthur 1670 **Talbenny H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferreres Edmund 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **Hiot John Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir EynonThomas** , priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Heche Thomas** , last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Roche Elizabeth** late wife of **Roche Thomas** , in right of dower, and **Ferreres Edmund** and **Longevile George** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas , Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Gittoe Morgan 1670 **Talbenny H Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Heche Thomas 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at **Haverford**, the same Master **John Hiot Bishop** of **St David** admitted **Sir Thomas Eynon**, priest, to the **Church** of **Talbenny** of the diocese of **St David's** vacant by the death of **Sir Thomas Heche** last rector of the same, and in the gift of **Elizabeth** late wife of **Thomas Roche** in right of dower, and **Edmund Ferreres** and **George Longevile** in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of **Thomas Roche** aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Heth Thomas	3 June 1495 rector Talbenny prior of Pylle
Hicke Rowland	1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell David	1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell Henry	1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones Llewhelin	1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones William	Marloes Yeoman Offence Forcible entry and ejectment. Talbenny 1 July 1784 Prosecutor Walter John, Talbenny Verdict No true bill. <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Lewis David	1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Longevile George	1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford , the same Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas , Eynon , priest, to the Church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas , Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas , Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas , Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.
Owen Mathew	1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen Wyrriot	1715 died Roberston House Talbenny son of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse Dorothy Crow widow of Sackville Crow <i>Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.</i>
Owens George	1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Roch Thomas	1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Rowland Thomas 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen David 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen William 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Storke Katherine 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Swath Allen 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vittell George 1670 **Talbenny** H **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 **Talbenny** P **Roose** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Evan 13 June 1768 **Roch** Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. **Talbenny**
Prosecutor Wathen, **Henry Talbenny**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

RCAM

Mound **RCAM**

A circular mound locally known as "Twmpath" standing on Twmpath Park a field on the farm of South **Hill**. It Has a base circumference of 180 ft a height of 4ft, and is probably of sepulchral origin. It was under cultivation on the day of inspection, when it was noted that the crop on it was lighter than that on any other part of the field. It is not marked on the 6in sheet and owes the attention it now receives to the name given to it in the ***Tithe Schedule*** – visited 25th September 1920

Howney Stone Rath

This is a much weathered cliff **Castle** on Howney Stone point in the extreme north west of the parish. An area of about half an acre is enclosed by two lines of banks, of which the inner rampart is over 200ft in length. The entrance is about midway in the inner bank. The outer rampart is not carried across the promontory , but ends with a slight curve directly beyond the entrance. The site is known as the Rath in the ***Tithe Schedule***. The ground rises somewhat steeply behind the banks – visited 15th September 1920

Broad Moor Rath

A cliff **Castle** about 500 yds south west of Howney Stone cliff **Castle**. It is also known as Mill **Haven** camp, the name of of the small bay which forms its defence to the west. The work consists

of a deeply convex rampart and ditch. The bank has a length of 300ft, the entrance being midway. The rampart rises to a maximum height of about 8 ft, falling to an outer ditch. The entrance is 10ft across; the base is faced with massive boulder stones which appear to be part of the original work. The area enclosed is about 1 1/2 acres – visited 15th September 1920

Castle – Mining Operations? Howelston

This site has been much disturbed by Mining operations, and is now densely overgrown. It occupies the third field north east of **Howelston** farmstead, the field being still called "**Castle**". A modern road divides it from the steep cliffs of Mussel Wick. So far as examination is possible, the work appears to be a rough square, measuring 200ft on the west 216ft on the north, 272 ft on the east and 165 ft on the south. To the east and south the ground falls sharply, and on the south between the bank and the slope is a broad platform. The sea front would seem to have been further strengthened by a ditch, now incorporated in the narrow lane which runs between the bank and the sea. The entrance 15ft wide, is in the centre of the bank facing the sea. It is defended on either side by two parallel banks, which curve inwards; that on the north running into the enclosure to almost a third of its breadth, so that a passage is thus formed 15ft broad. The enclosure contains several circles several circles similar to hut circles, which however are said locally to be the remains of surface Mining. The site should be carefully cleared of its almost impenetrable brush wood. It was probably intended for the protection of sea rovers, and its general rectangular form suggests it one of the best preserved examples of a small Norse earthwork. --visited 23rd September 1920

Flemings; Flemings Corner

The names given in the Tithe Survey and still in use for three fields on **Broad Moor** farm. -- it is not possible to connect these names and localities with the unquestionably historical settlement of **Flemings** in the cantred of **Rhos**, but there can be little doubt that they point to a term of limit of that settlement.

Talbenny Airdrome CADW

Talbenny was built with three runways with a central intersection. Additional facilities included two T2 hangars and 36 frying-pan hard standings. Later in the war concrete aprons were added. The runways are intact. A few Maycrete and Nissen huts remain utilised for farm storage.

Event and Historical Information:

Talbenny opened on 1 May 1942 as 19 group Coastal Command station using **Dale** as a satellite landing ground. 4 Armament Practice Camp was part of 19 group and gave training in anti-submarine bombing, air-air gunnery and air-surface firing and was based at **Talbenny** from the time the airfield opened until the airfield was placed into care and maintenance in August 1945. The Vickers Wellingtons of 311 Squadron, a Czech bomber squadron, arrived in **June** 1942, with **Dale** being occupied by 304 Squadron (Polish). Both units undertook anti-submarine patrol in the Bay of Biscay. Fighter cover for the Wellingtons was later supplied by detachments of Bristol Beaufighters from 235 and 248 Squadrons. By March 1943, these units had departed to be replaced by 303 Ferry Training Unit who prepared crews to fly Vickers Wellingtons, Warwick Bombers and **Lockheed** Venturas overseas. On 11 October 1943, the airfield was transferred from coastal to transport command. 16 Flight of transport command were used for transportation of VIPs. The flight was based at **Talbenny** with an assortment of **Handley Page Halifaxes**, **Douglas C-47 Dakotas**,

Vickers Warwicks, Airspeed OxFords and **Avro Ansons** until August 1945. 303 Ferry Training Unit (FTU) was joined by 3 Overseas Aircraft Preparation Unit (OAPU) in July 1944, to be brought under the umbrella of 11 Ferry Unit (FU) on September 1944. In August 1945, 11 FU was transferred to Dunkeswell and **Talbenny** was placed into care and maintenance to be finally closed on 23 December 1946.

Templeton,

Located 2 miles south of **Narberth**.

The town takes its name from the society of Knights Templar who established a foundation there towards the end of the 12c. The foundation ceased to function by 1312. The site of the House of the Knights Templar is believed to be where the modern **St John's Church** was built.

This is a perpetual curacy or district Chapelry, to which a district was assigned out of the parish of **Narberth** by an Order in Council, dated January 1863, The patronage is vested in the Crown. Since 1863 the living has been held in plurality with **Ludchurch**.

Nearby is Sentence **Castle** but it is not known who built it or when. There has been speculation that this was **Castle** near Arberth destroyed by **Gruffudd ap Rhys** in 1116 and again attacked by the **Welsh** in 1215 and 1220.

1283. Villa Templariorum mentioned. burgesses of the wind (de vento) [windmills] each paying the statutory annual rent of 12d and the total rents of assize amounted to £7 9s 4d.

It did not have a very large population as in 1532-3 and 1545-6 there were only 17 burgages.

South of **Templeton**, Carn Mountain Tumulus yielded one of the largest urns ever known to have been discovered in Wales . It was of late Bronze Age and is in the **National Museum at Cardiff** .

Battle of Mynydd Carn 1081 took place within a few yards of the tumulus.

Introducing west Wales - Maxwell Frazer 1956.

Tenby

NOTE from **RCAM** 1923

As a parish under its single distinctive name **Tenby** has no existence. The administrative parishes are termed **St Mary** in Liberty and **St Mary** out Liberty, with the word **Tenby** occasionally added for the advantage of non-**Pembrochians**; but it is hardly necessary to state that these are quite recent parochial divisions, though they may correspond to some of the earlier townships. **Tenby** seems to have commenced its existence as a Viking settlement under the early Norse form of Tembych. This may of course, have been preceded by an earlier Celtic settlement, but there is no Archaeological evidence in the nature of camps or megalithic remains for such a view.

Introduction

Part of this is from research for a series of lectures I gave in **Tenby** – The information that **Tenby St Mary's** had once belonged to a Brothel did not go down well with one member of the audience but the rest especially the old Chapel ladies were very amused.

The name **Tenby** is an anglicised version of Dynbych (little Fort) and to distinguish it from Denbigh it was called Dynbyych y Pysgod, (Little fort of the Fishes).

Today it is the leading **Pembrokeshire** holiday resort whose population more than trebles in the summer months.

Roman -Tenby

The town is very old - from coins found very old indeed, older than the Romans. One very interesting coin is the one found at **Tenby** in 1881. This was a silver drachma of **Menander King of the Punjab** in 167-145 BC. According to the **National Museum of Wales** it could not possibly have been found but it was. Does this indicate that trade from the town, to the Mediterranean and beyond was going on before the birth of Christ? The history books tell us that the Romans never came to **Pembrokeshire** but after they were written a **Roman** road was been found.

At and near **Tenby** a bronze fibula and scattered coins have been found, including **Vespasian** (found with animal bones and coarse sherds), **Domitian**, **Marcus Aurelius**, **Faustin Junior**, **Probus**, two of **Maximianus**, **Carausius**, **Dioletia**, **Constantinopolis**, and **Constans**. *Acc/to Laws pp44*

Norman

There was a **Welsh** settlement here before the Normans arrived, but the **Castle** (of which little remains) was part of the fortified town. The town walls are massive, and the parts that remain are still in a good state of repair. In 1289 **William de Valence Earl of Pembroke** started work on the town walls and built the hospital of **St John** for the poor and sick. In the early Norman period it was captured by the **Welsh** several times. Under **Lord Rhys** and his brother Maredudd in 1153, **Rhys's** son Maelgwyn took it in 1187 and **Llewelyn** the last took it in 1260.

The first historical reference to the place occurs in connection with the destruction of the **Castle** and the slaughter of the garrison in 1150 by the Welsh, because the stronghold sheltered some **Flemings** who had attacked a **Welsh** Prince, while he was hunting near **Saundersfoot**. Between 30 and 40 years later, the **Welsh** by force won the town and burned it to ashes.

Acc/to **Leyland**-

Tenby stands on a main Rokke, but not very hy, and is so gulfed about by the Severn Se, that at the ful Se, almost the third part of the Toun is in closed with water –the toun is strongeli waullid and well gatted, everi gate having his Port cullis, ex solido ferro.

In his day there were probably nearly 20 towers and 5 gateways.

It supplied ships and men for the Hundred year war with France, and was very prominent in the wool trade, having two pandies where the woven material was processed. It also had two hospitals one for lepers, as well as **St John's** , for the sick and elderly. Opposite the town wall about 40yards short of the Five Arches, in the passage by the Old Oak Insurance Office, on its right side, there is a circular chimney. Possibly the oldest extant specimen of its kind as it is supposed to date from the 12c or the early part of the 13c. It is now part of a modern building erected on the site of an ancient structure which tradition says was the Lazar House or Hospital for Lepers.

By the early 1300's it was a thriving borough with 241 burgages, 3 windmills, and a watermill. Colonised by **Flemish** and English settlers, local tradition credits the **Flemish** with establishing two wool pandies in the town.

Tenby was the principle herring port of South Wales and had a large trade in oysters which they used to fish for by **Castle** Point and off Monkstone Point, until over fishing killed the industry. In 1528, 20,000 oysters were shipped from the port, sometimes pearls were found as well.

Tenby had other sources of income as in as well!

In 1383 a great ship of Genoa laden with Gold plate and other precious merchandise was relieved of her cargo by men of **Tenby**. The **King** appointed 2 commissioners to look into it.

In **Tudor** and **Stuart** times the town was an important fishing and trading centre and there were many rich merchants. The Whites were one very important family.

The **Tudor** Merchants House and Plantagenet House both date from the fifteenth century.

During the Civil war **Tenby** was held for the **King** until a three day siege and bombardment transferred it to the forces of the Parliament. A little later, mutineers held it for a few days against the Parliament. After that the local people used it as a quarry for building material.

It was possible to walk around the parapet of the walls until 1830. Then the public footpath around the town walls was closed, abandoning the walls to the discretion of those whose property abutted them.

After the Civil War **Tenby** went into decline. The decay of **Tenby** continued until, in the early years of the 1700's, almost the whole town was in ruins. Its condition then is shown in **Norris's** picture in the local museum. A little later, seaside places began to grow in favour, with those who were in a position to gratify a desire for change of air and scene, and as the merits of **Tenby** as a holiday resort began to be recognised, the town entered upon a new era of prosperity.

In the middle of the 1700's the town became a popular health resort and many new houses were built above the two town beaches to accommodate the Gentry. The main developer was **Sir William Pakton**, who built the sea water baths down by the harbour.

1621 May Descriptions of Tenby (coal mines)

CAMB. JOUR., 1862

"The **Castle** standes upon the North East, but altogether ruined. The Hand of Cawdie (**Caldy**) lieth on the south west side, and so doth the little Hand called Margate (**St. Margaret's**). The bay is upon the north side of the town. **St. Katherine's** Hand standeth East. The whole town is built with lime and stone, verie stronglie, and is sett upon a sand rocke in most places above the sea, at least 20 yardes. One windmill standes on the south side. There is a fresh **Brooke** or little river that runneth west by south. The length of the town is north west, and south east.

" One windmill standes by the north side.

The Coale mines

lie on the north side, and the Coale is fetched into France, and into all the parts of South Wales lying upon the sea coast. The poorer sorts for the most part live by fishing. **Tenby** lieth very commodious for traffique with Spayne, France, and Ireland. There is before you come to the town by 3 miles a little valley between two hills called the Greene Streete, where the water runs into the ground 2 miles, and after comes above the ground again. To conclude : if the Hand of Cawdie be fortified, and the ile of Marrgates, and the ile of **St. Catherine**, the **Hill** on the north side, and the Greene field at the windmill on the south side, and the wall made on the west side, I think it be no way pregnable, so **Long** as men and victuals endure.

1769 Description of England and Wales, Tenby. Newbery and Carnan (coal)

On entering the south east part of this county from **Carmarthenshire** a road extends south west by south to **Tenby** or Tenbigh, which is seated on the seashore and has a good harbour for ships, at the distance of two hundred and eight miles from London. It was formerly fortified with strong walls and a **Castle**, but they are both now decayed. The ruins of the **Castle** are still remaining, and within its view are the isles of **Caldy** and Lundy, which are seated to the south west. This structure was well fitted out for the defence of the town and the bay. It was built by the Normans, and was taken by **Rhys** ap Gruffydh, prince of Sout Wales, in the year 1152, after which it was frequently contended for by the princes of Wales.

The town is governed by a mayor and bailiff, and except **Pembroke**, is the most agreeable of all the towns on the sea coast of South Wales. Besides it having a good road for shipping ,it has a commodious **Quay**, a large fishery of herrings, and carries on a considerable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; for the inhabitants ship of yearly from hence seven of eight thousand chaldrons of coal and culm, and the coast of the bay abounds in iron stone. This town was anciently noted for a fishery on a bank called Will's Mark, in the Bristol channel but on the inhabitants growing rich, they forgot the old marks of their fishing bank, and thus lost the fishery; and though some attempts have been made to find it again, it has been without effect.

It has a Market of Wednesdys and Saturdays, and five fairs, held on **Whit** Tuesday, the 4th of May, the 20th of July, the 20th of October and the 4th of December, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. **Tenby** had a hospital or lazer house dedicated to **St Mary Magdalen**, and endowed at the suppression with £2 a year

Tenby (DYNBYCH-Y-PYSCOD), a parish, including the In-Liberty and the Out-Liberty, the former constituting the borough, and comprising the sea-port, Market-town, and fashionable wateringplace, of **Tenby**; in the hundred of **Narberth**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales; 10 miles (E.) from **Pembroke**, 20 (S. E.) from **Haverfordwest**, and 245 (W.) from London; containing 2803 inhabitants, of whom 2512 are within the limits of the borough. This place was at a very remote period occupied by the ancient Britons as a fishingtown, for which its situation on the coast rendered it extremely favourable; and from this circumstance it obtained its **Welsh** name, of the first part of which its modern appellation of **Tenby** is an obvious modification. According to **George Owen**, an eminent antiquary of the reign of Queen **Elizabeth**, whose manuscript history of **Pembrokeshire** is now in the library of the British Museum, the origin of the present town is attributable to the settlement of the **Flemings** in this part of the principality by **Henry I.**, who placed them under the protection and control of **Gerald de Windsor**, governor of **Pembroke Castle**, whom he ordered to provide them with habitations, on condition of their garrisoning the castles the **King** then had in Wales, erected by the Normans for the security of the territories which they had usurped by conquest. In order to protect themselves from the repeated attacks of the native Welsh, and to maintain possession of the lands that had been assigned to them, they soon found it necessary to build the towns of **Tenby**, **Pembroke**, and **Haverfordwest**, which they fortified with strong and lofty walls; and from that time **Tenby** began to assume a high degree of importance as a strongly fortified military post, and progressively to enjoy, from its advantageous situation, considerable prosperity as a maritime and commercial town.

In the year 1150, **Cadell**, eldest son of **Rhys ab Gruffydd**, Prince of South Wales, being on a hunting excursion in the neighbourhood, was suddenly attacked by a party of the inhabitants of **Tenby**, who lay in ambush for the purpose, and who, rushing from their concealment, soon put to flight the unarmed retinue by which he was attended: but **Cadell** resolutely defended himself against the assailants, of whom he killed several; and, though severely wounded in the conflict, ultimately effected his escape. Two years afterwards **Meredydd** and **Rhys**, brothers of **Cadell**, in order to avenge this outrage, assembled all their forces, and advancing to **Tenby**, Scaled the walls of the town, surprised the **Castle**, and put most of the garrison to the sword. During the minority of Isabel, Countess of **Pembroke**, the several castles in her earldom were entirely neglected, and that of **Tenby**, being unprovided with a sufficient garrison, was attacked by **Maelgwyn** and **Hywel**, who coming against it with an overwhelming force, destroyed the fortress, burned the town, and slew many of the inhabitants. It was a considerable time before **Tenby** recovered from the devastation it suffered upon this occasion: the **Castle** was repaired, and its fortifications strengthened, by **William Marshall**, who, espousing Isabel, was created **Earl of Pembroke**; but the town remained for a much longer time in ruins. **William** had five sons, who all succeeded in turn to the palatinate: of these, **Walter**, the fourth son, gave orders for restoring the town and building a new **Church** and an almshouse; but dying in 1246 before his intentions were carried into effect, **Warren de Mountchensy**, who married one of his sisters, and eventually succeeded in her right to the earldom,

completed the plans of his predecessor, and made to the **Church** a valuable present of plate and jewels.

During the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, the fortifications were repaired and strengthened by **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, who, in the **36th of Henry VI.** (1458), caused the platform along the summit of the walls to be widened, for the greater facility of posting soldiers on the battlements, and the moat by which they were surrounded to be much increased in depth and breadth. **Henry, Earl of Richmond** (afterwards **Henry VII.**), and his mother, sought shelter in the **Castle** of this place, to which they were brought by **David ab Thomas**, one of the brothers of **Sir Rhys**, a zealous adherent of the house of Lancaster, from **Pembroke Castle**, where they had been besieged. Here they received due attention from the mayor of the town, and embarked for Brittany under the protection of **Jasper, Earl of Pembroke**, uncle of **Henry**, who accompanied them to the continent. In the reign of **Elizabeth**, a memorial was presented by the **Bishop of St Davids**, and the principal persons of the county, praying that fit persons might be sent to inspect the **Castle** and fortifications of **Tenby**, &c., preparatory to putting them into a state of defence against the threatened invasion of the Invincible Armada of Spain. The walls were consequently restored by order of the queen, whose initials, with the date 1588, are still visible.

At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of **Charles I.**, the **Castle** and the town were garrisoned for the **King**; and in 1644, Colonel **Laugharne**, with a strong body of parliamentary forces, laid siege to the place, which was resolutely defended by Colonel **Gwyn**, the governor, for three days, when, a breach being made in the walls, it was taken by storm, and the governor, the High Sheriff, and three hundred men were made prisoners. In 1647, the **Castle** and town were seized for the **King** by the same Colonel **Laugharne**, who, in conjunction with Colonel **Poyer** (governor of **Tenby** for the parliament) and Colonel **Powell**, had abandoned the parliamentary cause, and embraced the royal interests. From the strength of the garrison, composed of three hundred men, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance, and from the abundant store of provisions and ammunition with which it was supplied, it proved a formidable obstacle to the entire subjugation of the country to the authority of the parliament. Cromwell, who soon after came into South Wales with an army of eight thousand men, sent a detachment of twelve hundred, under the command of Colonel Read, to besiege this place; while he himself proceeded to obtain possession of **Pembroke**, then held by the three royalist commanders in person. For five days it held out against all the efforts of the united forces of Colonels Read and Constable, by the latter of whom the former had been joined, until the suburbs were at length taken by storm, and a breach made in the walls; the garrison was then compelled to surrender at discretion, and among the prisoners were numerous gentlemen of the surrounding country.

The town is romantically situated on the eastern and southern sides of a rocky peninsula, stretching out into the Bristol Channel, and rising a hundred feet above the level of high water. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller Streets diverging from it, which latter are in some instances inconveniently narrow. The houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, and some of them command fine views over the sea. Considerable improvements have been made of

3887

late years, among which may be noticed the erection of a new Markethouse by the **Corporation**, in 1829, and the formation, at a cost of £900, of a line of road, by which the approach to the town is greatly facilitated, and a steep and dangerous descent from **Narberth** and the eastern parts of the adjacent country avoided, and which was opened to the public in 1831. In the session of 1837-8 an act was passed for the improvement of **Tenby**, and the regulation of its harbour. The main street is well paved, and lighted, and the town is amply supplied with water, brought to the different houses, at the expense of the **Corporation**, for which the occupiers pay from 10s. to 30s. a year, according to the value of their houses. The surrounding scenery is beautiful: the majestic masses of rock, of various forms and hues, that line the coast; the numerous bays and distant promontories stretching into the sea; the receding coasts of **Carmarthenshire**, with the projecting headland of **Gower**, inclosing the great bay of **Carmarthen**, on the western boundary of which the town is situated; and the small islands of **Caldey** and **Lundy**, with the shores of Somerset and Devon, combine to impart a high degree of interest, variety, and beauty to the sea-view, which is also pleasingly enlivened by the frequent passing and repassing of vessels navigating the Bristol Channel. On one side of the town is a drive of ten miles to the ancient town of **Pembroke**, through a fine champaign country, studded with churches, old castles, villages, and gentlemen's seats surrounded with plantations and pleasure-grounds. On the other side, the country is agreeably diversified with swelling eminences clothed with verdure, and small valleys richly wooded. The beautiful situation of the town, the fine beach and firm and smooth sands, extending two miles in length to the south, and one mile to the north, the transparency of the sea-water, and the pleasant walks and rides in the vicinity, have rendered **Tenby** a fashionable place of resort for bathing, and, since the close of the last century, raised it from the decline into which it had for many years previously fallen, to a high rank among the most favourite watering-places. Many good lodging-houses have been built for visitors, and a number of respectable private houses are also appropriated during the season to the reception of families.

Baths, provided with every convenience, were erected by the late **Sir William Paxton** under the **Castle Hill**, and are supplied from a capacious reservoir filled from the sea at every tide. The establishment comprises two spacious pleasure-baths, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, four small cold-baths, and also warm sea-water and vapour baths, with apparatus for heating them to any degree of temperature required: the same building contains lodgings for the accommodation of such invalids as may find it inconvenient to be at a distance from the baths, and a general room as a promenade, and for taking refreshments. The exterior of the edifice is neat, though without any pretension to architectural style; and an excellent carriage-road has been made to the house, which commands a fine view over the sea, on one side, and, on the other, of the shipping in the bay. A small theatre was erected about the year 1810; but dramatic performances not being much encouraged here, it has been converted into dwelling-houses. A literary and scientific society was established in September 1847, which has a well-supplied reading-room; and in the High-street, opposite the **Church**, is a good subscription library and reading-room. There are two billiard-rooms, and balls are held every fortnight during the season under the direction of a master of the ceremonies: races take place in the middle of August. The sands afford delightful promenades, and abound with shells of various descriptions, not less than one-half of the British collection of six

hundred varieties having been found on this coast, on which many valuable shells commonly esteemed foreign have also been found.

Soon after the settlement of the **Flemings** at this place, the small harbour was greatly improved for the convenience of the shipping employed at the port. The trade, from that time, progressively increased; and a very considerable part of the population was engaged in carrying on the woollen manufacture, which was introduced by these settlers, and continued to flourish here for many years. From what cause the commercial and manufacturing importance of the town first began to decline, has not been clearly ascertained, but its manufactures have been neglected for a great length of time.

coal, culm

The trade at present chiefly consists in exporting to the western and southern coasts of England the coal, culm, and limestone raised in the Out-Liberty of the parish, and which are shipped from **Saundersfoot**, in the parish of **St. Issel's**, three miles to the north; and in the importation of shop-wares from Bristol, between which city and **Tenby** a regular communication is maintained by means of steampackets. Considerable benefit will be derived from the **Tenby** and South Wales railway, authorized by act of parliament in 1846, and which will have a short branch to **Saundersfoot**; the total length being seven miles and a half. The works of this line, however, have not yet been commenced, as their construction depends on the progress made in the great South Wales railway, which is not yet brought into this part of the country. According to the custom-house regulations, the harbour is a creek to the port of **Milford**. It is dry at low water, and is sheltered from the south and west winds by the lofty peninsula on which the town is situated: on the east it is protected by the **Castle Hill**; and on the north by a small but handsome pier of ancient erection, which, stretching north-westward from the **Castle Hill**, in an irregular curve, terminates in a kind of circular bastion, the whole forming a remarkably picturesque object. The mouth of the harbour is daily cleared by a body of water retained each tide by flood-gates. The adjacent bay of **Carmarthen** abounds with almost every species of fish; there are several fishing-smacks belonging to **Tenby**, and the bay is also frequented by vessels from the neighbouring and opposite coasts.

The Market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fish-Market, which is plentifully supplied with excellent fish, is opened daily. Poultry, to the value of £100 a week, and large quantities of fish, are sent to Bristol by steamer. Fairs are held on May 4th, **Whit**-Tuesday, July 1st, October 2nd, and December 4th: that called **St. Margaret's** may, by charter, continue for three days; but since the establishment of the **Fair** at **Narberth**, in the reign of **Charles II.**, in consequence of the more central situation of that place, the fairs of this town have been on the decline, and are now but very thinly attended. A new Market-place, as noticed above, was constructed in the High-street, at the expense of the **Corporation**, in 1829, on a site purchased for £450; it is commodiously arranged, and has a handsome façade, with the arms of the borough sculptured in relief, on a shield of white marble in the tympanum of the pediment above the entrance. A new fish-Market was opened at the end of Belle Vue, near the top of **Quay Hill**, in the year 1847.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by **William de Valence**, with the consent of his consort **Johanna**, by whose right he had succeeded to the palatinate. This nobleman's charter, which is still extant, ordains that the burgesses should choose annually from among themselves two portreeves,

and that they should have free common over all his lands from mowing and reaping times until the feast of the Purification. It was acknowledged and enlarged by his son, **Aymer de Valence**, also **Earl of Pembroke**; and, in the 16th of **Edward III.**, by **Laurence de Hastings**, **Earl of Pembroke**. The latter earl's charter was confirmed by **Edward** himself in the 49th year of his reign.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, extended the privileges of the burgesses, and made the mayor an **Independent** justice; and all the charters granted by the earls, as well as those bestowed by the reigning sovereigns, were ratified by their successors from the time of **Edward III.** to that of **Elizabeth**. **Henry IV.**, by charter conferred in the year 1402, first placed the government in a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected annually; and in the 23rd of **Henry VI.**, the crown granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, that they should be free from all murage, pontage, &c., at the port of Bristol. **Elizabeth**, in the 23rd of her reign, confirmed all preceding charters, and incorporated the inhabitants under the designation of the "Mayor, Bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of **Tenby**," granting them power to elect a second **Justice of the Peace** from among the aldermen, who, with the mayor, should hold courts of quarter-session, with authority to punish for all felonies, trespasses, and misdemeanors, not affecting life or limb.

Charles I., in his 6th year, added a third justice of the peace, and **two serjeants-at-Mace**, one to be nominated by the mayor, and the other by the bailiffs, whom he made keepers of the common gaol and house of correction, and also charged with the execution of all writs. Under these various charters the control was vested in a mayor (who was also coroner), two bailiffs, two justices, and an indefinite number of common-councilmen and burgesses, assisted by a townclerk, **two serjeants-at-Mace**, and other officers.

By the *act 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76*, the **Corporation** is now styled the "**Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of Tenby**," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, including about 600 acres, are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen sexennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on Nov. 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third retiring every year. Aldermen and councillors must each have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, on Nov. 9th.

The income of the borough in the year 1810 was £287, in 1820 £572, and in 1830 £616; and according to the report of the Municipal Commissioners in the year 1834, it then amounted to £801, of which £622 were derived from lands and houses, £64 from tolls, £10 from water-rents, and £105 from harbour-dues. Some opinion may be formed of the importance of the property belonging to the **Corporation**, from the circumstance, that during the period of twenty-two years commencing in 1810, about £7300 were expended in general improvements; namely, £1700 for the erection of a Market; £1297 for supplying the town with water; £309 for paving and repairing the Streets; and about £4000 for improving the place, removing obstructions, and for labour. Of the sum paid for 3890

obtaining a due supply of water, £100 were for a reservoir, and £700 for pipes.

This borough, with **Wiston**, was, in the 27th of **Henry VIII.**, made contributory to **Pembroke**, in the return of a Parliamentary member: by the act of 1832 to "*Amend the Representation*," **Milford** was added to the district of boroughs. The elective franchise, until the passing of that act, was vested in the burgesses at large, in number nearly 400, of whom about 130 were resident. It is now exercised by the old resident burgesses, and the £10 householders: the number of houses within the limits of the borough, of value sufficient to qualify their tenants, is 220.

Tenby is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken at county elections.

The **Corporation** formerly held quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Friday after the county-sessions were held, for the trial of all offenders, of whom the punishment did not affect life or limb; a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount above the sum of forty shillings, called the monthly court, which was held on the first Thursday in every month, and had power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt; and a court every fortnight, on Monday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The jurisdiction of these courts extended over the entire In-Liberty of the parish, constituting the borough, in which neither the **County Magistrates** nor the sheriff had any authority. By the Municipal act of the reign of **William IV.**, the borough was deprived of its exclusive jurisdiction, and other privileges, such as exemption from county rates, the ballot for the militia, &c.; the **County Magistrates** have now concurrent jurisdiction with the borough magistrates, and all cases of moment are referred to the general or quarter sessions at **Haverfordwest**, the county town. The town prison is used only as a place of temporary confinement, or prior to the committal of prisoners to the county gaol at **Haverfordwest**.

The living consists of a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Crown; the rectory rated in the **King's Books** at £26. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £13. 6. 8. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £236; and there is a glebe of fifteen acres, valued for the poor-rate at £52 per annum, with a house, valued at £42 per annum. **Tenby Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a venerable and spacious structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, 152 feet in height: being situated in the centre of the town, it forms a prominent feature in the view of it from the sea and the surrounding country. The present edifice was erected in the year 1250, by **Warren de Mountchensy, Earl of Pembroke**, after the destruction of the town by the sons of **Rhys ab Gruffydd**. The body consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel; and the **Church** is richer in sepulchral monuments than any other in South Wales, excepting the two cathedrals. Of these, the most remarkable are the monuments of **John** and **Thomas White**, brothers, and eminent merchants of the place, which are sumptuously embellished and elaborately sculptured; each has the effigy of the deceased, in the costume of the time, and in each also are four compartments, containing effigies of other members of the family, of whom was **Griffith White**, mayor of the borough when **Henry Earl of Richmond** embarked here for the continent, and to whom, after his accession to the throne, that **Monarch**, in recompense for his services, granted a lease of all the

crown lands in the vicinity of the town. An altar-tomb is still remaining, to which a brass representing a **Bishop** was formerly affixed, supposed to have been the memorial of **Tully, Bishop of St Davids**. The western entrance to the **Church** is beneath an arch surmounted with the inscription, in characters of the 13th or 14th century, "Benedictus Dominus in Domis Suis." The ceiling of the nave is of neatly carved wainscot, and that of the chancel is of wainscot much more richly ornamented; it is divided into square compartments with a knot of curiously carved work in the angle of each panel, the ribs resting on figures rudely carved holding escutcheons for arms. Some repairs were effected in the building in 1847, partly by a rate, partly by subscription, and partly by the aid of **Mr. and Miss Tudor**. According to **Mr. Fenton**, three chantry priests were appointed to officiate in the **Church**, one at the altar of Jesus, another at that of **St. Anne**, and a third at the "Rood of **Grace**;" for which services, lands producing at that time £13. 3. per annum, together with thirteen shillings and fourpence for lamps, were settled on the **Church**.

There are places of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists**; and a building on the pier, said to have been dedicated to **St. Julian**, and used as an oratory, in **Roman Catholic** times, by seamen, prior to their setting out on a voyage, has been occasionally used by the dissenters as a marine Chapel.

National schools for boys and girls were built in 1831, on the **Castle Hill**; an infants' school is held, and there are several Sunday schools. A dispensary was established in 1843 for the benefit of the poor, supported by subscriptions, under the management of the medical practitioners of the town.

A hospital in the town, dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**, was founded at a very early period, but by whom is unknown: about the year 1236, it was endowed by **Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, with lands for the relief of the lepers therein; and its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £3. 5. **Queen Elizabeth**, in the 23rd year of her reign, vested the lands in the **Corporation**, in trust for the benefit of the poor; and in the 43rd of the same reign, by an *Act of Parliament for the better regulation and support of the poor*, these estates were transferred from the former trustees to the overseers and churchwardens of the parish of **St. Mary Tenby**. The present income is only about £14 per annum; but on the expiration of the leases, which were granted many years since, the revenue will be much increased. Two marks, or £1. 6. 8., per annum, are paid to the poor in a monthly gift of Bread, by the proprietor of the estate of **St. Botolph's**, in the parish of **Steynton**; being a bequest made about the year 1633 by **Richard Budd**, in consideration of his having been saved from shipwreck by taking refuge within **Tenby** pier. **William Risam, in 1633**, bequeathed £50, and £200, to be lent without interest to, and to provide *coal* for, the poor; and to be employed in putting out apprentices: these sums are now lost, having been improvidently lent; as was likewise a bequest of £10, left by **Thomas Barret**, in 1623. Dr. **John Jones** left in trust to his brother, the **Rev. William Jones**, certain property, to be applied to such charitable uses as he might think proper; and, in 1703, the latter gentleman appropriated £413, to be vested in the purchase of land, now producing £63 per annum, for apprenticing children, and towards the maintenance of such persons as cannot support their families by their own labour; to which purpose is also applied the interest of a bequest of £40, by **Anne Hitchings**, in 1813. Of the charities until lately administered by the **Corporation**, the principal are a bequest of £250, by **Abra Bowen**, in 1679,

another of £40, by **Mrs. Anne Lloyd** , and a third of £6, by **Mrs. Hunt**; with which certain lands were purchased, now yielding £27 per annum, the chief part of which is divided among three aged natives of the town, and the residue among the poor generally; together with the produce of £50, left by **Mary Lewis**, in 1783, in money and Bread. The charities till lately under the control of the churchwardens, exclusively of Budd's gift, noticed above, consist of donations in Bread, arising from some small bequests for the purpose. Among what were the overseers' charities, besides the hospital lands, are some fields in Knowle Park, purchased many years since with a bequest of £50, by **Thomas Wyatt**, in 1644, and now let at £15 per annum; and a rent of £2. 16. from Upper Cwm Park, bought with bequests of £10, by **Elizabeth Pint**, in 1656, and £45, by **Anthony Williams**, in 1696. Since the passing of the **Municipal act**, the public charities have been under the control of nine charity-trustees appointed by the **Lord Chancellor**. Some of the charities have been lost, and the principal of others laid out in the purchase of land; the whole of those still in existence are now comprised under three heads, **Dr. Jones's**, Almshouse, and **Abra Bowen's**, and their gross annual value is about £190. There is also property for the repair of the **Church**, consisting chiefly of land, and producing from £60 to £70 per annum: and besides the harbour-dues, there are certain funds for the maintenance of the **Quay**, pier, and harbour, consisting of nominal rents for houses, stores, and pieces of land, near the shore and other parts of the town.

Arch Camb 1851

The remains of the **Castle** are very considerable, though mostly in a dilapidated condition. The fortress once comprised within its defences the whole of the little rocky peninsula which, projecting eastward from the eastern extremity of the town, forms the southern limit of the small bay of **Tenby**; but the only portions now sufficiently entire to convey any idea of its original strength are, a bastion and a square tower, in tolerable preservation, some portions of the walls, and the principal gateway entrance. The state apartments may still be traced among the ruins, and they exhibit the appearance of a splendid baronial residence, rather than the features of a military fortress. On the north of the grand entrance are the ruins of a once stately Hall a hundred feet in length, and twenty feet wide; and near the gateway are the remains of another apartment, eighty feet long, and thirty wide; attached to which are smaller rooms, that seem to have been offices and barracks for the garrison. A portion of the keep also remains, occupying the most elevated part of the **Castle Hill**, and presenting an appearance of great antiquity. The ancient walls by which the town was surrounded are still in some places entire: the path along their summit, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the south gate, may be traced; and the pointed arches by which the platform for manning the battlements was supported, are also discernible. There yet remain two of the towers by which they were defended, the battlements of the towers being supported by corbels; and likewise the south gate, surmounted by a low semicircular bastion of great strength: and besides these, some other towers of smaller dimensions, chiefly circular, and a square turret near the eastern extremity, are in tolerable preservation. Several of the towers are richly mantled with ivy, and the whole convey an imposing idea of the ancient importance of this fortress.

Numerous specimens of old domestic architecture, formerly existing, have been removed for the

purpose of widening the **Streets**, and otherwise improving the town; but sufficient yet remain to give some notion of the style prevailing in **Tenby** during its occupation by the **Flemings**. Several beautiful engravings, also, of remains of early military and domestic architecture, now entirely destroyed, are preserved in the "*Etchings of Tenby*" by **C. Norris, esq.**, published in 1812. Among the ecclesiastical establishments that existed at the place were, an hospital or free Chapel, founded by **William de Valence**, and dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, which, at the Dissolution, had an endowment of £9. 3. 2. for an officiating priest; and a convent instituted by **John de Swinemor**, in 1399, for Carmelite friars, and in honour of St. Mary . Of this latter, some beautiful doorways may still be traced. Near the coast to the east of the town are several gentlemen's seats, some of them of very ancient date; among which are, **Kilgetty, Hên Castle, Merrixtion, Bonville's Court, and Amroath Castle**. To seaward are some insulated rocks of romantic character, in which curious natural caverns have been excavated by the action of the winds and tides; some of these are accessible on foot at low water, and one, off the **Castle** point, called **St. Catherine's** island, has been completely perforated by the force of the waves, and presents a very interesting appearance. About two miles and a half from the pier at **Tenby**, is the extra-parochial island of **Caldey**, which is described under its own head: it contains 87 inhabitants; and the extra-parochial island called **St. Margaret's** has 22 inhabitants.

Robert Loughor, LL.D., distinguished by his literary attainments, and by the offices which he filled in the university of Oxford, was born at this town, where he died in 1585.

Robert Record, M.D., also a native of **Tenby**, is mentioned by **George Owen**, as having been renowned for his works on cosmography, arithmetic, and geometry; he died in the reign of Queen **Mary** .

1844 Tenby South Wales directory

Tenby is a Market town, contributory borough and sea-port, in the parish of **Saint Mary** , county of **Pembroke**; 242 miles w. from London, 10s. from **Narberth**, and the like distance east from **Pembroke**; pleasantly situated on the west side of **Carmarthen** Bay, upon a point or neck of land running out into the sea---protected on the south, by the islands of **Caldy** and Saint **Margaret**, from the waves of the Atlantic and Saint Georges channel.

Tenby appears to have been a place of great strength, from the remains of its walls, towers, and **Castle**, the latter a venerable remnant of antiquity. The present town consists for the most part of one Long winding, well-paved street, of good breadth. The principal advantages enjoyed by **Tenby** over other sea bathing places, consist in the variety of its aspect and delightful views, the strength

and clearness of the salt water the firmness and extent of its sands, purity of its air, and freedom from the smoke of works, and the noise and confusion of more frequented sea-ports. Almost every convenience and accommodation appropriate to a watering-place may be obtained in **Tenby**: there are reading and news-rooms, good libraries, baths of all kinds, comfortable lodging-houses, in pleasant situations, together with excellent inns suitable either to the economical tourist or fashionable visitor. Among the improvements effected within these few years, is lighting the town with gas.

The principal trade carried on here is in exporting oysters, in the shell and pickled in small jars, of which great quantities are shipped annually; the largest oysters in Great Britain or Ireland are obtained in **Caldy**-bed, between that island and **Tenby**.

Mines of stone-coal, culm, and Iron Ore found
are worked within three and four miles hence; and iron - ore has also been found near the coalmines.

Tenby is governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors, with the usual assistant officers. The borough is exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county, having two sheriffs of its own, called bailiffs, who are elected annually by the burgesses. Sessions are held four times a year, before the magistrates of the borough; and courts for the recovery of debts, &c. to any amount above 40s. monthly, and every fortnight for sums under 40s.: the mayor for the time being is **Lord** of the manor, and judge of both these courts, and holds a court-leet and view of Frank pledge at Lady-day and Michaelmas. This borough shares, with **Pembroke** and other places (named in the description of the latter town), in the selective franchise.

The **Church**, which stands in the centre of the town is supposed to be the largest parish **Church** in Wales; it has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of White freestone, serving as an excellent

and conspicuous sea-Mark. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Crown. There are places of worship for dissenters; a school conducted on the national plan, and one for infants. The

Corporation have two charities under their control, both for the decayed housekeepers; to one of these is attached a fund for apprenticing poor children.

The land around the town is mountainous, and not remarkably productive; but the views are very pleasing, and the north east aspect of the town has an extensive prospect over the whole of

Carmarthen bay, seen beyond its own beautiful cliffs and promontories.

The Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, on the 4th of May, at Whitsuntide, the 31st of July, and two days after; the 2nd of October, and the 4th of December.

The town of **Tenby**, and parish of **St. Mary** (within and without the town) contained, by the returns for 1831, 2,128 inhabitants; and by the census for 1841, 2,912.

1850's VICTORIAN NATURALISTS IN **Tenby** (Extract)

Margaret Davies, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.

The mid-19th century saw a remarkable surge of interest in plants and animals. and, particularly. in the fascinating and colourful life of the seashores of expanding holiday resorts. Victorian energy and inventiveness. which expanded the railway network and produced the salt-water aquarium. led to the heyday of natural history'. **Tenby**, on its rocky peninsula flanked by superb beaches and outlying islands. played its part in this heyday. attracting biologists of the calibre of **T. H. Huxley** and **P. H. Gosse**. Both were befriended by a resident marine zoologist. **Dr. F. D. Oyster**.

In 1850 **Tenby** town still lay largely within its medieval walls. Cottages and fine town houses lined the Norton, originally a medieval 'suburb'. The **Croft** had its dignified terrace of lodging houses. and a few villas set in 'pleasure grounds' had been built on Greenhill and in Heywood Lane. overlooking the **Green** Developments by **Sir William Paxton**. the Town Council and leading townsfolk had made the resort attractive to well-to-do visitors from London. the Bristol -Cheltenham area and South Wales. **Tenby** was also becoming well - known as a healthy retreat for invalids and for the retired, especially military and naval officers. By 1854 the main London Haverford west railway brought passengers to **Narberth** road (Ciynderwen) station. from which they travelled to **Tenby** in coaches supplied by the Cobourg or Lion hotels.

By 1804 the virtues of sea water were well advertised and the naturalist at rock pools was liable to find "the female peasantry enjoying. without disguise. the delicious coolness and delight of bathing in the open sea". Donovan also observed starfish, sea urchins and crabs feeding on the overfished oysters of the beds between **Caldey** and **Penally**. **Tenby's** fishermen, with their small

open boats, had dredged and pickled oysters for fifty years. Now they were being displaced in fishing and dredging by Torbay men who had larger boats; they sent their catches twice weekly to Bristol and came into **Tenby** for weekends. Because the **Tenby** men had refused to pay their fish tithes and to worship at **St Julian** 's Chapel on the old curved pier, the Chapel had been transformed by Esau Jones "an intelligent apothecary of **Haverfordwest**" into **Tenby**'s first bathing house.

In 1847 two physicians, who lived in the handsome **St Julian** Street houses which overlook the south beach and **Caldey**, were fostering interest in natural history among both residents and visitors. Dr **Randle Wilbraham Falconer** founded **Tenby Literary and Scientific Society** in 1847: its well-stocked reading room and meeting room were at the Paragon end of **Cresswell** Street.

Tenby Museum was not established until 1878.

Frederick Daniel Oyster (1810-1893), M.D., F.L.S., came to 2, Rock Houses, **St Julian** Street in 1847 from Madeira, where he had settled for health reasons and had acted as unpaid medical officer. He gave £200 to clear **Tenby Hospital**'s debt when it was opened in 1871 and built a women's ward there in memory of his wife **Fanny Guillemard**, a descendant of Huguenot refugees". Oyster served on the Town Council from 1866 to 1872 and was mayor of **Tenby** in 1867-8. He promoted **Tenby Savings Bank**, gave **St Mary's** an Organ and erected the drinking fountain in **Tudor** Square as a memorial to **Lt. Col. Thomas Wedgwood** of **St Mary's Hill, Tenby**, a Waterloo veteran and grandson of **Josiah Wedgwood**. Dr Oyster was a founder trustee of **Tenby** Museum.

1860-1863 **Tenby** area From The **Cambrian** Journal

Notes, made during a recent sojourn in the town. H. G. Nicholls.

Tenby, with its environs, is one of those interesting localities that has something to show or tell to each of its many friends. In my case it suggested the hints here thrown together. Meagre though they be, they suffice to show the extensive and engaging nature of the remains abounding in the neighbourhood.

It struck me, however, with surprise, that whilst the natural productions of the district have been ably described, so little has been done to follow out its historical antecedents and mediaeval relics. There are, it is true, several attractive volumes relating some of the more salient events of bygone times, but they are treated in a general way only, and leave the antiquary dissatisfied, and anxious for more specific information. That this is to be had for seeking, no one can doubt who is at all acquainted with the facilities that the present day presents for investigating the lore of the middle ages.

Several highly competent gentlemen reside near, whose local knowledge, combined with their antiquarian acumen, points them out as well able to investigate this subject : may they they be induced to undertake a thorough prosecution of it.

It will at once be observed that **Tenby Church** varies in the style and age of its different parts.

Severely simple in character, and constituting the nucleus of the whole, the Tower must be pronounced the oldest portion of the **Church**, yet one that has undergone least alteration, either in itself, or in relative position, still spanning the middle of the south aisle. Only when its spire was

added, to a height equal to the length of the fabric, probably in the fifteenth century, something was done to strengthen the piers, though they were afterwards cut away, the better to open views of the altar from the west, which may have been then raised to its present elevation.

Whilst the tower somewhat resembles those of other neighbouring churches, its battlements and loop-hole windows are more military looking than ecclesiastical, and its masonry and archings so nearly correspond with the town walls and towers, as to indicate a common origin. These have been attributed to **William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke**, who died in 1296.

Examining in the next place the body of the **Church**, its many incongruities, though pleasingly united as a whole, constitute a perplexing problem for the antiquary's solution. Thus the south side of the nave seems older than the north. Both of the east arches are larger than the rest, and none of the piers are opposite one another. An altar appears to have stood against a screen beneath the chancel arch, its north aisle being curiously contracted at the east end by the adjoining street. This part looks later than the rest, its roof necessitating the blocking up of the clerestory windows of the chancel.

The rich double altar-tomb of the Whites is, certainly as old as 1453, and the body of the building, judging by the general agreement in the tracery of its windows, is of nearly the same age. Hence most of the structure belongs to the first half of the fifteenth century. Indeed, **John** and **Thomas White**, the wealthy merchants of the town, and strong churchmen, as the correct character of their monument bespeaks, may have been the generous edifiers of this spacious temple. The elegant west door is so like **Canynge's** work at **St. Mary's**, Redcliffe, as to suggest familiar intercourse between them.

Tully, Bishop of **St Davids** from 1460 to 1482, may have also helped in carrying out the design, in common with the Rector, Doctor **John Smith**, who seems to have re-roofed a considerable part of the building.

And now let me ask your aid in placing before your readers some particulars respecting that remarkable feature of the domestic buildings erected by the former inhabitants of this locality, viz., the **Flemish** chimney shaft. Though for a century or two their removal has been going on, and less cumbrous appendages raised in their stead, yet they are sufficiently numerous to constitute a group of themselves. Even in **Tenby** several remain, whilst one or more may be found in the old houses sprinkled about in the hamlets and villages round.

They consist of a slightly tapering cylindrical shaft, the top being made conical, built up with fragments of stone, and a liberal amount of mortar, on a square base.

Whilst such is their invariable type, the buildings to which they are severally united belong to different eras. Sometimes they form part of an Edwardian ruin, as at **Manorbeer**, &c., or else of an **Elizabethan** one, as at **Scotsborough**, &c. Yet their appearance is one and the same. In size they are nearly equal, the only appreciable difference being that the older are of better workmanship.

None, however, of the structures with which they are incorporated exhibit marks of much earlier date than the fourteenth century. Hence, if a higher antiquity is sought for these chimneys, it must be obtained in some other way. A **Flemish** origin has been ingeniously claimed for them, and therefore one that reaches away to the twelfth century. Such presumption cannot however be supported. Nothing like them exists in Belgium, and they occur beyond the limits of the territory colonized by that people. A more natural solution of their source is to be found in the building stone of the neighbourhood, combined with the admirable lime it affords. This latter is so binding and

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durable, as to fit it for firmly uniting odd shaped bits of rock, and retaining them together for ages. Hence the surprising durability of these chimneys. The stone of the district breaks so short, and is so hard, that a hollow square shaft can scarcely be made with it, consequently brick or cement are now used instead, as the angular flue is universally preferred.

Indeed, wherever building-stone similar to that of this district is met with, the oldest masonry is found constructed on the circular plan, be they towers, spires, pinnacles, or turrets.

In addition to the old, so-called, **Flemish** Chimneys that Mark this neighbourhood, I find another topic worthy the attention of your readers, in the number of stone vaultings covering the churches, Halls, &c., erected in **South Pembrokeshire**, circa A.D. 1300, if not before.

That in the tower of the **Church** here, indicative of similar arching over the whole building, as originally constructed, is a familiar instance. **Manorbeer Castle** appears to have been almost covered in by this mode, and it seems to have been largely prevalent at **Carew Pembroke**, &c.

Similar examples occur in the Churches of **Penally**, **Gumfreston**, **St. Florence**, &c., so much so that a stranger, on raising his eyes when entering them, is struck by their cavernous look, which he immediately sees to be genuine stone vaulting, by the thickness given to the sustaining walls.

It is remarkable that a kind of medium span, not exceeding twenty feet, as well as pitch, usually comprising an angle of 60 degrees, is observed in each case. Neither ribs, bosses, or brackets, are found in any of them, so that they manifest the simplest construction.

Frequently the vaulting, by being made roof-shaped on its upper surface, serves both as a covering as well as a ceiling a double purpose that the admirable lime of the country has enabled it unimpaired to fulfil for ages and ages.

One interesting conclusion that seems deducible from such mode of covering in buildings, and the consequent total absence of wood in their construction, is that it resulted from the difficulty of obtaining timber, except at great cost. I infer, therefore, that there was a want of suitable trees, this part of the shire being kept bare of them by the Atlantic storms to which the district lies exposed. It is certainly remarkable that no large timber trees are to be found here, though it is pleasing to see how well some of those that have been planted in sheltered situations are getting up. Hence we observe how, by means of vaulting their buildings, the old architects of this locality yielded to circumstances, and made circumstances yield to them.

Although the ancient mortar of this locality is extremely good, yet nearly all old mortar is better than much that is made now. I have sometimes thought this superiority may be accounted for by supposing that as, before coal became known, lime kilns were supplied with wood fuel, this had a beneficial effect upon the stone. Whilst admitting, however, that in early times most of the lime used in Great Britain must have been prepared with charcoal, the true cause of its greater excellence seems to have resulted from the admirable way in which mortar was made, not, as is often the case now, chiefly of very fine sand, but always predominating in lime, the sand being coarse, with a considerable quantity of the local rock broken small added afterwards. A good example of such admixture is to be seen in the mortar of **Pembroke Castle**. On examination it will be found to abound in chips of old red sandstone, such as would be made in dressing the masonry of the building. By such means the consumption of lime would be economised, and the quality of the mortar uninjured.

[coal]

But several of the old structures near here are formed of unworked stones, in which instances it is curious to observe how their builders continued to make the most of the lime, without reducing its excellence. The problem is solved in the rude old towers dotted over the country between here and **Pembroke**. In the mortar of these buildings no red sandstone chips occur, but in their stead we perceive bits of coal ; thus supplying the interesting information that the coal works of this neighbourhood were then in operation, being probably resorted to, for domestic uses, five hundred and fifty years ago.

The second point I desire briefly to dwell upon is the nearly total absence of buttresses from the buildings of this locality, for neither in its sacred, castellated, or domestic edifices, do they appear. The age of their erection abounds with them elsewhere; yet we find that in these parts the mediaeval architects did without them, by giving increased thickness to their walling, and by sloping their work inwards as it rose

I feel sure that they were induced to carry up their stone work thus, because of the difficulty of adapting the limestone of the district to angular requirements, and therefore the craftsmen preferred to have as little of that sort of work in their buildings as possible. Here, then, is an instance similar to the so-called **Flemish** chimneys, exhibiting, in common with them, the adaptation of structure to materials.

For further observations on these **Archaeological** particulars, I feel I cannot do better than refer to the remarks of the author of the Glossary of Architecture, as given in the Gentleman s Magazine.

I would now invite attention to the architectural details of the west Doorway of **Tenby Church**, as well as to the one opposite it, opening upon the site of the old Chantry.

Both of them appear to me to be moorish, difficult as it may seem to account for such singularity of origin. I think, however, that this can be done by admitting the similarity between these doorways and the porch of **St. Mary's**, Redcliffe, which is, if possible, more moorish still. Now, it is highly probable that these owe their erection to those contemporary and eminent merchants of the middle ages, viz., the **Whites** of **Tenby**, and the **Canynge**s of Bristol. They were, doubtless, well known to each other, and would be apt to include the coast of Spain in their trading circle, if they did not actually visit it themselves. "**Tenby**," says the writer of the *Winnington MS., dated 1621*, "*lieth very commodious for traffique with Spayne*." The Arab name of **Jasper**, or **Gaspar**, borne by one of the Whites, seems to point to the above intercourse. **Adomar[?] de Valence**, **Earl of Pembroke**, who died, seized of such vast estates, in 1324, appears to have derived his name from a like source, i.e., Spanish Valencia, in common with an island on the **Kerry** coast of Ireland, not very distant from the town of Galway, which also contains several old moorish buildings.

Passing on to another subject, let me notice the considerable depth below the level of the adjoining soil, that is occasionally found in the lanes about **Tenby**, &c. Upwards of ten feet may be detected in places, justifying the quaint old name of "Hollow Ways" Surely, such depression proves great antiquity, being the water-action, and wear of many ages and generations of men. There appears no other way of accounting for such formation. We may be certain they were not made so deep originally. No soil appears thrown up on their banks, and certainly no modern road-maker has taken them in hand. The lanes themselves are proved to be old, by the manner in which they determined the shape of the adjacent fields, or the position of some antiquated houses standing near.

Our high roads are often very ancient, and, no doubt, the old **Tenby** lanes are as aged as the oldest of them.

1883 English Towns and Districts; Freeman

‘At **Tenby** itself, the huge **Church** has nothing local but the tower; but the process by which it has swelled to its present form is worth comparing with Grantham and Great Yarmouth. The most really interesting thing at **Tenby** is the town wall, which remains very nearly perfect. Throughout the whole of one side Of the **Castle** only fragments are left;but the peninsular Hill stands nobly , looking over the sea two ways, to the island known as **Caldy** on the one side and on the other side to Worm’s Head.

1895 Tenby *Timmin Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire*

One clear, calm evening in May of this drought year of Grace 1893,we emerge dusty and sun-baked from the tropical recesses of the ' tunnel express,' alight at **Tenby** Station, and wend our way through the **Streets** of that clean little town to seaside quarters overlooking a picturesque bay, where some fishing-craft lie quietly at anchor off the harbour mouth. Towards sundown a miniature fleet of trawlers sweeps gracefully landwards around the **Castle Hill**, looking for all the world like a flight of brilliant butterflies; their russet sails glowing in the warm light of the sun's declining rays with every hue from gold to ruddy purple, recalling memories of gorgeous scenes on far-away Venetian lagoons.

Hailing from many a **Haven** between **Milford** and strong savoured Brixham, these handy little vessels ply their calling around our south-western shores; pushing their ventures, when opportunity serves, to the North Sea fishing-grounds, and even to the remoter shores of Scotland. The visitor curious in such matters soon learns to distinguish between the well-found Brixham trawler and the handy sloop from **Milford** certain cabalistic letters painted upon the parti-coloured sails denoting the port where, according to custom, each boat is respectively registered.

Tenby town is in many respects happy in what a local historian quaintly terms its ' approximation.' Turning its back upon the quarter whence blow the strongest gales, and sheltered by the high ground of the **Ridgeway**, that part of the town most frequented by visitors faces south by east across the land-locked waters of **Carmarthen** Bay. Hence a pleasant view is obtained of the opposite coast of **Gower** and the more distant highlands of North Devon ; while **Caldey** Island lies like a breakwater against the waves of the open Channel. As shrewd old **Leland** observes :

' Tinbigh Town standith on a main Rokke, but not very hy ; and the Severn Se so gultith in about hit that, at the ful Se, almost the third part of the Toun is inclosid with water.'

Tenby can boast a fair sprinkling of good hotels and lodging houses. The town is made further attractive as a place of residence by a well-appointed club, a circulating library, excellent public baths and a small museum of local interest. Last, but by no means least amongst its attractions.

Nature has provided a broad expanse of firm, dry sands, much appreciated by children and bathers at holiday times.

With a fair train-service upon the railway, good carriages and boats for hire, and steamboats calling at intervals, **Tenby** affords a convenient centre whence to explore the remoter recesses of **South Pembrokeshire**, for few and far between are the resting-places for the wayfarer in that rather inaccessible region.

Djnbych-y-Pysgod — the Little Town of Fish — appears to have been a place of some importance from very early- times. By the middle of the twelfth century we find the town in the hands of the **Flemish** soldiery ; and subsequently disasters came thick and threefold upon the devoted inhabitants. During the reign of **Henry II.**, **Maelgwyn ap Rhys**, a person who is euphemistically described as ' of civil behaviour and honesty in all his actions,' ascertaining that many of the townsfolk were absent at the foreign wars, made a sudden onslaught, set fire to the ill-fated town, and burnt it to the ground. Less than a century later the place was again taken and destroyed by- **Llewelyn ap Gruffydd** ; and after a further respite of about 200 years, the notorious **Owain Glyndwr** appeared before the walls, laid siege to, and made himself master of the little western seaport.

Notwithstanding these misfortunes, ' the **King's** town of **Tenby** ' henceforth grew and prospered unmolested. In 1402 **Tenby** was made a corporate town ; and by the middle of the fifteenth century it had already become a centre of considerable trade and enterprise, encompassed by strong stone walls and towers built by **Earl William de Valentia, Lord of Pembroke**. The town walls are said to have been rebuilt by one **Thomas White**, the scion of a famous burgher family who was Mayor of this ancient borough in 1457.

When **Leland** passed this way in the reign of bluff **King Hal**, he found the ' Toun strongeli waullid and well gatid, everi Gate having hys Port collis ex, solide fcvro.' ' But,' says **Fenton**, writing in the early part of the present century, ' it was left for **Queen Elizabeth**, who was a great benefactress of the town in general, and whose initials are still extant over parts of the town walls, to contribute that strength and perfection to them which the present remains are a striking proof of.'

Earl William (who appears to have been a generous patron of the town) granted the first charter of liberties, which was afterwards renewed and confirmed by successive reigning sovereigns. Several of these interesting documents are still in the possession of the **Corporation**, including an illuminated charter of **Richard III.**'s reign, and another granted by **Edward VI.**, which is enriched with a quaint, archaic portrait of that youthful Monarch.

Tenby also boasts a handsome pair of silver **Maces**, presented to the town by **Charles II**. They are about 2 feet in length, and are emblazoned with the royal arms, the arms of **Tenby**, and other appropriate devices, with the inscription ' **Rice Borrow Maior, 1660.**' The upper portion of the head is formed as a moveable lid, so that the **Mace** could be used upon festive occasions as a loving-cup.

Since those turbulent days of its earlier career, **Tenby** has played the modest role of a town without a history, and has happily combined the avocations of a fishery town with the seductions of a modern watering-place.

Tenby Parish Church of St Mary 's

Turning out into the steadfast sunshine, we now thread our way amid the intricacies of the older byways to the ' faire **Paroche** chirche,' whose steeple, soaring high aloft, appears a landmark to mariners far out at sea. Dedicated to **St. Mary**, this **Church** is one of the largest and handsomest in the county, and is unrivalled in the beauty and interest of its monuments.

Foremost amongst these are the twin marble monuments in **St. Anne's** Chapel. Here lie buried several distinguished members of that famous family, the **Whites** of **Tenby**, which has given many worthy citizens to the town. Beneath the right-hand tomb rests **Thomas White, Merchant** and sometime **Alderman** of **Tenby** : whose recumbent effigy, habited in the distinctive costume of his calling, adorns the monument. He it was who enabled **Henry, Earl of Richmond**, to escape after the battle of Tewkesbury, by concealing him in his house at **Tenby** until such time as he could ship him safely off in one of his own vessels to France. In gratitude for this yeoman service the Earl, upon his accession to the throne, presented his trusty friend with the lease of all the Crown lands around the town. The adjacent monument, which closely resembles its neighbour, records another member of the **White** family. Both these tombs are enriched with figures, in panels of bold relief, with a running inscription in medieval character carved upon the margin.

Our attention is next attracted by the gaily-tinted effigy of **William Risam**, who, clad in aldermanic robes, kneels beneath a canopy built into the Chapel wall. The figure is coloured in such a life-like manner that, as the story goes, a Parliamentary soldier fired at the supposed enemy ; in witness whereof a bullet-hole may be discerned above the head of the effigy.

Near at hand lies the last of that ancient family the Vaughans, of Dunraven in South Wales ; a man who, having run through his patrimony at breakneck pace, allowed the ancestral mansion to fall into ruin, and betook himself to a lonely turret upon the seaward cliffs. Here he is said to have spent his

time in showing false lights along the coast, in order to lure passing vessels ashore and enrich himself by the plunder of their cargoes. One stormy night, during one of these sinister exploits, the body of his only son was washed ashore at his feet ; when, overcome by this ominous catastrophe, he quitted the neighbourhood, withdrew from all intercourse with his fellow-creatures, and ended his days in seclusion at **Tenby**.

Standing upon the Chapel floor hard by, we espy a fine old fifteenth -century **Church** Bell bearing in black-letter characters the words SANCTA ► J" **Anna**, with the initials K. T. This is the ancient sanctus-Bell of this same Chapel of **St. Anne**, which has descended to its present lowly position from the exterior of the tower, having been hung there, as is supposed, long years ago by **Thomas ap Rhys**, of **Scotsborough**, a descendant of the famous **Rhys ap Thomas** who played so important a part in the establishment of **Henry VII.** upon the throne. The memory of this worthy knight is kept evergreen by the gaudy and rather pretentious-looking monument seen on the farther wall. There he kneels, with folded hands, arrayed in ruffles and trunk hose ; his ' better half," who is represented as of gigantic proportions, reposing uncomfortably upon her side ; while in panels beneath appear the sons and daughters, arranged in symmetrical gradation.

Quitting the **Church** by its massive south porch, we pause beneath the spreading elms that adorn the churchyard to admire a singular group of arches, set in a crumbling fragment of ruined wall, whose gray, time-worn stones are abloom with bright tufts of pink valerian. These appear to be the sole remains of a house of Carmelite nuns, established A.D. 1399 by one **John de Swynemore** ; and so graceful are these richly-moulded arches that we can but regret that more of the structure has not been spared to us. It is probable that these ruins are of coeval date with the adjacent western doorway of the **Church**, which has a peculiar ogee arch surmounted with the following inscription in Gothic characters:

BENEDICTUS DELS IN DONIS SUIS.

Rambling haphazard around the little town, such names as Frog Street, Crackwell Street and the like, tickle our fancy as a quaint relief to modern street nomenclature, which, usually devoid of originality, too often supplants local names racy of the soil. A sudden turn down a narrow lane, hanging, as it were, upon the steep hillside, reveals glimpses of old-world **Tenby** which beguile our wandering steps from the hard highway. At a secluded corner of these by-lanes a gray and weather-beaten old house stands, forsaken and neglected, amid the meaner dwellings that encompass it. The well-proportioned windows and pointed door- way which adorn the massive front lend a certain air of faded dignity, as though the old place had once ' seen better days ' : while above the high-pitched roof peers one of those curious, rounded erections called hereabouts ' **Flemish** ' chimneys. In conjunction with the ancient gables at the rear of the adjacent saddler's shop, this interesting old structure forms one of the most picturesque relics yet remaining of the **Tenby** of ' auld lang syne.'

Following hence the groups of stalwart fisher-folk as, with large air of leisure, they stroll adown the Hill, we soon find ourselves upon the ' Peere made for Shyppes ' which encloses the little harbour. Here stood in olden times the seamen's Chapel of **St. Julian**, which was subsequently converted into a bath-house : thus ' cleanliness comes next to godliness ' ; and a pretty modern Chapel now stands beside the **Quay**.

Close at hand, in a sheltered cove, the lifeboat lies in wait beside a rudimentary iron ' peere,' which threatens to stretch its spindle shanks athwart the comely crescent of the bay beneath the fortress-crowned islet of **St. Catherine**.

The adjacent **Castle Hill** is crowned by a lofty watch-tower, some ruined outworks of the ancient city walls, and a handsome marble statue of the late Prince Consort, of heroic size : lower down stands a small but well-arranged museum, which contains a representative collection of local natural history, besides valuable cases of shells, coins, etc. Archiologists will notice with interest the small alabaster group of **St. George and the Dragon**, rescued from a cottage in course of demolition at **Tenby**; and a fine specimen of a quern, used for grinding corn, found near **Popton**. The exterior is fashioned into the form of a human face, and as it is known that only the earlier examples were ornamented, this quern is considered to be of very high antiquity.

The seaward face of the Hill is laid out in winding walks, with sheltered seats at intervals, where visitors and townsfolk congregate upon the sunny slopes to indulge in a spell of dolce far nicety, or to enjoy the wide panorama of land and sea that lies outspread around.

The return to the town may be varied by strolling along the broad, firm sands beneath curiously contorted rocky cliffs, aglow just now with masses of the white and red valerian. Clambering up a long flight of steps, we soon find ourselves abreast of the massive walls which in olden times protected the town upon its landward side, and terminated upon the precipitous edge of the clift in the quaint, ivy-clad tower that rises right here before us. These ancient walls are still (in spite of hard treatment in bygone times from vandalistic hands) in a **Fair** state of preservation; and form, with their boldly-projecting towers and broken battlements, the most striking and picturesque feature of the town. They are perhaps seen to the best advantage from near the north-west corner, whence a general coup d'a'il is gained of their respective sides.

Sauntering under the shady trees on the site of the ancient moat, we pass beside the south-west front, to which, as by far the most complete, we now devote our attention. Here we notice how the sturdy round tower which guards the converging angle spreads boldly out at its base ; anon we observe another tower of similar form, through which the easy-going authorities of some past time

have actually permitted a huge opening to be hewn to admit the passage of a ropewalk !

A stone's -throw farther on rises the broad bulk of the great **St. George's** Bastion, marking the entrance to one of the principal town gates, and pierced with five archways, in two of which the grooves for the portcullis may still be discerned. Overhead a gangway ran around the inner face of the wall, which is provided with lancet-holes for the use of archers, and is crowned with the usual corbelled battlements. Altogether this fine old structure presents a most picturesque appearance ; its ancient archways being frequently enlivened by groups of Market folk passing to and fro, while the rough gray stones of its venerable walls are wreathed with masses of flowering plants. A number of shabby dwellings which encumbered the approach have recently been swept away ; one dilapidated old building with curious circular chimneys (said to have been used as a lazaret-house) alone being spared.

Beyond **St. George's** Bastion rises another ivy-mantled tower, near which we espy a stone panel let into the wall, bearing the superscription ' A " 1558, E. R.' Being interpreted, this inscription records that **Tenby** walls were repaired in the thirtieth year of good Queen Bess's reign.

Farther on the wall is pierced with a wide open archway, and terminates abruptly upon the precipitous edge of the cliff in a square, battlemented turret bearing a strong family likeness to the **Church** towers of this locality. The walls seem to have been pierced with a double row of lancet-holes for the use of archers, the upper tier being commanded by a gangway carried upon pointed arches, while the lower row is accessible from the ground.

The Castle and Town walls

The earliest historical buildings of which definite indications exist at the present time in **Tenby** are the **Castle**, built in the latter half of the 13th century (probably by **William de Valence**, who had obtained the earldom of **Pembroke** by marriage with the daughter of **Warine de Munchesney**, who himself had married one of the Marshal heiresses) and the walls that encircle the small borough. Of a previous mound **Castle** not a trace is discoverable, though such a post unquestionably existed, there being record of the burning of the wooden defences several times during the 12th and early 13th centuries. The present **Church**, in its earliest parts contemporary with **de Valence's Castle**, has doubtless preceded an earlier building. "This **Church**, which is revealed to us only by remains of its foundations, appears to be the edifice of which **Gerald de Barru** [fl 1190] was rector, and **Maelgwn ap Rhys** destroyer. [c1186]" (*Laws, Little England* p146). An admirable account of the **Castle** and attendant mural towers, illustrated by early plans and prints, has been written by *Mr Laws, and printed in Arch Camb* for July and October , 1896.

Much of the walls and almost all of the towers have been removed, but enough still remains to

permit the area of the medieval borough to be traced without difficulty. It need hardly be said that both **Castle** and town walls have suffered many transformations. A stone in the west wall records one of these in the year 1588, and as the town was a scene of activity in the Civil War of the next century, many of its early features have altogether vanished

NOTES ON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MEDIAEVAL Tenby. BY Edward LAWS, esq., F.S.A.

The military architecture of **Tenby**, extant and recorded, falls pretty clearly into five periods : —

1. Such works as were in existence before **Tenby** was a walled town. These are on the **Castle Hill**, and were perhaps erected in the twelfth century.
2. Towers, gates, curtains, encircling the town, probably built by Earl **William de Valence** in the last quarter of the thirteenth century.
3. Additions to and enlargements of the thirteenth century work by Earl **Jasper Tudor**, 1457.
4. **Elizabethan** restorations, 1588.
5. A few unimportant alterations made between 1643 and 1648.

Notwithstanding the chronological adaptability of these buildings, it will perhaps be advisable to consider the gates, bastions, and curtains in the order they occur on a plan of the town, so that their original form may be discussed, and attention duly drawn to alterations and insertions. In reconstructing the fortifications of **Tenby** we can hope for no assistance from map-makers, for the earliest existing plan was drawn in 1811; and though the whole town is included, **Corporation** property only is dealt with in detail.

The **Rev. J. Evans**, in a book called *Letters written during a Tour through South Wales in the Year 1803*, on p. 245 quotes from some unknown author to the following effect: " It (i.e., **Tenby**) had formerly twenty four bastions, and a parapet- walk wholly round the town; a wall on one side only now remains, having seven bastions, the centre one being much larger than the rest."

In 1803 there certainly were more than seven bastions in existence, without counting those on the **Castle Hill** ; for there are at the present day nine, if we add the one at Brechmaenchine, and the other near the Sluice, to those enumerated by **Mr. Evans'** authority. However, it seems he was quite right when he put the original number of bastions at twenty-four.

We have absolutely no description of the work done in the thirteenth century, though, as will be seen presently, there are still considerable remains. The very extensive alterations and reconstructions effected by the orders of **Jasper Tudor** in 1457 also have to be sought out. His patent states that the walls had been unskilfully built and insufficiently repaired, and orders that they shall be made 6 ft. broad in every part, so that people may be able to walk round them for the

purpose of defence. The Mayor, freeholders, and burgesses agree to dense the moat, and make it 30 ft. broad in every part. From this it is evident a moat was part of the original scheme of defence.

Tenby St Mary's Church

The **Church of St. Mary, Tenby**, formed part of the possessions of the abbey of **St. Martin** de Seez in Normandy , and was probably included in the gift of **St. Nicholas, Pembroke**, made about 1098 by **Arnulph de Montgomery** to that abbey. As was the priory of **Monkton** at **Pembroke**.

Church Book of **St. Mary** the Virgin, **Tenby**.

This is the largest medieval parish **Church** in Wales and a testimony to the prosperity of **Tenby** in the late medieval period. The south doorway and the lower parts of the tower are 13th century, and the SE vestry and north porch are Victorian. The rest is all of c1450-1510. A cruciform two storied west porch built in the 1490s was removed in 1831. The nave has very wide aisles with arcades of five bays. There must have been a south aisle by the 13th century but it was widened c1500 when the chancel arch was removed and coved wagon roofs provided over the nave, chancel, and north Chapel. The north aisle was added in the early 15th century but widened and heightened later. The long chancel is flanked on the north side by the irregularly shaped **St Nicholas** Chapel of c1475-80 with a three bay arcade and an east window of 1885. On the south side lies the tower, with a later spire rising to 45m, and **St Thomas** Chapel with a two bay arcade and a piscina probably reset from the chancel.

In the north aisle is a 14th century female effigy, a wall monument to **John Moore**, d1639, and a 15th century effigy of a skeleton representing **John Denby**, Archdeacon of **St Davids**. In the north Chapel are the effigies of a 15th century Merchant; Rector **Hugo ap Owen**, c1450; **Margaret ap Rhys**, d1610; and **Robert Tully, Bishop** of **St Davids**. The brass of the latter was modern. In the south Chapel are monuments to **Thomas White** and his son **John** both 15th century mayors, **Ralph Mercer** d 1613, **William Risam** d1633. **John Roch**, d 1670, **Thomas Roch**, d1693, and **Isabella Verney**, d 1465, plus a 15th century font and Bell lettered **Sancta Anna**. The pulpit is dated 1634. In the churchyard is one wall of a two storey building thought to have been a chantry Chapel with a dwelling room for the priest above it.

The tower was used for centuries, by sailors, as a landmark navigational aid.

CADW

The nave and chancel both have fine 15th century roofs, the chancel roof of 15 x 6 panels is on 16 painted timber angel supporters with shields, each side, on stone 5-sided corbels. The **Church** houses a number of exceptional 15th-19th century monuments including one to **Margaret** wife of **Thomas Ap Rees of Scotsborough** (d 1610) and a 17th century memorial with recumbent figure of a wife below the kneeling figure of husband at prie-dieu, in armour. There are several tomb chests, including one which has small figures of 7 children; an ashlar tomb chest to **Bishop Robert Tully** of **St Davids** (d 1482) with marks of a lost brass effigy and canopy, and others of **Thomas White** (d 1482) and his son **John** (d c1507), both finely carved figures in contemporary dress, and an effigy of a cadaver of a priest. Fittings include a 15th century font and a further 19th century late Gothic font, a 17th century pulpit and ornate 20th century oak stalls. ----**Cadw, Listed Buildings Database**

1880 ON CERTAIN MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES IN **Tenby Church**, SOUTH WALES.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Cambrian* Archeological Association for the year 1880 having been fixed to be held at **Pembroke**, it can hardly be doubted but that one of the excursions will be to **Manorbeer** and **Tenby**. It is in anticipation of such a visit that I venture to give a few notes on the monumental effigies in **Tenby Church**, which, though not of a rare class, are yet of a description sufficiently interesting as to draw to them the attention of the antiquary.

1. In the north wall of the north aisle of the **Church**, beneath an ogee-shaped arch enriched with crockets and a finial, and flanked by crocketed buttresses (the hollow moulding of the canopy containing the four leaved flower at intervals, whilst the soffit of the arch is cinquefoiled), lies the recumbent effigy of a lady. The original and proper position of this effigy has been transposed, and the head of the effigy placed eastward, a fault which ought to be remedied. Her dress consists of a cap and veil with a wimple over her chin; her gown is much abraised, and her sleeves are loose. From within these appear the close-fitting sleeves of the inner vest or garment. The hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. The head is supported by statuettes of two angels, which, as we commonly find them in this position, are much mutilated; the feet also are mutilated.

The stone out of which this effigy is sculptured is of a schistous nature. This monument is of the fourteenth century.

2. Under an arch in the north wall, west of the north door, is a high panelled tomb of the fifteenth century. On this lies the effigy of a corpse, represented as in an emaciated condition. This is partially concealed by a winding-sheet or shroud. The left hand is disposed at the side; the right hand is represented as holding the shroud. The drapery is well designed, and the sculpture is good. The custom of thus representing the body after death, in sculptured effigies, was introduced in the fifteenth century, and examples of this description are sufficiently numerous. The bodies are represented partly nude and partly covered by the shroud. In the sixteenth century the skeleton, "the lively figure of death", was not unfrequently sculptured on monuments; whilst in the seventeenth century effigies representing bodies totally enveloped in shrouds, the face only being visible, are not unfrequently found in our churches.

3. Between the chancel and a chantry Chapel lying southward of it is a high tomb, the south side of which is divided into four recessed compartments with obtuse, ogee-headed canopies. Three of these are filled with sculpture in relief. In the first is represented the figure of a **Bishop** in pontificalibus, the mitre on whose head is much mutilated. Two small female figures kneel before the **Bishop**, one of which has the butterfly headress. In the second compartment two similar figures of females are represented as kneeling before a statuette of **St. Cathenne**. In the third compartment is the figure of a merchant kneeling before a footstool. He is represented with his head bare, wearing a long sidgown with gipciere or purse attached, cap and tippet.

In the fourth compartment is a mutilated inscription. On this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented with his head bare, habited in a long gown, with a vent at the neck disclosing the inner vest. The sleeves of the gown are somewhat full, and cuffed or turned back at the wrists. The gown is belted round the waist, and on the right side is worn the gipciere a good example; the hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. On the left side of the head is a cap attached to a tippet, which latter is worn over the left shoulder, falling down in front. round the neck is worn a collar of rosettes. The head reposes on a peacock, whilst the feet rest against some animal, much mutilated. This is an interesting monument of a late period in the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to **John White**.

4. Eastward of the above is another high tomb, of which the south side is divided into four compartments. In the first are sculptured female figures in relief, kneeling before the statuette of some saint, the drapery in which the saint appears is well defined.

In the second compartment is the representation of **St. John the Baptist**, holding the Agnus Dei. He appears vested in a gown and mantle, with a nimbus round his head. In this compartment also are two female figures kneeling. The third compartment contains, sculptured in relief, a group of seven figures, more or less mutilated; one is of a merchant kneeling in front. In the fourth compartment are sculptured three small figures of corpses, more or less enveloped in winding sheets. At the east end of the tomb a shield is sculptured.

On the top of this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented bareheaded, with clubbed hair. He is clad in a long side gown, open in front at the neck, with the collar turned back and the sleeves cuffed at the wrists. On the right side the gipciere is worn; on the left, hanging over the shoulders, is the tippet, attached to which is the hat. The head reposes on a fish-like animal, and the hands are conjoined in prayer. This monument appears to be of or about the close of the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to **Thomas White**.

5. On the left side of the ascent to the altar is the matrix of a brass; the incised effigy of a **Bishop**, the indents of the mitre, and of the crook of the pastoral staff are clearly visible.

It is for some local archaeologist to determine the probable persons of whom the foregoing monuments are commemorative. **Leland** in his short description gives us no information. The slab on which was the incised effigy of a **Bishop** is probably commemorative of **Tully, Bishop of St. David's** A.D. 1460-1482, who is said to have been buried in this **Church**. The two high tombs on the south side of the chancel are commemorative of the family of **White**, celebrated merchants of **Tenby** towards the close of the fifteenth century. The eastern most being the tomb of **Thomas White**, some time **Merchant** and Mayor of **Tenby**, who died A.D. 1482. The western most that of **John White**, the date of whose death is not apparent, but was probably later than that of **Thomas**.

St Mary's Church Records 1291.

This **Church** was assessed for tenths to the **King** at £16 13s 4d the sum payable being £1 13s 4d. -*Taxatio*.

Tembia Rectoria. - Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex collacione abbatis Sancti Albani unde **Thomas Cade** clericus est rector ibidem et tenet rectoriam suam infra villam Tembie. Et rector in emolumentis et oblacionibus ibidem communibus annis valet xs. Inde sol quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria iiij. s. viij. d. Ob. Item in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus viij. s. ix. d. Et remanet **Clare** £26 10s. 8d. Inde decima 53s. 1d. -*Valor Eccl.*

Temby Vicaria. — Vicaria ibidem ex presentacione rectoris ibidem unde **Thomas Colyns** est vicarius et valet vicaria sua per annum cum lxviij. s. viij. d. de augmentacione ibidem nuper collata xiiij. s. viij. d. Inde pro ordinaria visitacione singulis annis iiij. s. 8d. Et remanet **Clare** £13 3s. 8d. Inde decima 26s. 4d. -*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- **Tyneby** alias **Tenby** R. (**St. Mary**). Ordinario quolibet tercio anno, 3s 4d. Archidiaconus quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. Abbas **St. Albani** olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. **King's** Books, £26 10s. 10d. Note: **Tyneby** alias **Tenby** R. annexed to the Vicarage by Queen **Anne**. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - **Tyneby** alias **Tenby** V. (**St Mary**) annexed to the Rectory Ordinario singulis annis, 3s. Abb. **St. Albani** Propr. The Prince of Morales? Clear yearly value, £13 6s. 8d. **King's** Books, £13 3s. 6d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

1711 18 September. Licence was granted by **Queen Anne**, on the petition of the inhabitants of **Tenby**, for the consolidation of the rectory and vicarage of **St. Mary, Tenby**, into one rectory to be called the Rectory of the Parish **Church** of **St. Mary, Tenby**. The patronage of which was reserved to the Crown.

On the death of **Roger Lloyd** , the last sinecure rector, **John Howell** was instituted in 1712 to the consolidated rectory.

1871 11 January. A faculty was granted for the removal of the body of **Lady Griffies Williams** from **St. Mary's** Cemetery, **Tenby**, to the family vault in the churchyard of the parish of Mothvey, Carmarthen.

1882 21 March . A faculty was issued for the removal of the body of **William Pearson Lambert** from **Tenby** Churchyard to Chester Cemetery.

1891 5 October. A faculty was granted for the erection of a chancel screen in the parish **Church**.

1898 18 December. A faculty was issued for the erection of a Holy Table in the north east aisle of the parish **Church**.

1906 Old Font in Tenby Church Arch Camb

The interesting restoration to the **Parish Church** at **Tenby**, in the County of **Pembroke**, was carried out in January. The ancient perpendicular font, which for more than fifty years has been exposed to all weathers in the adjoining churchyard, has been taken into the **Church**, and placed in the Chapel of **St. Anne's**, near the **Organ**. This font was discarded by a former Rector, and its place taken by a modern one, which was also removed by the late Rector, the **Rev. G. Huntington**, and given to the **Parish Church** of **Clarbeston**, near **Narberth**, when the **Chater** family gave the present one as a memorial.

But to return to our old friend. In the year 1882 an attempt was made to interest the parishioners to have this font replaced in the **Church**. It stood under a tree, on the north-west side of the west door, and so was kept in view of the public gaze; and by some kind friends, as the height of sarcasm, was filled with growing flowers— chiefly "forget-me-nots."

The font is of soft oolite (lime)stone, and consists of two parts : an octagonal basin, 33 ins. in diameter, depth 14 ins., and stem 9 ins., with base of shaft about 5 ins. On removal, it was found necessary to have another base, This base is of limestone, and formerly belonged to a disused drinking- fountain, and was given by the **Corporation** of **Tenby** for the purpose for which it is now used. It serves to show that, being of limestone, the basin and base are of different periods. On removing the font from the churchyard, there appeared on the surface of the stem, immediately under the bowl, an octagonal line following the edge of the stem; in it a very interesting Mason's Mark.

Unfortunately, when the font was fastened together, this Mark was hidden; hard cement was carefully avoided, so that when time font is again taken to pieces the Mark will be as fresh as ever.

It has been bonded together by a copper bar, so that there should be no fear of its splitting the stem. The cost of removal was defrayed by **Mrs. Thomas Allen**, and the work ably carried out by **Mr. Morley**, borough Surveyor, under the superintendence kindly given by **Mr. Edward Laws**, F.S.A.

March , 1906. **B. A.**

RCAM. Other medieval ecclesiastical buildings

There was also within the parish a Hospital or free Chapel of **St John** and there was also another Hospital or Spittel for lepers.

Chapel of **St Julian**

There was a Chapel of **St Julian** which stood on the **Quay** at the foot of the **Castle**. It seems probable that its sole means of support was the offerings of the traders and fishermen who visited it before setting out for a cruise and their safe return there from. According to **Mr Laws**, it was swept away many years ago. No records relating to it have been discovered.

The Carmelite Friary or Convent

Following **Fenton** and **Norris**, **Mr Laws** (**Little England p256**) refers to a friary of Carmelites founded by **John de Swynemore** on 1399, as standing on the western side of the parish **Church**. **Norris** has several sketches of a house standing on this site which was called "the Convent" There was certainly some sort of building here in 1490 but there is no ground for associating it with Carmelite friars or nuns. Whatever its medieval purpose it appears to have become the residence of **Dr Robert Loughor**, chancellor of York, who married **Elizabeth** ,heirss of **John Rastall** (d 1585), chief Justice of South Wales. The only surviving feature of the house is a mullion of the large window which is built into the back premises of the modern house (**Laws**)

The Hospital of St John Baptist

Of this not a vestige remains. It possessed a well which was doubtless regarded as having curative Properties, and was also the main source of the town's water supply. **Leland** in his notice of the town says " *One thing is to be merveled at, there is no well yn the towne yt is said, whereby they be forced to fesh [fetch] theyre water at S Johns without the towne*".

The Mawdlens, or Hospital for Lepers

Writing in 1896, **Mr Laws** observed of this establishment, "Some small remnants yet exist. They consist of a square chimney and some walling" at the present day these have almost completely disappeared. The Chantry Certificate does not contain any details of this charitable foundation.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holyrood and St Teilo

dates from 1893, consecrated by **Herbert**, Cardinal **Vaughan** of **Westminster**.

Fr Dominic O'Neill, In October 1888, he founded the Parish church in what was then a stable yard

Fr Placid Wareing who, with great energy and devotion, built the **Church**
The Lady Altar and Victorian glass remain. The Sanctuary has been redesigned. The present Altar replaced one of Italian marble, donated by the **Connaught Rangers** (stationed in **Pembroke Dock**) in 1893. The west Window, which commemorates the blessed **Welsh** Martyrs, and the Windows in the North wall, are of very recent date.

Non Conformist

St John's English **Congregational** Chapel, South Parade and **Warren St. Tenby**
Weslyan Methodist Chapel, **United Reformed Church**.

St John's Congregational Chapel was designed by architects **Paul** and **Robinson** of Manchester and built in 1868. The upper stage of the clock tower and spire were added in 1908, the manse and three schoolrooms in 1872. The present Chapel was built in the Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan and integral tower.

St John's is now Grade 2 Listed as an ambitious and prominent late nineteenth century non-conformist Chapel.

Baptists ,1845 at South Parade, 1885 at Deer Pk South Parade Built 1845, --shown on the 25" OS map of 1890 as the "RNR Drill Hall", and on the OS 25" map of 1907 as the "Fire Engine Station". It was still in use as a fire station in 1998.

Deer Park **Baptist** Chapel, Still open 1998 Deer Park **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1830, modified in 1845 and rebuilt in 1884. The present Chapel, dated 1884, was designed by architect **George Morgan** of **Carmarthen** and built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan, a schoolroom in the basement and flanking turrets. Deer Park is now Grade 2 Listed as a well preserved example of **Morgans** work.

Ebenezer Baptist Chapel Upper Park Rd, **Tenby** Marsh road was built in 1830 in the later Vernacular style of the gable-entry type. By 1845 the building was in use as the Sunday School and in 1854 the denomination changed to Primitive **Methodist** and in 1881 the building became a Salvation Army Citadel.

Tabernacle Chapel, in Lower Frog **St/Tenby** town was built in 1822, remodelled in 1837 and in 1869 sold to the **Calvinistic Methodists**. In 1886 the front was remodelled and raised, a schoolroom built in 1892 and in 1894 the interior renovated with new windows and a new roof. The present Chapel building, dated 1886, is built in the Sub-Classical and Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. During the late twentieth century Tabernacle closed and the building was converted for use as a childrens indoor activity centre. The CADW Grade 2 Listing is for the design of the Chapel front and its prominence in the townscape.

Man's Hill, in **Tenby** town --Moravian, 1827 Built 1827, closed by 1851 Mans Hill Chapel, **Tenby** Out-Liberty, Brethren in Christ Erected in 1827 Used as a dwelling
George Morgan, Leader, Mans Hill 1851

Marsh road **Methodist** Sunday School was built in 1880 and by 1997 stood disused with the proposal of domestic conversion.

Wesleyan Methodists, Chapel , in **Warren St/Tenby** town 1804. Built 1804, rebuilt 1880 closed by 1989 The 1880 Chapel was built in the Lombardic/Italian style with a gable entry plan and flanking turrets. This Chapel was demolished in 1989 and residential flats now stand on the site. **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel, High St, **Tenby** Built 1804 as the first **Wesleyan** Chapel to be built in **Tenby** closed 1998[same place on new site?]

Stone Structures Domestic RCAM

The delightful natural situation of the town made it a favourite resort of the neighbouring gentry and wealthy Merchant princes of the **Tudor** period whose handsome residences remained until the beginning of the 19th century, though in a state of steady declension towards complete ruin and decay. Our illustrations afford an excellent impression of the pleasing examples of **Tudor** domestic architecture in **Tenby** at the opening of the modern era.

Old Tenby Timmins 1895

Roman Coins Finds RCAM

“In 1878 a coin of *Vespasian* was dug up on the Esplanade in Juxtaposition with goat and small ox bones. Two years afterwards a silver *Bactrian* coin was discovered close by. It lay two feet under the surface, and was unearthed while the workmen were digging out the foundation for Mentmore House , immediately opposite the new archway made in the town wall near the south west corner. It is a drachma of *Menander, King of Bactria*, in the 2nd century B.C. The authorities in the coin department of the British Museum, who kindly identified the coin for me, insist that it cannot possibly have been found in Britain; but for all that it was, and what is more, seems to have been placed where it was discovered in the 1st century AD It is in the **Tenby** museum with the *Vespasian*. (I mayself saw the latter dug up *Laws Little England* p44). Other **Roman** coins found at **Tenby**, and in the museum there , include a **Marcus Aurelius Probus Carausius** (found on **St Margaret’s Island, Diocletian**).

Bronze Fibila

A bronze fibula, having signs of gilding, and other personal objects (a bronze [?silver] seal ring bearing the letter I, of the 15th century, and a medal of Pope Pius VI are specially mentioned, found in **Tenby**, were exhibited to the **Cambrian Archaeological Association**, in 1851, by a Miss **Tudor**. Nothing could be learnt of the present whereabouts of these articles.

Parish of **St Mary** out Liberty ,**Tenby**

Stone Structures

Scotsborough House

Of this 16th century house hardly one stone remains above another, and the ruins are hidden beneath a dense growth of ivy – visited 21st April 1915.

Near **Tenby** Ruins of **Scotsborough** late medieval mansion once a **Perrot** family home, the residence early in the 17c of **Rhys ap Thomas** whose monument is in **Tenby Church**.

Scotsborough House early 17c home of **Thomas ap Rhys** - monument in **St Mary's Tenby**
Edward Lluyd stayed there and in a letter dated 28th Feb 1697 records that he "discovered many undescribed zoophytes by dredging here, and many new sorts of figured fossils, among which a figure of a flat fish represents one of the greatest rarities hitherto observed by the curious (this was in the **St Florence** valley which was at that time tidal could the "flat fish" have been a Trilobite)
The house was sold by the **ap Rhys** family early in the 18c. *Introducing West Wales* **Maxwell Frazer 1956**

John ap Rice of **Rickeston** married **Katherine Perrot** [born in 1530] daughter and sole heiress of **John Perrot** of **Scotsborough**, a large mansion in **Gumfreston** parish, near **Tenby**, owner of a valuable estate in **South Pembrokeshire**.

The **Perrots** had held **Scotsborough** since the latter half of the fourteenth century.

Thomas Perrot 1405 of that place negotiated a truce with **Owen Glyndwr**, and eight years later served as Mayor of **Tenby**; his descendants intermarried with the families of **Verney**, **Wogan** of **Wiston**, **Wyrriot** of **Orielton**, and **Lloyd** of **Tenby** This union allied **John ap Rice** to some of the best known houses in west Wales. As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many **Pembrokeshire** People still adhered, and in 1592, together with **George Owen** and **Alban Stepneth**, caused **St Meugan's** Chapel on the border of **Cemaes** and **Emlyn**. to be denuded of "superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes. He died in 1598 and was buried in **Brawdy Church** His wife survived him by nearly 16 years

"**Katherin Parat** wife of **John Apris** esq. uier' died on 17 September 1614 was buried with her **Perrot** ancestors in **Gumfreston** church, where an inscribed slab records that following children

Thomas ap Rice of **Rickeston** and **Scotsborough** was High Sheriff of the county in 1610, and a JP. In 1598 he married **Margaret** daughter of **William Mercer** of Lancashire. She died in childbirth on 1 May 1610 in her 30th year "after she had lived 12 years in wedlock with me and borne 10 children of which 7 survive" he then married **Alice** daughter of **Lewis Thomas ap John** of Cwngwili near **Carmarthen** but they had no issue. His will was dated 1650
His eldest son **Perrot ap Rice** died during his father's lifetime - last reference found dated March 1640 and **Perrot's** eldest son **James ap Rice** succeeded his grandfather to the **Rickeston** and **Scotsborough** estates.

James ap Rice was High Sheriff in 1655 and a JP. will dated **June 1 1658** proved on 26th July 1660. His wife **Anne ap Rice** daughter of **Sir Rice Rudd** of Aberglasney sold some of his estate to **William Davies** of **Carew** gent, as **James** and **Anne** had no children after **Anne's** death in 1673 the estate passed to **James's** brother **John ap Rice**.

John ap Rice had married **Elizabeth** daughter of **Thomas Newsham** of Abersannan **Carmarthenshire**. -

John was responsible for inviting the **Rev Stephen Hughes** who had been evicted from his parish at Meidrin in 1662 for Nonconformity to preach "near **Brawdy Church**".

1660 incited for pulling down Causeway Mill bridge over the road from **Gumfreston** to **Tenby**
August **1662** sued by the rector of **Tenby** for non payment of Tithe - had a messuage and 200 acres of land in the parish on which he grew corn.

1667-8 summoned to appear in the Grand Sessions for non-payment of rent for Park House and the White Close of Kingstowne in the out-liberties of **Tenby** belonging to **James Lewis** and his wife **Anne** of Abernantbychan,

1670 **John ap Rice** died - 2 **June** age 37 buried in **St Mary's Church Tenby** **Elizabeth** had difficulty in securing her dower

1670-1 claimed from **William RochFord** a third of lands at Moclgestorl being entitled thereto as widow of **John ap Rice**. The heir was **James ap Rice** eldest son of **John** and **Elizabeth**

James ap Rice born 1607 – 8 **James ap Rice** was Bailiff of **Tenby**

1681-2 Mayor of **Tenby**- - whilst Mayor committed a Quaker schoolmaster of **Tenby** to goal for refusing to take the oath of allegiance -- was also a JP

1681 August 6th mortgaged **Scotsborough** and **Cornish Down** to **Griffith Dawes** of **Bangeston**

1681 3 Oct **James ap Rice** granted **Cornish Down** and Causey Park except for the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts to **Tenby Corporation**

1681 July 20 attacked in **Tenby** by **Thomas Davids**, gentleman, **Thomas Meyrick** corviser of **Tenby**, and **Isaac David** of **Martletwy**.

1682 secured from **John Owen** of **Orielton** a lease of the tithes of **Rickeston** - but failed to pay rent sued by **Owen** 1690

1684 sued for damages by **Arthur Laugharne** for slander.

1689 sued by **Griffith Dawes** for a sum of Money **James ap Rice** died suddenly 1692 and was survived by his widow

Eleanor daughter of Captain **William Powell** of Ludchurh and related through her mother **Marie Vaughan** to the Earls of Carbery. **James** and **Eleanor's** son

James ap Rice inherited the estate but it was in a financial mess with property mortgaged twice to different people by his father.

John Rickson Merchant of **Pembroke** paid of the mortgages on the understanding that all the estates were Conveyed to him absolutely.

Scotsborough was later conveyed by Willian Rickson in 1764 to his brother-in-law

Revd **Hugh Thomas** who left it to his son

William Thomas -- His widow who later married **Matthew Campbell** cousin of the first **Lord Cawder** settled it on her nephew

Richard Parry

1810 3 September **Richard Parry** sold **Scotsborough** to

John Owen of **Orielton** 1817 Feb 13

John Owen of **Orielton** sold **Scotsborough** to

Jacob Richards of **Tenby**

By the early part of the 19c **Scotsborough** was largely ruinous - west front was converted into Cottages for working people but about

1824 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in these tenements and the Occupiers fled. The building soon after became a total ruin.

The House Of Scotsborough,By Edward Laws, esq... F.S.A. 1906

The reappearance of a building lost to sight for eighty years is a somewhat unusual occurrence. Such, however, has been the fate of **Scotsborough House**, by **Tenby** town.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century this old mansion was in a ruinous condition, but the west front had been patched up, and converted into cottages. A terrible epidemic of confluent small-pox broke out in these tenements in or about the year 1824, and such of the occupants as did not die fled in panic from the place.

Since that time, **Scotsborough** has not been inhabited, and for many years after the small-pox outbreak was looked on as an accursed place.

In **Pembrokeshire**, ivy makes rapid and enormous growth ; and in the course of years so prodigiously had vegetation spread that it quite concealed two sides of the building at **Scotsborough**, and so masked the remainder that window-spaces and chimneys were hidden from view.

Mr. Stokes (the owner) has had the ivy and brushwood cut back, so that now it is possible not only to make out windows and doors, but to trace bondings, and so differentiate the dates of buildings.

Scotsborough stands on the eastern shore of the eastern branch of an inlet called Ritec in the Liber Landavensis. At several periods this creek has been reclaimed from the sea by man, with but indifferent success.

When well-to-do folks abandoned **Scotsborough**, its grounds were still lapped by the sea. Now, the tide has been shut out, but the land reclaimed is little better than a snipe-bog. There are indications which pretty conclusively prove that the earliest dwelling, or dwellings, on this site were defended by earthworks.

These fortifications were probably erected to protect the inhabitants from pirates, who scourged the western seas until **Elizabethan** times.

Apparently, the oldest masonry standing is a large room. It was entered by a well-marked Early English door. This is concealed in by a comparatively modern porch, and the matrix of a second is to be seen on the southern side. In the north-east corner is the base of a small round tower, which covered the entrance door, and served as a stairway to an upper chamber, which had certainly one original deeply-splayed light. In the eastern wall of this upper chamber a long, low **Tudor** window has been inserted.

In the angle formed by the little tower and the eastern wall of chamber a wall has been built up, part of the fortification of a ward or ‘ **Bailey**,' shaped like an inverted t; the house itself forming the top of the letter L. This wall is pierced with triangular loops, to serve arbalasts. Now, the cross-bow went out of fashion in the beginning of the fourteenth century, so these loops give a rough date. To the southward of chamber is a room vaulted, and had an upper chamber. The lower chamber was connected by doors with an open courtyard. The chamber above have a turret in the corner, divided into two stories by a vault. The upper was, perhaps, a garderobe ; the lower a store, or lock-up. This portion of the house is not bonded to the Early English room. It was evidently built as a fortress, and the eastern wall is a fighting front, pierced with loops and covered by the T;-shaped ward.

In the south wall of the vaulted chamber is an opening (window or door), which gave ingress and egress to and from the T;-shaped ward in times of danger. This opening was covered by a loop in the turret, so closely placed that a pike or spear could be used to defend the opening.

The vaulted chamber is connected with and bonded into a crenellated wall, which forms the southern side of the little courtyard.

In this wall was once a large gate, which has entirely disappeared. On the western side of the great gate the building of the second period ends, and that of the third begins. This latter is purely domestic, and has no military features at all. It extends along the whole of the western front. The basement seems to have been divided into three chambers and a turret had huge chimneys. The former has fallen; the latter is of that circular sort common in **South Pembrokeshire**, and erroneously called **Flemish**. It is not bonded to the buildings.

This was the part of the house which was converted into cottages. There are no details left in these basement rooms, but upstairs are the remains of a fine chimney-piece which probably heated the great Hall.

The windows of the third house resembled the chimney-piece in configuration. One may be seen on the north front, and there are indications showing that the western front had the same sort of light. These, however, were blocked up, and mean cottage windows substituted. The architects built a porch, in front of the Early English door. Over this was a room, and the stables,

The Owners of Scotsborough.

The affix " Scot " occurs in several **Pembrokeshire** place-names: Scotch Wells, **Colby Scot**, Scotland Wood, etc. ; but as Scotts never were a landowning family in the county, most likely the word is not personal, but means " tax," or "* payment," as in the phrases " Scot- free," " Scot-and-lot."

The earliest owners of **Scotsborough** on record are the **Perrots**. **Lewis Dwnn** gives two pedigrees of this family, A generation seems to be missing between **John**, who died in 1349, and **Thomas Perrot**, of **Scotsborough**, who negotiated the truce with **Owain Glyndwr**, in 1405. Irrespectively of these pedigrees, the earliest notice concerning a **Scotsborough Perrot** seems to be the grave-slab commemorating **Isabella Verney**, wife of **John Perrot**, in **Tenby Church**. She died in 1413; but there is a document among the **Corporation (Tenby)** papers by which **John Chepman** conveys Saltern and other lands to **Thomas Perrot**, of **Scotsborough**, and **Alicia** his wife; and as it is dated 3 **Henry V**, i.e., 1415, and witnessed by **Philip Smith**, Mayor of **Tenby** in that year, **Isabella** must have died in the lifetime of her father-in-law, and his second wife **Alicia**. A **Robert Perrot** was bailiff of **Tenby** in 1454, and Mayor in 1458 ; and a **Jenkyn Perrot** was killed in the Battle of Banbury, 1469.

John Perrot, of **Scotsborough**, was Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1551. He is also styled as of **Cornish Down**. He was son of **William** by **Anne**, daughter of **Thomas Wyrriott**, and married **Jane**, daughter of **John Lloyd** , of **Tenby**, and had an only daughter, **Catherine**, who married **John ab Rhys**, of **Rickeston**. This account is taken from **Allen's Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire** and does not quite accord with the story told by **Lewis Dwnn**. to ascertained facts. **Catherine** died the 17th day of September, 1614, and was buried in **Gumfreston Church**. With her disappeared the **Perrots** of **Scotsborough**, after an occupation of something over two centuries.

John ap Rhys, who married the **Perrot** heiress, **Catherine**, was a great-grandson of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** , through a bastard line. He probably was buried in **Gumfreston Church**, by the side of his wife, **Catherine Perrot**, though there is no inscription on the stone.

John ap Rhys, the new owner of **Scotsborough**, served as Sheriff for **Pembrokeshire** in 1582. He was succeeded by his son **Thomas**, who married **Margaretta Mercer** in 1598 (see her tomb in **Tenby Church**). The Mercers had been friendly with the **ap Rhys** family for some time. In 1596, **Alban**, eldest son of **George Owen**, Lord of **Kemes**, married **Lettice** (or **Miriam**), daughter of **William Mercer**, deceased : and **Maximilian Mercer**, of Ewelme, in the County of Oxford, was co-trustee with **John ap Rhys** of the marriage settlement **Margaretta** seems to have been sister to **Madam Alban Owen** ; and **Rudolph Mercer**, who married **Anne**, daughter of **Edmund Smith**, Rector of **Tenby** (see tomb in **Tenby Church**), was son of **Maximilian Mercer**, **Margaretta's** brother. **Thomas ap Rhys** was Sheriff in 1610, and the same year lost his wife in childbed, she having borne her husband ten children.

Thomas buried her under a very elaborate monument in **Tenby Church**, on which is much heraldry.

Thomas ap Rhys seems to have lived to a good old age. and it was perhaps his senility that saved **Scotsborough** from destruction during the Civil War. Almost every house in **Pembrokeshire** that was capable of defence was beleaguered during that disastrous period ; but though **Tenby** town on one side, and **Trefloyne** on the other, bore full brunt of war, **Scotsborough** seems entirely to have escaped, and is not even mentioned in despatches. We find from "*Mercurius Aulicus*," September 26th, 1643, that **Thomas Price**, esq., with other notabilities, signed an address, in which they declared that they would, to the utmost of their power, endeavour to reduce **Pembroke Town and Castle** to His Majesty's obedience, and to the utmost of their power preserve this county from incursions of shipping ; " but it does not follow that **Thomas ap Rhys** was a Royalist because he signed this document addressed to **Lord Carbery**, for nearly all of the twenty-four signatories at one time or other bore arms against the **King** .

Thomas was married in 1598, so he must have been getting on for seventy when he signed this letter, and that was at the commencement of the war.

Perrot ap Rhys succeeded his father **Thomas**, and married the sister of **Sir Thomas Littleton**, .

They left two sons, **John** and **James**. It is not very clear which was the eldest. **John** took **Scotsborough**, **James**, **Rickerston** ; but as **James** served as Sheriff in 1655, and **John** not at all, it rather looks as if **James** were the elder brother.

John, at all events, succeeded to **Scotsborough**, and married **Elizabeth Newsham**, of Abersanan, county **Carmarthen**, and died **June 2nd**, 1672, aged thirty-seven. (See legend painted on **Scotsborough** monument in **Tenby Church** by his widow.) His brother **James**, of **Rickerston**, who married **Anne**, daughter of **Sir Rice Rudd**, of Aberglasney, Bart., was already dead, so **James**, the son of **John** and **Elizabeth**, reunited the Properties. He seems to have taken **Rickerston** for himself, and left **Scotsborough** to his aunt.

From a document among the *Tenby Corporation Papers*, we find that she prosecuted one **Henry Philp** in 1682: in that he, **Henry Philp**, had violently broken into her property, called the Old walls, and carried thence one pig and one sow, to the value of forty shillings. **James ap Rhys**, of **Rickerston** and **Scotsborough**, served as Sheriff in 1688. He married **Elinor Powell**, of **Ludchurch**.

October 3rd, 1681, **James ap Rice**, of **Rickerston**, granted to the **Tenby Corporation** lands known as the Cornish Park and Causey Park, but by endorsement reserves the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts for himself.

September 5th, 1682, **James ap Rhys** and **Eleanor** his wife mortgaged **Scotsborough** to **Griffith Dawes**, of **Bangeston**.

In 1689, **James ap Rhys** and **Griffith Dawes** let **Scotsborough** for a term of ninety-nine years to **Thomas Smyth**, gent., **Jane** his wife, and **Jane** his daughter.

On October 8th, 1706, **James ap Rhys**, of **Tenby**, and **Cecilia** his wife, eldest son and heir of **James ap Rhys**, late of **Rickerston**, sells the freehold of **Scotsborough** to **John Rickson**, of **Pembroke, Merchant**. So passes away the **ap Rhys** dynasty. According to **Fenton** (p. 40), **Rickerston** was also sold early in the eighteenth century, in consequence of the failure of issue. He adds : " When I visited it, about twenty years ago {i.e., 1790}, I was told by some of the old inhabitants, who had heard it from their fathers, that in that court had often been seen three or four coaches and six at the same time, and that the family were known to attend the parish **Church** of **Brawdy** in such an equipage."

Be this as it may, probably the failure of cash rather than issue led to the sale of **Scotsborough** and **Rickerston** by **James ap Rhys** and his wife **Cecilia** — for it must be noted he calls himself the eldest son of his father **James**. Certainly, in 1770, an unknown **Elizabeth ap Rhys** restored the **Mercer** tomb in **Tenby Church**.

To return to **Scotsborough**. **Thomas Smyth**, gent., in a deed dated July 12th, 1693, underlet **Scotsborough** to **Henry Hilling**, yeoman ; the aforesaid **Henry Hilling**, of **Scotsborough**, yeoman, disposed of his interest to **Walter Middleton**, esq., of **Tenby**. The lease under which they held was for lives, not for a term. It extended to ninety-nine years, if either **John Smyth**, **Jane** his wife, or **Jane** his daughter, should live so long. When it expired we know not, but as there was no clause enforcing repairs, it proved to be the destruction of the mansion.

The freehold remained in the hands of the Rickson family until 1764, when a **William Rickson** conveyed **Scotsborough** to his brother-in-law. **Rev. Hugh Thomas**, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge.

Dr. Thomas left the property to his son **William**, whose widow having (March 19th, 1800) married **Mathew Campbell**, esq.. (cousin of the first Baron **Cawdor**), settled **Scotsborough**, under certain trusts, on **Richard Parry**, junior.^ September 3rd, 1810, **Richard Parry** sold **Scotsborough** to **John Owen**, of **Orielton**, esq.. This gentleman, who was created a baronet in 1813, sold on February 13th, 1817, to **Jacob Richards**, esq., of **Tenby**.

Charles William Rees Stokes, and his wife **Harriette Jane**, daughter of the late **Rev. John Phelps**, one time Vicar of **Carew** and grand-daughter of **Jacob Richards**, purchased **Scotsborough** from the representatives of **William Henry Richards**, deceased, who was grandson of the aforesaid **Jacob**.

Mr. C. W. R. Stokes is one of the **Rees** family, originally coming from **Roch**, who claim descent from **David Rhys**, of **Rickerston** : so that the old house of **Scotsborough** has again become the property of the old family.

Sites of Historical Interest

Lady Well

Two fields on Moysland Farm, on which is a strong spring now utilised for the water supply of **Tenby**. A few years ago some ruined walls were visible near the spring, and in the vicinity was found a white carnelian seal bearing a mitre and coat of arms of which nothing could be learned visited 8th April 1915

Tenby Pier

The mediaeval pier built 1328 curved west and had the fisherman's Chapel of **St Julian** dating possibly from the 15 century at the end.

The Chapel became baths in 1781 and was demolished in 1842 when the pier was rebuilt to the present shape, the old pier being within the new larger structure which extends straight North west from the bottom of Pier Hill Stone pier with parapet on seaward side and granite large coping stones on harbour side. rough and irregular seaward side has various masonry breaks. Steps down at extreme left, next section built on rough and very large boulders, then a projecting rounded bastion, then further stretch of irregular masonry before pier-head projecting NE to seaward with 19century squared grey limestone masonry to battered walls and curved corners. Inner face is all of squared limestone with granite coping stones. One broad flight of steps down inset towards the left end. Raised square platform at seaward end with granite edging. Three cast iron bollards marked David & Co Foundry **Saundersfoot** and one former Cannon. Seaward side parapet has rough stone coping, plaque records rebuilding after storm of 1896. Large boulders visible low down on the seaward side of the Pier could be ancient.

Prince Albert Memorial

The memorial to Prince **Albert, Tenby**, was erected in 1864-5 as the **Welsh National Memorial to the consort of Queen Victoria**, who died in 1861; a counterpart to statues in Edinburgh and Dublin. It is a Sicilian marble statue of the prince in uniform designed by **John Evan Thomas** (1810-73) on a tall pedestal and a square platform of grey limestone. The proposal to erect the **Welsh** national memorial in **Tenby** was made by the mayor, anxious that **Tenby** should take the lead in Wales.

The standing figure is some 2.7m tall, in uniform, with the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter and holds a field-marshal's baton. The pedestal is robustly detailed with battered sides, chamfered Angles and a heavy cornice. Coved lower moulding between large recumbent console scrolls extending out diagonally. On the pedestal are 4 tablets of white marble with arms of the Prince Consort, of the princes of Wales, the monogram of **Victoria** and **Albert** supported by a **Welsh** dragon, and to the front an inscription: '**Albert Dda, Priod Ein Gorhoffus Frenhines Victoria Albert the Good Consort of our Beloved Queen Victoria**'. The high plinth has a front inscription recording the dates of foundation and unveiling, and the rear inscription reads: 'Born 26.8.1819 Died 14.12.1861.

The white marble has eroded significantly.

Reference: *Cadw listed buildings database*.

After the confiscation of alien priories and abbeys in 1441

After the confiscation of the property of alien abbeys, in England and Wales the priory of **Pembroke**, which held the advowson of **St. Mary , Tenby**, was granted in 1414 by the crown to **Humphrey de Lancaster, duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke**, who on 7 June, 1441, gave the same to the abbey of **St. Albans**. -*Whethamstede, Vol.1. p. 46.*

The Abbot of **St Alban's** passed the **Church** on to his sisters in the Convent of **St Mary de la Pre**. This convent had been founded by **King John** "for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women" in a meadow near **St Albans**.

1484 May. This year **John Morton, Cardinal Arch Bishop** of Canterbury, obtained a **Bull** from **Pope Alexander VI**, authorising him to visit and inspect the religious houses of the realm, as great irregularities were reported. The result of this visitation was a letter addressed to the Abbot of **St. Alban's** informing him that the state of affairs in the nunnery of de la Pre was most unsatisfactory. "The **Abbess, Elena Germyn**, was a married woman who had separated from her husband, and had lived in adultery with another man; at present she was the mistress of **Father Thomas Sudbury**, and the convent was run as a brothel." (*Acc/to Laws it seems more than probable that Elena Germyn, or rather her husband came from Tenby, for this was a well-known name in the town during the first half of the sixteenth century*).

As we all know the authorities of the **Church** work very slowly either that or the Convent had some very powerful or satisfied friends for it was not until 1528 that there was an order from the Pope; "in as much as we learn the discipline is greatly relaxed in the Monastery of the nuns of the meadow.... it must be wholly suppressed and the Properties, farms and all rights must be returned to the Monastery of **St Albans**".

1471. **Jasper and Henry Tudor** defeated at Tewkesbury and fled to **Tenby**. **Thomas White**, Mayor of **Tenby** assisted by the then rector hid them in the **White's** mansion cellars (under Boots the Chemist) then helped them flee to France . **Henry** returned later to become the first **Tudor King**. There was supposed to be a passage from the **Church** to the House of a Merchant family called **White**

Today it seems very strange to realise that his mother **Margaret**, gave birth to **Henry** 8 months after she was widowed, when her husband had been executed and she was only 15 at the time of the birth.

1539. Dissolution of **Monasteries** and **St Mary's Church** passed to the Crown. On the surrender on 5 Dec., 1539, of the abbey of **St. Albans** to the Crown the advowson of **St. Mary, Tenby**, came into the hands of the **King**, who presumably granted it, or probably only the right of the next presentation, to **William Gwynne**, a priest and **Parson** of **St. Nicholas Cole Abbey** (London), and he by his will, dated 26 Oct., 1540, bequeathed the advowson of **Tynby** to his nephew **William Rogers**.

1656 10 July. The Commonwealth approved of the union of the parishes of **Tenby** and **Gumfreston**. - *State Papers*.

1668. Guns and ammunition stored in the **Church**.

1711 18 September. Licence was granted by **Queen Anne**, on the petition of the inhabitants of **Tenby**, for the consolidation of the rectory and vicarage of **St. Mary , Tenby**, into one rectory to

be called the Rectory of the Parish **Church of St. Mary, Tenby**. The patronage of which was reserved to the Crown. On the death of **Roger Lloyd**, the last sinecure rector, **John Howell** was instituted in 1712 to the consolidated rectory.

1770-1 or 1772-3. [**Thomas Williams** was mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3]. The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of **St Mary, Tenby**, to **Charles [Moss]**, **Bishop of St Davids**.

Petition

Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truly disagreeable to us. And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other Clergymen of the **Church** of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposed **Christians** from frequenting the **Church**. This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truly grievous to your petitioners, they, by their churchwarden presented him in your lordship's court at **Haverfordwest** at your lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts.

In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then, our rector has for these two years last past, elected one **Thomas Howells** (a man of a despicable character) to be his churchwarden who acts agreeable to the rector's desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners churchwarden's presentment. As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship by petition. Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration; unhappy, we may truly say, as we cannot go to our own **Church** with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shall see fit. (There were about 70 signatories.)

There is a memorial in **St Mary's Church** to **Robert Recorde**, he died in a debtor's goal. **Robert Recorde** the mathematician was born in **Tenby**. He introduced algebra into England and was the first to use the signs +, and =. His book "*The whetstone of witte or the second Part of Arithmetike*", 1557 on algebra, is mentioned by **Sir W. Scott** in his book "*The fortunes of Nigel*."

Another is to **Peggy Davies** the old bathing woman.

1809. **Peggy Davies**, bathing woman died in the sea aged 82.

One with a connection to **Pembroke** is that to **Dr Reid (Reid Douglas Arthur MD. JP.)** who served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment and at his death was the last medical officer to have served in that conflict. He died in London March 22nd 1924 at the age of 90. Previously his wife died in **Tenby** in 1912 age 74. They had 3 sons. Previously he had a practice in **Pembroke** and gave medical attention to the accident on **Westgate Hill Pembroke** in which two people lost their lives.

The old house - Tudor Merchants house.

Last survivor of the many fine **Tudor** mansions that formerly adorned **Tenby**. Dates chiefly from the 15c or early 16c and originally formed part of a much larger building including the houses on either side, approached by what are now blocked doorways. Built of stone with round **Flemish** chimney contains some original fireplaces and windows. On the one remaining original partition on the ground floor under 23 coats of whitewash was discovered some painted decoration on the plaster in red, black and **White**.

St Catherine's Island. {Roman Coins}

St Catherine's Island is a half-tide coastal islet. **St Catherine's** Fort is set upon **St Catherine's** Island which borders south beach in **Tenby**. The Fort dates from 1868-71, and the remains of **St Catherine's** Chapel were reportedly demolished during its construction. It was one a chain of Palmerstonian forts built to protect the Admiralty's ship-building yards at **Pembroke Dock**, this imposing structure cost £50,000 to build and was manned by 100 men and officers.

The ancient Chapel site is located within the south-eastern section of **St Catherine's** Island and is thought to have been dedicated to **St Catherine** It is mentioned in documents of 1525 and 1585 and its remains in 1812 were said to have overhung the further end of the isle. The Chapel was demolished in 1868-1871 when three third century AD **Roman** coins were discovered during the construction of the fort. Besides the 19 century fort an 20th century gun platform was constructed with a concrete base to mount a 4in quick fire gun surrounded by a low concrete wall complete with magazine .

Education (The Blue Book) 1847

I WAS in this town during the Christmas holidays, and found no schools in operation. It appears to be well supplied with schools, and to have considerable resources for maintaining them. **WM. Morris**, Assistant

Evidence of Dr. Falconer, M.D.

There are three society's for mutual assistance in tho town. The funds of the three amount to between £1200. and £1300. The members are 326; nearly all from the town and immediate neighbourhood. These clubs, besides the more direct benefits of them, are useful in teaching habits of business to the members. In one of them, when they take their degrees (the Ivorites), tho members are bound to sign their names; this is generally well done; out of 50 or 60 only two put marks!. Many of them as officers in the clubs have to read documents; in this they are rather deficient. The younger children are sent to school, but the feeling of the parents is chiefly to get them out of the way. The elder are kept at home as soon as they can earn anything.

The Dissenters make no objection to sending their children during the week, but as soon as they grow up they attend Chapel. The Infant-school receives more support than the National from visitors and voluntary teachers. There is abundant school accommodation in the town. Several attempts have been made to establish mechanics' institutes in the town, and for lending libraries. These attempts have generally failed: there is, however, still a book club of 200 volumes on subjects connected with the professions of various mechanics; the books are well used and read. The lower classes are very fairly off. Their character is generally good, except the sailor population, who are some of them a very bad set. There are 20 or 30 boats, with three men to a boat. Few of their children go to school. There is no foundation for the reports of wrecking in this neighborhood. The people are very honest. This may in some degree be connected with the

system of "bundling," which must be discontinued if the visitors were dishonest.

Bastardy is less frequent here than elsewhere in Wales.

There is a great disposition to subscribe for charitable purposes in **Tenby**. •

Randle Wilbraham Falconer, MD

National School.-

I visited the building in which this school is held on the 29th of December. It is part of the old **Castle**, and occupies the extremity and summit of a rocky promontory. It is approached by a path winding upwards from the town through the ruined walls. The school is held in two rooms, the upper for the girls, and the lower, which is flagged, for the boys. The rooms are commodious and the windows command fine sea-views. The spot is exposed, but must be very healthy. The path approaching it runs along the edge of the cliff towards its upper end, where it is fenced with a very low wall, and would be considered highly dangerous for English children. In the boys' school there are a black board, cards on the walls, maps of the World, of England, three of Palestine, of the wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness, and a table of chronology. The writing was good. There were no prints of any kind.

Attendance on Sunday is not enforced; few however of the parents keep their children away on that day, though themselves Dissenters. No Child can attend the Sunday who does not attend the day school. The master considers that this works ill for the Sunday-school, and that more would attend it if it were not restricted by this condition.

Infant School I visited the building in which this school is held on the 29th of December. I did not find the school in operation. The master had just given up his situation and was going to conduct an infant-school under the **Rev. Wm. Curl** in, **St Saviours**., Southwark. The school is something more than an infant-school. The premises are very good and convenient. There are reading and spelling cards on the walls, a clock, maps of the World, Europe, Asia, and Palestine, as well as a large sheet covered with pictures of animals drawn in their relative sizes. There is a small playground attached, containing a stepping-board, a circular swing, and see-saws with backed seats on them,

Captain **Cook**'s School.- The schoolroom is a ground-floor room in a stone-built and slated home. The furniture consisted of the Captain's desk, two large desks, two tables, a clock, and five benches. Most of his pupils are tradesmen's, mechanics', and (a few of them) labourers' children.

Few only were present, and these (it was said) not the best scholars.

The 14th chapter of Romans was read. No answers could be had from the chapter. The Captain is not in the habit of questioning his scholars when reading the Scripture!, He professes to understand the classics, several branches of the mathematics, and French (having been a prisoner in
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France nine years, from 1805 till the general peace In 1814). To questions proposed by me the scholars said that **Pembrokeshire** is bounded on the E. by **Carmarthenshire**, on the S. by the Bristol Channel-called so because it is the channel that takes us to Bristol-on the W. by the Irish sea-because Ireland is the other side.

Captain **Cook** informed me that only 20 seafaring men are engaged in the coast trade, who get from 40s. to 45s. a-month with provisions. The fishermen's earnings are very uncertain. About 100 are employed in this trade in the summer season: 20 men are employed in trolling, which, here, means dragging a large net with a 30-foot beam to spread it at the bottom; and 20 more in small boats, fishing and piloting. Did not know their earnings. Dec.30th, 1846. **WM. Morris**, Assistant.

Mr. Eddy's School.-The master speaks very correctly, having been, and still occasionally being a preacher with the **Independents**, He complained that his school had fallen off lately Some of the copy-books were fairly written.

December 30th,1846. **WM. Morris**, Assistant

Miss **FitzSimmonds's** School.-The mistress appeared a very amiable and intelligent person, who had received a superior education,and profited by it.

December 30th, 1846. **WM. Morris**, Assistant.

Mrs. Griffiths's School.-The mistress appeared to be a clever woman. She had taught navigation to many captains of vessels. She expressed herself well.

Several of the copy-books were nicely written.

December 30th 1846. **WM. Morris**, Assistant.

Sunday School.-**Ebenezer** School.-On the 27th of December, 1846, I visited this Sunday- school, which belongs to the **Baptists**. The one superintendent present (the other being in Bristol) informed me that the Sunday-school and everything connected with that Chapel had been greatly injured by the drunken habits of the late minister. There is no stated minister here at present. The congregation is supplied with ministers from **Pembroke**, **Narberth**, and **Haverfordwest**. The inclement weather, he said, had also had an injurious effect on the school-all the scholars had not been present since the late snow. I found only 2 classes present reading in the New Testament, collectively, and 2 elementary classes, taught simultaneously. One Testament class read the 13th chapter of **St. Matthew** tolerably well, and to questions proposed by the superintendent said that the seed in "the parable meant the Word of God-the sower, those who preach the Gospel-stony ground, wicked people-did not know what sort of people the thorns nor the wayside meant-good ground meant good people-those who receive the Word of God into their hearts. The other class Read the 16th

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chapter or **St. Luke**, about the 'unjust steward'-did not know who was meant by him- no ready answer could be had in either class. All the scholars present, and those who belong to the school, are under 15 years of age,

To questions proposed by the superintendent at the close of the school the scholars said that --**Adam** was the first man--God made him- Eve the first woman- **Adam** was made of the dust of the earth- Eve formed of one of **Adam's** ribs-**Jesus Christ** is the second **Adam**-he is the Son of God-died on the cross for sinners-is able to save to the uttermost those that come to God through him. A little girl recited an anniversary hymn and the 'Happy Negro,' after which the teachers and scholars sang a few verses, the superintendent prayed, and the school was dismissed.

Wesleyan. School. On the 27th of December, 1846, I visited this school. When I entered the superintendent was engaged in prayer. Having concluded, the scholars resumed their seats, and teaching commenced. There were three classes reading the Scriptures collectively; the elementary classes were taught, principally, by the individual mode.

All the scholars, both those present and those absent were under 15 years of age. There was no fire in the Chapel, although the weather was bitterly cold. One female class read the 12th chapter of 2 **Samuel**. The teacher declined asking questions,

The girls in this class read with great ease.

Another class (boys) Read the second chapter of **St. Luke's** Gospel,

. At this time the Rev. **Mr. Woolmer** came in; the books were collected. a girl, apparently about 13, repeated the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes very correctly to the minister, after which he addressed the school on the Incarnation of Christ. He then gave out a hymn (which was sung) prayed, and the school was dismissed

WM. Morris, Assistant

Records and Events in the History of Tenby

1108. **Henry** I sent immigrant **Flemings** to settle **Tenby** under Norman Protection.

1153. **Maredudd** and **Rhys** the sons of **Gruffydd ap Rhys** crossed the sands from **Amroth**, captured and slew the garrison of **Tenby Castle**.

1172. **Giraldus Cambrensis** first rector of **St Mary's** parish **Church**.

1187. **Maelgwn ap Rhys** laid waste the town.

1204-1214. (*From an inspeimus 5 Edward III, Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321*)

Grant by **William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke**, for the souls of himself, **Isabella**, his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the **Church of St John** the **Evangelist** and **St Nicholas** the Confessor, of **Pembroch**, and the monks there of the tithes of his villis of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and **Castle Martin**,

in free alms. Witnesses: **Geoffrey, Bishop of St David's, Robert** son of **Richard, Geoffrey** son of **Robert, Ralph** Bluet, **Nicholas Avenel**.

1205-10. *Gir. Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol3 pp353 4.*

When the **Church** of Thunebech was vacant, **Geoffrey, Bishop of St David's** immediately solicited it from **Philip**, the prior of **Pembroch**, several times, urging earnestly and by all means, that he should confer that **Church** on a certain clerk of his, that thereby he could use those fish as he wished. When the prior replied to him that he was bound under a firm guarantee to confer his first vacant parish in Master **Gerald**, the **Bishop** promised, under certain security, that he would make himself responsible for the whole parish and charge of expenses if **Gerald** should reclaim that **Church**; moreover, he undertook, under a firm bond, that he would give the half part of all the tithes of fish of that **Church**, which there abounded, to the prior as long as he lived and to the monks dwelling there with him, to their own use.

1219. **William** Marshal died. He left to the monks of **Pembroke**, the title of **Pembroke** mill, Causey Mill **Tenby** and **King's** Mill at **Castlemartin**. He was buried in the Temple **Church** London.

1231 **June 10. Westminster. Patent Rolls 15 Henry III, m.2 (Cal p 437).**

Mandate to **Henry "Crasso"**, constable of **Pembroke** and **Richard "de Rupe"**, constable of **Tenby**, ordering them to deliver up their respective castles with their appurtenances to **John Marshall** and **Aumaric** of **St Amand**, to whom the **King** has granted their custody.

1260. The town sacked by **Llewelyn** the Last.

1280's town reconstructed by **William de Valance** who issued a new charter.

1307. Countess **Joan**, wife of **William de Valance** died.

1307 September 20. *Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)*

Lands etc of **Joan de Valencia**, Countess of **Pembroke**.

m.1 Writ 20 September 1307.

m.2 The Marches of Wales, **Castle** Godrich. Inq Thursday after **St Denis** 1 **Edward II**.

m.3 The Marches of Wales. Inq. Friday after **St Luke**, 1 **Edward II**.

Teneb[er]ey (sic) Jurors: **John Jacob, William Godwyn, Adam Wader, Walter Horwod, Stephen clericus John de Esse, Wigard le Taylur, Walter Peneres, Walter Hun, John Turner, John Felagh, David Reymund**.

Extent; 20a. foreign land paying 20s yearly in equal sums at Michaelmas and Easter;

241 burgages, paying £12 12d. do.;

1a meadow, worth 2s yearly, payable at Michaelmas;

2 mills, one water mill and one wind mill, worth 66s 8d yearly, payable in equal sums, etc., as above;

6 "burgesses by the wind" (adventicii burgenses), paying 6s yearly, in equal sums, etc.

prise of beer in the town, worth yearly 20s;

tolls worth yearly 20s;

perquisites of the Courts, worth yearly 20s.

Aymer, her son, aged 36 and more, is her next heir.

1324. Town and **Castle** of **Tenby** in the said county, etc. The **Castle** is worth nothing beyond reprisals; in the said town of Tynebey, there are 220 burgages paying a yearly rent of £11 as above;

50a of arable land are rented at 8d per acre, payable as above; 1a meadow, worth 12d yearly; 11a pasture, worth 3d per acre yearly;

The customs of the port with the tolls of the town are worth 60s yearly; the prises of mead and beer 20s yearly; 2 water mills and 3 wind mills, worth £10 yearly; the pleas and perquisites of the courts worth 20s yearly.

Sum £28 12s 1d

1328. Grant made to the town by **Edward III** of certain dues for seven years to help the inhabitants to enclose their town and build a **Quay**.

1344 August 12. **C Inq Misc File 152(8) (Cal p 478 No 1907)**.

Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Bristol. Risying, 12 August

Inquisition, Bristol 28 August 1344.

William le Whyte of Tynbegh, mariner, lately in a certain ship in the Irish Sea, was driven by a storm to Dunbretayn in Scotland on Thursday next after the Purification last past, and was imprisoned by the **King's** enemies there for a fortnight and more; he did not willingly land there, and he has no goods.

1348 September 2. **Westminster I. P. M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges.**

Tenby. In the said county is the said town of **Tenby** with **Castle**;

the said **Castle** is worth nothing beyond reprisals (magnas exigit reprisas);

rent of assize of the town, £12 12s at Easter and Michaelmas;

50a arable, 50s;

1a meadow, 18d;

12a. pasture, 7s;

"burgesses by the wind" and chensers (adventicii et casarii), 26s 8d;

customs of the port together with the toll of the town, 60s yearly;

prise of mead and beer, 40s yearly;

three wind mills and one water mill, worth £13 6s 8d. yearly;

and the pleas and perquisites of the Hundred there are worth yearly 13s 4d; and the pleas and perquisites of the Foreign courts there 50s.

1348 Nov 7. Sandwich. **Patent Roll, 22 Edward III pt 3 m 26 (Cal., pp199 200)**.

Edward III granted to his servant (famulo), **William Redhefd**, for his life, the constablenesship of the **Castle** of Tenebegh, with the office of "cachepoll" of that town, with the wages of 1d a day at **Pembroke**, out of the earl's exchequer there.

1366. **Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3.**

Extent of the manor of **Tinbegh**.

Rent of burgages, £10 12s 6d

Pleas, prises and protections, £14 7s 6d;

the demesne and the meadow, 6s 8d; mills 33s 4d;

Courts of **Tinbegh**, 2s;

pleas of the Court of the **Castle**, together with the pleas of the tenants of Coytrach, 60s.

Sum total, £30 2s.

1370 January 22 **Westminster. Close Roll 43 Edward III, m 1 (Cal p 223)**.

To **Edward**, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, his stewards and representatives, and to the mayor and bailiffs of **Tynby** in Wales. Order, as they love the **King** and his honour and desire the salvation of the realm, to cause all ships of 100 tons burden and upwards with sufficient gear which are in the

port of that town to be arrested without delay, furnished with seamen, men at arms, armed men and archers, and brought to the port of Plymouth, so that they be there at latest within four days after the Purification next, ready each ship with double equipment of seamen to sail on the **King's** service in the company of **Guy de Bryene** as he shall give them notice on the **King's** behalf; as the **King** has charged the said **Guy** to sail with certain ships of the realm to resist the malice of the **King's** enemies of France, who are now at sea, and with God's help to destroy them.

1376 28 May. **Westminster.Inq A.O.D. File 389, 125.**

Writ, **Westminster**, 28 May, 50 **Edward III** (1376), following petition by the burgesses of **Tenby** requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll Throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of **Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen** are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.

Inquisition, before **Thomas de Castro**, steward and sheriff of **Pembroke**, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles **Peter** and **Paul**, 50 **Edward III**.

Jurors: **Mathie Wougan, William Malesium, Richard Wyriot, Peter Perot, John Scarloge, Thomas Perot, William Benger, Phillip Estenere, John Lucas, Laurence Bromhulle, Philip Percivall, and William Whyte.**

Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the **King** to grant that the burgesses of the town of **Tenby** be quit of toll, murage, plancage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of **Pembroke** etc: as above.

1377. **Richard II** seized the alien priory of **Pembroke** which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II.

Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum. Ecclesia de Tymbregh redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid.

1386 **Tenby.Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237. (Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II,no 131).**

Inquisition taken at the town of **Tenby** in Wales, which is a member and parcel of the county (comitatus) of **Pembroke** in the said county, Saturday: morrow of **St Matthew**, Apostle and **Evangelist**, 10 **Richard II**, before **William Gwyn, William Barwell, King's** escheator (sic), in the county of **Hereford** and the March of Wales.

Jurors: **William Pecock, Thomas Lonv, John Wysman, Richard Palmere, Thomas White, John Campylon, Thomas Newe, Robert Helyere, David Theo, John Pollard, Philip Lange, and Walter Nicholl**, men of the said town of **Tenby** and neighbourhood.

Who say that since the **King** by his letters patent dated 9 March 1 **Richard II**, granted to **William Beauchamp, kt.** the custody of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke**, among other premises, by reason of the minority of **John**, son and heir of **John Hastings**, late **Earl of Pembroke**, much damage has been done to the **Castle** and town of **Tenby**, namely, the wall of the **Castle**, during the said **William's** custody, through want of repair has partly fallen, damage 20s, the chamber called Loedys chamber in the said **Castle**, through want of roofing, has damaged to the extent of 8 marks; the iron bars of the window of the chancery (fenestre cancelle) in the **Castle** were removed and destroyed, loss 12d; the lead covering the chamber over the **Castle** gate is decayed and rotted to the extent of 33s 4d; a certain Pentys over the **Castle** Gate, and the house of the horse mill (molendini equinii) through defective roofing during the said period has decayed to the extent of 10s 8d; the gates of the **Castle**, and one Tripget made for the defence of the **Castle**, through want of repair, decayed to the extent of £4 13s 4d;two messuages held by **John Michiel**, through want of roofing 3930

decayed to the extent of 100s; messuage held at will by **Richard Smyth** in Boldeswallis in the town of **Tenby** decayed etc. 40s; a windmill over **Magdalene's** house through want of repair decayed etc. 7s 3d; do. a messuage in the town of **Tenby** where **David Baugh** used to live, through defective roofing etc. 5s. A messuage called Boldeshous, through want of repair 20s; a messuage lately held by **William Coffyn** in Ffrogmorestrete in the said town, through defective roofing 3s 4d; all which destructions and damage took place during the custody of the said **William Beauchamp**, by himself and his ministers to the manifest contempt and prejudice of our **Lord the King**.

1389 Feb 17. *CPR.i, p. 164.*

On February , 1389, one **Thomas** Fort was pardoned for revealing the secrets of the castles of **Tenby, Pembroke**, etc.

1390. *PATENT ROLL, 13 Richard II. 2, pt. 22 (Cal., p. 272). 2 Jan.*

Grant for life, to **Thomas Hamme**, one of the butlers of the cellar within the **King's** household, of the office of constable of the **Castle** of **Tynbyll'** co. **Pembroke**, Wales, provided that office is not one of the offices excepted by ordinance of the Great Council.

1394 8 September. Cardiff. *PATENT ROLL 18 Richard 11, pt. I, n. 22 (Cal, p. 483).*

Protection, with clause volumus for half a year for **William Barlow** of Teneby, going to Ireland in the **King's** company on his service there.

By bill of p s.

1396 8 Dec. *PATENT ROLL, 20 Richard II, pt 1, IX. 8 (C4 I., p. 40).*

Grant of the **Castle**, county and lordship of **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and town of **Tenby**, and the commotes of Oysterlowe, Saint Clere, and TraHayn, to Isabel, Queen of England, etc., of Kilgarran.

1397 14 February . Dispute over who was the appointed Rector of **Tenby** - **Thomas Picton**, rector of the parish **Church** of Tynbegh and warden or rector of the free Chapel of **Oggeston**, of our diocese or **William Skyll**.

1399 29 Nov. *PATENT ROLL 1 Henry IV pt. 4, m 21 (Cal p 140).*

Grant to **William** Beauchamp of the custody of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke** , the castles and the lordships of **Tenby** and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe with etc.

1401 7 Feb. *PATENT ROLLS 2 Henry IV, pt 2, m. 37 (Cal p. 426).*

Grant for life to **John Paunsefote**, 'chivaler' (maimed on the **King's** service in Scotland), of £40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke Tynby**, and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe.

1402 Mar 21. *PATENT ROLL, 3 Suture I V, w. 6 (Cat OE 54).*

Inspeximus and confirmation to **John Steven**, esquire, of letters patent of the **King's** kinsman **William de Bello Campo** Lord of **Pembroke** and Bergeveney, dated at (**Carmarthen** 12 October, 2 **Henry IV**, appointing the said **John**, by the name of **John Stephen**, constable of the **Castle** and town of Tenebye for his own life, receiving the accustomed wages and fees; and grant, with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life, receiving the accustomed wages, viz., 2d. daily, with the due fees and other profits and commodi ties.

1402 24 Oct. *PATENT ROLL 4 Henry IV pt 1 m 21 (Cal p 167).*

Grant to **Thomas de Percy** of 500 marks out of the issues of the **Castle** and county of **Pembroke** , the castles and lordships of **Tyneby** and Kilgarran, and the commote of Osterlowe, etc.

1402. First mayor by charter from **Henry IV**.

1403. **Henry IV** ordered the keepers of the passage in **Tenby** and **Pembroke** to permit nobody through without the **King's** licence.

1403. Protection for the **King's** people, ships and goods of **Tenby** going to England Aquitaine and Ireland to trade.

1403 30 Oct. *PATENT ROLL 5 Henry IV, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal p 315).*

Grant to **Francis de Court** of the castles and lordship of **Pembroke**, **Tyneby** and Kilgaren and the commute of Osterlonve, etc.

1403 November 17th.

Also on 17th November, in the year above said, the same Rev. father committed to master **John Kermerdyn** his official, to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish **Church** of Tynnerby to which Master **John Cole** is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of **St Nicholas, Pembroke**, and if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said **Church** and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same. And he had letters in the usual form.

1403 December 10th.

Also on the 10 December, in the year and place aforesaid, the **Bishop** admitted **John Brokholl** clerk, to the parish **Church** of Tynneby, of his diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Thomas Picton**, last rector of the same, to which he is presented to the **Bishop** by the most excellent etc., **Henry** etc., **King** of England, as pertaining to his gift by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of **Pembroke** being in his hand on account of the war between himself and his adversary of France, and instituted him etc. And he took the oath etc; and it was written to **Sir. Waleys**, vicar of the said **Church** etc; and he had letters etc.

1404 10 May. PATENT ROLL, 6 Henry IV, pt1 (Cal p 486).

Licence for **John Banoun**, burgess of **Tenby**, and **David Iron**, dwelling in the same town, to convey certain provisions from England to Kidwelly and **Llanstephan** for the victualling and garnishing of these farms.

1405. Attacked with aid of French reinforcements by **Owain Glyndwr**.

1408 3 September. *PATENT ROLL, 9 Henry IV pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468).*

Pardon to **John Adam** of **Tynby** for all felonies, etc., committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny.

1414 20 July. *PATENT ROLL (Cal p 170).*

Grant of **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, of the castles and lordships of **Pembroke**, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne, and **Seynclere** in Wales , etc.

1418. 1st July. *Southampton Patent Roll, 5 Henry V, m.8 (Cal.,p.129).*

Whereas the **King's** brother **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester** holds of the **King**, among other premises, the **Castle**, town and Lordship of **Pembroke**, the manor called "la Priorie" of **Pembroke**, the **Castle** and town of **Tynby**, the manor and hundred of **Castlemartyn**, the **Castle** and lordship of

3932

Llanstephan, the manors of **Ostrelowe** and **Trene**, the third part of the Manor of **Seynclere**, the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Kylgarran**; the **King** grants licence for him to enfeoff certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have Levied the sum in which he is at present indebted.

1436 18 April. *PATENT ROLL, 4 Henry VI, pt. 2, m21 (Cal., p.583).*

Mandate to all bailiffs and others to permit **Godfrey Culmer**, born in Almain, dwelling in **Tynby** in Wales , who has taken an oath of fealty to inhabit the realty peaceably and enjoy his goods.

1442. **St Mary's** parish **Church** of **Tenby** was presented with the priory of **Monkton** by the **Earl of Pembroke** to his friend the Abbot of **St Albans** who passed the **Church** on to his sisters in the Convent of **St Mary** de la Pre. Founded by **King John** for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near **St Albans**

1448 2 June. *PATENT ROLL, 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 (Cal., p.174).*

Grant to **William de la Pole**, marquis of Suffolk and **Earl of Pembroke** whom the **King** this day has created Earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife in taile male heirs of the castles and lordships of **Pembrok**, **Tenby** and **Kylgaren** and the commotes of **Estrelawe**, **Treyllle** and **Seynclere** in Wales and the **Castle** and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents; in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by letters patent dated 28 November, **20 Henry VI**, 27 February , **21 Henry VI**, and 3 March , **25 Henry VI**, surrendered.

1450 2 June. *PATENT ROLL, 28 Henry VI, pt. 2,m 14 (Cal, p.337).*

Grant for life to the **King's** knight, **Richard Vernon**, of the offices of sheriff of the county of **Pembroke** , constable of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** castles master-forester of Caydrath and steward of the lordship of Lanstaffan Ustenley and Seyncler with the usual wages, fees and profits.

1451. 25 June. *PATENT ROLL, 29 Henry VI pt. 2, m 10. (Cal.463).*

Grant for life to **John Vernon**, esquire, son of **Richard Vernon**, knight of the offices of sheriff of the county of **Pembroke**, constable of **Pembroke** and **Tynby** Castles, master forester of Cadrath and steward of the lordships of Lanstaffan, Ustenley Seyn-clyer and Traney, to hold himself or by deputies, with the usual wages, fees and profits, in lieu of a like grant thereof to **Richard** by letters patent, surrendered.

1454. *ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-l.*

Confirmation to **Jasper**, **Earl of Pembroke**, of diver's castles and manors, etc., including the County, **Castle**, and Lordship of **Pembroke** with its members and appurtenances, to wit:

The hundred and lordship of **Castle Martin**.

The lordship of **St. Fflorenc**.

The Lordship and Forest of **Coydrath**.

The **Castle**, Lordship and Town of **Tenby**.

The lordship and bailiwick of west **Pembroke** and East **Pembroke** .

The Bailwicks of **Dongledy**, **Rous**, and **Kemmeys**.

Half the Ferry of **Burton**.

1457. **Jasper Tudor** assisted the inhabitants to carry out extensive repairs to the town walls.

1462. 3 Feb. *PATENT ROLL, I Edward IV, pt. 4, m 16 (Cal., p.114).*

Grant to **William Herbert**, **King's** knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against **Henry VI**. **Henry** duke of Exeter, **Jasper Earl of Pembroke**,
3933

James earl of Wilts , and other rebels of the **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke**, the hundred and lordship of **Castlemartyn**, the lordship of **St. Florence**; the lordship and forest of **Coydrath**, the **Castle**, lordship and town of Teneby.

1480. Acc/to the **Wallingford** registry of **St Albans** monastery Hertfordshire, it appears that the Abbot Of **St Albans** was at that date patron of the following rectories and vicarages in

Pembrokeshire.....

Rectoria de **Tyneby**.....

The Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby** were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish **Church** of Cronweare with the donation of the hermitage of **St David's**, near **Pembroke**. [There is no **St David's** near **Pembroke** but **St Deniol's** ,[Daniels] seem to have been meant]

1483 16 May. **PATENT ROLL**, 1 **Edward V**, m3 (Cal p.349-50).

Grant for life to the **King's** kingsman **Henry**, duke of Buckingham, of the offices of constable of the **Castle** and town of Tonebige , co. **Pembroke**.

1483. The presentation of the **Church** of **Tenby**, at the instance of the **Lord Richard**, duke of **Gloucester**, was promised to Magister **Roger** Hanley at the next vacancy.

1484 11 Jan. **PATENT ROLL**, 1 **Richard III**, pt. 3, m15 (Cal. p.414).

Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **Richard Williams** esquire, one of the ushers of the **King's** chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the kings **Castle**, town and lordship of **Pembroke**, with their members in South Wales, constable of the **Castle** of Tynby.

1484. Grant to the Mayor and burgesses of **Tenby**, and their successors, of the nomination of two fit and proper persons as chaplains of the **Church** and parish of **Cronwere** whenever the living is vacant. If the emoluments do not amount to eight marks per annum, the mayor and burgesses to make it up. Also to the hermitage of **St. Daniel's**, the lands, oblations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than as hermitages.

1484 12 Feb.**PATENT ROLL**, 1 **Richard III**. pt. 3, m19 (Cal., p.410).

Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **John White** the elder of the town of Tenbie and his assigns of all the lands, meadows and pastures by and within the town called 'lez Demaynes', 'Fugatif **Londes**', 'Watellvyashyll ', and 'Rigons Close', with two wind mills called 'lez Wynde Mylles', and a water mill called 'le water wynch mylle', with all appurtenances to hold to the value of £10 yearly, rendering to the **King** a red rose at the feast of **St. Peter** ad Vincula, provided that he sufficiently repair the premises.

1484. May 31. Presentation of **Dominus Richard Langshawe**, chaplain to the Abbot of **St. Albans**, who was presented to the Rectory of Tenbie, vacated by the resignation of **Magister John Hunden**, late **Bishop** of Llandaff. (Presumably **Roger Hanley** had obtained another living, or was dead).

1486. **June 20**. On the 20 **June** in the same year, at the manor of **Lantfey**, **Sir John ap Res** was admitted to the vicarage of the **Church** of the blessed **Mary Tenby** vacant by the death of **Sir Philip Smyth** and in the presentation of **Sir Richard Langshaw**, rector of the same **Church**, patron of the said vicarage.

1488. 12 February . **Henry** etc., to H. **Bishop** of **St Davids** greeting.

We command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be Levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely of the **Church of Tenby**, 50s.

1493 14 July. On 14 July in the same year and place **Sir David Vachan**, chaplain, was admitted by **Lord Hugh Bishop** etc. to the wardenship of the hospital or house of **St. John the Baptist** within the liberty of **Tenby** and was canonically instituted as warden or guardian of the said hospital with all its right and pertinences, long time Vacant!, on the presentation of the illustrious prince **Jasper** brother and uncle of kings duke of **Bedford** and **Earl of Pembroke**, true patron of the said hospital. And it was written to the archdeacon of **St David's** for his induction.

1505 18 September. *Patent Roll 21 Henry VII, pt 1 m4.*

Grant to **William Bowen**, clerk, of the mastership or wardenship of the hospital of **St John the Baptist** in **Tenby**, void by the death of **John White** clerk.

1510 18 June. LETTERS, *Henry VIII papers, Vol. 1, p. 164. (Pat 2, Henry VIII, p.2 m12).*

For **William Morgan** of **Carmarthen**.

To be constable of the **Castle** of Tynby, **Pembroke**, during pleasure, so lately held by **William Lloid**; for his service done to the late **King** against the rebels of Cornwall upon Blak Heth, where he was sore hurt and maimed.

1512 6 July. LETTERS, *Henry VIII Papers, Vol1 p 3 74(Pat. 4, Henry VIII, p.2, m5).*

For **Thomas Johnes**.

To be court clerk, during pleasure, of co. **Pembroke**, and of the town of **Tenby**.

1514. 16 September. LETTERS, *Henry VII Papers, Vol1 1 p 883. (Pat. 6, Henry VIII, p.2, m.10).*

For **Morres** ap yeoman fo the **King's** mouth in his cellar.

To be constable of the **Castle** of **Tenby**, with the custody of the woods called "Coyde Raf", **Pembroke**

1516 21 April. LETTERS, *Henry VIII Papers, Vol 2 pt 1 p 513 (Pat. 7, Henry VIII, p.1, m.13).*

For **Maurice Apparry**, yeoman for the **King's** mouth.

Grant of Radnore Forest, and to be constable of **Tenby Castle, Pembroke**, with the custody of Coyde Rafe, and 2d. a day: also an annuity of 10 marks, out of the lordship of Staunton Lacy, Salop, which **Maurice Ludlowe** held by grant of the late Duke of York.

1518 16 October. LETTERS, *Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 2, pt. 2, p.1384 (Pat. 10 Henry VIII, p.2, m.11).*

For **Maurice Apparry**, yeoman for the **King's** mouth in the cellar.

To be constable of **Tenby Castle**, and to have the custody of the woods called Coyde Raf, **Pembroke**, S. Wales, with fees from 16 September., 6 **Henry VIII**, on surrender of patent 16 September., 6 **Henry VIII**.

1524. LETTERS, *Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 4. p428.*

Accounts

Fees and wages in the circuit of Thos. **Roberts** and **John Peryent**, auditors, granted by **Henry VII** and **Henry VIII**.

Pembrokeshire. -

Sir Wm. Parre seneschal, £26 13s 4d.

3935

Maurice Butler, customer (40s.) and constable (100s.) of the **Castle** at **Tenby** £7.

Sir Thos ap Phillips and **John Thos. Philip**, £5.

Maurice ap Harry, constable of **Tynby Castle** and keeper of the wood of Coidrath, £41 11s.

Jas. Elliot, porter 60s. 8d.

Ric.Lloid, **King's** Attorney, £4;

Roberts and **Peryent**, £6 13s 4d.
= £60. 5s. and granted by the present **King**.

1526.LETTERS and PAPERS *Henry VIII, Vol. 4, p. 872.*
No.1941. Officers in Wales- (Paper Roll, B. Mus. R.MS 14 B. xxvii.)

Sir William Parre, seneschal, chancellor and receiver of **Pembroke** £26 13s 4d.

Maurice Butler, customer of **Tenby** and **westHaverford** and constable of **Pembroke Castle** £9.

John Thomas ap Philip, sheriff of **Pembroke** - £5.

Maurice ap Henry, constable of **Tenby Castle**, and **Henry Cadern**, clerk of the court of **westHaverford** - £42 13s 4d.

John Stephens, porter and constable of **westHaverford** -£9 14s.

1528.Del. **Hampton** Court, 1[5] March , 19 **Hen. VIII. S.B.**

Griffin Rede, usher of the chamber To be customer and Butler and "silaginer"

1532 21 January. 23 **Henry VIII**, possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to **Rees ap Griffith**, in the presence of many there.

Old Carewe. - in the **Castle** there 21 January, 1532, Possession taken of all lands, etc.

Haverfordwest - in the tenement where **Owen** Whythe now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.

Tenby - the tenement occupied by **David Tanner**, 29 January, 1532, etc.

Narberth - in the **Castle** there, 19 January.

1534-5. *In the rural deanery of **Pembroke** there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county, **Carew** (£43) **Tenby** (£26) and **Narberth** (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more £10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident **Parson** in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable **Begelly** (£12) and **Bosheston** (£11).*

1536. Union-with-England.

1536. Dissolution of the **Monasteries**.

1566. A document drawn up in 1566 gives the names of all ports creeks and landing places in **Pembrokeshire** based on the certificates returned to the Piracy Commissions appointed in 1565 and 1577 for the suppression of piracy. The list is given as **Tenby, Caldy, Stackpole, Newgale, Rhoscrowther, Popton, Pwllcrochan, Pembroke, Creswell, Carew Lawrenny, Landshipping, Dale, SandyHaven, Gellyswick, Hubbaston, Great Pill, Little Pill, Newtown, Neyland, Burton, Llangwm, St Brides Bay, Nolton, Solva, Porthclais, Porth Mawr, Trefin, Fishguard, Newport and St Dogmaels**.

1581. *charter of Incorporation* from **Elizabeth I** gave power to **Tenby** mayor to decide on tolls for the harbour. Also allowed the town to hold a **Fair** on the feast day of **St Margaret** with a court of pie powder held on the day of the **Fair** by the mayor to settle any cheating or double dealing.

1588. **Elizabeth I** refortified the town walls against invasion from the Spanish Armada.

1627. The mayor held an inquiry into the whereabouts of **Wills Mark**.

1638. The death of **William Risam**, past mayor. On his monument in **St Mary** 's is recorded --"Two hundred pounds and Fifty more, he gave this town to help the poor, the use of one on cloth and coals bestow, for twelve decrepid, means and low; let fifty pounds to five be yearly lent, the others use on burges son be spent".

1643. Civil War. The town's leading men stood for Parliament but became Royalist when the **King**'s men threatened to blockade.

1644. Parliamentary forces took the town after a three day siege.

1648. Col. **Rice Powell**, Parliamentary governor of **Tenby**, disenchanted with his superiors, held the town for the **King**, until 1230 men under Cromwell, bombarded the town and threatened to storm it. **Tenby** surrendered.

1648. Mayor's account shows 4s for a gallon of wine for Cromwell.

1648. October 9. **Carmarthen**. [Colonel] **Rowland Dawkins** to Captain Beale: In regard to the poverty of Tinby you are to March to **Haverfordwest** and to Quarter your soldiers there until further order. **Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262**.

1649. On his way to Ireland Cromwell gave **Tenby** £100 for the poor.

1650-51. The Plague: Mayor gave 113s at the rate of 1s a burial to the poor for shrouds.

1650. House to house collection in **Haverfordwest** for the relief of the sick and distressed in **Tenby**.

1657

Quakers Tenby -

In the latter half of the year 1657, **George Fox**, the Quaker, visited **Tenby**.

He was well received, a ***Justice of the Peace*** desired Fox to stay at his house, and the Mayor and Mayoress attended his meeting. One **John ap John**, a fervent Quaker, left the meeting-house and

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strolled into the parish **Church**, where he was arrested by order of the Governor. When Fox heard of this he sought out the Governor, and inquired why his friend was cast into prison. — "Governor: " For standing with his hat on in the Parish **Church**. "

A long dialogue ensued, which ended most satisfactorily for the Quakers.

John ap John was released, and the Governor asked Fox to dinner. They went back afterwards to the house of the magistrate, and he with the Mayor and their respective wives, and several other persons, accompanied the friends to the water side, about half a mile from the town, when prayers were said. *Edward Laws Arch Camb 1898*

1671. Petition from **Tenby** to **Charles II** for suppression of a Market in **Narberth**.

1676. His Majesty (**Charles II**) retaining a gracious memory of the constant loyalty of that town and how much they suffered in the late times for their fidelity to his royal father and likewise considering the convenience and usefulness of the harbour there for trade and the reception and security of ships in time of danger and that divers able seamen are there bred for his majesties service upon all occasions ordered that no patent be given for a Market at **Narbeth**.

1688. Letters patent granted **Narberth** a weekly Market and three annual fairs.

1697. The bomb vessel **BLAST** made port November 5th, separated from the rest of the fleet on her way back from Newfoundland by stormy weather, spent 2 months waiting for a new mast to be fitted. From *Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne*.

1711. **James Callow** was **Tenby**'s first postmaster for £6 per year.

1721. **Thomas Athoe** was mayor and was later hanged for murdering his nephew. Journeying home to **Manorbier** one night from a troublesome day at the Market in **Tenby** he murdered his nephew. There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel. His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in **Pembroke** and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in **Westminster** and a New Act of Parliament ordaining that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be tried in any county in England, to finally bring him to justice.

1761.

The first **Wesleyan** sermon was preached at the Market Cross by **Thomas Taylor** one of **Wesley**'s lay **Readers**. His advent seems to have been peculiarly repugnant to the Mayor, who is said to have instigated a disturbance, which served as a pretext for the reading of the **Riot Act** and the arrest of the Evangelist, who was strictly charged by the Justices to preach no more in the town. But the injunction was immediately disregarded. **John Wesley** was in **Tenby** in 1763 and again in 1784. Of the first occasion he wrote: --We reached **Tenby** about 11 o'clock; the rain then ceased, and I preached at the cross to a congregation gathered from many miles around. The record of the second visit is:--We reached **Tenby** soon after one. In the evening I preached in the street to a large congregation of rich and poor, all quiet and attentive

1765. **Tenby and Haverfordwest** between them shipped 807 tons of coal to London.

1767. Five Arches originally **St George's Gate** **Sir J. Banks** wrote in his diary:

"The gate seems well constructed for defence as there is one gate in the tower and another into the town; so that when the tower gate is forced, that of the town is still to be attacked, and by no more men than can stand in the tower, where they must be subject to the offensive weapons of the besieged".

It only escaped destruction in 1873 through the efforts made by a public spirited resident who appealed to the Court of Chancery and obtained an injunction against the local vandals.

1767. **Sir Joseph Banks** also records that he saw within the walls most complete ruins of the old town, two large **Streets**, the houses still standing though unroofed.

1780. **Tenby** Poor wore three inch red letters on their shoulders. *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*

1780. The Last service in **St Julian's** Fishermans Chapel on the old pier where fishermen used to assemble before setting out for the fishing grounds, to hear prayers offered up for a good haul and a safe return. Offerings of 4d from each man and 1d for each ship, and tithes of fish and oysters were paid to the Rector of **St Mary's** for his services. When the fishermen became less devout it was proposed that services should be abandoned, the rector, it is said was agreeable to this but still required the payment of the tithes. He agreed finally to a sum in compensation. It is believed that this was the last place in Wales where such services were held.

1780's. **John Paul Jones** reputed to have come ashore dressed all in black with a riding whip in his hand, used to water his ship Ranger at **Caldy** island. *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*

1781. Dr **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest** leased **St Julian's** Chapel and turned it into a bath house.

1781. The North gateway, badly damaged by the civil war and now in the way of traffic was pulled down. (Site now occupied by the Gatehouse and Lion Hotel.)

1784. "Tis observed by the mayor and council that great numbers of pigs are suffered to go about the **Streets** of this borough, which is become an insufferable nuisance to the inhabitants thereof. Tis therefore thought necessary to appoint two constables to impound all pigs that shall be found going about the **Streets** and environs of this borough in the common pound". *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*

1790. The mayors accounts show 15s a week paid to ringers for teaching the town ringers to ring the new **Church** bells to prevent their being broken.

1802. **Lord Nelson** and the Hamiltons visited **Tenby** for a performance of the Mock Doctor at the Blue Ball Inn in Frog **St** . They had been visiting **Hamilton** lands around **Milford Haven** and dined at **Amroth Castle**.

A fellow guest noticed that Lady **Hamilton** was attired in a **White** cotton Indian dress, red morocco waistband fastened with a diamond buckle, red morocco slippers and diamond buckles,. **Nelson** devoted himself to her the greater part of the evening.

The three then spent some time and £8 13s in **Tenby** where **Mr Gore**, a strolling player also in the town, wrote of - an exhibition which though greatly ridiculous was not wholly so for it was likewise pitiable and this was in the persons of two individuals who have lately occupied much public attention; I mean the **Duke of Bronte**, **Lord Nelson** and **Emma**, **Lady Hamilton**. The whole town was at their heels as they walked together. The lady is grown immensely fat and equally coarse, while her companion in arms had taken the other extreme; thin shrunken and to my impression, in

bad health. They were evidently vain of each other... Poor **Sir William**! Wretched but not abashed, he followed at a short distance.

1807. **Sir William Paxton** bought the towns cross with its pedestal for two guineas and removed it from the centre of the roadway where the present **Tudor** Square meets **St Julian St**, to the garden of the Rectory in the Norton now a private housing estate - *Merlins Gardens*.

Kiln Park Lime kilns designed by **John Nash** [also designed Brighton Pavilion and Regent St.]

1810. **Quay** gate removed. It had stood on the southern side of the harbour by the sluice wall and led into a steep narrow road winding between two walls and through a passage. A new road was built from the harbour, on arches.

1812. **Charles Norris** published his etchings of **Tenby**'s antiquities.

1831. The National School was begun on **Castle Hill** - now the museum.

1839. The infant School was begun.

1840. Start of **Tenby** police force.

1840. **Trinity** Board set up their life saver on Woolhouse Rocks.

1844. The wreck of the brig **Richard**.

1852 first lifeboat house in **Tenby**

Built by the the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Society. It is located at the top of the harbour sands, tucked between the harbour wall and the house 'Upper Deck'. It was taken over by the RNLI in 1854, and continued in use until 1862 when a new larger station was built at the top of **Castle Sands** In 1888 the RNLI handed it over to the Admiralty for coastguard use. The lifeboat house was a simple shed structure, its two side walls formed by the Harbour wall to the west and the western elevation of Upper Deck to the east. The front elevation is of well coursed stone, with a large arched entrance with brick headers and a stone keystone. In front of the building is a well laid stone slipway, with a stone step up to the original floor level of the lifeboat house. The floor has been relaid (and heightened) with concrete in recent years, and a new mezzanine floor laid onto the western half of the original tie-beams. The roof structure is a lean-to one, higher against the harbour wall and sloping down to the east.

It housed a 10 oar rowing boat, some 28ft in length, and its distance from the sea, particularly at low tide, necessitated the use of horses and people to pull the lifeboat on wheeled carriages down to the water. Called **Florence**, a great awkward looking craft painted light blue, curved and rising to a peak each end. The crew wore jackets of parallel strips of **Cork** bound together.

1858. The **Tenby** Grammar School was founded.

1863. **Pembroke Tenby** railway line was opened.

1869. **St Catherine's** Fort was completed. The island had a Chapel on it in ancient times and 1864 a fort was started upon it as part of the defences of **Milford Haven** and the Dockyard of **Pembroke Dock**.

1871. **Tenby** Cottage Hospital was built, had water beds and an ambulance litter.

1876. The crèche and day nursery was opened. To enable mothers to follow their outdoor calling with the knowledge that their children will be duly taken care of, and also allow of the elder children attending school, in lieu of nursing the younger.

Rules of the crèche:

1 No children admitted above 5 years of age, children above three required to bring their school pence with them.

2 Two pence to be charged for each **Child**, each day, including food.

3 The hours of admission are from eight in the morning to eight in the evening. Children are expected to be in time for nursery breakfast at 8.30 and must be punctually removed when the nursery closes.

4 No **Child** with an infectious disorder admitted under any circumstances.

5 Children must be brought quite clean.

From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.

1877. **Tenby and County Club Croft** Terrace opened.

1878. A new **St Julian's** Chapel was built from voluntary contributions with a memorial window to three **Tenby** fishermen, **John Lillycrop**, his son **John** and **John Child**, drowned off **Caldey** on Ash Wednesday.

1878. **Tenby** Fire brigade was presented with a Fire Engine by the Sun Fire Office and a fire escape by the society for the Protection of Life from Fire.

1897. Royal Victoria Pier and Landing stage was opened.

1915. The town walls were classed as ancient monuments by *His Majesty's Office of Works*.

1938. The **Old Merchants House** in Bridge Street taken over by the *National Trust* to be preserved as an ancient building. **Tudor** Merchants last survivor of the many fine **Tudor** mansions that formerly adorned **Tenby**. Dates chiefly from the 15c or early 16c and originally formed part of a much larger building including the houses on either side, approached by what are now blocked doorways. Built of stone with round **Flemish** chimney, contains some original fireplaces and windows. On the one remaining original partition on the ground floor under 23 **Coats** of whitewash was discovered some painted decoration on the plaster in red, black and **White**.

1974. March 19th the last council meeting of **Tenby** borough Council under the provisions of a **Local Government Act (1972)**; which ended the corporate existence of the town. Councillor **Mrs Iris Davies** was the 584th and last mayor of the borough.

1857 Manners And Customs Of The People Of Tenby

In The Eighteenth Century. *Cambrian* Journal 1857

THE history of a little town is not without interest, nor are the labours and researches of those who prepare it to be deemed useless or unimportant; for the mind loves to dwell with Hallowed pleasure on the records of the dead, and to treasure up the remembrance of the past.

The history of **Tenby** has not been neglected. **Fenton** in his **Pembrokeshire**, and **Norris** in his **Etchings**, have done tolerable justice to its historical antiquities ; so that, without having recourse to rare manuscripts, difficult of access, little worthy of notice can be added. But though the interest excited by these historical revelations of antiquity may be greater and more permanent, a review of some of the habits and customs, the superstitions and foibles, of the former occupants of our town, cannot fail to prove an interesting study. Nor will the subject be entirely devoid of utility, if we but place the customs and habits of those who went " the way to dusty death," even so recently as at the beginning of the same century, side by side with those of the present inhabitants, and then observe in what we have improved, and in what fallen short. Perhaps we shall not, on the whole, be inclined to regret that we were not born in " the good old times."

The old year the year of our British and Anglo-Saxon forefathers began with Christmas, which was in past times, as it is still, the season above all others of popular customs and observances. With that merry season, therefore, we may conveniently begin our calendar of the customs of **Tenby**.

On Christmas-eve large crowds assembled, parading through the different **Streets** of the town in procession, carrying lighted torches, which flared about in a manner that threatened at times a general conflagration of the whole town, a fire-engine being then, as now, unknown in **Tenby**. Cow-horns blown by many in the crowds, perfectly ad libitum, usurped the place of better music, and " racked the listening ears." Verses were shouted by stentorian lungs, containing the valuable information that "Christmas comes but once a year," while the joyous pealing of the Christmas chimes had a most cheerful and exhilarating effect. The insides of the windows of private houses were decorated with a variety of quaint devices, formed of the leaves of evergreens, principally box, myrtle, or holly, the red berries of the latter making a pleasing contrast ; and few places of business were to be seen without these Christmas symbols.

[As a boy we used to say:-

Christmas is coming

The geese is getting fat

Please put a penny in a poor mans hat

If you **Haven't** a penny a happennny will do

If to **Haven't** a happenny

God Bless You]

At 4 A.M. on Christmas-day it was customary for the young men of the town to escort the rector, with lighted torches, from his residence to **Church** ; extinguishing their torches in the porch, they went in to the early service, and at its conclusion the torches were relighted, and the procession returned to the Rectory, the chimes ringing till the time of the usual morning service. Then it was that the good folks met their friends and neighbours with a hearty grip of the hand arid, a beaming face, and each wished the other a "merry Christmas;" and, like the " fine old English gentleman," " while feast ing all the great," they " ne'er forgot the small," for the aged poor, going from door to door on their eleemosynary (giving of alms) errand, were rarely sent empty away.

Sometimes before, and sometimes after, Christmas-day, the fishermen dressed up one of their number, whom they called the " **Lord** Mayor of Penniless Cove," with a covering of evergreens, and a mask over his face ; they would then carry him about, seated on a chair, with flags flying, and a couple of violins playing before him. Before every house the " **Lord** Mayor " would address the occupants, wishing them a " Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." If his good wishes were

responded to with money, his followers gave three cheers, the masquer would himself return thanks, and the crowd again give " three times three," hip, hip, hurrah !

If, however, the eve of Christmas was a season of mirth and good fellowship, the day after (**St. Stephen's**-day) was stained with the recurrence, from year to year, of the barbarous and uncouth practice of "holly beating," which consisted in a furious onslaught being made by men and boys, armed with large Bushes of the prickly holly, on the naked and unprotected arms of female domestics, and others of a like class; and as the short-sleeved jackets of the **Welsh** servants pointed them out as convenient subjects for the flagellation, their bleeding arms soon bore testimony to the unrelenting barbarity of their unmanly tormentors. It is not very clear what object the people of **Tenby** could have had in view by such a performance certainly it was no appropriate offering to the memory of the gentle **Stephen**; however, we will leave the usage and its commemoration to the past, and congratulate ourselves that the terrors of the law have extinguished this ill-mannered custom of the good old times. Leaving the former occupants of the town to the enjoyment of their roast beef and plum -pudding, we will pass on to New Year's day.

[My memories of the early 1950's to 1990's -- always just after midnight the house had to be "first footed" by a dark haired man

Who would say

A Happy New Year

A Happy New Year

A pocket full of money

and a cellar full of beer

and a big fat pig to last you all the year

He would come in the front door and open the back to let the back luck of the previous year fly out

He carried a silver coin and a piece of coal and was given a glass of home made wine]

In the first place, then, there was a general desire to see the old year out and the new year in, which was done according to the several tastes of different parties. Some danced the old year out, some sung it out, some drank it out, for the love of " Auld Lang Syne," some few prayed it out, but very many walked it out, which was done to the intense annoyance of invalids, and of good musicians. For the promenaders, judging that music should herald in the new year, sung away in total defiance of all rules of melody and harmony, perfectly regardless of their distracted auditors, such verses as the following :

" Get up on New Year's morning,

The cocks are all a-crowing ;

And if you think you're awake too soon,

Why get up and look at the stars and moon ;

But get up on New Year's morning."

These lines also are sung in some rural parishes near

Tenby :

" The roads are very dirty,

My shoes are very thin,

I wish you a happy New Year,

And please to let me in."

It is easy to see that the object nearest the singers hearts was, that all who were asleep should " awake from their slumbers." But there was another reason for the early relinquishment of the downy pillow, as urged by the discordant but importunate singers. To rise early on New Year's morning was generally considered " lucky," on the principle that, as the year was begun, so it would be continued day by day till the next New Year's morn ; for this reason, also, the good and thrifty housewife managed that a fresh loaf should be brought into the house on that morning, while a perfect and rigid quarantine existed with regard to female visitors, till the threshold had been crossed by one of the masculine gender ; and numberless were the instances always at hand illustrative of the evil to be avoided, and luck gained, by the continuance of so ridiculous and, as far as the **Fair** sex were concerned, so unflattering a custom. Even now many people object to the entrance of a female before the incoming of one of the other sex.

From an early hour of the morning a continued assault was made on the knockers by boys and girls with their " New Year's water." Their equipment consisted of a tin, or earthenware cup, filled with spring water, drawn fresh from the well that morning, and a bunch or sprig of box, myrtle, or other evergreen immersed, with which they would sprinkle the hands and faces of those they met, receiving in return a trifling gratuity. When one of these youngsters was admitted into a house, every room from kitchen to attic was sprinkled by him, as well as the inmates themselves. The fee for this performance ranged, according to the liberality of the donor, from copper to silver coins. Among the numerous snatches of songs sung during the ceremony, we subjoin the following, which we quote from the **Archeologia Cambrensis**, 1849, p. 141, the verse having been taken down by the **Rev. J. B. Smith**, late curate of **Tenby**, from the lips of the children themselves :

" Here we bring new water from the well so clear,
For to worship God with, this happy new year
Sing levy dew, sing levy dew, the water and the wine,
With seven bright gold wires, and bugles that do shine ;
Sing reign of lair maid, with gold upon her toe,
Open you the west door, and turn the old year go
Sing reign of **Fair** maid, with gold upon her chin,
Open you the east door, and let the new year in."

But of all the holiday seasons kept by the inhabitants of **Tenby**, the most interesting was the " Maying time ;" for in the thorough innocence and beautiful simplicity of its amusements, which were joined in by all ages and sexes, there was everything to admire, and nothing to regret. On May-eve the inhabitants would turn out in troops, bearing in their hands boughs of thorn in full blossom, which were bedecked with other flowers, and then stuck outside the windows of the houses. May-poles were reared up in different parts of the town, decorated with flowers, coloured papers, and bunches of variegated ribbon.

On May-day the young men and maidens would, joining hand in hand, dance round the May-poles, and "thread the needle," as it was termed. A group of from fifty to 100 persons would wend their way from one pole to another, till they had thus traversed the town. Meeting on their way other groups, who were coming from an opposite direction, both parties would form a "lady's chain," and so pass on their respective ways. The Maypoles belonged to the children of the several localities in which they were erected, and it was the custom for the possessors of a pole to endeavour to pull down those set up in other places. A watch was therefore left round each, and frequently the parents would mount guard to repel the daring invaders. If, however, a surprise was effected, and the assault proved successful, both parties joined in the joke, and everything proceeded amicably. A

superstitious notion prevailed that it was fatal for any person to pick up a piece of hawthorn in flower, if found broken off on the road.

Whit-Monday succeeded, when a women's benefit club walked in procession to **Church**, with band and banners before them, and bunches of flowers in their hands. After the service they dined, and wound up the evening by dancing "**Sir Roger de Coverley**," "**John Saunders**," and executing various other Terpsichorean feats. Large parties were in the habit of visiting **Caldy** Island, there to pass away their time with rabbit and puffin shooting, and picnics on the beach. As the entertainments were not governed by the Laws of temperance, the boatmen were not always in a fit condition to take charge of those who had committed themselves to their care. Hairbreadth escapes from a watery grave were very frequently experienced.

A passing notice of the roystering Hay-making customs must not be omitted. If any one was so unfortunate as to enter a field at Hay-making time, he or she was immediately pounced upon by the Hay-makers of the opposite sex, tossed about on the Hay-cocks, and bound with Hay bands, till a species of "black mail" had been Levied. However inclined to resist, the victim, laid on his back in the broiling sun, was soon obliged to sue for quarter.

The ceremony when performed on females, was termed " giving them a Green gown," and when on one of the other sex, " stretching their backs." Neither age or condition was respected, and a Hay-field was therefore carefully avoided.

We must not neglect to make mention of **St. Crispin's** day, the 25th of October. An effigy was made up, and hung on some elevated and prominent place (the steeple for instance) on the previous night. On the morning of the saint's day it was cut down, and carried about the town, a will being read in doggerel verse, purporting to be the last testament of the saint, in pursuance of which the several articles of dress were distributed to the different shoemakers ; at length nothing remained of the image but the padding, which was kicked about by the crowd as a sort of revenge for the treatment given to **St. Crispin**, his followers hung up the effigy of a carpenter on **St. Clement's**-day, 9 the 23rd of November.

We now approach the season of the year when the darker superstitions of our forefathers come into play. Witchcraft, spell-working, and other superstitions were extremely popular in years gone by, and many strange tales are narrated how such-and-such persons were bewitched how such-and-such witches were caught, by making them sit on a chair, and then sticking them through the chair with a two-pronged fork how others saw the spirits of their intended consorts. Nor are there tales wanting of some who had made compacts with the evil one, and how the latter, at the expiration of the contract, came and took away the victim, leaving behind a sulphureous smell. Stories are also told of coffins having been opened, and nothing but stones found in them, Satan having carried off the body, the existence of resurrectionists never once entering into the calculation of the narrators. As it would exceed our limits to give place to all the well attested ghost stories, we will be content to draw the reader's attention to a few of the charms, or spells, employed by love-sick maidens for the purpose of seeing into futurity, and more especially to be favoured with a glimpse of their Husbands. For the proper working of these spells, or charms, there were various things indispensable, the absence of any of which was fatal to their successful termination. The favourite time of the year for these performances was " All Hallows'-eve," when it was customary for females to go alone to cross-roads at midnight, and, having raised a little of the ground, to sow some hemp seed, chanting the while,

" Hemp seed I sow,
Hemp seed I'll mow ;

Whoe'er my true love is to be,
Come rake this hemp seed after me."

It has been affirmed that the shape of the person sought came and raked the hemp seed, while some sowers have been frightened by actually feeling the rake touch their legs.

Another means employed to bring about the same result was to place a table in the kitchen, or Hall to set thereon meat and drink, together with a lighted candle, then putting a wet article of female wearing apparel on a chair before the fire, the expecting **Fair** one would hide in a closet, or cupboard, and patiently wait to see whether any person would come and turn the article. If the person appeared, the same year was to see her a bride ; some, we have been informed, have been much terrified by seeing the apparition of a coffin.

A third recipe was as follows : bore nine holes in the blade bone of a shoulder of Mutton; put it under the pillow to dream on ; also place your shoes at the foot of the bed, in the shape of a T, saying these words :

" I put my shoes in the shape of a T,
Hoping my true love for to see,
Not in apparel or array,
But in his clothes he wears every day."

This was pronounced to be remarkably efficacious.

[It is a curious circumstance that we are informed by **Giraldus Cambrensis** (Itin. i. 11) that the practice of divination by the blade of a shoulder of **Mutton** was introduced into **Pembrokeshire** by the **Flemings**, who were brought there under the Anglo-Normans ; and he gives us some curious instances of the purposes to which it was applied. T. W]

We must not omit to notice the way to get a person cured who had been bewitched, the more so as, since the commencement of this year (1857), several cases of supposed witchcraft have been brought before the public in the newspapers, and the recipe for the cure in 1857 is almost a transcript of that of 1757. The finger nails of the bewitched are to be pared close, the parings thrown into the fire, while a near relation of the afflicted stands at an open window. The witch is then seen approaching, writhing in great agony, and when she sees the look-out she will say, " How is so-and-so ? " The answer is, " Very bad to-day." The witch then rejoins, " Poor thing, God bless her then," and immediately the afflicted person regains her strength.

The belief in " corpse lights," or " corpse candles," and " spectral funerals," was formerly prevalent, and is still partially so. The appearance of the former is supposed to betoken the death of some member of the family round whose dwelling-place the light is seen first to hover, and then take the road to the Church-yard. It is also seen, some time beforehand, flickering over the place where a fatal accident is about to happen. The appearance of the spectral light is most capricious, comes at no certain time, and is not seen by everybody. The latter (the spectral funeral) bears the shadowy likeness of the persons who will form the funeral procession, and the accompaniments of the rites of sepulture are also visible.

Stories are told of persons returning home at midnight who have become entangled in the phantom procession, and have failed to release themselves, until they had become aware, either by seeing the name on the coffinplate, or learning from one of the assemblage, whose death was thus foreshown.

But before closing our remarks on the superstitious observances celebrated by the old inhabitants of **Tenby**, let us say a passing word on the funerals. These were seldom select. All who desired to testify respect or regret for the departed, as well as the surviving relatives, were expected to attend, due publicity having been given.

At the appointed hour multitudes met at the house where the corpse lay, and where sometimes a short religious service was performed. They then slowly accompanied, promiscuously, the mortal remains to their resting-place, chanting, on the way, verses of psalms or hymns, expressive of sentiments apt to the occasion, to well known and mournful music, a small knot of singers, who acted as a leading choir, generally heading the procession. The custom of sending out to the waiting crowds " mulled beer" in Tankards, which were passed from hand to hand, and mouth to mouth, each taking a passing toll, contrasted rudely with the general solemnity of the arrangements.

Before concluding this brief notice of the customs and holiday usages of the former inhabitants of **Tenby**, we must own our inferiority to them in one essential, namely, the religious feelings and habits of the fishermen. Although we may, in the nineteenth century, pride ourselves on superior knowledge, and other advantages possessed by us, though we may congratulate ourselves on being less barbarous and superstitious, yet, in some cases, we also may learn a lesson from our predecessors, and, while avoiding their errors, still follow them with advantage in whatever is good. The following may be quoted without much injury to the moral or religious character of those concerned:

" Situated on the end of the old pier head once stood **St. Julian's** Chapel. In this edifice service was regularly performed : previous to their setting out, prayers were offered up before the assembled fishermen, for safety to themselves, and success to their undertakings : one half- penny was paid the officiating minister, as an acknowledgment for each man, and one penny for each boat ; and, as there could be no mistaking the zeal of those frequenting the service, we may not disbelieve the traditions of those old times, that the draughts of fish taken were all but miraculous. The fishermen did not consider their duty performed till they had offered up thanksgivings in the unostentatious Chapel for their safe return and preservation from an element in whose every wave death lay in ambush

The Chapel was converted into a bath, then into a blacksmith's storehouse, and finally torn down with the old pier head ; a new pier head has been erected, but we fear the fishermen of the present day do not see the necessity for another **St. Julian's** Chapel.

L. P. BARNASCHONE.

Some Names associated with Tenby and area

Barrett Devereux of **Tenby** son of **James Barrett** and grandson of Harri **Barrett** of Pendine1601 ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire***

Barrett Devereux of **Tenby** ***High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*** 1616

Allen	Charles	1872	Tenby	County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire
-				

Dunn Nicholas John	1872	Elm Grove Tenby	County Magistrates of
Pembrokeshire –			

Dunn Thomas Higgon 1872 **Tenby** Clerk **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**
-

Dyster Frederick Daniel 1872 **Tenby** **County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire**
-

.....

ap Athoe David 1430 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Athoe John 1498 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Athos Griffith 1473 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Ap Eynon Wm 1500 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Grufudd Cadell 1150 attacked by **Flemish** from **Tenby**

ap Henry Maurice 1526 constable of **Tenby Castle** *Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 872*

ap Jenkin Howell 1497 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Jenkn John 1488 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap John Howell 1471 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Parry Maurice 1518 16 October Yeoman for the Kings mouth in the cellar,
constable of **Tenby Castle** *Letters Henry VIII Papers Vol 2 pt 2 p 1384 (Pat 10 Henry VIII p 2 m 1 l*

ap Parry Morres 1514 16 September constable of the **Castle of Tenby** *Letters HenryVII Papers Vo 1 p 883 (Pat 6 Henry VIII p 2 m 10)*

ap Reess Reess 1548 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ap Rhys Thomas 17c **Scotsborough** House early 17c monument in **St Mary's Tenby**

ap Rhys John 1598 of **Rickeston Brawdy** and **Scotsborough** married **Perrot Katherine** born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of **Perrot John** of **Scotsborough**, a large mansion in **Gumfreston** parish, near **Tenby**, owner of a valuable estate in **South Pembrokeshire** The **Perrots** had held **Scotborough** since the latter half of the fourteenth century In 1405 **Perrot Thomas** of that place negotiated a truce with **Glyndwr, Owen** and eight years later served as Mayor of **Tenby** his descendants intermarried with the families of **Verney, Wogan** of **Wiston, Wyrriot** of **Orielton**, and **Lloyd** of **Tenby** This union allied **John ap Rice** to some of the best known houses in west Wales As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many **Pembrokeshire** People still adhered, and in 1592, together with **Owen George** and **Stepneth Alban**, caused **St Meugan's** Chapel on the border of **Cemaes** and **Emlyn** to be denuded of superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes **John** died in 1598 and was buried in **Brawdy Church** His wife survived him by nearly 16 years and was buried with her **Perrot** ancestors in **Gumfreston Church**,

where an inscribed slab records that **-Parat Katherin** wife of **Apris John** esq. uier died on 17 September 1614 They had the following children

ap **Rice Thomas** 1598 of **Rickeston** and **Scotsborough** was High Sheriff of the county in 1610, and a JP In 1598 he married **Mercer Margaret** daughter of **Mercer William** of Lancashire She died in childbirth on 1 May 1610 in her 30th year after she had lived 12 years in wedlock with him and borne 10 children of which 7 survived, he then married **Alice** daughter of **Thomas ap John Lewis** of Cwngwili near **Carmarthen** but they had no issue His will was dated 1650

ap **Rice Perrot** 1640 eldest son died during his father's lifetime - last reference found dated March 1640 and his eldest son **James ap Rice** succeeded his grandfather to the **Rickeston** and **Scotsborough** estates

ap **Rice James** 1650 was High Sheriff in 1655 and a JP, will dated **June 1 1658** proved on 26th July 1660 His wife ap **Rice Anne** daughter of **Sir Rudd Rice** of Aberglasney **James** and **Anne** had no children and after **Anne's** death in 1673 the estate passed to **James's** brother

ap **Rice John** 1660 married **Newsham Elizabeth** daughter of **Newsham Thomas** of Abersannan, **Carmarthenshire** **John** was responsible for inviting the **Hughes Rev Stephen** who had been evicted from his parish at Meidrin in 1662 for Nonconformity to preach near **Brawdy Church** 1660 he was indicted for pulling down Causeway Mill bridge over the road from **Gumfreston** to **Tenby** and in August 1662 sued by the rector of **Tenby** for non payment of Tithe as he had a messuage and 200 acres of land in the parish on which he grew corn In 1667-8 he was summoned to appear in the Grand Sessions for non-payment of rent for Park House and the White Close of Kingstowne in the "out-liberties of **Tenby**" belonging to **Lewis James** and his wife **Lewis Anne** of Abernantbychan **John ap Rice** died on 2 **June 1670** age 37 He was buried in **St Mary's Church Tenby**. **Elizabeth** had difficulty in securing her dower 1670-1 claimed from **Rochford William** a third of the lands she was entitled to as widow of **John ap Rice** The heir was

ap **Rice James** 1670 eldest son of **John** and **Elizabeth**, **James ap Rice** was Bailiff of **Tenby** 1678 and in 1681-2 Mayor of **Tenby** Whilst Mayor he committed a Quaker schoolmaster of **Tenby** to goal for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was also a JP August 6th 1681 he mortgaged **Scotsborough** and **Cornish Down** to **Dawes Griffith** of **Bangeston** and on 3 Oct 1681 **James ap Rice** granted **Cornish Down** and **Causey Park** except for the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts to **Tenby Corporation** He was then involved in several law suits and quarrels 1681 July 20 attacked in **Tenby** by **Dauids, Thomas** gentleman, **Meyrick Thomas** corviser of **Tenby**, and **David Isaac** of **Martletwy** - 1682 secured from **Owen John** of **Orielton** a lease of the tithes of **Rickeston** - but failed to pay rent sued by **Owen** 1690-----1684 sued for damages by **Laugharne Arthur** for slander----1689 sued by **Dawes Griffith** for a sum of money ap **Rice James** died suddenly in 1692 and was survived by his widow **Powell Eleanor** daughter of **Powell Captain William** of **Ludchurch** and related through her mother **Vaughan Marie** to the Earls of Carbery

ap **Rice James** 1692 **James** and **Eleanor's** son inherited the estate but it was in a financial mess with property mortgaged twice to different people by his father. **Rickson John** Merchant of **Pembroke** paid off the mortgages on the understanding that all the estates were conveyed to him absolutely **Rickson William** inherited **Scotsborough** was later conveyed by **William Rickson** in 1764 to his brother-in-law **Thomas** Revd **Hugh** who left it to his son 3949

Thomas William His widow who later married **Campbell Matthew** cousin of the first **Lord Cawder** settled it on her nephew **Parry Richard** 1810 3 September **Richard Parry** sold **Scotsborough** to **Owen John** of **Orielton** 1817 Feb 13 **John Owen** of **Orielton** sold **Scotsborough** to **Richards, Jacob** of **Tenby** By this time **Scotsborough** was largely ruinous The west front was converted into Cottages for working people but about 1824 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in these tenements and the occupiers fled The building soon after became a total ruin **Rickeston** has totally vanished, the site is now part of **Brawdy** airfield

ap Rhys Thomas 1610 of **Scotsborough** son of Sheriff (**Rickeston**)for 1593 monument in **Tenby Church** 1610 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Ap Yervord Howell 1488 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Adam John 1407 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Adam John 1408, September 3 Pardon to **John Adam** of **Tynby** for all felonies, etc, committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 9 Henry IV, pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468)*

Adam William 1408 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Adams John 1653 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Adams John 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Charles 1872 of **Tenby**

Allen Charles 1884 Nov 5 **Tenby** Obituary *Arch Camb* 1885 Page 75

Allen C S 1871 of **Tenby** photographer JP

Allen Bird October 25th, 1841 son of the **Rev D Bird Allen** a memorial erected by public subscription in the south aisle of the chancel of **Tenby Church**, died in command of HMS Soudan, October 25th, 1841, at Fernando Po, on his return, with Captains **W Allen** and **Trotter**, from a disastrous ascent of the river Niger *Arch Camb* 1885

Allen Charles 1827 of **Tenby** fifth of the six sons of the **Rev D Bird Allen**, Rector of **Burton** entered the *Bengal Civil Service* in 1827, and retired from it early in 1857, He settled afterwards at **Tenby**, in the Norton, where he died, November 5th, 1884 By his first wife, **Mary** , who was his second cousin, and the youngest sister of **Thomas Allen**, he left six sons, five of whom hold Government appointments in China, India, or Burma, while the fourth is Vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire *Arch Camb* 1885

Allen John 1526 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Allen Mary 1900 c/o **C F Egerton Allen**, esq., **Hill** Cottage, **Tenby** *Arch Camb*

Apreece Jenkin 1493 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

ApRees Even 1467 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853
3950

ApReess Jenkin	1481	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Apss Thomas	1468	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Arley Roger	1578	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Arnold Benjamin North	1878 Mar 15	Gumfreston Rector	WWHR Vol1 p 306,
Ary Thomas	1577	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Askott Flbrrior	1586	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Aspole Willm	1507	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Athoe Francis	1660	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853

Athoe Thomas 1721 **Thomas Athoe** was mayor of **Tenby** and was later hanged for murdering his nephew"Journeying home to **Manorbier** one night from a t**Roublesome** day at the Market in **Tenby** he murdered his nephew” There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in **Pembroke** and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in **Westminster** and a New Act of Parliament ordaining "that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be triable in any county in England" to finally bring him to justice

Athre John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Baily Dom Theodore		Benedictine monk stain glass window	Caldy priory Church
Baitall John	1558	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Baker Walter	1327 to 1329	Tenby Ministers Account	1208 m 6,
Baney Richd	1615	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Banks J Sir	1767	his diary described St Georges Gate	Five Arches Tenby
Banoun John	1404 10 May	Licence for John Banoun , burgess of Tenby , and Iron David , dwelling in the same town, to convey certain provisions from England to Kidwelly and Llanstephan for the victualling and garnishing of these farms	Patent Roll 6 Henry IV, pt1 (Cal p 486)
Banowe John	1407	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Barber William	1409	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Barrett Devereux	1616	of Tenby son of Barrett James and grandson of Barrett Harri of Pendine1601	High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire ---High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1616

Barrett	Dev	1591	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Deyx	1599	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Deyx	1604	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Elizabeth	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Barrett	Jamee	1562	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	James	1544	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	James	1554	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	James	1564	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	James	1574	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	James Ar	1576	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Jenkin	1531	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	John	1516	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	John	1610	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Peter	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Barrett	Rees	1549	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Rees	1572	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Richd	1603	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Richd	1613	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Richd,	1580	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Saunders	1604	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Thomas	1655	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Thomas	1531	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Thomas	1638	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Thorn	1614	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Thorns	1651	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Barrett	William	1546	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	William	1583	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrett	Willm	1549	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrow	Rice	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Barrow	Richard	1670	Tenby Northtown H4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Barrow	Walter	1627	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Abraham	1631	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	John	1640	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Rees	1648	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Rees	1660	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Rees	1636	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Richd	1656	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Richd	1646	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowe	Walter	1611	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barrowo	Abrah	1642	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barry	Jno	1599	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Barry	Roger		Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Batman	William	1489	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bedford	Mary	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bedlowe	Thomas	1576	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bedlowe	Walter	1564	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i>
Benson	Robt	1584	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Benyth	Philip	1491	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Beoord	Richd	1536	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bevtti	George	1656	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Beynon	Willm	1518	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Beynon	Willm	1526	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Beynon	Willm	1527	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bibb	Stephen	1478	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bidder	Dav	1590	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bidder	David	1532	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bidder	Jenk	1515	1517 1521 Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bird	Willm	1510	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bishhop	Willm	1626	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bishop	Lewis	1634	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bishop	Thomas	1455	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bledry	David	1522	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bonner	Roger	1411	1412, 1419 Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bost	John	1327-1331	Tenby reeve <i>Ministers Account 1208 m 6, Ministers Account 1208 m 9d, 52</i>
Bost	Thomas	1326 -1327	Tenby reeve <i>Ministers Account 1208 m 7,</i>
Bowen	Marks	1574	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bowen	Morgan	1670	Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen	Willm	1648	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bradshaw	John	1610	St Dogmaels Sold Caldy Island to Walter Philpin of Tenby "Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"
Bradshawe	John	10 Mar 1537	of Ludlow Salop rectory Eglwysrw leased <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Bradshawe	John	C1600	Caldy Inherited from his Father sold it to Mr Walter Philips of Tenby <i>Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591</i>
Bradshawe	John		Caldy Inherited from his father—had a son John <i>Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591</i>
Bradshaw	Roger	C1543	Caldy Purchased Island – had belonged to St Dogwells abbey-- He had a son John <i>Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen</i> 3954

c1591

Bramble ? a stable at Tenby	1846	coach driver Pembroke Dock to St Clears hanged himself in
Breer John	1443	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Breer John	1462	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Breer John	1475	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Breer John	1485	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Brentlea David	1413	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bresr John	1469	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Brown Walter	1586	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Browne Griffith	1566	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Browne Griffith	1558	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Browne Henry	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Browne Robt	1646	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Browne Robt	1623	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Browning William	1433	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bryn Robt	1596	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Brynn Griff	1594	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Brytton Howell	1542	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Bushop Lewis	1628	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Butler John	1601	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Butler Maurice	1524	Castle at Tenby and westHaverford Castlemartin — hundred Court Letters Henry VII Papers Vol 4p 4281526 30 October <i>Court Roll Portfolio 227</i> <i>No 441526 Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 8721527</i> 25th January
Bynds John	1464	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Cadly David	1420	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Callow James	1711	Tenby's first postmaster
Callow Mary	1670	Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Canton John	1555	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Carpenter John	1327-1329	Tenby Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53
Chaplin George	1554	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Chater George	1868	surgeon Tenby
Child Leonard	1569	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Child Walter	1658	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Chrisley Joseph	1670	Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Clerk Thomas	1511	, Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clifft Edward	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Clon David	1513	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clon Richard	1551	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clon Richd	1547	Tanner Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clon Richd	1538	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clon William	1506	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clonal David	1528	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clonal William	1509	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Clou Richard	1523	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Cole Jno	1594	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Cole John	1327 -1329	Tenby reeve <i>Ministers Account 1208 m 5,</i>

Cole John 1403, November 17 Also on 17th November, in the year abovesaid, the same Rev. father committed to master **Kermerdyn, John** his official to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish **Church** of Tynnerby to which Master **John Cole** is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**, and, if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said **Church** and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same And he had Letters in the usual form

Cole John	1326 -1327	senior Tenby reeve	Ministers Account 1208 m 7,
Cole William	1543	Tenby ChurchWarden	<i>PRO 223/423</i> ,
Colle John	1525	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Colle John	1543	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Colle William	1539	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collin John	1432	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collin John	1460	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collin John	1460	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collin John	1474	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collin John	1563	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collins John	1538	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Collins John	1670	Tenby Northtown H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Colynton Richard	1329-1330	Tenby treasurer	Ministers Account 1208 m4,
Constantyn William Vol1 p306	1562 Aug 18	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire ParsonsWWHR
Cozens James Vol1 p 306	1829 Dec 28	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR
Cradog John Vol1 P 306,	1386 Jul 8	Gumfreston rector	Pembrokeshire ParsonsWWHR
Crew Nicholas	1551	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Cromwell Oliver	1648 May	Welston Carew Mayor of Tenby	gave him a gallon of wine 1648 He gave Tenby £100 for the poor 1649
Cryppyn John	1386	Gumfreston Rector	Pembrokeshire Parsons
Currie Lawrence Offence Theft of money and four purses, Indicted with his wife, William	25 June 1827	Alias Lawrence Curran , Tenby , Tenby , Prosecutor Ormond , Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	Labourer
Currie Margaret Offence Theft of money and four purses, Indicted with her Husband,, Ormond, William	25 June 1827	Alias Margaret Curran , Tenby , Tenby , Prosecutor Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830	Married

David Baugh	1386	<i>Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM</i>
<i>10 Richard II no 131 Tenby</i>		
David Evan	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Hugh	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Hugh	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Rees	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Walter	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Walter	1670	Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Davies Iris borough of Tenby	1974 March 19th	Mrs Councillor 584th and last mayor of the
Davies James	Alias James Davy	Tenby Labourer Offence Burglary of
prosecutor's house and stealing money	Begelly 19 November 1778	Prosecutor Thomas Elizabeth
<i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>		
Davies Jasper	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Davies Lewis	1641	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davies Thomas	1660	Gumfreston rector <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Davies Thomas <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 P 306	1660	Gumfreston Rector father was Davies Rev James
Davy Jenkin	1503	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy John	1410	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy John	1435	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Jno	1522	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Lewis	1464	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Lewis	1492	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Mathew	1539	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Thomas	1484	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Davy Wm	1407	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Day Ann 3958	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Day Philip 1534 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Day William 11 January 1818 **East Williamston** Labourer Offence Theft of sheep **Gumfreston** Prosecutor Shears **Lewis Gumfreston** farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dayiee John 1649 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

de Bello Campo William 1402 March 21 Inspeximus and confirmation to **Steven John** esquire of Letters patent of the **King's** kinsman **William de Bello Campo** Lord of **Pembroke** and **Bergeveney** d at **Carmarthen** 12 October 2 **Henry IV** appointing the said **John** by the name of **Stephen John** constable of the **Castle** and town of Tenebye for his own life receiving the accustomed wages and fees and grant with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life receiving the accustomed wages viz 2d daily with the due fees and other profits and commodities **Patent Roll 3 Suture IV w 6 Cat OE 54**

de Bonville Joanna 1364 widow of **Nicholas** held half a fee at **Gumfreston** of **de Carew John** **Henry Owen** *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Carew John 1362 **Gumfreston**

de Swynemore John 1399 founded a convent of Carmelite friars at **Tenby** called **St Mary's College**

de Tours Robert 1113 son of **Martin** founded priory **Caldy Island** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* **Lewis** 1834

Dicken David 1498 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Dobson Myfanwy 23 April 1940 wife of **Wilson Richard Edmund** **Sergeant Observer 565833 Royal Air Force** educated at **Monmouth** School before joining the Royal Air Force He had served at Basra for three years prior to the war when he was posted to **RAF Carew Cheriton Richard** met and married from **Tenby** but he was killed when his Hawker **Henley** Serial L3427 crashed at **Nash Villa**. **Richard** is buried at **Carew St Mary** New Churchyard His widow gave birth to their daughter five months later *Pembrokeshire County War Memorials – Steve John*

Dornell Ralph 1670 **Tenby Villa H5 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Driver William 1670 junior **Tenby Villa H4 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dunstarileld John 1649 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Dunsteraeld John 1627 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Dunsterfldd Thomas 1592 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Dyer Phillip 1479 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Ebsworth John	1670	Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Edmonds Katherin	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Edwardess William	1 May 1802	Tenby Gent	Offence Unlawfully erecting a lime kiln near the highway and failing to fence around a pit dug near it Tenby Prosecutor Leach John , esq. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,
Edwards Jno	1588	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Elliot Walter	1477	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Elliott Lewis	1593	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Elyot John	1326-1327	on relief Tenby	Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53
Euerard Richard	1327 -1329	Tenby constable	Ministers Account 1208 m 5,
Evan Morgan	1570	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Evans Thos	1608	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Evarard Richard	1329-1330	Tenby constable	Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52
Eynon Henry	1670	Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Eynon Thomas	1 3 1647	born son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife Gumfreston Parish Register	
Eynon Walter	1443	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Eynon Walter	1461	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Eynon Walter	1465	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Eynon Walter	1471	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Eynon William	20 7 1658	born- son of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife Gumfreston Parish Register	
FFender William	1568	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
FFender Willium	1579	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
FFerrior John	1617	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Fferrior Wm	1592	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Fflok John	1326-1327	on relief Tenby	Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53
Ffranklin Willm	1629	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853

Ffrench	William	1578	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Forand	Henry	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gardner	Robert	1545	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Garrett	Nicholas	1515	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Germin	David	1535	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Germin	Leonard	1550	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gethin	Owen	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibb	Jno	1434	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibb	Philip	1534	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbe	Edward	1647	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbe	Phillip	1573	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Alice	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibbon	Dav	1595	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	David	1623	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	David	1615	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Griff	1581	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Griffith	1647	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Griffith	1625	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Griffith	1670	Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibbon	John	1629	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Leonard	1606	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Thomas	1442	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	William	1670	Tenby Northtown H 3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibbon	William	1651	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gibbon	Willm	1572	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Gibbs William	1502	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gierke John	1484	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gilbert John	1511	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Glome William	1428	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Goskon John	1417	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gotten Philip	1505	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gough John	1533	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gough Thomss	1521	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gower John	1470	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gray Margaret	1670	Tenby Northtown H5 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Grenway Mighel	1544	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Griffith Thomas	1457?	Tenby "married Ann Rogers of Pont ar Ogwy, Co Glamorgan, born at Cowbridge – had children"	George Owen MSS 1601 <i>Arch Camb</i> 1854
Griffith Philip	Tenby	Drowned in the Towy- Son of Griffith Thomas and Ann Roger married Gwenllian daughter of Thomas Bede she lived Gartnarth	George Owen MSS 1601 <i>Arch Camb</i> 1854
Griffith Rees	Tenby	Son of Griffith Thomas and Ann Roger married Mawd Johnes of Carmarthen who then married William David's of Carmarthen	George Owen MSS 1601 <i>Arch Camb</i> 1854
Griffith David	1483	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Griffith David	1508	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Griffith Evan	1670	Penally P Castlemartin Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith Germin	1526	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Griffith Henry	1645	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Griffith Henry 1604 **Gumfreston** Rector 1613 **St Petrox** Rector **WWHR Vol3**
p 304WWHR Vol1 P306

Griffith John 1670 **Tenby** Northtown H3 **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Rees 1670 **Gumfreston** P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Robert 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Tho 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Griffith Thomas 1457 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Griffith Willm 1546 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Griffiths Henry William 17 Nov 1847 born **Tenby Pembrokeshire** died 14 Nov 1924
SmithField Cache Utah Married to **Dock, Euphemia** on 25 Dec 1866 **Mormon Records for**
Pembrokeshire

Griffiths Margaret Roch 14 Jul 1832 born **Tenby Pembrokeshire** died 1 Sep 1904 **Logan**
Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856
Married to **Thain, John Teague** on 16 Mar 1856 at **Pembroke, Pembrokeshire** **Mormon**
Records for Pembrokeshire

Griffiths Mary Ann 9 Jan 1842 born **Tenby Pembrokeshire** died 1 Dec 1880 Benson
Cache Utah Married to **Thomas George** on 13 Jan 1866 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Griffyth Tho 1596 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Grifiy Edward 1566 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gronowe Jno 1593 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gronowe John 1581 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gronowe John 1588 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gronowe John 1598 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gruffydd ap Rhys Maredudd 1153 captured **Tenby Castle** and slew its garrison

Gruffydd ap Rhys **Rhys** 1153 captured **Tenby Castle** and slew its garrison

Gryfty Thomas 1537 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853

Gurdoun John 1327-1330 **Tenby** reeve **Ministers Account** 1208 m4, 52,m 5,
53

Gwin Griffith 1556 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** **Arch Camb** 1853
3963

Gwither	David	1466	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gwither	Roger	1541	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gwyn	John F	1458	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gwyn	William	1464	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gwyn	William	1445	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Gwynne	Mrs	1851	St Julian House Tenby	Member <i>Arch Camb</i> 1851
Gwynne	Mrs	1870	Tenby – St Julian House	Member <i>Arch Camb</i> 1870
Gwynne	William	5 Dec 1539	a priest and Parson of St Nicholas Cole Abbey London advowson of St Mary Tenby	
Haatlen	Richd	1600	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hailo	John	1644	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1438	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1439	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1447	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1451	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1459	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halls	John	1468	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halls	John	1480	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halls	Thomas	1463	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Haile	Mararett	1670	Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hall	Richd	1431	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1429- 1431	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richard	1416	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Halle	Richd	1430	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hamond	David	1641	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Hamond	David	1645	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hamond	David	1632	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hamond	David	4-12-1655	JP for Tenby <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Hamond	Richd	1570	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hamond	Thos	1604	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hamood	David	1602	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hanley	Roger	1483	Magister promised presentation of the Church of Tenby
Hardfai	Robt	1499	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hardin	Gwenllian	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hardin	Philip	1456	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hardin	Robt	1470	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Harley 53	Robert	1327-1331	Tenby <i>Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53&1208 m 9d,</i>
Harries	Isaac	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harries	James	1670	Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Harris	Richd	1621	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Haryes	Edward	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Haryes	Richard	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Haskin	Tho	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hasling	Thomas	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hasllen	Adam	1573	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hastlen	Adam	1560	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hastlen	Adam	1568	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hastlin	Adam	1583	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hastlin	Richd	1607	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hastlin 3965	Richd	1616	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Haunsell Hugh	1548	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Haye David	1576	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hemings John	1519	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Henbroagh Anth	1618	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hendry John	1430	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Henry town of Tonebigh	1483 16 May	duke of Buckingham constable of the Castle and Patent Roll1 Edward V m3 Cal p 349	
Henry John	1450	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hensley Barry	1670	Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Herring Richd	1437	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hey George	1533	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hibberd John	1469	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hicks David	1605	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hill Francis	1654	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hinny John	1508	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hinton Thomas	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hitchin Elinor	1670	Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hitchings Elnor	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hodge Robt	1461	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hodgs James	1490	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Holcombe John <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p 306	1730 Feb16 d1770	Gumfreston rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Holmes Richard	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Holmes Richd	1657	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hombroagh Walter	1656	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hooper Walter 3966	1565	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Hooper	Walter	1619	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Horaam	Nicbs	1620	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Horrlnge	John	1416	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Horton	Willm	1528	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	David	1641	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Edward	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Howell	Griff	1580	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Griff	1578	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Griffith	1569	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Griffith	1556	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Ho	1579	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	How	1590	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	How	1587	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Howell	1614	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Howell	1605	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	James Anthony Pembrokeshire Parsons	1906 Jun 16	Gumfreston Rector	<i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p 306
Howell	John	1444	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	John	1574	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	John	1586	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	John	1619	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	John	1712	was instituted into consolidated rectory St Mary	Tenby
Howell	Lewis	8-1-1655	of St Florence Parish married Elizabeth Prout	Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby
			<i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>	
Howell	Lewis	1504	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Howell	Lewis	1670	Gumfreston H 2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> 3967

Howell Phillip 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Richard 1622 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Howell Richd 1609 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Howell Richd 1631 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Howell William 1487 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Howell William about 22 5 1651 servant to **Mr Williams** buried *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Howells Thomas 1772 a man of a despicable character ChurchWarden **St Mary's Church Tenby**

The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of **St Mary**, **Tenby**, to **Charles Moss**, **Bishop of St Davids** **Thomas Williams** was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3

Petition

Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truly disagreeable to us And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other Clergymen of the **Church** of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposed **Christians** from frequenting the **Church** This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truly grievous to your petitioners, they, by their ChurchWarden presented him in your lordship's court at **Haverfordwest** at your Lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then our rector has for these two years last past elected one **Thomas Howells** a man of a despicable character to be his ChurchWarden who acts agreeable to the rectors desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners ChurchWarden's presentment As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship by petition

Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration unhappy, we may truly say, as we cannot go to our own **Church** with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shall see fit There were about 70 signatories

Hughes Andrew 1670 **Tenby** Villa H4 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Honor 1670 **Tenby** Northtown H5 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Joseph 1745 Jul 31 **Lamphey** Vicar 1757 Mar 17 **Penally** Vicar 1764 Oct 11 **Nash** Rector *WWHR Vol3 p 215, WWHR Vol2 p221, Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes Thomas 1670 **Tenby** Northtown H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes William 1660 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Hun	Walter	1326 to 1327	Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53
Hun	Walter	1329 to 1330	Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52
Hun	Walter	1307 September 20	Juror <i>Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1</i>
Cal p 21a			
Hun	Walter	1327-1329	Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53
Hunt	Jennett	1670	widow Tenby Villa H 2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hunter	Nicholas	1550	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hunter	Richd	1505	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Hutchinson	George	1670	Tenby Villa H 5 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Istance	Henry	1718, July 25	William Barlow of Colby, esq., son of Sir John Barlow of Slebech , bart, deceased, John Barlow of Slebech , esq., son of the said John Barlow Release of a legacy of £1,000 from the said Sir John Barlow , the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of Narberth , messuages in the tenure of Henry Istance , and messuages in the town of Tenby , and of the legacies bequeathed by Katherine Barlow , sister of the said William and John Barlow , deceased <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
Jacks	William	1468	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
James	George	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	Lettice	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkins	George	1856	Tenby rescued
Jermin	David	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jobnes	Willm	1614	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Jobnes	Willm	1630	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Joce	John	1296	was a witness to William de Valence's charter to Tenby
before 1296			
John	Elizabeth	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Halle	1448	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
John	Jenkin	1624	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
John	?	1603	Master - gentleman at Tenby
3969			

John Michiel 1386 *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby*

Johnes Thomas 1512 6 July court clerk during pleasure of Pernbroke and **Tenbye** Letters *Henry VIII Papers Vol1 p 3 74 Pat 4 Henry VIII p 2 m 5*

Johnes William 1620 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Johnes Willm 1635 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Jones Francis 1670 **Miller, Penally H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jones Griffith 1670 **Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jones Henry 1670 **Tenby Northtown H7 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jones Margaret 1670 **Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jones Mary 1670 **Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jones Rees 1670 **Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Jordan John 1447 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Jubb John 1459 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Jyllian Richd 1589 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Kent Thomas 1670 **Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Kermerdyn John 1393 Also on 17th November, in the year abovesaid, the same Rev. father committed to master **John Kermerdyn**, his official to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish **Church** of Tynnerby to which Master **John Cole** is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of **St Nicholas Pembroke**, and, if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said **Church** and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same And he had Letters in the usual form

Kethin John 1553 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Kethin John 1670 **Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Kethin Rece 1670 **Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Kiffe William 1421 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

King Barthul 1643 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

King Elinor 1670 **Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**
3970

King Elnor 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

King Morris 1578 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

King Stephen 1670 **Tenby** Northtown H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kinge Thomas 1650 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Kynaston Bridger Edward 1870 **Caldy** Island Owner of **Caldy** Island--- alabaster reliquary
Arch Camb 1870

Landry John 1475 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Langshawe Dominus Richard 1484, May 31 Presentation of **Dominus Richard Langshawe**, chaplain to the Abbot of **St Alban's**, who was presented to the Rectory of **Tenbie**, vacated by the resignation of **Magister John Hunden**, STP, late **Bishop** of **Llandaff**

Langshaw Richard 1486, **June** 20 On the 20 **June** in the same year, at the manor of **Lantfey, Sir John ap Res** was admitted to the vicarage of the **Church** of the blessed **Mary Tenby** vacant by the death of **Sir Philip Smyth** and in the presentation of **Sir Richard Langshaw** rector of the same **Church**, patron of the said vicarage

Lansdon John 1567 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Latch Thomas 1552 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Laugharne John 1625 of **Tenby High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Lawrass John 1475 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lawreni John 1442 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Laws Edward 1837 - 1913 , historian of **Pembrokeshire** , was the eldest son of Admiral **John Milligen Laws** b 1799 of Marchfield House , Binfield, Berks , and **Mary** 1815 - 1899 , daughter of **Mathias Charles** , of **Lamphey** Court and Llangwaran, Pembs His parents were married on 25 **June** 1836 and he was born on 17 April 1837 and christened in **Lamphey Church** on 4 July He was educated at Rugby and Wadham **College** , Oxford , where he matriculated on 28 May 1856 His wife, who died on 8 May 1897 , was **Georgina Elizabeth Laws** , eldest daughter of the **Rev W Nantes** of Frome Vowchurch , Dorset For some years he held a commission in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment , before settling at **Tenby** where he was a notable public figure for half a century He was a member of the town Council 1897 and mayor of the borough 1900 , a JP for the county of **Pembroke** , and chairman for a long period of the **Tenby** bench In 1899 he was **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** He devoted much of the ample leisure, which he enjoyed as a gentleman of means, to the study of the history and archaeology of **Pembrokeshire** His chief works are the county history, *Little England beyond Wales* , 1880 *Church Book of St Mary the Virgin, Tenby* , 1907 in collaboration with his adopted daughter **Emily Hewlett Edwards** , *A Short History of the Civil War as it affected Tenby and its neighbourhood*, 1887 , and a number of articles in *Arch Camb* , 1882-1906 He died 25 July 1913 after an accident while driving his horse and trap , and left one son, **Edward Lucian Laws**

Laws Edward 1880 **Tenby** Rock House new Member *Arch Camb Arch Camb*

Laws Edward 1900 esq., FBA Brython Place, **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1900

le Baker Robert 1327 to 1329 **Tenby** *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53*

le Clerk Walter 1327 - 1329 **Tenby** reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 6,*

le Gras Benedict 1329-1330 **Tenby** *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52*

le Lange William 1327-1330 **Tenby** **Miller,** *Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53*
1327 to 1329 Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53 1329 to 1330 Tenby Miller,
Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52

le Panage William 1327 -1329 **Tenby** **Miller,** *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53*

le Whyte William 1344 August 12 of Tynbegh mariner *C Inq Misc File 152 8 Cal p*
478 No 1907

Leach John 1841 - 1916 of **Pembroke** and **Tenby** married **Sarah** was a printer
had sons

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 and

Leach Edward H younger son of **John Leach** and **Sarah**

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 – 1957 of **Tenby**, historian, geologist and archaeologist born
at **Tenby** , 12 November 1869 , elder son of **John** and **Sarah Leach** of **Tenby** Married **Sarah**
Currie of Liverpool- He was a teacher in London but frequently returned to **Tenby** – wrote **Leachs**
Guide to Tenby Died 1957

Leach Ann 1670 widow **Tenby** Villa H3 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach Arthur 1908 **Mr Tenby** commented about the Ritec

Leach Henry 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach John 1652 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Leach John 1670 **Tenby** Villa H **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lee Harry 1611 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lee Henry 1619 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewhelling William 1562 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewis David 21 September 1804 **Gumfreston** Labourer Offence Assault
Gumfreston Prosecutor **Ormond William**, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis Howell 1452 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewis John 1496 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewis John 1502 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewis John 1515 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lewis John 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Tembie *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Lewis John 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Katherine 1607 **Gumfreston** "In 1607 A grand jury presented that **Katharine Lewis** of **Gumfreston**, spinster, otherwise **Katherine Bowen** (wife of **Thomas Bowen** of **Tenby**, yeoman) , by the instigation of the Devil performed diabolical artes called witchcrafts, inchantments, charmes, and sorceries at **Gumfreston** on 27 **June** in that year, by reason of which **Richard Brownynge** of **Gumfreston** suffered great loss in his goods and chattels,"
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"

Lewis Robert 1559 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lhwyd (Lhuyd) Edward 1697/8 Feb 28 Scotchburgh near **Tenby** Letter to **Rev John Lloyd** at Gwersylht near Wrexham was born in Loppington, Shropshire, the illegitimate son of **Edward Lloyd** of Llanforda,Oswestry and **Bridget Pryse** " *Arch Camb* 1851

Linton ? 1670 Widdow **Tenby** Villa H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewelin David 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

LLewhelling James 1791/2 tenant **Manorbier** Lidstep *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloid William 1510, 18 **June** For **William Morgan** of **Carmarthen** To be constable of the **Castle** of **Tynby, Pembroke**, during pleasure, so lately held by **William Lloid** for his service done to the late **King** against the rebels of Cornwall upon Blak Heth, where he was sore hurt and maimed' *Letters, Henry VIII papers, Vol 1, p I64 Pat 2, Henry VIII, p 2 m12*

Lloyd David 1449 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lloyd Evan 1542 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lloyd Evan 1546 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lloyd Griffith 1529 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Lloyd	Griffith	1552	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	James	1657	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	James	1670	Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd	Jenk	1528	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	Jenk	1531	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1482	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1503	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1514	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1529	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1532	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1533	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1543	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1556	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	John	1-11-1655	Married Anne Williams Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Lloyd	Owen	1532	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lloyd	Roger	1683?Mar 23	Tenby Clk M A Rector of Tenby (34 <i>Chas II</i> p2 No25) <i>Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886</i>
Locker	Richd	1513	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1431	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1409	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1422, 1425,1426	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1405	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1418	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1434	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lome	Thomas	1435	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Lome	Thomas	1435	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longe	Evan	1628	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longe	Evan	1640	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longe	Honkin	1626	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longe	John	1307 September 20	Juror <i>Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1</i> <i>Cal p 21a</i>
Longe	Nicholas	1563	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longe	Thomas	1527	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longfaer	Robert	1577	Doctor, Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longher	Jno	1599	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longher	Thomas	1544	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longher	Thomas	1545	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longs	Henry	1469	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Longs	John	1473	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lort	Thomas	1670	Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lougher	Thomas	1527	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lougher	Thomas	1537	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lougher	Thomas	1536	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lougher	Thomas	1539	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lougher	Thomas	1550	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lovy	Thomas	1405-1408	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Lovy	Thomas	1416	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Luntley	Johannes	1534	est rector Gornifreston <i>Valor Eccl</i>
Luntley	John	1516 Dec7	Gumfreston Rector <i>WWHR</i> Vol 1p306
Maasy	Wm	1587	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Maddox Thomas 11 May 1807 **Tenby** Mariner Offence Assault on prosecutor who was in the employ of **Sir Henry Mannix, Tenby**, while on a scaffold, putting up a door leading from latter's Garden, **Tenby** Prosecutor **Francis, James Mason** -----Also Assault on prosecutor, prevented prosecutor's workmen from putting up a door leading from his Garden, **Tenby** 11 May 1807 Prosecutor **Sir Henry Mannix, Tenby** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 2 months imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Madoc John 1327 -1329 deceased **Tenby** Ministers Account 1208 m 5,

Maggott Bobt 1421 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott Jams 1587 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott John 1461 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott Philip 1502 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott Richd 1420 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott Thomas 1409 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott Thomas 1452 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maggott William 1540 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Maghuutly Tho 1500 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Malefaunt William 1436 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Malfauntly Thomas 1482 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Man Thomas 1659 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Mare Ann 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Marichurch Jo 1494 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Marichurch John 1501 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Marichurch Roger 1452 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Marichurch Thorn 1503 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Martin David 1438 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Martin Richard 1670 **Penally** P **Castlemartin** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Martin Richd 1422 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Martin Robt 1450 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** ***Arch Camb*** 1853

Marychurch	John	1508	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Marychurch	John	1511	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Marychurch	Roger	1453	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Marychurch	Roger	1444	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Marychurch	Thomas	1491	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Maskell	?	1670	Mrs Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mason	Lewis	1425	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Mason	Richard <i>Arch Camb</i> 1882	1882	Tenby Printer and author of <i>Guide to Tenby</i> died 1882
Mason	Thomas	1581	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Mathoe	Philip	1549	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Mathoe	Phillip	1555	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Maughlett	Thomas <i>Family Records</i>	1482-1483	bailiff of the town of Tembie <i>Slebech Estate and</i>
Maunaell	Hugh	1547	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
May	John	1476	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
May	Richard	1459	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Maydenhead	Lewis	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Mazzoke	Richd	1620	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Mazzok	Richd	1633	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Mazzoke	Richd	1639	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Melsander	Griffith	1423	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Meredith	David	1524	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Meredyth	William	1493	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Merricke	?	1670	Wife of John Tenby Villa H 4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Meuric Gladusa 1407, February 15 concubine
Guy etc to **Sir John**, rector of the parish **Church** of Tynbie, and **Sir Richard** vicar of the same **Church**, greeting, etc
 although all persons what-soever, admitted to the rule of a **Church** and the cure of souls, are bound according to the sacred, **Canons** to reside personally in such benefices, nevertheless one **Sir William Wytlock** , Prior of the priory of Lawaden, not troubling to reside in his said priory, but at **Tenby** openly keeping in his house one **Gladusa Meuric**, his concubine, leads a life above measure dissolute and inhumanly and with closed doors ? leaves his priory unofficiated and remains away for no small periods of time to the grave peril of the souls of his parishioners and a grievous and pernicious example to others

Meyricke Francis	1729	esq. Gumfreston manor	WWHR Vol1 P 305
Meyricke Francs Parsons	1729	esq. and his wife patron Gumfreston	Pembrokeshire
Meyricke Harry	1525	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Meyricke John Parsons	1770	Gumfreston manor	WWHR Vol1 P 305 Pembrokeshire
Meyriek John	1652	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Meyriek John	1622	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Meyriek John	1834	esq. Gumfreston	A Topographical Dictionary of Wales
Meyriek Tho	1643	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Milford Lord	1791/2	owner various Properties	CRO Land Tax Records
Milford too infirm but followed with Laws – Arch Camb 1883	1797 Feb 22	Picton Castle Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire was with reinforcements French Landing at Fishguard – E	
Moore George	1623	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Moore John Ar	1637	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Moore Thos	1583	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Morgan Charles	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morgan Jenkin	1554	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Morgan Nicholas	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Morris David	1520	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Morris Thomas 3978	1497	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853

Morris Thomas 1478 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Nasshe John 1543 **Gumfreston** ChurchWarden Lay Subsidies *PRO* 223/423

Newton Rice 1690 Jan 13 Gumfresdton Rector ,1693 Jul 24 **Pwllcrochan** Vicar
WWHR Vol3 p 252 WWHR Vol1 P 306 Pembrokeshire Parsons

Nicholl Walter 1386 Juror *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby*

Nicholl William 1670 **Tenby** Villa H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Noot, David 15 June 1808 Alias **David Newte** **Milford Haven** Yeoman
Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the **Haverfordwest** side to the side, the prisoner and his accomplice , with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor,
Burton Prosecutor Mannix **Sir Henry Tenby** Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Norris Charles 24 Aug 1779-1858 published his etchings of **Tenby** 1812 drawings
Carew Castle 1800s made two sketches of Higgon's well water colour sketch in 1812
Paterchurch son of **John Norris** , Hughenden , Buckinghamshire , by his mistress, **Deborah Busby** though not a Welsh, man by birth, **Norris** lived and worked in Wales for nearly sixty years
He settled in 1800 at **Milford** , but removed in 1810 to **Tenby** , where he died 16 Oct 1858 The great majority of his pictures are concerned with **St Davids** and **Pembroke** and **Tenby** , and he published a book, *A Historical Account of Tenby* , in 1818 2nd ed 1820

O'Brien Cornelius 1769 Alias **John O'Brien, John Henry, Tenby**, Yeoman Offence
Threatening behaviour - forcibly taking from the prosecutor a letter and assault **Tenby** ? Prosecutor **Williams William** Verdict Rejected *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

O'Brien Cornelius June 1787 Alias **John O'Brien, John Henry Tenby** Yeoman Offence
Threatening behaviour towards his spouse , the prosecutor, whom he had left fifteen years previously, taking possession of her house and threatening violence No indictment **Tenby**
Prosecutor **O'Brien, Emelia Tenby** Punishment To keep the peace towards his spouse and others for 12 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Ord J P 1851 **Tenby** Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Ormond , William 21 September 1804 gent Prosecutor **David Lewis Gumfreston**
Labourer Offence Assault **Gumfreston** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Oronnowe John 1569 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Paera William 1408 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Pakton William mid 1700s **Sir** sea baths **Tenby**

Palmer	Davd	1586	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1545	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1600	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1613	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1633	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1644	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1650	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1658	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	David	1670	Tenby Northtown H4 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Palmer Frith at Tenby	Dolly	late 1800s	died age 90 famous Llangwn Fisherwomen photo by
Palmer	John	1561	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer	John	1575	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Palmer Frith at Tenby	Mary	late 1800s	died age 96 famous Llangwn Fisherwomen photo by
Parcell <i>Inquest report</i>	John	14-Jun1791	Amroth drowned when fell out of boat going to Tenby
Penott	Thomas	1404	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Percival	John	1364	of Tenby , convicted of felony in for killing Clerk Henry of Tenby , held Est Ravaghan by military service"
Perotte	William	1489, 4 April	of Scotsborough On 4 April in the year aforesaid the Rev. father admitted Lewis ap David , deacon to the parish Church of Lys-y-Fran vacant by the surrender of Sir Owen ap Griffith last rector there , and he was instituted in the same to which he was then presented by John Devereux , Knight, Lord Ferrers , John Malefaunt , John Perotte esquire and William Perotte of Scotsborough , true patrons of the said Church
Perrott	Thomas	1413	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrot	Robert	1454	Bailiff of Tenby Mayor 1458, <i>Arch Camb</i> 1898
Perrott	John		of Scotsborough Married Jane daughter of John Lloyd of Tenby and had an only daughter and heiress Katherine who married John ap Rhys of Rickeston – 1550 <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>

Perrott	John	1547	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	John	1557	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	John	1563	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	John	1567	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	Robert	1454	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	Robert	1458	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Perrott	Thomas	1548	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Pheipe	Thomas	1404 1406	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Pheipe	Thomas	1418	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phelpo	Thomas	1403	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phelpe	Howell	1439	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phelpe	John	1575	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philipps	Cecilia	1805	died unmarried at Tenby

Philipps **Cecilia** 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Rev. **Edward Philipps** late of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, deceased, **Thomas Philipps** of **Jeffreston**, esq., nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of **Slebech** Hall esq. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc, in the parish o **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps **Cecilia** 1789, Aug 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, clerk, **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint **Marys** in the town of **Tenby**, spinster Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern **Login** Ucha and Wern **Login** Issa, **Newton**, etc in the parishes of **Lampeter Velfrey**, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps **Cecilia** 1789, Aug 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of **St Mary** , **Tenby**, spinster, **Grace Phillips** of the same, widow Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps **Cecilia** 1802, **June 10** Receipt from **Maurice Bateman** for £9 paid by **Mrs Cecilia Philipps** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Philipps **Edward** 1789, Aug 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of **St Mary** , **Tenby**, spinster, **Grace Phillips** of the same, widow Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Phillipps	Richard	1557	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
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Philkin	John	1553	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phillip	Jenkin	1480	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phillpe	Walt	1589	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Phillphi	Walter	1571	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpia	Walter	1601	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Griffith	1602	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Walt	1584	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Walter	1595	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Willm	1506	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Howell	1601	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpot	Walter	1561	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Philpin	Walter	1610	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Picton Thomas 1384 Dec 10th rector of the parish **Church** of Tynbegh 1397 14 February died **Church** of Tynneby before 1403 December 10 *WWHR* Vol2 p 205 *WWHR* Vol2 P204 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*---- **Picton Thomas** , 1403 13 October Dead Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the **Bishop** collated, to Master **John Colle** clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of **Hoggeston** of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Thomas , Picton**, last rector or Warden of the same and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc And it was written to **Sir Richard Wythlokes**, dean of **Pembroke**, or **Sir Bernard Tyler**, vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same saving always the archdeacon's right in all things And he had Letters etc

Picton Thomas , Dead 1403, December 10 Also on the 10 December, in the year and place aforesaid, the **Bishop** admitted **John Brokholl** clerk, to the parish **Church** of Tynneby, of his diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Thomas , Picton**, last rector of the same, to which he is presented to the **Bishop** by the most excellent etc , **Henry** etc, **King** of England, as pertaining to his gift by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of **Pembroke** being in his hand on account of the war between himself and his adversary of France, and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc, And it was written to **Sir Waleys**, vicar of the said **Church** etc, And he had Letters etc

Pnell	Willm	1403	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Powell	Eynon A	1517	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Powell	John A	1492	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Powell	John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Poyer	John	1639	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Poyer	Phillip	1414	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Poyer	William	1427	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Preeca	Harry	1412	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prendergast	Thomas	1582	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Price 1620	Thomas	1620	of Scotsborough <i>Justice of the Peace</i> in Pembrokeshire in
Prichard	John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Prickard	Griffith	1530	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Griffith	1630	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Rees	1609	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Rees	1608	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Rees	1625	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Rees	1632	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prickard	Rees	1637	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Pricked	Lewis	1529	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Pridiard	Rees	1594	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Priekard	Jams	1589	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Priekard	Rees	1582	SenrMayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Priekard	Rees	1565	SenrBailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Priekard	Rees	1570	SenrMayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Protheroe	John	1653	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Protheroe	John	1646	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prothorough	John	4 6 1655	JP for Tenby <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Proute	Henry	1670	Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Proute 3983	Hoskyns	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

Prydy Philip	1560	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Prydyt Philip	1543	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Purnell Thomas	1834-1889	author, was a native of Tenby , Pembrokeshire He matriculated at Trinity College , Dublin, 1852, and afterwards took up his residence in London as a journalist
Purnell Thomas	1859	Tenby Article in <i>Cambrian</i> Journal on Pembrokeshire dialect <i>Below the Landsker by Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson</i>
Qibb Thomas	1410	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Qibbe Phillp Wm	1586	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Raetall John	1561	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rastall John	1551	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rastall John	1552 -1553	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rastall John	1565	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rastall John	1571	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Recof Richd	1559	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Record Erasms	1610	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Record Joshua	1625	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Record Richard 223/423	1543	ChurchWarden Tenby brother of Robert Recorde <i>PRO</i>

Recorde Robert c1525 a very eminent mathematician, was born at **Tenby**, in **Pembrokeshire** He was the son of **Thomas Recorde**, esq., by Rose, daughter of **Thomas Jones** of Machynlleth, in Montgomeryshire He entered at Oxford about the year 1525, and was elected Fellow of All Souls, in 1531, being then Bachelor of Arts Applying himself to the study of physic, he went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of Doctor in that faculty in 1545, honoured by all that knew him for his great knowledge in several arts and sciences **Robert Recorde** was the first original writer on arithmetic in English the first on geometry the first person who introduced the knowledge of algebra into England the first writer on astronomy in English the first person in this country who adopted the Copernican system the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root the inventor of the sign of equality= \pm the inventor of the method of extracting the square root of multinomial algebraic quantities He was resident in London in 1547, and followed his profession as a physician Having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, he was imprisoned in the **King's Bench**, where he died in 1558, not long after making his will which is dated **June 28** *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

Record Robt 1584 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Record Thomas 1495 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Record Thomas 1519 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rede Griffin 1528 usher of the chamber silaginer ports of **Pembroke** and **Tynby**
Del Hampton Court 15 March 19 Hen VIII S B

Redhefd William 1348 Dec 10 constablenesship of **Tenby Castle** *Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 1348 Nov 7 Sandwich Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80 1348 Dec 10 Westminster Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80*

Reeas Walter 1487 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reed John 1 February 1783 **Tenby** Mariner Offence Assault on **Faithful David**, special bailiff in the execution of his duty **Tenby** Prosecutor **Lloyd Herbert**, gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reed Robert 1 February 1783 **Tenby** Gent Offence Assault on **Faithful David**, special bailiff in the execution of his duty **Tenby** Prosecutor **Herbert Lloyd**, gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Ann May 1819 **Tenby** Spinster Offence Infanticide of a female infant found dead in a pool of water, Inquest jury 'suppose' that she had been murdered, No indictment, **Tenby** Prosecutor **James Child & John Shears**, **Tenby**, overseers Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees John 1670 **Gumfreston H2 Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Mary 7 March 1771 **Tenby** Married Offence Theft from the ruins of a dwelling house of **Thomas William** deceased, of money - moidores **St Issells** Prosecutor **Thomas James St Issells** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Phillip 1670 **Gumfreston P Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Thomas 1406 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reese Thomas 1427 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reess John 1417 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reess John 1451 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reess Thomas 1440 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reess Thomas 1436 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reess Thomas 1437 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Reid Douglas Arthur 23 July 1866 MD JP served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment died in London Mar 22nd 1924 at the age of 90 Memorial in **St Mary's Church Tenby** last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War His wife died in **Tenby** in 1912 age 74 They had 3 sons

“Dreadful accident and loss of lives at **Pembroke Dock Pembroke** 23 July 1866

The town of **Pembroke** was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a **Hay-field** in **Lamphey Lane** in a waggonette drawn by one horse The horse and vehicle were the property of **Mrs Truscott** of the **White Hart Inn** and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick. This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and by this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old **Castle** Here **PC Davies** No 24 attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side From thence the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous **Westgate Hill** and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the **Calvinistic Methodist Chapel** when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over

In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named **Dorcas Ann Truscott**, a daughter of **Mr W H Truscott** of the "Red White and Blue" Inn **Quay Pembroke** was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named **Olwin Lavinia**, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive **Ann Moy**, a widow, about 60 years of age - so dread fully injured that her death is momentarily expected A lad named **John Haran** who was driving the horse at the time and his sister - both seriously injured A woman named **Elizabeth Williams** - much injured **Lettice James**, a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injured The whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured Dr **H P Jones** and Dr **Reid** were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could *Extract from the Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaper July 25th 1866*”

Two Graves in **St Daniel's Churchyard**

Truscott Dorcas Ann of **Pembroke Quay** age 16 years - sudden death on **Westgate Hill**, 23 July 1866

Moy Ann age 60 years an accident on **Westgate Hill**, 26 July 1866

Both are buried side by side at **St Daniel's Pembroke**

Resn Walter 1471 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Reverton Willm 1564 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Reynald William 1670 **Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax**

Reynold Thomas 1466 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby Arch Camb** 1853

Rickson Anne 1724 **Scotsborough** she was left an Annuity of 40 pounds by her Husband **Joseph Rickson WWHR** 1915

Rickson William 1724 **Scotsborough** son of **Joseph Rickson** and **Anne** he also lived at **Cornish Down** *WVHR* 1915

Ridro Elizabeth 1670 **Tenby** Villa H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Risam Jane 1651 **June 30** Will Dated **Jane Risam** of **Tenby**, widow **Pembrokeshire** *in By-gone Days*

Risam John 1634 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Risam John 1638 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Risam William 1615 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Risam Willm 1618 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Risam Willm 1624 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Risam William 1638 past mayor **Tenby** died Will Dated 1628 May 20 **William Risam** of **Tenby**, Merchant **Pembrokeshire** *in By-gone Days*

Robbin James 1670 **Tenby** Villa H2 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Jennett 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robin Richd 1447 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Roche John Roach 1670 clerk rector **Tenby** Northtown H 4 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogen David 1562 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rogen William 1428 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Roger John 1466 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Roger Phillip 1503/4, Feb 20 of **Tenby** Grant for eight years of lands, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Rogers ? 1655 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rogers James 1855 of **Tenby** contractor restoration of **Warren Church** **Carmarthen** *PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140*

Rogers Jno 1595 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rogers John 1488 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rogers John 1455 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Rogers	John	1485	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1497	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1514	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1516	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1606	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1612	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1621	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1626	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	John	1653	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	Richd	1419	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	Richd	1632	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	Thomas	1-11-1655	JP and Mayor for Tenby	<i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Rogers	Thomas	1645	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	Thomas	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rogers	William	1429	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	William	1443	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	William	1444	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	William	1651	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	Willm	1571	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rogers	William	26 Oct 1540	advowson of St Mary	Tenby
Rogers	John	1476	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rosser	William	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Row	Phillip	1670	Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Row	Thomas	1670	Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Row	William	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Rowe Thomas	1428	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Rowland David	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Salsbury Jone	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sambrocke Richard	1670	Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Samson Thomas	1433	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Samson Thomas	1414	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Samson Thom	1458	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Samson William	1490	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Saonden John	1423	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Satton Michael	1644	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Saunders Erasmus	1572	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Saunders Harry	1616	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Saunders John	1607	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Saunders Phillip	1612	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sayae John	1405	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sayce John	1670	Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sayes John	1649	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sayes John	1657	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sayse John	1441	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Scare John	1440	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Scare Philip	1522	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Scare Phillip	1516	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Scone Griffith	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Scone John	1670	Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sears Philip	1501	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Seely John	1413	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Seely Richd	1412	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Selman John	1638	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Selman John	1670	Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Severn John	1460	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Seys Walter	1327 to 1329	Tenby	<i>Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53</i>
Seys William p305	1363	Gumfreston rector	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR</i> Vol1
Shaggerly Peter	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Shepherd Wm	1592	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sherbom David	1640	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sherbom John	1650	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sherbon Walter	1627	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sherborn Johan <i>Tax</i>	1670	widow Tenby Northtown H 4 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Sing Peter	1856	Tenby lost his thumb	
Sinnett Mary	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Smith Francis	June 16 1686	Tenbie gent land purchase	
Smith Francis	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Smith G N Castle <i>Cambrian</i> Arch Association	1851	Rev vicar of Gumfreston large Cannon Ball found in Carew	
Smith G N <i>in Wales</i>	1847	Rev Rector Parish of Gumfreston	<i>The State of Education</i>
Smith G N <i>Churches 1845– Glynne--</i>		Gumfreston Rev relocated the font	<i>Notes on older</i>
		<i>Arch Camb 1886</i>	
Smith Gilbert N <i>Arch Camb 1849</i>	1849 May 20	Gumfreston Rectory	<i>Description of Manorbier Castle</i>
Smith Gilbert N <i>Camb 1870</i> 3990	1870	Gumfreston Tenby Rev MA Member	<i>Arch</i>

Smith Gilbert Nicholas	1837 Feb 16	Gumfreston Rector	WWHR Vol1 P 306
Smith Joane	1670	Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Smith John	1411	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smith John	1419	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smith John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Smith Phillip	1404	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smith Phillip	1414 & 1415	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smith William	1432	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smith Wm	1434	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Smyth Morgan	1670	Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Smyth Stephen	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Sonthwood Nicks	1606	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stafford Joane	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Stafford John	1557	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stafford Nicks	1609	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stahenfe Thomas	1642	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stephen Thomas	1473	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stephen Thomas	1478	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stephen Thomas	1484	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stephena Harry	1612	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Stone John	1637	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Streat Hugh	1670	Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Summers Henry	1670	Tenby Northtown H 6 Narberth Hundred	Hearth Tax
Summers Humphry	1633	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Sutton Willm	1530	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853

Sutton	Willm	1535	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Sutton	Willm	1541	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Symond	Richard	1670	Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Talabom	Heni	1436	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tanner	David	1532	Tenby <i>Misc book no 151 ff 31</i>
Tanner	William	1449	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tasker	Morgsn	1507	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Taylor	Mary	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Taylor Merrick		1427	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Taylor	Phillipp	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Taylor Thomas		1631	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Taylor	Thomas	1761	Wesley's lay Reader preached at the Market Cross Tenby
Teyler	John	1518	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Teylor	Harry	1504	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Teylor	Walter	1655	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Theo	David	1386	Juror <i>Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby</i>
Thomas	?	1417	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas	Adam	1618	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas	Catherine	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Comro John	1493	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas	Daniel Stilwell	born abt 1797	Tenby Pembrokeshire Married to Williams, Ann <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Thomas	David	1451	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas	David	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Dennis	1541	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Thomas Elizabeth 1 May 1745 **Tenby** Married Offence Theft from the dwelling house of cloths and wearing apparel Value £11 4s 43/d **Tenby** Guilty Punishment Death, reprieved till following session *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Griffith 1608 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas Harry 1555 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas James 22 August 1821 **Tenby** Yeoman Offence Rescue of himself, arrested in a debt, **Narberth** Prosecutor **Allen David, Narberth**, constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Jenk 1509 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas Jenk 1513 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas Jn 1580 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1439 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1496 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1507 Mayor of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1499 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1659 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1624 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1536 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas John 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Katherin 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Margaret 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Margrett 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 **Tenby** Northtown H6 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richard 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richd 1603 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas Richd 1605 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853

Thomas Roger 1479 Bailiff of the borough of **Tenby** *Arch Camb* 1853
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Thomas Walter	1510	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas William	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas William	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas William	1591	weaver Haverfordwest	<i>Records 1539—1660</i>
Thomas William	1501	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas Willm	1525	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas Willm	1530	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas Willm	1534	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomas Willm	1514	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Thomti John	1558	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Toms Henry	1670	Tenby Villa H 2 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Toreke Erasmus	1605	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Torr Philip	1481	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Trouer John	1329 to 1330	Tenby reeve Ministers Account	1208 m4, 52
Tucker David	1489	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tucker David	1510	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tucker Jenk	1489	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tucker John	1445	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tucker Meredyth	1495	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tudor John Kelly	8 September 1819	Lt Tenby Soldier Offence Assault following a quarrel over a sedan chair which wanted to Hire for his mother and which prosecutor wanted for a Mrs Morgan after a Ball in the White Lion Inn , Tenby Prosecutor Richards, John, Tenby , esq., JP Punishment To pay costs and extend an apology <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>	
Turner John	1512	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Turner John	1483	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Turnill Poole	1670	Tenby Northtown H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> 3994

Tusker William	1465	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tyler Walter	1499	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Tyllor Harry	1523	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Upcott Ann	1670	Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Vachan Maurice	1383	Gumfreston Rector	<i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p305,
Vachan Maurice Parsons		Parson of Gumfreiston	<i>Patent Roll of Ric II Pembrokeshire</i>
Vaughan John	1472	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Vaughan John Lloyd	1540	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Voyle Lettice	1670	Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Waddin Edward	1538	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Walcoicke Tho	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wale William	1327 to 1329	Tenby	<i>Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53</i>
Waleys ? Sir	1403	December 10th Vicar	Church of Tynneby
Wallis Richd	1590	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Walter David	1415	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Walter John	1505	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Walter John	1519	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wat Loughr	1544	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Water John	1533	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Waterston Thos	1607	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Watkin Thomas	1670	Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Watts John	1403	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Way Elizabeth	1670	Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webb David	1500	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853

Webb	Dayd	1598	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Webb	Elinor	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webb	Henry	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Webb	Jno	1600	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Webb	John	1426	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Webb	Mathew	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Welch	Jno	1434	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Welch	Tho	1598	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Welche	Tho	1593	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Welchs	Thomas	1467	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
West	Pars	1542	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White	?	1486	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	<i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White <i>Tax</i>	David	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

White a very early family in the history of **Tenby** In the 1200's the name
le White Jasper c1200's can be found in records and
le White Sara 1326 was a Tenant recorded in the *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* 1326

White John 1415 was bailiff of the town of **Tenby** in 1415 and mayor in 1420 - he was re-elected 17 times and his tomb is in **Tenby Church**

White Thomas 1482 was the Mayor of **Tenby** who assisted **Jasper Earl of Pembroke, Margaret** the Countess of Richmond and the **Young Henry Tudor** on their flight to Brittany He died in 1482 and had a son

White Jenkyn or John 1498 who was mayor of **Tenby** in 1498 and married as his second wife Christina so-heiress of **Eynon John of Henllan** - They had a son

White James whose eldest son

White Griffith married 1st **Mary** daughter of **Perrot Sir Owen** and 2nd **Margaret** daughter and co-heiress of **Watkins Thomas** of **Narberth** and had a son

White Henricus c1600 **Pembrokeshire** Ar- Justice of the Peace
Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

White Henry who married **Jane** daughter of Fletcher **Richard** of Bangor and whose eldest son

White Griffiths 1626 of **Henllan Castlemartin** who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1626 married a daughter of **Lort Richard** of **Stackpool** and they had children

White Thomas died unmarried

White John died unmarried

White Henry married **Mary Bodely** and had one son

White Griffith son of **Henry** and **Mary** married the daughter and heiress of **Griffith Davies** of **Bangeston**

White Roger 1626 the eldest son of **White Griffiths** of **Henllan Castlemartin** who was Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire** in 1626 had three sons

White Thomas died without issue

White William youngest son

White John middle son had a grandson

White Francis 1698 born at Studdock near **Henllan** in 1698 had three sons by his second marriage the eldest

White Henry 1749 of Hillborn who married **Jane** daughter of **Davies Robert** of **Prickeston** and had children one being

White Robert Davies born 1787 married **Martha** daughter of **Palmer William** of Coachyland and had issue **George White**

White George 1825 of **Tenby** JP mayor of **Tenby** for the 7th time in 1871 son of **Robert Davis White** born at **St Florence** 1825 married **1st Mary** daughter of **Thomas Baldwin Dundridge** of Devon by whom he had a son

White Joane 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

White John 1670 **Tenby** Northtown P **Narberth** Hundred **Hearth Tax**

White Thomas 1482 **Merchant** Mayor of **Tenby** died Tomb in **Tenby St Mary's Church** - *Cambrian Archeological Association 1880*

White John 1484, 12 February
Grant for life to the **King's** servant, **John White** the elder of the town of Tenibie and his assigns of all the lands, meadows and pastures by and within the town called 'lez Demaynes', 'Fugatif Londes', 'Watellvyashyll', and 'Rigons Close', with two wind Mills called 'lez Wynde Mylles', and a water mill called 'le water wynch mylle', with all appurtenances to hold to the value of £10 yearly, rendering to the **King** a red rose at the feast of **St Peter** ad Vincula, provided that he sufficiently repair the premises *Patent Roll, 1 Richard III pt 3, m 19 Cal, p 410*

White James	1454	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1415	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853	1420	1421 1423 1424 1429 1431 1432 Mayor of the borough of
White John	1433	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1440	1441,1442 Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1445 1446	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1449 1450	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1454 1455 1456	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1477	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1482	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1487	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1490	1491 Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1498	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White John	1603	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Richd	1568	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1467	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1457	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1463	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1472	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1477	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Thomas	1481	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
White Henry	1670	Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
White Richard <i>Register</i>	23 8 1651	son of Henry White buried <i>Gumfreston Parish</i>
White Thomas 3998	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>

White	Thomas	1471	Mayor of Tenby
White	Walter	1425	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Whits	John	1494	1495 Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Widelock	also spelt WidLock or Wedlake	John 1359	Lord of Gumfreston was a juror at Tenby
Widelock	John	1362	two messuages in Gumfreston and Widelock
Wilkin	John de	1441	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Willcocks	David	1472	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Willfauns	Richd	1630	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
William	Elizabeth	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Elnor	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Griffith	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Howell	1438	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	Anne	1-11-1655	married John Lloyd Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby <i>Gumfreston Parish Register</i>
Williams	Ann	born 28 Mar 1801	Tenby Pembrokeshire Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to Rogers,, John on 13 Dec 1838 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire Married to Thomas Danial Stilwell <i>Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire</i>
Williams	Henry	1672, June 7	Declaration by Henry Williams of Tenby , gent, that the lands conveyed to him by William Barlow and Lewis Barlow were conveyed in trust only for the said William Barlow and Lewis Barlow <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
Williams	Jacobi	1534	armigeri Gornifreston <i>Valor Eccl</i>
Williams	James	1535	esq. Gumfereston manor <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 p305,
Williams	James	1535	esq. patron Gumfreston <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Williams	Jo	1693	Gumfreston manor , Williams Jo esq. 1693 patron Gumfreston <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR</i> Vol1 p305
Williams	John	1487	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	John	1670 of	Gumfreston <i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i> 3999

Williams	John	1665 Aug 10	Sir Gumfreston <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 P 307,
Williams	John	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	John	1670	esq. of Ivy Towers Gumfreston H 3 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	John	1693	Gumfreston
Williams	Peter	1567	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	Richd	1635	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	Robt	1463	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	Thomas	1904	owned WedLock Gumfreston and it is now a farmhouse
Williams	Thomas	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	Thomas	1670	Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Williams	Thomas	1770-1?	or 1772-3 Mayor of Tenby

“The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of **St Mary** , **Tenby**, to **Charles** Moss, **Bishop** of **St Davids** **Thomas Williams** was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3

Petition

Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truly disagreeable to us There were about 70 signatories”

Williams	Thomas	1648	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Williams	W	1594	patron Gornifreston (Gumfereston) manor <i>WWHR</i> Vol1 P 305 <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Willy	David	1506	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wimberley	Conrade Making	1835 Jul 25	Gumfreston rector <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Withet	John	1543	ChurchWarden Gumfreston <i>PRO</i> 223/423 ,
Wogan	Elthred	1670	clerk Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Wogan	Ethelred	1665 Aug 10	Gumfreston rector <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> <i>WWHR</i> Vol 1 p 306,
Wolcock	John	1486	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853 4000

Woodward Anth	1591	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wulkox Roger	1670	Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> ,
Wyatt Devz	1629	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Devz	1636	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Edward	1647	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Richd	1643	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Richd	1659	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Richd	1639	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Thomas	1628	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Thomas	1634	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Thomas	1622	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt William	1602	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt William	1658	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Willm	1611	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Willm	1575	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Wm	1591	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wyatt Wm	1596	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wydeloek John	1375	the elder Gumfreyhiston <i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i> ,
Wyder Philip	1636	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wysman Henry	1326 to 1329	Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 6,
Wysman William	1329 to Easter 1331	Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m4,
Wystt Devz	1616	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wystt Richd	1652	Mayor of the borough of Tenby <i>Arch Camb</i> 1853
Wytlock William	1407, February 15	Prior of the priory of LaWaden
Guy etc to Sir John , rector of the parish Church of Tynbie, and Sir Richard vicar of the same Church , greeting, etc although all persons what-soever, admitted to the rule of a Church and the		
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cure of souls, are bound according to the sacred, **Canons** to reside personally in such benefices, nevertheless one **Sir Wytlock William** Prior of the priory of LaWaden, not troubling to reside in his said priory, but at **Tenby** openly keeping in his house one **Gladusa Meuric**, his concubine, leads a life above measure dissolute and inhumanly and with closed doors ? leaves his priory unofficiated and remains away for no small periods of time to the grave peril of the souls of his parishioners and a grievous and pernicious example to others

Yargan	Jno Lloyd	1524	Mayor of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Yecaiy	Robert	1540	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Yencks	David	1496	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853
Young	Wm	1579	Bailiff of the borough of Tenby	Arch Camb 1853

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Wrecks at **Tenby** Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1775 December 30th unidentified brig lost off **Tenby**. Carrying fruit.

1829 **Dorchester**. Boat first was stranded at ragwen point, **Pendine**. Beached **Tenby** and broke up.

1832 November 11th. **Albion**. Sailing ship. Lost off **Tenby**. To **Cardigan**. **Tenby** to **Cardigan**.

1833 **Hope** (Aberystwyth). Sloop. 56 tons lost near **Tenby**

1833 September. **Ann**. (**Milford**). Sloop. Lost off **Tenby**.

1833 December **Ann**. Sailing ship. Lost off **Tenby**. Out of **st**. Clears Bound for gloucester.

1835 **Hunter**. Schooner. **Tenby**.

1838 July 2nd. **George the fourth** burthen smack 35 tons. 45'ft **long**. (bt 1825). Lost off **Tenby**.

1839 February 23rd **Dorchester** barque. **Tenby**

1844 August 4th **Richard**. Brig **Tenby**. Wrecked..

1853 **Ranger** sailing ship. **Tenby**.

1855 December 18th. **Agenoria**. (Bideford). Schooner. 39 tons. **St. Catherine's** rock. **Tenby**. Cargo of coal.

1855 December 18th. **Alexandra**. (Le Havre). Schooner. **Tenby**.

1859 November 6th. **Policy**. (Sunderland). Brig. Smack. Travayne cliffs / monkstone point.

1865 November 25th **Mary** . (**Cardigan**). Smack. South shore **Tenby**.

1868 August 22nd. **Sarah Pringle**. (Liverpool). Schooner. Near **Tenby**. Driven ashore and wrecked.

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1868 October 15th **Retriever**. (St. Dogmael's). Sloop. 44 tons. Off Old Castle Head,,nr **Tenby**.

1870 May 12th. **Love**. Sloop. **Tenby**.

1883 **Houque**. Barque. North beach. Grounded at high cliff.Taken To harbour.Broke Free.
Enroute to Seville with **Welsh** coal.

1884 February 19th **Bertrand du Guesclin**. (french). Barque. **Tenby**. Figurehead in **Tenby** museum.

December 20th **Agenoria**. (Bideford). Schooner. Near **Tenby**.

1894 November 11th **Lizzie**. Smack. **Tenby**.

1901 **Masterpiece**. (**Lowestoft**). Fishing ketch. 51 tons. Monkstone point. Stranded and wrecked..
Fishing out of **Tenby**

1906 January 11th **Kelly**. Ketch. **Tenby**.

November 11th **Cornish Lass**. North beach **Tenby**.

1916 March 22nd. **Firefly**. (Aberystwyth). Small steamship. Wrecked in **Tenby** harbour. On return from **Caldey** island during gale.

March 27th **Annie**. (**Tenby**). Ketch. **Tenby**. North sands.

September 12th **Caister Castle**. Iron steamship. 109 tons. Off **Tenby**.

1923 February 26th **Tevija**. (Russian). Schooner. Off **Tenby**.

1934 August 1st. **Kumaki**. Motor vessel. **Tenby**.

1938 January 15th **Fermanagh**. (Belfast). Steamer. 2 miles east of Monkstone point. Holed on Woolhouse rocks. Enroute Drogheda to Llanelli.

1961 September 10th **Iliad**. Sailing boat. Monkstone point. Wrecked.....

Treffgarne [Roman activity ?]

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Treffgarne is a small village in **Pembrokeshire**, south-west Wales.

It lies to the south of the Preseli Hills. The village name is derived from 'tref' meaning town and 'garne' meaning rock, or the 'town of the rock'. The rock in this case is the locally infamous **Treffgarne** Rocks, a series of ancient Ordovician rhyolite volcanic plugs, now exposed, that form the **Roche Rhyolite** group.

[Minerals] --- including Gold –Roman mining??

A number of interesting minerals have been recorded including Brookite crystals (Titanium dioxide) and possibly tin. Small regular cavities can be found in the rocks where crystals of at least 1 cm width once resided. Gold has also been found at the rocks from drillcores and placer gold in the local **Eastern Cleddau** below the village. There is also an old legend of old gold workings near **Treffgarne** (possibly towards the farm Mount Pleasant) from the **Roman** period. **Roman** activity is certainly attested in the region with at least two Romano-British settlements nearby at **Ambleston** (**Castle Fleming**) and **Wolfscastle** and a possible extension of the **Roman** road from **Carmarthen** into **Pembrokeshire**.

The site of the village itself goes back to at least the medieval period. Evidence for this is in the form of a nearby medieval strip lynchet field system to the north of the village and a suggestion that the current **Church** sits on the site of a medieval Monastery.

Until the 1970s the village was quite small with no more than 120 inhabitants but has since grown with the development of a modern estate to the west of the **Church**. Close to the village to the west is **Treffgarne Hall** erected in 1842 by Dr. **Evans**. It was converted into a restaurant in 1979 by executive chef, **Derek Stenson** and his partner **John Neville**, former sous chef at the Dorchester Hotel, but this endeavour did not last.

Close to the village to the north east is the disused **Treffgarne Quarry** which provided roadstone.

The village is not very significant, with a rambling collection of houses and bungalows in the vicinity of a little bellcote **Church**. **Treffgarne Gorge** is far more interesting; a natural route way followed by road rail and river. This deep cleft through the upland ridge of mid **Pembrokeshire** was once a haunt of robbers (and wolves), and it has always been well wooded. There are large stone quarries here, now abandoned. Above the gorge are the sentinel rocks of Maiden **Castle** and Lion **Roch** among the oldest rocks in **Pembrokeshire** and reminiscent of the Dartmoor tors. At the northern end of the gorge is the tourist centre of Nant y Coy mill.

Iron Age fort.

It is on the Lansker dividing line, and the Brunel railway line that was never finished was supposed to go through the Gorge.

1811 **Trefgarn** –*Fenton* Tour

Hence I proceeded towards **Trefgarn**, or the town of the Rock, still keeping the **Fishguard** road that takes its course for above a mile through a long reach of wood overhanging the Cleddau, here straitened by the opposite hills of the two Trefgarns. Little **Trefgarn**, a single mansion house on the top of the **Hill**, the east side of the **Valle**, is held under lease from the precentor of **St David's** by **John Edwards**, esq.. Whose ancestor, when he filled that stall in the cathedral, having made it his residence, his descendants for near two centuries continue to inhabit it, and, in my remembrance, in great style of great hospitality, till the present possessor leaving it for **Sealyham**, the seat of his lady in the neighbourhood, it has dwindled into a farm-house.

This place, at the founding of the precentor's stall by Gervase or Jorwerth, was annexed to that dignitary; but as its forest abounded with game, **Bishop Gower**, the luxury of whose table may be

4004

presumed to have kept pace with the other part of his magnificent establishment, since the raising of that noble structure, his palace of **St David's** resumes it for the use of the episcopal table, giving the precentor in lieu of it twenty marks, and assining his reasons for the resumption.

The other , called Great **Trefgarn**, lies at the back of the wood; The west side of the river is a small village containing a few houses and the **Church**, which is a rectory of small value, the advowson, together with the fee simple of the whole parish, and manor coextensive, belonging to a **Mr Evans** who lately purchased it..

In this little parish, on a high ridge of waste ground, the continuation of Plumstone mountain terminating here, stand those very curious detached rocks called **Trefgarn** Rocks, having the appearance of ruined towers, which are seen from a great distance, and form the most remarkable features in that part of the country.

At the exit of the new road where the river presses on it, pass was obliged to be cut through a projection of the rocky precipice overhanging it which produces a most picturesque appearance. The rock to the land-side , that rises alost perpendicularly from the road to a great height, is finely broken, covered with tangled shrubs, lichens and mosses of various sorts and colours, and has its summit crowned by an ancient British encampment.

When the ingenious mineralogist Rasp was in this country making observations and collections for a most interesting work he than had in contemplation, nay, had begun, a mineralogical chart of Wales, he showed me some fine specimens of **porphyry** and **Jasper** he had discovered in these rocks, and said they involved very valuable and extensive strata of them

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* – Trevgarn, Great - **Lewis**

Trevgarn, great, a parish, in the poor law union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **rhôs**, county of **pembroke**, south wales, 5 miles (n.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 100 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by Spittal and part of **St. Dogmael's**, south and west by **Camrhos**, and north by **Hayscastle**; and is intersected by a stream called the Nant-y-Coy, and from north to south by the western Cleddy river, up the valley of which, and through the village, passes the turnpike road from **Haverfordwest** to **Fishguard**. It is computed to contain 1200 acres, including that part of it termed Little Trevgarn, lying east of the Cleddy; 700 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 100 woodland, chiefly oak. The surface is generally hilly, with a southern inclination, so as to command extensive views over the south-western part of **Pembrokeshire**, embracing **St. St Bride's Bay** and **Milford Haven**. Of the cultivated portion, consisting of a very good soil, the principal produce is oats, barley, and wheat; but the north-western part is composed chiefly of the **Trevgarn** and **Leweston** mountains, which form an elevated, heath, and barren tract, unfit for tillage. Trevgarn Hall situated a little to the west of the village, was erected in 1824 by the late proprietor, **Dr. Evans**, and commands a fine view over the district of **Rhôs**.

The most remarkable natural feature of the surface, is that which gave name to the parish, Trevgarn signifying "the town of the rock." It consists of three separate piles of rocks, of striking aspect, rising perpendicularly and abruptly to a considerable height from the ridge of the Moor, and presenting the appearance of ruined castles, an idea that seems confirmed to the eye by their being situated so as to command the narrow pass of the mountain through which the western Cleddy here flows, and which, on the opposite eastern side, exhibits a fine grove, feathering down to the water's edge. They are of the transition formation, containing, it is said, valuable veins, and situated about 500 yards from each other, the whole chain running west and east, and continued on the eastern side

of the river Cleddy, in Little Trevgarn. The western or most elevated, called "Polegarn," appears, when viewed from the south-east, like a huge dismantled tower, and is visible from distant parts of the county: on a nearer approach, it is found to consist of disrupted masses, covered with lichens of varied and vivid colours. The second pile, termed "Picketgarn," exhibits the most irregular and grotesque forms, displaying from the south the aspect of a vast dilapidated **Castle**, while from the east it presents among its outlines the figures of two lions couchant. On the northern side of this stupendous group, and detached from the great mass, is a very large equilateral and triangular stone, twenty-one feet long and five deep, supported by a few points of its base on a cubical block about seven feet six inches square, the whole suggesting some artificial means for its erection. The third group rises in fearful grandeur from the brink of the Cleddy, and is intersected by the new **Fishguard** road, offering to artists from its colour, form, and composition, studies for striking and effective display. It has been surrounded by a ditch and rampart, part of which is still remaining: doubts are entertained whether these are of Roman or British structure.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £1. 13. 9., present net income, £60, with a glebe-house adjacent to the **Church**, of ample and convenient form, built in 1832 by the incumbent; patron, **John Evans**, esq., who is **Lord** of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish. The **Church**, a plain but neat edifice, measures, with the chancel, about sixty feet in length, and eighteen in breadth; all the sittings are free. The old road to **Fishguard** passed over the **Hill**, through the village of Trevgarn, where a tradition still prevails that it was once the seat of **Cambrian** royalty; which receives some countenance from the circumstance, that in 1798, on pulling down some buildings used as a barn and out-offices, the massive walls were found to be built upon circular arches almost buried in the earth, and these arches supported on some rude stone columns: on digging up the floor of the subterraneous pile, a quantity of coins and silver and gold trinkets were discovered and secreted by the persons employed. Some old encampments were formerly traceable in different parts, but their defences have been levelled.

The **Welsh** hero **Owain Glyndwr** was born here.

1895 Nooks and Corners - Timmins

At the adjacent village of **Trefgarn**, that great **Welsh** patriot and freelance, the famous **Owen Glyndwr**, is said to have first seen the light ; an event that took place about the middle of the fourteenth century. Certain strange phenomena that were observed at the time of his birth, were turned to full account by this enterprising adventurer ; hence Shakespeare, in his play of **Henry IV.**, puts into the mouth of **Glyndwr** the proud words :

'At my birth
The front of heav'n was full of fiery shapes ;
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clamorous in the frightened fields :
These signs have marked me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do show
I am not in the roll of common men.'

Church History

1923 **RCAM**. The Parish **Church** dedication unknown

A building erected at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the 19th Century, probably upon the foundations of an earlier one. The only objects preserved from the latter are the octagonal font basin which stands upon a circular shaft and a modern base and a fragment of a rude stoup – visited 5th August 1923

1994 *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter*

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory of **Trefgarn** seems to have always been in private patronage. In 1594 it was; appendant to the manor of **Trefgarn**, owned by the **Newport** family [of High Ercall, Salop]. – **Owen's Pem.**

Tref Garte. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collatione Thome **Newport** armigeri unde **Thomas Powell** clericus est rector unam parvam mansionem. **St** valet fructus hujus beneficii per annum x19. Inde sol in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd. Et in visitacione archidi aconi quoji bet an n o pro sinodal ibus et procuracion i bus vs ixd. Et remanet **Clare** 33s. 7d. Inde decima 3s. 4d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading, "Livings Discharged":- **Trefgarn R.** Ordinario quolibet tertio almo, 8d. Archidiac. quolibet anno,. **Thomas Newport**, esq., 1535; **Martha Fowler**, widow, 1715; **James Jones**, 1720; **Eleanor Jones**, widow, 1739;. – **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

1896 11 May. A faculty was obtained for the removal of cottages and buildings belonging to the livings of Spittal and **Trefgarn**

1415 11 August. Exchange of benefices. Institution of **Sir William Carpenter** to the **Church** of **Johnston** on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the blessed **Mary** of Pill and of **Sir William Lightfote** to the **Church** of **Treffgarne** on the presentation of **Hugh Burgh Lord** of the manor of **Treffgarne**. Given at PortChester.

Church Plate of **Pembrokeshire Trefgarn**

— The only piece of silver which this parish now possesses is an **Elizabethan** Paten cover, on the foot or handle of which is inscribed the date " 1575 " ; it bears no Hall marks or ornamentation of any kind; height, ; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts. The Chalice has been lost or stolen.

— A pewter Plate, 8 in. in diameter, bearing the stamp of **Allen BRIGHT** of London

Treffgarne Gorge, Hut Used As Catholic Church

A hut alongside the road, used as a **Roman Catholic Church** / place of worship, by Irish workmen employed in building the railway. L. **Moore, RCAHMW**, 14th November 2012

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 *The State of Education in Wales* - Parish of Treffgarn

On the 4th of January I visited the above parish. The Rector informed me that there had been no school of any description in the parish for the last twelve years. There had been one until within the last twelve months a charity school in the adjoining parish of Spittal (supported by the Rector of **Treffgarn**, who is also Incumbent of Spittal, and the gentlemen residing in the two parishes) to which the children from Spittal were in the habit of going. It was discontinued in consequence of a promise made by the trustees of the late **Mrs Bevan** to send one of their **Masters** into the parish of Spittal, which would be for the benefit of the children of both **Treffgarn** and Spittal. He did not consider the labourers in **Treffgarn** in any way poor. There was scarcely a man in the parish who did not keep a cow, and they were all in full employ. Wages were 1s per day on their own finding, or 8d per day with food. They were all remarkably sober and industrious. He did not know an instance of drunkenness in the parish. Nevertheless great difficulty was experienced in inducing parents to send their children to school. **David Lewis** Assistant.

Names for Treffgarne

Clergy CCED

Curryer, Georgius	1663	Rector
Lewelin, Johannes	1674	Rector
Llewelin, Johannes	1674	Rector
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	Rector
Llewelin, Johannes	1714	Rector
Rice, Edwardus	1715	Rector
Llewelin, Johannes	1715	Vac (natural death) Rector
Elliot , Phillip	1767	Vac (natural death) Rector
Smith , Thomas	1767	Rector

Cormouls , Thomas	1786	Rector
Smith , Thomas	1786	Vac (cession) Rector
Thomas , James	1788	Curate
Davies , Michael	1791	Curate
Davies , Michael	1792	Curate
Davies , Michael	1796	Curate
Carmouls , Thomas	1804	Rector
Davies , Michael	1804	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1804	Curate
Davies , Michael	1816	Curate
Griffiths , Thomas	1825	Curate
Jenkins , Thomas	1826	Rector
Evans , David	1826	Vac (resignation)Rector
Jenkins , Thomas	1826	Rector

1851 **Treffgarne Parish Church** **Thomas Jenkins**, Rector

1929 **St Mary & Parish Church (Treffgarne)** **W H A Walters**

.....

Under the rocky eminence of **Trefgarn** (the "rock settlement") was the **Bishop** of **St Davids** forest, where game was reared for the **Bishop's** liberal table at **St Davids**; but here also was the house of Little **Trefgarn**, where lived **Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owain** and the only survivor of his line, who married a granddaughter of the last **Prince Llewelyn** whose daughter **Helen** was mother of **Owen Glyndwr**. **Owain**, in right of his mother, claimed the throne of the Principality; and it is maintained by many that his birthplace was **Little Trefgarn**, his mother's early home (*Thomas 's Memoirs of Glyndtor, p. 48*).

Burgh Hugh 1415 11 August **Lord** of the manor of **Treffgarne** .

Carpenter William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices **Church** of **Treffgarne**.

David John 1493 30 May On the 30th May **Sir John David** chaplain was admitted to the parish **Church of Treffgarn** and instituted rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir Page William** last incumbent there by the Rev. father

Lightfote William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices **Church of Treffgarne**.
Exchange with **Johnston** .

Page William 1493, 30 May On the 30th May **Sir John David** chaplain was admitted to the parish **Church of Treffgarn** and instituted rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir William Page** last incumbent there, by the Rev. father.

Walter William Born 1605 at London, Middlesex, England -of **Roche** and **Treffgarne**
Some records suggest he was christened on 29 Mar 1605 in Mawgan, Meneage,

Walters Lucy In her book “**South Pembrokeshire**” - a local author **Mary Mirehouse**, refers to **Lucy Walters**, as the daughter of **Richard Walters** of **Treffgarn** and **Roch**, - no mention of **Rosemarket** but says she became the mistress - some say the wife of **Charles II**. She was then eighteen.

Treffgarne Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670

Browne Richard	Treffgarne	H
Page Walter	Treffgarne	H
Peregrine Morgan.	Treffgarne	H
Higgon James . .	Treffgarne	H 2
Browne Thomas	Treffgarne	H
Browne William	Treffgarne	H
Evans Richard.	Treffgarne	H
Currier,George clerk .	Treffgarne	H
Simon John	Treffgarne	H
Fallent Tobias .	Treffgarne	P
Griffith Henry .	Treffgarne	P
Thomas Robert	Treffgarne	P
Hughes Thomas	Treffgarne	P
Browne . Henry	Treffgarne	P

Nicholls John	Treffgarne	P
Bowen Sage	Treffgarne	P
Harry Jane , widow	Treffgarne	P
William Jane , widow	Treffgarne	P

Sites of Interest

Treffgarne Bridge Quarry

A Site of Special Scientific Interest in **Pembrokeshire**, South Wales. It has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest since January 1954 in an attempt to protect its fragile geological elements. The site has an area of 0.4 hectares and is managed by Natural Resources Wales. The name derives from the **Welsh** "**Trefgarn**". This site is designated due to its geological qualities: **Cambrian** sedimentary rocks exposed in a disused quarry and road cutting. The sedimentary rocks have yielded a variety of fossils that indicate that the rocks were formed around 490 million years ago and therefore provide a means of correlation with other key sites such as those in North Wales and Shropshire.

Treffgarne Lake

Treffgarne Lake is on the site of the former **Treffgarne Quarry** that was once part of the **Treffgarne Estate**. The quarry was used as a source of andesite, which is used for road construction, up until the 1960s. In the 1970s the quarry the sold to **Sealyham** Activity Centre and it has been subsequently used for canoeing. It was photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 15 **June** 2004. **Claire Parry**, **RCAHMW**, 10 February 2011.

Treffgarne Hall

A privately owned Grade II listed Georgian country house, located to the west of the village of **Treffgarne**, west Wales. Set on a S-shaped hillside to provide panoramic views South west over **Pembrokeshire**, the building was erected in 1824 for **Dr. Evans**. Built out of stone with two storeys, the two hipped end panels frame a flat central-door entrance on the three-panel house. The main door opens to an axial passage which passes numerous living room doors to the large rear kitchen, also enabling access to both main and servants staircases. In 1905 the estate was bought by **Victor James Higgon**, who's wife **Catherine Octavia Edwards** was the last of the **Tucker** family to live at **Sealyham** House. Land owned previously by **Evans** family, and an earlier house may be incorporated in the rear wing. **David Evans** (d 1841), his widow **Bridget** of Ciliauwen, **Llanstinan**, (d 1857), daughter **Elizabeth** (d1865) and third son, **David**, of Ciliauwen (d 1878) and **Evan Higgon** of Ciliauwen (d 1855) all buried in **Evans** of Ciliauwen burial enclosure at **Treffgarne Church**. Memorials also to **John Evans** died in 1893. and his wife **Eliza** in 1894. **Victor Higgon** (owner of **Sealyham** in 1920), High Sheriff in 1931.

Trefgarn Hall::

Trefgarn Hall is an eighteenth or nineteenth century stone building, with an L-shaped plan, of two and three storeys, under a slate roof. There is a **Long** painted staircase window, inscribed 'Erected by D **Evans** 1824'. The interior includes a marble fireplace and wrought iron stair balustrade. **RCAHMW**, 01 January 1993.

Lodge, **Trefgarn**; **Treffgarne**

It was built of rubble with a slate roof in the 1830's as a lodge to **Treffgarne** Hall. Single storeyed plus attic with a distinctive 3-bay front which has tall pointed arch recesses containing **Tudor**-like flat pointed headed windows all with voussoirs.
PE/Domestic/SM92SE from Cadw. **RCAHMW**

Gold Mine ?

Un-named Mine Exact location no known; various rumours and legends of gold working in area south of gorge - no documentary evidence - presence of alluvial gold in Cleddau confirmed by panning.

1924 **RCAM**

The surface of this parish is considerably diversified and highly picturesque efforts are produced by the outcrops of rock, which from a distance take the form of castellated crags. Small earthworks abound, but they are of a minor character, and appear to have been agricultural enclosures, rather than military camps.

Great **Trefgarn** wood Camp

Great **Treffgarne** Rocks

Great **Treffgarne** Rocks is an oval enclosure, measuring c.80m by 50m, and defined by double banks and ditches to the west and south, scarping to the south-east and precipitous crags above the western Cleddau to the north and east. There is an entrance in the south facade and reports of 'crude walling' to the south-east.

There is a second defended enclosure 210m to the north-west, and unenclosed **Roundhouse** platforms 90m to the west. (source Os495card; SM92NE1) J.**Wiles** 11.09.03 **RCAHMW**

Great **Treffgarne** Rocks, Open Settlement

Three unenclosed conjoined probable Roundhouses, the largest, to the South, being 12.5m in diameter, the remaining two, 9.0m and 7.0m in diameter. The houses are terraced into a slight North facing slope and have stone walls c.0.9m wide. Adjacent "old field walls of rough boulders" may be associated with the settlement, which lies 90m W of one defended enclosure and 130m to the South of a second (source Os495card; SM92NE2) J.**Wiles** 02.05.02 **RCAHMW**

Big Clines

Pant Lladron, Enclosure; Great **Treffgarne** Wood Camp

The oval enclosure at Pant Lladron, 40m by 30m, set on a level area between hillslopes to the west and a steep river scarp to the east. The site, shaved by current road on the east, is bivallate with a medial ditch and has a south-west facing entrance. (source Os495card; SM92SE13) **RCAHMW** AP965014/50 J.**Wiles** 11.09.03

Upper Furzey

Poll (?Pwll) Carn

It will be observed that these enclosures are all within easy distance of each other, several in close proximity; it is highly improbable that they form a group of related earthworks. Near the Ord sheet marks some "Tumuli" of which there at present no indications; and the **Pem Arch Survey** schedules several hut circles adjoining the same enclosure which could not be located, nor are such features known to the residents or older parishioners –visited 8th March 1924

Little **Treffgarne** Wood, Enclosure; **Hazel** Grove Camp (S)

Medieval homestead.

An enclosure, set on a gentle S facing slope above steep natural scarps down to the Spittal brook. A roughly circular enclosure, c.40m in diameter, the N arc of which was later raised and extended to the SE and W so as to cut off the **Angle** between the natural scarps, leaving the S arc relict within. (source Os495card; SM92SE16) J.**Wiles** 11.09.03 **RCAHMW**

Little **Treffgarne** Wood Camp

Little **Treffgarne** Wood Camp is a subcircular enclosure, c.50m in diameter, resting on natural scarps to the west, elsewhere embanked, with traces of a ditch on the north. (source Os495card; SM92SE10) **RCAHMW** AP965014/48 J.**Wiles** 11.09.03

Little **Treffgarne** Camp

Little **Treffgarne** Camp is a circular enclosure, c.25m in diameter, defined by a bank and ditch, resting on steep natural slopes on the west. (source Os495card; SM92SE11) **RCAHMW** AP965014/48 J.**Wiles** 11.09.03

Treffgarne Gorge Defended Enclosure

Treffgarne Gorge Defended Enclosure comprises a small enclosure, under coniferous forest, on the east side of the gorge. It has a bank and ditch encircling an area about 25 meters in diameter, with a surviving curved bank entrance. The external ditch is about 4 meters wide and at its deepest about 3 meters deep. This site has at least seven others of its kind surviving within a mile and a half stretch of the steep-sided **Treffgarne** Gorge. Source: **Cadw scheduling description**. F.Foster/**RCAHMW** 22.04.2010

Nant-Y-Coy Mill, **Treffgarne** Gorge

The mill reputedly dates from 1332, but the present mill dates from 1844, as evidenced by a plaque with the date and the initials **J E**. The mill forms an L-plan with the mill house, both being built from rubblestone under slate roofs. Attached to the north end of the mill is a lower building with arched brick doveholes with slate shelves.

The mill was part of a working farm until 1971, and is now a tourist mill with a restored, 13ft 6in diameter overshot waterwheel on its west wall. B.A.Malaws, 11 February 2003

Trefloyne,

Near a modern house of that name, close to **Penally**, are the sparse fragments of a 15c house garrisoned for the **King** on the outbreak of the civil war. It was taken by assault in 1644 by **Major General Laugharne** and destroyed, a large number of weapons, cattle and horses were captured. _

Trevine

Palace built by **Bishop David Martin** (related to **Gerald of Wales**) had many wells and springs. Site was visited by pilgrims

Upton

1115

Giraldus Cambrensis called **Upton** Ucketune and Uccetena another old name was Ucton.

RCAM

Upton Castle

A small **Castle** was built upon the site indicated in the closing years of the 13th century, probably by the third member of the Maliphaunt family who settled at **Upton**. (**Walter Malefaunt**, the third successive bearer of the name, appears as a witness to a grant of **Aymerde Valence** to the **Hospitallers of Slebech** in 1323.) . In plan it appears to have been similar to **Picton Castle**, and may have been built by the same craftsmen.

A sketch by **Norris** made about the year 1800, shows its appearance at that time, since which extensive alterations have still further removed its earlier features, and there remains little beyond the gateway with its two flanking circular towers
visited 4th May 1922

Arch Camb. 1852 II, iii, 196; **Glynne Notes 1888 V v 125 Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire 1909 p41**

The **Castle** was modernized in the 18th century and today is on private grounds not open to the public, however the **Castle** grounds contain a fine arboretum managed by the National Park Authority.

Minor stronghold on creek of **Carew** river built 13c by a member of the **Malefant** family who died out in the male line with **Stephen Malefant** whose daughter **Alice** married **Owen** ap **Gruffudd** ap **Nicholas** of Dinefwr. 1564 their descendant **Rhys** ab **Owen** took the name **Bowen** after the English manner .18c purchased by **John Tasker** and then passed through marriage into the hands of the **Rev William Evans** 1927 purchased by **Stanley Neale**

extract from National Park Guide

The remains of the ancient **Castle** have been incorporated in the building of the present mansion: they consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forms a projecting window in one of the apartments

Upton 1839 Lewis

a parish, in the hundred of **Castlemartin**, union and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. E.) from **Pembroke**; containing 12 inhabitants. This parish, which was withdrawn, a few years since, from the hundred of **Narberth**, and included in that of **Castlemartin**, is exceedingly small, and inhabited only by one gentleman's family, who are proprietors of the whole. It occupies an elevated site above a creek of **Milford Haven**, and was formerly distinguished for its **Castle**, which, if not originally built, was anciently occupied, by the family of **Maliphant**, from whom it passed by marriage to that of **Bowen** . **Upton Castle** and its dependencies were subsequently

purchased by **Mr. Tasker**, who devised his estates among his three nieces, one of whom, by marriage, conveyed the **Castle** and a portion of this property to the **Rev. William Evans**, who is now owner of the parish. The remains of the old **Castle**, incorporated in the buildings of the present mansion, consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forming a projecting window in one of the apartments. The seat occupies a charming situation, and commands picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the ruins of **Carew Castle**, washed at their base by the converging estuaries which unite to form this branch of the **Haven**. **Upton** is annexed to the rectory of **Nash**. The **Church**, a small edifice, is supposed to have been built at the same time as the **Castle**, to which it was formerly attached. It contains some ancient monuments, among which is one having a recumbent effigy of a warrior in complete armour, under a richly sculptured canopy of stone: a clenched hand, issuing from the wall, forms a candelabrum for a taper, for the maintenance of which some fund has been probably left by the deceased or his relatives. There are also several mural monuments to more recent proprietors of the estate.

Upton Chapel

dedicated to **St Giles**

RCAM

This small disused edifice stands closely adjacent to, but not adjoining, **Upton Castle**, though it is said that it formerly was part of the residence.

Interior **Upton Chapel** 1895 **Timmins**

The building on plan shows a chancel (16ft by 10 ft 6in) nave (27ft by 14 ft) with a single Bell cote above the west gable. In the south wall of the chancel is a single trifoliated lancet, now blocked, and a plain piscine. The chancel arch is a plain circular –headed cut (6ft wide) through the east wall of the nave. The entrance is in the south wall of the nave and has been modernised. The Jacobean pulpit is that formerly used in **St Mary's Church Haverfordwest**. The font basin is of the square Norman type (26in externally 18in internally 9in deep). It stands on a plain circular shaft and square base, the total height being 31 in. It is one of the most perfect examples of the type in the county (*Arch Camb* 1880 IV xi 295)

The roof and windows (with one exception) are modern.

Effigies – There are four sepulchral monuments.

Beneath the blocked lancet in the chancel is a 13th century mailed effigy which once stood on a altar tomb in the parish **Church** of **Nash**. The effigy is of a large man 6 ft even without the lower limbs is considered to be the most ancient of its kind in the country reputed to be a **Lord of Upton** Drowned in a shipwreck as he was returning home from a long voyage — used to be at **Nash Church** sometimes called the "Admiral".

Against the north wall of the nave and beneath an ogee canopy, is the effigy of a knight girt partly on mail and partly in plate armour. The figure is thought to be **William Malefont** who died in 1362 and is clad in a complete suit of Chain mail

The effigy of a female under an ogre arch in the north east corner of the Chancel. The corbel supporting the western pinnacle of the arch of canopy is adorned by a grotesque mask , rudely carved. This is suggested by **Glynne** to be the wife of **William Malefant** , from the clothing the figure would appear to be from about 1380 - 1420 Did this figure also come from **Nash Church**? All the above represent departed **Maliphaunts** of the 14th century

In the chancel is a much worn slab charged with a male full face above a long floriated cross. The head, which **Sir Stephen Glynne**, who saw it in August 1871, describes (**Arch Camb** 1888 V v 125) as that of a priest, does not seem from its present state to have been tonsured: the hair is curled over each ear, the head rests upon a rectangular cushion, and no priestly paraphernalia are to be traced. along the edge of the stone runs an inscription, practically obliterated except for the letters A C....LAM..IAR: PRE., which appear to be of the 13th century

On the walls there are mural tablets to members of the **Bowen** , **Taskers** and **Evans** families. Stone Taper Holder Affixed to the north wall of the nave – apparently its original position at a height of 4ft from the present floor level and projecting from the wall 5 ½ in, is a man's clenched fist with a perforation for placing in it a light of taper. (**Arch Camb** 1888 V v 127)

Cross On the south side of the churchyard stands a stone cross five ft six in high with octagonal shaft; the base has been restored.

Acc to west Wales Historical Society Transactions 1914 IV 228

Quoting Llwynwormwood Papers

In a case submitted on 23 October 1722, for counsel's opinion in regard to the liability of the owner of **Upton** for payment of tithes on the demense lands of **Upton** , it was stated that the benefice was a Chapel of ease belonging to **Nash**. The document adds that "there is a tradition that during the period of celibacy of Clergy, the rector [of **Nash**] always lived at **Upton** with the patron, and had his diet there, and that there were then four instances within memory where the rector while he was unmarried had his diet in the house whereof the then present incumbent was one"

This benefice is a Chapel subordinate to **Nash** Rectory, and from the earliest recorded institution the rector of **Nash** has also held **Upton** or Ucton.

George Owen in his list of benefices compiled in 1594, states that it was a rectory appendant to the manor of **Upton**, the patron then being **Harry Bowen** [of **Upton**].

Historical Records

1115

Included in the locations in **Pembrokeshire** mentioned by **Giraldus** in his various works are Churches: **Upton** .

[According to **J Conway Davies Journal of the Historical Society of Wales Vol 2 1950 p54**]

1290 November 6. Clipston.

charter Roll 18, Edward I, m. 1 (Cal . p.373)

Witnesses included **Walter Malenfaunt**.

1298.

A witness of the **Sloane charter XXXII. 14 (British Museum)** was **David Malesent (Malefant,)** of **Upton**).

4018

1324

I. P. M. Edward II files 84 & 85. An Inquisition was held on August 20 1324 before **John** de Hamptona, **King's** Escheat, at **Pembroke**, regarding the estates of **Aymerde Valance Earl of Pembroke** one of the Jurors being; **Walter Maeleufaut**.

Half knights' fee was held by **Walter Maleufaunt** at **Esse (Nash)** worth yearly 10 marks.

1348 September 24 **Pembroke**.

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in **Hereford** and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September,

Esse (Nash) half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m.

1358 May 10.

Writ 10 May 32 Edward III, to **Henry** de Prestewode, escheator in co. **Hereford** and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of **Pembroke**; Jurors included **William Maleufant**.

[William Maleufant died in 1362 and was succeeded by his son William Malenfaunt.]

1377 February 16 **Westminster**.

Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501).

Commission to **John Joce** "chivaler", **Henry Wogan** "chivaler", **Matthew Wogan**, **Peter Perrot**, **William Malenfaunt**, **Laurence Bronhull**, **Richard Huscarg**, **John Surlag**, **Richard Wyrot**, **Peter Jurdan**, **John Wydlok**, **Philip Sutton**, the mayor and commonalty of **Pembroke**, and **Tenby**, and the King's steward and ministers of **Pembroke**.

1377 February 16 **Westminster** [second entry on m.3d].

Commission to **John Joce**, "chivaler", **Henry Wogan**, "chivaler", **Matthew Wogan**, **William Malenfaunt** and **Peter Perrot**.

1380 April 20 **Westminster**.

Patent Roll, 3 Richard II, pt 3 m 23d (Cal p 509).

Commission to **Guy de Briene**, **John Joce**, knight, **Walter Mille**, **Matthew Wogan**, **John Hoton**, **Henry Shirmyn**, **William Malenfaunt**.

[Malefant family died out in the male line with Stephen Malefant whose daughter Alice married Owen ap Gruffudd ap Nicholas of Dinefwr.]

1564

Rhys ab Owen took the name **Bowen** after the English manner.

1594

George Owen in **Elizabethan Pembrokeshire** lists **Upton** Manor under **Narberth** Hundred. 1594 the patron then being **Harry Bowen** [of **Upton**].

1613

Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales records that **Henry Bowen** of **Upton Castle** had married a daughter of the **Wryriotts** who lived at **Orielton**.

Malafaunt, Maliphan, ap Owen & Bowen of **Upton**

----- **Upton Castle** formerly the abode of this ancient Norman-French family

4019

Malefaunt Walter 1324 August 20 **Esse** held half Knights fee held by worth yearly 10m
He was succeeded by his son **William** 1324 August 20 **Pembroke C Edward II File 85**

Acc/to **Henry Owen --Old Pembrokeshire Families**

The place was anciently called Ucceton, Ucton, Ockton, and Octon it is frequently mentioned in the records' Of the original **Castle**, part still remains, together with the Chapel, once used as a parish **Church**, which has some interesting monuments It is said that the 13th century effigy, the oldest in the county, which used to be at the mother **Church** of **Nash** and is now at **Upton**, is that of the founder of the **Castle** and the builder of **Nash Church Fenton**, who commented upon the **disgraceful** neglect of this monument, gives a tradition that this first **Lord** of **Upton** was a man of gigantic stature, that he died at sea, and that his body was brought home and landed at **Cosheston** Pill He was probably a **Malefant** but there is nothing to show it The first **Malefant** recorded was **Malefant Walter** c1244 , who married **de la Roche Avice**, and as **Upton** was part of the great possessions of the **de la Roche** s, it may have come to the **Malefants** by this marriage **Malefant Walter** was a witness to the charter of **Thomas** , **Bishop** of **St David's** 1244-1256 to **John de la Roche** , and according to the *Annales Cambrice*" he was killed fighting the Welsh, at **Kilgerran** in 1258,

This **Walter** was succeeded by a son and a grandson of the same name,

Malefant Eleanor Daughter of **Sir Walter Malefant** Married **Robelyn William** of **Kestington Keeston Arch Camb**

Malefant Walter 1268&1278approx,1290 November 6 the son of **Malefant Walter** married **FitzHenry Joan**, daughter of **Henry Fitz Henry** the son was, in about 1268, a witness to the grant of **Fishguard**" by **William de Cantinton** to **St Dogmael's Abbey**, to **Roger Mortimer's** charter to **Thomas , de la Roche** , " and some ten years later, to **Thomas , de la Roche** 's charter to **Pill Priory charter roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston**

Malefant Walter 1323 the grandson son **Malefant Walter** married **Elizabeth**, daughter of **John de Londres** was in 1323 a witness to the agreement between Earl **Aymerde Valence** with the Commandery of **Slebech**, which is set out in **Fenton's Appendix**, in the next year to a charter by that Earl to **Tenby**, and to the further charter to **Tenby** by Earl **Lawrence** Hastings in 1342 in 1327 and 1331 he was a juror at **Pembroke**, and in 1324' and 1348 he held half a Knight's fee at **Esse**, or **Nash**, of the value of 10 marks **Malefaunt Walter** **Esse Nash** held half Knights' fee held by worth yearly 10 marks **Malenfant Walter** Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de Hamptona**, King's Escheat, at **Pembroke**, *Patent Roll 27 Pt 1 M 27d Cal p 447 1353 Feb 8 Westminster* 1324 Aug 20 **Esse Nash I P M Edward II files 84 & 85**

This last **Walter** was succeeded by his son

Malefant William died 1362 who married **Margaret**, daughter and co-heiress of **John Fleming** of **St George's** in **Glamorgan** he died in 1362 seised of the manors of Over Ash and Nether **Ash**, worth 60s, and one and a half carucates of land at Critchurch, worth 30s, which, jointly with his wife, he held of the Earl of the manor of Llandethauk Llandawke? worth 50s, held by military service of **John Wogan** of **Picton** and **Isabel de Londres** his wife of the manor of **Milton**, worth £7 10s, by the like tenure, of **John de Carew**" of a rental of £4 at CadygansFord in Whitchurch **Dewisland** by suit of court of the **Bishop** , and of lands at Dennant, worth 40s, of **de la Roche** " it is probable that it is his effigy and that of his wife which are at **Upton Castle**" *Juror 1332 31 May 1358*

This **William** had a son also called

Malefant William born 1347 **William** the younger was one of a jury at **Dale** in 1375, and at **Pembroke** in 1383

Malelefaunt William 1403, June 16 Commission of array in the county of **Pembroke** and the lordships and county of **Rous** to **Thomas , Earl of Worcester Thomas , baron of Carrew, John Organ, John Joce, William Malelefaunt, Thomas , Roche , Richard Wiriot, John Eynor, and Thomas , Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280 Patent Roll3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 westminsterPatent Roll51 m 3d Cal p 501 1377 February 16 westminste*

Malenfaunt William 1377 February 16 **Westminster** second entry on m 3d
Apparently he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother **Henry**

Malefant Henry 1405 was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1405 to raise funds to buy a truce from **Owen Glyndwr " Fenton** gives the commission as including the rectory of **St Giles** at **Picton**," but in the original it is clearly Octon, ie, **Upton** and four years previously we have a grant of a burgage in **Tenby** to **Henry Malefant** of Octon, esq."

Malenfant Henry 1407, November 24 On the 24th day of the same month etc he admitted **Sir John Malenfant**, priest, to the free Chapel of **Hodgeston** of the diocese of **St David's**, vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Smyth** last rector of the same on the presentation of **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas , Sturmyn**, lords of **Hodgeston**, true patrons of the said free Chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc

Malenfant Henry Patron **Lord** of the manor of Ogeston **Hodgeston**1487 **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

The successor of **Henry** was his son **Sir Thomas ,**

Malefant Sir Thomas died 8th May 1438 and was buried in the **Church** of **St Bartholomew** the Less in **Smithfield** In the epitaph on this tomb, preserved by Stow," he is described as **Lord** of **Wenvoe** and **St George's** in the county of **Glamorgan** and of **Ockeneton Upton** and **Pile Pill** in the county of **Pembroke**, but he seems to have been a **Glamorganshire** magnate rather than a **Pembrokeshire** one

Upon the death of **Sir Thomas ,** **Wenvoe** and the **Glamorgan** estates passed to his son **Edmond** upon the death of whose grandson **John Malefant** without issue, in the reign of **Henry VII**, they were escheated to the Crown

In the same tomb as **Sir Thomas ,** was afterwards buried his wife, **Margaret Astley**, of whom a curious story, illustrative of the **Lawlessness** of the times, is told in the **Rolls of Parliament**" **Margaret**, in her petition in 1439, sets forth that immediately after her **Husband's** death, of which she was then in ignorance, **Lewis Leyson**, a **Glamorgan** man and trusted servant of **Sir Thomas ,** enticed her from **Upton** by forged Letters stating that **Gruffydd ap Nicholas** and other enemies were lying in wait for her **Leyson** conveyed her to **Tythegston**, near **Bridgend**, and after failing in 4021

his attempt to marry her in the **Church**, imprisoned her in the fortified manor house there, whence she escaped to her mother in London --**Leyson** appears to have fled from the country"
 It was a second **Edmond** the father of **John** whom **William Earl of Pembroke** beheaded in 1469 desired by his will that his daughter **Jane** should be married," but **Edmond** married elsewhere
 From a charter of 1441 it appears that

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant Pembrokeshire** estates of **Upton**, **Pile**, one fourth of the manors of **Hodgeston** and **Burton** for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear

According to **Sir S Meyrick Heraldic Visitations** Ap **Nicholas Owen** second son of **Griffith** ap **Nicholas** of **Newton** or **Dinevour** married

Malefant Alice daughter and co-heiress of **Henry Malefaunt Fenton** states that **Henry** was the last of the **Upton** Malefants, and that his daughter **Alice** married **Owen**, the second son of **Gruffydd** above mentioned, who was slain in the 1460's" **Sir Thomas** , had a son **Henry**, who was buried with him, and who seems to have died under age But it is more probable Acc/to **Henry Owen** that **Alice** was the daughter of

Malefant Stephen brother of **Sir Thomas** and of his wife **Alice Perrot**

Malefant Alice 1564 **Upton Castle** daughter of **Stephen** married **Owen** ap **Gruffudd** ap **Nicholas** of **Dinefwr** 1564 ap **Owen Rhys** of **Upton Castle** 1564 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*
 Ap **Nicholas Owen** second son of **Griffith** ap **Nicholas** of **Newton** or **Dinevour** married **Alice Malefant** daughter and co-heiress of **Henry Malefaunt Sir S Meyrick Heraldic Visitations**

Malefaunt Henry daughter and co-heiress **Alice**?????Married **Owen** ap **Nicholas Rhys** ap **Owen**, sheriff in 1564, took the name of **Bowen**

Bowen Harry 1594 Patron **Nash Church** 1594 **Upton** of **Upton Castle Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales** 1613 *WWHR* Vol3 P 214, *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bowen Henry 1600 approx of **Nash** manor *WWHR* Vol4 p227,

Bowen Hugh 1637 Jul3 **Upton** Pemb *WWHR* Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Hugh 1670 esquire **Carew** H6 **Narberth** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Hugh 1698 of **Upton Castle High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Bowen Maurice 1695 1701 **Upton** Pembs *WWHR* Vol3 p 216,

Bowen John 1708 Sep 24 **Upton** Pembs Living Discharged **Nash Church Bacons Liber Regis WWHR**Vol3 p 216,

Bowen Morris 1738 **Upton** , Living Discharged **Nash Church** Acc to *Bacons Liber Regis WWHR* Vol 3 P 215,

Bowen Morris 1746 of **Upton Castle High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire** died 1758
had daughters co heiresses

Bowen Lettis 1774 **Upton WWHR** Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Anne 1764 (spinster) **Upton WWHR** Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Anne 1774 **Upton** married **William McCamick** esq., **WWHR** Vol3
p216

Bowen Mary 1764 1774 **Upton** married **Thomas , Skyrme** esq., **WWHR** Vol3 p
216

Eventually the estate was bought by a nabob, **Tasker** Captain **John** He died young and without heir
in 1800 and the **Castle** passed to his niece **Evans Maria**, who was married to the Rev. **William
Evans**

The property stayed with the family until 1927 when it was sold by Admiral **Evans** to **Neale
Stanley** who undertook the main landscaping and planting of the Gardens It was inherited by his
daughter **Neale Joyce** a serving WAAF officer at **Pembroke Dock** during WW2 who married
Skelton John Canon formerly **Canon** of Lincoln Cathedral, **Mrs** Skelton was for many years the
voluntary Organist at **Nash Church**

In 2006 **Upton** was sold for only the third time in 750 years by **Mr** Neale's daughter and her
Husband, the Rev. **Canon Skelton**, to **Stephen** and **Prue Barlow** who are undertaking the present
restoration

Uzmaston.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

A parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungledy**, and county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 1½ mile (South. East.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 627 inhabitants. This parish, commonly called "Ismiston," is situated on the western Cleddy river, and comprises a moderate extent of inclosed and cultivated land; the soil is generally fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The western part, containing the straggling extremity of a suburb of **Haverfordwest**, termed Cartlet, is included within the limits of that borough. The parish rates are Levied by the ploughland, in the measurement of which ten feet and a half are allowed to each rod.

Uzmaston is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £117; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids**, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Ishmael**, is not remarkable for any architectural details.

A day and Sunday school is held, in connexion with the Established **Church**.

Uzmaston St David (or St Ishmael)

Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh Dioceses Sir Stephen Glynne

1858 A small **Church** of curious irregular outline, and badly modernised. It has a nave and chancel, and `quasi` transepts on the north and south of dissimilar form and size, and a small tower at the north end of the transept. There is much of the rude local **Pembrokeshire** type. The chancel is small, and much blocked by seats but has curious features. In the North and South walls are flat rude arches, seen elsewhere in this diocese. The southern arch has in its jamb a large oblong recess; and within the arch a two light Perpendicular window of trefoiled lights is opened in the wall. Near the arch appears a rude corbel on the wall. The east window is small and perpendicular, of three lights. In the south wall is a small square recess. In the angle between the north transept and chancel is the shed like contrivance for a hagnoscope, once communicating with the arch in the north wall of the chancel. There is no arch from the nave to the transept. The south transept is modern in all probability, and has a gallery. The windows of the nave are all modern. The fond is an ancient one

4024

of local type; the bowl square and scalloped at the base upon a cylindrical stem, having round it a cable moulding, and set upon a square plinth. The tower which contains two bells has a saddle-back roof with scarcely any apertures, but a little slit near the gable. It has no buttress, and on the east side are a kind of horse block steps, on the outside. The porch is modern.

1920 RCAM

The building seen by **Sir Stephen Glynne** in 1858 was drastically modernised in 1870, when the **Church** was, in the main, rebuilt.

At the reopening the statement was made (*Carmarthen Journal* 28th November 1873) that all that had been retained of the original structure was “the tower with a flight of external steps; part of the walls of the nave, the squint between the tower and chancel, a couple of corbels, three Perpendicular windows, a Norman font and a curious shaped stoup”

The low saddle backed tower is of two stories, the upper approached by an exterior staircase. The ground storey has the usual plain vaulting. The roof is tiled. The font basin externally 23 inches by 21 ½ inches and internally 17 ½ height 38 inches. It has been slightly redressed. The so-called stoup is a domestic mortar, probably of 16th century date. visited 4th May 1920

The **Church** has an unusual plan. The chancel has a north wall in line with the three bay arcade between a wider nave and a north aisle with a squint. Tiny Chapels open off the SW corner of the chancel and SE corner of the nave, and a small gabled tower stands north of the aisle. The whole south side was rebuilt in 1870; in the porch is a tiny figure of a civilian under a canopy. There is a scalloped late Norman font.

Described as 'Ecclesia vine Osmundi,' **Uzmaston** was one of the churches granted by Wizo, the **Fleming**, **Walter** his son, and **Walter** the grandson of Wizo, to the ***Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*** at **Slebech**. - *Alselm's Confirm. charter*.

In September., 1301, the preceptor of **Slebech** gave the advowson of **Uzmaston** to the precentor and chapter of **St Davids**, for the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral of **St Davids**, and in March ,1302, this grant was confirmed by **Bishop David Martin**.

It will be seen from the extract given below, that ***Bacon's Liber Regis*** attributes the dedication of the **Church** to **St. Ishmael**, but it is evident that this must be a mistake, or else a subsequent dedication, as it is recorded in the ***Stat. Menev*** that in the reign of Edw. I, **Geoffrey**, son of **Robert**, 'dominus de villa Osmundi,' granted, for the good of his soul, to the **Church** of 'St David de villa Osmundi' and to Master **Walter de Greswent** probably a mistake of the scribe for 'Trefwent' the rector of the said **Church** and his successors, a messuage, garden, and an acre of land adjoining the

road leading from **Uzmaston** to **Wiston**.

At the time of the grant in 1302 referred to above, the rectorship of **Uzmaston** was stated to be vacant owing to the resignation of Master **Walter de Trefwent**, the late rector. - **Stat. Menev**. This is the only record of an individual rector of the **Church**.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Described as Ecclesia Ville Osemandi, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £4 for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 8s. - **Taxatio**.

Osmundeston. - Ecclesia de Osmundeston non re hic quod inter ecclesias vicariorum choralium Meneven' - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading 'Not in Charge':- **Uzmaston** alias Osmundeston Cur. (**St. Ishmaell**. Chapter of **St Davids** Patr. £5 10s. 0d. certified value. – **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

In 1554 the tithes of **Uzmaston** were leased to **William Philipps** of **Picton**, Pems, esq., for 40 years at the annual rent of 6s. 8d; the tenant to supply a curate to serve the **Church**. This lease was renewed to the same lessee, and on the same terms in July 1565.

In July, 1600, **John Philipps** of **Picton**, esq., obtained a lease at the same rent for the lives of himself, his wife **Anne**, and his eldest son, **Richard Philipps**, and in 1661 **Sir Erasmus Philipps**, Bart., was granted a lease for 21 years at the same rent.

In 1682 **George Lucy**, gent, was given a lease for 21 years, which was renewed in July, 1690, to the same lessee. This lease seems to have descended, on the death of **George Lucy**, the tenant, to his wife **Elizabeth**, as in the **Chapter Records** there is a memorandum that a lease of the tithes for 16 years should be given to her. This intention, however, was never carried out, as on 24 July, 1706, a lease of the rectory of **Uzmaston** for 21 years was granted to **Richard Sparks**, gent. **Elizabeth Lucy**, the tenant, consenting through her son **George Lucy**, gent.

In 1718 and again in 1734 the lease was renewed by **Richard Sparks**, who was an alderman of **Haverfordwest**, and died prior to 7 Mar., 1736-7, the rent on the latter occasion being advanced to £15 6s. 8d and the curate's stipend being fixed at £10.

In 1741 a lease of the tithes was granted for 21 years to **Sparks Martin** of **Withy Bush**, Pembs., gent., and **John Barron**, of **Haverfordwest**, at the rent of £15 6s. 8d. and a fine of £20 and in 1748 and 1756 the lease was renewed to the same lessees at the same rent as before, the fines paid being respectively £20 and £24.

In 1763 the tithes were leased for 21 years at the same rent to **Sparks Martin**, esq.. and **David Hughes**, gent, the assignee of **John Barron**, MD., the fine paid being 20 guineas.

In 1781 the Chapter decided that the next lease should be at rack rent without any fine, and in pursuance of this resolution, the tithes were leased for 21 years to **Canon William Holcombe**, at a rent of £66.

In 1806 the tithes were rented by auction, and **John Phelps** of **Withy Bush** being the highest bidder, a lease for 21 years was granted to him at the rent of £135.

1827. The tithes were rented to **Sparks Martin Phelps**, esq., for 21 years at the rent of £120.

The present **Church** of **Uzmaston** must have been restored or rather re-built about the year 1870, as an ***Act of the Chapter*** on 25 July in that year orders the chapter seal to be affixed to the deed authorising the re-building of the **Church**.

On 20 Dec., 1907, a faculty was granted for putting up a window in the parish **Church** in memory of **Mr. George Bland** and **Mrs. Anne Bland**.

1999 **St Ismael's Church, Uzmaston RCAHMW**

Dating to at least the early 13th century, **St Ismael's Church**, the parish **Church** of **Uzmaston**, is dedicated to the son of **Budic, King of Armorica** (France). **St Ismael** returned to Dyfyd with his brothers (where they previously lived in exile with their father) and became a disciple of **St David**. Upon the death of **St David**, **St. Ismael** was consecrated **Bishop** by his uncle **St. Teilo**.

In 1230, **Uzmaston Church** was one of those granted to **Wizo the Fleming** and his son and grandson (both named **Walter**) to the ***Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*** at **Slebech**.

The **Church** was virtually rebuilt in 1870-73; renovated in 1991-92; and further restored in 1999.

The Religious census of 1851 :

Uzmaston Parish Church "For the last eight years there has been a service every fortnight on a Sunday afternoon in a barn not licensed but permitted by the **Bishop**." **Samuel Owen Meares**, Perpetual Curate

Cartlett Chapel of Ease to Uzmaston Church Licensed 7 April 1841 "The room was fitted to meet the needs of a large number of parishioners above a mile distant from the parish **Church** of **Uzmaston**. The room was fitted by the exertions principally of **James Mayler** esq., **George Harvey** esq. of **Haverfordwest**, **George Phillips** esq.." **Samuel Owen Meares**, Perpetual Curate

1929 Parish entry for **Uzmaston** with **Boulston** from **The Welsh Church Year Book, 1929 St Ismael & Chapel of Ease (Boulston)** Incumbent and Curates; **T A Harries**

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found but see under **Haverfordwest, St Mary's** for Chapels in Cartlett but listed within that parish

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Uzmaston . — An **Elizabethan** Chalice bearing the single Mark §^^. The ornamentation is similar in every respect to the **Amroth** cup. The Paten cover has disappeared.

Within the lower band of decorated strap-work on the bowl is an inscription The base of the bowl has been roughly repaired and the vertical Reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl has been completely spoilt. Height, 7 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; present depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 7 oz.

A modern Paten, Hall-marked 1892 with maker's Mark T P in a two-lobed shield ; diam., 6 in. ; weight, 3 oz. 7 dwts. Beneath is inscribed

A pewter Plate, — Another pewter Plate of with moulded rim, bearing the marks, — S C ; Britannia ; [?] erased ; a cock ; **Cox**.

The State of Education in Wales 1847 - The parishes of Uzmaston and Boulston

This parish includes , besides a rural district, one of the suburbs of **Haverfordwest** called Cartlet. The National school is close to the **Church** which is about a mile from the suburb; the two dame schools are in the suburb. The parishioners are either farmers and labourers or small tradesmen and mechanics. Labourers get 6s., 7s., and 8s per week on their own finding or 4s with food. Mechanics get from 12s to 16s per week. The principal landed proprietors are three in number and non resident. They and the Dean and Chapter of **St David's** (patrons of the living) contribute £12 per annum to the support of the schools. There are five farmers in the parish paying upwards of £100 per annum in rent; of these one has no family, another no family old enough for school, a third sends his children to the National school, the other two (being close to Cartlet) send their children to the dame schools there. The people can generally read. All the children in the parish were said to be attending school.

Village school — I visited this school on the 7th January 1847; it is constantly superintended, and in a great measure supported by the **Misses Acland**, of **Boulston**, and the **Rev S O Meares** the Incumbent..

The school buildings, at the time of my visit, consisted only of a thatched mud hovel, which was made into a single room calculated to accommodate in winter one half, and in summer one third of the children resorting to it.

The Master, besides being trained for six months at the Sanctuary, had been previously instructed for 18 months by the **Rev S O Meares**. His training in London, including travelling expenses, had , by his meritorious economy, barely cost £20. **Mr Meares** considered (and justly) that the parochial

Clergy might do much in this manner to supplement the normal schools. The master of **Uzmaston** school appeared to have made the most of his advantages.

The inside of the school building was fitted up so as to turn its narrow dimensions to the best account. There were galleries of desks and benches along the walls. The centre was left free for the master and monitors to move about in and employ the black board. There were maps and cards hanging up. The master's desk had to be pushed into a little corner at the upper end of the room. Everything was very neat and orderly.

I gave each Child in the first class (20) something to write from memory on their slates. For the most part these questions were exceedingly well answered.

The master questioned the second class (21) in geography pointing to the map of the world. He did it with spirit and intelligence. No one in the class could find Palestine on the map. A boy from the head class came and pointed to it and also to Greece. The second class Read **St Luke** xii, sixteen of them with ease.

The first class Read Acts xvii all of them with ease. The master questioned them as before. Such questions as were proposed in arithmetic were well answered. They also answered simple questions from early English history.

There is a clothing club attached to the school -the pence are paid on Sunday, and are doubled at the end of the year by the patronesses. This forms and inducement to attend the Sunday school regularly.

The children were clean and well clad, and the master seemed in good spirits and fond of his work. The school required and deserved a better building; subscriptions were on foot , and grants hoped, for this purpose.

[The old school was soon after replaced —

According to **RCAHMS** The former National School at **Uzmaston** now closed, has a date stone of 1847]

Mrs Harries School – The mistress spoke English tolerably well. She has kept school for many years. The furniture consisted of only a few benches. – visited 2 January 1847 **W M Morris** Assistant

Miss **Price's** School – The governess seemed to have received a good education. The furniture consisted of plenty of benches and tables, but no maps or prints were hanging on the walls. – visited 2 January 1847 **W M Morris** Assistant

Names connected with Uzmaston

Barron John 1741 of **Haverfordwest** tithes of **Uzmaston**

Barron John 1763 M D,tithes of **Uzmaston** 1763.

Bland Anne	20 Dec 1907 Mrs memorial window Uzmaston Church
Bland George	20 Dec 1907 Mr memorial window Uzmaston Church
Brise John	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston H Dongleddy Hundred
Browne Alban	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston H Dongleddy Hundred
Browne James	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston P Dongleddy Hundred
Browne Stephen	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston P Dongleddy Hundred
David James	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston P Dongleddy Hundred
David Nicholas	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston H Dongleddy Hundred
David Thomas	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston H Dongleddy Hundred
David Thomas	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston P Dongleddy Hundred
Dauids Roger	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston H2 Dongleddy Hundred
Davies David	21 September 1799 Haverfordwest Gent Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Fortune Samuel Simmons prosecutor's son in a duel Prisoner a Captain in the Cardiganshire Militia quartered in the town Devandes Louis ,Prendergast an emigrant Frenchman implicated but not indicted Uzmaston Prosecutor Fortune Joseph esq. Verdict No true bill <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Davies William	8 March 1818 Uzmaston Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of Hicks Henry of wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor - servant to the said Henry Hicks Whitechurch Prosecutor Davies Thomas Whitechurch servant Punishment 1 year imprisonment <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>
Day George	1670 <i>Hearth Tax</i> Uzmaston P Dongleddy Hundred
de Trefwent Walter	1302 Master the late rector of Uzmaston Stat Menev 4030

Evan Griffith 1670 *Hearth Tax Uzmaston* P **Dongledy** Hundred

Evans Michael 1670 *Hearth Tax Uzmaston* P **Dongledy** Hundred

Gibbon John 8 July 1783 **Uzmaston**, Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking down gates and hedges. **Uzmaston**, Prosecutor **Jenkins John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730- 1830*

Gibbon John 8 July 1783 **Uzmaston**, Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking down and destroying a turnpike side gate. **Uzmaston**, Prosecutor **Stokes John Rees**, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gibbon John 8 August 1783 **Uzmaston**, Yeoman Offence Assault. **Uzmaston**, Prosecutor **Rees, Elizabeth** single woman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gibbon Mordochus 1670 *Hearth Tax Uzmaston* H2 **Dongledy** Hundred

Gibbon William 8 July 1783 **Uzmaston**, Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking down gates and hedges. **Uzmaston**, Prosecutor **Jenkins John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Robert 1670 *Hearth Tax Uzmaston* P **Dongledy** Hundred

Hayes Richard 1687 „ Quaker, who is said to have come from Ilmiston ? **Uzmaston** described as “aged Friends” left **Pembrokeshire** 1687 died 1697 had sons **Richard, John** and cousin **James, Sarah** --Quaker, *Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn’s Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Higgon John 1773 **Rev** parish of **Uzmaston** held land in **Haverfordwest**

Hoare Phillip 1670 *Hearth Tax Uzmaston* H2 **Dongledy** Hundred

Holcombe William 1781 **Canon** tithes of **Uzmaston**

Holland John 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston P Dongleddy** Hundred

Hughes David Rev 1822 tithes of **Uzmaston**

James John 21 September 1799 **Haverfordwest** Gent. Offence Murder of **Fortune**

Samuel Simmons, prosecutor's son, by shooting him in a duel. **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Fortune**

Joseph, esq. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Lewis 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston P Dongleddy** Hundred

Jenkin William 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston P Dongleddy** Hundred

Jenkins John 14 August 1783 **Uzmaston** Yeoman Offence Assault. **Uzmaston** Prosecutor

Gibbon John Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Thomas 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston H Dongleddy** Hundred

Jenkins William 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston H Dongleddy** Hundred

John Walter 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston P Dongleddy** Hundred

Laurence John 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston P Dongleddy** Hundred

Lemons Francis 8 March 1814 **Uzmaston** Yeoman Offence Assault and rescue of **Lewis John**, **Uzmaston**, Yeoman, from prosecutors' custody, **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Daniel Williams & Thomas**, **Lewis** bailiffs Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John 8 March 1814 **Uzmaston** Yeoman Offence Assault and rescue of himself from prosecutors' custody, **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Daniel Williams & Thomas**, **Lewis** bailiffs *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lucy George 1682 gent tithes of **Uzmaston** .

messenger **William** 1438. **William** messenger of the parish of **Uzmaston** born about 1438 a former minstrel in the household of the Earl of Wiltshire when his disposition was taken regarding
4032

disposition of land in 1518 21st July in the document reference is made to the Earl saying "but that it was Yngland beyond Walys". The document is an unpublished one in the **Public Records Office London**.

Nash Elinor 1670 **Hearth Tax** **Uzmaston** H **Dongledy** Hundred

Phillips Morgan 1577 May 14 **Uzmaston** Manor "of **Picton**-- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her **Castle** and Lordship of **westHaverford** by knight service, suit of court at the **Castle** gate and relief without paying rent" **Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb** 1903

Price Francis 1670 **Hearth Tax** **Uzmaston** H5 **Dongledy** Hundred

Price Morris 1670 **Hearth Tax** **Uzmaston** H **Dongledy** Hundred

Prise John 1670 **Hearth Tax** **Uzmaston** P **Dongledy** Hundred

Pugh Lewis 8 July 1783 **Uzmaston** Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking down gates and hedges. **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Jenkins John** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Richard Evan 1670 **Hearth Tax** 1670 **Uzmaston** P **Dongledy** Hundred

Richard Henry 1670 **Hearth Tax** 1670 **Uzmaston** P **Dongledy** Hundred

Richard William 1670 **Hearth Tax** **Uzmaston** H **Dongledy** Hundred

Roberts John 1670 **Hearth Tax** in two houses **Uzmaston** H 4 **Dongledy** Hundred

Roblin William 19 January 1820 **Uzmaston** Farmer Offence Murder of **Davies William** of **Boulston** by shooting him, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 50, **Uzmaston** Prosecutor **Thomas Perkin** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death – executed

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830, Roblin acc to Brown History of Haverfordwest

The annals of crime in **Pembrokeshire** present a some what singular history. For ninety years past 4033

not an execution has taken place. The last was one that excited a good deal of sympathy. **Roblin** a man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easter Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. So great was the horror occasioned by this execution, that the hangman was never known.

Sparks Martin . 1741 of **WithyBush** Pems gent tithes of **Uzmaston**

Sparks Martin 1763 .esq. tithes of **Uzmaston**

Thomas Marke *Hearth Tax* 1670 **Uzmaston** P **Dongleddy** Hundred

Thomas Morris 15 March 1822 **Uzmaston** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel whilst prosecutor was travelling on foot from **Narberth** to **Haverfordwest**, Value £3 10s, 6d, **Uzmaston**
Prosecutor **Jenkins David**, Carew labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vittell John 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston** P **Dongleddy** Hundred

William John 1670 *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston** P **Dongleddy** Hundred

William John 1670 *Taylor Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston** P **Dongleddy** Hundred

Wogan James 1670 of Goodhooke *Hearth Tax* **Uzmaston** H4 **Dongleddy** Hundred

Places of **Archaeological** Interest

Higgons Well parish of **Uzmaston**

Higgon was a local surname – **Rev. John Higgon** held land in **Haverfordwest** in 1773.

Well first recorded as Higgons well in 1773 on the **Picton** Map appears also in the **Picton** record of 1789.

1920 **RCAM** Higgons Well

On a farm a short mile to the south east of **Haverfordwest**. formerly there stood on the site a well and a well Chapel of great repute and popularity in the medieval period. **Charles Norris** of **Tenby** made two sketches of the interior of the well Chapel and of the outlet for the escaping water.

Great Tump Park – Little Tump Park

Two fields near Good **Hook** farm house. If a mound has stood here or in the immediate vicinity as suggested by the names, it has long disappeared under cultivation and the memory of it has apparently been lost – visited 27th May 1920. 1920 **RCAM**

Stone Park; Three Stone Park;

Although there is nothing visible on the surfacer of these fields to account for their respective names , they are recorder here in view of the possibility of any subsequent discoveries within them – visited 27th May 1920 1920 **RCAM**

Medieval? **Uzmaston RCAHMW**

A network of vaguely defined grassy banks, probably indicating the former extent of the village, lie in a pasture field alongside **Church Hill** Lane and its junction with the road into **Haverfordwest**. essentially they are comprise two slightly platformed enclosures linked by two flanking curvilinear banks, all on a roughly E-W alignment. The height of the scarps reaches a maximum of about 0.4m.

Bronze Age **Uzmaston RCAHMW**

A ditchless round barrow, 39m in diameter and 1.0m high, apparently undisturbed.

Walton East

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Walton East 1839 Lewis

Walton (EAST), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, in South Wales, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 274 inhabitants. This parish constituted a part of the ample possessions of the commandery of the ***Knights of St. John of Jerusalem***, at **Slebech**, to which establishment it was given by its Norman proprietor, **Walter de Wale**, from whom it derived its name, **Wale's town**, or **Walton**. The scenery, though by no means rich, is less dreary than that in some other parts of the county; and Penty Park, the property of a branch of the **Philipps** family, of **Picton Castle**, forms a pleasing and ornamental feature in the landscape. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, **Lloyd Philipps**, esq., whose tithes have been commuted at a rent-charge of £170. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary** , is a very small rude edifice, consisting only of a nave, without tower or spire. The sum of £5 per annum, subsequently reduced to £3, and now discontinued, was left in 1734 by **James Philipps**, esq., of **Tenby**, chargeable on his estate of Penty Park, for the education of seven children of the parish. A day school is held, unconnected with any particular religious body; and the **Calvinistic Methodists** have a Sunday school.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

RCAM The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** .

A modern building possessing no features of **Archaeological** interest other than the font, the bowl of which is of scalloped Norman type 24in square. It had been redressed and stands upon a modern base..

Pembrokeshire Parsons

There seems little doubt that **Walton East** is the **Church** described as 'Ecclesia Sancti Petri de

Walestuna' in **Dungledy**, which **Wizo**, Lord of **Wiston**, and **Walter** his son, and **Walter** the son of the said **Walter**, granted to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. - **Bishop Anselm's Confirmatory charter**.

This being so it would indicate that there has either been a change in the dedication, or else that it is erroneously attributed to **St. Mary** in **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

In 1594 the benefice was described as a Curacy, and in the hands of the Queen as late belonging to the preceptor [of **Slebech**]. - **Owen's Pem**.

The only reference to this benefice in the **Valor Eccl.** is in the list of churches appropriated to the preceptory of **Slebeche**, in which appears the following entry:- **Ecclesia de Walton xj'i**.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- **Walton East Cur. (St. Mary)**. **James Philipps**, esq.. £10 certified value. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas , 1869

Walton East ' —A Chalice of poor medieval shape, bearing the Hall Mark of 1888 with maker's Mark J ^ in an heraldic shield; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.. Beneath the foot is inscribed "Presented by **F. Lloyd -Philipps** esq. of Pen-ty-parc to **St Mary's Church Walton East** 1889 ".

—A Paten, 6 in. in diameter and weighing 4 oz. 15 dwts, is similarly Hall-marked. Underneath is inscribed " Presented by **Mrs Lloyd Philipps** Easter 1889 ". Its centre is decorated with a cross within a circle.

— A two-handled Chalice of plated metal, inscribed " The Gift of **Mrs Margaret Lewis** to **Walton Church** 1837", and measuring 6 in. in height.

—A good pewter Credence Paten with gadrooned rim; diam., 9 in.; height, 3 in.; inscription " **Margaret Lewis** 1833".

—An Alms-dish of plated metal, inscribed " **Walton-East Church** Presented by the Communicants 1863 ".

—There is also a glass Cruet with plated top

Walton, East, Parish Church dedicated to **St. Mary**

1851 **James Thomas** , Incumbent
4037

1929 Parish entry for **Llysyfran** with **Walton East - St Meilir & St Mary** (**Walton East**)
Incumbent and Curates; **J J Evans**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Walton East Methodist Chapel was built in 1875 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. still open in 2006 **RCAHMW**, November 2010

Parish of Walton East The State of Education in Wales 1847

—Village School --- On the 8th of December I visited the above school. It was held in a schoolroom on **Walton Green**. The building was in pretty good repair. It was lighted by two small glazed windows. The floor was of the bare earth, very uneven and rather damp. The furniture consisted of a desk for the master, two for the scholars, and a few benches , all in indifferent repair. There was a fire in an iron stove placed in the middle of the room. The steam which arose from it was quite insufferable, so much so that I was obliged to keep both door and window open to enable me to breathe. The master remarked that it was “bad to a stranger, but nothing to those who were used to it”. He received annually £4 from the **earl of Cawder** and £2 from **Lloyd Phillips** esq. of Mabws Cardiganshire, for educating fifteen poor children of the parish of **Walton East**. I heard a class of seventeen Read the 1st chapter of **St John's Gospel**; seven out of the number Read pretty correctly.

The master did not question them at all after they had done reading.

Knew their multiplication table pretty well. Wages were in the parish 8d per day and food. The condition of the labourers was very poor. **David Lewis** Assistant

Names connected to Parish

Clergy Walton East CCED

Thomas , David	1665	Curate
Thomas , David	1692	Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1714	Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1720	Curate
Thomas , Lewis	1740	Curate
Twining, Griffith	1749	Curate

Thomas , James	1795	Curate	
Twining , Griffith	1795	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805	Curate	
Thomas , James	1805	Vac	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805	Curate	
Summers , James	1805	Curate	
Harries , William	1822	Curate	
Vincent , Henry	1823	Curate	
Harris , George	1825	Curate	
Harries , George	1825	Curate	
Summers , Thomas	1831	Curate	
Saunders , Thomas	1831	Curate	
Summers , James	1832	Vac	Curate

Walton Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Phillipps John	Walton	H 2
Bowen Richard	Walton	H
John Morgan.	Walton	H
Elliot Lewis	Walton	H
Jenkin Rotheroe	Walton	H
Roblin George	Walton	H
Thomas David,	clerk Vicar of Walton East Walton	H
Thomas Thomas	Walton	H 2
John Owen	Walton	H
Price Lewis David	Walton	H 2
Jenkins Peter	Walton	H
Roblin Owen	Walton	H
Lawrence Henry	Walton	P

David Thomas	Walton	P
Jones Rice	Walton	P
Griffith Thomas	Walton	P
Harry James	Walton	P
Beavan Lewis	Walton	P
David Morgan	Walton	P
Jones Thomas	Walton	P
Roblin Lewis	Walton	P

William John 4 June 1813 **Walton** East Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep, Prisoner aged 40, **Walton** East Prosecutor **Lewis John** Verdict Guilty to the value of 2/6d Punishment 2 years imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

.....

Sites of Interest

Scollock Rath

A roughly circular earthwork 360 feet in length and 300 ft in breadth, standing on pac **Castell** a field about half a mile north of the village of **Walton** East. The defences consist of a single enclosing rampart, a ditch to the east, and an outwork protecting the entrance on the west side. The rampart which is at its best on the east rises some 4ft from the level of the interior, and falls 8ft to a ditch that is hewn through the rock to a length of 270 ft. The entrance is midway on the west front; it is 20ft wide and well preserved. Protecting the entrance , on a slightly lower level, is an enclosure 220ft by 90ft in width, the rampart of which has an average height of 3ft. The entrance to the outwork is placed immediately opposite the main entrance to the camp and has a width of 30ft. The protecting rampart is not joined to the chief bank there being a distance of 20 ft between them at either end of the latter. visited 11th October 1914

Walton (or Vicarage) Rath.

This work standing some 300yds south of the parish **Church**, and known locally as “Vicarage Rath” is in a very ruinous state. It has a length of some 140 ft and a breadth of about 90 ft. The enclosed bank . Much disturbed in places, has an average rise of one ft and a fall of not more than

2ft to a ditch that has almost disappeared; the rock along the line of the ditch has been scarped in places and possibly the ditch was originally fed from a contiguous spring. The entrance was probably to the west..

There is another enclosure also called “Vicarage Rath” of which there is at present scarcely a trace –
RCAM 13th July 1915.

The west Rath

All that remains of this work is the outline of a single slightly bowed line of rampart on a field known as **Castle**. It was constructed to defend a **Ford** of Cartlett Brook. The rampart, which must have enclosed a fairly large area has now a length of only 300 ft and a height of barely 1ft, and it is doubtful if it ever formed a circle. It would seem to have had a ditch. visited 13th July 1915.

west Rath, **Walton East**

west Rath is an earthwork enclosure complex, set on ground falling to the south-west, centring on an oval enclosure, about 34m north-west to south-east by 24m. It is levelled into the slope, embanked on the uphill and terraced on the downhill side; this is set within an irregular banked and ditched enclosure complex, apparently featuring an inturned entrance on the north about 130m north-east to south-west by 100m, resting on natural scarps along the south-east.

Source: **James** 1990 (PPS 56), 295-8 **J.Wiles** 09.12.04

Three prehistoric enclosures, one revealed by aerial photography, the others mapped by the Ordnance Survey, overlook Cartlett Brook just west of **Walton East**. These sites are Plenty Park Rath , west Rath and the west Rath II enclosure . The sites are described in Driver, T. 2007.
Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Page 173.T. Driver, RCAHMW, 16th April 2010.

Long Stone Park

The third field east of East Scollack Cottage. The stone from which it took its name has

disappeared.

Parc Twnpath

The second and third field above Pen y ffordd Cottage on which a natural mound gave rise to the name still in use visited 13th July 1915

Walton Corn Mill, **Walton** East,

Ruinous remains of a former corn mill, which ground corn for flour, animal feed and barley, but ceased working in the mid-1920s. The waterwheel also powered threshing machinery and there was a kiln attached. Source: **Walton** Mill, brief descriptive notes compiled by Pam **Moore**, c.1991. B.A.Malaws, ***RCAHMW***, 13 February 2013.

Walton west

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Walton (west), a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (W. by S.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 544 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the coast of **St. St Bride's Bay**, by which it is bounded on the west; the adjacent country is destitute of beauty, but the view over the bay is very fine, and enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. On the shore is the small watering-place of **Broadhaven**, much frequented in summer, celebrated for the extent and hardness of its sands, and well supplied with fish of different kinds. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, the **Rev. Robert Ferrier**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £134. 15.; and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The **Church** is not entitled to architectural notice. Here are two places of worship for dissenters, and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the Established **Church**.

1851 29th August *Walton West Parish Church Glynne*

This **Church** is now in a most forlorn state of dilapidation but improvement is contemplated. The nave has a very low and narrow north aisle. The chancel is properly developed, and there is a west tower. Over the east gable of the nave is a Bell cot for one Bell. The tower is patched, and partly rebuilt. It has a saddle roof, and the west gable is terminated by a Bell cot for two bells. Its lower part internally has a rude stone vault, and opening to the nave by a very plain Pointed arch. It has but little architectural character but a double window with two obtuse heads. The windows are all bad and modern except one on the north of the chancel, now closed which is a single square headed light, trefoiled. The chancel arch is but small, opened in a plain wall or mass of masonry, and so strangely misshapen that it is difficult to comprehend what it could originally have been. There is on the south side a very large hagioscope with straight sided arch. There are two very low flattened arches between the nave and aisle, not exactly similar, without mouldings, and with plain wall pier. The aisle seems never to have had windows. There is much dead wall about the chancel arch. In the chancel, on the south side is a stone bench, and another at the west of the aisle. Under the east window is an arch, closed externally; and there is a small rude piscina. The masonry near the east end is varied and evidently of different ages; but it is not easy to say what is the architectural character of the **Church**, from its rudeness as well as its mutilation. The font has the common square bowl, scalloped below, and a cylindrical stem. The interior is dilapidated to an incredible degree, and the ground rises high against the walls.

1856 September

Walton west Church is now in an excellent state, thoroughly restored, and partially rebuilt; a small aisle or Chapel added on the north of the chancel, opened by a low flat arch. The new inserted windows are lancets, some trefoiled; the east window of three lights; the seats low, open and uniform.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* Timmin

Presently the blue sea opens out ahead, and the lane makes a sudden turn over against a lonely country **Church**. As we approach it, the little edifice presents such a curious medley of gables and turrets, as to tempt us to closer inspection.

Walton-West Church has been carefully and wisely restored of recent years, and not before it was

needed, for it is on record that in the ' good old times ' two boys were kept at work on rainy Sundays, sweeping the water that flowed in at the porch into a pit formed in a disused pew. Eventually matters were brought to a climax by the snow falling through a rent in the roof, and lodging upon the bald head of an ancient worshipper! As usual, the tower, which appears never to have been completed, is the oldest remaining portion of the fabric ; indeed, it has been considered as pre-Norman, a stone having, as we are informed, been found in the wall bearing the date AD 993. A small effigy, apparently of the **Elizabethan** period, built into the interior of the tower, is usually supposed to represent the patron saint of the **Church**. Upon the north side of the chancel stands a well-proportioned Chapel that formerly appertained to the family of **Lort-Philipps**.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Davids (possibly a modern Dedication) – RCAM

The building with the exception of the tower, is practically a modern structure; It consists of chancel, Chapel on the north side, nave, north side aisle, western tower and south porch. The tower is now crowned by a saddle-back roof, but the sudden ending of the internal stairs (twenty three in number) shows it to have been shortened; local tradition speaks of great damage done to the edifice by a storm. It has two storeys, the lower being vaulted and opening to the nave by a plain pointed arch. A rough buttress has been built against its west wall, and on this buttress has been erected a double Bell-cote, whilst a single and now empty Bell-cote crowns the east nave wall. In the interior west wall of the tower is a small and much obliterated effigy, possibly that of a female, about 18in in height. It is too defaced to permit of detailed description. The font basin 26in by 25in externally and 21in by 20in internally is of Norman type, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base, the total height of the structure being 33ins. visited 3rd September 1920.

Church All Saints(?)

Tower is 14c, the rest rebuilt 1854. Has 12c Norman Font and a 10c grave stone.

The short west tower with an impossibly low doorway to its staircase in a SW turret is 14th century. The font is of c1200. The nave and chancel were also of that period but have been rebuilt above the foundations in about 1854. There is a tiny female effigy. In the Lady Chapel is a rounded 10th century stone with Latin wheel cross, showing Irish influence, found in the Churchyard by gravediggers.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire 1904

Walton west — There is here a beautiful little **Elizabethan** Chalice, retaining its Paten cover, with shape of the conventional type and decoration varying in having one band of interlacing and foliated strap-work engraved round the bowl, whilst a criss-cross and dot ornament takes the place of the usual vertical line moulding beneath the bowl and on the foot. The Hall marks are the small black letter r for 1574 with maker's Mark M as in O. E. P. at 1565. The knop on the stem is covered with intermittent lines Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 2½in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 4oz. 6dwts. The Paten

cover carries the same Hall marks whilst on the foot or handle is engraved within a circle the date " 1573 ". There is also on the cover a belt of similar strap-work which like that on the cup intersects three times, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. Diam., 2 in. ; weight, 1 oz. 10 dwts. Both pieces are in excellent condition. The chalice at **Camrose** is by the same maker and of the same date.—There is also a Service of plated metal, consisting of Chalice, Paten and Flagon. The cup is 6 in. in height and is ornamented with I. H.S. and cross within a glory. The paten is 8 in. in diameter and the flagon 11 inches high.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory of **Walton** west appears to have been in private patronage at all events since 1536. It seems to have belonged to **Henry Catharne** and others at that date, but in 1594 the patrons are said to be the families of **Newport**, **Stepneth** [Stepley], **Woodford**, **Kette** [Kettill] and **Longvill** in right of **Catharn**. – **Owen's Pembroke**.

These were probably all representatives of **Henry Catharne**; in fact **Stepney**, **Woodford**, and **Kettill** are no doubt the **Alban Stepney**, **Thomas Woodford**, and **William Kettill**, who married three of the coheiresses of **Thomas Catharne**, the son of the **Henry Catharne** in question.

Waltan. - Ecclesia ibidem er collacione **Henrici Cathern** arnigeri et aliorum unde **David Powle** est rector habens ibidem unam mansionem. edt valet comm1mibus annis in fructibus et elaolimentis vij'i. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et ptocuracionibus quolibet anno V4. iXd. Et remanet **Clarar** £6 13s. 4d. Inde decima 13s. 4d. - **Valor Eccl**.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Walto alias **Walton** west R. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno, 10d. Atchidiac quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. **Henry Cathern** and .alii Patr., 1535; **Sir Thomas Stepney**, Bart., 1719, 1739, 1763, Clear yearly value, £10. **King's Books**, £6 13s. 4d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

1851**Walton** west Parish **Church** "The **Church** cannot contain more than the sixth part of the population; it is in a very dilapidated & dangerous state, not fit for Divine Service, and ought to be rebuilt and enlarged" **Joseph Brown**, Minister

1929 All Saints & **St Mary** (Talbenny) Incumbent and Curates; **C Paley**

Nonconformist Chapels:

Hepzibah **Baptist** Chapel, **Broadhaven** Built 1841.Still open 1998

Chapel [**Wesleyan Methodists**, 1835]. **Wesleyan Methodist** Chapel, **Wesley Rd**, Little **Haven** Erected in 1835 **William Spriggs**, Local Preacher, **Dale** no Chapel here by 1905

Tabernacle **Congregational** Chapel Little **Haven** was built 1812 and rebuilt in 1842. This Chapel was demolished in 1992 and houses have been built on the site.

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **Walton** west – On the 6th January I visited the above parish. The day-school was one of **Mrs Bevan's** circulating schools. It was held in the parish church. The master had formerly been a **Mason**, but from an accident was incapacitated from following his trade, and therefore applied for and obtained one of these mastership. There were a great number of children on the books, but the master told me attendance was irregular. There was a **Baptist** Chapel at **Broadhaven** but no Sunday-school held since the coming of **Mrs Bevan's** school into the parish. The children all went to **Church** Sunday-school. **Mrs Bowen** a lady living at Little **Haven** and one who is very active in promoting Sunday Schools, informed me that wages in the parish were 8d per day with food or 1s 4d without. Labourers were in general a very industrious and sober class of men. There was no gentleman possessed of a considerable property living in the parish. There had not been one of **Mrs Bevan's** schools before the present held in the parish for the last thirty years.-- **David Lewis** Assistant.

Names connected with **Walton West**

Clergy CCED Walton west

Bowen Thomas	1761 Curate
Dalton Thomas	Rector Natural Death 1763
Evans Thomas	1763 Rector Natural Death 1808
Philipps Benjamin	1774 Curate
Hughes Thomas	1788 Curate
Levett John	1795 Curate
Ferrier Robert	1808 Rector

Hearth Tax 1670. (Walton west)

Rossiter	Ellinor	Walton	H
Bengrisse ..	Henry.	Walton	H.
Thorne	Francis	Walton	H
James	Phillip .	Walton	H
Lewis	Anne .	Walton	H

Gibbon	Thomas	Walton	H
Allen	Phillip	Walton	H
Barlow	William	Walton	H
Howell	Francis .	Walton	H 2
Lambert	Tho.	Walton	H
Thomas	John. .	Walton	H 3
Phillips	Elizabeth	Walton	H
Doven	William.	Walton	H
Griffith	William	Walton	H
Bengrisse	Richard	Walton	H
Note	Francis	Walton	H
Thorne	Richard	Walton	H
Hitch	John	Walton	H
Pollett	Lewis	Walton	H
Currier	George	Walton	H
Barry	Thomas	Walton	P
Button	Elizabeth.	Walton	P
Baskervill	William	Walton	P
Waters	Thomas	Walton	P
Allen	George	Walton	P
Thomas	Arnold	Walton	P
Griffith	Phillip	Walton	P
Evan	John	Walton	P
Reynolds	Richey	Walton	P
Kelly	Jone.	Walton	P

Filly	Marry	Walton	P
Webb	Phillip	Walton	P
Kelly	David	Walton	P
Butler	Peter	Walton	P
Wilkin	Thomas	Walton	P
Row	Henry	Walton	P
.....			

Catharne Henry 1595 patron **Walton** west **Church**

Catharne Thomas 1594. the son of the **Henry Catharne** patron **Walton** west **Church**

De Brian Family **St Bride's, Hasguard, St Ishmael, Marloes, Dale, Herbrandston**
Hubberston, Talbenny, Haroldstonwest, Walton west and **Robeston** west
Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

Harries Elizabeth 25 March 1826 **Walton** west Singlewoman Offence Theft of money,
Walton west Prosecutor **James Benjamin** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830

Kettill William 1594 patron **Walton** west **Church** son in law of **Thomas , Catharne**

Lloyd Philipps Fredrick of Penty-park JP Captain in the Royal **Carmarthen** Artillery Militia
Patron of the living of **Walton** west son of Col **James Philipps Lloyd Philipps** born at Mabws
Cardiganshire 1823 Married **Elizabeth Francis** daughter and co-heiress of **John Walters Philipps**
of Aberglasney *Carmarthenshire* succeeded to the Pentry Park estate on the death of his brother J
Beynon Lloyd Philipps in 1865.

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Theft of **Hay** from a
rick. **Harries Dinah, Walwyn's Castle**, implicated but not indicted. **Walton** west Prosecutor Noot,
Francis, Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Page Thomas 5 January 1791 -- **John Walter Nolton** Labourer Charged with
Murder of **Thomas , Page** by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a
heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. **Nolton** Prosecutor **Owen, Thomas , Walton** west,
Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? – fled. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Letty born 29 Dec 1860 **Broadway Walton** west **Pembrokeshire** died 29
Jun 1944 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to Allgood, **George** on 3 Jul 1877 at Salt Lake
City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Mary born 13 Sep 1841 **Walton west Pembrokeshire** , Married to **Miles, Edward David** on 25 Oct 1869 Married to **Smith, William** Ross *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Thomas Parley born 22 Jul 1864 broad way **Walton west Pembrokeshire** died 27 Feb 1943 Loa Wayne Utah Married to **John, Sarah Jane** on 31 Dec 1884 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah Married to **Rees, Ellen** on 1 Jul 1887 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah Married to **Williams, Mary** on 1 Jul 1887 at **Logan** , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Stepney Alban 1594 . patron **Walton west Church** son in law of **Thomas Catharne**

Summers John born Dec 1813 **Walton west Pembrokeshire** died 12 Dec 1873 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the **Minnesota** Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to **Howells, Anna F** on 22 Aug 1839 at **Lambston** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Walter John 5 January 1791 **Nolton** Labourer Offence Murder of **Thomas Page**, by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. **Nolton** Prosecutor **Owen Thomas** , **Walton west**, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? - fled *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

WoodFord Thomas 1594 patron **Walton west Church** son in law of **Thomas Catharne**.

Places of interest

see **Broadhaven**

Little Haven-

Little **Haven** is a picturesque village facing a small sandy cove with pebbles above the high tide line. The beach faces north west and offers some shelter from the prevailing south westerly winds. In the past, locally mined coal was shipped from Little **Haven** in small sailing vessels.

Little **Haven Fenton, Tours** 1811 located next door to Little **Haven**. The seafront borders a large, west facing, open expanse of beach, hem

Hence to Little **Haven**, separated from **Broad Haven** by a narrow rocky projection, but not such as prevents a ride over the sands without it at low water. Little **Haven** affords shelter for small country vessels frequenting it in summer to ship culm raised near this place in great quantities, and of a peculiarly excellent quality, an officer of the customs being here stationed to clear them out.

Coal Mining Walton west & Talbenny Parishes

Woodland Pit Coal Mine --worked the Crane seam inland of the village

Engine Field Coal Mine

Foxhill Pit Coal Mine

Slashpond Pits Coal Mine

Swanswell Coal Mine

Howeston Level driven into ground south of the village.

See Also **Broadhaven**

Broadhaven – When I stayed at **Broadhaven** in the 1970's I talked to some of the older local people and they told me about places where they said coal-Mining had taken place. I have since tried to find records but as far back as ***Fenton, Tours*** published in 1811, I could find no reference and ***Fenton*** records it as a holiday resort with no mention of Mining although he does refer to Little **Haven** as exporting culm in summer.

Broadhaven

Recently a report came to my notice and I quote a small portion from it.

The report is the published product of a study made by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in response to a public concern regarding geohazards affecting **Broad Haven Primary School**,

Broad Haven, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. BGS Enquiry IDA 165862.

Serious problem regarding drainage and ground stability in an area bordering the village of **Broad Haven** on the **South Pembrokeshire** coast. His enquiry concerned the possibility of old mine-workings in an area of land that he farmed adjacent to **Broad Haven PriMary School**, where there had been problems with flooding after several periods of heavy rainfall during the wet summer and autumn of 2008. During a site visit by **Dr J.R. Davies** of the British Geological Survey (BGS) on 11 th October, it was noted that there was continuing substantial run-off from the adjacent field into the school site. The school lies in the floor of a shallow valley , down-slope and immediately west of the field from which run-off occurred.

Coal Mining History

Mining within the **Pembrokeshire** Coalfield appears to have reached its zenith in the latter half of

the 18th Century, from when it rapidly declined. As a result, sources of information are lacking for large parts of the coalfield, and the relationships between coal seams within different areas are not fully understood. Much of the coal was worked in a piecemeal manner from opencast pockets ('slashes' or 'slatches') as, and when, they were discovered, although underground working also took place.

In the **Broad Haven** area, both methods were in operation at various times. Large opencast workings for 'Culm' (crushed and tectonised coal) took place in the valley immediately north of the Royal Hotel, whereas to the east and south-east, coal was worked at depth from a number of mine shafts. In this area, which extends as far as **Broadway**, coal was worked from at least three closely-spaced seams; these are, in descending order, the Foxhill, Migrement and Coal veins. The seams were exploited over a wide area, and, as a result, were considered to be uneconomic when investigated for their opencast resource potential in the late 1940's.

Mine Workings

The mines east of **Broad Haven** were drained by a 'level' which was driven from a point within **Mr Clark's** field eastwards towards Foxhill Farm, and then north-eastwards towards **Broadway**. A number of shafts are situated along the line of the level, and at least four of these are shown on the 1907 geological map within **Mr Clark's** field. The two westernmost airshafts are shown as dashed circular features on the 1889 OS map and it is possible that these had collapsed or were partially filled by this time. The map also shows two further mineshaft's in the upper part of the field, close to its south eastern boundary and more occur nearby within adjacent fields. Small areas of spoil that previously surrounded these features are also shown on the geological map.

They are now recognisable by areas of dark soil within the upper part of the field. An area of tipped and partially re-excavated material may represent the remains of one of the spoil heaps. The survey of 1907 also shows a 'hole', which was probably a 'crown hole' (a circular depression caused by collapse above a void) in the upper part of the field at However, none of the features identified on the geological map (drainage level, shafts or crown hole) are visible at surface at present, and it is likely that they have been filled in and ploughed over.

Castle RCAM 23 September 1920

This site has been much disturbed by Mining operations. It occupies the third field north east of **Howelston** farmhouse. The enclosure contains several circles similar to hut circles, which however are said locally to be the remains of surface Mining.

Strawbury **Hill** Culm Pits **RCAM**

An area of surface irregularities, at least 50m across, that appears to include at least one culm pit:

Rosepool

Two circular features, appearing on AP (**RCAHMW** AP965020/63), possibly culm pits, although there are a number of barrows in the vicinity

RCAM

Woodlands; Strawberry **Hill**, Enclosure; Little **Haven** Enclosed Settlement

Woodlands is a sub-rectangular enclosure, about 85m by 50m, with indications of a further enclosure or an additional rampart to the west. Six circular structures were noted in 1926, whilst excavation, through to 1965, examined one circular and one rectilinear structure, as well as the elaborate, inturned, west facing entrance. A long occupation was indicated but no datable finds were found.

Woodland round Barrow

A barrow, 24m in diameter and 0.5m high, ploughed-down and crossed by an old field bank
Tump Cottage, Tump Park, East Tump **RCAM**

Two (formerly three) narrow meadows in the extreme south of the parish. The names may have no **Archaeological** significance but in view of the near proximity of several important camps in the adjoining parish of **Walwyn's Castle** they should be noted.

Mill **Haven** Rath; **Broad Moor** Rath

A curvilinear rampart and ditch cut off a coastal promontory with a level interior, about 108m in depth and 70m-26m across; there is a causewayed entrance across the defences, the bank of which appears to have been boulder-faced; a levelled area, just within the entrance, is thought to contain buildings.

Walwyns Castle,

Barony of Walwyn's Castle

was held for many generations by the de **Brians** who came from Tor **Brian** in Devon they had great possessions in the west Country and also held the Lordship marcher of **Laugharne** The de **Brians** held **Laugharne** in the reign of **King John** and it is probable **Walwyn's Castle** also but this was not an appanage of **Laugharne** as *Fenton* states as in 1247 and again in 1331 the de **Brians** held it of the Earl whereas they held **Laugharne** direct of the **King**. **William de Brian** had died without issue 1397 and the Manor reverted to the Crown

1470 **Walwyn's Castle** was held by **William Herbert Earl of Pembroke** of the **King** "*ut de corondy*", and after his death 16th December 1488, under it the Barony of **Walwyn's Castle** was allotted to **Henry Earl of Northumberland** in whose family it remained until the attainder of his successor in 1572

The Barony had before that been united to the new shire of **Pembroke** but the **Pembrokeshire** possessions of the de **Brians** and **Laugharne** were granted to **Sir John Perrot**

Acc to Old Pembrokeshire Families Henry Owen

1811 *Fenton, Tours* P157

Walwyn's Castle, or in **Welsh Castell** Gualchmai where it is recorded that the body of **Gualchmai**, of a gigantic stature, was dug up in the time of **William the Conqueror**. This Walwyn was said to be the cousin of **Arthur**, and was Regulus of that portion of the island called Galway, and that driven out of his own kingdom he was wrecked on this coast and here buried. For what reason, it may now be difficult perhaps to ascertain, this place became entitled to such distinction, but **Walwyn's Castle** if it had not all the distinguishing features of a **Lord-ship** marcher, yet in many respects so resembled it that it is seldom mentioned but in union with that of Larharn or Talacharn, of which the famous **Guy de Bryan** was **Lord**, and by virtue of that tenure was summoned to parliament. Nothing now remains of its primitive consequence, if it ever had any, but the mound of earth that might once have been surmounted with a castelet, for probably the bank had been the tumulus that covered the skeleton of the gigantic hero Walwyn, and was on that account so honoured, as it appears to have been for centuries by being an appendage to a **Lord-ship** marcher and given name to a comote of this hundred comprising the six parishes to the westward of it.

Farther on occurs Ramas, or as it sometimes is supposed to be more properly called, Romans **Castle**, from having some relation to that people, but there is nothing in the form of the earthworks thrown up there that differs in character from others in that line, except in extent. The chain of posts seems to have been established at the time when the Danes began to annoy the coast by their frequent descents on it, a position of such strength as enabled the natives effectually to check their progress up the country, leaving the more rocky and inaccessible parts of the peninsula open to their desultory depredations.

RCAM

Parish of **Walwyn's Castle**

The district of which this parish may be regarded as the centre, is, from the **Archaeological** point of view, one of the most interesting in the county. From the mound adjacent to the parish **Church**, or, still better, from the summit of the **Church** tower, the eye beholds at least two of the avenues by which hordes of Goidelle Celts may have entered the larger island of Britain from that of Ireland or withdrawn there from, according to the view taken of the Irish Gaels as fleeing before the incoming Brythons or as settlers in a new country

Slightly more than three miles north west of Walwyn's **Church** and **Castle** is the beautiful strand of **Broadhaven**, with, at its southern extremity, the small but extremely snug inlet called Little **Haven** probably of greater area in the early centuries of the **Christian** era than it is at present. Turning southwards the spectator from Walwyn's **Church** tower will notice at a slightly greater distance away the ideally placed inlet of **Sandy Haven**, which was navigable for small flat bottomed craft half way to **Walwyn's Castle**.

In perfectly favourable weather sea forces, either to or from Ireland, would probably betake themselves to broad or Little **Haven**; the neighbouring parish of **St Brides** as well as the broad expanse of the sea between the harbours of the south-east of Ireland and those of **Pembrokeshire** which is known as **St Brides's Bay**, are doubtless the scenes of their activities in the later years of the **Roman** domination and the early period of British **Christianity**.

But it is clear that the external traces of Goidels who occupied or had settled in the district and had probably arrived as well as left by the **Broad Haven** route, were almost entirely swept away by the Norse invaders and settlers of the 8th to the 11th centuries. The renaming of the place-names which the district underwent proves at once the thoroughness with which the operation was carried out and also that it almost certainly proceeded from both north and south of **Walwyn's Castle**. The names within an area of several miles are almost entirely Norse, with an infusion of what appears to be names of Low German origin due possibly to the **Flemish** settlement; but the survival of a few **Welsh** forms of **Byronic**, rather than Goidelic, type serves to show that the earlier people were not entirely exterminated.

The **Archaeological** evidence obtained from our survey, though much more difficult to interpret, points to similar conclusions. along the line of **SandyHaven** Pill and the little stream into which it flows past the bluff on which **Walwyn's Castle** is placed, is a series of camps of quite unusual strength. We proceed to enumerate them, so far as they fall within the limits of the parish of **Walwyn's Castle** but it should be understood that such a survey will overstep the artificial boundaries set up at a much later period than that with which we are dealing.

1839 **Walwyn's Castle** *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Walwyn's-Castle, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Rhôs**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near **St. St Bride's Bay**, is called by the **Welsh** **Castell**-Gwalchmai, a name probably derived from the tradition that Gwalchmai, cousin of **King Arthur**, and a warrior of gigantic stature, having been driven from his inheritance in Galway, was wrecked off this coast, and interred here: his remains are said to have been found in the reign of **William** the Conqueror. The living is a rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Lord** Chancellor; present net income, £270, with a glebe-house. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. James**, is an ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. A day school and a Sunday school are held, in connexion with the Established **Church**. A tumulus near the **Church** is supposed to mark the site of an ancient **Castle**, but no particulars of any fortress are known; there are no

vestiges of buildings of any kind, and the artificial mound may be only a sepulchral memorial raised over the remains of Gwalchmai, or some other chieftain.

Nooks and Corners 1895 Timmins

In an out-of-the-way spot, about a mile to the southward, lies the secluded hamlet of **Walwyn's Castle**. The distance is nearly doubled by the crooked lanes, but a pleasant field-path saves a longer detour. From the brow of the **Hill** we have three churches full in view, in diminishing perspective — **Walwyn's Castle**, down in the valley ; **Robeston** west farther away ; and **Steynton**,

The **Church** of **Walwyn's Castle** stands upon a gentle eminence that slopes to a hollow, wooded dingle overhanging a streamlet, whose waters meander away to a creek of the ubiquitous **Haven**.

The salient feature of the edifice is its tall, slender tower, and narrow stair-turret rising to the embattled roof. Upon the southern side the land falls away steeply, and the brow of the bank is scored with the grassy mounds of the ancient camp or **Castle**, whence the place derives its curious name.

In an old black-letter chronicle of the sixteenth century it is recorded, ' In the Province of Wales which is callyd **Roose**, the sepulchre of Walwyne was found. He reigned in that parte of Britain which is callyd Walwythia. The Tombe was found in the days of **William** the Conqueror, **King** of England, upon the sea side, and contayned in length fourteen foote.'

A local variation of this time-honoured fable avers that Walwyn was buried on the site of the above-mentioned camp, and a sort of arched aperture, now fallen in and well-nigh obliterated, was formerly pointed out as the burial-place of this very ' lofty ' hero.

Church of St. James

(Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 217)

Walwyn's Castle (St. James).

1851. April 29,

The plan is a tolerably spacious nave and a chancel, without aisles, a western tower, and north porch. The tower is plain and poor, without buttresses, and of no particular architectural character. The lower part has the usual stone vault, and opens to the nave by a plain arch. The north door has a round arch. On the north side, near the west end, is a single lancet-window ; the other windows of the nave are modern. The chancel- arch is plain and obtuse. In its north pier is a square aperture for a squint. On each side of the chancel, near its west end, is a curious projection opening to the interior by a depressed arch ; each of them has externally a cornice of plain corbels. These projections are not uncommon in **Pembrokeshire**. In the east wall, internally, are two brackets, and a long piscina with trefoiled head and good mouldings, the bowl octagonal. The south-east window

of the chancel consists of two lights slightly oged and trefoiled. The roof is open and plain. The font has a small square bowl on a cylindrical stem, with square plinth. Against some parts of the walls of the nave are plain brackets. The **Church** is newly pewed. The pulpit is in the centre.

The churchyard is extremely large, — a circumstance not very infrequent in South Wales, even in small parishes.

The churches of **Nolton**, **Haroldston**, **Walwyn Castle**, and others about, seem to form a kind of connecting link between the small, towerless churches of the **Welsh** part of **Pembrokeshire**, and the peculiar ecclesiastical buildings, with lofty towers, of the English districts.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St James RCAM**

With the exception of the base of the tower the **Church** has been completely rebuilt on earlier foundations. The tower, of which only the lower story remains has a plain vault. The plan shows a chancel 24ft by 14 ¼ ft, nave, 47 ½ ft by 20ft, choir recesses in the chancel 5ft by 6 ½ ft, and tower 14ft by 15ft externally. The earlier font base 21ins square externally, with a circular bowl 19in diameter is in use visited 31st August 1920

(see *Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 217*)

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The tower top has been rebuilt with continuous corbelled courses and the nave and chancel have been rebuilt on the old foundations.

The rectory of Walwyn's **Castle** was in 1594 appendant to the manor of that name. *Owen's Pem.*

The barony or lordship of Walwyn's **Castle** was held by several important personages including the Earls of **Pembroke**, **Guy de Brian**, in 1350, **James**, Earl of Wiltshire, and **Sir William Herbert**, **Earl of Pembroke**, in 1483. - *Pat. Rolls*.

By 1519 the lordship or manor of Walwyn's **Castle**, with the advowson of the **Church** there had become the property of **Sir Owen Perrot**, of **Eastington**, in the parish of **Rhoserowther**, who, on 15 September., in that year, settled the advowson and other property on himself and his heir. - *P.M. of Owen Perrot, Imp Hen. VIII.*

Described as Ecclesia **de Castro** Walwani, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £9 6s. 5d. for tenths to the **King**, the sum payable being 18s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.

collacione **Johannis** Parrett vel aliter ad collacionem regiam racione minoris etatis ejusdem **Johannis** unde **Doctor Lorgan** est. rector habens ibidem unam mansionem et terras. Et valet in fructibus et emolumentis hoc anno et communibus annis viij'i. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xjij Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et

procuracionibus vs ixd. Et remanet **Clare** £7 13s. 3d. Inde decima 15s 4d. **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- Castlewalwyn (**Castell** Gwalchmai) R. (**St. James**). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. The Prince of Wales; **John** Parrett, 1535. **King's Books**, £7 13s. 4d., £80. Yearly tenths, 15s. 4d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

The rectories of **Walwyn's Castle** and **Robeston** west were united under an Order in Council on 20 March 1877.

Grade 2 listed buildings

Church of **St Andrew**(?) Walwyn **Castle** 3 January 1963 On the S side of the minor road through **Robeston** west.

The **Church** Plate Of **Pembrokeshire**

Walwyn's Castle (S. **James**). —A plain Chalice, bearing the date letter of 1833 with maker's Mark WB in a shield. The stem carries a very small filleted knop. The base has been restored by the present incumbent the **Rev. T. G-Marshall**, Rural Dean of **Roose**. On the bowl is inscribed " Parish of **Castle** Walwyn 1825" and it is decorated with the sacred monogram. Height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of base, 3 in.; .— A Paten, Hall-marked 1836 with maker Mark **Hew** weight, 4 oz. inscription "To the Glory of God and in memory of **William** Kay **Robinson** Rector of this Parish 1876-86". In the centre and within a circle is engraved a cross , and a **Lamb** holding a flag, on the staff of which is a passion cross. The rim is decorated with hexapetalous flowers.—A Pyx of parcel gilt, weighing 2 oz. 8 dwts, and inscribed " In Mem : M. A. **Allen** ". This piece was given by **Mr. Jeffery J. Allen** in memory of his wife M. A. **Allen** who died in 1903. The late **Mrs. Allen** was the daughter of **Mrs. Summers** of Rose **Moor** in the parish of **Walwyn's Castle**.

[Regarding the difference in dates on the plain Chalice (Inscription reads 1825 but date letter 1833) According to *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*, 17 February 1825 accused persons appeared before the courts on a charge of Sacrilege having stolen a silver sacramental cup from **Church**. The offence took place at **Walwyn's Castle** and the offenders were transported. The prosecutors both came from **Walwyn's Castle** – Churchwardens ? – Was the stolen silver cup replaced in 1833 and the original inscription engraved on it?]

Names connected with Walwyn Castle

Clergy

Williams, Gulielmus	1678	Rector
Griffiths, Morganus	1681	Curate
Williams, Willimus	1692	Rector
Philipps , John	1760	Rector
Morris , David	1764	Stipendiary Curate
Summers , James	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Phillips , George	1799	Curate
Saunders , James	1802	Curate
Philipps , John	1815	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Hervey Neve , Frederick	1815	Rector
Owen , Thomas	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1819	Stipendiary Curate

.....

Holland family of Walwyn Castle and Robeston west – The Rev T G Marshal wrote

Towards the end of the 16th century, **Robert Holland**, M.A., in 1581, of **Jesus College**, Cambridge, a younger son of the family which had been settled for several centuries previously at Conway (where they became the principal landowner, and where the **Church** abounds with their monuments), migrated to South Wales, and was presented by the **Picton Castle** family to the Vicarage of Llanddowror, and by the Crown to the Rectory of **Prendergast** (1591). He married **Jane**, daughter of **Robert Meyler**, of **Haverfordwest**, and was the author of a poetical '*Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ*' in English, as well as several prose works in Welsh. Resigning his former preferments, he was presented in 1607 to the Rectory of **Walwyn's Castle**, and in 1613 to that of **Robeston west**. Both of these Crown livings were held by him together until his death in 1633. His descendants held lands in **Walwyn's Castle**, and several neighbouring parishes, certainly as early as 1634, and for a hundred years afterwards. His son **Nicholas** was presented to the Crown Vicarage of Marloes, and he had a son also named **Nicholas**, who practised as a lawyer in **Haverfordwest**, residing also at **Walwyn's Castle**. This latter, **Nicholas Holland**, married (1) **Dorothy Laughame** of Orlandon; (2) **Eliza Davies**, widow of **T. Couzens**; (3) **Martha**, also a widow, whose family name has not been preserved; (4) **Eleanor Hathias**. It was **Martha**, the third wife of **Nicholas Holland**, who presented the Chalice to **Robeston west**. She died in 1704, and was buried at **St. Mary's, Haverfordwest**. Her Husband died in 1718, and appears to have been buried in **Walwyn's Castle Church**, where his widow **Eleanor** directed her own interment to take place (1730)

Adams Thomas 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Date 20 December 1771 Prosecutor **White Ann, White William** the Younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bevan John 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **White Ann, White William** the Younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast**, Shoemaker Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **Mathias John, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailif Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brown William 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast**, Prosecutor **White Ann, White William** the younger & **White Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Corbet William 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin, William Lord of Kernes**, one fee at **Henrys** moat worth £4, and one at Difffrantha (**Llanfyrnach**) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of **Pembroke**, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of **Pembroke, Haverford**, and **Carmarthen**, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of **Lawrenny** and **Begelly** in the barony of **Carew** and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of **Walwyns Castle**. **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,

Davies David 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Hatter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John Walwyn's Castle** farmer/bailif *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Brian Guy 1350 Lord-ship of Walwyns Castle.

Grimes James 17 February 1825 Alias **James Graham, Milford Haven** , Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from **Church**, Prisoner aged 27, **Walwyn's Castle**, Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas Walwyn's Castle** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hempson **John** 20 December 1771 Alias **John Henson, John Emso Prendergast** Excise officer Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast Mathias John**, Prosecutor **Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hopkins John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Shoemaker Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother **Prendergast** Prosecutor **John Mathias, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howells Thomas 17 February 1825 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from **Church**, Prisoner aged 22, **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Castle Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Hugh William 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict no true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Earl of Wiltshire lordship of Walwynscastle.

James John 25 April 1809 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman/ Servant Offence Assault on **Hughes Ann**, prosecutor's wife, whilst he endeavoured to impound the prosecutor's horse on his master's orders, No indictment, NLW MSS 201D records indictment of assault against prosecutor, **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Hughes David, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

John Thomas 6 April 1818 **Walwyn's Castle** Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to **James Mason** and prosecutor and of money belonging to **George Lewis** from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner aged 16, **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Rowe Ambrose** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis William 4 February 1801 **Walwyn's Castle** Labourer Offence Theft of cattle. **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Summers, John Walwyn's Castle**, esq. Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Lewis William 4 February 1801 **Walwyn's Castle** Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Summers, John Walwyn's Castle**, esq.. Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Llewellyn William 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Carpenter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **White William** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lorgan ? 1534 Doctor est rector **Church** of Walwyns **Castle Valor Eccl.**

Marshall T G 1897 August Walwyn **Church Rev** annual Meeting at **Haverfordwest. Arch Camb** 1898

Mathias John 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 **Milford Haven** Yeoman Offence Theft of **Hay** from a rick. **Harries Dinah, Walwyn's Castle**, implicated but not indicted. **Walton west** Prosecutor Noot, **Francis, Milford Haven** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Parret Johannis 1534 patron **Roberston Church** .Patron rectory of Walwyns **Castle** 1534 **Castlebythe**1535

Rowland David 1 January 1777 **Boulston** Offence Theft of personal goods - silver shoe buckles and buttons. **Walwyn's Castle** Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sinnett Rowland 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sutton Francis **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** 20 December 1771 Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Tackry Thomas 20 December 1771 Alias **Thomas** Tackery **Prendergast** Shoemaker Offence assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Twigg Thomas born 14 Feb 1843 Syke **Hill Walwyn's Castle Pembrokeshire** died 13 Feb 1928 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the **Clara Wheeler** Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Stevenson, Jemima** on 12 Jul 1869 at **Logan** , Cache County, Utah Three sons **Robert** "Bert" **James Twiggs, Leo Stevenson Twiggs , John Thomas Twiggs** Mormon Records for **Pembrokeshire**

Warlow George 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

White Ann 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Married Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with her **Husband**, son and daughter. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias John, Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

White Elizabeth 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Spinster Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

White William 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

White William 20 December 1771 the elder **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of himself from their custody following his arrest for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his wife, son and daughter. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

White William 20 December 1771 the younger **Prendergast Butcher** Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his parents and sister. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Williams Robert 20 December 1771 **Walwyn's Castle** Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Ann White, William White** the Younger & **Eliz** Verdict No true bill. **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Wise John 20 December 1771 **Prendergast** Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. **Prendergast** Prosecutor **Mathias, John Walwyn's Castle**, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830**

Wogan John 1636 the son of **Sir William Wogan** was sheriff in 1636 and sat for the county of **Pembroke** in the parliaments of 1614, 1625, and 1640 he had an elder son, **Wogan Thomas** 1646 M.P. for **Cardigan** in 1646. This **Thomas**, who succeeded to **Wiston** and the **Wogan** Irish estates, which were confiscated in 1662, but afterwards restored to his brother **Roland**, was one of those who signed the death warrant of **King Charles I**. At the Restoration he escaped to Utrecht, where he is heard of engaged in plots in 1666. **Fenton** gives the tradition how he afterwards returned to the county and lived on charity in the **Church** porch of **Walwyn's Castle**, where he was one morning found dead.

Fenton Tour p 160

“ Soon after the restoration an unknown person appeared in the neighbourhood of **Walwyn Castle**, seemed always melancholy and dejected, and studiously shunned all society, refusing every invitation from the country people to their houses, and evading as much as possible every enquiry. He staid day and night in the **Church** porch, where he was relieved by the neighbours, who remarked that he had every appearance of a gentleman, and that his hands were delicately **White**. He was generally believed to be the **Wogan** (one of the house of **Wiston**) who sat as one of **Charles's** judges at his trial. When asked his name he said it was **Drinkwater**. He was at length found dead in the **Church** porch.

Wogan Judge, Walwyn and the Roundhead

Judge Wogan was one of the fifty nine Regicide Judges and officials who in 1649 conducted the trial and execution of **King Charles I**.

After the restoration of **Charles II** to the throne in 1660 these regicides were excepted from the Amnesty granted by royal authority to all other political offenders. That year ten were pronounced

guilty nine of which were hanged drawn and quartered and one hanged. Two years later three more were hanged drawn and quartered while nineteen served life imprisonment. A few were pardoned but even the graves of those that had died were desecrated. Some escaped abroad to countries in Europe or to the American colonies. One who is listed as escaping to **Holland** was Judge **Thomas Wogan** . Originally he had been held at York **Castle** until 1664 when it is recorded that he escaped to the Netherlands. Previously three of the regicides who had escaped there had been arrested by the British Ambassador. returned to England and executed so it seems a very unsafe destination to head for.

But what has this to do with **Pembrokeshire**, I could not find many reference to a **Thomas Wogan** of around that time but **Brown** in his *History of Haverfordwest* with that of some **Pembrokeshire** Parishes originally written about the 1880's but revised and published in May 1914 by subscription has an interesting story about **Walwyn's Castle Church** and I quote

“Well, it must have been some years after Cromwell had passed to his long account, and the country folk were beginning to forget the troubles the land had suffered—for this part of **Pembrokeshire**, from its vicinity to **Milford Haven**, had had its full share in the struggles, and now a new generation was growing up,— that an aged man appeared in the neighbourhood one day, and sat down on that same old bench in the **Church** porch, with the air of one who was weary of life and its surroundings. It may have been that at first a feeling of curiosity, not unmixed with awe, crept over the rustics as they observed the weird appearance and strange manner of a visitor who was evidently used to other scenes and ways of life. Pity, in time, would lead them to proffer him some simple service, but he needed none. He seldom quitted the quiet resting-place he had chosen day and night still found him there sad, silent, and alone. The summer's heat and winter's cold seemed to pass over him unheeded. But one morning the stranger "was not"—only that which men, often using the phrase without noting its significance, call "his remains." The tenant had quitted the worn dwelling and departed to the undiscovered country. And who, think you, was this mysterious personage who was consigned to Mother Earth by the simple rustics, with the beautiful and universal expression of the hope of our **Church**, though he was entirely unknown to those who in charity buried him?

Long afterwards it was discovered that he was one of the Regicide Judges, who, feeling that he needed mercy at the hands of the Judge of the whole earth, and cowering under the terrible responsibility which he had once assumed, chose this obscure spot to hide his head and die

Walwincastle Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Laugharne . John.	Walwincastle	H4
Hyer Francis. .	Walwincastle	H
Barlow Thomas of Rosepool	Walwincastle	H5
Ganocke William.	Walwincastle	H
Webbe Thomas , Miller	Walwincastle	H
Eynan Thomas	Walwincastle	H3
Holland.Nichola	Walwincastle	H3
Moore Elizabeth	Walwincastle	H2

Bevan John.	Walwincastle	H
Bevan Francis, widow	Walwincastle	H
Griffiths Thomas	Walwincastle	H5
Lloyd John.	Walwincastle	H2
Bateten John	Walwincastle	H2
Carow Francis, widow	Walwincastle	H
Nicholl Henry	Walwincastle	H
Lewis John	Walwincastle	H
Wilkin Elizabeth	Walwincastle	H
Andrew John	Walwincastle	H
Prothero William	Walwincastle	H
Harryes William	Walwincastle	H
Bevan Thomas	Walwincastle	H4
Smyth John	Walwincastle	P
Follond William	Walwincastle	P
Moore Sampson	Walwincastle	P
Warlow John	Walwincastle	P
Key Thomas	Walwincastle	P
Hyre Mathew	Walwincastle	P
Warlow Howell	Walwincastle	P
Hire John	Walwincastle	P
Thomas Joseph	Walwincastle	P
Wogan William	Walwincastle	P
Griffiths Henry	Walwincastle	P
James Griffith	Walwincastle	P

Sites of Interest

Rose moor, Walwyn's Castle RCAHMW

House enlarged in the late 19th century. Retains a wide flat lateral chimney.

PE/Domestic/SM81SE from A.J. **Parkinson**

Walwyn's Castle; Walwyn's Rath; Castell Gwalchmai; Castell Gawayn RCAHMW

IRON AGE;Medieval

Site Description

The earthworks of the medieval **Castle** occupy the southern end of a steep-sided inland promontory and are thought, though not proven, to have utilised an earlier prehistoric inland promontory fort; one of a number situated along the river to **SandyHaven** Pill. Tradition also associates the site to the grave of **King Arthur's** nephew, **Gawain**.

The medieval **Castle** was situated in the Cantref of **Rhos**, an area settled by the Anglo-Normans from 1093, brought under control by **Roger** de Montgomery's son Arnulf from his base at **Pembroke**. This area was subsequently reorganised as the Lordship of **Haverford**, initially subject to the Earls of **Pembroke**. From 1247 onwards, the Lordship also contained the large barony or sublordship of Walwyn's **Castle**, commonly **Independent of Haverford** and for which the **Castle** here was the main stronghold and administrative centre. By the mid thirteenth century the **Castle** had been acquired by the de Bryan (de **Brian**) family, whose main seat was at **Laugharne** and thus the **Castle** never further developed and remained a predominantly earthwork **Castle** Throughout its existence.

The earthwork remains comprise a 5m high curving bank that crosses the neck of the promontory on its north side, cut by a 4m wide entrance. Slight traces of an external ditch survive, as does an outwork surrounding the entrance that defines a circular area 56m in diameter. Traces of stone and the outline of a probable curving structure survive here. The interior area of the **Castle** is an irregular roughly tear drop shape, 1.3ha in extent. On its east, south and west sides it is predominantly defended by steep natural slopes with the exception of a 75m stretch along the west side which has been artificially enhanced. It is unclear whether a similar although much slighter enhancement along the east side also relates to the **Castle** or is of a later date. The castles interior is divided in two by a straight section of bank and ditch running across the promontory's narrowest point. This stops short of the western edge of the promontory and thus provided an entrance into the lower **Bailey**. At its eastern end the dividing bank curves outwards to create a roughly square motte nearly 6m high by 13m wide. A depression on top of the motte is likely to Mark the site of a circular

tower and here there are also traces of stonework, which may indicate both a stone tower as well as a wall along the top of the bank. The only other extant remain within the interior is an earthwork running southwards and dividing the upper **Bailey**, most likely representing a later field division.

A detailed survey of the **Castle** was carried out by **RCAHMW** and the Walwyn's **Castle** Historical Society in 2009.

Louise Barker, **RCAHMW**, Jan 2010.

RCAM

Promontary Forts

Syke Rath -

This earthwork has been formed by drawing three slightly curved lines across the neck of a little bluff that projects into the valley of the **SandyHaven** stream. The inner and middle banks are formidable defences but the outer is no more than 3ft high on the average. The entrance was on the easter side of the enclosure, where the first two banks are joined to form a platform --visited 31st August 1920

Capeston Rath – Promentary Fort

Abouth 1,000 tds further down the same stream and on Capeston Farm, is an earthwork similarly situated to that described. There are two defensive but not quite continuous banks. The entrance was at the western end of the banks. visited 31st August 1920

Romans **Castle** -earthwork

This fine earthwork is in shape a rude paetagon of 200ft north to south and 210ft east to west. There are two banks from 8ft to 12ft high, and a shallow intervening ditch. The entrances in the two banks are not in line – visited 22 July 1920.

Note – On 5th **June** 1879 there was exhibited to the **Archaeological** Institute what is described as a short sword said to have been ploughed up at Romans **Castle Pembrokeshire**. The blade had a length of 11 ins; was double edged to the extent of 5ins, and had a studded and taperering ivory haft 6ins in length; Guard 3 ½ in in length, with a human head at each end. (*Arch Journal xxxvi 385*)

Howelston Rath

1. An irregular square earthwork having only a single bank and shallow ditch. It has been almost entirely removed on the north and west sides where the entrance would seem to have been places – visited 6th March 1924

Chapel Park

A name still used locally for the second field west of **Roman Castle** Rath. In the north east corner are the indistinct and grass-grown foundations of a small building which was known as Romans Chapel. It would appear to have been a medieval way-side Chapel, but without clearing away the undergrowth it is impossible to do more than note the **Site** – visited 22nd July 1920

Meeting House Park

This name is still locally used for the second field west of Syke farm house, and Lower Meeyng house Park and Upper meeting house Park are names attached to two adjacent fields. No place of worship is recorded as having stood here, nor does the surface exhibit signs of foundations. visited 31st August 1920

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Warren

Most of these notes were made as part of my research for a sermon/lecture I was asked to give on the reopening of the **Church B H J Hughes**

Place Names of Pembrokeshire by B. G. Charles.

Warren [Name may well have been of **Welsh** origin but Anglicised]. Woveran 1273, 1293, 1325 [Unpublished deeds in PRO]

Woueran 1326 [*Black Book of St David's*, ed J. W. Willis Bund. *Cymmrodorion Record Series 5, London 1902*]

Woran c1602 [*George Owen, Description of Pembrokeshire ii 295.*]

Woram (tempore) HY 8 [*R. Fenton Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire 241,*] 1513 [*Episcopal Registers of St David's*] 1535 [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*], 1603 [*George Owen, Description of Pembrokeshire i.107, ii 292*].

Waram (Waran) c 1566 [*Reports on Manuscripts in the Welsh Language 1917*]. Woraine 1539 [*Calendar of Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire iii 73 H. Owen*].

Warren 1684 [*NLW MS 1390*].

Overham 1487 & 1594 [*Episcopal Registers of St David's*]. **Overam 1490** [*Episcopal Registers of St David's*]. **Oram 1503** [*Episcopal Registers of St David's*].

Acc/to **Wade - South Wales. 1913**

Warren: A small parish in **Pembrokeshire** 5 miles SW of **Pembroke**. Its **Church** has a tall tower constituting a prominent landMark, but architecturally uninteresting though it preserves a piscina in the S Chapel and an early font. From **Warren** a road runs south to the coast where the cliff scenery is exceptionally fine. A cliff camp on a promontory encloses a circular chasm (entered at the bottom by the waves through an arch in the face of the cliffs) which is called "The Devil's Punchbowl" and forms a sea cauldron. Off the coast rise two isolated rocks named the Stacks which are the breeding grounds for puffins, guillemots, razor bills and other sea birds. They assemble in thousands at the beginning of May and depart at the end of July. These rocks are really in the parish of **Castlemartin**.

Owen George 1606 Taylor, s Cussion Warren 3 freeholders 14 householders

Acc/to **Lewis - A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834.**

Waren: A parish in the hundred of **Castlemartin** County of **Pembroke** 5 miles SW of **Pembroke** containing 169 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south western part of the county is of considerable extent reaching to the coast of the Bristol Channel by which is bounded on the South and South west. It includes the small village of Lenny, on the western coast from which a point of land, projecting into the sea derives its name of Lenny head. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of **St David's**, rated in the **King's Books** at £4 8s 11/2d., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 Parliamentary Grant and in the patronage of the **Bishop of St David's**. The **Church** dedicated to **St Mary** is an ancient building with a square tower surmounted by a spire of stone forming a conspicuous object on this part the coast. In the Churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross, in which is inserted the head of one of the circular

kind. According to tradition, there was an ancient religious house on a farm called **Warren**; but there are no remains of it, and the only records of its existence are the names of several places in the immediate neighbourhood, which would appear to have been derived from such an establishment. Vestiges of an ancient fortification of a circular form and still in good state of preservation may be seen in a field between this place and the parish **Church of St Twinnel**; it was defended by a triple rampart, having an entrance on the west side, and appears to have been a place of great strength the area within the inner rampart, which is the most entire is about one acre in extent. It appears to have formed a link in a chain of fortifications by which the South west coast were protected from the piratical incursions of the Saxons and the Danes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £123 19s.

Pre Norman:

Phillips suggests that Laws may have found an early **Christian** burial site on the southern coast not far from **Warren** (P58)

Laws p57. Edward Laws did excavate what he believed was a large early **Christian Cemetery** not very far away from the **Church** with over 200 burials and one special burial which was carefully covered by a large stone slab and among the items found in the grave was a piece of limestone with a celtic cross cut in it. One suggestion was that the cemetery dated to the 2nd Century AD.

He also found what the local labourers described as the ruins of a Chapel standing east and west 16ft by 12ft which it was believed had an east window and a stoup 14in by 8in of red sandstone was also found.

RCAM records:

Brownsnade Tumulus:

This is a much-disturbed sepulchral mound standing in a field called **Church-ways** belonging to the farm of **Brownsnade**. It was partially excavated in 1880, when remains of burials of men, women and children were discovered on the south-eastern side, the bodies "packed in tiers" of at least three deep. With the remains were found a piece of fine bronze which might have been an ear-ring, a finger-ring, and a small brass ring with a rude pattern of spots punched on it and also a small stoup, which is now fixed in the wall of **Flimston** Chapel. Mixed with the human remains were animal bones, a few limpet shells, and a flint flake. A little to the north of this find was disinterred a human skeleton, placed on a roughly-prepared clay surface and surrounded by rough dry masonry; with the body was a horse's nipper, some animal bones and sea shells. In the course of the re-interment of the human remains in the centre of the mound, a cist burial was discovered about 3feet below the surface; the bones were much decayed. In the cist there were some animal bones, a fragment of wheel-turned Pottery, a piece of Chert stone bored for use as a hammer, and a block of red sandstone marked with V shaped lines. In the mound, but perhaps not connected with any of the burials was a flat piece of limestone bearing a roughly incised cross within a circle. **Laws - Little England beyond Wales, 57-9, ill.).**

Brownsnade Tumulus Finds:

- (a) Wheel-turned Pottery.
- (b) A piece of fine bronze, possibly the remains of a finger ring.
- (c) A small brass ring.
- (d) A socketed pivot-stone, probably that of the door of the closely adjacent ruined Chapel; also a roughly hewn stoup since fixed in **Flimston** Chapel.
- (e) A piece of chert about the size of half a brick, with a deep hollow on each side - possibly a

cresset stone from the Chapel.

(f) A block of red sandstone with indeterminate markings.

(g) A flat piece of limestone with roughly inscribed cross within a circle.

With the exception of the stoup all the above are in **Tenby** Museum.

Churchways Chapel:

This little edifice stood immediately north of the **Brownslade** tumulus on one of two fields called Upper and Lower **Church Hill** (*Tithe Schedule*, No 376-7). The remains of foundations are now practically buried beneath the sand. When opened up in 1880 the Chapel was found to be "very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12 feet and pitched with water-worn stones". (*Laws p57*).

Crocksydam Camp

This is a promontary camp defended on three sides by steep cliffs, and on the land side by a convex rampart and ditch. The bank which has a length of 300 ft rises 3 ft and falls 8 ft to a 5 ft ditch. The enclosed area of about one acre is rough and exposed ; the surface shows slight depressions which may be hut circles . The mid -rampart entrance has a width of 10ft . The ends of the bank are strengthened by a few large slabs which appear to occupy their original position. visited 24th May 1922.

Merrion Camp

This earthwork stands immediately north of Merrion Court, on a field called **Castle** Park. It has greatly suffered of recent years from cultivation

Lt Col W. Ll Morgan R.E. Reports of it in 1889:-

An irregular oval 300ft by 240ft on fairly level ground but slightly falling to the west and south with a narrow gully to the north The main rampart is seldom more than 2 to 3 ft above the interior, with a 9ft fall on the eastern side, where the defences are best preserved; but 12ft overlooking the gully(where the ditch is 3ft deep). Here this first is the only defence.

To the east are three other banks the crests of which are 4ft, 2ft, and 4ft below the the inner rampart. The ditches are on a uniform level with the ground outside, there is here no outer ditch. On the west and south the third bank disappears, and in its place is a level plateau 36ft wide; there is however an outer ditch 2ft deep. As ther is no outer ditch where there is a third bank it is evident that the plateau is intentional and is not due to the distruction of the bank. The entrance is at the north west corner. – visited 24th May 1922.

St Mary Church Warren Parish of **Castlemartin**.

Restored in 1855 altering its appearance but barrel vaulting in nave and south transept suggests 13c. It has a tower with octagonal steeple.

Church closed - restored - and reopened 1988 by the German Army bases at **Castlemartin**.

The **Church** has an unusual plan. The chancel has a north wall in line with the three bay arcade between a wider nave and a north aisle with a squint. Tiny Chapels open off the SW corner of the chancel and SE corner of the nave, and a small gabled tower stands north of the aisle. The whole south side was rebuilt in 1870, in the porch is a tiny figure of a civilian under a canopy. There is a scalloped Late Norman font.

The lofty west tower has lancet belfry windows. The nave, south porch, and south transept are vaulted. They are 13th century but the windows have been renewed. The chancel was rebuilt in 1855. The porch has corbels for the beams of an upper floor.

Pembrokeshire Parsons's

There appears to be no very early mention of this **Church**, which seems to have always been in the patronage of the **Bishop of St Davids** as record show that the **Warren** estate was held by the Bishops from before 1293.

Woram. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti episcopi [Meneven'] unde **Johannes Howell** est vicarius. lilt valet per annum iiijli. x8. Inde sol' in sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno, ijs. Et remanet dare £4 8s. Inde decima 8s. 5d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Warren** alias Woran V. (**St. Mary**). Svn. and Prox. quolibet anno, 2s. **Bishop of St Davids**, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value £10. **King's Books**, £4 8s. 11/2d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis**.

On 20 June, 1638, this living, together with the parsonage and **Church** of **Lamphey** with the glebeland, was leased by the **Bishop** to **Thomas Mayarld**, gent., for 21 years, at the annual rent of £26 13s. 4d.

On 26 Dec., 1851, the vicarages of **Warren** and **Twinnells** were united under an **Order in Council**.

1770 November 30.

Abr[aha]m Leach to the **Rev. Mr** Archdeacon [**George**] **Holcombe** at Pulcroghan a letter reporting the the poor condition of one of the aisles of the **Church**. **A. Leach**'s father was tenant to his lordship for the tithes of **Warren** and had care of the repairs of the chancel in consequence of it. **Lucas MS 1062**.

Church very similar in basic outline to many others in the area; oldest of which is probably **St Daniel's**. Was the original tower added at the same time? One of a line of churches on the high ground running down the centre of the peninsular.

Registers

Birth, Deaths and Marriages in NLW start 1813. **Bishop's Transcripts NLW** start 1799.

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Warren St Mary's August 1851 (before restoration) **Arch Camb** 1852 **Freeman**

A peculiar **Pembrokeshire** style of **Church** but differing in arrangement materially from **Castlemartin**. It comprises a chancel, nave, south transept, porch, and a western tower with stone spire. The tower and spire seem to be Third Pointed; the tower large and lofty without strings of division, but with stair turret at the north-west. There is neither buttress nor battlement, but a corbel-table near the top; the west door closed; the basement spreads outwards; the west window Third Pointed, and labelled; the belfry-windows are single, narrow lights and there is another kind of lancet opening on the north. The spire is not lofty in proportion to the tower, is octagonal, but not ribbed. Its only openings are a series of single lights; one in each face round the lower part. The lower part of the tower has within a plain vault and a modern wall has been added between it and the nave, perhaps for additional strength. There appears to have been once an aisle or Chapel on the north. The chancel inclines considerably from the line of the nave to the north. The chancel-arch is a very rude, mis-shapen one, which can hardly be in its original state. To the north of it is an arched recess in the wall, perhaps a hagioscope. There are stone corbels inside the nave, on the north side. Most of the windows are frighfully modernised; but there is a closed lancet at the south-east of the chancel and another at the north-east. The chancel is long and well developed. There was once an aisle or Chapel on the south side opening to it by a pointed arch and by another to the transept. The sacarium is large. There are some stone brackets in it. The nave has rather a desolate look and is pewed.

The font has asquare bowl upon a cylindrical stem which stands on two square steps. The porch has plain, pointed doors

There is a holy well in the churchyard on the west of the tower, and the steps on which once stood a cross on the south.

RCAM in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Parish of **Warren**:

The Parish **Church** Dedicated to **St Mary** 1920

The building consists of chancel (33ft by 16ft) nave (44ft by 18 1/2ft), South Transept (15 3/4ft by 11ft) tower at west end with short spire (19ft by 14ft) and south porch. The structure was restored in 1855 when the windows were renewed and the chancel rebuilt (*Arch. Camb. 1856 III ii 331*). The chancel arch and that to the south aisle are modern. The nave, south transept, porch and ground stage of the tower have plain barrel vaults of 13c date. In the south east angle of the south transept is a plain aumbry; in the east wall are traces of a blocked window with a pointed arch. Many corbels are still in situ, notably those of the rood screen on the west face of the chancel arch. The tower has a pronounced batter, and is crowned with a corbel table and parapet. The spire has been rebuilt in stone in succession to a former wooden one which had become unsafe. The font basin (26 inches square externally and 21 1/2 inches internally) is perfectly plain, and bears marks of having had a hinged cover. It stands on a circular shaft and square base.

Churchyard Cross: In the churchyard is a restored cross, the shaft and head in one piece; it stands upon a base of three steps. visited 24th May 1922.

The area has been inhabited from early times as the name Longstone (owned partly by **Sir Hugh Owen** and partly by **John Campbell** and tenanted by **Roger Hitching** in 1791) is believed to have contained the site of an old burial mound.

Medieval Records relating to the Diocese of St David's - Francis Jones.

1291: The **Church** does not appear in the *Taxatio* of Pope **Nicholas**. **Warren** P14

Warren was part of the Prebend of **Brawdy** in Dewsland in 1293 and was appropriated to the **Bishop's** table prior to episcopate of **Thomas Beck**. (Bishop from 1280 to 1293) *West Wales Historical records V 165 6.*

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR, Inventories E145/1/48.

Inventory of the goods of the **Lord Thomas**, (**Beck**) **Bishop** of **St David's**, made in the manors underwritten after his death in the presence of the **Lord Ralph de Broughton** keeper of the said Bishopric, the see being vacant, and the **Lord King's** deputies **William de Bruer** and **John de Forneis**, by oath of the faithful subjects of the **King**, sworn on Monday next after the Ascension of Our **Lord**,

21 Edward I, 1293.

Woueran pars p'bende de Breudy (**Warren** Pembs).

There is there 1 stack of wheat estimated at 35 cribs worth £6. 2. 6d at 3s 6d per crib. 10 cribs of beans and peas worth 30s at 3s per crib. 20 cribs of barley worth 55s at 2s 9d per crib. 8 cribs of oats worth 36s at 4s 6d per crib.

Total £12 3s 6d

Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326.

Woueran.

Profits

Master **John** the Chaplain, **Gilbert Lawrence**, and **John Bole**, the jurors there on their oaths present

that the **Lord** has a **Grange** there and a plot of land as a haggard, and they are worth yearly to let 12d

They also present that there is a Chapel there annexed to the prebend of the **Lord Bishop** and it is worth yearly £20

Total £20 0s 12d

Taxpayers

Item, they say that **John** the Chaplain of the parish there holds a plot, building and curtilage, with 6 1/2 acres of land, as they compute the aforesaid plot which was formerly the property of **Master Gilbert** the chaplain, and he pays yearly in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas, 7s 6d

Item, **Gilbert Lawrence** holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item, **John Cole** holds a plot, buildings and curtilage with 2 1/2 acres, and 6 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 21 1/2d and at Michaelmas 21 3/4d

Item, **Adam Ricarfd** holds a plot with curtilage, 3 stangs and 28 virgates of land and pays yearly at Easter 11 1/2d and at Michaelmas 11 1/4d

Total Acres, 10 and 4 virgates

Total rents in money, 14s

Services

And all the aforesaid ought in the autumn to stack the sheaves of corn in the **Lord's** field for a day, the **Lord** finding food, and the value of each service is 1d. And they give for a heriot the best beast; and if they have no beast they give that amount of a year's rent, and they do service in war time as the tenants of Lantefey. And there is, as aforesaid at Lantefey a common fine for simple breach, and

they do suit of Court generally, and also where there is any difficult or doubtful business, as the tenants of Lantefey, of the same tenure. And if any of them die suddenly or without will, all his goods are forfeited to the **Lord**; and after their death the **Lord** is able to give or to sell them to whoever he wishes at his pleasure. Yet they present that the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to the others, by special favour of the **Lord**. And they ought to keep the prisoners, and escort them to Lantefey.

A section under **Lamphey** in **The Black Book of St David's** reads:-

Item **William Harald** holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s. or 2 sheep at the option of the **Lord** and does suit of Court at **Lawhaden**

The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518.

1487 May 7. **John Coke** (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of the blessed **Mary** Overham (**Warren**) vacant.

1490 Oct 21. **John Makeham** (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of Overham (**Warren**) and instituted in the same vacant by the resignation of **John Coke**.

1494 Mar 21. **Maurice ap Griffiths** (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of Overham (**Warren**) and instituted him vicar of that **Church** vacant by the death of **Sir John** last incumbent there and in the **Bishop's** collation in full right.

1494 Jul 1. **Richard Sherwood** (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of Overham (**Warren**) and instituted him vicar of that **Church** vacant by the resignation of **Sir Maurice** last vicar there and in the **Bishop's** collation in full right.

1502 3 Mar 16. **Thomas ap Atha** collated to the perpetual vicarage of Oram vacant by the death of **Sir Richard** Shyrwode.

1513. Four tenths to be paid to the **King**.

Warren listed as among those churches exempted. The goods, **Church** possessions and benefices, in the diocese of **St David's** which have been diminished, impoverished, and destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers, and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the said four tenths.

Historical records

1265 10 May **Hereford**.

Whereas **John de Warenn** and **William de Valencia** with armed men to the number of about a hundred and twenty men as well horse as foot, have now landed in the parts of **Pembroke** and keep themselves there, and many adversaries of the **King** and the realm from beyond seas, if they knew of their landing which has been made without the **King's** knowledge and will, as their leaving the realm was made peacefully and without impediment, would prepare to enter the realm with more will and spirit, to disturb the peace, or to give aid to the said **John** and **William** if they proposed to grieve to the realm; the **King** has commanded the barons and bailiffs of the ports to keep their shore manfully and strongly against the invasion of anyone; and whereas the **King** has appointed and aid to the said **Brian**, in the keeping of the peace and especially in the defence of the maritime parts there; and if any are disobedient or remiss in executing the king's mandates, the **King** will betake him forthwith to their persons and goods, notwithstanding any liberty, as against those who care not

whether the kings and realm be given over to confusion and disherison.

Mandate to the said **Brian** to be keeper of the peace of the counties accordingly; and the **King** has commanded the sheriff to be of aid and counsel to him. And as false rumours are being spread of the **King**, whereby trouble may be again stirred in the realm, the **King** has written to the said sheriff in the form of these presents, and if the sheriff is lax, the said **Brian** is to urge him to be diligent for the love of the **King** and the common utility of the realm.

Patent Roll, 49 Henry III, m. 16 (Cal., pp423 4).

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1326. **William Harold** of **Haroldstone** held **Warren** of the **Bishop**. He was the **William Harold** of **Haverford** who did homage to the **King** in 1301 and also is recorded as a witness to a grant of land at Llawhadden to the chapter of **St David's**. His granddaughter and heiress **Alice** married **Peter Perot** of Jestington around 1349.

George Owen - Pembrokeshire Families. p64.

1534. **William Waren** or **Warren** was the last prior of **Pembroke**.
(MS Col Vol xxvii fol 122b).

1535. First actual record of the **Church** in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of **Henry VIII**. when the value is recorded as £4 8s and the Vicar was **John Howell**.

Bacon's Liber Regis gives the clear yearly value as £10 and **King's Books** value as £4 8s 1/2d.

Extent of the Episcopal Possessions of St David's.

20th July 1st year of the reign of **Henry VIII**.

"Item. feodum ejusdem **Jacobi et Thomae**: Custod: Park: et **Warren**, de Lanfey, ut de feodo consueto £3 0s 0d.

Bishop Barlow's Alienation of Lanfey from the see of **St David's** included de Woram. All of which he granted to **Henry VIII** his heirs and successors in fee.

Pembrokeshire Antiquities p36.

Henry VIII in the 38th year of his reign grants the same to **Richard Devereaux**, esq., and his heirs for ever by knights service, paying annually £3 13s 9d by writ of privy seal.

1606. **George Owen** records in the **Taylor's Cussion** the parish of **Warren** as having 3 freeholders and 14 householders. [I believe but his handwriting is very difficult to understand.] The **Warren** family that he records though are of Trewern north **Pembrokeshire**.

1650. An inquisition on **Church** lands, impropriations, preaching and related subjects (*Lambeth MS 915*), record that the minister of **Warren** was not approved of by the Commission and was ejected and the profits sequestered. Was he replaced ? See list of vicars.

1662 April. Act of Uniformity required all ministers to give their assent to the rites and liturgy of the **Church**. 130 Puritain ministers left their livings many being replaced with those they had ejected 12 years before.

[*The History of Wales - J. Graham Jones*].

1710. **Erasmus Saunders** records that the living of **Warren** was valued at £10 per year (one of the poorest in the area). **St Twinnels** was valued at £24 and **Castlemartin** £20. He says that there being
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several churches where we are but rarely, if at all, to meet with Preaching, Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion. In others the Service of the prayers is but partly Read, and that perhaps but once a month, or perhaps once in a quarter of a year; not is it indeed reasonable to expect that they would be better served while Stipends allow'd for the service of them are so small that a poor Curate must sometimes submit to serve three or four Churches for £10 or £12 a year and that perhaps when they are almost as many miles from each other.

1762 October 16th.

Letter from **Bishop Samuel Squire of St David's** to **Mr Holcombe** [his newly appointed Agent] re estates belonging to the Diocese of **St David's** about which "parts of the lands I have reason to believe, have from time to time, been transferred by fraudulent leasees to other owners without the bishops or their agents knowing anything of the matter".

One of the Estates mentioned was that of **Warren** Rectory leases to **Mr Bar. Blaine** in 1751.

Church in Wales MS SD/LET/1827.

1770 November 30. Abr[aha]m **Leach** to the **Rev. Mr Archdeacon [George] Holcombe** at Pulcroghan:

Some little time ago I took the liberty of mentioning to you an inconvenience which attended **Warren Church** and Chancel from a vacant aisle adjoining the body of the **Church**. On a **Fair** survey I find that it's not made the least use of by the parishioners and contributes greatly to make the **Church** very damp, the water in rainy seasons running in streams into the **Church** through the roof and gutter though its vaulted, the parishioners not attending to the repairs as its not made use of. I made a proposal to the parishioners that if they would give me leave I would pull down the aisle and fill up the arch, which would make the **Church** more dry and comfortable. They all consented but one, whose only reason is that some of his wife's family were buried there some years past. As the **Church** is so large and burying ground enough in it for that family, I think his objection very trifling. I therefore beg the favour of you that you would be pleased to represent the matter to the **Bishop** and beg his indulgence to take down the aisle. You will please to mention to the **Bishop** that my father is tenant to his lordship for the tithes of **Warren** and has the care of the repairs of the chancel in him in consequence of it. (**Lucas MS 1062**).

1786 **Land Tax** returns: **Henry Leach** paid £4 on the Great Tithe of **Warren**; he died the next year age 87. [**Pembrokeshire** Historian no7 **Page** 38 has much information on **Leach's** family and yeoman stock in the **Castlemartin** area]. **Henry** made his **Fortune** as a **Merchant** in **Pembroke** then invested in property; acquired **Corston** and also had investments in Mining. It was **Henry's** son **Abraham** who wrote the letter above and who took over his fathers business interests and increased the family **Fortune** substantially.

1846 *The State of Education in Wales* p393.

Dec. 20th.

St Twinnells: A **Church** Sunday School is held in the vicarage of this parish (which is served by the same Clergyman as **St Nicholas Monkton**), and in the room of the agricultural school at **Warren**, alternately.

Dec 18th. Parish of **Warren:** The Earl of Cawder's Agricultural School.

Deep snow and few children present. Schoolroom fitted with a gallery of desks and well supplied with apparatus. About to be enlarged from 24ft to 40ft in length with new gallery and wooden instead of concrete floor. Course of instruction comprehensive but did not include English History. Schoolroom, master's dwelling and some farm buildings included in the same range. Master

occupies buildings rent-free + 5 acres of land at an annual rent of £1 per acre on which he has liberty to employ the scholars from 11am to midday and from 3.30pm to 4.30pm during which time a needlemistress instructs the girls. She is remunerated by the profit of their work. Pupils pay 1d per week books provided. Day school intended to be self-supporting. So far as the master receives any direct salary it is as master of the Sunday school.

1851.

Census of religious buildings 1851

Parish Pop 124 63m 61f

Endowed; land (bounty) £31; tithe £50, glebe £12, permanent endowment £5; fees 10s.

Space: free 14 exclusive of the chancel where a few benches are occasionally placed. Average

Congregation morning 40 -50 +10 -15 scholars, afternoon 40 - 50 + 10 -15 scholars.

Remarks: **Warren** is a small Parish consisting of three farms only with a few small cottages tenanted by poor labourers and families who are mostly Dissenters or Independents whose place of worship is situated in a neighbouring Parish although they occasionally attend **Church**.

Thomas Dalton Vicar.

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Restored in 1855 altering the **Church's** appearance.

1855, 6, 7. Restored at cost of **Lord Cawder** by **David Brandon** architect London. **James Rogers** of **Tenby** contractor cost £629 + £82 for Minton Tiles. (**Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140**).

Letter from **David Brandon** to **Lord Cawder** "When I examined the stonework of the spire, I found it much more decayed than anticipated. All the external face had crumbled, particularly on the South**west** side due to the vegetation covering it. It lets water through into the **Church**. It cannot be repaired and must either be rebuilt or cased in Forest of Dean stone 5 to 6 inches thick".

(Letter CRO Cawder Box 140).

[not clear which option followed, but it was "not quite finished" in another letter of 30 Dec 1857.

** work in the **Church** included new windows, new floor, new pews, new pulpit and reading desk; all designed by Brandon **

1867. Stained glass window to Major (died 22 April 1864 aged 69) and **Mrs Leach** (died 1861) of **Corston** by **Hearman** of London [a good firm] (**Cambrian** 29 March 1867).

[This may be the east window, the subject shown was "Jesus rising from the tomb" however see 1922]. Their eldest son **Henry** inherited. (**NLW St David's Faculty paper 672**).

1894. Stained glass window put up to Archdeacon **Edwards** (**St David's Archdeaconary Magazine** Dec 1894).

1905. **Henry Leach** of **Corston** buried at **Warren** [died 20 June] [see **Pembroke Historian vol7 p 50**].

1922. His widow died March 1922 aged 86.

1922 the stained glass window in the transept "erected 60 years ago by **General Leach**?" was removed by the family and another one substituted in its place. The old one was "never satisfactory to the family" and was destroyed.

4078

1924. Stained glass window put up to Major General **Leach** who died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 and to **Henry Ince** of **Trecwn** by Lady **Leach** [**Ince** was her uncle] "This is the 3rd **Leach** window in the **Church**".
(**Pembs Telegraph** 25 Aug 1924).

1930's Memorial to **General Leach** - stone plaque on wall may be by **Eric Gill**, sculptor. **Brigadier General Sir Edmund Burleigh Leach CB CMG CVO** died without issue 16th Aug 1936 ending the **Leach** association with **Corston**.

1970's. Closed.

In 1986 the **Warren Church** Trust was formed as it was realised that there was a need for a place of worship for the many troops who visited the **Castlemartin** R.A.C. Range. The British and German Forces based at the **Castlemartin** R.A.C. Range, part of the parish, arranged the funding of the complete restoration which included a new roof. The architects being **Michell & Holden, Pembroke**. Unfortunately on the 25th January 1990, during a hurricane with winds gusting up to 112 mph, the recently restored roof was blown off, and had to be replaced.

From article by **Rev. Hill** in Link Up:

Warren Church has a much travelled **Organ**. Built in 1842, it is reputed to have originally belonged to **Felix Mendelssohn** (1809 - 1857). It was then moved to the **Church** at Sibton Suffolk. In 1867 it was bought by **F. & E. Mirehouse** for **St Mary's Church Angle**. 20 years later it was moved from

Angle to **St Michael's Castlemartin** where it remained until 1988. The **Organ** underwent a major restoration in 1916, paid for by **Cecil Elinor Lambton** as a memorial to her grandmother, **Mary Levett**, the daughter of **John Mirehouse** of **Angle** and **Brownsnade**. By 1988 it was again in need of restoration, and by a happy inspiration was included in the restoration work at **Warren**.

Names Connected with Warren Parish

Lange William 1543 Waran **PRO223/423** Churchwarden

ap John John 1543 Waran **PRO223/423** Churchwarden

Hearth Tax 1670.

Bedford William 1670 Warren **Pembrokeshire** hearth h1

Bennet Mary 1670 Warren **Pembrokeshire** hearths p

Demont John 1670 Warren **Pembrokeshire** hearth h1

Gough Thomas	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h5
Gough Thomas	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Gough Reese	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Gough William	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Hire Francis	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Hoode Richard	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Hoode Elizabeth	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Hughes Boulton	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Llewhelin Rice	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Meredith George	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Nicholas Henry	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Phillip Morrice	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Phillips Tabitha	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Phillp Paull	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Philp John	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Proute James	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Rowe Joseph	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Russen John	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Snapp Anne	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tasker William	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tasker William	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h3
Thomas Thomas	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Thomas Richard	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Thomas William	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tucker Rowland	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1

Whitto George	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Whittoe John	1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2

Clergy

Howell John 1535 6 **Warren** vicar

Loveling William 1613 **Warren** vicar son of **John Loveling** of **Warren** and **Joan Morse**. He married **Margred Bishop** and had at least seven children.

Loveling, Thomas

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 Jul 4 **Warren** vicar, also vicar of **Castlemartin** was the son of the previous vicar and matriculated at Jesus **College** Oxford on 20th **June** 1623 age 20. The administration of the effects of "**Mathew**" **Loveling**, dated 12 Dec 1671 describes him as "clerk of the parish of **Castlemartin**". Described as **Matthew** Llewelling, he is said to have been turned out of this benefice for insufficiency by the Commissioners for Propagation

Loveling Lucy who married **Thomas Butler**,

Loveling, Margred

Loveling Jane who married **Thomas Harris**

Loveling. Anne

Loveling

Loveling William 1672 Sep 23 **Warren** vicar Also vicar of **Castlemartin** his will was proved at **Carmarthen** on 21st Jan 1712.

Loveling Thomas 1718 Mar 10 **Warren** vicar Also vicar of **Castlemartin**. He was the son of **William Loveling** of **Castlemartin**, clerk, and matriculated at Lincoln **College** Oxford on 17 Dec 1703 age 19.

From **Fenton, Tours** Page 407 published 1810.

(**Castlemartin**) "In the Churchyard a neat gravestone commemorates an old lady of the name of Lovelyn, widow of a former rector, who died at the very advanced age of 104. She was mother to Lovelyn, of **Trinity College** Oxford, who published a book of poems, elegant specimens of classical latinity, but more honourable to his muse than his morals." (Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain a copy so I cannot comment. **Fenton** completely missed **Warren** on his journeying through **South Pembrokeshire**).

Rees John 1760 Apr 26 **Warren** vicar

Lloyd Thomas 1765 Aug 3 **Warren** vicar

Jones John 1770 Apr 21 **Warren** vicar

Dalton Thomas 1820 Feb 8 **Warren** vicar

also held **Angle** parish of **Warren** and **St Twinnells** united under an order in council 26th Dec 1851

Nares Owen Alexander 1859 Apr 15 **Warren** vicar

Reed William 1866 Mar 7 **Warren** vicar

Edmondes Charles Gresford 1882 Jul 11 **Warren** vicar

Matthews William 1888 Dec 1 **Warren** vicar

Jones Daniel 1903 Jul 29 **Warren** vicar

Gabriel Gwilym Philip 1907 Nov 18 **Warren** vicar

Baine Bar 1762 Oct 16 **Warren** rectory **Church in Wales MS SD\LET\1827.**
.....

Land Tax 1791.

Warren **Campbell John** (owner)

Warren **Philps Wm** (tenant)

Warren Addligutter **Campbell John** (owner)

Warren Addligutter **LLewhelling Philip** (tenant)

Warren Addligutter **Owen Sir Hugh** (owner)

Warren Glebe & Vicarage **Jones Rev Mr** (owner)

Warren Glebe and Vicarage Price Richard (tenant)

Warren Gospool **Campbell John** (owner)

Warren Gospool **Edwards James** (tenant)

Warren Gospool **Owen Sir Hugh** (owner)

Warren Great Tythe **Leach Mr** (owner)

Warren Hermigate Field **Campbell John** (owner)

Warren Hermigate Field	Young Jonathan (tenant)
Warren Longstone	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Longstone	Hitching Roger (tenant)
Warren Longstone	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Philps Thomas (tenant)
Warren Merrion and North Hill	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Merrion and North Hill	Thomas James (tenant)
Warren Southrow Field	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Southrow Field	Gough Roger (tenant)
Warren Town End	Philps Thos (tenant)
Warren Towns End	Hay Mr (owner)
Warren Towns end	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Towns end	Hitching Roger (tenant)
Warren Towns end	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Two Fields	Cod John (tenant)
Warren and Merrion	Campbell John (owner)
Warren and Merrion	Carrow Mr (tenant)
Warren two Fields	Campbell John (owner)

Names from Warren records

ap Griffith Maurice 1494, 21 March The same day at **Lamphey** the **Bishop** collated to **Sir Maurice ap Griffith** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish **Church** of Overham (**Warren**) and instituted him vicar of that **Church** vacant by the death of **Sir John** last incumbant there and in the **Bishop's** collation in full right *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Baine Bar 1762 Oct 16 **Warren Rectory** **CinW MS SD LET 1827,**
4083

Blaine Bar 1751 **Warren** Rectory fraudulent leases **Church in Wales MS SD**
LET 1827

Bole John 1326 Juror Woueran (**Warren**) **Black Book of St Davids**

Brandon David 1855 architect restoration of **Warren Church Carmarthen**
PROCawder Box 223/140

Carrow Mr 1791/2 (tenant) **Warren** and Merrion **CRO Land Tax Records**

Cawder Lord 1855 restoration of **Warren Church Carmarthen PRO Cawder**
Box 223 & 140

Cod John 1791/2 (tenant) **Warren** Two fields **CRO Land Tax Records**

Coke John 1487 May 7 (chaplain) parish **Church Overham (Warren)** 1511
Stackpole Vicar WWHR Vol4 p 210, The Episcopal Register of St Davids

Coke John 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at **Llamphey Sir**
John Coke chaplain was admitted by the Rev. etc, to the vicarage of Marloes and instituted in the
same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Ewen Thomas** , last vicar there, on the presentation of
the master and fellows of the **College of St David's** patrons of the said vicarage –**The Episcopal**
Register of St Davids

Coke John 1490, 21 October On 21 October he collated to **Sir Makeram John**
chaplain, the vicarage of Overam and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of
Sir John Coke last vicar there and in his collation**The Episcopal Register of St Davids**

Dalton Thomas 1817 Jan 20 **Angle** Vicar 1820 Feb 8 **Warren** vicar 1820 Feb 8
Warren Vicar **WWHR Vol4 p 239 WWHR Vol1 p238 WWHR Vol4 p 239**

Davis Thomas Wright 16 Jan 1855 born **Warren Pembrokeshire** **Mormon Records for**
Pembrokeshire

de Karren Nicholas 1298 **Sir Warren** Witness **Sloane charterXXXII 14 British**
Museum

Edwards Archdeacon 1894 Stained glass window **Warren Church St Davids**
Archdeaconary Magazine Dec 1894

Gabriel Gwilym Philip 1907 Nov18 **St Twinnels** Vicar **Warren** Vicar **WWHR Vol4**
p239 WWHR Vol3 p 308

Gill Eric sculptor Memorial stone plaque **Warren Church**

Gough Roger 1791/2 tenant **Warren** Southrow Field **CRO Land Tax Records**

Green Alfred J M 1874 May22 **St Twinnels** Vicar 1874 May22 **Warren WWHR**
Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 307

Harald William 1326 tenant Woueran **Warren Black Book of St Davids**

Harald of Haraudyston 1307 held half a fee at **Haroldstone** west of **Guy de Brian**, as of his barony of **Castle Walwayn** In 1323 **William Harold** was a witness to **Aymerde Valence's** charter to **Slebech**, and in the next year held one fee at **HaroldstonSt Issels**, as of the honour of **Haverford**, worth 20 marks in 1326 he held of the **Bishop** at **Warren**,

Harold William 1326 of **Haroldstone** held **Warren** of the **Bishop**

Holcombe George 1764 **Nash** Rector **Rev** 1766 Aug 6 **Pulchrohen Rev** 1770 **Pulchroche Mr** Archdeacon **Pulcroghan** poor condition of one of the aisles **Warren Church** 1770 November 30 *WWHR Vol3 p 215 Lucas MS 2862 Lucas MS 2856*

Hood Harvey carved woodern statue of **Mary** and **Jesus Warren Church**

Howell Johannes 1534 est vicarious **Warren Church Howell John** 1535 6 **Warren** vicar *WWHR Vol4 p 239Valor Eccl*

Ince Henry of **Trecwn** uncle of **Lady Leach Warren Church**

John the Chaplain 1326 Juror Woueran **Warren Black Book of St Davids**

Jones Daniel 1903 Jul 29 **St Twinnells** Vicar, **Warren** Vicar *WWHR Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 308*

Jones John 1770 Apr 21 **Warren** vicar *WWHR Vol4 p 239*

Jones ? 1791/2 **Mr Rev** owner **Warren** Glebe & Vicarage *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones Williams Warren Tailor Offence Theft of wearing apparel **St Twinnells** 25 December 1773 Prosecutor **Jenkins,David St Twinnells,Husbandman** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lambton Cecil Elinor 1916 restored **Organ Mendelssohn Warren Church**

Lawrence Gilbert 1326 Juror Woueran **Warren** Black Book of **St Davids**

Leach Henry 1743 **Pembroke** Mayor **Leach Henry** Great Tithe of **Warren** 1786 *WWHR* 1915

Leach Abraham 1770 poor condition of one of the aisles **Warren Church** 1770 November 30 **Pembroke & Warren Lucas MS 1062**

Leach Henry died 22 April 1864 J P Major Commandant of **Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry** aged 69 **Warren Church**

Leach H Mrs died 1861 wife of Major **Warren Church**

Leach Henry 1852 of **Corston** Late Captain of HM 45 Regt JP High Sheriff Capt 4085

Pembrokeshire Yeomanry eldest son of **Henry Leach** JP Major Born at Ddol Cardiganshire 1824 married **Mary** second daughter of **Francis Edwardess Lloyd** of Plas Cil-y-bebyll **Glamorganshire** inherited 1864 had brother **William**

Leach Henry 1902 15 May Lieutenant Colonel of **Corston** new Infirmary **Pembroke Union Workhouse** 1980 died 20th **June** 1905 **Warren Church**

Leach H March 1922 **Mrs** wife of **Henry** died age 86 **Warren Church**

Leach Sir Edmund 1870 Major General of **Corston** House had son **Henry Edmund Leach** born in 1870 died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 **Warren Church**

Leach Sir Edmund Major General of **Corston** House plaque **Warren Church** reputed to be by **Gill Eric**

Leach ? 1791/2 **Mr** owner **Warren** Great Tythe *CRO Land Tax Records*,

LLewhelling Philip 1791/2 tenant **Warren** Addligutter *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Thomas 1765 Aug 3 **Warren** vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

Loveling - 4 generations of Vicars same parish

Loveling William 1613 was the first of four members of the same family who served this **Church** as vicars over a period of one hundred and forty seven years Is there any other **Church** that can say the same

William only was vicar for 16 years and was succeeded by his son

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 who also held the living of **Castlemartin** as did many of the succeeding vicars **Mathias** although had problems because he was turned out of the benefice for insufficiency by the Commissioners for Propagation in 1650 and the profit's what they were sequestered a successor was not appointed He seems to have regained the living in 1662 when many puritain ministers left their livings rather than give assent to the rites and rituals of the **Church** under the Act of Uniformity

The Land Tax Records give us a picture of the size of the parish at that time of thirty households ten were classed as paupers and only six had more than one hearth the biggest house in the area has occupied by **Thomas , Gough** and had five hearths not very big when compared to some of the houses in other parishes

Mathias Loveling 1671 died in 1671 and was succeeded by his son

Loveling William 1718 during his time **Erasmus Saunders** described the living of **Warren** as one of the poorest in the area and says of the churches generally in the area that there were many which "we are but rarely if at all to meet with Preaching Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion In others the Services of the prayers is but partly Read, and that perhaps but once a month or perhaps once in a quarter of a year " Curates were submitted to serve three of four churches very often ten of twelve miles from one another for an annual stipend of 10pounds **William** was in 1718 followed by his son

Lovering Thomas 1760 **Thomas** , died in 1760 but his wife lived to be 104

Loveling William 1613 **Warren** Vicar **WWHR** Vol4 p 239

Loveling Mathias 1629 Jul 4 **Warren** Vicar **WWHR** Vol4 p 239

Loveling William 1672 Sep 23 **Warren** Vicar **WWHR** Vol4 p239

Matthews William 1888 Dec 1 **St Twinnels** Vicar 1888 Dec 1 **Warren** vicar
WWHR Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 308

Mendelssohn Felix 1809 1857 **Organ Castlemartin Church** then **Warren Church**
originally from from Sibton **Church** Suffolk made in 1842

Michell & Holden 1988 architects **Pembroke-- Warren Church**

Nares Owen Alexander 1859 Apr 15 **Warren** vicar 1859 Jan 11 **St Twinnels** Vicar
WWHR Vol3p 308 **WWHR** Vol4 p 239

Owen George 1606 in the *Taylor, s Cussion* **Warren** 3 freeholders 14 householders

Reed William 1866 Mar 7 **Warren** vicar **WWHR** Vol4 p 239

Rees John 1760 Apr 26 **Warren** vicar **WWHR** Vol4 p 239

Ricard Adam 1326 tenant Woueran **Warren** Black Book of **St Davids**

Rogers James 1855 of **Tenby** contractor restoration of **Warren Church**
Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140

Sherwood Richard 1494 Jul 1 chaplain parish **Church** Overham **Warren** The
Episcopal Register of **St Davids** 1397 -1518

West Tarr

Miniature Tower House near **St Florence** equipped with fireplaces and chimneys upper floor supported by stone barrel vaulted undercroft.

West Williamston

West Williamston. One of the great limestone quarrying centres of the past century. Look at the O.S.1:50,000 map gives a vivid impression of the extent of the workings and of the "**Locks**" used by barges to load up with limestone blocks and rubble. At the turn of the century the quarries employed 150 men, and limestone from here was used for the building of **Pembroke Dockyard**. Now the village has declined greatly having lost its **Church**, its pubs and its quarrymen. There is an **Oiled Bird Centre** in one of the farm buildings, managed by members of the **West Wales Naturalists' Trust**.

Whitchurch, see also Solva

Whitchurch, located 1 ¼ miles from the coast and east of **St David's**, includes the parish **Church** dedicated to Saint **David** but only a few houses. The main settlement in is **Solva**, whose own **Church** is dedicated to **St Aidan**.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

WHITCHURCH, a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**; on **St. Brides** bay, 3 miles E by S of **St Davids**, and 12½ WNW of **Haverfordwest** railway station. It contains **Solva** village, which has a post-office under **Haverfordwest**. Acres, 3,138. Real property, £3,159. Pop. in 1851, 1,252; in 1861, 1,085. Houses, 284. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £101. Patrons, the **Bishop** and Chapter of **St. Davids**. The **Church** was reported in 1859 as bad. There are three dissenting Chapels, and charities £6.

1839 Whitchurch *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

WHITCHURCH, a parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dewisland**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Haverfordwest**; containing 1120 inhabitants. This parish, which contains the small sea-port town of **Solva**, described under its own head, is situated upon the coast of **St. St Bride's Bay**, and on the turnpike-road from **Haverfordwest** to **St Davids**. It comprises 3200 acres, of which 400 are common or waste land; the surface is abruptly varied, and the scenery being diversified with Hill and Dale, is in some parts, especially near the town, highly picturesque. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture; in the burning of lime, for which there are some kilns near the entrance of the town of **Solva**; and in the trade of the port. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 15. 7½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant: the tithes have been commuted for £292, of which a sum of £146. 13. 4. is payable to the Dean and Chapter of **St Davids** Cathedral, who are patrons of the benefice, £48 to the Subchanter and Vicars-choral, and £97. 6. 8. to the vicar. The **Church**, dedicated to **St David**, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. In the town and parish are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Calvinistic** and **Wesleyan Methodists**, and **Independents**; a disused schoolroom licensed as a Chapel of ease; a British school, and six Sunday schools. Caervoriog, in the parish, was the birthplace of **Adam Hoton**, **Bishop** of **St Davids**, at one time ambassador to the Court of France, and **Lord** High Chancellor of England.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 10d a day with food. The moral behaviour is not good. A good deal of low cunning and falsehood prevail. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor. **Gilbert Harries** esq. Llanymaes contributed £5 per annum when the school was opened, and would still if there was a competent master

Pembrokeshire Parsons Whitchurch in Dewisland

The vicarage of Whitchurch appears to have belonged to the chapter of **St David's** Cathedral as far back, at all events, as the year 1402, and has remained in the patronage of the chapter down to the present date.

Described as Ecclesia Albi **Monasterii**, this **Church** was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s 4d. for tenths for the **King**, the sum payable being 13s. 4d. - *Taxatio*.

Whitechurche. - Vicaria ibidem cujus dorninus **Arnoldus Robyn** est vicarius perpetues ad collacionem Canonorum ecclesie cathedralis Menesrensis speetan' valet communi-bus annis in decimis garbarum caseorum lane agnel-lorum feni mellis oblacion' ter in anno et aliis provencon' ibidem ut de tercia parte omnium emolimentorum ejusdem ecclesie sive vicarie vjli inde sol/ in procuracione ordinario loci quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria iiijS vjd. Et remanet **Clare** 115s. 6d. Inde decima 11s. 6d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- **Whit-Church** Eglwyswen V. (**St David**). Prox. quolibet tertio anno, 4s. 6d. Val. per **Ann.** in decim. garb. foen. cas. lan. agn.@ &c. Chanter and Chapter of **St Davids** Patr. The Chapter and vicars Choral Impr. Clear yearly value £20. **King's Books**, £5 15s. 6d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

There is very little on record about the **Church**. It appears from a report of the case of **Meyler v. Bright** which was tried at **Hereford** in 1829, that the roof of the **Church** had some years previously fallen in, and had also been repaired before that date, and that a stone seat ran round the sides of the aisles. - *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal for 29 Aug., 1829*.

The rectorial tithes of Whitchurch have from the year 1711 been included in the lease of the **St David's** tithes. The vicarage of Whitchurch was united to the rectory of **St. Elvis** by an Order in Council dated 15 Jan., 1842.

Presentations to the vicarage of Whitchurch were made by the precentor and chapter of **St David's** Cathedral

Whitchurch--St David's Glynne October 28th 1870

A very small mean **Church**, having single nave and chancel undistinguished, with a south porch and wooden belfry over the west end. The windows are all modern insertions, and there is little of the original architecture to be seen. Near the east end, on the north, is a small slit like opening. The porch is of wooden framework, rude and characteristic; the doorway within it pointed and continuous. The tie remains over where was once the rood loft. The font has a circular bowl on stem of like form, apparently ancient.

RCAM

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Davids**-- Since *Glynne* Notes entirely rebuilt --visited 19th April 1921.
4091

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church is on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

St David's Church RCAHMW 2013

situated within a rectilinear churchyard, bounded by roads on its north and west sides. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping depicts a square churchyard, whose western boundary did not extend as far as the road. It also depicts a standing stone some 20m north (across the road) of the **Church** building. The **Church** was a parish **Church** in the medieval period, and was first noted in documents of 1291, when it was belonged to the Cistercian order.

The **Church** is a Grade II listed building, constructed of rubble stone with purple Caerbwdy stone dressings. It consists of Nave, chancel, north Chapel (with canted passage between Chapel and north wall) and bellcote. The octagonal font is medieval (on a nineteenth century base). A wall plaque dates to 1771. The **Church** was heavily restored in 1872-1874, to the designs of **C.E. Buckeridge**. The Chapel roof is nineteenth century in date, as is the pulpit. All openings are nineteenth century in date and framed in purple stone. The east stained glass window dates to 1903. **Cadw, Listed Building Database N Vousden, RCAHMW, 2 October 2013**

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Whitchurch (**St David**). — An **Elizabethan** Chalice with Paten cover, of the **Amroth** type. The only Mark discoverable is the maker's ggg. The cup carries the usual two bands round the bowl, vertical line mouldings and hyphenated and filleted knob on the stem and base. The mouth has been well repaired but the interlacing and foliated strap-work has thus been partly obliterated. Within the lower band is engraved

" + POCVLVM « ECLESYE » DE * WHITE u CHVRCHE “.

Height, 5in. ; diam. of bowl, 2in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. ; weight, 6oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the date "1578" with a fleur-de-lys ornament above and below; ; weight, 2 oz.

A modern Service, consisting of Paten, Credence Paten and Flagon, all bearing the Hall Mark of

1890 with maker's Mark **Hew** in a tri-lobed shield. The paten is 6 in. in diam., weighs, 5 ozs., and

the rim is decorated with a cross within a circle. The credence paten is 6 in. in diam., 1in. high and

weighs 6oz. 15 dwts. The flagon is eweri-shaped and its lid is surmounted by a cross ; weight, 14 oz. 15 dwts; height, 10 in.

A pewter Flagon with dome lid, scroll handle and pierced thumb-piece, made by Willshire of Bristol; height, 11 in.; diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, 5 in. On the bowl is inscribed " whitchurch ".

A pewter Credence Paten, with no marks and with foot broken off and lost.

Names connected with Whitchurch and Solva

Clergy CCED

Whitchurch

Thomas , Johannes	1592	Perpetual Vicar
Davies , Johannes	1592	Vac (Death) Perpetual Vicar
Perrott, John	1661	Vicar
Hall Johannes	1675	Preacher
Hall Johannes	1675	Curate
Hall Johannes		Curate
Hall Johannes	1676 s 1683	Vicar
Philipps, Scudamoru	1692	Vicar
Bell, Richardus	1713	Vicar
Hall Johannes	1713	Vac (natural death) Vicar
Bell, Richardus	1721	Vac Perpetual Vicar
Pardoe , David	1721	Perpetual Vicar
Jones, Johannes	1723	Curate
Evans, Ludovicus	1730	Curate
Harries, George	1745	Stipendiary Curate
Evans, William	1752	Vicar
Pardo , David	1752	Vac(Death) Vicar

Roberts, John	1754	Vicar	
Evans, William	1754	Vac(resignation)	Vicar
Bowen , Thomas	1771	Stipendiary Curate	
Emra , John	1794	Curate	
Evans , Evan	1801	Curate	
Roberts , William	1802	Stipendiary Curate	
Roberts , John	1803	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Roberts , William	1803	Vicar	
Higgon , John	1804	Rector	
Roberts , William	1832	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Harries , John	1832	Vicar	

Names Whitchurch and Solva

Holl Thomas ap Ieuan 1562, **June 1** of the parish of Whytchurche in the hundred of Dewislande, **Husbandmen**. Witness ap **Thomas John** of Treff Codogan in the hundred of Dewis land, Husbandman **Lewis ap Harri** of the same, yeoman Grant of a tenement and nine acres of land at Treffcodogan, two acres of land at Penmenithe, and one tenement and four acres of land at Legha in the aforesaid hundred. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Bowen James 23 April 1768 Gent Whitchurch, co. Pemb Offence Assault.
Cardigan, Cardigan, Prosecutor **Morgan David Lloyd** , esq.. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Bowen Joseph 12 January 1770 **St David's** Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. Before the **Pembrokeshire** Courts 1730-18

Burry, Thomas 12 January 1770 **St David's** Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward, John** Yeoman.

Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James ,Gilbert** gent. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Clement William 12 January 1770 **St Davids** Weaver Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutors freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **Gilbert James** gent. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Edward John 10 July 1769 Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting and maintaining a hedge or wall. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **Mortimer William** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffiths, Elizabeth 1792 Whitchurch in **Dewisland** "agreed to reap and bind during harvest for 3d, per day, and to make **Hay** and weed at 1d, per day""***Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days***

Harry Evan 12 January 1770 **St David's** Shoemaker Offence Riotously Breakingand entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman Whitchurch, co Pemb **James Gilbert**,Prosecutor gent ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hicks Abel 1754 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in **Dewisland**" used tenants to work his land "***Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days***

Hicks Henry 1792 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in **Dewisland**" Son of Abel **Hicks** -rented a house and garden to **Elizabeth Griffiths** "***Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days***

Hugh Sarah 3 November 1788 **St David's** Spinster Offence Assault Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's employer A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs Indicted with her employers **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Hughes David 6 August 1822Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Labourer Offence Theft of agricultural implements - a scythe, scythe handle and scythe cradle belonging to **Peter Richards**, Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

James Dinah 3 November 1788 **St David's** Spinster Offence Assault. Indicted with her **Husband** and daughters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue 4095

Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's **Husband**. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. **St David's** Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Thomas 1 March 1810 Whitchurch, co, Pemb, shipwright Offence
Obstructing the highway by building a shed upon it, Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Prosecutor
Harries Samuel, esq., Verdict Guilty, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Thomas 11 April 1813 Whitchurch, co, Pemb, shipwright
Offence Obstructing the highway by placing timber on it, Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Prosecutor
Harries Samuel, esq., Verdict Guilty, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Malefant William died 1362 who married **Margaret**, daughter and co-heiress of **John Fleming** of **St. George's** in **Glamorgan** he died in 1362 seised of the manors of Over Ash and **Nether Ash**, worth 60s., and one and a half carucates of land at Critchurch, worth 30s., which, jointly with his wife, he held of the Earl of the manor of Llandethauk Llandawke? worth 50s., held by military service of **John Wogan** of **Picton** and Isabel de Londres his wife of the manor of **Milton**, worth £7 10s., by the like tenure, of **John de Carew** of a rental of £4 at **CadygansFord** in Whitchurch **Dewisland** by suit of court of the **Bishop**, and of lands at Dennant, worth 40s., of **de la Roche** " it is probable that it is his effegy and that of his wife which are at **Upton Castle**." Juror 32 31 May 1358

Mortimer William 12 January 1770 **St David's** Farmer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **John Edward**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Owen George, 1592 July 14 . **Haverfordwest**. **George Owen**, **Albane Stepneth** And **John Ap Rees** To **Robert Vaghan**, **John Garnons** And **Owen Philipps** Of **Penbedo**, Gentle Men, **Thomas Ap Richard**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Penbedo**, **Jevan David**, Clerk, **Parson** Of **Bridell**, and **George Owen**, Clerk, **Parson** of **Whitchurche**.
Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us
A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at **St.Migan's Well**.

Parry Francis 1588, Aug, 11 Rolond **Lloyd** of Tre newith, parish of **Llanrian**, gent, **Francis Parry** of Trecadogan, parish of Whitchurch, gent, Grant of a tenement, etc., lying in Polth taRowe in the demesne dominico of Carne Vawre, co, **Pembroke**, - ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Rees John 12 January 1770 Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Labourer Offence
Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman.
Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **James Gilbert** , gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830

Wollkock John 1754 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in **Dewisland**" "tenant of **Abel Hicks** was paid 3d for half a day mowing rye grass,5s 6d for 16 days in harvest and 10d for 5 days work after the harvest "
"Pembrokeshire in *By,gone Days*"

Wollkock John 1757 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in **Dewisland**" tenant of **Abel Hicks** was paid 7d for 3 days digging in the garden and filling carts "Pembrokeshire in *By,gone Days*"

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Whitechurch

Whitechurch or Eglwys Wen 1839 **Lewis**

Whitechurch, or EGLWYS-WEN, a parish, in the union of **Cardigan**, hundred of **Kemmes**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 8 miles (S. by W.) from **Cardigan**; containing 395 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the **White** colour of the stone of which the original **Church** was built. It is situated in a retired part of the county, at a distance from any turnpikeroad, and comprises a considerable tract of inclosed arable and grazing land, a portion of mountainous common affording pasturage for sheep, and some good turbaries, from which the inhabitants are supplied with fuel. The total area is 2481 acres; the soil is various, and the population is principally employed in agriculture. The stone in this part of the country contains a great proportion of quartz, which is found in abundance within the parish. **Whitechurch** is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, **Thomas Lloyd**, esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The **Church** is dedicated to **St. Michael**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Independents**; a British school, and two Sunday schools. **John Jones**, of Pantyderri, in 1729, bequeathed rent-charges of £1 and ten shillings respectively, to the poor of this parish and that of **Llanvair Nantgwyn** adjacent; with other small charges to a few contiguous places.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **Whitechurch** like this:

Whitechurch, or Eglwys-Wen, a parish in the district of **Cardigan** and county of **Pembroke**; 6½ miles SSW of **Cardigan** r. station. Post town, **Cardigan**. Acres, 2,481. Real property, £1,589. Pop., 318. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £113. Patron, T. **Lloyd**, esq.. The **Church** is bad.

1895 *Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire* **Timmins**

We now approach the confines of the parish of Eglwys-wen, or **Whitechurch**; a parish where adders are commonly reputed to be, like snakes in Iceland, absolutely unknown.

There is a curious tradition antenna the yokels of **Whitechurch** parish. Says our trusty friend **George Owen**, 'In ancient times in this parish the MeaNest and simplest Sort of people, yea the plain plough-men, were skillful at chess play; they never being dwelling out of their Parish, but unletterate, and brought up at the plough and harrow altogether.' One would be curious to learn how it came to pass that these simple folk, dwelling in this remote **Welsh** parish, acquired such an unlooked-for reputation.

1872 **Church St Michael**

The **Church** was erected in 1872, but not on the old foundations; it is somewhat smaller than the earlier structure which had fallen into ruins. In the porch is a stone inscribed "1591" and it is stated in *Pem Arch Survey* that on its concealed side in the date "1674" visited 22nd September 1914.

St Michael's church parish of **Whitechurch**, by **Cardigan**, **St Davids** diocese
grant reason: rebuild outcome: approved (architect) **Withers, Robert Jewell**: b. c.1823 - d. 1894 of london

Acc/to *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.*

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt 1872 and lack old features.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory up to 1594 was appendant to the barony of **Kemes**, with alternate presentations thereto by the **Lord** of **Kemes** and the freeholders of that parish (*Owen's Pem.*), and the patronage is now vested in the **Lord** of **Kemes**.

Under the name Ecclesia Alba, this **Church** was assessed in 1291 at £5 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.
Ecclesia Alba. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione di-versorum patronorum ibidem **David Howell**
clericus est rector valet communibus annis £6. Inde decima, 12s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Alba alias Whitchurch (Eglwys Wen) (**St. Michael**).
William Lloyd , esq., 1714; **Thomas Lloyd** , esq., and **Anne** his wife, 1759, 1763. Clear yearly
value £30. **King's Books**, £6. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Whitechurch (S. **Michael**). —An **Elizabethan** Chalice, corresponding with the **Amroth** example
and in excellent preservation, with only the maker's Mark, viz. ^^; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.;
depth, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 7 dwts. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM n ECLESIE »
DE » WHITCHVRCH # IN • **Kemeys**". The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.
A modern Paten, bearing the Hall Mark of 1878 with maker's Mark IF; diam., 6 in.; weight, 3 oz. 15
dwts. It is decorated with the sacred monogram and is inscribed with the legend "**Lord** ever more
GIVE US THIS Bread".
There are also two glass Cruets with silver tops.

1851 **Whitechurch** [Parish **Church**] **Thos Hughes**, Informant

1929 **St Michael & St Mary** (**Llanfair Nantgwyn**) Incumbent and Curates; **J Jones**

St. Michael Church, closed since 1999

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethabara, Pontyglazier [**Baptists**, 1826]. Still open 1998

Pen-y-groes , in Pen-y-groes [**Independents**, before 1800]. still open Dec 2006

The State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident Clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There are four resident land proprietor Many of the population cannot read or write.

Parish of **Whitechurch** Penygroes British School On the 29th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room over the stable belonging to the **Independent** Chapel. The room was well lighted by three glazed windows. It contained a fireplace , parallel desks and benches and a desk for the master. The school at the time of my visit, was kept by the minister, who was only acting as locum tenens while the proper master was studying at the Brecon Normal School, which he had been doing since November. I heard a class of twelve read to the master – four only could read with ease. I asked the master to question them in his usual way. The only way in which he questioned them was by putting each verse verbatim into an interrogative form. Simple arithmetical questions were very readily worked both on slates and mentally. Grammar they knew little.

David Lewis Assistant

Penygroes Sunday School This school is held in the **Independent** Chapel, and in the schoolroom belonging to the same congregation which is built on a part of the burying ground, above the stable. The Testament classes are in the former, and the junior of elementary classes, with one class of adults reading the New Testament, in the latter. The school commenced this afternoon at 2 o'clock by the superintendent desiring one of the teacher to hear two females apparently about 23 years of age repeat the first chapter of the book of **Joshua**, which they did very correctly. A hymn was then sung and the teacher delivered a prayer. The secretary then called the names of the teachers and everyone answered "Here I am". The teachers then went to their different classes. In the schoolroom I saw one little boy in the alphabet, one class in the second class book of the London Sunday school union and two classes in the third Class book. The different teachers had printed questions from which they questioned the scholars as soon as the lessons were read correctly. Some of them were taught individually, others collectively. The adult class in the school room was reading the tenth chapter of Hebrews and answering questions put by the teacher.

There was only one female teacher in the school and she was as expert in proposing questions as the male teachers. At a quarter to four the superintendent ordered the books to be taken up; the anthem , "worthy is the **Lamb**" was sung by 20 to 30 of the teachers and scholars; and **Mr David James** of Pantgafel, concluded the school with prayer.

I was informed that the teachers and scholars were freeholders, farmers , servants, labourers and their children; but the major portion of the scholars were adults.

This is a school of considerable reputation

31st January 1847

Wm **Morris** Assitant

Names connected with Whitechurch

Clergy CCED Whitechurch

Williams, Henricus	1675	Curate
Price, Carolus	1687	Rector

Pryse, Carolus	1692	Rector	
Phillipps, David	1697	Rector	
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Vac (cession)	Rector
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector	
Laugharne, Arthurus	1720	Rector	
Laugharne, Gulielmus	1725	Curate	
Laugharne, Arthur	1753	Vac (Death)	Rector
Bowen , James	1753	Rector	
Higgon, John	1759	Rector	
Bowen , Thomas	1771	Curate	
Thomas , Enoch	1784	Curate	
Thomas , Enoch	1795	Curate	
Thomas , Enoch	1802	Curate	
Roberts , William	1802	Curate	
Thomas , Enoch	1811	Curate	
Bowen , Samuel	1813	Rector	
Higgon , John	1813	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Bowen , Daniel	1813	Rector	

Whitechurch *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Thomas Bevan	Whitchurch	H1
Morice David	Whitchurch	H1
Owen James	Whitchurch	H1
Bowen Owen	Whitchurch	H2
Morgan William	Whitchurch	H

Ellis Morice	Whitchurch	H
Morgan James	Whitchurch	H
William Rees	Whitchurch	H
Picton Katherine	Whitchurch	H2
Thomas Rees	Whitchurch	H2
Thomas George	Whitchurch	H2
Bowen George	Whitchurch Llw yngwair	H3
George Mathias	Whitchurch	H
John Phillip	Whitchurch	H
James John	Whitchurch	H
Morgan Nicholas	Whitchurch	H3
Lewis David	Whitchurch	H
Morgan Nicholas	Whitchurch	H (for mill)
William Thomas John	Whitchurch	H2
Cawey John David	Whitchurch	H3
Nicholas John William	Whitchurch	H
Richard William	Whitchurch	H
Thomas Morice	Whitchurch	H
Jenkin Thomas	Whitchurch	H
Lewis Morice	Whitchurch	H
Bowen Thom	Whitchurch	H
David John junior	Whitchurch	H
Mathias William	Whitchurch	H2
Thomas John	Whitchurch	H
Lewis Robert	Whitchurch	H3

David Margaret	Whitchurch	H2
David Thomas weaver	Whitchurch	P
Rees Lewis	Whitchurch	P
Rees Duthgy widow	Whitchurch	P
Evan Thomas ap	Whitchurch	P
Thomas James	Whitchurch	P
Llewhelin James	Whitchurch	P
George John	Whitchurch	P
Rees Katherine	Whitchurch	P
Rees William	Whitchurch	P
Griffith John Tucker	Whitchurch	P
Griffith Evan	Whitchurch	P
Bevan William	Whitchurch	P
John Neast	Whitchurch	P
Phillip David	Whitchurch	P
Evan Phillip	Whitchurch	P
James Howell	Whitchurch	P
Thomas Thomas ap	Whitchurch	P
Phillip John David	Whitchurch	P
Row John	Whitchurch	P
David Rees	Whitchurch	P
Owen Owen David	Whitchurch	P
Jones Morice	Whitchurch	P
Rees George Smyth	Whitchurch	P
Morgan James	Whitchurch	P

More Names Whitechurch

Barlo John 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan, yeoman,Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of **Whitechurch** in **Dewisland** in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of **Llanhowell**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

David William 30 July 1773 **Whitechurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of sea sand
Whitechurch Prosecutor **Thomas Samson** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 1 November 1773 **Whitechurch** Labourer/Husbandman Offence Theft of a sheep **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Meyler William Whitechurch** Yeoman Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 8 March 1818 **Uzmaston** Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Hicks Henry** of wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor - servant to the said **Henry Hicks Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Davies Thomas Whitechurch** servant Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Eynon Martha 20 July 1823 **Whitechurch** Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, food - butter- and cloth, Prisoner aged 23, **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Harries Joseph**, **Llanenwas**, esq., Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Harries John 22 July 1802 **Whitechurch** Gent Offence Assault **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Reuben Pocock**, mariner Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell David 1534 **Whitechurch St Michael** est rector *Valor Eccl*

Lloyd Anne 1759,1763 wife of **Thomas** , **Whitechurch** StMichael.

Lloyd Thomas esq. 1759-1763 **Whitechurch** StMichael.

Lloyd William 1714 patron **Whitechurch** St Michael.

Morris James Alias **James David Morris Whitechurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of a horse belonging to **Morris, Thomas** , **Whitechurch**. No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen George 1611-12 Will of **George Owen** of the parish of **Llanvihangel Penbedw**, clerk. He held the livings of **Llanvihangel Penbedw** and **Whitechurch** in **Kemes**, and was one of the first **Pembrokeshire** authors. , *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Parry Fraunces 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq.,**Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan yeoman Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of

Whitechurch in **Dewisland** in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of **Llanhowell**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Prosser William 4 January 1821 **Whitechurch** Labourer Offence Manslaughter of **Thomas , Morgan** by striking him on the head with a stick, Prisoner aged 16, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees William 20 November 1779 **Whitechurch** Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep. **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Laugharne, Henry Mason** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reymond Michael 20 July 1782 **Whitechurch** Gent. Offence Erecting a privy and house of office next to a river, into which the privy drain emptied itself, causing the river to be unfit for use. **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Bateman John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sarah 29 July 1820 **Whitechurch** Widow Offence Theft of a cow, Prisoner aged 40, **Whitechurch** Prosecutor **Edward David, Whitechurch**, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

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Sites of Interest

Carn fferched, ? Carn y merched, the maidens cairn

A cairn of mountain boulders, having a base circumference of 150ft and a height of some 3ft. The summit has been considerably disturbed. It stands at an altitude of slightly over 1,100 ft., just north of the ancient trackway known as **FFordd Fleming** – visited 22nd September 1914.

Carreg Maen du

A natural bolder standing erect within a few yards of the boundary line of the parish. According to **Pem Arch Survey** “ it marks the manorial March and is visited when the lords [of the manors] Mark their bounds” visited 22nd September 1914

Maenllwyd y **Rhos**

A natural boulder on the boundary line between this parish and that of Mynachlog Ddu –visited 22nd September 1914.

Moel Trigarn

[Roman Coin Found]

According to Lieut Col W Ll **Morgan** R. E. F. S.A. a retired Commissioner.

Situated on one of the eastern spurs of Prescelly 1200ft above the sea in a position unusually bleak and exposed. The stone used in its construction is of the ordinary **Pembrokeshire** trap, detached fragments of the disintegrated outcrop are lying about in large masses. The defences consist of two ramparts encircling the summit, with an outwork to the east. The inner enclosure is oval in shape, 500 ft by 400ft, and contains an area of 5 ¾ acres. The outer 40 yds down the Hill contains 8 ½ acres, and the outwork 2 acres. The rampart of the inner enclosure is traceable all round except on 4105

the southern side, where the steep slope is covered with a talus of stone and fallen rocks; here all trace of the rampart have disappeared. It is 10 to 15ft wide at the base and was formed by cutting a terrace in the slope of the Hill and throwing the earth backwards to form a bank which was faced internally and externally with rough stones, at present from 1 ½ to 3 ft above the turf, with unusually deep foundations, probably due to the accumulation of the soil; but in places where it would have been difficult to cut this terrace, a stone wall with a base of 8ft 6in was built with faces to both sides, and long headers freely used; when these difficulties were passed the bank again appears.

Within the enclosure are the traces of at least 100 habitations, formed by cutting into the hillside and throwing the earth forward. There are no signs of walling. The rampart surrounding the second enclosure is not so well preserved as the inner one. In many places it disappears in the clatter. On the eastern side it has been much mutilated by farmers extracting long stone for building purposes. On the western side it is untraceable in the loose stones; to the north west and north it appears as a stone wall 8ft 6in thick at the base, but soon changes to an earthen bank faced with stone, reverting to a stone wall on the eastern side where it is in a very ruinous condition. All traces are now lost in the clatter until, on the southern side near the entrance, it again appears as a stone wall. In this enclosure are about 120 sites of dwellings; they are more numerous to the south.

The rampart of the outwork is in a more ruinous condition than others, and would appear to have been of the wall type, the only portions distinctly faced is to the north. The interior is covered with hut sites, but they are not so distinct as in the other enclosures.

There are three entrances, all straight cuts through the sides. The eastern or principal is through the three enclosures, but by no means in a direct line. It entered the out work near its south west corner, passed through the eastern side of the outer enclosure 50 yds to the north, and the inner enclosure 40 yds to the southwest. This entrance is the only one well defined, and is about 12 ft wide. The western entrance of the inner enclosure is fairly traceable, but the southern is very doubtful. through all the camp there is no sign of a ditch. There are three cairns within the enclosure near the summit of the Hill; they have been much disturbed and nothing can be learned from them

The camp was excavated in 1899 by the **Rev S Baring Gould** and **Mr Barnard**.

The finds consist of fragments of iron much oxidised, associated with spindle whorls, pounders of stone, sling stones, glass beads, portions of armlet rings and stone lamps, which were, in the opinion of the excavators of the time of the Iron Age; probably 700BC to 100 AD. -The finds are deposited in **Tenby Museum**. --visited 22nd September 1914----- *Since then a **Roman** coin, a "first brass" of the empress **Faustina** (d 175ad) was found – It is now in the **National Museum of Wales**.*

Maen offeiriad.

A cottage of the west of the parish, where is now neither stone nor memory of such too explain the name.

Carn ddafad las; Garn ddufach

Two natural outcrops of Mynydd Prescelly –visited 22nd September 1914.

Wiston or Wizton

Roman

2003 from an air survey, a **Roman road** was reported to pass just north of village. The road originates from the major **Roman** town of **Carmarthen**, known as Moridunum during the **Roman** period. The destination of the road is uncertain and has only been traced beyond **Wiston** for a mile or two.

2013 it was confirmed that about 500m north-east of **Wiston** near Churchill Farm, is located the first ever **Roman fort** discovered in **Pembrokeshire**. The site was believed previously, according to the Ordnance Survey Map, to be a quarry

This is a significant discovery that shows the Romans did indeed travel into **Pembrokeshire**. Dating appears to indicate that the fort is 1st century with possible 2nd century occupation. It remains to be seen whether there are further forts to the west, possibly at **St David's**.

Wiston, Possible Roman Fort

Church Hill quarry, located approx. 550m north-east of **Wiston** is shown on the Ordnance Survey county series mapping as a U-shaped quarry approx 170m length. It is situated approx 650m South East of **Wiston Castle**

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by **RCAHMW** on 29th Nov 2007.

Further earthwork features revealed with Lidar analysis by Bryn **Gethin** in 2010 has revealed the continuation of the north and south ditches and a ditch to the west, leading to the possibility of a **Roman Fort**.

Possible Roman Fort, Wiston, Pembrokeshire:

Geophysical Survey 2012 summary

A possible **Roman** Fort has previously been suggested at this site (SN 026 187), near **Wiston** in **Pembrokeshire**, due to the presence of a large U-shaped ditch or hollow approximately 35m wide and 140m long with two perpendicular arms, and its location close to the remains of a **Roman** road. The wide nature of the ditch/hollow, the fact that the site is labelled 'Old Quarry' on the Ordnance 4107

Survey maps and the shape of the site meant that the **Roman** fort interpretation has been dismissed in the past. However, recent Lidar data shows the arms of the ditch continuing further to the west than is shown on maps and aerial photographs, and that they may turn to form a rectangular enclosure with a possible entrance on the south side facing the **Roman** road.

Cadw commissioned Dyfed **Archaeological** Trust to undertake the geophysical survey of the site in the hope of identifying and characterising possible buried **Archaeological** remains and determining if this is the site of a **Roman** fort.

The fieldwork was undertaken in July 2012. The geophysical survey revealed a complex range of **Archaeological** activity. Throughout the surveyed area, these included features characteristic of the remains of a **Roman** Fort, namely the shape and size of the site along with its distinctive defensive ditches and possible central entranceway's. These features appear convincing enough to confirm this as the site of a **Roman** fort.

This report has been prepared by **Philip Poucher** : Archaeologist

Date 18/02/2013

We can confirm that we have a **Roman** Fort, the first in **Pembrokeshire**. It seems to have had a typical fort layout.

It was surrounded by three large ditches, inside of which was an earth rampart.

A substantially made intervallum road ran around the inside of the fort with buildings on either side. Postholes of timber structures indicate different phases of building within the fort.

In its centre lie the remains of the Principia surviving in the form of a courtyard surface and possible postholes.

The fort is likely to be of 1st century AD date from Pottery recovered.

A later ditched enclosure lies within the centre of the fort, which at this stage looks to be second century AD in date, although its function is unclear.

RCAHMW, October 2010

Roman coin

of ?**Caesar Augustus**, found whilst fieldwalking in south-west corner of field at Cottleys Farm, by landowners, October 2000

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Possible Features North East Of Wiston

Discontinuous linear parchmarks thought to represent a c.170m stretch of **Roman** road, running East North East -west South west before apparently turning to the South west.

Possibly part of the route W of **Carmarthen** , this currently being its most westerly manifestation, a further segment is recorded c.650m to the East **RCAHMW**

Linear Cropmark Feature At west Dairy

A c.500m linear cropmark feature running East South East – west North west that has been identified as a part of the **Roman** road W of **Carmarthen** , although this is now rejected/uncertain. **RCAHMW**

Roman road west Of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Possible Features At Longlands

Crop/parchmarks of discontinuous linear features and quarry pits, thought to represent a c.420m stretch of **Roman** road.

The road appears to kink, from its previously East -west course, to the South west before running to the west South west.

Thought to form a part of the route west of **Carmarthen** , segments being recorded c.1.1km to the East and 650m to the west. **RCAHMW**

1811 Wiston Fenton (Tours)

Hence I proceeded to **Wiston**, or rather Wiztown, the ancient seat of the **Wogans**, a family, though originally transplanted from another part of Wales, once of the first note in this county with regard to the depth of its root and the extent of its ramification, but now totally extinct since the death of the late co-heiresses of that house within these few years.

Wiston, in **Welsh Castell Gwys**, the head of the barony of **Daugleddau**, so called from occupying that tract of land between, the both River Cleddaus, was granted to a powerful Norman, or **Fleming** of the name Wiz, the daughter and heiress or whose grandson, **Sir Philp Gwys**, married Gwgan ap

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Bleddyn a descendant of **Caradog Vreichvras**, Knight of the round Table to **King Arthur**, the first who settled in **Pembrokeshire**, and laid the foundation of the family of **Wogan**, whose posterity became men of great eminence as well in this county as in Ireland; the latter of which **Sir John Wogan** was Chief Justice in the time of **Edward** the first, at the same time styling himself **Lord** of Pyketown.

The **Castle**, from its situation on a commanding eminence, and as a **Barrier** fortress of the new settlers, was undoubtedly of great extent and strength, though very little more than a truncated ruin of the keep now remains, Yet there is every reason to suppose that part of the present mansion of **Wiston**, by the thickness of its walls, and by an old gateway still standing, was a relic of the old **Castle**, only from time to time rendered more modern and better accommodated to the improved taste of its later inhabitants.

It suffered frequently from the constant wars between the **Welsh** princes and its first proprietors , was repeatedly razed to the ground and as often repaired.

The first mention that is made of it in the **Welsh** Chronicle is AD 1146, when **Cadell**, **Meredith**, and **Rhys**, sons of **Gruffydd ap Rhys** ap Tewdur, brought an army before it, who with the assistance of **Howel**, son of **Owen Gwynedd** celebrated for his valour and military skill, having had recourse to battering engines and others, for throwing stones into the **Castle**, such was the strength of the fortifications, caused it after an obstinate siege , to surrender.

The next account we have of it is its being surprised by **Howel Says**, one of **Lord Rhys's** sons, who made **Philip de Gwys** with his wife and two sons, prisoners of war, which happened in the year 1193.

In the year 1220, **Llewhellin**, who , at the intercession of **Jorwerth Bishop** of **St David's** had concluded a peace with the **Flemings** , on condition that they should in future swear allegiance to him, and acknowledge his sovereignty, irritated by the violation of the treaty, razed the **Castle** of **Gwys**, putting the garrison to the sword.

It was about this time that **Gwgan** first made his appearance in this county, who, after the death of the late **Philips** sons, probably among the late victims to **LLewhellins** resentment, married the daughter **Gwenllian**, or as some pedigrees have it **Margaret**, now became sole heiress to her father. From this period, on consequence probably of a native Welshman in the person of **Gwgan**, getting into possession of the **Castle** by means of such alliance, and espousing the interest of his rightful sovereign , we never hear of it being attacked or besieged , and after it had been sacked by **Llewhellin**, it was not restored to its former state of extent or strength.

Wiston on the name of **Wogan** becoming extinct, was, with its finely circumstanced estate, and borough contributory to **Pembroke**, sold to **Lord Cawder**. The borough is prescriptive, without stint, and governed by a mayor, and in confirmation of its rights and privileges, in the year 1712 Feb 23, it was resolved in the House of Commons, that the mayor and burgesses of the ancient borough of **Wiston**, in the county of **Pembroke**, have a right to vote in the elections for the borough of

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Pembroke..

The mansion is a large but awkward pile, as must ever be the case when you add new buildings to old, and endeavour to unite and assimilate the architecture of different eras. From the most modern side of the house, including the principal front, you have an extensive prospect of the finest part of the county round **Milford Haven** to the south, as you have likewise of the mountains to the north from the ruined keep of the **Castle**. I understand there is a sketch of the **Castle of Wiston**, by **Buck** never published among **Mr Gough's** collections, now forming a valuable accession to the Bodleian library, but I apprehend exhibiting very little more of its ancient state than what meets the eye at this day, which is very inconsiderable, having been told by the oldest people of the neighbourhood that the ruins have made the same appearance for near a century.

The **Church**, like most of its Norman neighbours, is marked by a small tower, and is a donative belonging to **Wiston**.

1839 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* --Lewis

Wiston, or WIZTON, a borough and parish, in the union of **Haverfordwest**, hundred of **Dungledy**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 5 miles from **Haverfordwest**, 15 from **Pembroke**, and 259½ from London; containing 775 inhabitants. This place, the **Welsh** name of which is **Castell Gwys**, derived that appellation from its earliest Norman or **Flemish** possessor, **Gwys**, or **Wiz**, who constituted it the head of his barony of **Daugleddau**. The daughter of his grandson **Sir Philip Gwys**, married **Gwrgan ab Bleddyn**, a native chieftain, from whom descended the family of **Wogan**, in whose possession the place remained till the present century, when, in default of male issue, the ample estates of this ancient family were divided among the coheirresses; and the **Castle** and borough of **Wiston** were subsequently purchased by **Earl Cawdor**. The **Castle**, founded by the original Norman proprietor, and a place of great strength, was frequently connected with the military events of which the ancient province of **Pembroke** was the scene, in the continual conflicts between the **Welsh** and the Norman invaders of their country. In 1146 the **three sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys**, joined by **Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd**, having assaulted the fortress with stones thrown by machines invented for that purpose, and with battering-rams, succeeded, after an obstinate defence, in gaining possession of it. In 1193 it was attacked by **Hywel ab Rhys**, who took **Philip de Gwys** and his wife prisoners, and carried them off; and in 1220, **Llewelyn**, Prince of North Wales, in resentment of the violation of a treaty by which the settlers in this part of the country had sworn allegiance to him, attacked the **Castle**, which he razed to the ground, and put the garrison to the sword. From this time the fortress never recovered its former strength, which, indeed, became unnecessary, as the Welsh, after the marriage of their countryman **Gwrgan** with the daughter of **Philip de Gwys**, appear to have left this chieftain and his family in the undisturbed possession of the place.

The parish lies a short distance north of the main road from **Narberth** to **Haverfordwest**, and is of
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very considerable extent: the land is generally poor; the chief portion of tolerably good soil is about 600 acres near the **Church**. The houses are scattered throughout, scarcely any where forming a group: a few in the vicinity of the **Church** approach nearest to the character of a village; and one of these is the old manor-house of the **Wogans**, a part of which, and the only part now occupied, is inhabited as a farmhouse. A Market formerly held here has long been discontinued; but a fair still occurs annually on October 20th.

This place, which is supposed to have been once the county town, appears to be a borough by prescription, for no vestige or notice of any charter is now preserved. A mayor is still elected annually, being presented by the jury of the court leet of the manor and borough, which must consist of burgesses and suitors of the manor; but he is usually some poor man who is appointed as a method of conferring relief, he being entitled to the tolls of the Fair, amounting to £8, £10, or £12 per annum. For a year after the mayor has vacated his office he bears the title of **Alderman**, and there is a tradition that the borough had once a more permanently constituted aldermanic body. There is still a town clerk. The burgesses are presented by the jury of the court leet, which is held once or twice a year, and in which the only business connected with the borough consists in the appointment and swearing in of the mayor, burgesses, and constables. The constables act only for the parish of **Wiston**, and this circumstance tends to show that the borough is co-extensive with its limits, which is the more general opinion; some, however, consider that the borough is as large as the manor, which not only comprehends the whole parish, but extends a distance of two miles and a half to the north, and a quarter of a mile to the south, of its boundary. **Wiston** was formerly contributory with **Pembroke** and **Tenby** only, in the return of a parliamentary representative, and the right of election was vested in all the burgesses, resident and non-resident, in whom it was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1712. Under the act of 1832, **Milford** was added to the district of boroughs, and the right of voting was restricted to the resident portion of the old burgesses, and extended to the £10 holders, duly registered: the number of qualifying tenements is fifty-eight, of which eight are of the value of £10 per annum exclusively of the land held with them.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £164; patron, Earl **Cawdor**: the tithes have been commuted for £360, of which a sum of £275 is paid to his lordship, and £85 to the perpetual curate. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, is a plain Norman edifice, with a small tower, and, from its retired position in the bosom of a plantation, by which it is partly concealed, has a pleasing and picturesque appearance. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**; a day school, in connexion with the Established **Church**; and two Sunday schools, belonging to the dissenters. The remains of the ancient **Castle**, occupying an elevated site, are very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of a portion of the keep, on the summit of a conical **Hill**, surrounded by a deep moat. From the appearance of the site, the **Castle** seems to have been originally of great extent; and from the thickness of the walls in some parts of the family mansion of the **Wogans**, which, according to tradition, formed part of the ancient fortress, it must have been a

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place of great strength. The mansion of the **Wogans** is at present let to a farmer, who, however, as already noticed, occupies only part of it: from its windows and from the ruined keep of the **Castle** are obtained prospects of remarkable extent and beauty.

1870-72, *John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

described **Wiston** like this:

Wiston, a small town and a parish in **Haverfordwest** district, **Pembroke**. The town stands 2¼ miles South South East of **Clarbeston**-road railway station, and 5½ North East of **Haverfordwest**; was originally called **GWyston** or Gwiston; took that name from a **Castle**, built by **Sir P. Gwys**, the Norman; was attacked by the **Welsh** in 1146 and 1193; passed to **Gwgan-ap-Bleddyn** and to the **Wogans**; is a borough, governed nominally by a mayor; unites with **Pembroke**, **Milford** and **Tenby**, in sending a member to parliament; and has a post-office under **Narberth**, and a **Fair** on 8 Nov. Acres of the borough, 7,030. Real property, £3,374. Pop., 713. Houses, 144.—The parish is conterminous with the borough. The manor belongs to the **Earl of Cawdor**. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of **St Davids**. Value, £164. Patron, the **Earl of Cawdor**. The **Church** was restored in 1865.

Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire Timmins 1895

Some three miles to the northward of **Slebech** lies the obscure hamlet of **Wiston** ; a place so small and insignificant, that it is by no means easy to picture it as the erstwhile head of the barony of **Dau-gleddau**, a borough town, and the home of the powerful **Wogans**.

Wiston, we are told, derives its name from a certain **Wiz**, or **Wyzo**, a **Flemish** immigrant of considerable influence, who built a **Castle** here to protect the infant settlement ; of this **Castle** a portion of the keep or donjon-tower, and a ruined gateway, still remain in tolerable repair. After having been more than once beleaguered and destroyed, the place was dismantled and deserted at an early period ; so that **Wiston Castle** plays but a minor part in the records of border warfare.

Of the **Wogan** family, who for many generations made **Wiston** their home, the most famous scion was **Sir John** of that ilk, who was **Lord Chief Justice of England** in the reign of **Edward I**. This **Sir John**, it may be noted en passant, took to himself the style and title of ' **Lord** of Pyketown.'

Wiston. Manorial settlement founded by **Wizo** the **Fleming** early in the twelfth century. There was once a **Castle** here with a motte crowned by a shell keep, but the whole **Castle** site is now derelict. Shell keeps are rare in west Wales.

1100-1130 Built between 1100 and 1130 by Wizo captured by the **Welsh** in

1147 and again in

1193 and destroyed by **Llewelyn** in

1220 site then abandoned in favour of **Picton**.

1645 On nearby **Colby Moor**, in the year 1645, Royalist Forces were routed by the Parliamentarians under Col. **Rowland Laugharne**.

1115-47 **Castle** and **Church** first documented in the period 1115 - 47 but Wizo died before 1130. Weekly Market discontinued by **George Owen**'s time but the yearly **Fair** was still held.

1710. Mayor and burgesses petitioned Parliament emphasising that their town was an ancient borough.

Wiston Church. Arch Camb 1898

Wiston Church was carefully and minutely described by the **Rev. R. Henry Jones**, the vicar. The stones paving the avenue of lime trees were the remains of a stone pathway which led from the Manor House to the **Church**, and were said to have been laid by members of the **Wogan** family. The **Church** contains two holy-water stoups and aumbry. The tower is probably Edwardian, and there are indications of an entrance into the tower from the nave, thus showing that the tower was designed for defensive purposes.

Circa 1145, Wizo the **Fleming**, with the subsequent approval of his sons **Walter** and **Philip**, and his grandson **Walter**, son of the aforesaid **Walter**, gave to the Hospitallers the **Church** of **St. Mary** of the **Castle** of Wizo.

This was one of the gifts contested by the Prior of Worcester in the well-known law suit.

David, Bishop of **St Davids** (1147-76), as also **Bishop Anselm**, in 1230, confirmed the gift to the Hospitallers.

1338, the Knights were in receipt of forty marks from the **Church** and one carucate of land in **Wiston**.

1434 In Stillingflete's list the **Church** of **St. Mary** of **Wyston** is named.

Wiston St Mary . Church

Situated opposite the **Castle** site is a typical Little England **Church**, extensively restored in 1864. The nave is 13th century but has Victorian windows. The chancel arch and blocked south doorway are pointed but the north doorway is round headed. The long chancel with rough cast walls may be later. The west tower is 14th century. The vaulted north porch with an ogival outer arch and a basin on each side is early 13th century.

Described as 'Ecclesia Sanctse Atari e **de Castro Wiz**,' this **Church** was granted by Wizo, **Lord of Wiston**, his son **Walter**, and **Walter** the son of the said **Walter**, to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. - *Anselm's Confirm. charter*.

1535 On the dissolution of the preceptory of **Slebech**, the advowson came into the hands of the Crown, and subsequently it appears to have been acquired by the **Wogans of Wiston**.

1662 About the time of the Restoration, a belief seems to have existed that the advowson was owned by **Thomas Wogan** of **Wiston**, the Regicide, as a warrant was issued on 15 September., 1662, for a grant to the bishops of London and **Winchester**, **Sir Robert Hyde** and Dr. **William Thomas**, of the rectory, tithes, &c., of **Wiston**, co. **Pembroke**, 'lately belonging to **Thomas Wogan**, attainted of high treason, in trust for the maintenance of a minister there, if requisite, or of ministers in and about London or elsewhere.' - *State Papers*

1663 Presumably this grant was never proceeded with, as the same records state that in May 1663 a grant was made to Col. **Robert Werden** and **Charles Parker**, of the estate, manor, and rectory of **Wiston**, and barony of **Dungledy**, co. **Pembroke**, forfeited by the attainder of **Thomas Wogan**. If **Thomas Wogan** did own the property it seems most probable that the latter grant took effect, and that the purchase by **Werden** and **Parker** was made either on behalf of the **Wogan** family or else that the **Wogans** acquired the interest of the grantees therein.

1664 It seems however much more likely that **Thomas Wogan** did not own either the **Wiston** estate or the advowson of the **Church**, because although **Thomas Wogan** was evidently alive in 1664 - a proclamation having been issued on 27 July in that year (*State Papers*) for his apprehension, he, having with others escaped from the Tower of London -

1662 we find that his nephew **Henry Wogan** by his will dated 7 Feb., 1662, and proved in London on 9 Feb., 1662, devised all his lands in **Wiston**, with all rents and tithes belonging to the rectory thereof, to his wife and his mother for their lives, with remainder to his uncle **Rowland Wogan**. - *I Laud, fol. 30*.

1794 In any event the advowson continued in the hands of the **Wogans of Wiston** until 15 September., 1794, when **Minor** (wife of **Thomas Roberts of Haverfordwest**) and **Susan Wogan** (the two coheiresses of **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, the last male of his line) entered into an agreement for the sale of the rectory and estate of **Wiston**, to **John Campbell** of **Stackpole Court, Pems., esq.**.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1869

Wiston (S. Mary).— A Chalice, 8 in. in height, with Hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719, the maker's Mark being W A with some indistinguishable object above, possibly for Samuel Wastell. round the middle of the bowl is a narrow band of beaded moulding in between which and the lip appears the following inscription " **Wiston** Parish Cup for the Sacrament 1730 **Geo Barnard, Grift Griffithes Church Wardens**", The diam. of the bowl is 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 12 oz. 5 dwts. The stem which is divided by the rudiments of a knop is supported by a base 3 in. in diameter. A Credence Paten, bearing the Hall Mark of 1880 with maker's Mark WS in a two lobed stamp; diam., 6 in. ; height, 2 in.; weight, 8 oz. 12 dwts. Underneath is engraved, Eccl. **Wiston** d.d. LL [in monogram] Vic, 1884, Com. Pem.

A silver mounted glass Cruet, Hall-marked 1882 with maker's Mark EB.

A Paten, bearing no Hall marks and apparently of plated metal is 5 in. in diameter, and was supplied by Lambert, Coventry Street, London. These three last pieces were presented by the then incumbent of **Wiston** the **Rev. I G. Lloyd** , and are ornamented with the donor's crest,

1851 Parish **Church** of the Parish and borough of **Wiston James Philipps**, Incumbent

1929 **St Mary Magdalene** Incumbent and Curates; **J Ll Williams**

RCAM

The **Church** consists of chancel 37 ½ ft by 17 ft, nave 50 ½ ft by 21 ½ ft north porch 10 ½ ft by 9 ½ ft, and west tower 19ft by 16 ft. In the north chancel wall is a double lancet, and on the south side are two windows having trefoiled heads; the other windows in the **Church** are modern. The chancel has a plain aumbry and piscina The chancel arch is plain pointed. The south door to the nave is blocked. The porch which is vaulted, has two rudely fashioned stoups. The font bowl is of the cushion style, 28 in by 26in with basin 20in by 19in and 9 ½ in deep; it has been redressed. The tower of four storeys rises to a height of 50ft; it has a vice of 40 stairs. The two lower storeys are vaulted. There is a slight batter to half its height, and it is crowned with a corbel table and battlements. The north door is approached through a long avenue of lime trees, leading from the manor house to the **Church**. Extensive restoration of the building took place in 1864 –visited 27th July 1915.

Nonconformist Chapels:

1851 **Wiston** Chapel CM **James Hughes**, Elder, FrogHall, Spittal parish, nr **Haverfordwest**

Wiston Methodist Chapel was built in 1813, modified in 1867, rebuilt in 1873 and renovated in 1911. A porch was added in 1948. The present Chapel, dated 1911, is built in the Simple round-
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Headed style with a gable-entry plan, still open in 2006. *RCAHMW*

Penuel **Methodist** Chapel in **Clarbeston** road was initially built in 1886 in the Vernacular and Arts and Craft style with a gable-entry plan and large pane flat-headed windows. This Chapel was converted for other use during the mid twentieth century. *RCAHMW*, November 2010

Carmel **Baptist** Chapel was built in 1804, rebuilt in 1869 and rebuilt again in 1874. The present Chapel, dated 1874, is built in the Simple round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. *RCAHMW*, October 2010

Wiston Castle.*Arch Camb* 1898

Mr. Edward Laws described the **Castle**. He said **Wiston Castle** had been probably the scene of more bloodshed than any other place in the county. It was recorded that it had been burnt, recaptured and burnt, several times in succession. It was, no doubt, originally a mound of some sort upon which a wooden fortress was built, succeeded by a circular stone castelet, portions of which now remained.

1146 **Gruffudd ap Rhys** assaulted the **Castle** unsuccessfully.

1189 (the year after the visit of **Archbishop Baldwin** in company with **Gerald** the Welshman) it was beseiged by **Maelgwyn ap Rhys**, but the defenders held out.

1193 **Hywel ap Rhys** took the **Castle** from the English.

1220 **Llewelyn ap Iorwerth** destroyed the **Castle**.

The **Castle** was founded by a **Fleming** or Norman named **Wiz**, and afterwards became the home of the **Wogans**, whose names figure largely in the history of **Pembrokeshire**.

Wiston remained for many hundred years in the possession of the **Wogans**, and on the name becoming extinct, was sold, with its borough contributory to **Pembroke**, to the **Earl of Cawdor**. " The borough is prescriptive, without stint, and governed by a Mayor, and in confirmation of its rights and privileges, in the year 1712, February 23, it was resolved in the House of Commons, that

the Mayor and burgesses of the ancient borough of **Wiston** have a right to vote in the election for the borough of **Pembroke**."

In the Cartulary of **St. Peter's**, Gloucester, are ten deeds relating to **Wiston**, or, as it is there called, Dugledi. From them we gather that **Wyzo Flandrensis** gave to the abbot and convent of Gloucester the **Church** of Dugledi, " et omnes ecclesias et capellas terre suae, decimas et beneficia," etc. But his son **Walter**, on the death of Wyz, seems to have attempted to ignore his father's pious bequests to Gloucester, in consequence of which the **King (Henry I)** was called upon to interfere.

Wiston Castle RCAM

The existing remains comprise a mound crowned by the ruins of a stone keep which was surrounded by a **Bailey**. The mound rises to a height of some 40ft with a base circumference of about 550ft. The summit is level 45 to 50ft in diameter. The masonry shows walls from 3ft to 4ft in height and the jambs of a portal having a width of 5ft. Surrounding the mound is a well preserved ditch 10ft in depth. The **Bailey** is in form an oblong protected by a 4ft rampart and a 3ft ditch; its length from north to south is 450ft and from east to west 550 ft. The **Bailey** court is locally known as "the Conegar" . The house to the east of the **Bailey** has succeeded the manor house which took the place of the **Castle**. The whole site should receive careful excavation –visited 27th July 1915.

Wiston Castle RCAHMW

Wiston Castle is initially mentioned in 1147 and was reported as destroyed in 1220. The surviving remains include an oval banked and ditched enclosure, about 130m east-west by 90m, with a roughly 50m diameter, 7.0m high ditched motte, crowned by the ruins of a shell keep. The keep cuts through, or overlies, the circuit on the north. Consolidation of the motte in 1994 involved limited excavation (**Murphy** 1997).

An earlier origin has been suggested for the enclosure (**CADW guide**) and excavations about 100m to the south-west produced some Romano-British material.

Murphy, Archaeology Cambrensis, 144 (1995), 71-102. RCAHMW,

An Anglo-Norman power base: **Wiston Castle, Pembrokeshire**, is an archetypal motte-and-**Bailey Castle**, and one of the best preserved in Wales. The 7 metre high motte or mound is crowned by the ruins of a circular stone keep and surrounded by a deep ditch. The surrounding **Bailey** may even

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originally have been an Iron Age defended settlement re-used in the medieval period. The **Castle** was probably established by an early **Flemish** settler, Wizo, during the twelfth century. In 1220 it was captured and destroyed by Llywelyn the Great, Prince of Gwynedd, during one of his campaigns in south Wales. (*Text from the forthcoming 'Historic Wales from the Air, RCAHMW, 2012).*

1847 *The State of Education in Wales*

Parish of **Wiston**

This parish lies a few miles to the North east of **Haverfordwest**. It is entirely agricultural. Wages are 3s 6d with food or 7s without. The inhabitants are generally hard-working and sober; but there is much low cunning, lying and (above all) unchastity among them. Public opinion hardly condemns unchastity at all. There are six farmers in the parish paying more than £100 in rent; but there is no difference in ideas and intelligence between them and the rest of their class. The children get no better, though a somewhat longer , education than those of mere labourers. The labourers can generally read, but not write. The great desiderata in the parish were said to be a resident Clergyman (there is no glebe house) and a better schoolmaster. There was , however great difficulty in knowing how to dispose of the old master without throwing him at once upon the parish. The landed proprietors are non resident. The Children in the parish are mostly going to some day school. The quality, rather the quantity of education was said to be in fault

Village School

I visited this school on the 8th of January.

I arrived at 3.20pm but found the scholars already dismissed – the days were so short. The room is little better than a mud hovel – dark, and meanly furnished with tattered leaves of books lying about.

The principal proprietors subscribe £13 per annum; and for this sum the master must educate the children of their tenantry without further payment. He is to have probably no more than 22 of such free scholars, but he takes 9 or 10 additional ones in order to accommodate very poor parents. Besides these he takes 21 pay scholars. Of the last he keeps a list but none of the others. I could obtain not the slightest account of their ages or period of attendance from him. The master appeared to be a thoroughly stupid and ignorant man, saying and unsaying all that was asked of him in such a manner that nothing could be gathered with certainty,-e.g. “he knew the length of the room to be

24ft” - it was full 35ft.

Names associated with Wiston

Wiston Clergy

Davies, Morganus	1688	Curate
Davies, Morganus	1692	Curate
James, Levi	1717	Curate
Thomas , William	1741	Curate
Gibson , Richard	1786	Perpetual Curate
Philipps , George	1808	Perpetual Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1808	Perpetual Curate

.....

Wogan Sir John of **Wiston Castle** 1566 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan John of **Wiston Castle** 1572 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan John of **Wiston Castle** son of **Richard** by **Elizabeth** daughter of **Sir Thomas Gamage** 1574 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan John of **Wiston Castle** 1635 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lewis James of Coedmore Cardiganshire maternal grandson of **John Wogan** of **Wiston** 1668 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan William esq. of **Wiston** 1724 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan John of **Wiston** 1745 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Wogan John 1553 **Wiston Castle Sir Knt. Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan John 1571 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan John 1620 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan John 1625 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan Robert? 1625 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan John 1628 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan sen. John 1640 **Wiston Castle Members of Parliament** for **Pembrokeshire**

Lloyd David of **Cilciffeth** married **Wogan Mary** daughter of **Wogan John** of **Wiston David Lloyd** was mayor of **Wiston** in 1628 and died on Oct 4th 1631

.....

Adam Owen 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Barlow Anne c1660 married **Wogan Lewis esq..** of **Wiston Castle**.

Barlow John 1708 who lived at **Colby** in **Wiston** Parish and **Clarges St** London. They had an only **Child Catherine** who according to her mother was "a poor nervous creature" delicate, pious, who played the harpsichord and enjoyed a rent roll of £5000 per annum.

Barlow Catherine 1758 of **Colby** in **Wiston** Parish the sole heiress married **Hamilton Sir William** who became H.M. Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Naples. She died without issue and her estates passed to her Husband

Barnard Richard 1642, May 29 Letters Of Attorney of **John Barlowe** of **Slebech, esq..**, to **Richard Barnard** of the parish of **Wiston**, yeoman, to receive from **Griffith Griffith** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*
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Barnard	Richard	1670	junior Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Barnard	Richard	1670	senior Wiston H3 Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bateman	Alice	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bealth Isacke		1670	Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bethell George		1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bishop Abell		1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Butler Dorathy		1670	Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Cozens	William	1857, April 3-27	. William Cozens of Cotlays, parish of Wiston , debtor. <i>Slebech Estate and Family Record</i>
David Henry		1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Thomas		1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
de Stainton Philip		1328	Son of Walter held a moiety of the Barony of Wiston Arch
Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen			
de Stainton Walter		1324	had son Philip held a moiety of the Barony of Wiston Arch
Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen			
Edmond	John	1670	. Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Eynan	John	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Gibb Thomas		1670	Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred <i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gibby Richard		14 May 1805	Wiston , Yeoman Offence Murder of

Merchant John by beating and kicking him. Prisoner and deceased had been drinking in the same house, an affray followed prisoner's refusal to drink and deceased's reference to his bald

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head. **Wiston**, Prosecutor **Merchant , Richard Wiston** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter.

Punishment 2 years imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Gibby William 14 May 1805 **Wiston**, Yeoman Offence Murder of **Merchant John** by beating and kicking him, **Wiston**, Prosecutor **Merchant , Richard Wiston** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter, Punishment 2 years imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Gobogh John , 1500/1, Feb. 7 senior, of **Wiston**. of twelve acres of land had of the gift of **John Baret**, senior, of Hetoke ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Grante David 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Grante Henry 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Grante John 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Griffith Thomas 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Griffiths Isaac 14 May 1805 **Wiston**, Yeoman Offence Murder of **Merchant John** by beating and kicking him, **Wiston**, Prosecutor **Merchant Richard, Wiston** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter, Punishment 2 years imprisonment ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Griffiths William 25 September 1819 **Wiston** , Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of Melyer **John** and stealing wearing apparel belonging to the prosecutors, Prosecutors servants to **John Melyer**, Prisoner aged 20, **St Dogmael's**, Prosecutor **Herbert Isaac & Devonald Thomas** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Gwyn Owen 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** ***Hearth Tax***

Hancocke	Morgan	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Higday	John	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Higday	Symon	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Higgins	John	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hooper	Margret	1670	Wiston P Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
Hopley	John	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax

Hore	Rice	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
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Howell	Hugh	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
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Howell	John	16 March 1824	Wiston	Labourer	Offence Feloniously shooting at prosecutor, Prisoner aged 31	Wiston	Prosecutor Williams Ann	Verdict No true bill
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Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Howell	Lewis	16 March 1824	Wiston	Labourer	Offence Feloniously shooting at prosecutor, Prisoner aged 22,	Wiston	Prosecutor Ann Williams	Verdict No true bill,
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Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell	Thomas	16 March 1824	Wiston	Labourer	Offence Feloniously shooting at prosecutor, Prisoner aged 41,	Wiston,	Prosecutor Ann Williams	Verdict No true bill,
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Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Hugh	Margret	1670	Wiston P Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
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Humphrey	Thomas	1670	Wiston P Dungleddy	Hundred	Hearth Tax
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James Margaret	9 July 1801	Wiston	Married	Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - wheat, oatmeal and barley-meal. Indicted with her daughter both disguised in men's apparel. See an indictment against James Mary and James John her
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children?, for intending to aid and abet her escape from gaol. Prisoner aged 51. **Wiston**

Prosecutor . **Philipps William Wiston**, Husbandman Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death,
pardoned, transported for life ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James Mary 9 July 1801 **Wiston** Spinster Offence Aiding and abetting

James Margaret , Wiston, a convict, her ?mother to escape from gaol by conveying wearing
apparel, being disguised, to facilitate her escape. Prisoner aged 24 ***Before the Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730- 1830***

James Sophia 9 July 1801 **Wiston** Singlewoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house
and stealing food - wheat, oatmeal and barleymeal. Indicted with her mother both disguised in
men's apparel. Prisoner aged 21. **Wiston** Prosecutor **William Philipps Wiston**, Husbandman
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jenkins Thomas 29 April 1769 **Haverfordwest** Barber Offence Assault.

Wiston Prosecutor **Lloyd David. Wiston** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jermin Edward 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jermin John 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John David 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

John Phillip 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Johns Thomas 1591 of **Steynton** married **Elenor** daughter of **Wogan Sir John** of
Wiston Knt

Jones Henry 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred ***Hearth Tax***

Jones R H 1897 Aug **Wiston Rev** Local Committee Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Jones R Henry 1897 Aug **Wiston Rev** vicar of **Wiston** Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Jones Rice 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lee Thomas circa 1641 deposition of **Thomas Lee** of the parish of **Wiston**,
gent., in the suit between him and others, plaintiffs, and **Richard Gronowe** and others, defendants,
concerning a parcel of land part of the Weste Woode. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Levet George 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Griffith 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Lawrence 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lling Margret 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Robert 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathias Thomas 16 March 1824 **Wiston** Labourer Offence

Feloniously shooting at prosecutor, Prisoner aged 13, **Wiston** Prosecutor **Ann Williams**
Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Merchant John 14 May 1805 ---**Richard Gibby** **Wiston** Yeoman Charged
with Murder of **John Merchant** by beating and kicking him. Prisoner and deceased had been
drinking in the same house an affray followed prisoner's refusal to drink and deceased's reference to
his bald head. **Wiston** Prosecutor **Merchant Richard** , **Wiston** Verdict Guilty of
manslaughter. Punishment 2 years imprisonment -----

William Gibby **Wiston** Yeoman Charged with Murder of **John Merchant** by
beating and kicking him. **Wiston** 14 May 1805 Prosecutor **Richard Merchant** , **Wiston** Verdict

Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment 2 years imprisonment

Isaac Griffiths **Wiston** Yeoman Charged with Murder of **John Merchant** by beating and kicking him. **Wiston** 14 May 1805 Prosecutor . **Richard Merchant** , **Wiston**
Verdict Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment 2 years imprisonment **Before the Pembrokeshire**

Courts 1730-1830

Merryman **William** 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Mervyn **Mary** 1670 .**Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyricke **James** 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan **Alice** 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan **Griffith** 1670 .**Wiston H 2 Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Narberth **John** 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Richard 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Owen Sibyl 1613 **Orielton&Wiston** daughter of **Hugh Owen** and **Elizabeth**
spouse **William Wogan** *Pemb Hist Vol. 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Palmer **Peter** 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Blanch 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyner **Margaret** 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Protheroe **Elizabeth** 1670 **Wiston H 3 Dungleddy** Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees John 4 June 1784 **Wiston** blacksmith Offence Pickpocketing money
whilst prosecutor slept in a meadow near **Canaston** Bridge. No indictment. **Robeston Wathen**
Prosecutor **James Benjamin** , **Slebech**, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Richard 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Richard James 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Richard John 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Rudderch Laurence 1608, June 5 .**Laurence** Rudderch of **Wiston**, yeoman,**George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the quiet possession of a messuage, etc., in the town and parish of **Slebeche** between the lands of the said **George Barlowe** on both sides and the lane leading from **Slebeche** towards Lormons foorde on the north part, now in the occupation of **Thomas David**.-

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Saundre John 1501/2, Jan. 8 of **Wiston**, yeoman messuage and lands, etc., in the vill and fields of **Slebech**. Attorney- **James Lloide**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Records***

Smith Francis 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Smith Nicholas 1670 .**Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Synnet Catherine 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Synnet Jane 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax* .

Taylor Thomas James 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Tucker Charles 1670 **Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Tucker Henry 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan ? Daughter **Wiston** married **Sir Henry Wogan** of **Wiston** and they had a daughter **Margaret** *Arch Camb* 1850

Vittlel John 1670 **Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Vouglar John 1670 **Wiston H5 Dungleddy Hundred** *Hearth Tax*

Voyle William	1670	Wiston H 2 Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Webbe John	1670	Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Wilkin John	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
William Mathew	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Williams Roger	1670	Wiston P Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax
Winter William	1670	Wiston H Dungleddy Hundred	Hearth Tax

Wiz or Wizo the **Fleming** c1114 founded the **Pembrokeshire** Family .Wizo seems to have chosen an existing Iron Age enclosed settlement or rath as the basis for his **Castle**. A large conical earthen motte was thrown up across the bank of the earlier settlement, and a gateway was created on the north-eastern side of the rath defences. The unusually large **Bailey** of Wizo's stronghold probably served to house the borough occupied by the first group of settlers. The prehistoric defences would have provided them with ready-made protection against the newly-dispossessed Welsh , . It would originally have been a timber and earth motte and **Bailey Castle**. By the 14c the **Castle** which by then had a stone keep was abandoned the **Wogan** family who had become lords of the manor. Their principal residence was at nearby **Picton Castle**, though a cadet branch of the family built a manor house just beyond the east side of the **Wiston** earthworks. This developed into a substantial **Tudor** mansion

-----**Wyzo** or **Wys** the **Fleming** who gave his name to **Wiston** had conquered the present hundred of **Dungleddy** except the episcopal lordship of **LLawhaden**, which was held as a barony under the earl by the service of two and a half Knight's fees ----- *Hist St Cart Mon S Petri Glous Rolls Ed i*
228 262 6. Lord of **Wiston** Ecclesia de Rudepagotona Knights Hospitalers of **St John**. Wizo the **Flemish** Lord of **Wiston** **Clarbeston** *Pembrokeshire Parsons*. Church of Predergast to Knights Hospitallers of **St John** of Jerusalem *Anselms Confirm charter..*

Wogan Rowland 1650 colonel in the army of the Parliament- son of **John Wogan** and **Jane Colclough**

Wogan Thomas 1649 captain, served in the army of the Parliament son of **John Wogan** and **Jane Colclough**, one of the regicides of 1649.

Wogan John 1779

The **Wogans** continued at **Wiston** until 1779, when, on the death of **John Wogan**, the old **Castle** and the borough which had grown up under its protection, passed to his daughters **Eleanor** and **Susanna**, and from them by purchase to the first **Lord Cawdor**.

Wogan John 1465 **Sir** was killed at the battle of Banbury in 1465, fighting by the side of his uncle, **William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke**. This **Sir John** had married the heiress of **Jenkin Clement, Lord** of Tregaron in Cardiganshire, and his descendants were sheriffs of that county in 1540, 1554, and 1562. His grandson, another **Wogan John Sir** 1557 who married the heiress of Stone Hall, died in 1557 this **Sir John** had a grandson, yet another **Wogan John** 1567 who was sheriff in 1567 and 1572, and married **Came Cecil**, daughter of **Sir Edward Came** of Eweny their son

Wogan William 1603 married **Owen Sibyl**, daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** of **Orielton** is mentioned in **George Owen's** list of the commission of the peace in 1603.

Wogan John 1636 the son of **Sir William Wogan** was sheriff in 1636 and sat for the county of **Pembroke** in the parliaments of 1614, 1625, and 1640 he had an elder son,

Wogan Thomas 1646 M.P. for **Cardigan** in 1646. This **Thomas** who succeeded to **Wiston** and the **Wogan** Irish estates, which were confiscated in 1662, but afterwards restored to his brother Roland, was one of those who signed the death warrant of **King Charles I**. At the

Restoration he escaped to Utrecht, where he is heard of engaged in plots in 1666. **Fenton** gives the tradition how he afterwards returned to the county and lived on charity in the **Church** porch of **Walwyn's Castle**, where he was one morning found dead.

Wogan **Roland** 1662 brother of **Thomas** had estates restored

Wogan **Elizabeth** 1670 widow **Roland Wogan** of **Wiston** H11 **Dungleddy** Hundred

Hearth Tax

Wogan **John** of **Wiston** 1493, 26 June.

On 26 **June** in **Carmarthen** Priory **Sir Hugh Lloyd** , chaplain, was admitted by **Sir Thomas** prior there vicar general of the Rev. father whilst he himself was engaged in distant parts, to the parish **Church** of **Lawrenny** and instituted in the same then vacant by the death of **Sir David Nant** last rector there, on the presentation of **John Wogan** of **Wiston** the true patron.

Wogan **John** 1501/2, Jan. 8 of **Wiston**, knight . messuage and lands, etc., in the vill and fields of **Slebech**. Attorney- **James Lloide**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan **John** 1502, Dec. 20 of **Wiston**, knight..Bond for the payment of money. **Slebech**
Estate And Family Record

Wogan **John** 1503, **June** 20 of **Wiston**, knight..rent of 26s. 8d. from messuages, etc., in **Ardenoldishill** and **Slebeche**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan **John** 1503, **June** 22 knight, of **Wiston** Agreement to nullify a grant of an annual rent

Slebech Estate and Family Record

Wogan **John** 1526 30 October **Court Roll Portfolio 227 No 44.**

Wogan John 1532, July 31 of **Wiston**, esq... Grant of land, tenements, etc., in **Arnoldishill** , **Slebeche**, and Underdowne ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1539, **June** 20 of **Wyston**, esq.. Grant of a capital messuage called **Arnoldishyll** in the barony of Dongledy. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1543 **Wiston** High Sheriff of **Pembrokeshire**, esq. Patron 1535 **Yerbeston Church**— ***Bacons Liber Regis. PRO 223/423***

Wogan John 1577, September, 24 ,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,**John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq.,Covenant to levy a fine of messuages and lands in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1575, Oct, 31 ,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **Robert Lloyd** of **Morvill**, gent.,, **Thomas Nasshe** of **SandyHaven**, gent.,, and **Henry Jones** of **Vaynor**, gent.,--**John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq.--Bond for the performance of Covenants specified Witnesses **Alban Stepneth**, **John David**, **John Voyell**, **Sebastian Tryke**-- ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1576, May 18 -,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,**John Barlo** of **Slebech**, esq.,Mortgage of lands and tenements in the parishes of **Wyston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston** ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1577, September, 2 , **John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,**John Barlo** of **Slebeche**, esq.,Grant, in consideration of £600, of the tenements called **Dunstrete**, **Arnoldeshyll**, **Roweshyll**, **Bukeshyll**, **Stokebrydge**, **Clarkenhyl** and **Pykell**, and all tenements in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe** in the parish of **Slebeche**, with all lands, etc., thereto belonging, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1579, September, 9 ,**John Wogan** of **Wyston**, esq.,, **Cicill** his wife esq.,, **Alban Stepneth** of **Prendergast**, esq.,, and **Thomas Woogan** of **Antisladd**, gent,Agreement

following a fine Levied of the messuages and lands called **Clerkenhill**, Dunstrete, **Arnoldeshill** and Buckeshill touching lands tenants specified in **Wiston**, **Slebeche** and **Ambleston**, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Woogan?? John 1579, September, 14 of, **John Woogan** of **Wyston**, esq., **John Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq., Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of **Burton**, the messuage and lands of **Cresswell**, messuages and lands in **Arnoldeshill** and **Donstrete**, a messuage and lands in **Slebech** in the tenure of **Richard Mathewe**, a tenement called **Clerkenhill** in the parish of **Marteltwy** with tithes, ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1594 of **Wiston** Patron **Llysyfran Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Wogan John Sir of **Wiston** Knt daughter **Elenor** married **Thomas Johns** of **Steynton** 1591.

Wogan John 1535- 6 of **Wiston** Pems was patron **St Brides** Rectory ***Valor Eccl.***

Wogan John 15c **Sir** and his wife 15th century effigies moved 1840s.

Wogan John 1491 27 October **Sir** Knight chantry cathedral of **St David's** .

Wogan John 3 **June** 1405 priory of Pylle.

Wogan John 1741/2, March 1-2 . **George Barlow** of **Slebech**, esq., and **Ann** his wife, **John Fowley** of the parish of **Lawhaden**, gent., and **Thomas Davies** of the parish of **Slebech**, gent., **David Lewis** of the parish of **Llangoidmor**, co. **Cardigan**, gent., and **Gilbert James** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **Samuel** Rock of Staples Inn, London, gent., and **Thomas Phillipps** of the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey**, gent., **John Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., and **John** Baron of **Haverfordwest**, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of **George**

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Barlow. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1763, July 6-7 .John Wogan of Wiston, esq., William Davies of
the parish of **Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Thomas Philipps** and **Philipps Philipps** of the same,
gentlemen, **William Thomas** of **Castle Gorood, co. Carmarthen, esq..** Assignment of a Mortgage
of messuages and lands called the Street House, Wernlogin Ycha, Nurton, etc., in the parish of

Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1773, Aug. 4-5 .Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow
George Barlow of Slebech, John Symmons of Lanstinan, esq., and **Ann** his wife, late **Ann**
Trevannion and only **Child** of the said **George Barlow** by the said **Ann Barlow, John Jones** of
Haverfordwest, doctor of Physic, and Counsel **Williams** of **Haverfordwest, esq., Thomas Lloyd**
of Bronwydd, esq., **Maurice Morgan** of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., **John Wogan** of
Wiston, esq.. Lease and Release of the **Slebech** estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a
common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1740/1, March 2-3 .George Barlow of Colby, esq., and Ann, his
wife, **John Wogan of Wiston, esq., and John Bardin** of Rowshill, gent., **Thomas Philipps** of the
parish of **Lampeter Velfrey, gent., and Gilbert James** of the same, gent. Lease and Release to
make a tenant to the praecipe for the suffering of a recovery of the **Castle** lands *Slebech Estate*
and Family Record

Wogan John 1753, May 25-26 .Jonathan Ellis of the city of London,
Merchant, and Nathaniel Neal of Naggs Head Court, **Grace Church** Street, London, gent., **John**
Hooke of **Bangeston, esq., and Mary** his wife, **Thomas Phillips** of the parish of **Lampeter**
Velfrey, gent., John Wogan of Wiston, esq.. Lease and Release being an Assignment of the
Mortgages. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan John 1759, March 1-2 .Ann Barlow, of Haverfordwest,

widow, **William Trevannion** and **Ann Barlow** relict of **George Barlow**, his wife, **John Jones** of **Haverfordwest**, esq., M.D., and Councill **Williams** of the same, esq., **John Wogan** the elder of **Wiston**, esq., and **Thomas Lloyd** of Bronwydd, co. **Cardigan**, esq., **Edward Elliot** of Port **Eliot**, co. Cornwall, esq., and **John Fortesque** of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq.. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of **William Trevannion** and **Ann** his wife of the **Slebech** estate ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan John 1617, Dec. 29 .**Sir William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight, Dame Sibell his wife, and **John Wogan**, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid **William Wogan**, **George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant, in performance of an award in the Council of the Marches of Wales and in consideration of £200, of the wood and wood grounds called Pickhill Woode, Talche ticket, and Taughe woode in the parish of **Slebech**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan Lewis 1676, September. 14 .Articles Of Agreement between **Sir John Barlow** of Slebetch, bart., of the first part, **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., of the second part, and **Walter Middleton** of Slebbetch, esq., and **Johan** his wife, mother of the said **Sir John Barlow**, and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., of the third part, touching the capital messuage and lands called **Marteltwy** and Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharon in the parish of Moncktun, the remainder of a term of years in Molleston and the pannage of hogs and wild honey in the forest of **Narberth**. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan Lewis 1681/2, Feb. 3. **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlow** of **Minweare**, bart. Lease for a year of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy** in the parish of **Martletwy**, two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen in the parish of Mounckton. ***Slebech Estate and Family Record***

Wogan Lewis 1681/2, Feb. 4. **William Barlow** of **Martletwy**, gent., and **Lewis**

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Wogan of **Wiston**, esq., **Sir John Barlowe** of **Minweare**, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 September., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called **Martletwy**, and two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen, parish of Monckton, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George** Mayer of **Nangle** and **Nicholas Lewis**, esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan Mathew 1348 held a moiety of the barony of **Wiston**. Either **Walter** or **Mathew Wogan** married the **Stainton** heiress *Arch Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen Patent Roll* 51 m 3d Cal p 501 1377 February 16 Westminster. Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 Westminster.

Wogan ? 1539 September 25 Mr of **Wiston** esq. *Haverfordwest Records 1539–1660*

Wogan Sibell , 1617, Dec. 29 .**Sir William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight, Dame **Sibell** his wife, and **John Wogan**, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid **William Wogan, George Barlowe** of **Slebech**, esq.. Grant, in performance of an award in the Council of the Marches of Wales and in consideration of £200, of the wood and wood grounds called Pickhill Woode, Talche ticket, and Taughe woode in the parish of **Slebech**. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan Thomas 1663 About the time of the Restoration, a belief seems to have existed that the advowson was owned by **Thomas Wogan** of **Wiston**, the Regicide, as a warrant was issued on 15 September., 1662, for a grant to the bishops of London and **Winchester**, **Sir Robert Hyde** and Dr. **William Thomas** of the rectory, tithes, &c., of **Wiston**, co. **Pembroke**, 'lately belonging to **Thomas Wogan**, attainted of high treason, in trust for the maintenance of a minister there, if requisite, or of ministers in and about London or elsewhere.' - *State Papers*. Presumably this grant was never proceeded with, as the same records state that in May 1663 a grant was made to Col. **Robert Werden** and **Charles Parker**, of the estate, manor, and rectory of

Wiston, and barony of **Dungledy**, co. **Pembroke**, forfeited by the attainder of **Thomas Wogan**.

If **Thomas Wogan** did own the property it seems most probable that the latter grant took effect, and that the purchase by **Werden** and **Parker** was made either on behalf of the **Wogan** family or else that the **Wogans** acquired the interest of the grantees therein.

It seems however much more likely that **Thomas Wogan** did not own either the **Wiston** estate or the advowson of the **Church**, because although **Thomas Wogan** was evidently alive in 1664 - a proclamation having been issued on 27 July in that year *State Papers* for his apprehension, he, having with others escaped from the Tower of London - we find that his nephew **Henry Wogan** by his will d 7 Feb., 1662, and proved in London on 9 Feb., 1662, devised all his lands in **Wiston**, with all rents and tithes belonging to the rectory thereof, to his wife and his mother for their lives, with remainder to his uncle **Rowland Wogan**. - **1 Laud, fol. 30**

Wogan William 1625 died **Wiston** had 12 children died at **Lawrenny** spouse **Sibyl Owen Pemb Hist Vol. 5 Owen of Orielton**.

Wogan Willmus 1620 . of **Wiston**, *Justice of the Peace* in **Pembrokeshire**

Wogan William 1593, September, 1 , **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of **Wilston**, esq., lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of **Kyllgarran**, esq., and **William**

Kettle of the town and county of **Haverfordwest**, gent, **John Barloe** of **Slebech**, esq., and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of **Kylvelgy** otherwise **St, Issels** with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the **Church** of **Martletwye**, the fourth part of the manor of **Burton**, in **St, Issells**, **Burton**, **Martletwy**, **Earbeston**, **Lawrenny**, **Wiston**, and **Slebech**-- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Wogan William 1724 esq. of **Wiston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Wogan William 1730 **Wiston West Wales Historical records 1916 p223,**
Wogan William 1603 . **Sir of Wiston** Uncle of **John Marychurch** of **Manorbier**
Wogan William 1615/6, Jan. 23 . **William Wogan** of **Wiston**, knight, **George**
Barlowe of **Slebech**, esq.. Bond for the observance of the award of an arbitration. ***Slebech Estate***
and Family Record

Wiston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Vougler John	Wiston	H5
Hore Rice	Wiston	H
Phillpin George	Wiston	H
Merryman William	Wiston	H
Edmond John	Wiston	H
Higgins John	Wiston	H
Powell Blanch	Wiston	H
Jermin Edward	Wiston	H
Higday John	Wiston	H
Grante John	Wiston	H
Narberth John	Wiston	H
Lewis Lawrence	Wiston	H
Griffith Thomas	Wiston	H
David Thomas	Wiston	H
Jones Rice	Wiston	H
Wilkin John	Wiston	H
Higday Symon	Wiston	H
Protheroe Elizabeth	Wiston	H3
Jermin John	Wiston	H
Jones Henry	Wiston	H

Bishop Abell	Wiston	H
Gwyn Owen	Wiston	H
Eynan John	Wiston	H
Barnard Richard, jr	Wiston	H
Palmer Peter	Wiston	H
William Mathew	Wiston	H
Barnard Richard, sr	Wiston	H3
Vittlel John	Wiston	H
Howell Hugh	Wiston	H
Jones Thomas	Wiston	H
Grante Henry	Wiston	H
Levet George	Wiston	H
David Henry	Wiston	H
John David	Wiston	H
Bethell George	Wiston	H
Smith Nicholas	Wiston	H
Taylor Thomas James	Wiston	H
Richard James	Wiston	H
Hancocke Morgan	Wiston	H
Butler Dorathy	Wiston	P
Smith Francis	Wiston	P
Bealth Isacke	Wiston	P
Poyner Margaret	Wiston	P
Tucker Charles	Wiston	P
Richard John	Wiston	P
Williams Roger	Wiston	P
Rice John	Wiston	P
John Phillip	Wiston	P
Synnet Jane	Wiston	P

Phillpin Henry	Wiston	P
Synnet Catherine	Wiston	P
Rees Richard	Wiston	P
Gibb Thomas	Wiston	P
Webbe John	Wiston	P
Morgan Alice	Wiston	P
Hugh Margret	Wiston	P
Humphrey Thomas	Wiston	P
Lling' Margret	Wiston	P
Hooper Margret	Wiston	P
Owen Richard	Wiston	P

Sites of Interest

1811 Penty-Park **Fenton** (Tours)

Since the death of the late possessor now seldom inhabited but by servants placed to air it, belonging to a branch of the ancient family of **Assailant**, and after many descents from **William Philipps**, second son of **Sir Thomas Philipps** of **Picton Castle** the first of the name to settle there , became the inheritance of **Lady Milford** and her sister **Mrs Jane Philipps**.

Penty Park, **Clarbeston** road Cadw

18th century core heavily remodelled in later 19th century. Two storeys plus attic, H-plan country house with raised cement dressings, slate hipped roofs, cornice and two red brick ridge stacks. Overall the upper windows have moulded architraves while those below have plain raised surrounds. Three window centre range, ground floor French windows with top-lights first floor small-paned sashes and eaves cement-faced, coped and shouldered, gabled dormers. Projecting

wings have similar dormers and both have first floor tripartite plate-glass sashes. Left wing has windowless ground floor, right wing has large rendered canted bay with pierced parapet. The interior is largely later 19th century, though the structure and some fireplaces may be 18th century.

1811 **Haythog Fenton** (Tours)

possessed by another branch of the **Philipps** family in the right of an inheritrix of that house of the name of **Sutton** whose mother was one of the natural daughters of **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** .

Lamborough Camp **RCAM**

An earthwork placed on a tongue of land, the two sides of which are protected by the steep slopes to **Church Hill** brook and a small tributary which joins it here. From slope to slope runs a convex rampart 175 yards in length. The bank is at its best to the south west where it rises some 7ft and falls 20ft to a ditch, 10ft wide and now waterlogged. The summit width of the bank is 5ft. The mid rampart is 70ft wide The enclosed area comprises 1 ½ acres; it rises to the west. The point above the junction of the stream shows signs of scarping, and also below the rampart to the south, where the bank is not more than 4 high – visited 15th July 1915

Woodbarn Camp **RCAM**

A circular enclosure on a field of Woodbarn Farm known as “Rath” field. It has a diameter of 250ft. The enclosing rampart has an average rise of 4ft with a fall of 8 to 10 ft to a 4ft ditch. The enclosed area is level and under cultivation. – visited 30th July 1915.

Castle Park Camp RCAM

A circular enclosure on a field still called **Castle** Park about ½ mile north east of Merryborough (? **Mary** borough) farm house; hence the work is locally known as Merryborough Camp. The enclosed area has a diameter of 120 ft. The rampart which is formed of earth and stone, is about 3ft high, the ditch 3ft deep. To the east the bank has been cultivated down but its course can be traced. The entrance faces the west; its present width is 20ft. The work is on low ground and overlooked from the north – visited 30th July 1915

1911 **Colby Fenton** (tours)

Leaving **Llewhaden**, I take the road by **Colby**, once the residence of a branch of the **Barlows** of **Slebech**, whose daughter and sole heiress married **Sir William Hamilton**, by which match he became possessed of a large and valuable property in this county, and by will settled the same on his nephew the Right Honourable **Charles Grenville**. The ancient mansion had long since been taken down to make room for a farmhouse and its name alone is retained. This place before it came to the **Barlows**, had passed through several hands, since its first transfer in the reign of **Henry** the Sixth from **Sir Richard Newton**, Chief Justice of England, who being alienated in his affections towards his native country by his education and high office, changed his name of **Cradock** to **Newton**, and with his **Welsh** name got rid of his **Welsh** possessions.

In a wide Moor near this house several pieces of armour have at different times been dug up, in consequence, as tradition is, of a bloody skirmish that took place there between the **King's** forces and those of parliament in the time of the civil wars; though in the prints of the day, entering much into detail of what then passed in this country, a curious collection of which I have had the opportunity of inspecting, I never could find any mention made of it.

Colby Moor Battlefield **RCAM**

On **Colby Moor** in 1645 the Royalists under Major General **Stradling** were defeated by the Commonwealth troops under Major General **Laugharne**. The next field north of the farmhouse is said to be the burial place of the slain.

Fenton (Tour p 320) adds that “several pieces of armour have at different times been dug up” – visited 30th **June** 1915.

(*Phillips Civil War in Wales 1874 p309*)

Colby Moor Battlefield, **Wiston RCAHMW**

On **Colby Moor**, in 1645, the Royalists, under Major-General **Stradling**, were defeated by the Commonwealth troops under Major-General **Laugharne**. The next field north of the farm-house is said to be the burial place of the slain. **Fenton** (Tour, p.320) adds that 'several pieces of armour have at different times been dug up. visited 30 **June** 1915.' Armour has been unearthed in the field in which the barrow is situated and this field has been identified as a war cemetery.

(ref: **Phillips, 'Civil War in Wales' 1874, i, 309**)

In July 1645 a battle was fought at **Colby Moor**, half-way between **Wiston** and **LLawhaden**, in which the Royalist losses were 150 killed and 700 prisoners. Many relics were found on the site in 1818. (**Archaeological Cambrensis, 5th Series 15, 1898, 270-1**)

A nearby mound is reputed to contain the dead from the battle, but has recently been scheduled as a Bronze Age barrow.

Lower and Upper Greystone **RCAM**

The first and second fields west of **Colby** Mill. An erect stone which formerly stood here was broken up many years ago.

Lower Greystone **RCAM**

The third field west of Brynawel house, about half a mile south-east of **Clarbeston** road Station. The stone which gave a name to the field was broken up some years ago. visited 15th July 1915

Lower and Upper Hoarstone **RCAM**

Two fields 300 yards north west of **Wiston Castle** having stony surfaces but there is no tradition of a standing stone. visited 27th July 1915

Greystone **RCAM**

The second field west of longland farmhouse on which is a natural outcrop of rock

Site of Hospital **RCAM**

It is said locally that the cottage of **Castle Spite**, nearly half a mile south of the parish **Church**,
4143

occupies the site of a hospitium, but no reference has been found in records to such a building, nor are there any indications on the site, visited 27th July 1915

Conkland **Hill**, **Wiston**, *RCAHMW*

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance during July 2013 revealed one of the most complex lowland defended enclosures in **Pembrokeshire**, sited on the rounded south-west facing spur of Conkland **Hill**, south-west of **Wiston** village. Despite many years of **Archaeological** aerial reconnaissance in the vicinity of **Wiston**, and the southern part of the field having been crossed in 2006 by the LNG pipeline, this is the first recorded archaeology on the **Hill**.

The main enclosure is of concentric-antenna type, measuring 250m x 208m diameter overall, with bivallate outer defences enclosing 4.09 hectares. The outer enclosure ditches comprise, on the east side, a sweeping bivallate arc curving around to the south-east where they form a pronounced in-turned entrance gap. The outer defences can be traced on the west side but they incorporate an earlier ditched or palisaded enclosure of which a bivallate arc 130m long survives (see below). Off-centre within the main enclosure is a smaller inner univallate enclosure approx. 50m diameter (enclosing 0.2 hectares) with a curving north-west antenna entrance; its junction with the outer enclosure is confused by a series of ditches. A D-shaped annex is appended to this inner enclosure.

At the north-west point where the antenna entrance should exit the outer enclosure the plan is confused by a second bivallate arc of segmented ditches which sweep in to cut across, or underlie, the north-west part of the concentric enclosure. Although appearing as an arc from a larger, intersecting enclosure they cannot be clearly traced any further west. Therefore it appears this may be a complex annex arrangement of the main enclosure. On the south side, the main concentric enclosure is interrupted by further arcs of additional enclosures. Some 80m west of the main enclosures can be seen crop-marks of two straight ditches with at least one gap, of different character to the enclosures.

Taken together this enclosure complex is not straightforward and apparently represents more than a single phase of enclosure, settlement and reoccupation of the same Hill. Further work is required to clarify the exact plan of the monuments.-- Updated **June** 2014

Manor Farm, **Wiston** *RCAHMW*

The C19th farm buildings associated with Manor House. The buildings have been converted to domestic accommodation. The gatehouse and domestic range shown in the 1740 drawing of **Wiston Castle** appear to occupy the site of the present Manor Farm.

Manor House, **Wiston RCAHMW**

The Manor House is sited immediately East of **Wiston Castle**. A view by the **Buck** brothers c. 1740 (reproduced in Cadw's guide to **Wiston Castle**) shows the predecessor of the Manor House approached by a gatehouse. The gatehouse and three-storey domestic range beyond it stand more or less on the site of the present Home Farm . Beyond (perhaps marked by the smoke from the chimneys hidden by trees) is the present manor house. The old Manor House, the seat of the **Wogan** family, seems to have been abandoned after acquisition by the **Cawdor** estate. The shell of the old Manor House seems to have survived until the early C19th but the entry for **Wiston** in **Lewis's Topographical Dictionary** (1830s) explains that a farmer lived in part of the house, presumably the present Manor House.

The present Manor House was new-built in the first half of the early eighteenth-century. The house is of central entry type with bays with the stairs and services sited in a rear lean-to. Some surviving timber detail is broadly contemporary with the house including a splendid 'buffet' cupboard, doors with fielded panels, and the stair which has an ogee-stopped newel post. The splendid roof, recently revealed, dates the construction of the house to 1732.

The roof is complete and splendid example of vernacular carpentry. The roof-trusses are all of the same type: notch-lapped collar-beam trusses with chamfers. The trusses are boldly numbered I - XII but have not been erected in sequence. One of the trusses over the 'annexe' has the inscription 1732 on the collar which must date the house. The house was therefore newly-built at the time of **Buck** brothers sketch.

Duckspool Farm Mound

The site is identified as a possible **Roman** quarry pit/mound associated with the **Roman** road in the vicinity.

An apparent subcircular/circular mound, in the region of 5.0-7.5m in diameter, set immediately South of a probable drainage channel, suggesting an originally damp setting, can be identified as a possible burnt mound: cannot be associated with the route of **Via Julia** west of **Carmarthen** the line of which passes rather to the South **RCAHMW**

Wolfscastle.

Originally an Iron-age fortified settlement. *Fenton* (1808) is reputed to have found **Roman** Tesserae

near here but in about 1080 was the site of a Norman Motte.

CASTRUM LUPI (Wolfscasde - Cas Blaidd, Pembs.)

Item, there is at Castrum Lupi a mansio worth 4s. per annum. 1 caracute of land worth 10s. per annum. There is a certain meadows worth 12s. per annum. There is a certain water mill farmed of old at 10s. paid at the Feast of Nativity of Our **Lord**. And there are rents of assize of certain tenants paid at the Feast of **St. Michael**, 64s. Of rent of other tenants paid at the Feast of All 16s. And 10 capons given at the Feast of the Nativity of Our **Lord**, at 1 1/2 per capon. Pleas and prerequisites of court, 6d. per annum.

Yerbeston

Mining

Coal, Culm and **Cresswell Quay**

Examples of Bell pits to be found in **Cresselly** Big wood , in the remote valley south of **Yerbeston**

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis Yerbeston

Yerbeston, a parish, in the union and hundred of **Narberth**, county of **Pembroke**, South Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Narberth**; containing 148 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the turnpike-road from **Pembroke** to **Narberth**, and comprises a small extent of land, all enclosed and cultivated. Culm is found in some parts of it, but it is worked only for home consumption and the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the **King's Books** at £5. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the **Baron de Rutzen** : the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The **Church**, dedicated to **St. Lawrence**, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day and Sunday school in connexion with the Established **Church**.

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Parish of Yerbeston

Village school

On the 9th day of December 1846. I visited this school which is being held in a dwelling house near the **Church** rented and paid for by the curate the **Rev John Jones** The children who attend from the adjoining parishes pay 2d a week. The **Rev Mr Knox**, the Rector gives £8 a year to the master, who, for this sum teaches the poor children of **Yerbeston** Parish without any payment from them. The walls, roof and floor of the house are in bad repair. In summer the school is held in the adjoining house, but that is in worse repair , since the late storm, than the house in which the school is held at present. There is not a better house to be had in the neighbourhood for the purpose. The Curate deplored the situation and said he was anxious to get a good schoolroom.

The furniture consisted of a bed for the master, two small tables four benches an old box and a few stools.

The master is a **Pembrokeshire** Englishman and appears to do his best to instruct his pupils, but complained very much of their irregular attendance. The school is utterly destitute of maps and apparatus. The greatest part of the scholars are children of labourers and understand only English. They read tolerably well and a few with ease. The answered questions put to them on what they had read.

The **Rev John Jones** the Curate of **Yerbeston** informed me that the labourers wages in this parish are 8d a day with food 1s to 1s 2d without. Masons 1s 8d with and 2s 6d without; farm servants £4 to £ 8 a year female servants £2 to £4.

There is gratuitous education for the poor of this parish, but many parents are too poor to get clothing for their children to send them to school. They learn the **Church Catechism** and attend the **Church** on Sundays. The people generally are very sober, steady and industrious. The best class of farmers can Read and write, but the smaller farmers are very ignorant.

The Parish **Church** dedicated to **St Lawrence Yerbeston**

The plain pointed chancel arch date the nave and chancel to the 13th century. The north doorway, south porch, and perhaps also the belfry corbelled out above this west gable, are 16th century. This

benefice was appendant to the manor of **Yerbeston**, which was owned by **Sir John Wogan** of **Wiston**, Pems., in 1557. - Inq. P.M. of **John Wogan**, 4 and 5 Will. and **Mary** .

The advowson came into the possession of the **Barlows** of **Slebech** prior to 1613 (Inq. P.M. of **John Barlow** of **Slebech**), and continued in the hands of that family until the death of **Anne** (the heiress of **George Barlow**), who married as her second **Husband John Symmons** of Llanstillan, Pems. Yerbaston Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione **Johannis Wogan** armigeri patroni ibidem unde **Philippus Lloid** est rector. St Gleba et fructus hujusmodi beneficii valent per annum ex. Inde sol' in sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus quolibet atmo vs ix. Et in visitaetione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xvjd ob'. Et remanet **Clare** 103S. 8id. Inde decima 10s. 4d. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Jarbeston alias **Yerbeston** R. (**St. Lawrence**). Syn. and Pros. quolibet anno, 5s. gd. Ordinary. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. **John Wogan**, esq., 1535; **Sir John Barlow**, 1700; **John Barlow**, esq., 1718; **John Symmons**, esq., 1781. Clear yearly value, £33 **King's** Books, £5 3s. 8d. - **Bacon's Liber Regis.**

RCAM Yerbeston (formerly Jorbardston)

The **Church** comprises nave 35 ½ ft by 19 ½ ft ,chancel 18ft by 12 ft and a south porch. The windows are modern. In the north wall of the nave is a blocked doorway. The Chancel arch is a rude pointed opening. The building was extensively restored in 1869. The rude font basin 29in by 27in externally and 23in by 23 in internally 8 in deep chamfers off to a circular shaft; it bears traces of the hinge and hasp of a former cover. **Glynne** Notes -**Arch Camb** 1897

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Names Connected with Yerbeston

Yerbeston clergy

Prichard , Humf	1633	Rector
Lloyd , Rogerus	1686	Rector
James, Willielmus	1692	Rector
Davies , James	1780	(natural death)Rector
Philipps , William	1780	Rector
Philipps , William	1781	(natural death)Rector
Williams , William	1781	Rector
Williams , John	1785	Curate
Williams , William	1787	(natural death)Rector
King , Henry	1787	Rector

Brigstocke , Thomas	1788	Curate
Brigstock , Thomas	1788	Curate
Row , Thomas	1795	Rector
King, Henry	1795	(natural death)Rector
Rowe , Thomas	1810	(natural death)Rector
Knox , John William	1810	Rector
Miles , John	1812	Curate
Miles , John	1812	Curate
Brigstocke , Silvanus	1829	Curate

Yerbeston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Sumers Widdow	Yerbeston	H
Prichard John, clerk	Yerbeston	H
Taylor Thomas	Yerbeston	H
Cardiggan Phillipp	Yerbeston	H
Hillin John	Yerbeston	H3
Barett Margrett.	Yerbeston	H
Nash John	Yerbeston	H
Canton Mary	Yerbeston	H
Sanders Herculus	Yerbeston	H
Tasker Andrew	Yerbeston	H2
Symond Mary	Yerbeston	H
Hellan Anne	Yerbeston	P
Jones Jane	Yerbeston	P

Bewstill Thomas .	Yerbeston	P
Richard David.	Yerbeston	P
Cooke William	Yerbeston	P
Tasker Andrew.	Yerbeston	P
Marther Margaret	Yerbeston	P

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and 2017 e-mail Cleddeau@Gmail.com**